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The “sanitation movement” truly accelerated in 2014. A proposal for new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was submitted to the United Nations Secretary-General; unlike the Millennium Development Goals in 2000, they did not leave out sanitation and hygiene. A variety of organizations, governments and individuals worked tirelessly to increase visibility for fundamentally important work around ending open defecation. And the sector vigorously braved new ground by tackling taboo issues like menstrual hygiene management. WSSCC, through its members, partners and donors, was instrumental in all of this.

The SDGs will be the defining feature of the Post-2015 development agenda. Member States of the United Nations agree that water and sanitation will feature prominently. However, moving from a proposal to implementation will only begin in earnest when the General Assembly meets in September 2015; until then, and beyond, WSSCC remains committed to advocating for sanitation and hygiene targets that are supported by appropriate indicators and an effective means of implementation.

While the MDG sanitation target will be missed, the world is no longer ignorant about the consequences of open defecation and inadequate toilet facilities, as well as the benefits of handwashing. United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson championed a global campaign on ending open defecation, led by WSSCC and the UN Millennium Campaign. The sanitation cause was also adopted by the Global Poverty Project (GPP), an innovative global advocacy group which became a new and radically different player in the WASH sector, bringing powerful new actors to the table and developing a global engagement strategy.

WSSCC also campaigned – through policy reform, practice and research – to lift the veil of silence around menstruation, a natural part of every woman’s life but also a true litmus test for whether programmes and practices promote equality and non-discrimination. The stigma surrounding menstruation negatively impacts the lives of women, which is often reinforced by a lack of access to clean water, private spaces and well-designed toilets. In 2014, WSSCC accelerated its partnerships around Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), amplifying the issue as one which leads to many positive developments for women and girls everywhere.

Ultimately, progress needs to happen on the ground in order to change the lives of people in towns, villages and small communities. WSSCC’s Global Sanitation Fund is doing that, showing that widespread access to safe sanitation and good hygiene can be achieved.

In 2015, WSSCC celebrates its 25th anniversary. It was created in 1990 through a UN General Assembly resolution. While the challenges then, as now, are enormous, WSSCC remains resolute in its determination to help achieve universal access to safe sanitation and hygiene by 2030.”

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Andrew Cotton, PhD
Acting Steering Committee Chair, WSSCC
Director of WEDC from 2008-2013

On behalf of WSSCC, I would also like to thank former Chair Prof. Anna Tibaijuka for her esteemed service as Chair from 2011 until the beginning of 2015. She is a true champion for sanitation and hygiene.
In 2014, WSSCC’s work fell largely into three categories – achieving scale through the Global Sanitation Fund, advancing partnerships in equality and non-discrimination work, and engaging with the global sanitation movement.

The Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) is showing promising results for improving sanitation and hygiene at scale through a decentralized financing mechanism. By the end of 2014, the GSF, now operating in 13 countries, had helped 7 million people end the practice of open defecation in just 5 years of operation. The number of people with improved toilets increased from December 2013 by 1.5 million, bringing the total to 4.2 million. In addition, people with access to handwashing facilities increased to 3.7 million, resulting in a total number of 7.93 million.

In 2014, nearly 13,000 communities participated in Community Led Total Sanitation triggerings, taking matters in their own hands, investing in sanitation solutions and changing their hygiene behaviour. This brings the total since 2010 to more than 37,000 communities. While the numbers reached by the national sanitation and hygiene improvement programmes supported by GSF are an unprecedented success in the WASH sector, they remain a fraction of the 1 billion people currently practicing open defecation and the 2.4 billion who lack access to adequate sanitation.

To meet the global need for sanitation and hygiene, WSSCC is leveraging the gains brought about by the GSF to mobilize domestic resources and harmonize efforts by external support agencies. WSSCC is working with a movement of tens of thousands of natural leaders in fifteen countries who, once mobilized, are not only investing in sanitation but also inspiring others, monitoring hygiene behaviour, and taking on issues as diverse as security, water supply and education, as well as sanitation. WSSCC is also working with local and central governments to prepare ODF roadmaps and commit public investments. Further, the Council is leveraging government coordination, implementation and monitoring systems it has supported through GSF to attract World Bank lending and grant support from bilateral agencies, enabling countries to achieve their sanitation targets.

The Council is recognized as a thought leader on gender equality in sanitation and hygiene. Our equity-related work involves innovative partnerships, policy reform and capacity building. We have collaborated with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), UN Women, the Swedish hygiene products company SCA and Accenture Development Partners (ADP).

WSSCC has also increased its work in Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM), which we see as a strategic entry point for promoting water, sanitation and hygiene issues from a gender and equity perspective.

2014 was a seminal turning point for ending open defecation. Leaders from around the world have committed to ending the practice in their countries. Notably, India’s newly elected Prime Minister Modi committed to a Clean India, the First Lady of Malawi established a Beautify Malawi campaign, and the President of Madagascar established a roadmap to end open defecation by 2019.

Every person, everywhere, has a right to quality sanitation and hygiene. WSSCC is helping to make that right a reality, and to transform the lives of millions of people worldwide.

Christopher Williams, PhD
Executive Director, WSSCC
Working at scale: The Global Sanitation Fund

National level work facilitated by the Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) demonstrates that it is possible to provide access to sanitation and hygiene at a very large scale. By the end of 2014, the GSF has committed close to US$ 105 million to support multi-year programmes in 13 countries. The more mature programmes such as Madagascar are generating substantial, verified results, while newer programmes such as in Togo are starting their activities and, importantly, are learning from others in the GSF family. The next three pages present a few highlights from 2014.
The GSF-supported programmes regularly record, report and verify their results, using nearly 40 key indicators. The top-line indicators show that at year’s end the GSF programmes resulted in the following:

- **4.2 MILLION PEOPLE** WITH IMPROVED TOILETS
- **7 MILLION PEOPLE** NOW LIVE IN OPEN DEFECATION FREE ENVIRONMENTS
- **7.9 MILLION PEOPLE** HAVE HANDWASHING FACILITIES
Triggering governmental, NGO and other institutions to support sanitation

While individuals are triggered to change their sanitation and hygiene behaviour, their efforts are most effective when supported by duty-bearing institutions at the national, regional and local levels. The GSF programme in Madagascar has pioneered an innovative and successful approach to institutional triggering, which generates support for Community-Led Total Sanitation. It involves evoking similar emotions of self-respect, shame or disgust to motivate key players to take action within their scope of influence. Institutional triggering in Madagascar has been carried out at the highest level, involving the President, Prime Minister, President of the National Assembly and several Ministers.

Promoting Natural Leadership

Fundamentally, GSF-supported programmes aim to facilitate a change in behaviours at the local level. When a person determines for himself or herself that safe sanitation and hygiene is important, he or she usually decides to build, use and maintain a toilet. Innovative ways are being developed in GSF programmes to promote a wide-scale collective behaviour change. One approach is to identify and work with natural leaders who set in motion a spill-over behaviour change effect amongst their fellow community members. In Nigeria, for example, more than 1,000 natural leaders – women and men, young and old – champion this sustained movement to end open defecation.

GSF Progress Report 2014

See all the results from 2014, and descriptions by country, in the GSF Progress Report 2014 available at www.wsscc.org
Sharing experiences amongst peers

Learning from experiences and sharing new approaches across borders is central to the GSF-supported work. For example, a Francophone knowledge exchange network between Madagascar, Togo and Benin was established and a number of joint visits enabled professionals to learn from each other’s successes or failures in institutional triggering, adapting technology to local conditions, avoiding a return to open defecation, etc. This nexus is now a thriving learning and exchange mechanism where new knowledge and experiences are shared and fed into the programmes – in a common language, both literally and figuratively.

Verifying the GSF’s results

Because a number of GSF-supported programmes reached the mid-point of their intended 5 year lifespans, they were subjected to mid-term evaluations (MTE) to confirm that they were on track. This review of the Madagascar, Nepal, Malawi, Senegal, India, Cambodia and Uganda programmes is an important monitoring and evaluation exercise, especially since so few sanitation- and hygiene programmes in the development sector have such ambitious targets. The MTEs, which confirmed the results and approaches of the respective programmes – but also offered concrete advice on improvements – contribute as well to the development of robust national strategies on post-ODF sustainability. The MTE reports, by country and in a synthesized volume, will be available at www.wscc.org in 2015.
Partnerships for improving equality and ending discrimination in sanitation and hygiene services

WSSCC engaged in innovative partnerships to further its work on equality and non-discrimination. In March 2014, WSSCC and UN Women launched the Joint Programme on Gender, Hygiene and Sanitation, focusing on action research, policy change and capacity strengthening in West and Central Africa. Another partnership was launched at the end of the year between WSSCC and the Swedish hygiene products company SCA around menstrual hygiene management and its linkages to women’s empowerment.
Research on Menstrual Hygiene Management in Senegal

The Joint Programme on Gender, Hygiene and Sanitation, led by WSSCC and UN Women, completed two research studies in two districts in Senegal (Louga and Kedougou) on hygiene and sanitation for women and girls. The results revealed a lack of understanding and information about menstruation as well as beliefs and prejudices surrounding the issue. In addition, research also highlighted the particular problems faced by women and girls with a disability in managing their menstrual hygiene.

A member of the survey team, trained in MHM, interviews a young girl about her menstrual hygiene practices and beliefs in Louga, Senegal. More than 600 women and girls were interviewed in the Louga region. Photo: Javier Acebal/WSSCC/UN Women

36% of girls rarely go to school during menstruation.

96% of economically active women said they do not regularly go to work during menstruation.

4 to 8 days of school or work are lost each month when menstruating.

Women and girls prefer to change and wash themselves at home, mostly due to a lack of suitable facilities in schools and public places.

Louga, Senegal Study
Kedougou, Senegal Study
The SHARE Research Consortium

The SHARE Research Consortium, with the WSSCC, completed four studies bringing together more than 28 researchers from 15 institutions. The four studies converge on the lack of safe and acceptable choices for women and girls. They draw links between unsafe sanitation and women and girls’ poor health in terms of stress and infections, highlighting major evidence gaps. The studies intend to contribute to the formulation of more indicators on use and satisfaction of WASH facilities to inform the Post-2015 monitoring frameworks, including the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation.

First training of trainers on Menstrual Hygiene Management in West and Central Africa

WSSCC and UN Women, in partnership with the Government of Senegal, hosted the first training of trainers on Menstrual Hygiene Management in West and Central Africa. Nearly 40 representatives from different Senegalese line ministries, civil society organizations and the West African Health Organization (WAHO) learned about the need of breaking the silence, and how to manage menstruation and menstrual waste. They recommended building toilets in schools, healthcare centres, markets and other public places which integrate specific facilities to manage menstruation - such as including a space to dry out sanitary materials, providing soap, separate toilets for boys and girls, wash basins and bins.

Brick kiln workers in Thane district, Maharashtra. Jointly funded research by WSSCC and SHARE on women and sanitation in India concluded that poor sanitation causes psychosocial stress and adverse pregnancy outcomes in women. Photo: Archana Patak

The facilitator of the first training of trainers on Menstrual Hygiene Management in West and Central Africa explains to the participants how to use the menstrual wheel. Photo: Javier Acebal/WSSCC/UN Women
International Women’s Day

On International Women’s Day, in March 2014, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and WSSCC paid homage to the unsung feminine, reminding about the equal value of every human life and of our collective and individual obligation to fight stigma, discrimination and inequality. Using sanitation and hygiene as an entry point to explore human rights in the world’s poorest countries, participants heard stories of struggle and success for women and communities in Nepal (LGBT rights and activism), India (Sex worker rights in West Bengal) and Senegal (Female Genital Mutilation).

The WSSCC and SCA partnership launched in Cape Town

The alliance between WSSCC and SCA was announced in November 2014, when the all-female crew of the SCA sailing team landed in Cape Town in South Africa. This coincided with a workshop on menstrual hygiene, bringing together over 30 women and girls from Khayelitsha and Gugulethu, two of the city’s most disadvantaged townships in Cape Town.

Participants celebrate International Women’s Day at the United Nations Palace in Geneva by sharing experiences on women’s rights at the event co-hosted by WSSCC and OHCHR. Photo: Pierre Virot/WSSCC

Sara Hastreiter of the SCA Volvo Ocean Race team engages in an information sharing workshop on menstrual hygiene for adolescent girls in Cape Town. Photo: Alecsandra Raluca Dragoi/SCA

The WSSCC and SCA partnership launched in Cape Town

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Children in a village in Cambodia, where hundreds of communities are declared open defecation free, are holding the symbol of the global campaign to end open defecation. This campaign was launched as a response to the United Nations Call to Action on Sanitation. Photo: David Trouba/WSSCC

Engaging in the global sanitation movement

In 2014, the world learned about open defecation. Sanitation champions stood up, spoke out and committed to making an end to this practice. Sanitation, poorly performing as a MDG target, has gained a place in the spotlight and is gearing up towards a better start position within the new SDGs.
A WSSCC partner zone in The Guardian

WSSCC entered into an innovative partnership with The Guardian Newspaper group. Launched in November 2014, a new Guardian-developed MDG Countdown website included a WSSCC “Partner Zone”, whereby WSSCC published articles, information graphics and multi-media pieces for dissemination to the wider WASH and development communities, and the general public.

www.theguardian.com/wsscc-partner-zone
Ending Open Defecation

WSSCC, in partnership with the UN Millennium Campaign, and in close collaboration with UNICEF, the Executive Office of the Deputy Secretary-General and the UN Department of Information, launched the “Ending Open Defecation” Campaign. The global campaign was a response to the UN Call to Action on Sanitation. Its objectives were to break taboos around open defecation as well as to advocate for a sanitation and open defecation-related target within the new SDGs. The campaign also contributed to a large media response at World Toilet Day - with over 2,600 online articles in 86 countries.

The world learned about ending open defecation on World Toilet Day, 19 November. As part of the awareness raising campaign, a giant inflatable toilet was placed in front of the United Nations headquarters in New York. Photo: Pragati Pascale

Post-2015 advocacy materials

In partnership with key players within the WASH sector, WSSCC produced a set of advocacy documents proposing Post-2015 targets and indicators for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.

www.wsscc.org
Financial Overview

This section highlights WSSCC’s financial performance in 2014, which featured an increase in expenditure. The Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) was in accordance with planned delivery rates and involved balancing of implementation within a portfolio of countries, where some are progressing well and others more slowly. The Sanitation Leadership Trust Fund (SLTF) experienced significant growth during 2014, demonstrating the importance of WSSCC to the sector as a resource for global advocacy and knowledge platforms committed to principles of equity and inclusion.

The expenditure totaled US$ 35 million, an 80% delivery rate against budget of US$ 44 million. GSF delivered 84% and accounted for 72% of total delivery whereas SLTF delivered 71% accounting for 28%. The details of budget versus expenditures by trust fund are provided in Table 1 below. This represented an increase of 12% or US$ 4 million compared to 2013. GSF recorded 6% increase and SLTF 32%. The details of comparison are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 1:
Comparison of 2014 budget and expenditure by trust fund – all amounts in US$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>Delivery Rate %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSF</td>
<td>30,040,352</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>25,234,494</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLTF</td>
<td>13,744,727</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>9,794,673</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>43,785,079</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>35,029,167</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2:
Comparison of 2013 and 2014 expenditures and delivery rate - all amounts in US$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>2013 Expenditure</th>
<th>2014 Expenditure</th>
<th>Expenditure Increase</th>
<th>Increase in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSF</td>
<td>23,894,383</td>
<td>25,234,494</td>
<td>1,340,111</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLTF</td>
<td>7,395,861</td>
<td>9,794,673</td>
<td>2,398,812</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31,290,244</td>
<td>35,029,167</td>
<td>3,738,923</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WSSCC donors remain key strategic partners. The income in 2014 totaled US$ 24 million from the Governments of Australia, Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland and Table 3 below provides details by donor and trust fund. This represented a 6% increase compared to 2013 with GSF recording 17% and SLTF (14%) decrease. The details are provided in Table 4 on the next page.

Table 3:
2014 Income (including interest) by donor and trust fund - all amounts in US$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>SLTF</th>
<th>GSF</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>685,238</td>
<td>685,238</td>
<td>1,370,475</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2,934,750</td>
<td>7,031,250</td>
<td>9,375,000</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2,247,704</td>
<td>5,382,572</td>
<td>7,630,276</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1,113,958</td>
<td>4,455,832</td>
<td>5,569,789</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>58,645</td>
<td>281,821</td>
<td>340,465</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,449,294</td>
<td>17,836,712</td>
<td>24,286,006</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4:
Comparison of 2013 and 2014 income by trust fund - all amounts in US$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>2013 Income</th>
<th>2014 Income</th>
<th>Increase / (Decrease)</th>
<th>Increase/(Decrease) %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSF</td>
<td>15,303,978</td>
<td>17,836,712</td>
<td>2,532,734</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLTF</td>
<td>7,504,394</td>
<td>6,449,294</td>
<td>(1,055,099)</td>
<td>-14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>22,808,372</td>
<td>24,286,006</td>
<td>1,477,634</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WSSCC’s overall cash management for the period January through December 2014 is provided in Table 5 below. It gives an overview of funding, expenditure and contractual commitments from January to December 2014 as well as breakdown by donor and per the two trust funds.

### Table 5:
Consolidated Finance Report for the period January to December 2014 - all amounts in US$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of Income and Expenditures</th>
<th>SLTF</th>
<th>GSF</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance as of 1 Jan 2014(^1)</td>
<td>14,173,572.93</td>
<td>58,109,988.52</td>
<td>72,283,561.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income received in 2014</td>
<td>6,390,649.51</td>
<td>17,554,890.88</td>
<td>23,945,540.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Income in 2014</td>
<td>58,644.60</td>
<td>281,820.88</td>
<td>340,465.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Income (A)</td>
<td>20,622,867.04</td>
<td>75,946,700.28</td>
<td>96,569,567.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>9,152,904.51</td>
<td>23,586,326.77</td>
<td>32,739,231.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Exchange Loss (Gain)(^2)</td>
<td>1,206.52</td>
<td>(2,875.52)</td>
<td>(1,669.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Fee</td>
<td>640,561.99</td>
<td>1,651,042.87</td>
<td>2,291,604.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Project Expenses (B)</td>
<td>9,794,673.02</td>
<td>25,234,494.12</td>
<td>35,029,167.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ending Balance before adjustment of Contractual Commitments as at 31 Dec 2014;(^3) (C=A-B)</td>
<td>10,828,194.02</td>
<td>50,712,206.16</td>
<td>61,540,400.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjustment of Contractual Commitments on WSSCC Ending Fund Balance as of 31 December 2014

| Ending Fund Balance as of 31 Dec 2014 before adjustment of Contractual Commitments (D=C) | 10,828,194.02 | 50,712,206.16 | 61,540,400.18 |
| Contractual Commitments\(^4\) as at 31 Dec 2014 |      |     |       |
| Multi-year country programmes           | - | 38,067,848.18 | 38,067,848.18 |
| Other grants and contracts              | 9,814,606.59 | 4,788,923.67 | 14,603,530.26 |
| Total Contractual Commitments, 31 Dec 2014 (E) | 9,814,606.59 | 42,856,771.85 | 52,671,378.44 |
| Ending Fund Balance as at 31 Dec 2014 after adjustment of Contractual Commitments (F=D-E) | 1,013,587.43 | 7,855,434.31 | 8,869,021.74 |

Notes:
1 Funding balance as at 31 December 2013 (balance brought forward from 2013) before adjustment of the contractual commitments that have now been included in the adjustment section above.
2 Net Exchange Loss (Gain) represents exchange rate fluctuations for WSSCC trust funds financial transactions.
3 UNOPS operates on a cash basis and ending fund balance as at 31 December 2014 excludes contractual commitments for country programmes and contracts for staff and services concluded by 31 December 2014 of US$ 52,671,378.44. The balance after adjustment of the contractual commitments was US$ 8,869,021.74.
4 Contractual Commitments represent signed contracts and grants by 31 December 2014 for which period for delivery and payment fall beyond 2014. They include country programmes and contracts for staff and services.
Steering Committee

Chair
Professor Anna Tibaijuka* 

Regional Members
Peter Cookey, Middle/Northern & Western Africa
Victor Chipofya, Eastern & Southern Africa
Anand Ghodke, South Asia
Khin Maung Lwin, South-Eastern/East Asia
Latin America (Vacant)
Audreyanna Thomas, Small Island Developing States
Akbar Suvanbekov, Central & Eastern Europe, West & Central Asia
Barry Jackson, Global/any region of the world
Dennis Mwanza, Global/any region of the world

Partner Agencies
Amsalu Negussie, Plan International
Andrew Cotton, WEDC
Marilena Viviani, UNICEF

Ex-Officio Members
Chris Williams, WSSCC
Adam Bouloukos, UNOPS (Host Agency)
Bruce Gordon, WHO (Founding Host)
Sophie Tremolet, WSSCC GSF Advisory Committee Chair

Permanent non-voting Observers
Marcus Howard, Australia DFA&T
Guy Howard, DFID, UK
Pim van der Male, DGIS, Netherlands
Manuel Thurnhofer, SDC, Switzerland
Johan Sundberg, SIDA, Sweden
Maria Halava-Napoles, Finland Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Permanent non-voting Invitee:
William Rex, Water and Sanitation Program

*As of March 2015, Andrew Cotton became Acting Chair of WSSCC

National Coordinators

Anowar Kamal, Bangladesh
Félix Adégnika, Benin
Chea Samnang, Cambodia
Michael Negash, Ethiopia
Tobias Omufwoko, Kenya
Herivelo Rakotondrainibe, Madagascar
Ngaba Chatata, Malawi
Vinoj Mishra, India
Vinod Mishra, India
Tanya Khan, Pakistan
Wilhelmina Malima, Tanzania
Achille Lokossou, Togo
Jane Nabunnya, Uganda
Lovemore Mujuru, Zimbabwe

WSSCC would also like to recognize Milon Bikash Paul, who was WSSCC’s National Coordinator for Bangladesh until his untimely passing in August 2014. For all those who knew Milon through his work in the WASH community, his dedication and enthusiasm were greatly admired. Milon was a longtime and active member of both WSSCC and the WSSCC-Bangladesh coalition, supporting the previous National Coordinator, Dr. Dibalok Singha. Milon’s dedication to improving WASH in Bangladesh and in the region is remembered by all.
About WSSCC

WSSCC is at the heart of the global movement to improve sanitation and hygiene, so that all people can enjoy healthy and productive lives. Established in 1990, WSSCC is the only United Nations body devoted solely to the sanitation needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized people. In collaboration with our members in 150 countries, WSSCC advocates for the billions of people worldwide who lack access to good sanitation, shares solutions that empower communities, and operates the GSF, which since 2008 has committed close to US$ 109 million to transform lives in developing countries.

Learn more at www.wsscc.org

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WatSanCollabCouncil