


it all begins with water

Annual report

2015



Mission Statement

“Protos reinforces an equitable, sustainable and participatory water management and water use”

The Vision-Mission text is revised according to the changing context of international aid. The final text will be submitted for approval to the members of the General Assembly on the 18th of June 2016 and will be available from this date on www.protos.org: about us / vision and mission.

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Foreword

Making projects in 2015, action in 2016

The year of 2015, on an international level, was one for making projects. On the 27th of September 2015, the United Nations set 17 new goals for achieving a global sustainable development until 2030: the Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs. SDG 6 foresees access to drinking water and sanitation for everyone and everywhere.

On December 12th, the participants of the UN Climate Conference in Paris agreed on a new binding climate agreement. With this agreement, greenhouse gas emissions need to be reduced, and global warming needs to be limited to 2 degrees maximum, with 1,5 degrees as the target.

Time to shape these nice words into action! Protos accepts the challenge and continues to commit to the execution of its programs which are based on action-research. I would like to congratulate our team and our partners who assured access to drinking water and sanitation to 183.775 people in 2015!

Protos itself also made plans in 2015. We want to concentrate ourselves on fewer countries, so that we can implement a complete program of action-research and are able to work even more efficiently. Within this frame, our team in Ecuador established a business plan to proceed as a new organisation, according to Ecuadorian rights. As of 2016 they collaborate with Protos and they will grow into a strong local organisation which takes their development into their own hands.

Sustainable, equitable and participatory water management and use, form a lever to enable local communities to take their destiny into their own hands and to be able to make their own choices.



*Arnoud Lust
Chairman*



*Vincent Volckaert
Manager*



DR Congo © Lieve Peeters

Key figures

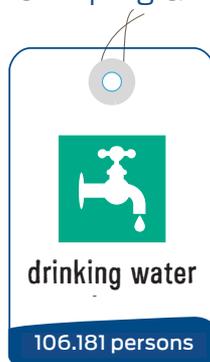
Financial



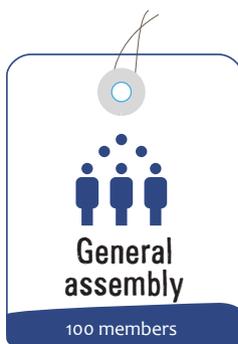
Expenditures



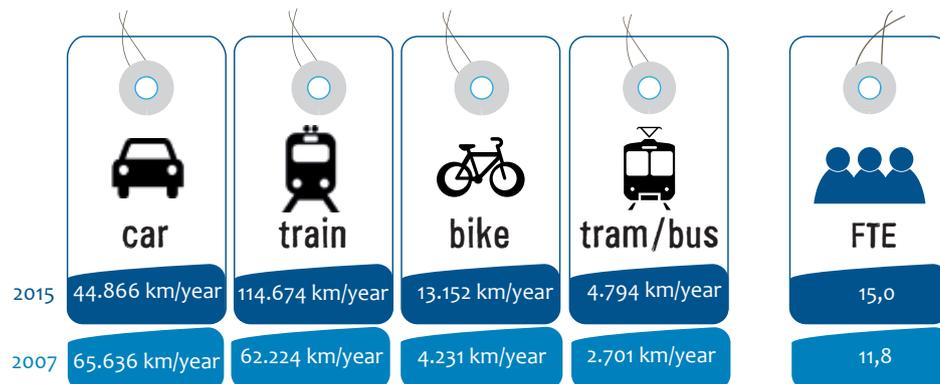
Number of programme beneficiaries in developing countries



With...



Commuter traffic employees head office Gent



About the content of this report

Protos again submits an integrated annual report that complies with the GRI-G4 guidelines, 'In accordance – Core self-declared'. GRI stands for *Global Reporting Initiative*.

As in previous years, the annual report covers the social, environmental and financial data of the activities of the entire Protos group and its employees; all data of the head office and the 6 branch offices and subsidiaries in the developing countries are integrated. The social and environmental data related to activities of our executive partners do not fall within the boundaries of the present report.

Two aspects are essential for GRI-G4 guidelines:

- The report must provide relevant and significant information ('*Material Aspects*' in GRI jargon) on the economic, social and environmental impact of the activities.
- Both internal and external stakeholders of the organization need to indicate what information they find important and should be included in the report.

Early 2015, Protos conducted a survey in order to establish a relevance-index. 85 participants answered the survey, including 48 external and 37 internal stakeholders.

As in 2014, this 2015 report discusses the top 5 items that respondents reported as the most important among the 18 possible topics.

[A brief introduction to the top 5 items.](#)

① *Number of management structures in start-up phase, or functional, autonomous and self-sustaining.* Three years ago, Protos and its partners chose to concentrate on developing context-adapted structures for implementing Integrated Water Resources Management and operating existing water systems, rather than investing in physical infrastructure development. The implementation of a sustainable management structure is a long-term process. Protos will report on these projects every three years, at the term of each programme. The term for the present programme is end 2016. Next year, we will quantify and comment on this theme for the first time.

② *Access to.* The number of beneficiaries having gained access to drinking water or adequate sanitation, and the number of hectares of farmland opened to irrigation in the past year.

③ *Impact on development in developing countries.* What impact do Protos programmes have on the beneficiary population. Do people enjoy a higher standard of life? Are they ill less often? Do they have a higher income because they lose less time fetching water or because of higher crop yields thanks to irrigation? Do girls continue their schooling once there are clean toilets? Objective measurement of the impact of our activities over the course of one year is extremely difficult, especially because other simultaneous interventions also have an impact. For example, girls will also continue their schooling because of an awareness campaign run by the local authorities. However, testimonies from beneficiaries do give an indication as to our programmes' impact.

④ *Capacity strengthening of our partners.* One of the core tasks of a Development NGO such as Protos, focusing on structural change, is to strengthen the know-how and skills of the local actors who need to assume their responsibilities in water management and policy. Capacity strengthening is a long process and very difficult to assess over the course of a single year on the basis of objectively verifiable indicators. Our partners, however, can give testimony to what capacity strengthening really does for them.

⑤ *Main strategies.* In order to reach its objectives, Protos follows a number of unique strategies. They form the "blue" lining of all of our programmes, beginning on page 8.

[Apart from this top 5, the present annual report also offers a series of other standard GRI-G4 indicators: you will find these in the GRI-index on page 33.](#)

2015 in a nutshell

Protos in the spotlight

Since out of sight is out of mind, Protos decided to become more visible to the public. In 2015 we stood out on World Water Day, on the 22nd of March, thanks to a 3D-drawing of a water well in the Central station of Brussels. On Global Handwashing Day, on the 15th of October, several Flemish celebrities came to Ghent to wash their hands with our tippy-tap. In December we cooperated in forming the 'human chain for climate' in Brussels and we walked along in the march for the climate in Ostend behind the Protos banner. With these actions we brought attention to the consequences of climate change for the inhabitants of less developed countries. Protos also conducted actions in its partner countries for the international water days.

Protos is active in the digital world as well: the website 'Injustices Climatiques' www.injusticesclimatiques.be, the French counterpart for www.klimaatspiegel.be, is now online. Protos developed a new educational game for technical and vocational secondary education. It is to be found on www.allesiswater.be.

Exchanges

In the context of the new Sustainable Development Goals and the changing vision around the role of NGO's, Protos made a strategic reflective exercise in 2015: are our vision, mission and social goals in line with this changing context? We will present an updated version of the exercise at the General Assembly Meeting in the course of 2016.

The country representatives also shared their views on this exercise and will have to translate this new perspective into the Protos work in the partner countries.

What is certain is that we want to emphasize a equitable, sustainable and participatory *water use* next to *water management*.

Working in difficult circumstances

Fragile states are the ones that need international cooperation the most. In Burundi, the commotion around the presidential elections disturbed our activities. We continue to be committed to our programmes in Mali together with our partners, even though the country suffers regularly from terrorist groups incidents. We continually evaluate the safety conditions on the field to limit the risks for employees and partners.



Celebration among our partners

In 2015, the Rwandese Protos-partner COFORWA celebrated. COFORWA was established in 1972 and is active in the sectors of water, hygiene and sanitation as well as in national energy and communal development.

International cooperation in motion

Protos keeps an eye on the changing context and adapts itself when needed. We want to ensure that we continue to achieve our mission and goals in a relevant and efficient way.

The changes that the Minister of Development Cooperation intends to implement in order to reform the sector and the financing of the programmes led to a Framework Agreement between the sector and the government in mid-2015 regarding the next steps to be taken. This resulted in an increased workload to develop a context analysis together with the other NGO's for the countries where Protos is active. This analysis provides a basis for a common strategic framework per country with which the future Protos programme should be aligned.

The planned screening – a step in the acknowledgement procedure to claim subsidies from the Federal Government as an “organisation from the civil society” – eventually took place in the beginning of 2016.

The reform also aims at more synergy and collaboration between the organizations within the development cooperation sector. Protos has always taken an open and constructive stance towards such collaboration. In the future we want to continue to collaborate with others – when it makes sense – in order to get better results and to work more efficiently, just as we have in the past.



Intended social change

With the transfer of knowledge and strengthening of mutual capacities as our aim, a number of exchanges took place between Belgium and our partner countries.

In cooperation with the Flemish Association for Cities and Municipalities (VVSG), the University of Antwerp, IMDO, Aquafin, Geosolutions and the University of Ghent, the Port of Antwerp organised an informational exchange for 4 partners and two Protos-Benin employees in October. Among others, this exchange tackled ecosystem services for water, controlled floodable areas, the water test, inter-municipal collaboration for water and solid waste, small decentralised waste water treatment, simple GIS-maps, artesian water and its sustainability.

Two De Watergroep employees went on a 10-day mission to Madagascar in December (see p. 11).



Protos worldwide

The right to drinking water and sanitation

7th World Water Forum



© Sijm Heyvaert

Collins Armel Hasina Johan

The Protos delegation at the World Youth Parliament for Water.

Protos took part again in the triannual World Water Forum that took place from the 12th to the 17th of April in Daegu and Gyeongju, South-Korea.

The right to drinking water and sanitation is definitively acquired. This was not questioned during any of the sessions

and is mentioned in the Ministerial Declaration and in the Parliamentary Statement: “... we, the representatives of parliamentarians participating in the 7th World Water Forum, commit to support the (following) solutions and requests to advance human right to water and sanitation and to improve water management...”

The theme of sanitation is high on the agenda for the coming years. Everybody agrees that the backlog on MDG 7c on sanitation is unacceptable and all stakeholders recognise that the process has to speed up, and not only in a classical way. The idea of regaining nutrients and the reuse of water is no longer viewed as marginal: Green circular economy is gaining weight.

Every person in the water sector already makes the connection with SDG6, the Sustainable Development Goal on water with its 6 sub objectives. The sector is on its way towards the new sustainable development agenda that will determine the international agenda during the coming 15 years.

At the occasion of the World Water Forum, the International Secretariat for Water (ISW) organised the 3rd World Youth Parliament for Water with several partners such as Protos and GoodPlanet. This international youth event brought together 70 youngsters from 55 countries. Their final declaration stated that they were ready to take responsibility so that more people would dispose of healthy water, to raise water awareness and to organise many water projects in their own country. It is clear that they take initiative and responsibility and that they want to behave as true water ambassadors.

..... Taking examples from specific projects, the following pages cover the three areas in which Protos is active: drinking water; sanitation and hygiene; water for agriculture. You can learn more about each of our programmes on www.protos.ngo.



“ The village only has a pit to get water. You have to get up very early and queue for almost 4 hours before you get a can of 35 litres of water. But we need 175 litres for the household on a daily basis. We usually do the job in the evening, so the big children can help. We use water very parsimoniously: it is to cook and to drink. The children wash their clothes in the river and they also wash there. The polluted water causes a lot of bilharzias, a worm’s disease, in our village. Our dispensary doesn’t have water. The women of the village have often raised this problem with the chief of the village.



Maria Worou Gado – 46 – merchant. In the municipality of Kouandé, in Goufanrou village in Benin, Protos will drill a well for 921 men and 882 women, as part of the LEauCAL project.

Drinking water



Protos is active in a limited number of countries where lack of access to water is one of the main causes of underdevelopment. We provide support for specific projects, but also and foremost, we assist and involve local NGOs, farmer and user organisations, local authorities and regional government services in developing adequate processes to achieve sustainable water management. As development does not depend exclusively on water, Protos always works within the global context of a community or region. A few programmes:

The drinking water supply mapped

DR CONGO - The first goal of the SAGE program (*Support Structure for Water Management*), led by Protos and its local partner CIDRI, is the establishment of an inventory of the drinking water infrastructure. In Ituri, there is no database providing an overview of the drinking water infrastructure, their state and functioning.

Protos and CIDRI launched a comprehensive study for the province to take stock of the situation. A detailed study was conducted in the densely populated territory of Djugu. Armed with a camera controlled by GPS, local teams faced bad roads and sometimes heavy rainfall for 3 months. Thanks to them, there is now a database of the existing drinking water infrastructure. Based on surveys conducted at the same time, it is now possible to identify the main problems and therefore to address them. Maps to visualize the location of water infrastructure have also been drawn using the GIS mapping system.

All this information feeds the steering committee. This consists of Protos, local partners and, most importantly, the relevant public authorities. This collaboration ensures the control of interventions in this sector and will lead to a coordinated approach.

The blue line connects the main strategies of Protos.
The programmes illustrate the manner in which we apply these strategies.

MULTIPLE-PARTY APPROACH - Development is achieved only through the interaction of several groups at different levels. Protos brings all these parties to the negotiating table in order to build comprehensive support for a development plan. Also, all parties must be allowed a voice in the execution and management of the infrastructure works. With this approach, Protos encourages local responsibility, transparency and cooperation, prerequisites for local democracy and good governance.



A good working drinking water committee makes the difference

HAITI - The committee for drinking water and sanitary equipments (CAEPA) of Marceline in the South of Haiti is working at full capacity. The committee has existed for a long time but has found a second breath after the evaluation and support from Protos and its partner AHAAMES. The committee undertook several actions to improve the water supply: the zone around the well was forested and protected, the supply pipe was repaired and the distribution improved. The committee was also reinforced in technical, administrative and organizational management. The users are now getting to participate more in the management process: the financial contributions are more solid and the population helps with the execution of the work. Only a good working drinking water committee guarantees a sustainable drinking water supply.



Information session on IWRM.

9 years of fruitful cooperation

BURUNDI - Since 2008 Protos cooperates in the village Bugendana with the local NGO AVEDEC. As planned, this cooperation will come to an end in this zone in 2016. The infrastructural operations on drinking water, sanitary, hygiene and Integrated Water Resources Management will be finished by then. Protos and AVEDEC can look back on a fruitful cooperation and beautiful accomplishments.

A total of 23 km of drinking water pipes have been installed or repaired, serving 30.000 people. 39 wells have been installed, so that they can be used as drinking water points for 12.000 people. 210 families got a latrine. 2 elementary schools got a latrine block with EcoSan toilets. These toilets are emptied on a regular basis and the faeces is used on the land as fertiliser. More or less 60.000 people improved their hygienic habits thanks to participative methods. Finally, a nature zone and an agricultural area, reaching a total of 40 hectares, have been installed and protected along the principles of Integral Water Resources Management (IWRM).

As everything has to continue after the intervention, Protos has focused on management: education of local players, capacity of local authorities, the development of management committees for the drinking water points and education on IWRM.

CAPACITY STRENGTHENING - As many developing countries are in the process of decentralising, municipalities find themselves in charge of water supply and irrigation systems. However, many local authorities lack the necessary skills. Protos supports them in their tasks. With training courses, exchanges and coaching, Protos and its partners also provide capacity strengthening for drinking water committees, farmer associations, local NGOs, government services and local private enterprise.



Heavy machines are not necessary for a manual drilling.

Manual drilling: simple and cheap

MALI - A major part of the Malian population still doesn't have close access to drinking water. That is the case for the small islands inside the delta of the Niger where heavy machines can't get to drill water points. The inhabitants' only option is to use the turbid water of the river or the traditional water pits that dry out during the dry season. Protos coordinated with the villages, the technical state services and the local population for a sustainable solution in collaboration with the Dutch Practica Foundation. The result was a pilot project on manual drillings. The advantages are extensive: heavy machines are not necessary, the material can easily be transported, the cost is 4 to 5 times lower than that of motorised drilling and the drilling equipment can be made on the spot, which is beneficiary for the local economy. The local community is responsible for the maintenance and management.

Amadou Béla Djigande – treasurer of the management committee of the water point in Kagnio:

“Together, we are responsible for the sustainability of the water point and we noticed that our health has really improved. The contributions of the consumers allowed us to save 200.000 CFA (around 300 euro). This money will allow us to repair the pump if need be. As treasurer, I'm committed to managing this money well.”

A big commitment from volunteers

ECUADOR - Water management in Ecuador's rural areas is strongly dependent on civil society organisations. There are water committees – JAAPs - all over the country: some 6.000 community organisations in rural areas provide water for some 4 million people. The Protos team in Ecuador produced a short film to bring attention to this work and its challenges.

A testimony from a volunteer in the Amazon area:



Segundo Guailas – Secretary for ROSCGAE, the platform for civil society water organisations

“The management by the community itself is essential, because it provides a huge economic benefit, also for the state, thanks to the volunteering of every manager and of the users. Moreover, the infrastructure and the organisation are functioning perfectly. One of the weaknesses of the community water management is that there is no succession for the managers. A lot of youngsters don't want to lead a community organisation because they don't get any financial compensation.”

GLOCALISATION - Protos gives water users a voice in municipal and regional debates and carries their proposals to improve water management all the way to the national and international level. Reversely, Protos translates the national decisions and proposals back to the local users and administrators. Protos uses the word glocalisation to describe this interaction..

Tapping water for a fair price

DR CONGO - A new water kiosk has been opened in Bunia. It consists of a shop with its own tank where people can buy basic provisions but can also fill their cans for a fair price.

A drinking water system for 16.000 people had already been built in Bunia 30 years ago (Ngongo I). Meanwhile, the city has grown so much – especially due to the influx caused by the war – that more than 80.000 people use this system. This pressure has a lot of negative effects. Women have to get up very early to get a place in the queue. The waiting times are very high as the public wells are only open in the morning and in the evening. Women are also often victims of sexual assaults. And some richer people abuse this situation by taking a private connection and selling the water at a higher price.

This “water kiosk” innovation is a part of the action-research that Protos does in DRC. The first feedback of the users is extremely positive and the interest of other actors is above expectations.

The first feedback of the users is extremely positive.

International solidarity

MADAGASCAR - For 5 years, Protos, De Watergroep and the French water company SEDIF have been working together on the improvement of the drinking water system in the town of Toamasina which is served by the state company Jirama. This program, which was started with 10 public kiosks for drinking water in disadvantaged neighbourhoods, has started concentrating itself on the improvement of the entire network so that all inhabitants can benefit from it. Technical interventions at the water production centre and the installation of a new pump and water duct are examples of other activities led in the region.

De Watergroep also offered its help for the exploitation of the drinking water system: pressure gauges and water meters have made the system more effective. In 2015, a part of the city which was not yet served by the system was linked to the network. In 2016, 8 new public selling points will be activated. This way, the network will continue to expand.

During this collaboration, both sides exchanged good practices. In December 2015, 2 engineers of De Watergroep went to Toamasina to assist Jirama with water treatment and with the organisation of water distribution. A visit from Jirama to De Watergroep is planned for March 2016.

Sanitation and hygiene



Unwholesome sanitary facilities and bad hygienic habits at home or near a fresh water source can cause infections and disease. Protos chose to focus on behavioural change in approaching this issue. Our local partners organise workshops to advocate proper hygienic habits such as the systematic use of a latrine, washing hands, fetching fresh drinking water and storing it correctly. We sometimes help build latrines, but more often we try to stimulate the demand for sanitary infrastructures within the community itself and support local enterprise to meet that demand. In addition, we assist local authorities in meeting their responsibilities in matters of sanitation. A few programmes:

Collaboration for change



A handwashing facility doesn't need to be complicated.

BENIN - The first thing you notice when entering Lawehoué village in the municipality of Dogbo is that it is clean here. No garbage, no littering, no plastic...

The population organised itself thanks to the *Community-Led Total Sanitation method*: an entire community takes the helm to improve the sanitary situation.

A committee composed of women, an elder and some young men organises cleaning campaigns: the village square and all small courtyards are regularly swept and all organic waste ends up in compost pits. Through the Cascade project, some 20 latrines were constructed for the families. Soon, the village will get the statute of “village without excrements in open air”.

This result is only possible thanks to a good social cohesion: the elderly and women at the head of the household cannot work on the hard ground. They have been able to count on the young men of the village in exchange for a meal. And to cover the pits, people can chop wood at the eucalyptus plant of the village elder.

***GENDER AND INCLUSION** - In times of water shortage, women and underprivileged groups are the first to suffer exclusion. In an approach intent on gender-inclusion, their experience and expectations are taken into account in the planning, execution and management of the programmes. Not only does the inclusion of women and the underprivileged enhance the longevity of the programmes, it is also a way to promote gender equality within organisations, communities and families.*

“Our grandchildren will continue to use this latrine...”

RWANDA - In the district of Muhanga, the farmers use EcoSan latrines which are made by COFORWA, a partner of Protos. These latrines provide a fertilizer that contributes to a larger harvest and therefore to a better economical situation. The installation of the EcoSan latrines is part of the Integrated Water Resources Management approach, which includes the construction of terraces and the anti-erosion gullies. The construction of their own kitchen garden and the use of another type of oven help improve quality of life for these households. The impact of all these interventions together should increase the resistance of the population vis-à-vis the effects of climate change.



Valens Mureramanzi - 53 years old – father of 4 and inhabitant of Gasharu:

"The latrine is totally different from what we are used to. These EcoSan separate solid from fluid excrements. After a while, we use them as fertilizer on the land. Our new infrastructure is important for us. Our grandchildren will still use this latrine, so we maintain it well. A small garden protects the latrine. People from COFORWA come regularly to check if everything is fine. If necessary, we can count on their help and support."



Valens Mureramanzi and his wife working in their kitchen garden.



A small garden protects the latrine.

An emerging sector

MALI - 2.2 million people live in the district of Bamako, Mali's capital. 98.5% of them uses an autonomous sanitation. This generates about 550m³ of faecal sludge per day.

Theoretically, local authorities are responsible for emptying and transporting sludge, but in practice they face financial and human resource difficulties. This has encouraged the emergence of a dynamic private sector with both mechanical and manual scavengers. The first ones use trucks and are organized in a trade union to defend their occupational interests, while manual workers are operating in an informal setting and work in unhygienic conditions. They often dump the sludge in the river or in the streets, with adverse effects on health and the environment.

There are many other difficulties for scavengers: the poor state of the trucks, the lack of sanitary and protection equipment, the lack of legislation regarding their profession and especially the absence of faecal sludge treatment plants.

To address these issues, Protos launched the ACASIA project. This aims to set up a faecal sludge management solution that involves



Bamako needs a faecal sludge management solution.

both the public and private sectors and civil society. The aim is to strengthen this sector to ensure its sustainability and to ensure the quality and accessibility of services provided while preserving the environment at the same time.

Each their own latrine

BENIN - The LEauCAL project in the northwest of Benin empowers municipalities in planning, executing and following up on the drinking water service, hygiene and sanitation. Raising awareness among the population on better hygienic habits is part of it.



Houedanou Hounsikpe, village Kplogodomey:

"During a meeting I attended about toilets, the animators explained that the flies that land on our excrements which are in open air contaminate our food and make our children ill. Now that we understand how it works, our men are prepared to build a latrine. We already had one, but it wasn't enough, because we are many. In our village, we discuss how we can make space for a latrine with our neighbours, because not everybody has space available. We don't have to wait for money from the government, we have to look for the money ourselves."

LOCAL PROJECT OWNERSHIP - Protos choses to empower the future owner right from the start. As owner of the water infrastructure he decides on its planning, the forms of investment and financing, the hiring of an engineering agency or contractor and its overall management. The owner needs to direct the whole process and Protos will assist him in this.

Action research leads to solutions

MADAGASCAR - In a country such as Madagascar, cities have barely any tools to remove and process excrements. In 2014, Protos already collaborated with its partners in Toamasina to collect and process 300 m² of faecal sludge from latrines and septic pits in a hygienic way during a testing phase. These tests were continued in 2015, with the city of Toamasina and Practica Foundation as partners.

After a thorough research, a search for funding and a decent location, we were able to start with the construction of an ecological sanitation installation with a capacity of 100 m³ per month in June 2015. Aquafin provided free advice on the design.

This first phase will enable the construction of 6 drying beds of 1.720 m² in total, a water basin of 470 m² and an infiltration zone of 250m². The building process will take 10 months and the station will then serve as a sanitation station for 30.000 inhabitants. On that same land duplication of the number of drying beds is still possible. In the course of 2016 the installation will gradually start functioning and by the end of 2016 everything should run at its full capacity. Take a look at our Facebook page : « Tamatave / construction d'une station de traitement des boues de vidange ».



The treatment plant under construction.

ACTION-RESEARCH is a method based on the thorough analysis of a problem to define and implement an adequate solution. At the heart of action-research is the participation of everyone afflicted by the problem. The documentation and dissemination of lessons learned is a key element.

Water for agriculture



In a number of countries Protos has joined efforts to improve the access and management of water for agricultural purposes. The interventions in this sector, ranging from small to large-scale and complex, always involve the local farmer associations and authorities. Protos works according to the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management and sustainable and biological farming, an approach more necessary than ever in the light of recent climate change. A few programmes:

Setting the example

HAÏTI - PASAH, *Projet d'Amélioration de la Sécurité Alimentaire* invests in increasing food security in Belladère. The CEP, *Champs Ecoles Paysans*, is the ideal approach to do so. In 6 demonstration parcels, farmers actively learn about new agricultural techniques which should lead to increased yield. Until now, farmers grew mostly peanuts and beans, however tomatoes, cabbage and eggplant are now also being grown.

The farmers who followed the CEP have directly put their new learnings into practice. At the same time they have become ambassadors of these improved techniques: in their villages, their parcels have become demonstration parcels for their colleagues.



Women are also involved in the agricultural activities.

Water, the central link

BENIN - The AMSANA program was started in 2015 in the North-West of Benin and stands for "*Multisector support of Food Security and Food Safety in Atocora*". The Belgian Fund for Food Security and the Benin Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries is supporting this 5-year project. 65 villages have been chosen to work on several dimensions of food security. These actions are supported by several actors. The Belgian partners are: Red Cross Belgium for nutrition, Protos for drinking water, Iles de Paix and Protos for horticulture and Louvain Coopération pour le Développement for the income generating activities. The Belgian Technical Cooperation, BTC, coordinates the process.

In the 'horticulture' subproject, Protos and its partners manage the construction of 9 horticultural zones, especially focussing on irrigation. Iles de Paix takes on the technical side with an Integrated Water Resources Management approach and territory organisation.

The 'drinking water' subproject aims to improve access to drinking water for the population of the different municipalities. This is an essential component for the nutritional security. The greatest challenge will be making the principle 'water pays water' effective. Every water user has to pay a contribution. These fees are used for maintenance of the installation. This is a precondition to insure a public water service which is accessible and sustainable.

Men, animals and plants in harmony

UGANDA - The zone around the Mpanga falls in West-Uganda is ecologically very precious. This is the only place where a certain cycad –the *Encephalartos whitlockii*– still appears in the wild. With its partners Jese, Tooro Botanical Gardens and Mountains of the Moon University, Protos has committed itself to protect this plant: this is Integrated Water Resources Management too. The cycad is threatened, among others, because herds of cattle trample them in their search for water. The local farmers have been included in the protection program for the plant: they are learning how to collect and grow their seeds in two plantations. By the end of 2015 more than 6000 young cycads had been planted. Following Ugandan tradition, animators use singing and theatre to underline the importance of this plant's existence and the legal measures to protect it.

As a compensation for the fact that a zone has become inaccessible for the population, Protos has built a protected well where people can collect water close to their home. In that way, they don't have to risk the dangerous slopes with heavy jerry cans and the water of these wells is actually cleaner than the river water. Moreover, a hydraulic pump will provide water for cattle and for irrigation through a separate system. A win-win-situation for both the cycads and the local community.



The local farmers have been included in the protection program for the plant.

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES (IWRM) is dedicated to the socio-economic growth of present and future generations without jeopardising the ecology. Within the IWRM approach, all water related aspects of a specific area are studied. Most often this area is a river basin or a valley, but it can also be a community. All parties concerned cooperate to analyse the different functions of the locally available water (drinking water, irrigation...) and reach a consensus on its sustainable use and conservation.



“ Before, women were underrepresented in the association of irrigation committees. As such, it means a lot to me to occupy such an important function. I am responsible for collecting the financial contributions of at least 29 committees. In Haiti, men are not used to listening to women. Often, women are not allowed to be members of local organisations. I will encourage other women to commit themselves as well in management structures.



Flora Jean Charles, 40 years old, responsible for the financial contributions, Irrigation committee of the river Moustiques (AIRM).

Thanks to the work of the irrigation committees, who, amongst others, maintain the canals and who fairly distribute the irrigation water, the vegetable farmers gain a better yield from their fields.



Protos Belgium

New ways of working for Protos Belgium

The work of Protos “in the North” will change starting in 2017. During the external evaluation of the activities in the North in 2015, the desire to discover new paths led to a lot of reflective work within Protos. Just as the world is changing at a rapid pace, so is the world of development cooperation. In the context of international cooperation, a strong integration in the community is crucial.

Protos is pleased to have received support for this reflection from 43 stakeholders during a “*conference of the future*” on the 30th of September 2015. We would like to give a big thank you to all participants. Your suggestions and ideas put us on track to develop a thorough plan for the coming years.

Whereas the mission of Protos remains valuable, the focus on water management will be broadened towards water use. With assets such as the focus on water, rich experiences in education with links to developing countries and close collaboration with multiple other organisations and actors of different domains, Protos wants to focus more on an increased awareness on direct and indirect water use and behaviour in Flanders.

World Water Day 2015

In 2015 Protos, Milieuzorg op School, Solidagro, Kleur Bekennen and GoodPlanet formed the core group on World Water Day @School. The five wanted to make the 2015 edition a special one. The last year of the UN millennium programme had to get a special touch. Thanks to a strong promotional campaign towards cities and communes, and the commitment of plenty of volunteers, more than 140.000 students from 700 elementary and secondary schools participated in the Walks for Water on the 22nd of March during the World Water Day 2015. This is double the number of schools who took part in 2014.



Conference of the future - Ghent.



World Water Day - Brussels.

Protos in 2015



Belgium

Office Ghent **Employees** 17 **Partners** Solidagro – Iles de Paix – Milieuzorg op School – Good Planet Belgium – COREN
► Thematic and technical support regional offices – advocacy – knowledge exchange and management – external relations and communication – networking – global education – fundraising – administration and finances.

Benin

Office Cotonou **Field offices** Natitingou – Lokossa **Employees** 18 **Partners** Municipalities – PNE – Helvetas – DCAM-Bethesda – EAA (Eau et Assainissement Afrique) – SNV-Benin – CEBEDES – BUPDOS – URP Mono/Couffo – URP Atacora/Donga
Donors DGD – Belgian Fund for Food Security (BFFS) – EU – Facilité africaine de l'eau via BAD – Province of West Flanders – Province of Brabant – Stichting Gillès – ICCO/WASH Alliance – Gemeentelijk Havenbedrijf Antwerpen and the Flemish Administration via Flemish Partnership Water for Development (VPWvO) – Ghent Dredging – Nature Solutions – QinetiQ Spaces – Private donations.

   Mono/Couffo and Atacora/Donga

Ecuador

Office Cuenca **Field offices** Saraguro – Esmeraldas **Employees** 8 **Partners** CEDIR – SENDAS – CEFODI – Second-line organisations and water committees – Municipal authorities – APROCA – APROCAM and APROCAR (cacao farmers' associations) – Province of East Flanders **Donors** DGD – Province of East Flanders – Municipality of Berlare – Municipality of Bierbeek – Fondation Ensemble – Ecobeton Water Technologies – KrisKras – TREVI – Co-Valent via Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs – Ayuda en Acción – Intercooperación– Nando-Peretti Foundation.

  Andes South: Quilanga – Gonzanama – Oña – Saraguro; Coast: Muisne and Rioverde (province of Esmeraldas)

 Andes South: Quilanga – Gonzanama – Oña – Saraguro

Haïti

Office Port-au-Prince **Employees** 14 **Partners** SOE – AHAAMES – ODRINO – CUSIC – UDECOBEL – DDA – CBVRM

Donors DGD – 11.11.11 – Province of Antwerp – FARYS and Flemish Administration via VPWvO – Havenbedrijf Ghent and IPTE via Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs – Fonds Elisabeth et Amélie via KBS – HidroPlus PIDPA – UEBH – Private donations.

  Camp Perrin – Belladère – Moustiques

 Belladère – Moustiques

Madagascar

Office Antananarivo **Employees** 9 **Partners** FIKRIFAMA – AMI (Association Miarintsoa) – TSINJO

Donors DGD – EU – DDFiP Haute-Garonne – Province of Limburg – Flemish Administration, De Watergroep and Aquafin via VPWvO – BASF ANIM, Denys and General Fund via Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs – Music for Life via KBS – SEDIF – Tauw België.

  Toamasina – Atsimondrano and Arivominano – Antanifotsy

Mali

Office Bamako **Field offices** Sévaré – Nioro du Sahel **Employees** 21 **Partners** Municipalities – AMASBIF – COPIDUC – PNE – PROMETHEE – Action Mopti – Practica Foundation **Donors** DGD – BFFS – UNICEF – Aquafin and Flemish Administration via VPWvO – Willemen Groep via Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs – Association Sud-Nord – Family and friends Elise Delsaerdt – Lindemans friends – HidroPlus/PIDPA – Atlas Copco and Water for All via its personnel – VPK Paper – Herbosch Kiere – private donations.

  Bamako, Cercles de Nara and Nioro du Sahel, Mopti region

 Mopti region

Rwanda, Burundi

Office Kigali (Rwanda) **Field office** Bujumbura (Burundi) **Employees** 10 **Partners** COFORWA – UGAMA – CSC – District Muhanga (Rwanda) – OAP – AVEDEC (Burundi).

   District Muhanga (Rwanda) – Province of Gitega and Bujumbura rural (Burundi)

Uganda - DR Congo

Office/Field office Fort Portal (Uganda) **Employees** 4 **Partners** JESE – Tooro Botanical Gardens (Uganda) – CIDRI (DR Congo).

  District Kamwenge – River Mpanga Catchment – Lake George Basin (Uganda) – Ituri (DR Congo)

Donors Rwanda - Burundi - Uganda - DR Congo DGD – EC – IUCN SOS Species – Province of East Flanders – Flemish Administration, FARYS and Antea Group via VPWvO – ACLVB/CGSLB via Sociaal Fonds Voeding VIA – Two Faces and Herman Baelden via Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs – Nationale Loterij – IMDC – Linklaters – Nando Peretti Foundation – Private donations.

Environmental and social report

For the 7th year in a row, Protos publishes a comprehensive environmental and social report for the entire Protos group. For the second time we report according to the new GRI-G4 standard. A full overview can be found in the GRI-index, page 33. The social and environmental indicators are available on our website under 'publications/annual report'. Below you'll find some additional information and an explanation of certain indicators.

Organisational profile and social data

G4-10 In 2015, Protos carried out its activities with 101 persons (31st of December) or 100,43 FTE (Full Time Equivalent, on average).

In 2015, Protos was able to rely on the dedicated and free support of 153 volunteers: they write and translate articles for the Protos and 11.11.11 websites and help with the public awareness campaigns organised in Belgium.

G4-11 On 31st of December 2015, 28,7% of all staff resorts under CLA 329.01 (Collective Labour Agreement): these are the employees of the main office in Ghent and all expats.

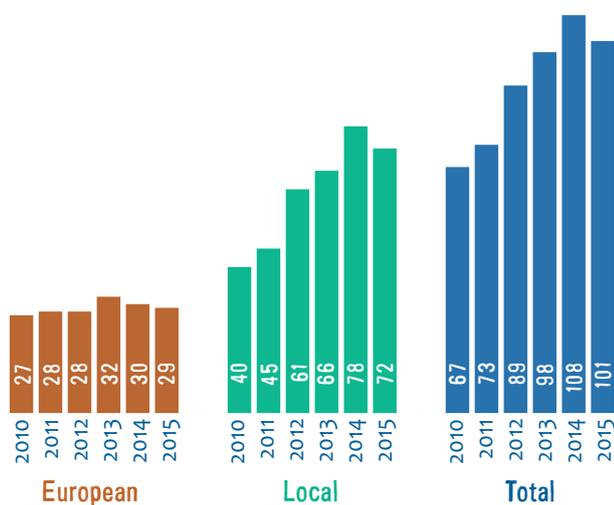
G4-12 Purchasing policy. See website.

G4-14 Precautionary principles. Since Protos is active in a number of fragile states, staff safety is a continual concern. The local coordinator maintains contact with the local professional networks which in turn inform him of any incidents and of the danger level of the situation, so that critical points can be avoided. The coordinator has to report significant incidents within 24 hours. In case of civil unrest or uprisings, he or she decides, in agreement with the Director, to temporarily withdraw staff from field operations. In case of severe civil unrest, it may be decided to temporarily evacuate all personnel from the unsafe intervention zone.

G4-15 Endorsed charters and principles.

As member of these umbrella organisations, Protos has signed the charter of 11.11.11 and the political charter of CNCD-11.11.11.

Number of employees per 31/12/2015



G4-LA1 Employee turnover. Many employees in developing countries have an employment contract with a term equivalent to a program or project. Thus, a number of employees, mainly in Mali, left the organization in 2015: 5 out of 14.5. A colleague from head office who joined the team in Mali was, according to law, registered as leaving and reregistered because the workplace had changed.

G4-LA6 Absence rates. They were particularly high in 2015 because of the prolonged absence of an employee following a serious car accident in Mali. Another employee in Benin was a long time absent before passing away.

G4-LA % of employees receiving a performance review: 62,8%. This remains a point of attention: the target of 80% in 2012 in the EFQM model has not been reached.

Identified material aspects and boundaries

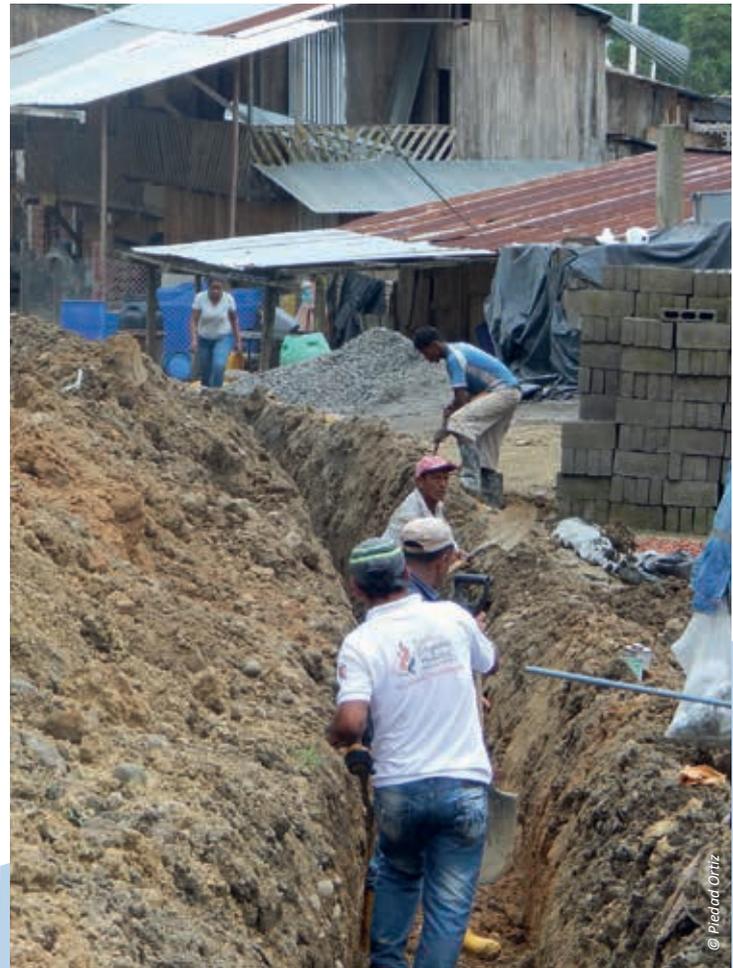
For the definition of the content and its aspects (themes), see p. 3.

Report parameters

The present annual report covers the period 1/1/2015 – 31/12/2015. The previous annual report was published following the General Assembly of 20/06/2015. Each year, Protos publishes an annual report following the General Assembly held in June.

Point of contact for this report: see page p. 33
Regarding the GRI-G4 standard, Protos chooses the “In accordance Core self-declared” reporting. Only the annual financial statement and the balance sheet have been externally verified.

Management: see website.



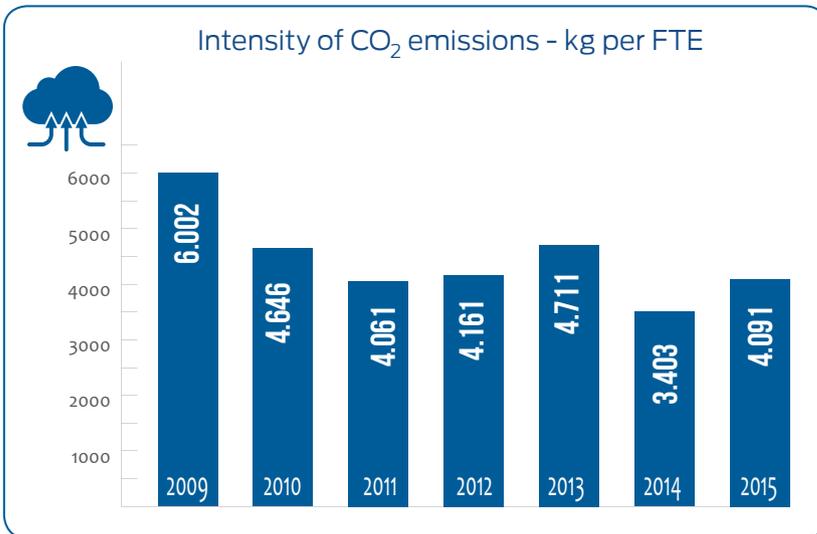
ECUADOR – The inhabitants of Walte, Palmar and Milagro where 157 families live (canton Rio Verde) help dig the trenches for the drinking water supply.

Comments on the environmental indicators

For the total use of materials (paper, ink cartridges,...), energy and water consumption in all offices and for all personnel, please see the detailed table on the website.

There is more office space occupied compared to last year due to an expansion in the Mali office.

Based on its mobility by type of means of transport and its energy and paper consumption, Protos annually calculates its total emission of CO₂.



G4-EN18 Since a continuous decrease from 2009, the reference year, emissions per FTE rose for the first time.

The main reasons are:

- More kilometers by plane partly due to 8 flights for exchanges between our partners in developing countries and some Flemish water sector companies. This kind of exchange, however, has a very positive effect on the capacity building of our partners.
- More electricity consumption: a more detailed examination will be necessary.

Regarding the mobility of staff based in Ghent, a clear trend towards the use of public transport and cycling can be observed: see p.2.

Comments on the social indicators and the NGO sector supplements

G4-SO4 Communication and training regarding anti-corruption and fraud policy. For our policy: see website.

At the start of employment, new employees receive training based on our good policy and practice vade mecum. In 2015, 77% percent of all new employees received a proper explanation of the vade mecum, compared to 56% in 2014. The goal is 100: there is some work to be done.

NGO1 up to NGO8: see website.

NGO 3-2 Programme impact: total number of beneficiaries. See also p.3.

The table shows the number of persons who “obtained access to...” thanks to the direct intervention of Protos in 2015. For drinking water, this covers all infrastructures Protos completed or repaired in order to comply with hygienic and quality standards in 2015, and that are presently being used by the population. The same applies to sanitary installations (latrines or minor sewage systems): they were built either by or with the help of Protos. Families who built their own latrine are therefore not included, even though Protos played a significant part in raising their awareness. The construction of sanitary infrastructure was reduced in our own programmes and people were more encouraged to build them themselves. The number of people reached is much higher, but difficult to measure objectively.

As for agriculture, the numbers pertain to farmers who can increase their yields thanks to completed infrastructures. Families who benefit from improved irrigation systems or can start a kitchen-garden thanks to Protos’ interventions are also included.

The number of beneficiaries reached is much higher than in 2014 for several reasons:

- Due to the belated payment of subsidies and difficult working conditions, for instance in Mali, a number of the 2014 programmes incurred delay; this delay was partially remedied in 2015.
- The construction of drinking water systems takes several years. It is only at completion that large groups of people gain access to drinking water.

Number of beneficiaries 2015

Access to:	drinking water	sanitation	agriculture
Rwanda	7.248	466	1.396
Uganda	600	1.388	0
Burundi	12.369	1.770	0
DR Congo	0	2.796	0
Benin	13.000	5.110	3.539
Mali	52.800	47.588	1.712
Ecuador	3.420	2.430	565
Haïti	4.010	5.075	745
Madagascar	12.734	3.014	0
Total	106.181	69.637	7.957



Alliances and networks

Together you are stronger to achieve something. Protos actively participates in or leads a number of networks and platforms in Belgium. These networks and Protos aim to share information through cooperation.



Flemish Partnership Water for Development (VPWvO): the VPWvO is a platform bringing together actors from the Flemish Administration, public (drinking) water companies, private companies active in the water and related sectors, the Flemish academic and research spheres, NGOs and non-profit organisations. Through cooperation, they made an extra contribution to achieving target 7c of Millennium Development Goal 7, concerning drinking water and sanitation. The objective of VPWvO is being revised based on the Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6). As a result, 'water and development' will also be given higher priority on the Flemish political agenda.



Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs: dialogue and cooperation between companies and NGOs. Promoting the patronage of companies for its member NGOs' sustainable socio-economic development projects in the South and supporting entrepreneurs in the South who start a business.



The Shift: the Belgian sustainability network. With its members and partners, The Shift wants to achieve a transition towards a more sustainable society and economy. The Shift organizes its activities around three axes: connect, commit, change.



Ngo-federatie: the federation of Flemish NGOs. Protos is a member of the Board of Directors and of several working groups. The federation has created the web site www.ngo-openboek.be.



11.11.11: the Coalition of the Flemish North-South Movement: joint political action for the development of the South and raising public awareness of fairer North-South relations.



Centre National de Coopération au Développement (CNCD): at the end of 2009, Protos joined the French-speaking North-South coalition. CNCD has the same goal as the Flemish coalition.



2015-de tijd loopt: This coalition is assessing how it will monitor the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



RÉS'Eau: political action of a number of French-speaking water groups to give water relating to development higher priority on the Belgian agenda and to get constitutional recognition of the human right to drinking water.



Global Water Solidarity, a worldwide platform founded by UNDP: Protos is a member of the Steering Committee. The platform's goal is to support and further develop decentralised solidarity mechanisms for water and sanitation, and to replicate those worldwide, not only from a North-South perspective, but also from a South-South perspective.



The Province of East Flanders concentrates its international cooperation in a large part in 3 regional cooperation agreements, from province to province. One of these regional alliances is made with Esmeraldas Province in Ecuador. Protos and its local partner CEFODI are the executive partners of this cooperation agreement for the provincial partners.

Financial Report

Balance (in €)

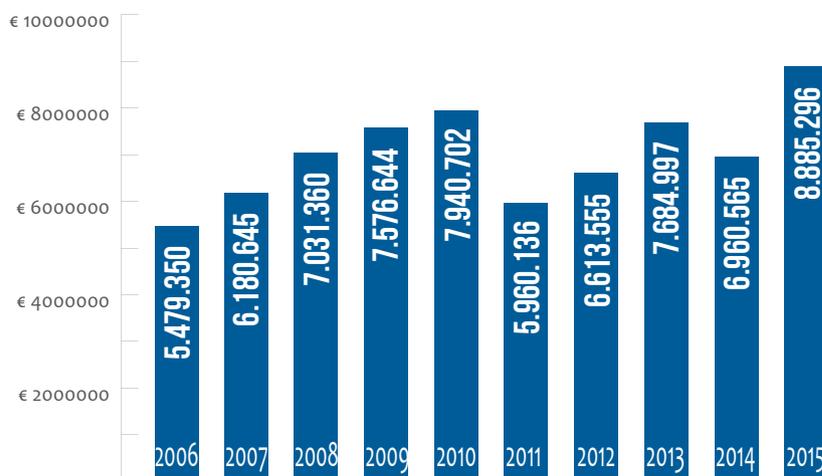
	2015	2014	
Assets	FIXED ASSETS	26.461,95	38.380,22
	Intangible fixed assets	0,00	0,00
	Tangible fixed assets	1.511,83	11.824,98
	<i>Land and buildings</i>	<i>1.241,78</i>	<i>7.820,48</i>
	<i>Plant, machinery and equipment</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>3.520,18</i>
	<i>Furniture and vehicles</i>	<i>270,05</i>	<i>484,32</i>
	Financial fixed assets	24.950,12	26.555,24
	CURRENT ASSETS	5.726.534,36	5.638.624,46
	Amounts receivable after more than 1 year	0,00	-0,01
	Amounts receivable within 1 year	433.634,68	704.872,83
	<i>Trade debtors</i>	<i>834,08</i>	<i>29.486,58</i>
	<i>Other amounts receivable of which non-interest bearing or at a low rate of interest</i>	<i>432.800,60</i>	<i>675.386,25</i>
	Cash at bank and in hand	3.287.227,60	3.610.838,80
	Deferred accounts	2.005.672,08	1.322.912,84
	TOTAL ASSETS	5.752.996,30	5.677.004,68
Fixed assets not integrated in the balance	216.117,55 (*)	209.835,70 (*)	
(*) Fixed assets purchased with program funds which have to be fully considered as an expense at the request of the institutional donors.			
Liabilities		2015	2014
	EQUITY	757.988,59	692.259,25
	Funds	667.335,40	651.878,45
	<i>Starting funds</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>
	<i>Permanent funds</i>	<i>667.335,40</i>	<i>651.878,45</i>
	Reserves	7.443,72	7.443,72
	Result carried forward(*)	83.209,47	32.937,08
	PROVISIONS	318.856,59	314.179,62
	<i>Provisions for liabilities and charges</i>	<i>218.856,59</i>	<i>314.179,62</i>
	<i>Provisions for reimbursement of subsidies, legacies and gifts with right of recovery</i>	<i>100.000,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>
	AMOUNTS PAYABLE	4.676.151,05	4.670.565,81
	Amounts payable within 1 year	873.212,62	591.617,30
	<i>Trade debts</i>	<i>355.792,89</i>	<i>95.998,56</i>
	<i>Taxes, remunerations and social security</i>	<i>150.085,43</i>	<i>163.781,28</i>
	<i>Other amounts payable</i>	<i>367.334,30</i>	<i>331.837,46</i>
Deferred accounts	3.802.938,49	4.078.948,51	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5.752.996,30	5.677.004,68	
(*) Result 2013, 2014, 2015 and after differences due to conversion.			

Result 2015 (in €)

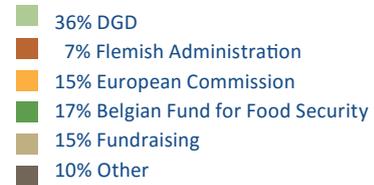
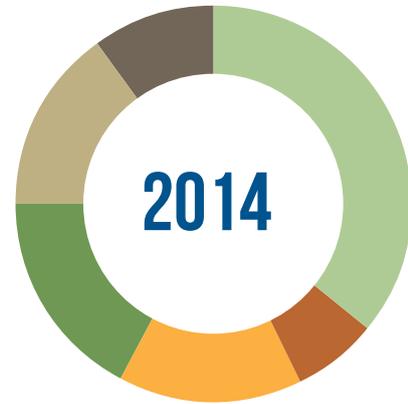
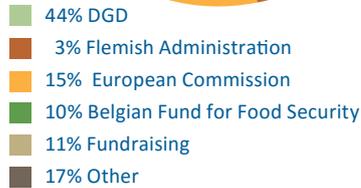
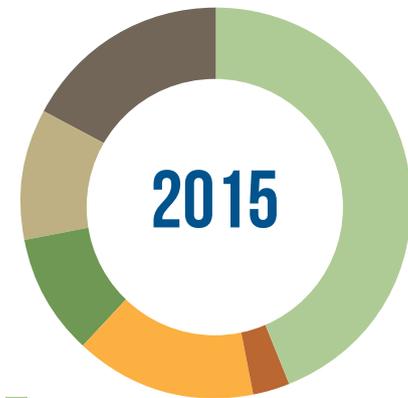
	2015	2014
OPERATING INCOME	9.661.172,12	7.845.389,89
Turnover	5,50	0,00
Fundraising & Subsidies	9.503.324,19	7.575.776,27
<i>Fundraising</i>	<i>1.038.634,62</i>	<i>1.161.987,77</i>
<i>Subsidies</i>	<i>8.464.689,57</i>	<i>6.413.788,50</i>
Other operating income	81.961,21	206.174,64
Financial income	68.269,39	48.053,11
Extraordinary income	7.611,83	15.385,87
OPERATING CHARGES	9.603.881,04	7.827.028,38
Services and other goods	1.675.917,04	1.087.248,40
Remunerations	2.804.578,08	2.703.640,00
Depreciations	10.367,64	9.776,59
Provisions	-5.600,13	-176.516,11
Other operating charges	5.037.118,28	4.128.793,05
Financial charges	79.636,19	68.416,79
Extraordinary charges	1.863,94	5.669,66
RESULT	57.291,08	18.361,51
Differences due to conversion	509,35	7.548,16
RESULT	57.800,43	25.909,67

(after differences due to conversion)

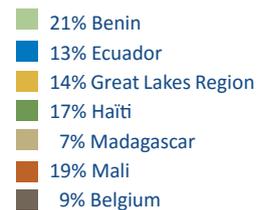
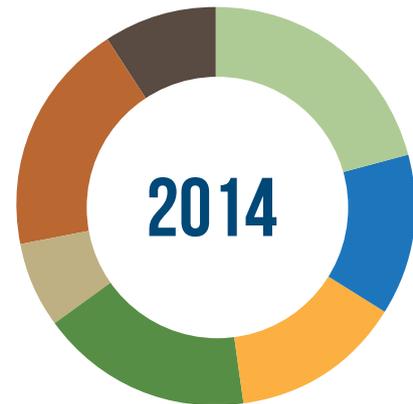
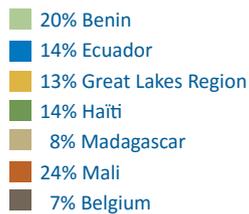
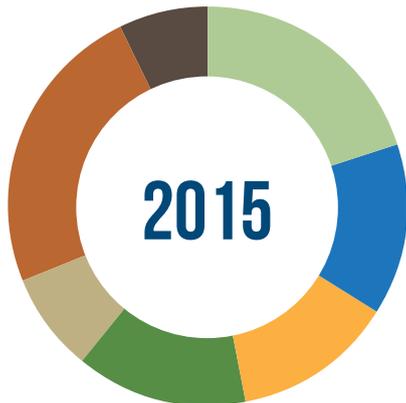
Evolution of the direct expenditure for our programme activities (in €)



Origin of financing



The regional distribution of the expenditure for our programme activities



Comments on the 2015 financial statements

Introduction

The financial statements are integrated and reflect the sum of the results for the head office and its 6 regional offices. These financial statements are the end product of a process of internal and external controls:

- The head office's financial statements are audited by Clybouw Bedrijfsrevisoren.
- After a first control by the head office, the accounts of each regional office are audited separately by a local external auditor.
- The head office integrates all financial statements. Clybouw Bedrijfsrevisoren then verifies the audit reports of the regional offices, followed by the final audit of the integrated financial statements.

The audited 2015 financial statements are approved by the General Assembly of June 18th 2016 and can be consulted on the web site of the National Bank of Belgium under business registration number 0417.299.047.

The external auditor has given an unqualified report on the annual financial statements.

Balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets: The tangible fixed assets are goods purchased exclusively with Protos' own financial resources. Capital goods purchased with programme funds are not included in the balance sheet because fund providers require these to be booked as expenses in the financial year of purchase.

Provisions: The provision for reimbursement of subsidies, legacies and gifts with right of recovery was used for an amount of 13.857,04 € to reimburse expenditures rejected for the fiscal years 2012 and 2013 as established during a control in March 2015.

Accrued revenue and expense: The accrued revenue mainly concerns project funds still to be received as per 31.12.2015. The accrued expenses cover project funds allocated but not paid out as per 31.12.2015 and carried over to 2016.

Income statement

In 2015 financial result amounts to +57.800,43 EUR.

The financial result includes all personnel expenses of Protos.

The total operating costs for 2015 amount to 9.603.881,04 € and were allocated as follows:

- 93,5 % for the direct realisation of programme objectives;
- 5,5 % for general management;
- 1,0 % for fundraising.

Fundraising

Apart from government subsidies, Protos raised 1.038.634,62 € in funds in 2015 which were used for:

- NGO contributions to government-subsidised programmes;
- funding of projects which were not government-funded;
- funding of non-subsidised programme costs;
- funding of part of the general management costs by the head office.

Thanks to institutional cofinancing, Protos can optimise the required NGO contribution and this in a fully transparent way.

More detailed information about the financial statements can be obtained from Lara Mora, phone +32 (9) 235 25 16.

More information about our organisation can also be found on www.ngo-openboek.be.

Special thanks to...

In 2015, Protos could not have done its work without the financial support of many people. Therefore, we thank everybody very much for their greatly appreciated support.

All private donors.

Provincial authorities:

Antwerp – Limburg – East Flanders –
Vlaams-Brabant – West Flanders

Municipal authorities:

Berlare – Bierbeek – Ghent – Kruibeke - Ranst

Organisations and enterprises:

11.11.11

4UCampus

ACLVB - CGSLB via Sociaal Fonds voeding VIA

Anckaerts Belting sa

Antea Belgium NV

Aquafin

Association Sud-Nord

Atlas Copco and employees via Water for All

AVFS

BASF ANIM via Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs

Co-Valent via Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs

Denys sa via Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs

De Pergroep Publishing sa

De Watergroep

Dewitte Welvaert Private Stichting

Ecobeton Water Technologies

Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs Fonds Général

Family and friends Elise Delsaerdt

FARYS

Fondation Ensemble

Fondation Gillès

Fondation Roi Baudouin - Music for Life

Fondation Roi Baudouin - Fondation Elisabeth et Amélie

Gemeentelijk Havenbedrijf Antwerpen

Ghent Dredging

Havenbedrijf Gent via Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs

Herbosch-Kiere

Herman Baelden via Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs

HidroPlus PIDPA

IMDC

ICCO/WASH Alliance

IPTE via Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs

Kris Kras

Lemco sprl

Linklaters LLP

Lindemans friends

Nando Peretti Foundation

Nature Solutions

Nationale Loterij

QinetiQ Spaces sa

SEDIF

Tauw Belgium

TNAV asbl

TREVI

Two Faces via Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs

UEBH

VPK Paper sa

Willemen Group via Entrepreneurs pour Entrepreneurs

Institutional providers of funds, for financing programmes :

Federal Administration: DGD - Directorate General for Development

Cooperation and the Belgian Fund for Food Security; European Commission

and EU-ACP Water Facility; Flemish Administration: departement for Energy,

Environment and Nature (via the Flemish Partnership Water for Development) and

IV (Flemish Agency for International Cooperation); UNICEF UN Child Fund ; Facilité

Africaine de l'Eau via African Development Bank ; IUCN - SOS Species

Enterprises or organisations who provided knowhow and expertise for free

Antea Group Belgium-Aquafin – Aquafin – De Watergroep – IMDC –

Gemeentelijk Havenbedrijf Antwerpen – Geosolutions sa – FARYS –

KU Leuven, Department CIT – KU, Leuven Department EES – Stichting Hubi &

Vinciane – Linklaters LLP – UGent, department Geology – UGent, department of

Applied Ecology and Environmental Biology – University Antwerp – IMDO – VUB,

department Hydrology and hydraulic engineering – VVSG

Our thanks to all of you volunteers. On a free and voluntary basis you took on editorial and translation tasks, staffed the booths during our awareness campaigns, or helped develop our electronic library.



To bring attention to water issues, Protos built a gigantic “water well” in Brussels-Central station, for World Water Day, on the 22nd of March 2015. It consisted of a 3D drawing to show that, in developing countries, water doesn’t just come out of a tap. While here it is often wasted and drinking water disappears from the well.

This drawing was observable for 4 days for passers-by’s who could take a picture at the water well and share it on Instagram, Twitter and Facebook.

GRI overview

Contact point for questions regarding the report: marc.despiegelaere@protos.ngo • tel.+32-9-235 25 17

On the website you will find additional information as well as reports on indicators that remain about the same over the years. See www.protos.org/en/annual-reports.

Code	General standard disclosures	p.	Code	Specific disclosures	p.
Strategy and analysis			G4-32	Chosen “in accordance” option	3, 24, cover
G4-1	Foreword /Sustainability statement from chairman	1, web site	G4-33	External assurance	30
Organizational profile			Governance		
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