2021-2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

EOS INTERNATIONAL

EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUSTAINABILITY

www.eosintl.org

VISION

A Central America where communities are healthier, free from poverty, and thriving

MISSION

EOS International is a nonprofit social enterprise that leverages market-based solutions to provide rural families in Central America with access to safe drinking water and opportunities to generate income through simple technology solutions and education

INTRODUCTION

In the next five years, EOS will leverage our decade of experience providing water quality solutions to rural communities in Central America to expand our impact across Central America with increased focus on long-term, sustainable results. The EOS team will leverage its proven Circuit Rider model providing post-construction support to rural communities as the key operating strategy to deliver long-term, sustainable improvement to water systems across Central America. EOS will continue to innovate with the use of blended finance by leveraging market-based solutions to scale the impact.

THE CHALLENGE

Studies have shown that over 50% of unsupported international community water system projects fail and remain unrepaired because of insufficient operational, technical, and financial capacity, and a lack of post-construction support within five years, and an estimated 95% of unsupported community water systems fail within 20 years.[1]

Safe, accessible drinking water is a basic human right, yet water is one of the greatest threats to human health, responsible for over 3.4 million deaths worldwide every year, most of them children. EOS' safe drinking water program focuses on rural populations in Nicaragua and Honduras, having the highest poverty rates in Central America, surviving on little more than USD$1 per day. There are approximately 6 million people in 11,700 rural drinking water systems in these two countries , and over 85% of these water systems are contaminated with harmful bacteria lacking filtration or chlorination.[2]

The importance of this challenge has been validated on a global level as the United Nations has named one of their Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), number 6, "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all." Their specific goal is "By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all". EOS aligns our efforts to meet these Sustainable Development Goals. Complete verbiage of SDG 6 can be seen in Appendix F.

1) UNDP Water Governance Facility/UNICEF (2015) "WASH and Accountability: Explaining the Concept" Accountability for Sustainability Partnership: UNDP Water Governance Facility at SIWI and UNICEF. Stockholm and New York.

2) Garcia Granados, Castro Merlo, Icaza Lopez, Estudio sobre la Cadena de Suministro de Cloro en Sistemas Rurales de Abastecimiento de Agua en Operación, 2019

THE SOLUTION

EOS International will provide high-quality safe drinking water to rural communities, improving their health and wellbeing. Through our new strategy, we will be able to increase our impact in three countries by leveraging basic water quality monitoring, education, and local community and government institutions to scale these efforts. We know that every $1 invested in community drinking water returns a net benefit of $5 in economic productivity.[3] We plan to aggressively grow our organization's annual gross revenue to meet the demand, with the goal of sustainable revenue growth of approximately 15% year-over-year, reaching $1.5 million in annual revenue by 2025. This revenue will be comprised by a mix of in-country product and service revenue, philanthropic capital, and financing from impact investors to help scale our solutions. Finally, we know that our organization's biggest asset is our people. We will continue to invest in building the capacity of our team through global engagements, active participation in WaSH networks, and ongoing training to advance EOS's technical and organizational leadership on trends and developments in the sector.

3) https://www.copenhagenconsensus.com/publication/post-2015-consensus-water-and-sanitation-assessment-hutton

THE LOCATIONS

EOS has installed water chlorination systems in over 1,500 communities across Nicaragua and Honduras. The geographic distribution of water systems currently monitored by EOS can be seen in Figure 1, below. The Circuit Rider model will be rolled out to EOS' base of existing communities with the vision of expanding the impact in new geographic areas and additional Circuit Rider routes over time. Existing water quality monitoring efforts are taking place in different regions throughout these countries. EOS will collaborate with these existing monitoring efforts in order to complement these current activities at scale.

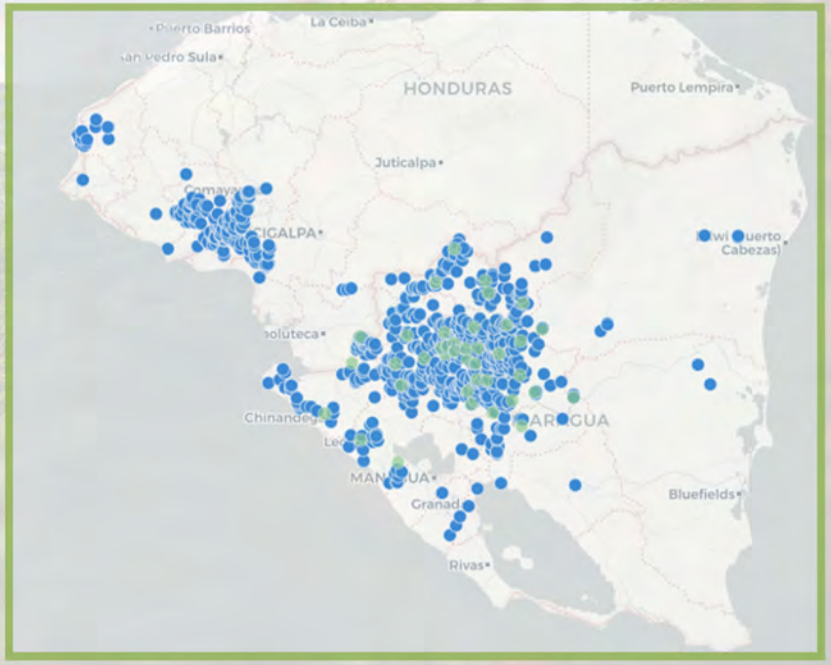


FIGURE 1: COMMUNITIES SUPPORTED BY EOS, 2021

STRATEGY 1

IMPLEMENT THE CIRCUIT RIDER MODEL

Provide post-construction support to rural communities through our Circuit Rider model

EXPECTED STRATEGY OUTCOME

- Build capacity in the Water Board and community member beneficiaries to achieve sustainable water systems with consistently high levels of performance over time
- Provide high-quality safe drinking water to community members
- Manage systems properly at the board level
- Make Operation and Maintenance plans (monthly and yearly)
- Reserve funds to make repairs to their systems
- Create support groups for the Water Boards formed by the members
- Collaborate with a trained plumber
- Ensure the plumber has the necessary equipment to operate the system correctly
- Operate consistently with safe water in their systems
- Lower the levels of water-borne illnesses
- Maintain affordable water prices and high collection rates
- Ministry of Health and municipal government support structures collaborate with EOS' water quality monitoring activities and receive regular reports including real-time community water quality results and community activities

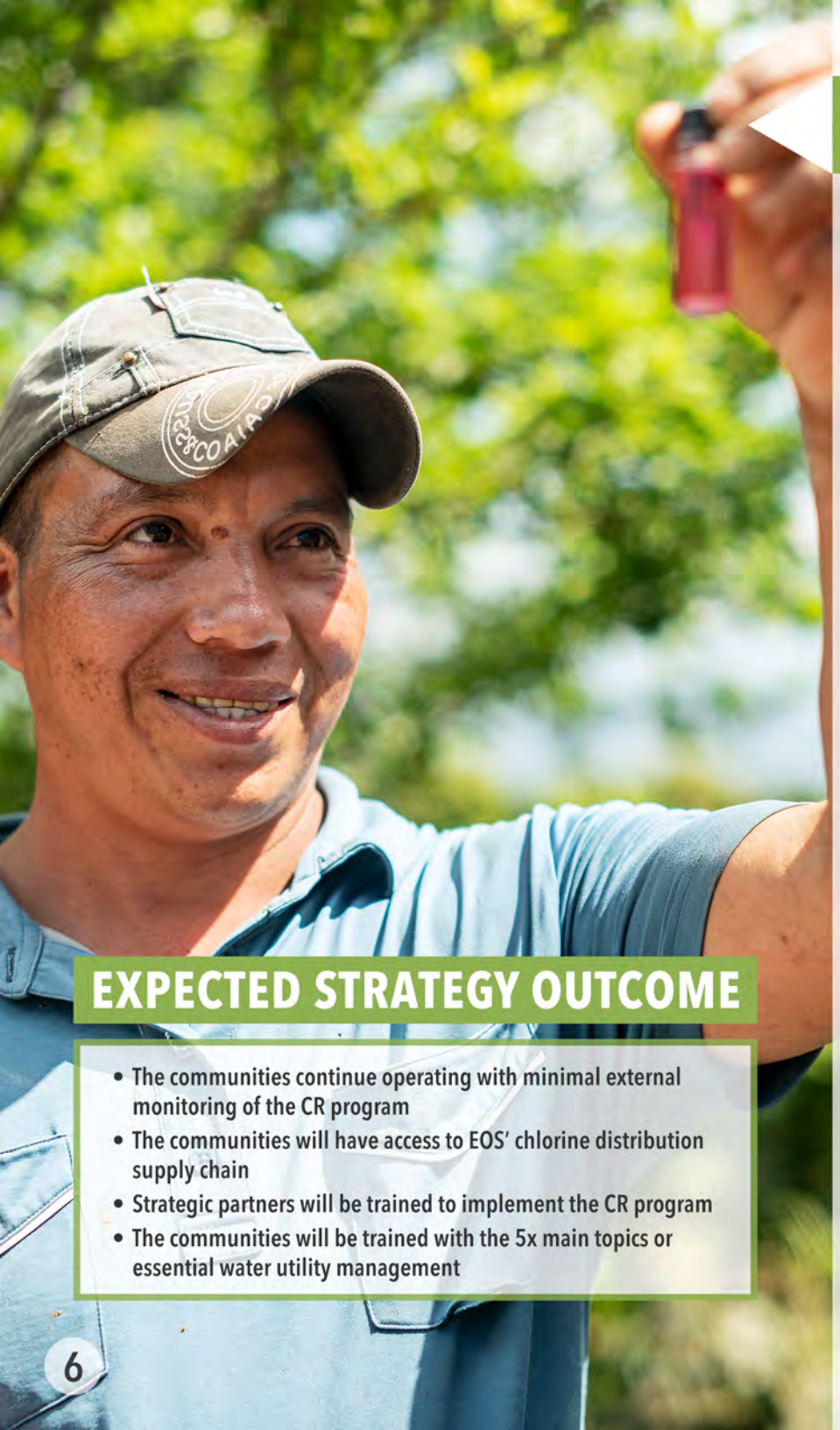
The goal of the Circuit Rider model is for rural communities, specifically the community water boards, to have the necessary skills, knowledge, and resources available to provide safe drinking water for their community members.

The Circuit Rider model offers a comprehensive approach to providing technical support, and ongoing monitoring for rural community water boards. This model includes water quality testing and analysis to assess contaminations in the community water source, community water treatment, education to treat the contamination, and ongoing chlorine tablet distribution via a sustainable supply chain. Intense training is provided to community water boards on the following topics: Water Board Management, Operation and Maintenance, Plumbing, Water Bill Calculation, and Chlorination. The Circuit Rider model is further explained in Appendix A.

Priority districts and communities will be identified in collaboration with the regional Ministry of Health and municipal government support structures ensuring the alignment of resources and priorities.

Ongoing water quality monitoring technical assistance is provided in the form of monthly inspection visits to the rural communities, which include water sampling, testing, community meetings, chlorine delivery, and assessment of overall system performance. A circuit is established to optimize the community visits, technician familiarity, and other logistical considerations.

Water system mapping in rural communities will be completed within each district to create a baseline assessment to categorize the water system infrastructure and to measure EOS' sustainability criteria. Current baseline evaluations including mapping and demographic data from SIASAR, will be used to complement these baseline assessments. Once communities are identified, EOS works directly with each community and its water board to provide technical assistance and water quality monitoring. EOS also maps out the water stakeholders, including partners and district government support.



STRATEGY 2

TRANSITION WATER QUALITY MONITORING

Community leaders will take over the monthly water quality monitoring activities

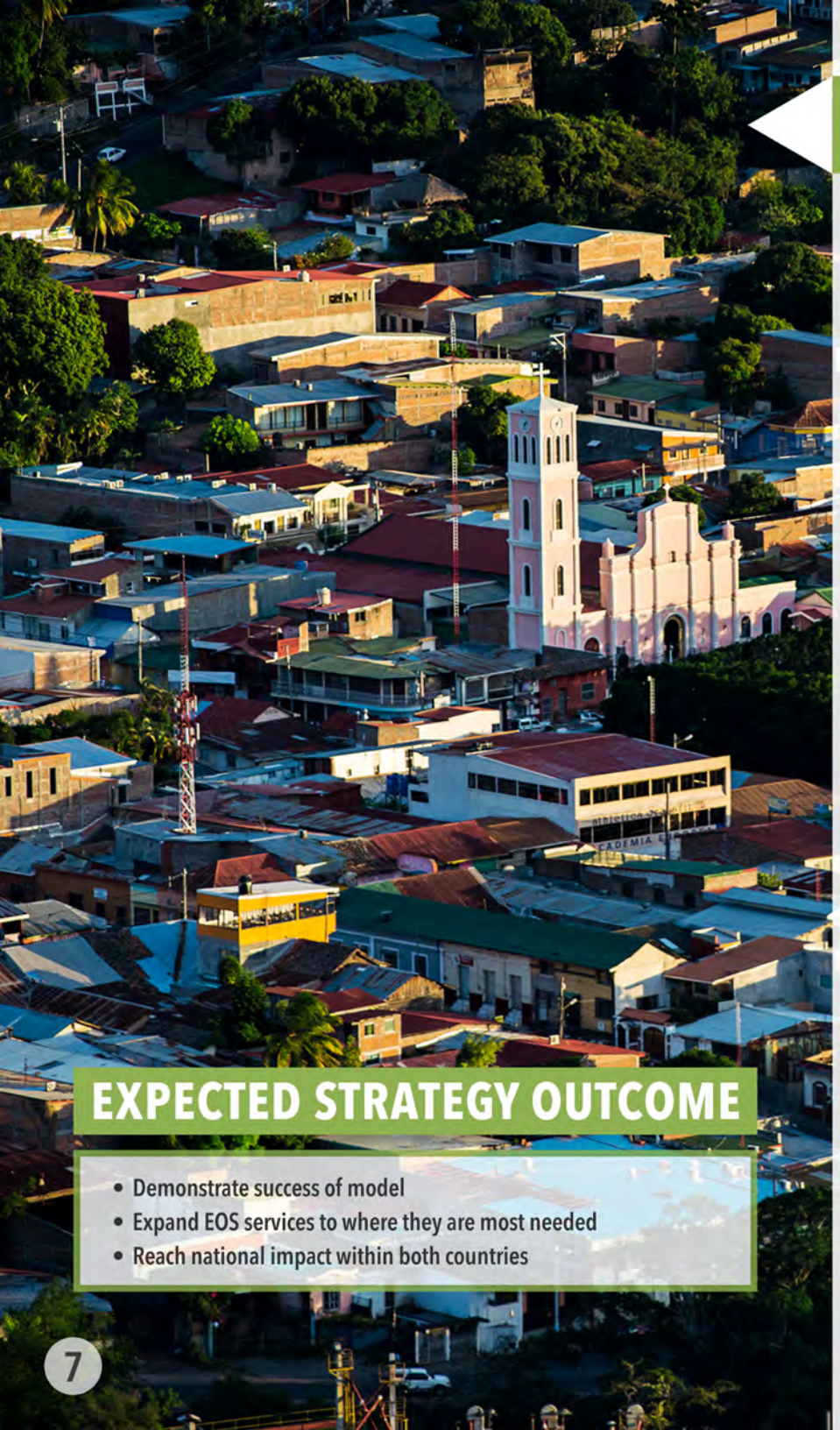
EOS will identify and train community leaders to perform water quality monitoring on a monthly basis, reducing and eventually eliminating dependency on EOS' monthly in-person visits to the community. EOS will provide the community with the tools and infrastructure to report key water quality and quantity metrics on a monthly basis, which will be stored in the mWater platform for historical analysis and also shared with the National Department of Health for public records. This work will complement existing monitoring efforts from the Ministry of Health or municipal government support structures.

Transfer of water quality monitoring to local practitioners will take place once the communities meet key sustainability metrics, as indicated in Appendix B, ensuring the community has the ability to operate sustainably. EOS will maintain contact with formerly monitored communities through chlorine tablet sales, mWater database oversight, as well as additional consulting services for hire in communities at the discretion of local water boards.

Long-term impact and scale can only be made by changing systems, including within the district-level government. EOS will collaborate with government entities including the Ministries of Health, Mayor's offices, municipal government support structures, and district water technicians to train their field staff on community seminars, building on water quality management and technical assistance. This step is critical to delegate and invest resources in the local government, allowing a sustainable transition to ongoing technical services and post-construction support for rural communities at the government level.

EXPECTED STRATEGY OUTCOME

- The communities continue operating with minimal external monitoring of the CR program
- The communities will have access to EOS' chlorine distribution supply chain
- Strategic partners will be trained to implement the CR program
- The communities will be trained with the 5x main topics or essential water utility management



EXPECTED STRATEGY OUTCOME

- Demonstrate success of model
- Expand EOS services to where they are most needed
- Reach national impact within both countries

STRATEGY 3

SCALE THE CIRCUIT RIDER MODEL – REACH 2 MILLION PEOPLE BY 2025

As communities demonstrate self-sufficiency, EOS will transition into new districts

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In order to make a sustainable impact, EOS will build up the capacity within local communities and government entities, allowing EOS to scale up and transition out of the existing districts where its efforts have been historically focused, while ensuring ongoing operation of all water systems formerly overseen by EOS. Capacity building of the local entities will consist of training technicians and sharing best practices to gather and report water quality data.

The timing of this replication and district transition will depend on the community, infrastructure, market, and external support including local government and non-government organizations. EOS will scale the implementation of our successful Circuit Rider model to 30 districts throughout Nicaragua and Honduras, with a goal of reaching 2 million people (2,300 new communities, reaching an additional 1,275,000 people) with water quality services by 2025. Expansion to new districts will be identified and weighed based on the relative needs of the communities within the district as well as effectiveness that EOS provide.

In order for EOS to leave the district, the following sustainability variables must be strong. Without all eight of these categories, the long-term sustainability of safe drinking water access will suffer. Therefore, EOS will remain engaged in districts until 80% of its water systems have met the sustainability metrics. The following eight criteria are presented in Appendix B along with metrics for measuring and classifying water system performance:

1. Absence of harmful bacteria (presence of chlorine)
2. Appropriate user water bill
3. Technical capacity of board
4. Water board administration
5. Routine water quality analysis
6. Water source protection
7. Governance in place
8. Female leadership on community water board

STRATEGY 4

SHARE BEST PRACTICES AND CIRCUIT RIDER MODEL EXPERTISE

EOS will share the experiences of its post-construction support model to enable larger growth and adoption within and outside of our operating region

The successes of the Circuit Rider model have been studied and proven as a critical investment in water system operation throughout the world. Through EOS' past decade of implementing this model in Honduras and Nicaragua, we will share our knowledge and experiences externally. This will allow others to benefit from our work and help accelerate other post-construction water monitoring programs throughout the world. Two ways EOS will share best practices and expertise include:

- Presenting about the Circuit Rider model, sharing the benefits and challenges
- Sharing water quality monitoring data in mWater publicly to lead future strategy

EXPECTED STRATEGY OUTCOME

- Collaborate with Central American-based organizations working in targeted regions, and/or WaSH-related organization to implement components of the Circuit Rider model; ie. RASNIC, Para Todos Por Siempre, RED CAPS, SMART Center, ERSAPS, SANAA, etc.
- Form working groups to exchange best practices among regional government agencies
- Offer international thought leadership
- Compile best practices workbook for circuit rider model

STRATEGY 5

DRIVE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE THROUGH BLENDED FINANCE TO SCALE IMPACT

EOS will leverage market-based solutions, philanthropic capital, and impact investments to improve overall operations, support growth, and scale impact

EOS has seen the successes of leveraging market-based solutions to help scale impact. EOS will continue to drive financial performance to improve overall operations and increase impact growth. This includes generating revenue from philanthropic sources, sales from products and services, and impact investments in the form of debt to support working capital. The team will focus business operations on highest value work and outsource low-value work, improve materials sourcing, deploy creative marketing plans to strengthen the brand, and refine the distribution model to increase sales at lower costs. Strategic alliances with global institutions including USAID and other foreign aid organizations will be created to scale impact across several regions.

EXPECTED STRATEGY OUTCOME

- Growth of overall revenue by 15% year-over-year, reaching $1.5 million in annual revenue by 2025
- Expand on impact investment for internal operations as well as client offerings, leveraging our US network with resources and the ability to invest
- Obtain at least one grant award greater than $100,000, allowing for larger program growth
- Double product and service revenue over next 5 years
    - Expand to new districts acquiring new clients
    - Optimize model to offer products and service to customers in new ways
    - Increase sales of existing client base through increased client engagement through the Circuit Rider model

APPENDIX A

EOS' CIRCUIT RIDER MODEL

In the last decade EOS has worked in 1,500 rural communities in Nicaragua and Honduras, providing water treatment solutions, water quality testing services, and post-construction support through the Circuit Rider model all through varying capacities and implementation models. We have learned that drinking water project implementations cannot be sustainable within a vacuum. Community Water Boards consisting of volunteer community members without any formal training or experience on drinking water will require outside support to provide technical assistance and ongoing monitoring. The district-level ministry and health or local government water departments are tasked with supporting hundreds of rural communities with limited resources, guidance, clear metrics, or methodologies to follow. We have also learned that we need to be thinking of systems changes from the beginning. EOS cannot provide support directly to a community indefinitely. We also know that we cannot just implement and leave. Over the years, we have piloted models allowing us to both provide direct support to communities to improve their water quality, while training local government partners to carry on this monitoring support.

EOS' comprehensive model provides technical capacity and water quality monitoring to rural communities with a scalable model. This three-step model includes water quality testing and analysis to assess contaminations in the community water source, community water treatment and education to treat the contamination, and an ongoing chlorine tablet distribution providing a sustainable supply chain. Our team provides ongoing technical assistance, training, evaluation, and chlorine tablet distribution to all 1,300 rural communities through an established network of 51 chlorine distribution centers. EOS has identified entrepreneurs and initiated these chlorine distribution centers to provide a financially sustainable supply chain of chlorine tablets, while also an opportunity for entrepreneurs to generate up to $150 per month while supporting clean water. All solutions are locally-operated and require co-financing from all involved and demonstrates that for just pennies a day-per person, we could dramatically reduce the incidence of waterborne disease and save lives.

WATER SOURCE PROTECTION

ASSESSES COMMUNITY'S WATER SOURCE AND PROVIDE PROTECTION THROUGH PHYSICAL BARRIERS AND WATERSHED REFORESTATION

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

TRAIN COMMUNITY MEMBERS ON SYSTEM REPAIRS, DISINFECTION PROCEDURES, AND WATER QUALITY SAMPLING AND MONITORING PROTOCOLS

WATER TREATMENT

INSTALL WATER CHLORINATOR SYSTEM TO COMMUNITY'S WATER STORAGE UNIT, REQUIRING NO ELECTRICITY AND MADE FROM LOCALLY-SOURCED MATERIALS

CHLORINE DISTRIBUTION

SUPPLY CHLORINE TABLETS TO COMMUNITIES THROUGH A NETWORK OF DISTRIBUTION CENTERS OPERATED BY LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS

WATER BOARD SUPPORT

CREATE AND SUPPORT A BOARD OF LOCAL VOLUNTEERS TO MANAGE THEIR COMMUNITY'S WATER SYSTEM THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE TRAININGS

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

COLLABORATE WITH COMMUNITY ON SETTING A WATER BUDGET, COLLECTING USER PAYMENTS, BASIC ACCOUNTING, AND BOOKKEEPING

WATER QUALITY MONITORING

REGULARLY REVISIT COMMUNITIES TO TEST DRINKING WATER, RECORD FINDINGS, PERFORM SYSTEM REPAIRS, ANSWER QUESTIONS, AND PROVIDE SUPPORT

APPENDIX B

CATEGORIZATION OF COMMUNITIES: WATER SYSTEM PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE VARIABLES

	Good	Fair	Poor	Inoperable
Physical state of the infrastructure	Infrastructure is operational and all components in good physical condition.	Infrastructure operational and in need of minor repairs, which can be resolved by the community without external assistance.	Infrastructure operational or nonoperational, and in need of major repairs requiring external technical assistance.	Infrastructure nonoperational and in need of replacement requiring external technical and financial assistance.
	A	B	C	D
Water intake/source				
Water Transmission				
Water Treatment				
Water storage				
Water Distribution				
Household water metering				

Sustainable Variables	A	B	C	D
Chlorine in Water System	Chlorine found in water system 12 months a year	Chlorine found in water system 10 months a year > 83% (10/12)	Chlorine found in water system 9 months a year < 75% (9/12)	Chlorine found in water system less than 8 months or less, o there is no water treatment system in place
Water Tarrif	Water tarrif covers annual operations and there is a reserve	Water tarrif covers annual operations, but no reserve	Water tarrif does not cover annual operations	No water tarrif established
Technical Capacity	Board and operator are properly trained and know how to troubleshoot system	Only operator know how to operate water system	Limited knowledge on how to operate a water system	No knowledge on how to operate a water system
Community Water Board Administration	Meets regularily, communicates transparently to community, and there is good governance	Board meetings are irregular, no communication to community	The board is not complete, and there are no meetings	The water board is not functioning, or does not exhist
Water Quality	The drinking water is tested 2x per year	Drinking water is tested 1x per year	Water is not tested within the last year	There is no interest from the community to test their drinking water
Water Supply Protection	Water source protected against animals, a reforestation plan is made and implemented	Water source protected, no plan to reforest	Water source is not protected and there is no refprestation plan in place	No water source protection, and there is a lot of contamation
Goverance	There is strong support from the Ministry of Health or other government entity, which provides routine follow-up.	There is strong support from the Ministry of Health or another government entity, but there is no routine follow-up.	There is little support and there is no routine monitoring	There is no external support of follow-up
Women Leadership on the Board	>50% women on the water board, and women in key leadership positions	>50% women on the board	<50% women on the board	No women on board

APPENDIX C

EOS International - Sustainable Monitoring Results

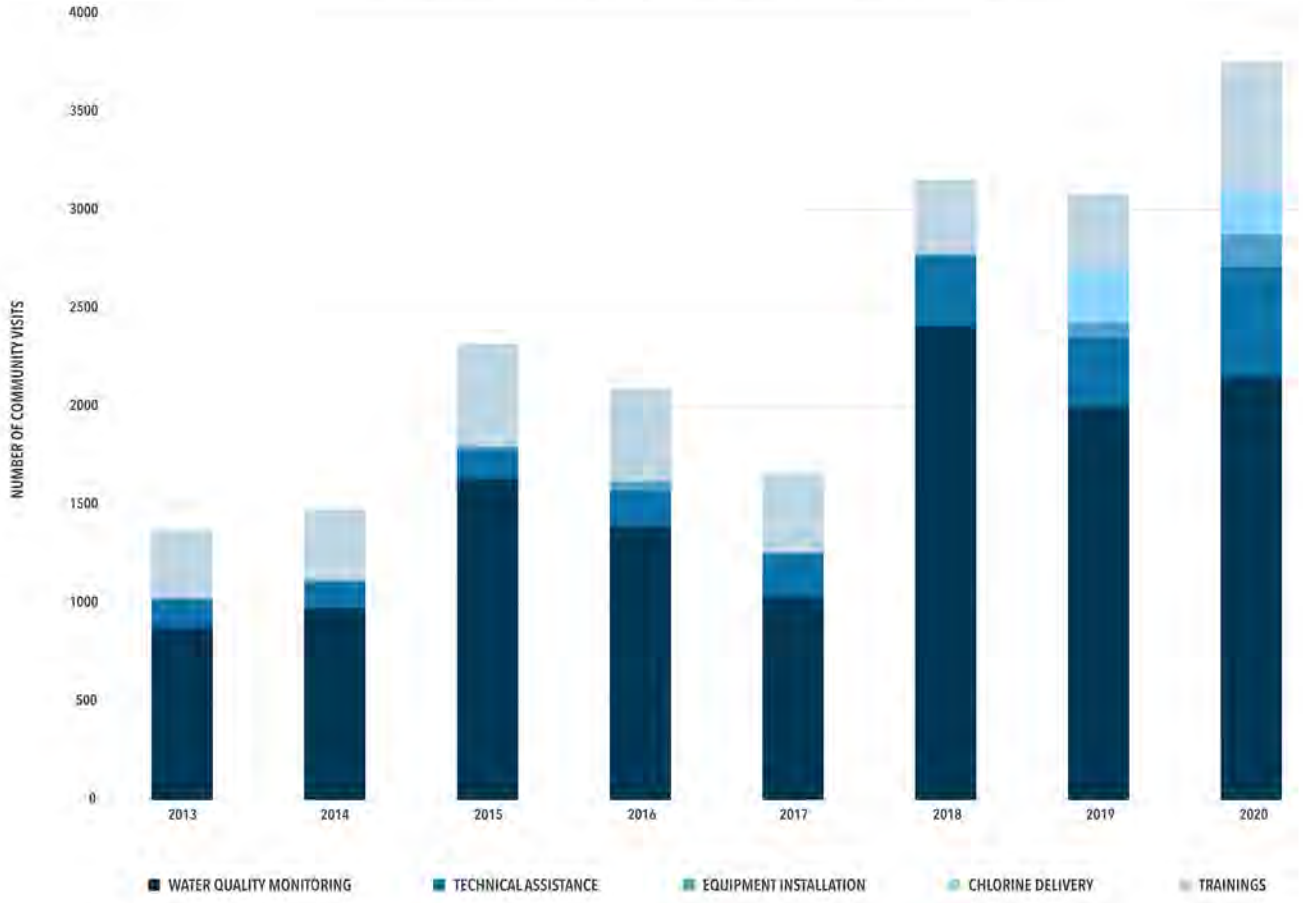
The monitoring results demonstrate EOS International's progress towards providing safe drinking water to rural communities in Nicaragua and Honduras. Data from our monthly water quality monitoring goes back to 2013 in the La Paz department, and has continued to expanded to new rural communities in new departments. The percent indicated below demonstrates the percent of monthly visits that the community has *Safely Managed drinking water services.

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Honduras		81%	73%	72%	86%	99%	77%	78%	86%
	La Paz	81%	73%	69%	84%		80%	75%	84%
	Intibucá		100%	79%	90%	99%	82%	86%	92%
	Comayagua						84%	89%	83%
	Copán						61%	65%	
	Lempira							100%	100%
	Usulutlan								100%
	Valle								100%
	Ocotepeque								
Nicaragua								63%	86%
	Esteli							68%	77%
	Matagalpa							57%	93%
	Madriz							65%	100%
	Jinotega							59%	92%
	Boaco							50%	100%
	RACCN							100%	100%
	Leon								73%
	Chinandega								100%

*Sustainble Development Goals 6.1; Safely Managed: Drinking water from an improved water source which is located on premises, available when needed, and free from feceal and priority contamination.

APPENDIX D

EOS COMMUNITY VISITS BY ACTIVITY



The Circuit Rider model offers a comprehensive approach to providing technical support, and ongoing monitoring for rural community water boards. This model includes water quality testing and analysis to assess contaminations in the community water source, community water treatment, education to treat the contamination, and ongoing chlorine tablet distribution via a sustainable supply chain. Intense training is provided to community water boards on the following topics: Water Board Management, Operation and Maintenance, Plumbing, Water Bill Calculation, and Chlorination. Ongoing water quality monitoring technical assistance is provided in the form of monthly inspection visits to the rural communities, which include water sampling, testing, community meetings, chlorine delivery, and assessment of overall system performance. A circuit is established to optimize the community visits, technician familiarity, and other logistical considerations. This graph details the visits made by EOS Circuit Riders to rural communities and organized by year and visit activity.

APPENDIX E

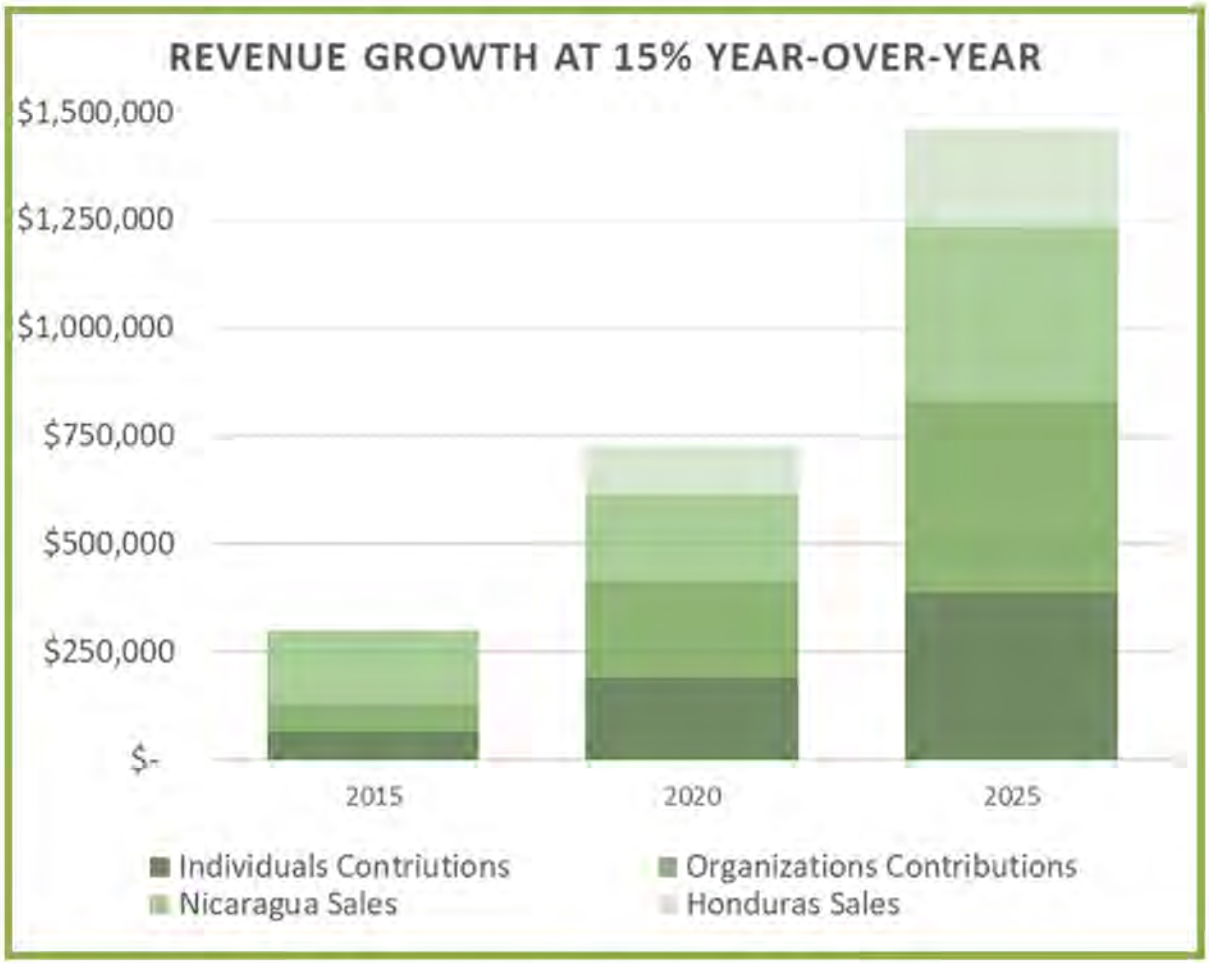


FIGURE 2: EOS REVENUE GROWTH PROJECTIONS

To achieve our Strategy, we plan to aggressively grow our organization's annual gross revenue to meet the demand, with the goal of sustainable revenue growth of approximately 15% year-over-year, reaching $1.5 million in annual revenue by 2025. This revenue will be comprised by a mix of in-country product and service revenue, philanthropic capital, and financing from impact investors to help scale our solutions. Finally, we know that our organization's biggest asset is our people. We will continue to invest in building the capacity of our team through global engagements, active participation in WaSH networks, and ongoing training to advance EOS' technical and organizational leadership on trends and developments in the sector.

APPENDIX F

EOS' ALIGNMENT WITH THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in and there is sufficient fresh water on the planet to achieve this. However, due to bad economics or poor infrastructure, millions of people including children die every day from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene. EOS' work will focus on the following SDG targets:

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. We ensure that the community's water system is operational, and the community water board has the knowledge and resources to maintain high quality drinking water for their community ensuring drinking water is safe to drinking, meaning that it is free of bacterial contamination. We work closely with the water board to establish an appropriate user water bill that covers the costs of water system and includes a reserve for emergencies.

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes. EOS protects water-related ecosystems through community and municipality consulting on watershed reforestation programs, specifically in the mountains of Honduras. EOS Coordinates, trains and supports local communities for the reforestation, re-development and conservation and sustainability of the water sources.

APPENDIX G

UN JOINT MONITORING PROGRAM - DRINKING WATER SERVICE LADDER

The Circuit Rider model was first started by the [US] National Rural Water Association to support rural communities with technical assistance and ongoing monitoring. Our merged partner International Rural Water Association first brought this model to Central America, and it has been an extremely successful model. EOS' Circuit Rider model has a proven track record of increasing the institutional capacity of service providers by increasing the professional expertise of water operators, managers and board members. A small group of qualified WaSH technicians rotate through a circuit of communities providing advice and training to local operators on issues of sustainability, governance, treatment technologies, operations, and maintenance. The Circuit Rider model focuses on building the institutional capabilities of local water boards and rural WASH committees to run their own systems by providing on-site support and training in four key areas:

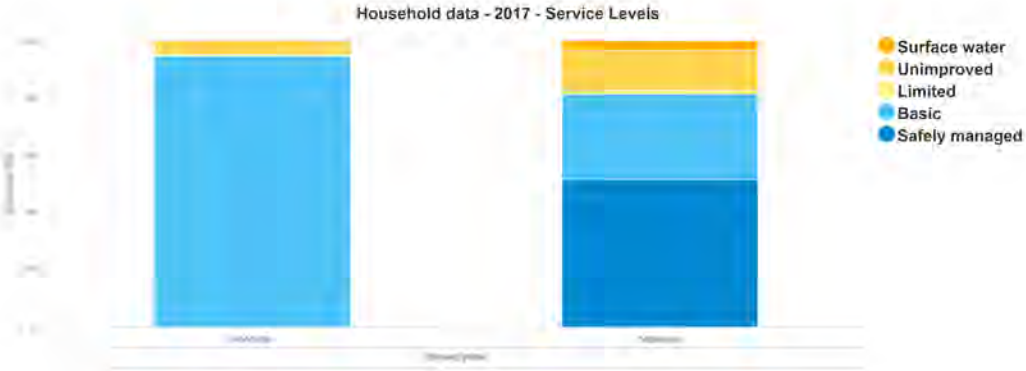
1.Technical Capacity: training operators on drinking water systems repairs, providing instruction on disinfection procedures, source water protection, and water quality sampling and monitoring protocols, as well as advice on upgrading and expanding water services. Technical training is designed for local water system operators.

2.Financial Management: training community boards on user water fee setting and collection, basic accounting and bookkeeping, financial transparency, water system operating costs, and the importance of building up a reserve for emergency situations (like the 2020 hurricane).

3.Administrative Management: training and organizing community water boards, empowering women in key leadership roles within the board, ensuring transparency to the community, and the promotion of safe water handling and hygiene practices.

4.Water Supply Protection: training the water board and community on water supply protection including a physical barrier or fence around the water source, establishing watershed reforestation, and in ideal cases, installing household water meters to incentivize water conservation as well as identification of system leaks.

One of the most important factors for the long-term success of rural water systems is permanent technical support. Research indicates that without support from the Community Water Board, plumbers and the beneficiaries the water system begin to have problems and fall into disrepair. We have seen that intensive training at the beginning of the project is not enough to maintain the motivation of the Water Boards and beneficiaries or to anticipate problems futures that can pass into the system. It is not reasonable to expect that water boards, even if they are well trained at first, can be 100% motivated to manage and operate their system by voluntarism and the same unreasonable that they can handle all complicated situations without permanent recourse to track your progress. A "Circuit Rider" is assigned to a certain number of water systems which they visit at least once a month to approve the water quality, solve problems, promote health and hygiene, and provide education where deficiencies exist. At the beginning of his job they focuses on training in administration, operation, and maintenance, then training in chlorination in the field with the water boards and beneficiaries, it is cheaper and more effective than trying to pay for some members of the Water Board to go to a single training outside of their community and then transmit their knowledge to the other members of the board and community.



HTTPS://WASHDATA.ORG/DATA/HOUSEHOLD#!/DASHBOARD/3622

APPENDIX G - CONTINUED

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF CIRCUIT RIDER MODEL:

Empower the rural water boards with access to safe drinking water through simple technological solutions, monitoring, evaluation and education and thus achieve a Honduras where rural communities have more health and well-being.

Specific Objectives:

Build capacities in the Water Board and beneficiaries to achieve sustainable systems over time. We believe that with education they can achieve the following:

- Correctly manage their systems (Strong, empowered boards, with basic knowledge in administration, rates, etc.).
- Make operation and maintenance plans (monthly and yearly)
- Have funds to make repairs to their systems.
- Create support groups for the Water Boards formed by the beneficiaries.
- Have a trained plumber and the necessary equipment to operate the system correctly
- Have safe water in their systems (chlorinate permanently).
- Lower the levels of water-related illnesses
- Maintain a sustainable water bill/rate

Methodology:

The trainings will be developed in a theoretical-practical way with the methodology learning by doing. It consists of three steps and is one of the most effective.

- The first step consists of giving information to the members of the Board of Directors and / or plumber on how work is done.
- In the second step, the Circuit Rider demonstrates in practice how to must perform the job and the Water Board member and / or plumber observes.
- And lastly, a member of the Water Board and / or plumber performs the work themselves and the Circuit Rider corrects him/her and gives feedback.

A series of activities are planned to raise awareness of the importance of a good application of the topics learned, which are taught to the Water Boards, plumbers and beneficiaries of the system to achieve changes in behavior that is being sought in the communities. The development of each of the thematic units will be strengthened with the monitoring permanent and field practice. It is critical to seek alliances with the Municipal Governments, technical units, technical health, to help monitor the issue of water quality.