

Japan Water Forum Fund 2015

1 July 2016

Japan Water Forum



Table of Contents

1. What is the Japan Water Forum Fund?
2. Projects of JWF Fund 2015
3. Reference (Results of the water quality tests)

Unauthorized copying and replication of the contents of this report, text and images are strictly prohibited. All Rights Reserved.

Contact:

Japan Water Forum

jwffund@waterfoum.jp

6th floor, 5-4 Nihonbashi-Hakozaki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN 103-0015

TEL +81-(0)3-5645-8040

FAX +81-(0)3-5645-8041

1. What is the Japan Water Forum Fund?

Japan Water Forum (JWF) Fund was established in 2005 to support organizations which work aiming at solving water-related issues at a grass-roots level. It is formed and operated by utilizing membership fees of JWF and donations from JWF's "Charity for Water".

JWF fund has three basic principles; 1) the amount of fund is up to 1,000 US dollar per a project, 2) projects will be carried out by local organizations working at a grass-roots level, and 3) project will be carried out with acceptable and appropriate technology and method by the locals in cooperation with stakeholders.

During the past 11 years, 150 projects were implemented and more than 189,900 people were benefited in Asia-Pacific, Africa, Central America and South America regions.

- ◆ Number of implemented projects: 150
- ◆ Total amount of funds: 148577 US dollars
- ◆ Total number of beneficiaries: 189953 people
- ◆ Number of water-supply facilities: 453 nos.
- ◆ Number of constructed sanitation facilities: 388 nos.
- ◆ Number of implemented workshops/programs: 372 nos.

(As of 30 May 2016)

2. Projects of JWF Fund 2015

In 2015, JWF received 41 applications from 12 countries. After careful consideration, 6 projects have been adopted from Bangladesh (1), Pakistan (1), Tanzania (1), Togo (1), and Uganda (2).

Every application shows that water-related issues widely affect our, especially poor and vulnerable people's living. Even in a country/region where the statistics indicate that the MDGs in the aspect of water and sanitation have been achieved, water-related problems exist and have the negative impact on the living. The applications from 41 organizations showed us what is happening in the fields. However we could not provide funds for all applicants, we would like to express our sincere appreciation for all of them.

Securing clean water and safe sanitation facility is a fundamental and essential element for our living, however, that is not easy to obtain for people in poor, rural, remoted, and vulnerable communities. It is still a habit for the people in such communities to use a contaminated water resource for drinking water, and/or conduct open defecation. It is concerned that securing clean water and safe sanitation facility will be getting difficult and invaded by climate change.

Through the JWF Fund, we would like to bring good examples that show what is happening in the communities and how we can take action at the grass-roots level to face and cope with the issues to all those who work for water-related issues. The results of the projects show that there are solutions which are simple, sustainable and helpful to the communities.

While advocacy activity and numerous discussions away from the field, it becomes hard to see how much the statistics, analysis and what we are discussing contribute to the society implementation. Voices from the people are easy to drop out from the discussions since these are hard to be collected and analyzed scientifically, however, these can be motivation for those who aim at implementing and pursuing sustainable development from a view point of water. We hope that we could have contributed to the people's living by the JWF Fund 2015, and can give opportunities to recognize the reality at the grass-roots level to those who work for water-related issues.

1) Improving WASH through Implementation of Rain Water Management in Slum Area of Dhaka (#006)

Reported by Mr. Md. Mozammel Haque

- Organization: Bashaboo Friends Association (BFA)
- Country/Area: East Bashabno Rajarbag, Dhaka, Bangladesh
- Period: December 2015 to May 2016
- Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect): 1600
- Cost: 1,093.78 US dollar (JWF Fund 1,000 US dollar, Own compensation 93.78 US dollar)

Background;

Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. The current urban population of 35 million is increasing at a rate of 3.5% per a year of which 30% of urban dwellings are living in slums. Although urban water and sanitation coverage figures appear impressive at 71%, only 40% of the slum populations have access to use shallow tube well for their drinking water and other purposes. In addition, insufficient sanitation facility and system prevent people of the urban slums from performing minimum hygiene practices. People defecate in open places that pollute water resources and environment in the urban slums. Poor sanitation, polluted water, and unavailability of potable water bring various water borne diseases such as Diarrhea, Cholera, and Hepatitis to the urban slums which are extremely disadvantaged in terms of accessibilities to clean water and sanitation.

Contents of the project;

- ◆ **Rain Water Harvesting at Household Level:** 10 rooftop rainwater harvesting systems which will reduce the dependence on water service. The result shows that this intervention reduced use of supply water up to 50% during the rainy days.
- ◆ **Integrated Communal Rain Water Harvesting System:** Aiming to provide alternative water supply for large number of people, two communal rain water harvesting systems have been installed. Rainwater from household roofs is transported through a gravity collection system and stored in a centralised communal tank. For O&M, a committee was organized. It consists of six members including supervisor and security guard of the temple management authority which is adjacent to the slum.
- ◆ **Community Awareness Initiatives:** BFA initially arranged orientation and campaign program. After that, under community awareness initiatives, celebration of the Hand Wash Day, Rally, Workshop, Street Drama and discussion meeting stressing the impact of insufficient WASH facilities on the lives as well as livelihood of the hard-to-reach slum area

were carried out.

- ◆ **Court yard meeting for WASH & Hygiene Promotion:** BFA facilitated 10 court yard meetings directed to enhance awareness of the local community. By using the videos and popular cultural events at community gatherings.
- ◆ **Renovation Sanitary Latrine:** Two existing community sanitation facilities have been renovated its inside as well as outside which were abandoned for long time. Urinals were replaces to new ones. Rainwater reservoir was attached for washing purpose. BFA has formed a committee consist of five number of the beneficiaries which will look after the O&M of the facilities.

Output:

- ◆ 10 rainwater harvesting tanks were installed.
- ◆ 2 communal rainwater harvesting tank was installed.
- ◆ A total of 53 people are getting benefit of household level rainwater harvesting system.
- ◆ A total of 130 Households are getting the benefit of communal rainwater harvesting.
- ◆ A total of 10 community awareness initiatives were brought where 513 participants participated.
- ◆ A total of 112 people got access to sanitary latrines.

Outcome:

- ◆ Community people become interested in rainwater harvesting tank and will replicate benefited houses through self-initiatives.
- ◆ Relationship between local CBOs and the locals were developed. It will accelerate to get additional resources to vulnerable community to secure their WASH services.
- ◆ Under the guidance of the local CBOs, community people now start mobilizing small scale renovation fund for further repair and maintenance of the services.

Voice from beneficiaries:

- ◆ See, we have a clean latrine, and I love it! – Kakoli (13 years old)
- ◆ The kitchen is very close to the toilet. When I cook, I don't use to get the smell of curry, rather I get the stink of toilet. Now, the problem has been solved because the toilet is renovated. Thanks to Japan Water Forum for helping us. – Amena (18 years old)
- ◆ Rainwater harvesting is the best solution, anyone can install rain water harvesting anytime to solve water shortage problem because we learn how to install RHS using local materials. – Ln.Chitta Ranjan Das (56 years old)

Voice from BFA;

We would also like to convey a lot of warm thanks and gratitude from the beneficiaries as well our staff also .Community people looking forward your further assistance. We would be highly glad for your kindly acknowledging the evaluation of our project activities and also issuing us a Project Completion Certificate. - Md.Mozammel Haque

Way forward;

BFA expects that the people of the slum to realize the convenience and rational of the project while using the installed rainwater harvesting system and renovated sanitation facilities. Affordable price of the rainwater harvesting system will encourage the people to adopt the system by themselves.

Photos



Orientation meeting with project staff



Courtyard meeting with community people



Workshop with the stakeholder and beneficiaries



Installation of rainwater harvesting system



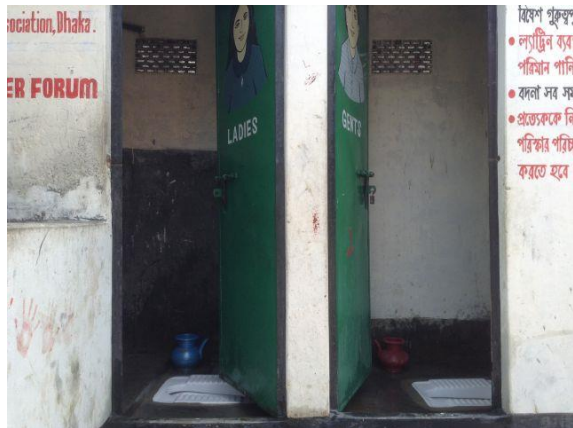
Before Renovation

Condition of the sanitation facility before renovation



After Renovation

Condition of the sanitation facility after renovation



Inside of the facility



Material stockyard



WASH and hygiene promotion



Rally with the community people

2) Construction of 1 open well, 1 ECOSAN toilet and 1 hand washing facility, and holding 3 training in WASH programs the community of Yawokofe (#007)

Reported by Mr. Yawo Agbeko Tsevi

- Organization name: Charite Chretienne pour Personnes en Detresse (CCPD)
- Project name: Construction of 1 open well, 1 ECOSAN toilet and 1 hand washing facility, and holding 3 training in WASH programs the community of Yawokofe
- Country/Area: Kpalimé, Togo
- Project period: December 2015 to May 2016
- Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect): 225 people and 465 people respectively
- Cost: 2,100 US dollar (JWF Fund 1,000 US dollar, 1,100 US dollar from community members)

Background:

The access to clean water and safe management of human waste are critical to the health of the community of Yawokofe. People are always sick because they are exposed to unclean water and faeces. With lack of enough number of wells for safe water, people drink, wash and cook with running water of the river XEDZO. However, before it reaches the project area, the water of XEDOZO is polluted with all manner of human, industrial and household wastes by riverside residents. The polluted water is breeding a ground for tropical diseases. The households are not equipped with latrines. People defecate in the open. The use of dirty sources of water, lack of water supply and the poor sanitation facilities expose people, especially women and children who are the most affected to infections such as cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, intestinal worms and typhoid fever. It shows up in high morbidity and mortality rate in the area especially in child.

Contents of the project:

- ◆ **Construction of facilities:** One (1) shallow well, one (1) ECOSAN toilet, and one (1) hand washing facility were constructed for access to clean water and safe management of human waste. The ECOSAN toilet is a urine-diversion toilet. It is easy to be maintained by women using ash and drain. Urine is diverted into a separate container and can be used to fertilize crops after three weeks. Faeces drop into the pit where it dries out for at least six months before being used as fertilizer.
- ◆ **Workshops on water and sanitation:** People in the community learned about good practices in water and sanitation and conduct good practices such as hand washing, stop open defecation, and stop drinking water from the pond. During the workshops, five Health Promoters got trained in community awareness raising skills and good hygiene practices.

Women and girls who are part of the community received training to ensure that the latrine is always kept clean and there is water and soap to wash hands with as well as ash to manage the latrine properly.

- ◆ **Training in WASH programs:** In the programs, the water committee was established and seven people were selected as committee member. The member of the committee was trained in how to operate and maintain the water and sanitation systems and how to manage the finances.
- ◆ **Training community masons:** Three masons have been trained in well and ECOSAN toilet building skills.

The project is supported by the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Department of Kloto prefecture which supported the project by technical monitoring and checking the quality of water from well in their laboratory. After the inspection by the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Department of Kloto prefecture, it has been confirmed that water from well is suitable for drinking.

Output:

- ◆ 1 shallow well, 1 ECOSAN toilet, and 1 hand washing facility were installed.
- ◆ 3 workshops on water and sanitation and 3 awareness campaigns were held.
- ◆ A total of 225 people (80 women, 45 men and 100 children) could have access to clean water and safe sanitation facilities and sensitized to personal hygiene and hand washing every day.
- ◆ 3 masons were trained in well and ECOSAN toilet building skills.
- ◆ 5 Health Promoters were trained in the practices of good hygiene, and communicating health messages in the community.
- ◆ 1 Water Committee was established and seven members trained to maintain the system.

Outcome:

- ◆ After the project, people in the target community understand the importance of good manners and come to carry them out in practice.
- ◆ Interviews were carried out to 6 households and 77 people. They were satisfied with the water quality. The well is about 9m deep and women find it is easy to get water from it. Every household has now access at least 15 litres of water per person per a day. More than 31 households collect safe water from the well. They do not fetch water from the unsafe river anymore.
- ◆ They came to be able to use the ECOSAN toilet, instead of open defecation. 80% of the community members wash their hands after defecation. Women feel themselves in security

when they use ECOSAN toilet. They find it is easy to maintain.



Voice from the beneficiaries:

- ◆ Water was the source of all my struggles. I had to walk far to get drinking water, and it made me absent for work. I had to carry heavy vessels, full of water for myself and my siblings, and it hurts my head, my spine, my arms, and my legs. Water was often unsafe for drinking. I thank God for this project, I am free from the debilitating pains which once plagued me, and water from the well is safe to drink, keeping my whole family healthy and happy. - Akpene
- ◆ Thanks to CCPD! Access to safe water has made a new reality for women. We have more time to spend with our families and have a voice in our community. We are healthy, and have hope for a future. Thanks to JWF for their generosity in making safe water a new reality for so many women in our community. - Mazalou

Lesson learnt:

Working with this community and the leaders was delighting. The community members actively participated in all the activities. The households contributed financially. With the money raised in the community, they were able to cover any other expenses not covered by the JWF grant.

Photos



Situation of the water resource before the activity



Construction of well



Volunteer from the village building a well



Inauguration ceremony



Construction of hand washing facility



Constructed hand washing facility



Construction of sanitation facility



Constructed sanitation facility

3) Ribbe Pi Gwoko Yotokom (#008)

Reported by Mr. Darius Ahuma

- Organization name: Roco Paco Community Based Organization
- Project name: Ribbe Pi Gwoko Yotokom (Unity for Health Protection)
- Country/ Area: Lwala village, Pader District, Northern Uganda, Uganda
- Project period: 6 months
- Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect): 500 (pupils of Alliance primary school; 270, parents of the pupils; 130, teaching staff of secondary school; 20, visitors to the secondary school; 80), 176 people (102 female and 74 male)
- Cost: 1,180 US dollar (JWF Fund 1,000 US dollar, contributions from village leaders 180 US dollar)

Background:

Uganda is one of the countries in Africa experiencing a lot of challenges in accessing safe water to be used for both human consumption and other activities. Though the water and sanitation coverage is at 65% nationally, major districts (especially the rural areas) fall within 30%. The poor state of the water coverage makes many people in the rural areas travel over 3 kilometers in order to access safe water. The sanitation situation is even worse, and has made majority of the rural dwellers to be accustomed to using the bushes as for defecating. The few available sanitation facilities found in government and private institutions (schools, hospitals, churches) are extremely in very poor hygiene state.

The poor sanitation in the area has increased the outbreak of tropical diseases such as cholera, typhoid and malaria. All these are happening because the facility users are not informed of the benefits of living in hygienic environment as well as the backward and primitive ideology of defecating within the compound bushes.

Contents of the project:

- ◆ **One day training on sanitation:** In the beginning of the project, the one day training was conducted by Roco Paco CBO in cooperation with Mr. Oyet William (a government health worker). It gave participants opportunity to find out two challenges they are facing in maintaining good hygiene; 1) the poverty keeps them away from purchasing maintenance requirements such as soap and brush, 2) the low level of knowledge on the maintenance approaches. The facilitator called upon the local government and the line development partners to come up and support the construction of more sanitation facilities as well as empowering the local community on the maintenance strategies.

- ◆ **Review/planning meeting:** It was done once by the school management board members (including the parents' representatives). It majorly focused on resource mobilization, land allocation, activities to be carried out and the roles of each category of the stakeholders.
- ◆ **Construction and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities:** The old sanitation facility has been rehabilitated with additional two rooms and one new sanitation facilities with 4 rooms has been constructed at Alliance nursery and primary school (Ventilated improved pi latrine (VIP)). There was no much challenge with the facility construction and rehabilitation the (Ventilated improved pi latrine (VIP)) Thanks to the availability of the funds (JWFF) and the local materials.
- ◆ **Training workshops:** The community members and the school management team received training workshops for their empowerment on the relevancy of having the facility, hygiene maintenance, and ownership of the facilities.

Output:

- ◆ One sanitation facility has been newly constructed.
- ◆ One existed old facility has been rehabilitated.
- ◆ A total of 500 people (pupils of Alliance primary school; 270, parents of the pupils; 130, teaching staff of secondary school; 20, visitors to the secondary school; 80) could have accesses to improved sanitation facilities.
- ◆ A total of 176 people (102 female and 74 male) attended the training workshops.

Outcome:

- ◆ Participants of the project empowered on the utility of the facility, hygiene maintenance, group dynamics, and project sustainability.
- ◆ Community responsibilities/engagement on the project's facilities maintenance and sustainability has improved.

Impact:

- ◆ About 6 members have begun constructing their own toilet facility at household levels through "*family in-kind*" cooperation.

Voice from beneficiaries ~Story of Change:

- ◆ My name is Anena Mercy. I am now 14 years old and in primary six grades. I live in Lwala village and study in Alliance primary school. While at school, I love playing netball, creating friendship, and reading my books. My dislikes are; back biting, fighting and quarrelling. On behalf of my fellow girls, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to JWF for

supporting our school with a toilet facility you see over there. Last year we (learners) used to line up to get entry into a toilet room which was even serving us and the community members around, but now more additional 4 rooms have been constructed to add on the one of the two rooms that has been rehabilitated. Indeed long live JWF! Long live Roco Paco CBO! - Anena Mercy

- ◆ My name is Lalam Agnes, and I am the head teacher of Alliance primary school. First of all I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to the JWF for their kind support to the district, and more so to Alliance nursery and primary school. The support is not only going to popularize the name of Japan or Roco Paco CBO alone, but also the image of the school, especially in respect to ensuring health safety (life) for the learners and the surrounding community members/parents. I am really very grateful to Japan and also Roco Paco CBO for coming up with a very important life-saving proposal. I call for continued support from JWF, not only to my school in particular, but also to many other needy schools within the district or country at large. Best regards. - Lalam Agnes



Ms. Anena Mercy



Miss. Lalam Agnes

- ◆ My name is Okidi James. I am 51 years old now and married with 6 children, of whom 2 are in Alliance Primary School. My home is about 300 meters away from the school. Last year 2 of my family members were attacked by cholera disease (due to the poor sanitation facilities) and got cured after hospital admission for 2 weeks. I spent a lot of money for their treatment. Towards the end of last year, we (parents) were mobilized to support a sanitation project in our school under the facilitation of JWF. (I was told this project was directly an answer to the problem/sickness I experienced last year with my children). I became a full participant, especially in contributing towards the construction materials of the toilet facility. Now it is completed and I am very grateful to the JWF and also to Darius, the Coordinator of Roco Paco CBO. The pain I experienced while treating my children who were diagnosed of

cholera disease made me to go further ahead by constructing a family toilet which we are now using at household level. In this regard, I want to thank the facilitators of the workshops that we had (with the support of the JWF). It has empowered us really especially on water and sanitation hygiene at household levels. (Note: in my home there is now a rubbish pit, toilet and a bathing shelter which I did not have before the training empowerment). Long live JWF! Long live Mr. Darius! - Okidi James

Voice from the Roco Paco CBO:

On the behalf of Roco Paco CBO, I want to thank very much the JWF for the financial support extended towards improving the sanitation situation in our district. We also want to thank the school management and the parents for their in-kind contributions towards the successful completion of the project. Much as we thank the JWF, for us we still see a lot of gaps remaining. An assessment conducted last year by Roco Paco CBO (through the district inspector of schools), shows that out of the 24 primary schools in the district, only 2 schools do meet the required standard of sanitation facilities. In addition, only 3 have access to safe water facilities. In that respect, therefore, we appeal to the JWF to support at least 6 schools with sanitation facilities and 4 schools with safe water facilities. - Darius Ahuma (Coordinator Roco Paco CBO)

Lesson learnt:

The project support supervision and monitoring was conducted throughout the project period. As a outcome of the training workshops, the following sustainable strategies were agree upon; working closely with local government and advocating for the inclusion of water and sanitation improvement in government planning/budgets, self-financing through members' contribution, and networking with other like-minded NGOs/CBOs.

The last sustainability approach is already in progress; the voluntary and rotational community weekly participation in cleaning of the sanitation facilities in use. The school learners and the nearby parents who also use the facilities are involved in the rotation.

Constructing and providing improved sanitation facilities for all families are not cheap and easy in the community, rural part of Uganda. They have to continue using the bushes for defecation. However, the situation can be improved. For example, during the training workshop, Mr. Darius, the facilitator introduced a simple remedy; the waste must be buried there and then. It would discourage laziness and further disease outbreaks.

We need to call attention to another big challenge, especially for us the bigger girls. We shall still continue facing the task of battling with the stigmatization girls always experience during their menstrual periods. Alliance primary school lacks a wash room for the girls. In addition, the school does not provide girls with the required sanitary pads for maintaining their body hygiene while

undergoing menstrual periods. Here are the opinions from a girl in Alliance primary school; “I sometimes prefer to remain at home than being laughed at before your best friends and the teachers. I believe it is the reason for the poor performance among the girls in upper primary”, which implies she has to miss lessons for 4 days in a month.

Photos:



Condition of sanitation facility before project



Renovated sanitation facility



School management committee during planning workshop



Workshop on hygiene maintenance



School board allocate/offers land for the facility construction



Construction of new sanitation facility in the school



Mr. Darius (Coordinator) monitors work at site



Newly constructed sanitation facility with students

4) Protection of Kakoro community spring and health education on water and sanitation (#009)

Reported by Mrs. Sabano Beatrice and Mrs. Yako Nakamlha

- Organization name: PEACE INITIATIVE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED WOMEN ASSOCIATION
- Project name: Protection of Kakoro community spring and health education on water and sanitation
- Country/ Area: Kakoro Pallisa district eastern Uganda
- Project period: December 2015 to May 2016
- Number of beneficiaries (direct): Men 240, women 460 and children 560
- Cost: 951.83 US dollar (JWF Fund 789 US dollar, contributions from village leaders 162.83 US dollar)

Background:

In the community of Kakoro, the major resource of water is an unprotected spring. It serves water to a population of 450 households in the community and a primary school of 560 pupils. The poor water and sanitation situation invites an outbreak of diseases such as cholera, scabies, typhoid, malaria, trachoma, jiggers and this condition has brought high mortality rates especially of children. Therefore, by protecting the spring we aim at this community having access to safe and clean water, and by health educating on good sanitation and personal hygiene, we aim at reducing the prevalence of the enteric infections in this community.

Contents of the project and output:

- ◆ **Community mobilization:** To raise community awareness, meetings and dialogues were held in three villages which use the spring. Kadokolene 98 women, 62 children and 68 Men, Kakoro A 104 women, 86 children and 58 men, Kakoro B 86 women, 66 children and 72 Men.
- ◆ **Trainings:** To introduce good manner on water and sanitation, water-related diseases, and water borne diseases, the trainings have been conducted inviting the expert of health in three villages.
- ◆ **Protection of the spring:** Detail has not been reported.

Outcome:

- ◆ We managed to protect the spring in Kakoro community, educated over 650 people in Kakoro sub-county on water and sanitation, formed the spring protection committee to manage the

spring.

- ◆ Through implementation of the activities, we learned about risk management, proper budget planning and management.

Voice from beneficiaries:

- ◆ The beneficiaries are happy and satisfied with the project. They sent their sincere regards to JWF and they requested our organization (PEACE INITIATIVE OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED WOMEN ASSOCIATION) to cooperate with JWF to protect another spring nearby.

Photos:



Water reservoir before the project

The photo of the water reservoir after the project has not been provided.



Constructed water supplying point after the project



Awareness program

5) Training and application of the bio-sand filter to solve chronic water and sanitation problems at Isandula community (#034)

Reported by Mr. Telesphory Mulla

- Organization name: Right Livelihood and Empowerment Organization (RLEO)
- Project name: Training and application of the bio-sand filter to solve chronic water and sanitation problems at Isandula community
- Country/Area: Mwanza, Tanzania
- Project period: December 2015 to May 2016
- Number of beneficiaries (direct): 120 women and 72 men, and 205 Isandula primary school children
- Cost: 1,424 US dollar (JWF Fund 1,000 US dollar, contributions from village leaders and district development committee 424 US dollar)

Background:

Residents in Isandula, Irungu, and Ihimbili villages suffer from the challenge of chronic clean and safe drinking water shortage. Particularly in the dry season, they rely on a dirty pond as a source of water. Women and girls in these villages travel about 6km to fetch water from a well. It increases the risk that women and girls will be sexually assaulted, takes away opportunities girls go to school. Furthermore, women are facing marital conflicts with their husbands concerning their late coming home from fetching water. A number of water-related diseases such as dysentery and cholera are increasing.

Contents of the project:

- ◆ **A bio-sand filter tank:** To get safe and clear water, a bio-sand filter tank has been installed at the Isandula village. The tank is constructed with a concrete wall and foundation such that once water from the pond is poured into does not have any space to escape. About 15cm, 20cm and 170cm high inside the tank is filled with course graves, fine graves and well washed sand respectively leaving an extra space (water reservoir). The 170 cm layer of sand contains two zones where the first 100 cm acts as a bio zone and filters solids wastes while the remaining 70 cm is the non-bio zone. The tank at the bottom (in the course graves layer) is then connected using an elbow (connector) to the out for releasing filtered water which is safe for use. Water is fetched using 20litres buckets from the pond which throughout the seasons its water is unsafe for drinking and cooking purposes. Then water is poured through the tank for filtration through different mechanical layers. The tank is close to the office of the village government and hence every member will be responsible for taking care of it as well as the guard-man who is

employed to take care of the office.

- ◆ **Training and demonstration:** RLEO introduced how to make soap using local leaves available around the community.
- ◆ **Awareness workshops:** 2 awareness workshops about sanitation and hygiene were facilitated in Isandula primary school and the community.
- ◆ **Provision of sanitary pads:** 100 numbers of sanitary pads were given to girls in standard five, six and seven who are not able to afford them in shops.
- ◆ **Club and committee:** Club and village environment committees were established in the community. “Maji Ni Uhai” club will take care of the tank.

Community members willingly cooperated to the project in different activities such as collecting and preparing fine sand and gravel. As a result the District Counsel recognized the project towards chronic water challenges in the community. The pond water which was purified by the bio-sand filter was experimented by the Lake Zone Water and Sanitation Centre and proved that it is safe for drinking.

Output:

- ◆ 1 bio-sand filter tank has been installed in the community.
- ◆ 120 women and 72 men, and 205 Isandula primary school children could have access to safe and clean water.

Outcome:

- ◆ Women and young girls could have enough time to engage in other activities.
- ◆ Fewer complain about unsafe water and health problems.
- ◆ Reduction of the report on sexual violence relating to water issues.
- ◆ Development of positive marital trusts.
- ◆ School children are aware on better sanitation and hygiene practices.

Voice from beneficiaries:

- ◆ Mama Nkwambi says; my daughter will have time to go to school, and the regular conflicts with my husband will have come to an end.

The community members and the leader are very grateful for the workshop and practical skills they have gained. Women have expressed their truly happiness as they have found the alternative.

Photos:



Village people fetching water from the pond



Awareness workshop with sanitation and hygiene manual demonstration



Volunteer from the village construction foundation of the bio-sand filter tank



Volunteer from the village preparing concrete for foundation and wall of the bio-sand filter tank



Volunteer from the village washing stones for sand filtration



Constructed bio-sand filter tank

6) Provision of clean drinking water in flood areas of village Nisatta (#035)

Reported by

- Organization name: Shama Social Village Development Organization
- Project name: Provision of Clean Drinking Water in Flood area of Village Nisatta - Charsadda
- Country/ Area: Pakistan / KPK Charsadda Nisatta
- Project period: December 2015 to May 2016
- Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect): 270 people and 550 people respectably
- Cost: 4,647US dollar (JWF Fund 1,000 US dollar, Shama Organization and local communities 3,647 US dollar)

Background:

Nisatta, located in Charsadda district, the north part of Pakistan is one of the high density areas in the whole of the district. Surrounded by Kabal River, Jindi canal and a tributary canal, the area is vulnerable to water-related natural disasters. In 2010, a large number of people of the village located near the bank of these canals were severely affected by the flood. Many precious lives as well as crops, houses and drinking water resources such as wells and hand pumps were lost by the flood. As emergency measures of the flood damage, government and non-governmental organizations have worked. However, most of the poorest people are still living without clean water resources.

Contents of the project, output, and outcome:

- ◆ **Installation of 10 Nos. hand pumps:** 10 numbers of hand pumps have been newly constructed. All materials were purchased by the funds from JWF Fund, while other expenses such as engineer's fee, skilled and unskilled labours' fee, transportation of materials charges, and refreshment charges were borne by the contribution from the village and Shama. 110 families are benefited by the hand pumps. Maintenance committees were set up one to each pump and they will take care of the pumps after the completion of the project. The quality of water has been checked by 1) physical test, 2) chemical test, and 3) bacteriological test and it was found that water is suitable for drinking.
- ◆ **Construction of 10 Nos. wash pad:** for the washing clothes purpose, 10 numbers of concrete wash pad have been constructed with each hand pump. 70 families are benefited by the wash pads.
- ◆ **Construction of 500 Meters Kacha drains:** to discharge extra water from the well, drain pipes (approx. 50 meters each) have been attached to each hand pump.
- ◆ **Public awareness programs:** regarding the M & O of hand pumps with promotion of

hygiene, 2 times of public awareness programs were arranged.

Voice from beneficiaries:

- ◆ People of the project area welcomed the efforts of the Shama organization and JWF funds regarding the clean drinking water supply scheme. They cooperated with each of the project activity and appreciated the results. In shortage of safe drinking water, hand pumps were very welcomed. They demand more and more safe drinking water resources because of the high density as well as its high poverty ratio.

Photos:



Water resource (well) before the project



Purchasing materials for hand pumps



Well excavation work



Constructed hand pump with wash pad



Washing clothes with clean water



Providing clean water for animals

3. Reference (Results of the water quality tests)

We requested 4 organizations that provide drinking water through the project to conduct water quality test as a part of activities so that we can make sure that the water is suitable for drinking. 2 organizations; Right Livelihood and Empowerment Organization (RLEO) (#034/Tanzania) and Shama Social Village Development Organization (#035/Pakistan) have carried out the tests through the laboratory and it is proved that the water is suitable for drinking in both of the projects.

5) Training and application of the bio-sand filter to solve chronic water and sanitation problems at Isandula community (#034/Tanzania)

The results of water quality test


Lake Zone Water and Sanitation Centre		
Nyafura 5H Street Mwanza		
***** Analytical Laboratory Results *****		
Client's name; Right Livelihood and Empowerment Organization (RLEO)	collected by; Mackenzie Jobo	
Project; sand based Biofilter from pond water	time collected; 03:30 pm	
Date collected; March 30 th 2016	Ref; LZ 12-02-47	
No of samples; 1		
Analysis	Results	Units
Total coliform bacteria	0.09	#/100ml
Nitrate – Nitrogen	4.55	mg/l
pH value	7.50	units
Iron	0.20	mg/l
Turbidity	0.32	NTU
Hardness as CaCo3	2.80	mg/l
Chloride	25.3	mg/l
Sulfate	32	mg/l
Specific conductance	344	umhos/cc
On the basis of the above test results, this water sample MEETS PaDER drinking water standards.		
Submitted by; <i>Johnson Mageza</i>		
Laboratory Chief Coordinator		

6) Provision of clean drinking water in flood areas of village Nisatta (#035/Pakistan)


The results of water quality test

<u>WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS RESULTS</u>									
S. No	Source Name	Source Type	Date of Analysis	PH	Cond. (ms/cm)	T.D.s. (ppm)	Turbidity (NTU)	Fecal Coli Form CFU per 100 ml	Sanitation condition
01	10 Nos Hand Pumps at Village Nisatta, Charsadda	HP	20-06-2016	8.25	0.76	380	01	00	OK-

Note: The water Quality test of 10 Nos hand Pumps (JWF Funded) conducted collectively, the quality of water found and safe for drinking purpose.



ASSISTANT WATER LABORATORY
PHE: SUB DIVISIO PN HANGU



SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER
PHE: SUB DIVISIOAN HANGU