

JWF Fund 2018 Implementation Report

April 2019
Japan Water Forum



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While Japan Water Forum (JWF) assessed and awarded funding to activities based on a proposal of each relevant grass-roots organization, the said field activities were conducted under the responsibilities of respective organizations.

Therefore, all activity reports covered by this Report of the Japan Water Forum (JWF) Fund 2018 (this Report) are based on their own reports. The main feature of the JWF Fund is vesting recipients of the Fund full executive power to conduct their proposed project, so that any possible expenses incurred if JWF directly engages in them can be saved while autonomous outcomes from the practitioners can be expected.

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1. What is the Japan Water Forum Fund?

Overview

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

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

During the past 14 years, 170 projects were implemented and more than 200,000 people were benefited in the regions of Asia-Pacific, Africa, Central America and South America.

The JWF Fund 2018 was implemented with the understanding and support of its members and donators. In addition, the project was completed with the understanding and commitment of local organizations and residents. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all those involved.

Total number of supported projects and beneficiaries by JWF Fund 2005-2018

- ◆ Number of implemented projects: 170
- ◆ Total amount of funds: 168,287 US dollars
- ◆ Total number of beneficiaries: 205,701 people
- ◆ Number of water-supply facilities: 484 units
- ◆ Number of sanitation facilities: 401 units
- ◆ Number of awareness building sessions: 422

(As of April 2019)

2. Project of the JWF Fund 2018

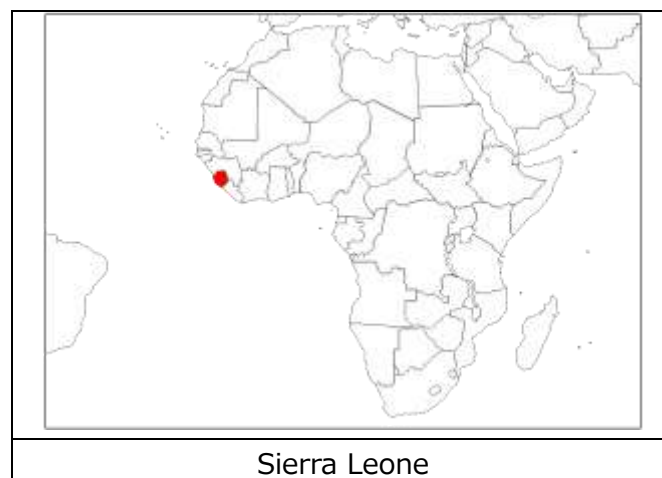
The JWF Fund 2018 received 408 proposals from 41 countries.

After careful consideration, 7 projects have been adopted from Sierra Leone (1), Laos (1), Malawi (2), Uganda (2) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (1).

(1) Good Sanitation Facility is Life (Construction of 2 Pit Latrines and Good hygiene practice education in 2 Schools (Sierra Leone)

Reported by Mr. Michael Luseni, EEHRSL

- Organization: Economic Empowerment and Human Rights Sierra Leone (EEHRSL (#130)
- Project title: Good Sanitation Facility is Life (Construction of 2 Pit Latrines and Good hygiene practice education in 2 Schools (Sierra Leone)
- Country/Area: Bombari, Kerene district, Sierra Leone
- Project period: October 2018 to March 2019
- Number of beneficiaries: 582 (568 children and students, 14 teachers)
- Cost: \$2,154 (\$1,000: JWF funds, \$300: beneficiaries, and \$854: EEHRSL).



Background:

Lack of sanitation facility and hygiene education are big problems in schools of rural communities in Sierra Leone. There are no latrines in 2 targeting primary schools and these primary schools have the population of 568 pupils. The pupils defecated behind their school, whereby domestic animals such as dogs, ducks and fowls feed on this defecation. Girls are unwilling to defecate in open places, therefore they do not want to go to school. It makes many girls dropped out of school.

According to the EEHRSL Resent research conducted and District Health Management Team's estimations, about 1/7 of the population in Sierra Leone still openly defecates in the absence of any toilet/latrine, of which 75% lives in deprived

rural communities. Fecal pollution is a real issue since polluted drinking water causes water borne diseases such as viral gastroenteritis, viral hepatitis, typhoid, cholera epidemics, diarrhea and so on. As a result, primary school pupils and people in the communities are exposed to those water-borne diseases.

Outputs:

- ◆ Hold meetings with local stakeholders
- ◆ Construction of two VIP toilets and the installation of two handwashing facilities¹
- ◆ Two training sessions on good hygiene practices
- ◆ Three health campaigns
- ◆ Hold two meetings on maintenance and management of construction facilities

Project Overview:

At the beginning of the project, a community stakeholder's engagement meeting was held involving local authorities, section chiefs, village chiefs, youth leaders, women leaders, school authorities, elders and local councillors, and a community cooperation system was established for the project. School managers and local residents actively participated in the construction of toilets by providing labor and materials.

In addition, with the cooperation of schools, training on good hygiene practices was provided for teachers and students at two schools. Participation by teachers and students to take a health and hygiene action in school on a daily basis was promised as a result of the training. The community stakeholders reached out six other nearby communities that were not benefited by the project directly. The communities learned good hygiene practices and its management.

Voices from the beneficiaries:

- ◆ Mr. Alusine Bangura (27 years old, school principal)

The school is surrounded by dense bush and operated by the community. There is no support from the government or other organizations. Parents' economic status is very poor and it was difficult to get the cost of constructing schools and toilets, so I am very happy that the toilets were constructed by the EEHRSL.

When construction work began, the principals of other schools asked EEHRSL to help them build toilets, wells, and repair schools. Previously, we used the old toilets in their neighbouring houses which are dangerous to our safety and also used the nearby bush for defecation due to urgency and pressure. By these practices, our cloths get dirty and we could not pray. We could not get water for taking bath and making ablution. Now I don't have to use a dilapidated latrine and also my student can use decent latrine.

¹ VIP (Ventilated Improved Pit toilet is a sanitary facility equipped with ventilation pipes to prevent odors and flies from occurring.

- ◆ Mr. Alimamy S.Kamara (12 years old, elementary school children)

First of all, I want to appreciate the Japan water Forum for the fund, we have lot of dangerous animals in the bush where we did open defecation. Earlier, we had to go out for open defecation and we got attacked by animals and diseases. Now we do not go for open defecation and we are now free from many diseases.

Our parents had earlier spent money for our medication to see doctors, now they don't. We are now using our own latrine and hand wash facility which is good. I hope that in the future, Japan Water Forum will consider helping other schools in our community, with similar problems including water facility.

- ◆ Ms. Sento Kamara (16 years old, school children)

In our school there was no latrine. We used to rush to bush at the back of our school every day. While rushing for open defecation, we could not consider who was in front of us because defecation is more urgent than anything else. Many times I used to cry for such a shameful and embarrassing situation.

Now this problem has gone as we have a very decent VIP latrine. By getting a latrine I am so happy that I have been transferred from hell to heaven and the problem girls faced with menstrual cycle is now over. Thanks to Economic Empowerment and Human Rights Sierra Leone for providing this facility for our School, through the Japan Water Forum, more especially the hygiene education training. I hope that similar facilities will be provided to other community schools without latrines by EEHRSL.

Success story of the project:

- The fund by means of the JWF fund and willingness of the community to be involved to the project. Commitments by the community were key components of the success of the project. The target community had a culture of accepting new hygiene practices, such as stopping outdoor excretion and using VIP toilets.
- Parent and students participated in the construction of VIP toilets. Parents told girls and students not to excrete outdoors. They showed their willingness to work together to avoid being ashamed of going to school.
- The government and local government officials in the district showed willingness to support the process to reduce environmental risks. Requesting for an expansion of the project to other communities.
- Respect for human rights and human dignity for teachers and students.

Biggest challenges in implementing the project:

- Due to the weather condition in the rainy season, it was hard to get local materials and bring them to the project sites.
- High cost of the construction materials due to a high Inflation rate in the

country by the new government policy.

- High demand and pressure from other nearby communities to construct the same VIP latrines for their schools.
- Poor attendance from other nearby communities to participate in the sanitation and hygiene education campaigns since their communities were not targeted for this project. Our project team tried involving them to the campaigns through a dialogue.

Before the project:



School buildings and children of the target elementary schools



Be excreted outdoors on the school premises

During the project:



Meetings with local stakeholders



Construction of VIP toilets

After the project:



Completed VIP toilets and students

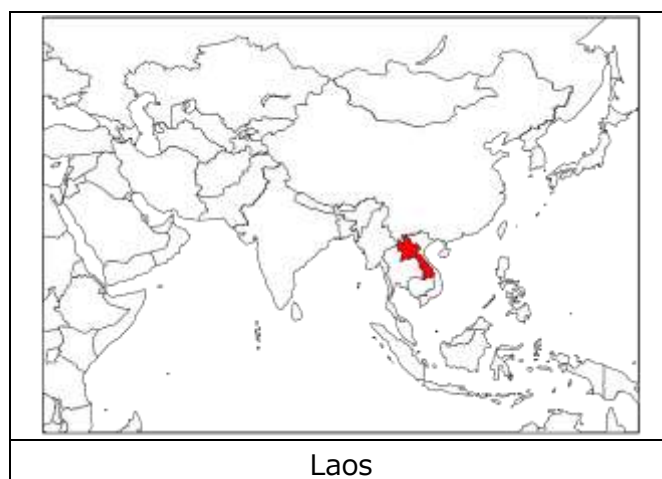


Students washing their hands

(2) Water supply improvement in rural village of Ban Paen, Phoukout District, Xiengkhouang Province, Laos (Laos)

Reported by Mr. Daophachanh Phetsayarat, BPE

- Organizations: Ban Paen Environmental Protection and Development Group (#133)
- Project title: Water supply improvement in rural village of Ban Paen, Phoukout District, Xiengkhouang Province, Laos
- Country/Area: Lao People's Democratic Republic/ Xiengkhouang Province
- Project period: October 2018 to February 2019
- Number of beneficiaries: 189 (65 women, 50 men, 74 children)
- Cost: \$4,000 (\$1,000: JWF funds, \$1,500: beneficiaries, and \$1,500: BPE)



Background:

Ban Paen Village comprises of 125 households and has over 600 residents. The village is relatively dry and water shortage has become norm. To solve the water issue, 3 small water pipeline projects for the village have been developed with funding from the USAID and UNDP in 2010.

However, because of climate change, water flow through the pipelines decreases while population in the village rising. In addition, a pipeline was broken and some parts were deliberately destroyed by someone villagers have never known.

As result, a large portion of the village and its primary school have been struggling for water since 2015. Today, even during the monsoon season, there is very little or no water runs through the pipeline. The water shortage has affected everybody in the village, and even little girls must fetch the water from well far away from their families. Worst of all, school kids must bring water from home for washing and cleaning of their toilets at school.

Outputs:

- ◆ Expansion and upgrade of one existing catchment.
- ◆ A new small catchment was constructed.
- ◆ An existing pipeline was totally repaired and embedded.
- ◆ The village primary school has gained an access to water supply.
- ◆ Establishment of new rules for water management and water supply.

Project Overview:

By the project, the village has been able to obtain drinking water for the elementary schools and water for public toilets at village community halls and village markets. Preparatory activities were undertaken prior to applying for the JWF Fund. Activities during the preparation included village committee discussions, community consultations, planning, and documentation and proposal submission.

After JWF assistance was raised, our activities focused on implementation and how to make it works including community re-consultation, workforce organization, resource contribution and conscription (food, money, tools etc. Without the contribution and conscription, we could not implement the project because the assistance from JWF is not enough), resurvey and mapping, budgeting and paper works.

At implementation stage, our activities included shopping for building materials, mobilization of labors and building materials to target building site, building and construction, upgrading and repair (the catchments), embedding water pipeline and repairs (broken spots of pipeline), and setting up rule in management and distribution of water.

The implementation could never be completed without contribution from the target group, beneficiaries and local authorities. The conscripted labors brought foods and working tools with them from home every day while the target groups and beneficiaries contributed money into project cost with the JWF assistance. The authorities especially head of the village was onsite with conscripted labors every day. In future, we will definitely not keep our hand in pocket but act accordingly.

Voices from the beneficiaries:

- ◆ Mr. Phomma Dalasaeng (70 years old)
Thanks to the JWF because we do not only have enough water for consumption but also gardening and animals.
- ◆ Ms. Seangphone Lattana (59 years old)
Because of the very project, I no longer need to fetch water from well for cooking and washing.
- ◆ Mr. Khamvixay Sounisonh (36 years old)
I now not only have enough water for consumption but also my catfish

aquiculture as well. Thanks to JWF, I don't need to buy catfish for my family and little kitten from now on.

Success story of the project:

- Well plan and good execution: These were originated by us – Ban Paen Environmental Protection and development Group (BPE) with cooperation from the local authorities.
- Commitment and dedication from the conscripted labors: Without them, nothing could be done. Yet, they worked very hard even though they receive no pay and incentive.
- Contribution from the target groups and beneficiaries: These are highly essential because without them we would not have enough building materials for the construction works.
- JWF assistance: This is vital for the project success because without it we cannot even begin project implementation – let alone completing it.

Biggest challenges in implementing the project:

- The project is not big but very difficult to set up and implement it successfully because of funding constraint. First and foremost, we began the project with almost nothing but moral commitment and power of brain. The biggest challenges include how to organize funding and gather community to support our initiative.
- Fortunately, with JWF contribution, we could mobilize community and authorities to follow your lead. Our slogan is “If JWF who has little or no chance to test the water from our pipeline could give us money to start the work, we have to meet shortfall to get the job done!” It worked. The challenges were overcome and the project completed.

Before the project:



Reservoir used as a water source



Water supply pipe broken by someone

During the project:



Construction of new small-scale reservoirs



Repair and burial of water supply pipes

After the project:

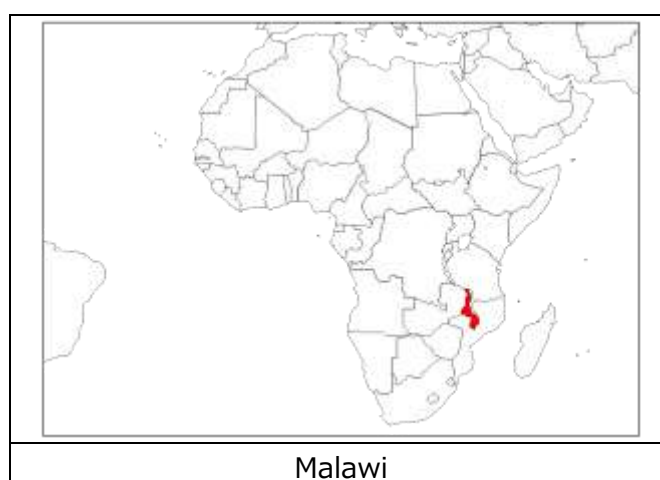


The project increased the amount of water from the piping.

(3) Maleule Boreholes Repair Project (Malawi)

Reported by Ms. Rhoda Mollande, CCCEM

- Organization: Centre for Climate Change and Environment Management (CCCEM (#172))
- Project title: Maleule Boreholes Repair Project
- Countries/Area: Malawi/Blantyre District
- Project period: October 2018 to February 2019
- Number of beneficiaries: 1,350 (350 women, 300 men, 700 children)
- Cost: \$1,543 (\$996: JWF funds, \$249: beneficiaries, and \$298: CCCEM)



Background:

In the Maleule community, there are five shared boreholes but three out of five are in our operation. When the lids were removed to investigate the status, it was because of lowering water table during the dry season, under influence by climate change. Over 2000 residents thus use the only functioning two shared boreholes, spending their valued time on the queue. People from Chinyonga Village, however, walk a distance of more than five kilometers to draw safe water, as they resigned to stand in a long queue.

Outputs:

- ◆ Mobilization of local residents
- ◆ Repair of two existing wells
- ◆ Repair of drainage ditches of wells and surrounding facilities and laundry facilities
- ◆ Establishment of a well management committee
- ◆ Training on maintenance and management
- ◆ Training on water, sanitation and financing
- ◆ Water quality test

Project Overview:

The project reduced water related challenges by repairing two boreholes which was not functioning. The three main activities were done: repairing the boreholes; maintaining borehole supporting structures like drain, wash tab and waste water pit; and capacity build the community on how to do minor repairs, water sanitation and hygiene education, fundraising, and mobilizing resources. The repairing was done by a well experienced technician, who trained two people from the community on how to do minor repairs, a man and a woman. To achieve water sanitation and hygiene in the community we combined with maintenance of water drain, wash tab and waste water pit. At every borehole a committee of five members, two men and three women was established, these are representative of the borehole users.

The committee members were trained on monitoring the operationalization of the boreholes, water sanitation and hygiene, fundraising, and community resource mobilization. The procurement of materials was done by the programs manager of our organization together with the community representatives for transparency and accountability. The water was tested and proved to be safe to drink before people restart using these boreholes since the boreholes have not been in use for a long time

Voices from the beneficiaries:

- ◆ Mr. Jofrey Chopi (37 years old)
Chinyonga Chief is appreciating the support that JWF and CCCEM did to his community in solving the portable water challenge they have been facing for years. Together with his people they promised to care the boreholes and other structures to stay longer. He added that what you did to us should be done to others who are facing the same problem, God bless you.
- ◆ Ms. Etta Makwiti (53 years old)
She serves as the chair of the boreholes management committee. She is overwhelmed with your heartfelt support to the rural people who are lacking portable water, who are spending much of their time fetching water than doing other economic activities. She witnessed that now she can spend only two hours drawing water and the other hours doing small business at a nearest primary school, selling groundnuts and cassava.
- ◆ Ms. Femia Macheza (42 years old)
She is a Village Development Committee chair in this community. She just said one strong sentence that you could have been staying in town enjoying piped water and doing your own business to make yourself wealth but you thought over us here in remote area that are an able to access portable water at short distances, God bless you for your kindness.

Success story of the project:

The great coordination between Maleule community, CCCEM and JWF in bringing back the operationalization of the boreholes was the key that made this project successful. The community members welcomed the project with full support on what they can manage to support, CCCEM did their part in organizing and leading the project activities, and JWF did the greatest part through financial support to make all the activities possible. This means that without one part the project could have failed proving the fact that there is strength in unity. The great coordination was aided up with good communication among the players in the project activities implementation.

Biggest challenges in implementing the project:

- The biggest challenge that we faced was the high demand from other communities around Maleule for borehole repairs but due to calculated funds we could not meet their demands. The neighbouring communities who are facing the same problem they wanted to share with their fellow citizens to repair one borehole in Maleule and one in Lirangwe community for equal distribution within Blantyre rural.
- Another challenge was the transportation of materials for repair and civil works was increasing as such we tried to trim the prices by procuring them together so that we can transport them together at once.

Before the project:



Residents gathering at existing wells to collect water



Existing wells to be repaired

During the project:



Repair of wells



Repair of drains and surrounding wells and laundry facilities

After the project:



Completed wells, wash stations and drainage ditches

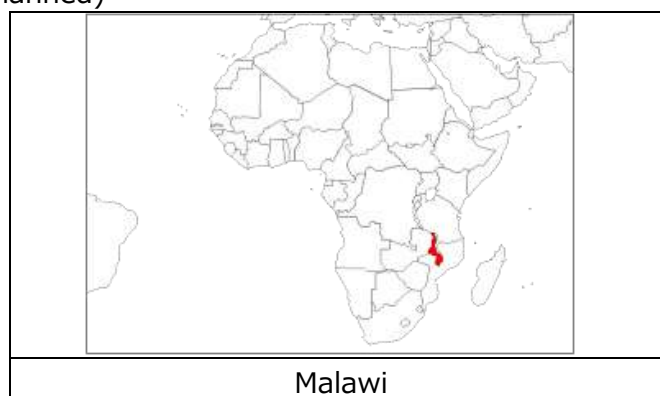


Women using finished wells

(4) Construction of water well at Palankhwali area (Malawi)

The project completion report was not submitted by Friends of Compassion.

- Organization: Friends of Compassion (Fricom) (#372)
- Project title: Construction of water well at Palankhwali area
- Countries/Area: Malawi / Dowa District
- Project period: October 2018 to February 2019 (planned)
- Number of beneficiaries: 1,051 (288 women, 353 men, 410 children) (planned)
- Cost: \$2,950.3 (\$1,000: JWF funds, \$710: beneficiaries, and \$1,240.3: Fircom) (planned)



Background:

The water problems of the Mpindang'ombe village and the Kawolamwazi village in the Palankhwali area are long distance to access water resources and lack of permanent water resource facility in the community.

People in the villages fetch water from a pond 1.5 km away from the villages and they use the water for drinking, cooking, washing and bathing every day. Sometimes they drink the water without boiling during dry season.

This situation has brought grave consequences in Socio-economic and health components of the population. Health impact includes the case where some adults and children who use water from the pond for drinking purpose are getting sick. This represents annually 25 % of water related diseases among the population of the area, costing about 15% of annual household budget for medical treatment of their family members.

Socio-economic impact is that women and children are spending about 2.5 hours per day to fetch water from long distance. This negatively impacts children's attendance in school.

Before the project:



Pond used as a water source



Children drawing water from the pond

(5) Construction and protection of Kiwanyi community spring and massive community sensitization on water and sanitation (Uganda)

Reported by Dr. Nakamatte Florence, KHC

- Organizations: Kiwanyi Health Centre-Group (#029)
- Project title: Construction and protection of Kiwanyi community spring and massive community sensitization on water and sanitation
- Countries/Area: Uganda/Iganga District
- Project period: October 2018 to February 2019
- beneficiaries: 3,400 (1,200 women, 500 men, 1,700 children)
- Cost: \$1,400 (\$790: JWF funds, \$23: beneficiaries, and \$380: KHC)



Background:

The people in Kiwanyi Village fetch water from the spring located outside of the village and use it for drinking and other domestic purposes. However, the water resource is unsafe because it is not protected and easy to be contaminated.

When the project team visited the village in April 2018, some sanitation facilities such as latrines, bath shelters and refuse pit were there and used by the village people, excepting hand washing devices in the community.

The Kiwanyi Health Centre's data shows that one in 6 people experiences diarrhea or skin infection daily, and that one in 26 people also has eye infection in the target village.

Outputs

- ◆ Community dialogue meetings with various stakeholders
- ◆ Establishment of project execution management team
- ◆ Construction and conservation of one water spring
- ◆ Six awareness and educational activities on water and sanitation
- ◆ Two-day training on water-borne disease prevention and good sanitation

practices at home and school

- ◆ Establishment of a water users committee comprising of 8 members
- ◆ Water quality test

Project Overview:

The villagers used to collect water from the scoop hole which was unsafe source of water and open to contamination. This was only source of water for both drinking and other domestic work. Through the JWF Fund, we achieved in constructing and the protecting this naturally existing water spring as pictured above and now there is a steady, safe and sustainable water source in this community.

Secondly we held several community dialogue meetings and trainings of household heads and pupils all these were geared towards improving the water and sanitation status of this community and what has been achieved now is that there is improved a behavior change towards latrine coverage in homesteads, hand washing habit and entire water and sanitation in this community compared the previous six months before.

Another vital impact of the project has been a noted decline in the prevalence rates of the enteric infections and water borne/related infections/illness in the community as reported in month reports of Kiwanyi Health Centre records this is majorly attributed to recent project massive community awareness and health education on water and sanitation.

Voices from the beneficiaries:

- ◆ Ms. Babirye Aisha (29 years old)
We are grateful for the support provided by the Japan Water Forum to local spring water protection equipment.
- ◆ Ms. Nangobi Masitulla (14 years old)
Thank you KHC for relieving us from unclean water and going far to find safe water.
- ◆ Mr. Isabirye Peter (48 years old)
Thank you for this support. My family became safe from diarrheal diseases. Give God's blessing to everyone who has been involved in the project's success.

Success story of the project:

Teamwork, community involvement, and adequate financial management stood out as the major factors for the success of this project. The project team continued to consult with a variety of stakeholders (public health experts, community, water engineers, and natural resource officials) on project implementation.

Biggest challenges in implementing the project:

It was first time for the KHC and hard to deal with hike in commodity prices, high expectations from the community, and limited funds.

Before the project:



Pond used by residents as a water source

During the project:



Construction of spring water protection facilities



Educational activities on water and sanitation in elementary schools

After the project:



Activities to raise awareness of water and sanitation among local residents

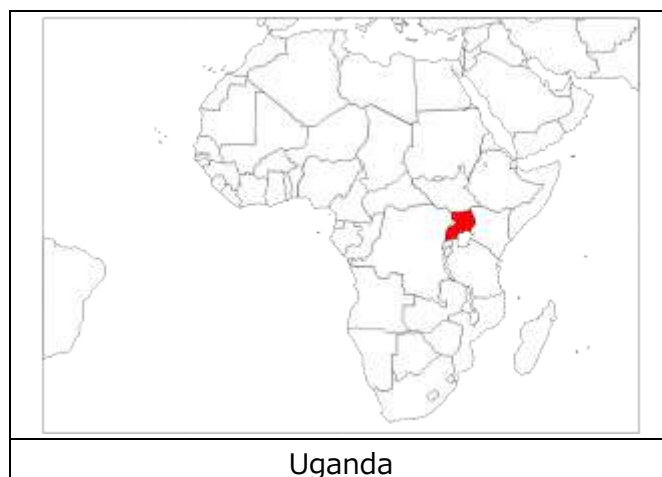


Completed spring water protection equipment and residents

(6) Maintenance of spring wells, awareness on hygiene and training of village women water users in Padolo parish (Uganda)

Reported by Mr. James Kumakech, CUWEDE

- Organization: Community Uplift and Welfare Development (CUWEDE) (#053)
- Project title: Maintenance of spring wells, awareness on hygiene and training of village women water users in Padolo parish
- Countries/Area: Uganda/Nebbi District
- Project period: October 2018 to March 2019
- Number of beneficiaries: 1,735 (625 women, 960 men, 150 children)
- Cost: \$1,985 (\$1,000: JWF funds, \$400: beneficiaries, and \$585: CUWEDE)



Background:

People living in the Central village and the Oryang village use spring wells in Arimo and Amelenju-Avubu as water source for drinking, cooking, washing, and other domestic uses. However, the facilities are dilapidated, muddy and rusty. In addition to that, poor water handling and maintenance by the users have caused increasing risks of possible water diseases and other diseases such as malaria since such areas could be breeding ground for mosquitos.

For the last four years, these two target villages have recorded the highest number of cases of water borne diseases including especially dysentery, typhoid, hepatitis B, diarrhea, amoebiosis and cholera..

Outputs:

- ◆ Repair of two existing spring wells.
- ◆ Conducted awareness-raising meetings for equipment users four times
- ◆ Two-day training for village women water users
- ◆ Water quality test by Assistant District Water officer
- ◆ Eight monitoring visits during the project periods

Project Overview:

CUWEDE together with JWF responded by constructing 2 spring wells of Amelenju and Arimo, conducted four awareness sessions, trained 30 women leaders on hygiene management and conducted water quality testing. As a result, there is increased knowledge on hygiene and water maintenance and shared commitment to operationalize the set hygiene guidelines. There has been an improvement in the functionality of the two water wells with high capacity of filling a 20-litre jerry can within 1.5 minutes which has reduced congestion and fighting at the water points. The qualities of the two water points have greatly improved and are now safe for mankind consumption.

Voices from the beneficiaries:

- ◆ Mr. Opio Odongo (42 years old)
Our water points have become clean and healthy, and the construction has been durable and we are now happy that we can have clean water for at least 30 years which our grandchildren will as well benefit from. Thanks CUWEDE and JWF for helping us.
- ◆ Ms. Akumu Okwerjok (36 years ols)
I have lived in this area for 42 years and know Arimo spring well as producer of Odour, bad smell and dusty water. We had no option but to continue taking it. I feel very happy that CUWEDE and JWF proved to us that. Arimo can become better and healthy in this form. I will do whatever I can do to ensure that nobody hampers the water and hygiene in this place. and we will execute heavy punishment on anyone who will not comply. Now the water is very sweet, very cold and I enjoy taking it all the time.
- ◆ Ms. Agnes Ochan (34 years old)
I enjoyed the training delivered to us on water maintenance and hygiene management. I now understand that we have not done a lot in securing the right hygiene and have been responsible for poor hygiene both at the water points and at home. Now I ensure my containers are pretty clean, and are committed to teach my fellow women and children to be change agents in promoting clean hygiene. This will help us avoid catching unnecessary diseases and indeed we shall remain healthy forever.

Success story of the project:

- Funding from JWF, local contribution from CUWEDE and communities.
- The communities committed to providing food and local drinks to local volunteers and causal laborers with made the work to move at faster speed.
- Willingness and support from the land owners which allowed for extension of the underground pipes to their land based on adjusted plan.
- The regular monitoring of the facilities by the sub-county health assistant provided extra energy to the project.

- Cooperation with JWF with allowed for extension of two weeks into the project ensured, pending activities are completed and reported at once

Biggest challenges in implementing the project:

- Need for additional funding in committing towards the whole construction compared to the initial plan of just doing rehabilitation and repairs as had earlier on presented and agreed on with the donor. It wouldn't have achieved the purpose of having clean and health water quality if we had proceeded on with just rehabilitation. This therefore required spending some times in mobilizing financial resources locally to meet the target.
- Based on the threat of the water quality, the communities were doubtful if the proper water quality would be achieved. Some of them were hesitant to participate or contribute resources towards the activities. It was not until the first water point of Amelenju spring well was constructed and the quality of water was proved to be proper when the rest of communities appreciated and got motivated to participate in construction of the second spring wells of Arimo.

Before the project:



Water supply system in Alimo



Water supply system in Amelenju-Avubu

During the project:



Awareness-raising activities for equipment users



Repair of water supply facilities in Amelenju-Avubu

After the project:



Residents drawing water from repaired Alimo water supply facilities

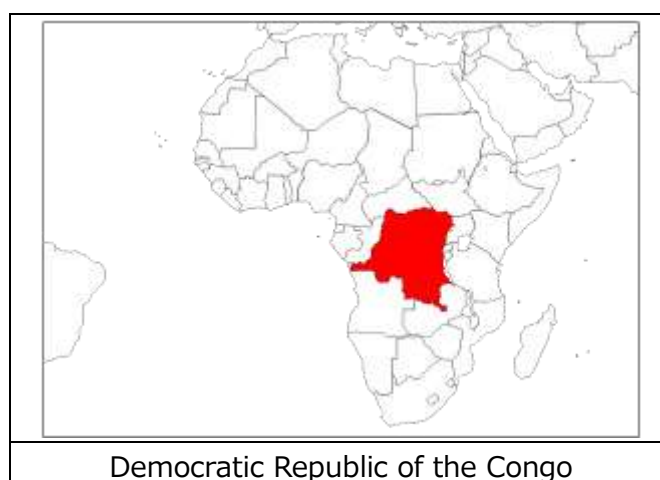


Residents drawing water from a repaired water supply system in Amelenju-Avubu

(7) Latrine sauveuse des vies au marché de NGUMA (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Reported by Mr. Bienvenu ELOCO, COJEPAD

- Organization: Congrjsde Jeunes pour la Paix et le Développement (COJEPAD) (#233)
- Project title: Latrine sauveuse des vies au marché de NGUMA
- Countries/Area: Democratic Republic of the Congo/South Kivu Province
- Project period: October 2018 to February 2019
- Number of beneficiaries: 316 (120 women, 111 men, 85 children)
- Cost: \$1,497 (\$1,000: JWF funds, \$150: beneficiaries, and \$347: COJEPAD)



Background:

NGUMA's twice-weekly market is the only place to supply staples to local people and surrounding villages. The sellers and users of this market suffer from lack of sanitation facilities like latrine. They defecate in the bush without facilities for washing hands. This unruly defecation practice contaminates not only surface of the soil and groundwater, but also goods in the market.

According to the annual report of the Central Office of the Fizi Health Zone 2016, NGUMA is one of the villages where high rate of waterborne diseases has been reported. 49% of the households were affected by outbreak of cholera and the percentage rose to 100% if including other waterborne diseases. 17 people died due to such diseases. Men, women and children from surrounding villages who frequent this market have also been affected.

Outputs:

- ◆ Holding meetings involving local stakeholders.
- ◆ Construction of two pit latrines².
- ◆ Construction of two handwashing stations.
- ◆ Establishment of the Operation and Maintenance Committee.
- ◆ One training session on hand washing and maintenance.
- ◆ Cleaning of the places where people used for open defecation.

Project Overview:

A total of 71 representatives from each organization in NGUMA Village attended the Strategy Conference, which explained the purposes, expected results, activities, beneficiaries, and implementation methods of the project. In addition, a toilet management committee was established, work workers and construction personnel were employed, and cooperation and participation from related parties were arranged.

Subsequently, drilling of a hole for a sewage tank, construction of two toilets, and introduction of hand washing equipment were carried out. Construction was supervised by COJEPAD staff. The toilet was equipped with a bucket for storing water for cleaning. The established Toilet Operation and Maintenance Committee was provided the tools needed to maintain the facility, and members were trained on how to operate and manage hand washing facilities and toilets. Hand washing training was facilitated by Emile MAJALIWA, an epidemiologist from the Fiji area. Committee members have begun providing guidance on health to toilet users in the market and villagers.

In an interview of 102 residents in January 2019, 70% reported that the incidence of illness declined after the project owing to prevention of open defecation and improved public health, with fewer conflicts in the village.

Voices from the beneficiaries:

- ◆ Mr. IDDI MKONGO wa Thomas (82 years old)
Long live COJEPAD and JWF for their insight into the deep problems of our community including the one affecting our health. God bless you.
- ◆ Ms. MWANGAZA DJUMA (41 years old)
Thanks to your sensitization, I realize that we sold goods together with diseases. I will now practice your teachings. Would you continue to give us these kinds of messages?
- ◆ Mr. IKYENGELO MUNGAL (32 years old)
In a remote area like ours where the actions of NGOs as well as those of the government are almost non-existent, I can only wish long life to COJEPAD and JWF who understood the pain felt by the villagers of NGUMA in particular and

² Pit latrine: Easy-to-drop toilet.

those of all users of its market. We have other hygiene and sanitation challenges that we face every day. You should also take a closer look.

Success story of the project:

The close linkage between water issues and local environmental and health issues promoted the understanding and cooperation of beneficiaries. Beneficiaries actively participated in the project and had ownership. Local labour availability and transparency through beneficiary participation at each stage of the project are also keys to success.

Biggest challenges in implementing the project:

- The biggest challenges encountered during the implementation of this project were the instability caused on the one hand by the tense electoral process and on the other by the military operations opposing the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo FARDC to armed groups local and foreign because of which we deplore the death on 9 March 2019 of the supervisor of construction of the latrine building Mr. LUSAENDE BENGEBENGE.
- This project was therefore executed in a tense security environment. During the design and drafting of this project, building materials were available in Kazimia located less than 40 kilometers from NGUMA. But due to the insecurity, we had to supply a little further to Baraka or Uvira with an additional transport blow of more than 50%.

Before the project:



NGUMA market

During the project:



Excavation of sewage tanks



Public health and water awareness activities

After the project:



Finished pit latrine



Finished handwashing facility

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