

Japan Water Forum Fund 2014 Follow-up Report

30 August 2016

Japan Water Forum



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1. Japan Water Forum Fund

1) What is Japan Water Forum Fund?

Japan Water Form (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 to “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) What is the follow-up activity?

We put a priority on reacting to the issues and needs in the field efficiently and effectively. To grasp the changes of the issues and needs after the completion of the projects, we have decided to carry out follow-up observations of the projects in 2014, in which we expect to collect the information on effects and impacts of the projects.

In the first year of the follow-up observations, two organizations have willingly accepted our request and provided information of the current situation of the project implemented village.

The report from the field shows us that the grass-roots activity contributes to improvement of the quality of life quietly but certainly, and the theme “water and sanitation” is a widely associated with the improvement. It provides us with not only the result but what a grass-roots organization is like to be. There is no equation acceptable beyond community/country. There are no funds available infinitely. That is exactly why small efforts such as planning close to the field, initiatives by a staff at the field and sound communication with donor should be made.

We hope that the result of the follow-up activity will can be a hint for organizations and people aiming at solving water-related issues to imagine brighter future and to carry out activities.

2. The follow-up observations

We have supported 11 projects in Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Cameroon, Togo, Sudan and Tanzania by JWF Fund 2014.

Upon our request, CHARITÉ CHRÉTIENNE POUR PERSONNES EN DÉTRESSE (CCPD, Togo) and St Vincent de Paul-Limbe (Cameroon) have carried out the follow-up observations at the each project community.

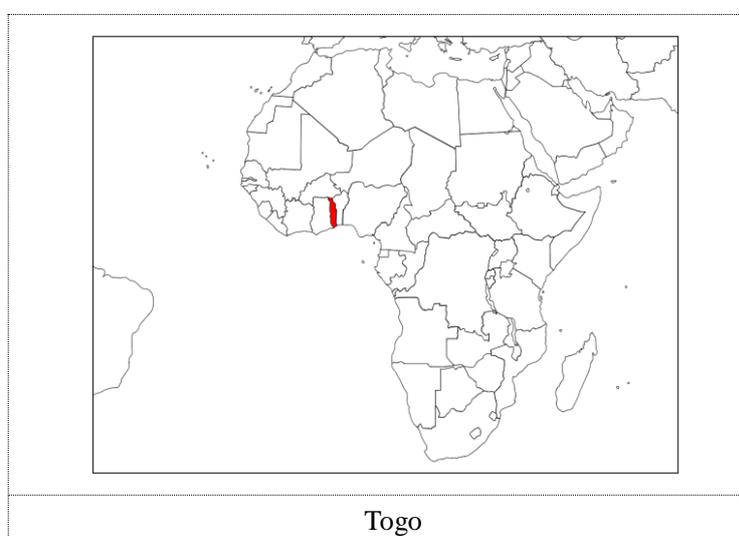
Followings are the project completion reports in 2014 and the follow-up observation reports in 2016.

1) CHARITÉ CHRÉTIENNE POUR PERSONNES EN DÉTRESSE (CCPD, Togo)

The project name: Construction of 1 open well, 1 Eco-San toilet, and holding 3 trainings in WASH programs in the community of Tsimelekofe. (#T1-024)

(1) The project implemented in 2014

- Organization: CHARITÉ CHRÉTIENNE POUR PERSONNES EN DÉTRESSE (CCPD)
- Country/ Area: Togo/ Kpalimé
- Project period: December 2014 to May 2015
- Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect): 250 people and 280 people respectively
- Cost: 1,219 US dollars (1,000 US dollars from the JWF Fund, 219 US dollars as beneficiaries' cash and in kind contributions)
- Reported by Mr. Yawo Agbeko Tsevi, CCDP in May 2015



Background

The access to clean water and safe management of human waste are critical problems for the community of Tsimelekofo. People are always sick because they are exposed to unclean water and faeces. People drink, wash and cook with water of a pond. Yet, this pond is breeding ground for diseases due to contaminated water. There is also a need to equip the households with latrines so that inhabitants will not defecate in an open space using the surrounding bush as a toilet. It prevents them from acquiring diseases as a result of unhygienic living environments.

The use of dirty sources of water, the lack of water supply and the poor sanitation expose people, especially women and children who are the most affected to infections like cholera, dysentery, diarrhea, intestinal worms and typhoid fever which lead high morbidity and mortality rates in the community, especially child. All these can be prevented by clean water, safe sanitation and personal hygiene.

Contents of the project

- ◆ **Construction of facilities:** One (1) open well and one (1) Eco-San toilet were constructed for access to clean water and safe management of human waste. Water from the open well is potable. The qualities of the water have been checked by the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Department of Klotu before the beneficiaries began to enjoy it. About 10 households who are not far from the toilet can enjoy the Eco-San toilet fully.
- ◆ **Workshops on water and sanitation:** People in the community learned about good practices in water and sanitation and now conduct good practices such as hand washing, stop open defecation, and stop drinking water from a pond. During the workshops, seven Health Promoters got training in community awareness raising skills and good hygiene practices.
- ◆ **Training in WASH programs:** In the programs, the Community Development Committee was established and seven people were selected as committee member. The members of the committee were 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 construction skills of open well and Eco-San toilet.

Output

- ◆ 1 open well and 1 ECOSAN toilet were installed.
- ◆ 1 Community Development Committee was established and 7 members were trained how to maintain the system and how to manage the finances.
- ◆ 7 Health Promoters were trained in the practices of good hygiene, and communicating health messages in the community.
- ◆ 3 trainings in WASH programs were hold by the 7 Health Promoters.
- ◆ 3 masons were trained in well and Eco-San toilet building skills.
- ◆ A total of 250 people (120 women, 30 men and 100 children) could have access to clean water and safe sanitation facilities and sensitized to personal hygiene and hand washing every day.

Voice from the beneficiary

Before the construction of this well, we used to fetch water from a pond. Our children were suffering from diarrhea and fever so we always had to go to hospital which is 18 Km far from our village. Every year, we used to spend too much money to pay hospital bills not knowing that the main source of this problem was the unclean water. While CCPD started the construction of the well, we were taught the importance of clean water and its impact on health. The previous frequent travel to hospital is no more a reality after we have been accessed to the clean water source in our own village. Thanks to JWFF. God bless CCPD! - Afivi

Lesson learnt

When carrying out Community Needs Assessment CCPD discuss with them and explain to them that the project will not pay them for their technical labor which is their contribution towards the project. CCPD let the community members also know that there is no money provision with the JWF Fund for the purchase of sand, gravel and water, and the transportation of materials. Rather, their contribution towards the project is to provide for these locally materials and cash money for the transportation of the materials. The community members organized themselves in groups and work alternately.

7 households and 85 people were interviewed after the completion of the project. Overall, 98% of respondents ware more than satisfied with the constructed facilities, the functioning of the water committee. In reference to the well, people are satisfied with the quality of well-water. Yet, most of the households are still far from the well (about 500m) and have not access to this clean water. There is a need for more wells to reduce the distance and time used by some households in collecting water and to increase access to clean water to every household. People are also satisfied with Eco-San toilet. Especially, women feel themselves in security when using the toilet. They found it is easy to

maintain it. There is however, still a need for more latrines. Without access to safe toilets, the fight against the diseases shall be in vain. Throughout the project, the community was satisfied with working with the CCPD that found out a way to raise funds and to build the capacity of the community in WASH activities through this project.

Photographs



Before: village people fetching water from the pond



Well excavation work



Volunteer from the village building a well



After: the constructed well with village people



Before: condition of the sanitation facilities



Construction of the basement of Eco-San toilet



Explanation of how to use Eco-San toilet



After: constructed Eco-San toilet



Trainings in WASH program

(2) The follow-up observation in 2016

The follow-up observation was conducted on 10th April 2016 by Mr. Yawo Agbeko Tsevi, CCDP.

➤ Well

More than 35 households, 250 persons are benefited by the project and use water from the open well for drinking, washing and cooking. The well was identified as an appropriate resource for safe water by the community members themselves when CCDP had carried out a Community Needs Assessment for water and sanitation and it is functioning well. The well is also well maintained by users with good manner because of its easy maintenance. Children are advised not to throw anything, such as sticks or stones in the well in order to keep the water always clean and safe for use. Thanks to this project, they now collect safe water from a safe source and feel good and happy, and have healthy future.

Voice from the beneficiaries

- ◆ Before this project, I had to walk a long distance to pond to get drinking water for my family. The water from pond was often unsafe for drinking. Thanks to this water project, the water from the well is safe to drink, keeps my whole family healthy and happy. Anytime I bring food and water to my husband in the farm, he is often ask me “where did you get this water from?”. If the water is from another source like pond and not from the well, he refuses to drink. Since we can always get safe water from the well, we do not need to fetch water from the pond which is a resource of unsafe water on the way to the farm. - Gentile
- ◆ I used to wake up in the night to fetch water from the pond. Every day, I felt tired. But now it is easy to collect water from the well. No more worries, water is available every time for everybody. I have much time now for my activities. - Yayra

➤ Eco-San toilet

The Eco-San toilet is well maintained. More than 10 households benefit from the toilet. Upon setting up this project, CCDP has carried out a Community Needs Assessment for water and sanitation to identify an appropriate type of latrine for the community. In the assessment, they all agreed to build an Eco-San toilet because it is very cheap to construct, easy to maintain and the excreta can also be used as fertilizer. They are enjoying the benefit.

Voice from the beneficiaries

- ◆ Different from defecating in the open, I like this toilet because there is no smelling and no flies around. Through a workshop, I have learned that flies spread diseases. So, I have advised my family to stop defecating in the open, rather to always use this toilet in order to prevent from getting diseases. - Kossiwa
- ◆ I feel comfortable when I use the Eco-San toilet. It is suitable and provides security for me. Before the project, my husband had to follow me to the bush for my protection whenever I wanted to defecate. Now, it is exciting using this toilet knowing that the excreta will be used later for farming. - Gentille

➤ Excreta

More than 500 liters of urine have been collected and used as fertilizer to grow vegetables so far. When the pit was full of feces for the first time, it was closed until it dried up to be used as fertilizer. During follow-up visit, CCPD were taken to a farm developed by a group of 8 women who are using the urine as fertilizer to grow spinach. According to them, all the families were able to access vegetables during this past dry season. There was enough spinach for the community people and they preferred it because the leaves are very large, green and nutritious.

➤ Community Development Committee

They have not any activities recently. But they are planning for further activities concerning their road and the ponds.

Voice from the beneficiaries

- ◆ During the workshop, I was taught how to wash the hands properly with singing the song 'Happy birthday to you'. I had the opportunity to educate people about hand washing in my Church. Any time my children go toilet, they put water aside to wash their hands because they like singing this song when washing hands. – Koffi
- ◆ All my family members are practicing hand washing, not only after the toilet, but also before food, when coming back from school, market and farms. – Angèle

➤ Masons

Three masons have acquired the skill in building WASH facilities in the community of Yokele.

➤ Stakeholders

CCPD still has a good partnership with the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Department of Kloto which always provides technical monitoring and checks the qualities of the water we provide to

people.

Lesson learnt

The project has a tremendous impact on many lives over the last 6 months. For example, between November and March, all the water sources dried up except our well. People came from far to collect water from the well.

WASH activities need to be promoted in all the communities around the city of Kpalimé and beyond. CCPD also measures the success of our activities through the number of people or communities that ask for assistance from our organization. The number is increasing. We need to install more WASH facilities in the poor area.

CCPD is looking for multi-year outstanding financial assistances from donors. Together we won't stop working until every child has safe water.

Photographs



The constructed well in 2014



The well with village people



The constructed Eco-San toilet in 2014

The Eco-San toilet with chief mason



The Eco-San toilet with village people

The project manager visiting the village



Women are growing the spinach in their farm

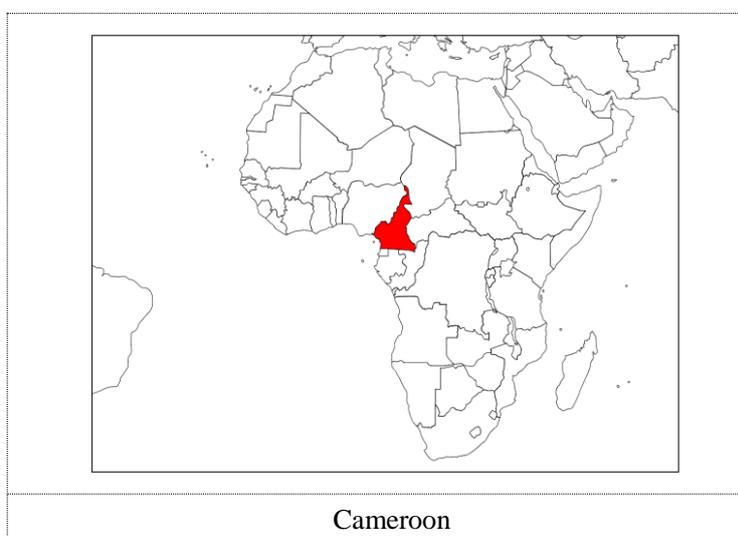
Cultivated spinach with the fertilizer from Eco-San toilet

2) St Vincent de Paul-Limbe (Cameroon)

The project name: Health and sanitation improvements in the House of life and hope centre to pauper and the disable at Mowoh village-Cameroon (#T1-029)

(1) The project implemented in 2014

- Organization: St Vincent de Paul-Limbe
- Country/ Area: Cameroon/ Limbe
- Project period: December 2014 to May 2015
- Number of beneficiaries: 5,400 (400 paupers and 5,000 residents)
- Cost: 1,186 US dollars (1,000 US dollars from the JWF Fund, 186 US dollars as beneficiaries' contributions)
- Reported by Late Cletus Yuh Keji, St Vincent de Paul-Limbe in May 2015



Background

Mowoh is an isolate, remote and densely populated village located in the city of Limbe, the South-West Region of Cameroon, with a population of about 15,000. Among them, 70% are old, very weak and suffer extreme poverty. Residents suffer from a lack of basic social infrastructures such as transportation network and basic facilities for sanitation and safe drinking water. Their only source for drinking water is river Ndongo that flows through the center of the village. It has a very poor hygiene condition as local residents wash dresses, take a bath and even defecate upstream. It causes persistent health hazards. Combined with the lack of knowledge and understanding of safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene, the absence and lack of finance to construct water and sanitation facilities caused catastrophic effects in 2010 when there

was outbreak of cholera disease, resulting in the death of 32 people. 25 of them were paupers. Women complain of itches on their bodies when taking a bath with water collected from the river and when using the only available pit latrine in the village.

Contents of the project

- ◆ **Construction of One (1) biogas pit latrine:** At the beginning of the construction work, the ad hoc committee was formed by 5 members (2 persons from St Vincent de Paul and 3 persons from the quarter council) for monitoring and evaluation throughout and after the project. A biogas pit latrine has cement-bricks-made 2 chamber holes with a sewage tank (3 meters length, 2 meters width and 3 meters depth). A biogas system was installed to the pit latrine to generate biogas which will be provided for paupers.
- ◆ **Construction of One (1) deep well:** A fifteen-meter deep hole was dug by skilled experts for a deep well. The constructed well was equipped with an electric pump and connected with a water storage tank installed closed to the well so that paupers and disabled people can have easy access to water.
- ◆ **One-day seminar on sanitation and hygiene:** One-day seminar was held to sensitize the residents to the current problems of water and sanitation in the village and raise awareness about knowledge and practices of water and sanitation. 2 experts were invited to the seminar from the Health and Sanitation Department of the Limbe City Council as lecturers. During the seminar, four residents were trained and selected as care takers, while the Limbe City Council agreed to spend minimum amount of the budget for the maintenance of the constructed facilities.

Output

- ◆ 1 deep well and 1 biogas pit latrine were constructed.
- ◆ A committee consists of 5 members was formed.
- ◆ Four care takers were trained in knowledge and practices of water and sanitation.
- ◆ The Limbe City Council agreed to cooperate with the village for continuous operation and maintenance of the facilities after the project.
- ◆ A total of 5400 people could have access to clean water and safe sanitation facilities.

Lesson learnt

This project is the very first attempt for the area. The project activities have been implemented very effectively and smoothly in close cooperation with the staffs, beneficiaries, local elites, and other stakeholders. The project has benefited many people and developed up the new phase on water and sanitation in the area. Everyone is satisfied with the implementation of this project. It is found that the need-based project encourages beneficiaries and local people to participate in the project actively. The local elites and local administrations in the area are requesting us to install more deep wells and latrine production center for the improved health and economic development.

Photographs



During construction work



The constructed well and water storage tank



The pit latrine before the project



During construction work (sewage tank)



(2) The follow-up observation in 2016

The follow-up observation was conducted on 4th August 2016 by Ms. Sally Okie Ojah, St Vincent de Paul-Limbe.

➤ Biogas pit latrine

The design and construction of the biogas pit latrine were suitable and appropriate for the community and there was no major problem so far. Users especially women who are in great need of this new toilet facility feel relieved now. 75% of people who live close to the toilet are especially in good sanitation. However, over 65 families living far away from the toilet have difficulty in access to the safe sanitation facility.

The Mowoh Quarter Council is responsible for the maintenance of the toilet. They allocated funds from their accounts. However no maintenance has been carried out so far. They periodically weed surrounding of the toilet.

With regards to the operation and maintenance of the toilet, we did not find any sign of poor use. The Mowoh Council which is responsible for governance of the project told us that two families were given penalty since they refused to clean the toilet assigned by the work master of the village.

Voice from the beneficiaries

- ◆ It was easy to use the biogas pit latrine and people were very happy for the public toilet. Their behaviors of sanitation were improved. - Mr. Bah Lucas
- ◆ The pit latrine is very easy to use. A bucket was put inside the toilet to serve as a waste paper basket to prevent the toilet getting full easily. Open defecation are rarely seen. - Madam Bessem Marie

➤ Biogas

St Vincent de Paul group is responsible for collecting biogas. We have collected biogas from the toilet four times so far. We were told that the quantity of the methane gas is not sufficient enough to cook regularly. However, in the future, it will be collected regularly when the latrine will start to produce biogas in full capacity and used by the paupers of the Mowoh community.

➤ Deep well

The design of the well is appropriate and the well is properly maintained. The design of the water storage tank was not appropriate. The tank had been demolished due to inadequate structure and threatens of collapse. Addition, due to frequent power failure, the electric pump is not in operation effectively. To deal with this situation, the Mowoh Quarter Council had to adapt the well to be used manually. A small hole (60 cm length, 60cm width) was opened on the cover of the well and people fetch water by using a rope and a bucket.

Voice from the beneficiaries

- ◆ The well is accessible. Hygiene and sanitation conditions of people have improved and children have been able to use water from the well for taking a bath. - Mr. Penda Samuel
- ◆ The well is good but it is not accessible to all, including me. This is because the well is situated far away from some of households. So most of the time I still have to walk a long distance for fetching water from the well and keep water for days for drinking at home. - Mrs. Erica Ngo
- ◆ Some of the users complained that they cannot use the electric pump as they expected by the reasons; 1) cost of the electricity fee, 2) small capacity of storage tank, and 3) danger of being stolen the electric pump. (The pump is kept in the Heads of the Quarter Council located about 150 meters away from the well in the night.)

➤ 4 care takers

The Quarter Council has assigned Madame Pauline Nweshi, Mrs. Glory Bih, Mr. Bessem Njong and the assistant work master Mr. Victor Mbe to follow up the project and they are in charge of the work.

➤ Others

On the follow-up observation, Ms. Sally interviewed to people in the village. Mr. Victor Mbe and Ms. Victorine Kimbeng mentioned that they still remember the one-day seminar. The message of the workshop “importance of good sanitation and hygiene practices for healthy life” was impressive.

During the project in 2014, various stakeholders were involved to make the project a success. After the project, they are always invited in St Vincent de Paul-Limbe’s board meetings and fundraising occasions. They are now partners for St Vincent de Paul-Limbe.

Lesson learnt

The project design involving local people, stakeholders and resources was very successful. The level of complains of water borne disease has reduced. When we plan a project, we should take the negative impact into consideration. For example, many locals who cannot have access to the constructed facilities have possibility to fell demoralized and inferior in the society.

Photographs



The constructed well with village people



Meeting on the follow-up observation day



Meeting with the Mowoh quarter council
and St Vincent de Paul