Report of the Japan Water Forum Fund 2016

May 2017 Japan Water Forum



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While JWF assessed and awarded funding to activities based on a proposal of each relevant organization, the said field activities were conducted under the responsibilities of respective organizations. Therefore, all activity reports including their contents and outcomes herein are based on their own reports.

1. What is the Japan Water Forum Fund? Outline

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 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 12 years, 156 projects were implemented and more than 193,000 people were benefited in Asia-Pacific, Africa, Central America and South America regions

- Number of implemented projects: 156
- Total amount of funds: 154,531 US dollars
- Total number of beneficiaries: 193,059 people
- Number of water-supply facilities: 464 nos.
- Number of constructed sanitation facilities: 393 nos.
- Number of constructed sanitation facilities: 389 nos. (As of 8 May 2017)

Projects of JWF Fund 2016

In 2016, JWF received 560 applications from 45 countries. After careful consideration, 6 projects have been adopted from Togo (1), Madagascar (1), Tanzania (1), Pakistan (1), and India (2).

2. Projects of the JWF Fund 2016

1) Construction of 1 shallow well, 1 ecosan toilet and 1 hand washing facility, and holding of 3 training in WASH programs in the community of Lavié-Apedome (Togo)

Reported by Mr. Yawo Agbeko Tsevi

- Organization: CHARITÉ CHRÉTIENNE POUR PERSONNES EN DÉTRESSE (CCPD) (#015)
- Project title: Construction of 1 shallow well, 1 ecosan toilet and 1 hand washing facility, and holding of 3 training in WASH programs in the community of Lavié-Apedome
- > Country/Area: Togo/Plateaux Region
- > Project period: November 2016 to April 2017
- Number of beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect): 290 people (100 women, 55 men and 135 children) and 525 people
- Cost: 2,200 USD (JWF Fund 1,000USD, contributions from local residents 918 USD and CCPD 282 USD)

Background:

Water and sanitation in the area is in a difficult situation because there is neither a water supply system nor a sanitation facility. People fetch water from ponds and defecate in the open. One particular problem of the area is that the groundwater level is to the same as the ground surface. When it rains, water flows into yards roads and open aqua privy. Contaminated water are soaked into groundwater and it causes pollution of groundwater as well as water points. The environment becomes the breeding ground for diseases to spread easily. The lack of access to clean drinking water and proper sanitation facility creates a significant amount of illnesses and deaths every year. The area had cholera epidemics several times which caused more suffering and deaths among women and children who are the most affected. Exposed groundwater sources are contaminated in many places and there is no safe source of water for people to get clean water for their daily use.

Outputs:

- **<u>1 shallow well was constructed</u>**: One shallow well was constructed to provide clean drinking water. Women and children provided sand, gravel and water. Men and youth were involved in digging the hole and making bricks. The masons provided skilled labour.
- **1 ECOSAN toilet and 1 hand washing facility were constructed**: 1 ECOSAN toilet and one hand washing facility were constructed to provide safe sanitation

and hygiene for people. This toilet is a urine-diversion toilet. It is easy to maintain for women by using ash to drain. When this toilet is used, urine is diverted into a separate container. After three weeks it can be used to fertilize crops. Faeces drop into the pit where it dries out for at least six months before being used as fertilizer. The hand washing facility is always filled with water and soap or ash is made available for people to wash their hands after defecation.

- Water committee for maintenance was established: 5 water committee's members were trained on how to operate and maintain the water and sanitation systems, and how to manage the finances.
- Some series of the series o

Because of these activities, the people in the Lavié-Apedome community could make use of clean water and a sanitation facility so that reduction of diseases and deaths caused by unhealthy water and environment can be expected.

Voice from beneficiaries:

- Ms. Amenyo (Pupil of primary school)
 I and my younger brother live with our grand-mother. Before the project, I used to wake up early every morning, walk a long distance to fetch water from the pond. Every day, I arrived at school late and tired. But now that we got a well, collecting water is no more a burden. Water is available at any time. Indeed, this well is a special gift to me! Thanks to CCPD and JWF!
- Mr. Nokplim (Teacher of primary school)
 Last year around this time, a dozen of students dropped out. They were irregular to school due to sickness or always came late and felt asleep in class. Now, with this well, parents do not keep their children at home for collecting water, especially girls. As a result, there is an improvement in school attendance. I was trained as a health promoter and am educating students about personal hygiene and how to keep the surrounding of the school and homes clean. I am so grateful to JWF for their support. May JWF continue to grant CCPD support for other communities' sake!
- Mr. Kafui (Community mason) Access to trainings, improved sanitation and safe and affordable water provides the chance of broader future opportunities to us. Working with Pastor Yawo, CCPD Director, being a volunteer was so exciting. I have so much been empowered. May God bless CCPD! Long live JWF!

Success story of the project:

In the beginning, the community had a clear understanding of for which the JWF funds would be used and what their contribution should be. The planning made it possible to carry out the project without any challenge. It also helped developing the involvement of the community members and ownership of the stakeholders. A huge quantity of food was collected and everybody was served food each workday. The community members were able to make financial contribution. With the money raised, they were able to cover any other expenses not covered by the JWFF grant.

Biggest challenge in implementing the project:

We were not able to conduct a water quality test because the money provision was insufficient. In the past, the water test for a domestic use, especially water from wells was very simple and affordable. Recently, it has been noticed that pure water enterprises (which produce drinking water in plastic for sale) made a foray in Kpalimé and people are now using water from the wells for such production. In fact, the Health Ministry raised the testing cost for potable to make sure water is suitable for drinking to at least an amount equivalent \$250 for field visits, water sampling and test through laboratory, which has become compulsory, excepting water for industrial purpose after drilling test.

Note: Instead, we have used the money (\$50) previously planned for water quality test for painting.



Before the project

Village people fetching water from a pond

Open defecation site village people usually use

During the project





Construction of an ECOSAN toilet



Workshop on water and sanitation

After the project



2) Community Led Water & Hygiene Promotion Project in Tarkha village, UC Haji Zai , District Charsadda, KPK Province-Pakistan (Pakistan)

Reported by Mr. Syed Murad Ali

- > Organization: Human Development Promotion Group (HDPG) (#168)
- Project title: Community Led Water & Hygiene Promotion Project in Tarkha village, UC Haji Zai , District Charsadda, KPK Province-Pakistan
- > Country/Area: Pakistan/Charsadda
- > Project period: November 2016 to February 2017
- Number of beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect): 1,392 people and 11,136 people
- Cost: 1,874 USD (JWF Fund 994 USD, contributions from local residents 370 USD and HDPG 510 USD)

Background:

According to the result of the assessment survey conducted on 5th July 2016, the community does not have adequate access to safe drinking water. Although there are open wells and electric pump dug wells for the community, the depth (20 to 30 feet) of wells are not deep enough to get safe water. HDPG survey team interviewed 100 members of the community and found out that the non-availability of drinking water to nearly 60 % of the village population is a potential threat for water borne diseases. The proposed project will provide them the facility to use clean drinking water from the hand pumps dug up to 80 feet.

Outputs:

- **2 wells with hand pump were constructed**: 2 wells with hand pump were constructed to supply safe drinking water for people. Village Organization (VO) was formed and its capacity built to work as a binding force between the HDPG and the local community and helps to identify suitable sites for hand pumps installation acceptable to all communities living in the village.
- 4 health and hygiene awareness sessions were held: 4 health and hygiene awareness sessions were carried out in the village preferably school students to get more understanding of importance and action for safe hygiene practice. IEC material was also distributed and trainings on hand washing were carried out.
- Operation and Maintenance Committee was established: The Operation and Maintenance Committee (OM) was formed and 10 out of 2 members were trained to carry out the normal maintenance works of the hand pumps in the village.
- Water quality test was carried out: Water quality test was carried out to make sure the water from well is safe for drinking. As the result of test, water from 2

wells is potable.

Because of these activities, the residents of Tarkha village could drink safe drinking water so that reduction of diseases caused by tainted water can be expected.

Voice from beneficiaries and organization:

- People of the village appreciated and acknowledged JWF's financial support to address their clean drinking water issue and were grateful to HDPG for its efforts to highlight the problems and their possible solutions. This project greatly contributed to empower the local communities to create in theme the scene of ownership.
- This project provided HDPG the opportunity to further strengthen its WASH work in the area and the office bearers benefitted on account of enhancing their skills in this sector.

Success story of the project:

Mobilizing community elders and religious leaders to spearhead the implementation process was the key to achieve the stipulated objectives of the project successfully. It helped to form the Village Organization (VO) as well as to identify suitable sites for hand pump installations acceptable to all communities living in the village.

Biggest challenge in implementing the project:

The project area was in close proximity with tribal area (Mohmand Agency) and implementing foreign funded project was always a tough task. For this purpose HDPG relied on community involvement.

Community involvement and participation was the most important step in effective and successful implementation of the project. Mobilizing community elders and religious leaders to spearhead the awareness and sensitization is by far the most beneficial step to avert /reduce any unforeseen events.

Secondly, the ground 25 feet below the surface was very hard to dig up as the project area is situated between the River Kabul and River swat. Due to this, drilling wells with hand pump took relatively more time than it was anticipated earlier.

Before the project



A well in Tarkha village

Baseline survey



Digging a well

Construction of the well



Health and Hygiene Awareness session



Training on how to wash their hands

After the project



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ree Chlorine	0.2 -0.5mg/L		0		
otal Chlorine	mg/L		0		
otal Hardness	<500 mg/t		300	Within the limit of WHO standards	
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ulfate (SO-2-)	≤ 250mg/L		35	Within the limit of WHO standards	
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Result of water quality test

Signature:

3) Promote WASH in Schools through Refurbishment of Toilets & Drinking Water System and Construction of a Hand Washing Station in Rajasthan, India (India)

Reported by Ms. Shreya Verma

- > Organization: PHD Rural Development Foundation (PHDRDF) (#449)
- Project title: Promote WASH in Schools through Refurbishment of Toilets & Drinking Water System and Construction of a Hand Washing Station in Rajasthan, India
- > Country/Area: India/Sikar District
- > Project period: November 2016 to April 2017
- Number of beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect): 272 people (140 girls, 120 boys and 12 teachers) and 1,360 people
- Cost: 1,149 USD (JWF Fund 1,000 USD and contributions from PHDRDF 149 USD)

Background:

The difficulty to access water and the low per-capita income of the district have impacted the sanitation conditions among the rural population including the schools, where existing sanitation facilities were in a deplorable condition and cannot be used by students. Poor financial resources have prevented rehabilitation of old broken sanitation structures. Students could not use the toilets because of lacking water. A lack of funds and water connection has led to its long-term neglect and excessive damage. This causes absenteeism, especially of girls. Girls had to go home to use toilets and the boys defecated in the open.

Outputs:

- Pre assessment survey was conducted: A pre assessment survey was conducted by PHDRDF to understand the water and sanitation requirements of the school. Interaction was done with the school principal for identification of the needs. These requirements were proposed to JWF who awarded PHDRDF the grant to undertake the proposed activities
- Refurbishment of existing toilet: Existing toilets for both girls and boys were refurbished and connected to water tank so that student can clean up and maintain them easily. In addition to that, Iron Gate was constructed outside for security.
- Hand washing facilities were constructed: 1 hand washing facility with 4 taps was constructed at girls' toilets so that the girls can wash hands after toilet use. Existing drinking water facility was refurbished with 5 taps and connected to Soak Pit for Waste Water. But result of water quality test shows that the water from drinking water facility was not potable, so the students

use it for hand washing.

- Water quality test was carried out : Water quality test was carried out to make sure the water from drinking water facility was safe for drinking or not. As the result of the test, water from the fountain was not safe for drinking and needed some treatment. PHDRDF has informed the school authorities of the water quality and suggested them to ask for the help to local government authority to make it safe for the children.
- WASH Committee was established: A school WASH Committee has been formed to ensure that the handwashing should become a habit before lunch hour and that the students use and clean the toilets regularly. The committee is consisted 3 teachers and 4 students.
- **2 WASH Sessions were held**: 2 WASH sessions were conducted by WASH committee members to all students about healthy WASH practices such as hand washing, preventing open defecation, using toilets and keeping them clean.
- Follow up and Feedback was carried out: A feedback of the school principal and staff was taken to understand whether the students are benefitting from the project activities. The principal and staff responded positively stating that not only do the sanitation facilities remain clean for the use of students but the students are also very happy as using toilet facilities has become convenient for them and they now feel like attending school.

Because of these activities, the school students and teachers could make use of water throughout the year so that improvement of their leaning environment can be expected.

Voice from beneficiaries:

President of school

The works done by your foundation towards refurbishment of toilets along with tile work, construction of handwashing platform, painting of hand washing steps, etc. have really benefited the school:

- Students stopped open defecation and started using the toilets.
- Students started the practice of washing hands, this will lead to reduced incidences of diseases among them.
- Students are now coming to school more regularly.
- The school now looks clean surrounded by beautiful setting.
- The soak pit for waste water will help recharging the ground water instead of just going waste.
- Teacher of school

The works done by the organization in our school – of refurbishing the toilets, constructing handwashing stations and drinking water facility, have really

helped the students to increase their attendance. The students regularly take part in the group handwashing sessions. The illustration for handwashing steps has helped the students to properly wash their hands. The entire program activities have been helpful to make the school look beautiful. The students use the toilets everyday now.

Success story of the project:

- Mobilization of the school authorities helped the PHDRDF team to get their support in implementing the project successfully in the field. Also, dedication and willingness of the school authorities and students who made efforts to make positive changes helped the project successful.
- The Hand Washing Committee which was formed involving both teachers and students to ensure that the hand washing is practiced by all the students.
- Awareness generation of the students on good WASH Activities may not only help maintaining the infrastructure but also encouraging their regular use.

Biggest challenge in implementing the project:

As PHDRDF is a community based organization, the community mobilization and interaction with the school authorities was done before. Therefore challenges we met were fewer in terms of the ground work. The biggest challenge was to change students' behavior, so PHDRDF has done awareness sessions and formed the School Water committee to ensure regular group handwashing sessions.

Before the project



Existing toilet

Existing drinking water facility

During the project



Refurbishment of the toilet

Refurbished drinking water facility





Refurbished toilet with hand washing facility for girls



Inside of the refurbished toilet for girls





Refurbished toilet for boys and teachers

Inside of refurbished toilet for boys and teachers



Result of water quality test श्रीगणेशाय नमः शर्मा मिनरल वाटर सप्लायर बिन्दाला, पोस्ट-टोडा, सीकर राजस्थान मो. नं. 9950437490 Rantos. 17/03/2017 प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि राजकीय आदर्श उन्च भाष्यामिक विद्यालय, खुहार वास में वानी में फलोराइड की जांच की गई। जिसमें फलोराइड की माठा 833 PP पाई गई। यह पानी पीने यो ज मही है। लगातार इसके सेवन र को हानि होगी | बन्यों के रिगर मो ल भी यीने माग्य नही है। After Bon E 2m Water quality testing was done in Rajkiya Ucchmadhyamik Vidhyala, Loharawas. The level of fluoride was foundato be 833 pp, which is high and not recommended for drinking, as continuous consumption of the water can lead to problem in the body.

4) Clean water and WASH education for the Ampandroantsiriry' community (Madagascar)

Reported by Ms. Sylvia Paulot

- > Organization: Grassroots Climate and Livelihood Actions (GRACLIA) (#108)
- Project title: Clean water and WASH education for the Ampandroantsiriry' community
- > Country/Area: Madagascar/Antsinanana
- > Project period: November 2016 to March 2017
- > Number of beneficiaries: 600 people (170 women, 180 men, 250 children)
- Cost: 985.9 USD (JWF Fund 977.5 USD and contribution from beneficiaries 8.4 USD)

Background:

Madagascar has approximately 22 million populations, with the majority, which represent 80% of the population, living in rural areas, where the public services and facilities are almost inexistent or to the minimum. In the village of Ampandroantsiriry, due to a lack of access to clean water for the local people, especially women and children have to walk hundreds meters from their village to nearby streams to wash their dishes and clothes, and fetch water. The stream is used by the local community as main source of water for drinking and cooking. On the other hand, addition to washing dishes and clothes, the majorities of the communities' members defecate in the surrounding areas since there is no toilet facility. As a result the local community is exposed to infections such as cholera, diarrhea, and typhoid. Furthermore, there is a dumping site few hundred meters upstream which pollutes water stream.

Outputs:

- Village meeting was held: We started our project by ordering our pumps from a local pump artisan located in Toamasina, the nearest big city from Ampandroantsiriy. After that we worked with the local village leaders to organize a village meeting, during which the project was explained to the local community and the different tasks were shared.
- And pumps were installed: Given the type of local soil, it was necessary to dig a well for each pump as deep as the groundwater level, , and at the bottom of each well a water filter system was installed composed of layers of gravels and white sand in a concrete tube. It took three days to totally finish the well and install each pump, during which people gathered at the location of the pumps' installation to volunteer the help for the installation team or just animating a discussion and have fun. Five volunteers were trained to work with a hand pump expert to install them.

- Water user committees were established: Water User Committees were formed for all the pumps. The associations will be in charge of taking care of the pumps and collecting the monthly fees for maintenance, such as building fences and change of the pump rubbers. And in case of maintenance needed, three (3) men were trained to repair the pumps and ready to serve their community.
- <u>3 workshops of Sur'eau were conducted</u>: 3 workshops on Sur'eau which is popular water purification agent in Africa were conducted to educate the local people on the use of this solution so that they can get clean drinking water. For these educational activities to the location was decided where we could get the maximum of participants such as a village meeting place, etc. and this worked. Through the questions and answer game, GRACLIA deepened the understanding of the participants and engaged them, while they enjoyed the gathering for good participation. Sur'eaus were also distributed to 150 participants.

Because of these activities, the residents of the Ampandroantsiriry' community could drink safe drinking water so that reduction of diseases caused by tainted water can be expected.

Voice from beneficiaries:

- Mrs. Merisoa, President of the a Wter User Committee Many thanks for bringing water in our village. It is helping us a lot because it is very difficult for us to get clean water. I am getting old and it is becoming burden to me to walk to the stream every time, and the children lose lots of their daily time fetching water. Now that we have the pump near our home we are very happy, as we do not lose time going far away anymore. People are joining us in using the pump more and more and participating in paying the pump maintenance fee.
- Mrs. Vero-boda, a participant of the workshops of Sur'eau Many thanks for showing us how to use Sur'eau. Before that, I was afraid to use it because I thought it could give me stomach ache when mixed with the water from the river, in addition I wasn't sure on how many days I could keep the water after they are mixed with Sur' eau. Now all my questions were answered and thanks to you for organizing this in Ampandroantsiriry.

Success story of the project:

The active participation and involvement of the local community was the key to make our project successful. We started our project with a community meeting to inform and explain the community about the project. After the meeting the news of the project spread in the village and more and more people wanted to be involved. This was very helpful for the project, especially in finding the best installation sites for the pumps to get water which are accessible to everyone, in choosing the right persons with leadership capabilities who would be accepted by all to lead the local water-user associations ensuring the continuity of the maintenance of the pumps, and in forming the different volunteer teams. The meaningful participation of the local community was very important because it ensured the ownership of the project by the local community, which was necessary for the successful implementation of the project to ensure its long term success.

Biggest challenge in implementing the project:

The biggest challenge was to manage expectation; for example with our project, we couldn't engage everyone in the different teams, or provide some rewards to all volunteers. We could provide some fees to the "construction team" only who worked full time to dig the well and installed the pumps. This caused other people to complain, but we explained the benefit of the project to everyone and the importance of working for the common good. In the end, everyone was very happy and enjoyed doing community work together.

Before the project



Village people using water from this river Dumping site located upstream of the river

During the project



Meeting about a hand pump location

Dumping site after the clearance



Village people digging hand pumps



Workshops about Sur'eau

After the project



Installed hand pump

Installed hand pump with village people

Result of water quality test LABORATOIRE D'AUTOCONTROLE ET D'ANALYSE ALIMENTAIRE B.P 450 Tél 261.20.53.328.28 26 Boulevard RATSIMILAHO AMPASIMAZAVA TOAMASINA 501 Toamasina, le 21 Janvier 2017 Votre référence: E001/GCLA Notre référence : DIV-160117 E1/AMP **RAPPORT D'ANALAYSE MICROBILOGIQUE DES EAUX** Examen demande par : Grassroots Climate and Livelihood Actions Tél: 0341947877 Ampandroantsiriry, C.R. Antentazambaro Réception Prélèvement : 16/01/2017 16/01/2017-10:05 Réceptionné le Prélevé le Par Mme Sylvia Paulot Par Noro R Apporté par Objet de l'analyse : Mme Sylvia Paulot Contrôle sanitaire Echantillon Ampandroantsirirv/ carreau 2 Lieu de prélèvement Commune Antentezambaro Eau de forage/Echantillon 1 Température a la réception +4°C Nature de l'échantillon 16/01/2017 Traitement Non Date de début d'analyse Nombre d'échantillon : Technicienne Noro R. 1 RESULTATS Caractéristiques de l'échantillon 1. Paramètres Aspect Couleur Odeur Turbidité Ph(unité pH) Température (°C) Résultats normal 6.8 27.9°C Niveau guide normal aucune Limpide et claire 6.5 9.5 acceptable + Présence (+ faible ++++) + Absence + : Présence (+faible, ++,+++) ; - : Absence 2. Microbiologie Limite de Méthode d'analyse Unité qualité Paramètres Résultat LQ (m) 0.3. UFC/ml NF EN ISO 6222 Dénombrement des bactéries aérobies revivifiables à 36°C $\leq 20^{*}$ Dénombrement des bactéries aérobobies revivifiables à 22°C <100* UFC/ml NF EN ISO 6222 0.2. (72h) NPP/100ml NF EN ISO 9308--2 Dénombrement des bactéries coliformes totaux à 36°C 1,1.101 n.d NF EN ISO 9308--2 Dénombrement des coliformes thermo tolérants à 44°C <1 n.d NPP/100ml NF EN ISO 9308-2 Dénombrement Escherichia coli à 44°C n.d NPP100ml NF EN ISO 7899-1 NPP/100ml Dénombrement Entérocoques intestinaux à 36°C <1 n.d Spores des micro-organismes anaérobies sulfito-réducteurs <1 n.d Spore/100ml NF T 90-415

(clostridia) (spores d'ASR) à 36°C Résultats exprimés en UFC (Unités Formant Colonies) et en Y

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Observation : Néant

Conclusion : Echantillon d'eau brute analysé est conforme aux normes bactériologiques de potabilité Commentaire : EAU DE BONNE QUALITE

Sample water is suitable for drinking from the viewpoint of bacteriological standards.

Destinataire : GRACLIA- Ampandroantsiriry-Commune rurale Antentezambaro.



Norosahondra RAZAFINDRAKOTO Reponsable Laboratoire

5) Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Systems and Improved Pit Latrines at Ndenyende Primary School in Tunduru district, southern Tanzania (Tanzania)

Reported by Mr. Rajab Kondo

- Organization: Tanzania Environment Management Catalyst (TEMACA Tanzania) (#030)
- Project title: Construction of Rain Water Harvesting Systems and Improved Pit Latrines at Ndenyende Primary School in Tunduru district, southern Tanzania
- > Country/Area: Tanzania/Ruvuma
- > Project period: November 2016 to April 2017
- > Number of beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect): 450 pupils and 7 teachers
- Cost: 1,750 USD (JWF Fund 1,000 USD, contribution from local community 250 USD and contribution from TEMACA Tanzania 500 USD)

Background

Ndenyende village with more than 3,800 people has one primary school with more than 450 pupils of 1^{st} through7th grade and 10 teachers.

The village and the school depend their water sources from rivers located 5 to 7 kilometers north (Nanyungu river) and south (Matikwili river). There is no fresh water at school to drink and wash hands. Few pupils carry plastic bottles for drinking water from their homes. Even the bottled water is raw and unboiled. The risk of getting waterborne diseases is very high for the pupils, which is also a main cause of school absenteeism. The school does not have any safe sanitation facility. Although there were grass-fenced toilets, using the toilets in the rainy season was danger to the pupils. Lack of water prevented them from washing hands after using the toilets. There was an urgent need to construct a rainwater harvesting infrastructure and a safe sanitation facility at school.

Outputs:

- Planning meeting was held: TEMACA Tanzania had a preliminary meeting with 10 school committee members and village leaders to explain about the shortage of grants from JWF Fund They raised concerns on the problems and devastating conditions of the school toilets. Old toilets were collapsed and pupils used open pit-hole latrines fenced with grasses. It was agreed to construct VIP (Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine) toilets first.
- **4 VIP toilets were constructed**: 4 VIP toilets, 2 VIP pit latrines for girls and boys each, accompanied with a cesspit were constructed. The school pupils, community people and masons helped to build them. The design for the toilets was based on the one for school buildings prepared by the Ministry of Education.
- 7 sessions on WASH and health were held: TEMACA Tanzania conducted 7

two-hour sessions on WASH and health for the pupils each afternoon for a week.

- Meeting on usage of the new toilets were held: TEMACA Tanzania conducted a meeting on usage of constructed VIP toilets for the teachers and pupils. Everyday, the pupils brought water for toilet and washing hands, each teacher taught the pupils how to use and maintain the toilets during a daily assembly.
- **Framework for operation and maintenance were established**: Under overall supervision and monitoring by the school management, a boy and a girl in charge were selected who will become key leaders to supervise fellow pupils in their classes. A roaster program for the pupils to clean the toilets weekly was decided. The school management has developed bye laws on the use and maintenance of the new toilets as well as for repairs in case of damages.

Because of these activities, the school pupils and teachers could make use of proper sanitation facilities so that improvement of their leaning environment and increase of school attendance can be expected.

Voice from beneficiaries:

- The school pupils are happy and sending many thanks to JWFF. They are thanking a lot and praying God for long life. They are looking forward to seeing future support for the school
- TEMACA Tanzania thanks JWFF for the grant of fund and partnership to support the project.

Success story of the project:

The key elements for successful project were involvement of people concerned and construction of VIP toilets based on appropriate designs. The conduct of the preliminary meeting for the project allowed us to share the purpose of the project and the information with involving people regarding required materials that are made available in the area as well as labors to be secured. Accordingly, the association of the villages provided bricks necessary to build the toilets while the pupils and teachers carried water and bricks to the construction site. The toilets were built based on the construction criteria stipulated by the Ministry of Education of Tanzania.

Biggest challenges in implementing the project:

- Some village leaders and school committee members demanded sitting allowances. We explained that there was no budget for it, therefore we held meetings with those representatives .
- Some building masons resigned as they expected higher pay, so we had to work with 2 masons who agreed to work for the project.
- Some teachers wanted the project money to be given to the school, but the idea was rejected due to risks and loss of funds.
- Prices for the materials were not uniform and differed depending on the location due to transportation costs at retail level. Also due to inflation of the country, prices kept changing, for which no one could control. The project plan was submitted in July and the implementation began in November 2016. Prices have been hard to be stable. Contribution from TEMACA Tanzania covered the project staff DSA per diems. The village community contributed to burne bricks. The school pupils provided labor to fetch water in gallons for building and carry the bricks by hands and on heads to the school building site.
- We used the building guidelines for school buildings developed by the Ministry of Education and we had to comply with their standards.



Before the project

During the project



A Kiln to burn bricks

Pupils carrying bricks



Construction of the base for VIP toilet

After the project



6) Rain water Harvesting for water conservation and dry land farming for tribal farmers (India)

Reported by Mr. Prabhakar Adhikari

- Organization: PRAGATI KORAPUT (#424)
- Project title: Rain water Harvesting for water conservation and dry land farming for tribal farmers
- > Country/Area: India/Koraput
- > Project period: November 2016 to April 2017
- > Number of beneficiaries: 18 families, 102 people
- Cost: 1,366.95 USD (JWF Fund 983 USD, contribution from community 132.35 USD, contribution from PRAGATI KORAPUT 251.5 USD and others)

Background:

There are 18 small and marginal farmers who have their agriculture field of 17.5 acres growing millets, vegetables and pulses during the rainy season. In addition to the shape of land sloped and undulating, due to torrential rains with intensity of 150 to 200 mm per hour, heavy runoff of rainwater causes soil erosion and damages crops of the farmers almost every year. Contrarily, with the end of monsoon rains, the lands dry up as the moisture retention capacity of the soil is very low. Due to the undulating terrain, the land is unsuitable for agriculture. Over the years, due to erosion of topsoil and infertility of land, the productivity of the land has been declining. Therefore, the farmers who own the lands are reluctant to grow crops even during the rainy season, and rather they want to work as wage laborers in the nearest town to support their living. Some of the farmers also earn their living by selling firewood and charcoals, which causes further forest destruction.

Outputs:

- A concept sharing meeting was held: The project started with a concept sharing meeting with target beneficiaries to make them aware of rain water conservation, work out an implementation plan including also for post project maintenance.
- User Group was established: The beneficiaries were mobilized to form the User Group who has been involved in the process of excavation and creationof the water harvesting structure. They were also entrusted to assume the responsibility for the post project maintenance.
- Construction of rainwater harvesting structure and drainage : To protect the farm land from soil erosion and the crop loss caused by heavy runoff of rain water, the rainwater harvesting structure and the drainage were constructed. The project also generated 252-person days of works during the period when agriculture is lean. This structure was made by soil, and its bottom and sidewalls

were made by mud to prevent water leakage. Surplus water will be released from the outlet through the drainage line. The farmers will also be able to start fish farming for their additional income.

Because of these activities, it became possible for the target farmers to cultivate crops throughout the year so that their stable earnings can be expected.

Voice from beneficiaries:

- Mr. Raju Santa, a farmer who owns a half acre of land
- Owing to the implementation of the project, I got 21-person days of work. Though I contributed 20% of my labor cost, I could get work in my village, otherwise I would have to go to the town to look for some work. Now I will be able to grow crops throughout the year as soil moisture of my land will be improved.
- Mr. Dibakar Jani, a farmer who has the land near the constructed structure In addition to the fact that our land is protected from soil erosion, now the rain water harvesting structure can be used by the User Group for fish farming, which will be a source of additional income for the farmers.
- Trinath Santa, a young farmer
 The project made the villagers aware of the importance of rain water harvesting and conservation, which also will be expanded to nearby villages.

Success story of the project:

The key factor for success of the project is that it is based on the need of the farmers whose lands are affected due to heavy runoff during the rainy season every year. The farmers were motivated as they were convinced that the water harvesting structure will protect their lands and crops during heavy rains. They were made aware of the importance of harvesting and conservation of rain water which will conserve soil moisture in dry lands and also the stored water can be utilized for life saving irrigation during dry seasons. These motivations helped the farmers in organizing the User Group to implement the programme. They were mobilized to provide their labors for the structure. As the community takes ownership, it is expected that the structure will be managed and maintained properly for the benefit of the farmers themselves.

Biggest challenges in implementing the project:

Initially, the biggest challenge was to motivate the farmers to contribute their labors to build the rain water harvesting structure. Because the work started in December 2016, which is the lean agriculture period, some beneficiary farmers who were very poor were likely to move to the nearby town for job of wage labourers, as they did not have any alternate source of livelihood, and some farmers also had to collect firewood or wood charcoals to be carried on their heads to the nearby town to earn their daily income. In such a situation, even apart of labor cost, their contribution was difficult to expect as they could have earned more in other places. However, the farmers were mobilized to contribute their labor as they could get 80% of the payment, as they were convinced that they will get direct benefits after the implementation of the water harvesting structure.

Before the project



Agriculture field in the dry season

Growing crops during the rainy season

During the project



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After the project





End of the Report