

Report of  
the Japan Water Forum Fund 2015  
Follow-up Observation

June 2017  
Japan Water Forum



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This Report is made and compiled based on reports submitted by relevant on-site organizations, to whom JWF entrusted the follow-up observation.

## 1. What is the Japan Water Forum Fund?

### 1) Outline of the fund

Japan Water Forum Fund (the "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".

The 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)

### 2) Outline of the follow-up observations

Our priority is placed in responding to the issues and needs of the field in an efficient and effective way.

To grasp changes of the issues and needs after completion of the projects, we decided to carry out follow-up observations for the projects in 2014, and since then we have collected information on effects and impacts of the projects.

The JWF Fund 2015 supported 6 projects one each in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Tanzania and Togo, and two in Uganda.

With cooperation of 4 organizations out of 6 supported by the Fund in 2015, the follow-up observations were carried out to see the conditions, a year later.

## 2. Report of the follow-up observation

### **1) Improving WASH<sup>1</sup> through Implementation of Rainwater Management in Slum Area of Dhaka (Bangladesh)**

#### **(1) Outlines of the project of JWF Fund 2015**

- Organization: Bashaboo Friends Association (BFA) (#006)
- Project title: Improving WASH through Implementation of Rain Water Management in Slum Area of Dhaka
- Country/Area: Bangladesh/Dhaka
- Period: December 2015 to May 2016
- Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect): 1600 people
- Cost: 1,093.78 US dollar (JWF Fund 1,000 US dollar, Own compensation 93.78 US dollar)

#### **Background:**

Only 40% of the urban slum population had access to shallow tube wells for their drinking water and other purposes. People defecate in open polluting water resources and the environment of the urban slums. Poor sanitation, polluted water, and unavailability of potable water bring various water borne deceases such as Diarrhea, Cholera, and Hepatitis to the urban slums which are extremely disadvantageous to the accessibility to clean water and sanitation.

#### **Outputs:**

- ◆ 10 Rainwater harvesting tanks were installed to 10 households each.
- ◆ 2 communal rainwater harvesting tanks were installed.
- ◆ Communal sanitation facilities were renovated.
- ◆ 10 outdoor meetings on WASH and Hygiene were held.

Because of these activities, the people in the slum area could use rainwater and sanitation facilities. Reduction of expenses to buy water and fewer water-related diseases were expected.

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<sup>1</sup> Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

### Before the project of JWF Fund 2015



Garbage scattered in the slum area



An existing sanitation facility

### During the project of JWF Fund 2015



Construction of the communal rainwater harvesting tank

### After the project of JWF Fund 2015



A renovated sanitation facility

### (2) Results of the follow-up observation in 2017

The follow-up observation was carried out on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2017 by Mr. Md. Mozammel Haque, BFA

#### ◆ Rainwater harvesting tanks

10 Rainwater harvesting tanks are appropriately operated and maintained by household users. They are satisfied with reduction of the expenses to buy water and being able to use water to wash clothes, utensils, etc. and for other purposes. Also, use of groundwater has been decreased.

2 communal rainwater harvesting tanks are functioning well and managed effectively. Community people formed a committee through the participatory approach in maintaining the system for cleaning and using, with people maintaining the system on a weekly rotating shift under the supervision of Mr. Bab Rokkunas Das who is responsible for the management.

Over 543 people (130Households) are also using it to wash and clean their clothes, utensils, hands, mouth and sometimes for bathing. They gained access to cleaner water sources which reduced the cost of supplied water.

- ◆ Sanitation facilities

Renovated sanitation facilities are used cleanly by the community people. With the participation of community people, a committee was formed to maintain the system for general usage and cleanup on a weekly rotating shift. Now there is no stink. They are satisfied with their easy access to use the toilet. Besides that the broken pan and floor of the latrine was renovated.

- ◆ Awareness building initiatives for the participants of the community

Positive changes among the beneficiaries are recognizable. They became aware of the use of rain water. Practices to promote better hygiene were introduced to the local community school, which inspired and motivated more than 400 students through the WASH program. During the project's intervention, involving a variety of stakeholders, local CBOs & leaders were borne. The linkages were also developed, which helped to ensure additional resources to the vulnerable community including their WASH Services.

### **Voices from the beneficiaries**

- ◆ Mr. Kabir Chowdhury, an owner of the rainwater harvesting tank in his house  
I am personally satisfied with the household rain water harvesting system. I am getting the extra source of water for my household, which also reduces my water bill.

- ◆ Mr. Lion. Chitta Ranjan Das, a community leader, 55 years old  
I am a community leader. For a long time, there had been complaints from the community people about unhygienic latrines and WASH facilities. As two latrines were renovated and the communal rainwater harvesting system was introduced with the help of JWF, now they are pleased with the hygienic system and WASH program. No complaints were heard of and they are happy now. Rainwater harvesting system is the best solution, as anyone can install it anytime to solve the water shortage problem because we learned how to install it using local

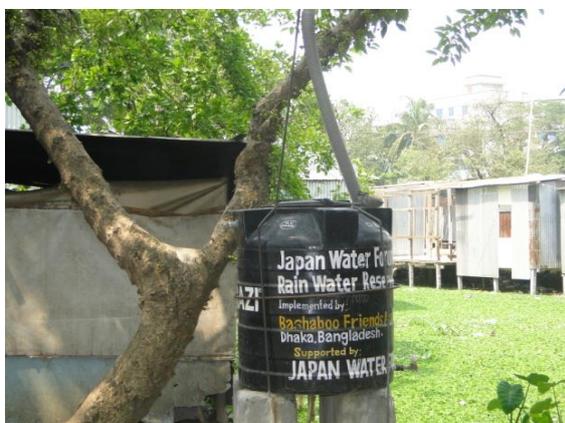
materials.

- ◆ Mrs. Amena, a woman living in the slum area, 18 years old  
My kitchen is located too close to the toilet. So, when cooking curry, it smelled a stink of toilet. Now the problem is solved because the toilet is renovated. We can use and clean the latrine very easily. Now our living environment has become better than before.

### **Lesson learnt**

BFA found a significant impact on the project participants. The local ward councilor said, *“Low cost interventions could bring potential benefits to low income slum dwellers”*. The local community leader, Mr. Lion.Chitta Ranjan Das said, *“Rainwater harvesting system is the best solution, anyone can install rain water harvesting system anytime to solve the water shortage problem because we learned how to install it using local materials.”* There are also some adjacent slum areas where there is a dire need of the WASH services. BFA is planning to continue the work once again in some other slum areas of Dhaka city.

### **During the Follow-up observation**



Current situation of the communal rainwater harvesting tank constructed by the JWF Fund 2015



Current situation of the sanitation facilities renovated by the JWF Fund 2015

## **2) Ribbe Pi Gwoko Yotokom (Uganda)**

### **(1) Outline of the JWF Fund 2015 project**

- Organization: Roco Paco Community Based Organization (Roco Paco CBO) (#008)
- Project title: Ribbe Pi Gwoko Yotokom (Unity for Health Protection)
- Country/ Area: Uganda/ Northern Uganda
- Project period: December 2015 to May 2016
- Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect): 500 (pupils of Alliance Primary School: 270; parents of the pupils: 130; teaching staff of the secondary school: 20; visitors to the secondary school: 80), 176 people (102 females and 74 males)
- Cost: 1,180 US dollars (JWF Fund 1,000 US dollars plus contributions from village leaders 180 US dollars)

### **Background:**

An adoption rate of the water and sanitation facility was 30% in major rural areas. The poor state of the water coverage made many people in the rural areas travel over 3 kilometers in order to access safe water. The sanitation situation was even worse, forcing a majority of the rural dwellers to use the bushes to defecate themselves. The poor sanitation in the area was likely to cause outbreak of tropical diseases such as cholera, typhoid and malaria.

### **Outputs:**

- ◆ 1 sanitation facility was constructed.
- ◆ 1 existing sanitation facility was renovated.
- ◆ Training workshops on hygiene and maintenance were held.

Because of these activities, the pupils, their parents, teachers and visitors of Alliance Nursery and Primary School could use improved sanitation facilities so that improvement of the school environment was expected.

### **Before the project of JWF Fund 2015**



An existing sanitation facility in Alliance Nursery and Primary School

### **After the project of JWF Fund 2015**



Pupils of the school with constructed sanitation facilities



Ms. Lalam Agnes, a head teacher of the school in front of the facilities

## **(2) Results of the follow-up observation in 2017**

The follow-up observation was carried out on 10th February 2017 by Mr. Darius Ahuma, Roco Paco CBO.

### ◆ Sanitation facilities

Constructed and renovated sanitation facilities were appropriately used by the beneficiaries who are participating in the routine of weekly cleaning. A subcommittee was made up of the parents, and the pupils are responsible in playing a cleaning-up role. They use local ash and chemicals for quick

decomposition and drying of feces.

All pupils should pay part of the maintenance fee per a term which accounts for the budget for sustainability requirements/expenses.

- ◆ Others

Support and recommendation from the local government such as for a hygiene inspection and future actions as well as quarterly awareness creation and capacity building by the Health Department of the local government and other health serving CBOs have been continuing.

### **Voice from beneficiaries**

- ◆ Ms. Lalam Agnes, a head teacher of the school, 32 years old

The sanitation facilities are very comfortable indeed. We have an increased number of the beneficiaries of toilets, i.e. now about 13 in number comparing with previous 2. The attendance rate of the pupils at Alliance Primary School has increased. They have been attracted to the good sanitation and hygiene. Some minor management conflicts however emerged regarding the members' obligation to the hygiene maintenance during holiday breaks when the learners are out of school, where whole responsibility should rest on the nearby community members.

- ◆ Ms. Auma Clare, a pupil of the school

The sanitation facilities are very useful. The community and the school registered some conflicts between the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Due to scarcity of sanitation facilities in the area, non-beneficiaries also wanted to use the facility freely without providing any contribution to or cleaning the facility. However, the leaders have solved this locally.

- ◆ Mr. Okidi James, parents of the school pupil, 52 years old

It was good for me too to support the project of Roco Paco as it improved a sense of well-being of my family. After the workshop, I made a rubbish pit, a toilet and a bathing shelter for my house, which reduced the rate and the number of poor hygiene-related diseases we used to suffer. In days past, our children used to get at least 7 cases of disease per term, which reduced to only 3 now. Information and knowledge (through their awareness creation workshops) boosted the involvement of people, local resource mobilization and hygiene maintenance; therefore, we have a healthy community with happy people.

### **Lessons learnt**

Community perceptions and attitudes can be changed if continuous awareness creation and monitoring support are made, though previously no one believed the construction of the facility could change community's bad practice of defecating in bushes (through the construction of their own family toilets). Relevant and adequate sustainability strategies adopted by the beneficiaries made it possible to maintain and sustain well-being of the families.

### **During the follow-up observation**



School teachers and a Roco Paco staff with constructed sanitation facilities



A group interview with pupils of the school

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

#### **(1) Outlines of the project of JWF Fund 2015**

- Organization: Right Livelihood and Empowerment Organization (RLEO) (#034)
- Project title: Training and application of the bio-sand filter to solve chronic water and sanitation problems at Isandula community
- Country/Area: Tanzania/Mwanza
- Project period: December 2015 to May 2016
- Number of beneficiaries (direct): 120 women and 72 men, and 205 children of Isandula Primary School
- Cost: 1,424 US dollars (JWF Fund 1,000 US dollars, plus contributions from village leaders and a district development committee, 424 US dollars)

#### **Background:**

Residents of the Isandula, Irungu, and Ihimbili villages suffered from challenges of chronic shortage of clean and safe drinking water. Particularly in dry season, they relied on a dirty pond as their water sources. Women and girls in these villages traveled about 6km to fetch water from a well. It increased the risk of being sexually assaulted and deprived them of opportunities to go to school.

#### **Outputs:**

- ◆ 1 bio-sand filter tank was installed in the community.
- ◆ A training of making soap was held.
- ◆ Workshops on the sanitation and hygiene awareness building were held.
- ◆ Sanitary pads were distributed to girls in the village.
- ◆ Club to take care of the tank and a village environment committee were established.
- ◆ Water quality test

Because of these activities, the community people could access to safe and clean drinking water so that improvement of women and girls' life could be expected.

### **Before the project of JWF Fund 2015**



Women fetching water from the pond

### **After the project of JWF Fund 2015**



A bio-sand filter tank installed

## **(2) Results of the follow-up observation in 2017**

The follow-up observation was carried out on 16th May 2017 by Mrs. Anna Maria Mbasha, RLEO

### ◆ Bio-sand filter tank

The bio-sand filter tank has been well used and maintained by the local household's members in the community and primary-school children.

The RLEO team did not find any existing misunderstandings among them, which is presumably because of the workshop conducted on the facility rehabilitation skills and full involvement of the village committee that helps to maintain the facility smoothly when the need arises.

Currently it's their second cycle of making a small maintenance task for the bio filter storage such as change of corks, fine and course sand.

The capacity of the sand filter tank was reported to be enough except for the time during the first month after the project was completed, as villagers came to fetch water at the site all together that exceeded the capacity and filtration rate of the system. So they had to add the dirty water from the pond and wait for the filtration.

In addition, the following points were reported by RLEO.

- Community people could avoid travelling a very long distance searching for clean water, and some of the households are trying to install the system at their home, which works well.

- There were positive changes in the health of the community members, which especially marked a significant decrease of water-related diseases such as diarrhea which frequently occurred in the past.

In the local health center fewer health complaints were reported in regard to unsafe water that there was only 1 case of cholera which was treated accordingly and recovered, comparing with 12 cases in the 2014 outbreak.

- Now women and young girls have enough time to engage in other productive activities like preparing farms for crop cultivation.

There was also a significant reduction of sexual violence cases of girls and women around water issues, and the system also enhanced positive marital trusts. Men are also going to fetch clean water and involved in the maintenance of the facility when the need arises.

- Some girls in the village are very happy about the system as it gave them valuable opportunity to attend classes effectively compared to the past when they regularly missed lessons at school. Currently girls have clean water to use during their menstrual periods, while in the past they had to stay in home to avoid being scoffed by their fellow boys due to smell.

#### ◆ Training of making soap

People were happy to learn a simple way of making soap using local leaves that are abundant in the community. The village decided to plant more of such trees in March 2017.

#### ◆ Awareness Building Workshops on sanitation and hygiene

The workshop has improved student's understanding on risks of open defecation and existing water related diseases. Currently students stopped defecating openly and are aware of good hygienic behavior and better sanitation practices such as washing hands with soap after using a toilet and before taking a meal.

#### ◆ A club to take care of the tank and a village environment committee

The club and the committee are still functioning well though sometimes the club could not continue some of its activities due to financial challenges.

### **Voices from the beneficiaries**

#### ◆ Ms. Ng'wana Sungwi, a resident of the village, 44 years old

We got used to use the tank, and it works quite well. Before the installation and

receiving training of the system, we women used to wake up in midnight and walk a long distance searching for safe and clean water for our families. However, getting adequate clean water still remains a challenge in the village.

- ◆ Ms. Njile Kuyi, a resident of the village, 13 years old  
I got used to the system and it helps us a lot. I don't miss my studies at school anymore as in the past, and I have been attending school regularly with no problem. I think it is necessary in my village to expand the system so that people can spend less time waiting for filtration of the pond water they fetched.
- ◆ Mr. Bubinza Nhsabi, a resident of the village, 50 years old  
My family has been using it although sometimes my wife comes back home from the site with only a 5liter of water in her bucket.  
I could see changes in life of my wife and daughter. In the past they had a lot of troubles looking for clean water to meet my family's needs. I think the biggest problem in this village is to keep adequate safe water during the hot season.

#### **During the follow-up observation**



A woman and a girl collecting water from the tank constructed in 2015

#### **4) Provision of Clean Drinking Water in the flooded area of Village Nisatta - Charsadda (Pakistan)**

##### **(1) Outlines of the project of JWF Fund 2015**

- Organization: Shama Social Village Development Organization (#035)
- Project title: Provision of clean drinking water in the flooded areas of Village Nisatta
- Country/ Area: Pakistan / KPK Charsadda Nisatta
- Project period: December 2015 to May 2016
- Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect): 270 people and 550 people respectively
- Cost: 4,647US dollars (JWF Fund 1,000 US dollar, plus 3,647 US dollars from the Shama Organization and local communities)

##### **Background:**

Surrounded by the Kabal River, the Jindi canal and a tributary canal, the area is vulnerable to water-related natural disasters. In 2010, a large number of people of the village living near the bank of these canals were severely affected by the flood. Many precious lives as well as crops, houses and drinking water resources such as wells and hand pumps were lost due to the flood. Most of the poorest people are still living without clean water resources.

##### **Outputs:**

- ◆ 10 hand pumps were installed.
- ◆ Drain pipes (50 meters each) were installed for each hand pump.
- ◆ 10 wash pads were constructed.
- ◆ 2 public awareness programs were held.
- ◆ 10 maintenance committees were established for each hand pump.

Because of these activities, people in the village could use safe drinking water so that reduction of water-related disease could be expected.

## Before the project of JWF Fund 2015



An existing hand pump broken by flood



Children collecting water from the existing well

## After the project of JWF Fund 2015



Children using installed hand pump



Providing clean water for animals

## **(2) Results of the follow-up observation in 2017**

The follow-up observation was carried out 1st to 21st May by Mr. Qayyum Badsha, Shama Social Village Development Organization

### ◆ Hand pumps

The installed hand pumps are functioning well and the maintenance committees take good care of them. After completion of the project in 2015, the local people took an action on a self-help base / making contribution to install another 5 pumps, duplicating hand pumps of the project so that safe and clean water facilities could be installed near their doors cheaply. The top of the hand pumps

is sealed to create a closed system, therefore the water source is protected against the flood. The water-borne diseases have been reduced by 60 % in the project area according to a local doctor.

- ◆ Wash pads and drain pipes  
10 wash pads made of concrete for washing clothes each equipped with a hand pump and a drainage pipe are functioning well with no damages.
  
- ◆ Maintenance committees  
Members of the committee collect monthly money for maintenance and operation of the hand pumps, which are recorded properly for good finance management.

### **Voice from beneficiaries**

- ◆ Ms. Gulshan Be Be, a resident in the village, 47 years old  
Before the construction of hand pumps, we used to fetch water from an open well struggling a lot with long ropes. Every year, we used to spend too much money to pay hospital bills not knowing that the main cause of our health problems was polluted water, which badly impacted our health.  
But now we and our children can easily fetch soft and clean water from the hand pumps at our near-door well. After securing the access to clean and safe water by the installation of hand pumps, we are enjoying the safe and healthy environment and feeling a positive change in life. Thanks to the Shama Social Village Development Organization and JWF for assisting our poorest and flood affected families in this regard.  
The biggest problem however still remains in this village regarding the improper sanitation system and unavailability of clean and safe water to the poorest families.
  
- ◆ Ms. Ayesha gul, a resident of the village, 17 years old  
I found it very easy to fetch clean water safely from the well near my door. My family members can fetch clean and safe water for drinking and washing, also for our animals from these pumps which are working correctly.  
I have positive changes in me and my family members including:
  1. availability of clean and safe water at our doors,
  2. availability of the closed and filtered system instead of open wells,
  3. reduction of water-borne diseases due to polluted water, and
  4. availability of hygiene education / awareness building regarding the clean and

safe water issues in our area.

For the future of us with my colleagues and other girls, our basic health could be secured through:

1. provision of clean drinking water by installing hand pumps and planting filter plants for the poorest communities,
2. establishment of a proper system for sanitation / drainage to control water-borne diseases widely seen among the children, and
3. establishment of the Recycle System for waste materials and the waste management system by raising a fund for our village to continue this kind of improvement in our village and other neighborhoods nearby.

- ◆ Mr. Sadiq Akber, a doctor in the village, 37 years old

I found that the hand pump enables us to easily fetch clean and safe water for my family members as well as to my neighborhoods. I can take less time to get water than I did from the open well before the installation of hand pumps.

As a local doctor, I have seen a positive change after the installation of hand pumps to provide clean water; that is, the ratio of water-borne diseases among women and girls was reduced. Previously, the women and girl patients of my clinic related to the project beneficiaries accounted for 80 %, and now it decreased to 20% .

We thank JWF and the Shama Social Village Development Organization for supporting us in this regard.

#### **During the follow-up observation**



A woman and children collecting water from the hand pumps installed in 2015