



SWISS WATER & SANITATION CONSORTIUM

# Project Portfolio 2015



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Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA  
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC



## Swiss Water & Sanitation Consortium – Eight Swiss NGOs working together to better respond to the global water and sanitation crisis

### Organisations

Caritas, Fastenopfer, HEKS-EPER, HELVETAS Swiss Interooperation, Solidar Suisse, Swissaid, Swiss Red Cross, Terre des Hommes

### Key words

Safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, improved hygiene, water for family farming, knowledge sharing, advocacy & policy development

### Regions and countries

Francophone Africa (Benin, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Togo), Eastern and Southern Africa (Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Sudan) and Asia (Bangladesh, Nepal)

### Beneficiaries

Households in rural areas and small towns, patients of health centres, pupils, farmers, local associations and governments.

### Budget

CHF 19,7 million with SDC's contribution amounting CHF 14,3 million

### Duration

July 2014 – September 2017

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### Main objectives

The Consortium organisations target their know-how and resources to the population in the countries lagging far behind the MDG target for water and sanitation in order to increase access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, improved hygiene and water for family farming. The Consortium mechanism fosters knowledge sharing so that expertise among the organisations is increased and the advocacy and policy dialogue strengthened.

### Background, approach and strategy

The Consortium is a new mechanism of collaboration with a jointly developed and implemented programme, mainly financed by SDC. The eight Swiss NGOs have been working together since 2011. The Consortium implements 20 projects in 10 countries around 3 regions. The added value of the Consortium is the sharing of resources and know-how between the NGOs as well as using synergies contributing to the scaling up of innovative approaches and best practices.

In order to guarantee effective management and optimal use of synergies between the Consortium members, the Consortium is organised as follows:

- Global level: Overall lead, coordination and monitoring/reporting on Consortium level by the Consortium Management Unit (CMU) in Switzerland



- Regional level: Backstopping the projects and promoting knowledge sharing by the three Consortium Regional Advisors, one each in West Africa, East Africa and Asia
- Project level: Each Consortium member organization is responsible for implementing its own projects, i.e. planning, implementation, monitoring, quality control, backstopping, financial management, reporting at project level.

The Consortium emphasizes on policy development as a way to scale up promising approaches. The Consortium's policy work particularly aims at linking local level implementation with national and regional/global policy development.



### Expected output

The Consortium projects will provide access to water, sanitation and hygiene to approximately 300,000 people in communities, 40,000 school pupils, 300,000 health centre patients and 10,000 small-scale farmers.

The Consortium activities have a particular weight on quality, accompanying for instance local government partners to strengthen their monitoring of coverage and functionality and promoting good practices. This shall enhance the sustainability and health impact of the Consortium interventions.

Documented good practices and lessons learnt increase the evidence base for advocacy and policy dialogue.

# Clean water for schools and health centers (EPECS II)

**Country**  
Benin

## Main themes

Clean Water, Promotion of best H&S practices in Schools, health centers, and households, Promotion of sanitation works, Ecole bleue, Advocacy and Knowledge sharing

## Background

In northern Benin, 85% of schools and health centers are not equipped with drinking water taps. They also lack basic hygiene and sanitation facilities such as institutional latrines, incinerators, urinals and liquid waste pits. They use traditional wells where water is not clean. In schools, students are often absent because of diarrheal diseases. The sanitation rate in rural areas is still very low (13%). This does not promote learning best hygiene practices since the rate of fecal matter is about 87% at the household level.

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## Main objectives

- Contribute to improve public health in schools and health centers and the diffusion of hygiene practice within the household.
- Improve access to clean water and hygiene conditions in schools and health centers, from current water facility, shared with local communities.

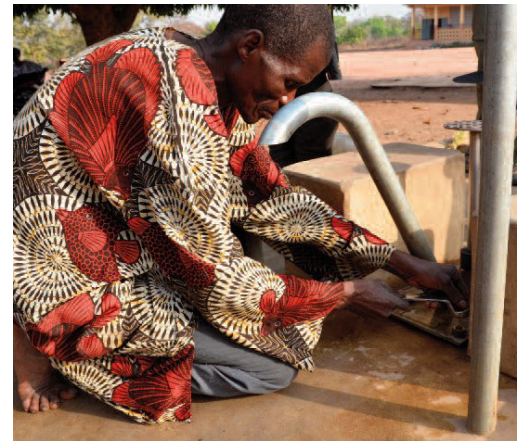
## Approaches, methods and strategies

- Consolidating actions of phase I and project extension
- Support to the communal project management and comply with national strategies
- Initiative « école bleue » in line with the development of gardening activities, planting, and H&S
- Development of best H&S practice (WASH at school and ATPC)
- Facilitation of relations among the various participants involved in water public service
- Contribution to the sector development through participation to a sectoral dialogue
- Knowledge sharing and advocacy-lobbying



## Expected results

- **49.900 persons, 20.400 students and 15.340 women**
- **18** new schools and **4** health centers targeted
- **16** modules of latrines, **18** urinals, **4** incinerators and **4** liquid waste pits
- **1.000** models of Tippy-tap installed by households
- **22** delegates, **15** repair agents and **2** ACEP trained and equipped
- **70%** of targetted households, schools and health centers have access to better water quality for consumption
- Monitoring of **100** schools and **12** health centers (1st stage)



## Major challenges

- Kinds of works: Wells, solar mini network, modification of modern wells, latrines, etc.
- Mechanism of maintenance and servicing of the mini networks by schools and health centers with repair agents
- Role of the ministry of education in the monitoring and sustainability of the concept « école bleue »
- Improving water quality at home (transport, change in behavior ...)

# RANO AINA

**Country**  
Madagascar

**Main theme**  
Water Sanitation Hygiene  
Nutrition

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## Main objectives

Improving living conditions of the population of the two (2) districts through development of sustainable access to drinking water, adequate sanitation, improved hygiene and water for agriculture and family farming:

- 14,040 participants - beneficiaries (6'740 m / 7,300 f) have improved access to quality water and have made progress as regards sanitation, hygiene and nutrition.
- 800 students from four primary schools improved their hygiene behavior.
- Hygiene related and water borne diseases are reduced by 5%.

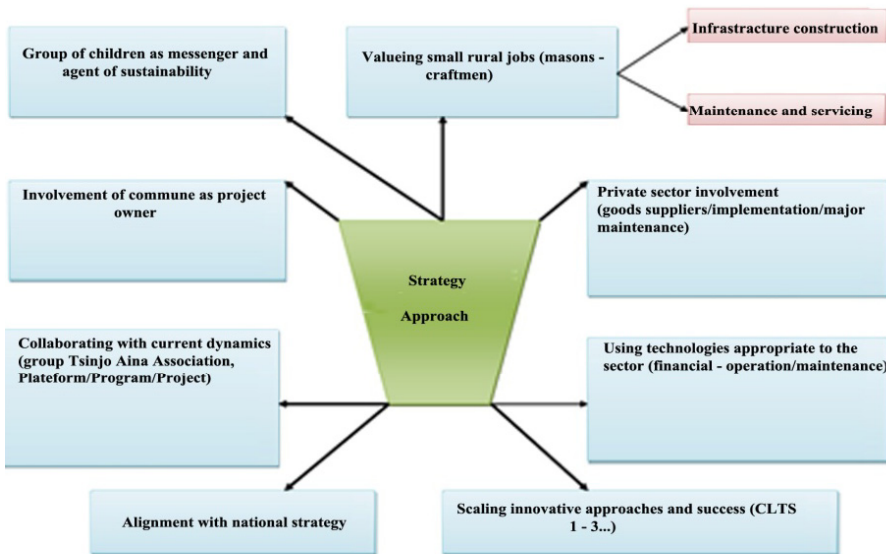
## Purpose of intervention

Scaling the achievements of Phase I  
Contribution to increased household productivity by reducing diseases and water and hygiene related deaths.

## Issues

- Access rate to clean water <20%
- Outdoor defecation :> 95%
- Ignorance of good practices
- Participants not involved

## Approach, methods and strategy



- Decrease in purchasing power of the population
- Sustainability of actions (change of mayor)
- Insecurity
- Insufficient funding

## RANO AINA



## Expected results

- Access to water for 62 communities and four primary schools;
- Access to basic sanitation for families with 600 improved latrines and 4 "pack EAH schools";
- 100 systems of hand washing at the community level (improved Tip Tap for good hygiene practice);
- 62 troughs built for 2,480 farmers;
- 1860 families practice growing vegetable crops;
- Knowledge sharing / advocacy within the framework of consortium and other platforms;
- 2 communes have their STEAH strengthened and their planning.



# RANTSANTANANA (RANo TSARA fitANTANANA = Eau bien gérée / gouvernée)

**Country**  
Madagascar

**Key words**  
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene

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**Specific objectives**

- Diarrheal diseases: 65 à 50%
- Hand washing: 4 to 30%
- Extreme Ratio of poverty : 65 to 55%

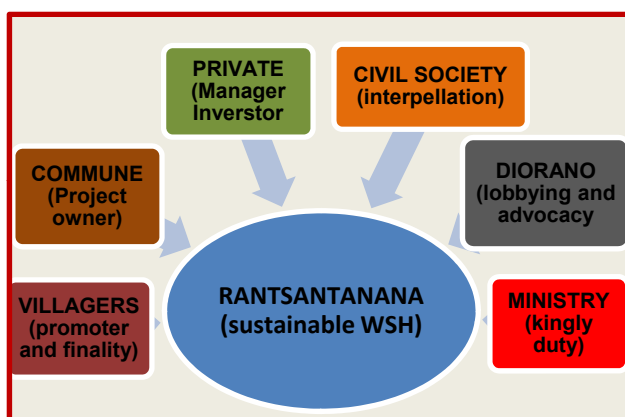
**Approaches, methods and strategies**

- Multi actors approach
- Program and modular approach
- Inter project partnership
- Capacity building
- Political dialogue
- +
- Gender and social equity,
- Adaptation to climate change

**Expected results**

- Access to clean water: 5 200 persons,
- Access to health care : 04 schools
- Best practices of hygiene: 8 850 persons
- Sectoral development plans (PCDEA) : 06 communes
- Knowledge and expertise shared

Indirectly : 59 526 persons.



**Issues**

- Access rate to clean water: 23%
- Open-air defecation: >80%
- Acute diarrheas: 83% of cases
- Non effective governance
- Ignorance of best practices

**Challenges**

- WSH development / local economy
- Improving secular practices
- Public and Private Partnership
- Sustainability of investments



# Access to water for domestic, farming and livestock needs in Mali

## Intervention areas

Country: Mali, region of Kayes, district/cercle of Kita, 7 of the poorest communes, 51 villages

## Main themes

Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in households, schools and public places; hydro-agricultural infrastructure; water advocacy and capacity building on hygiene behavior.

## Project partners

- Local authorities
- Technical services of the State
- Networks of community organizations

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## Specific objectives

- Improving sustainable access to drinking water in households and schools
- Improving access to sanitation in households, public places and 14 schools
- Facilitating sustainable access to irrigation and livestock watering
- Strengthening capacities on good practices in WASH, water advocacy and conflict resolution

## Approaches & methods

- Technical support on water supply, sanitation infrastructure and equipment
- Based on needs assessment, feasibility studies and further research
- Public awareness raising on good practices in WASH
- Capacity building on water management and conflict resolution
- Capacity building on water advocacy



## Expected results and impacts

- 7'911 persons have in total access to drinking water.
- 351 students and their teachers have access to drinking water at school.
- 3'811 persons from 7 communes have access to adequate sanitation.
- 2'950 irrigation farmers and livestock holders have access to water infrastructure.
- 140 persons are trained in water advocacy and 70 persons in conflict resolution.
- 35'910 persons benefit from awareness campaigns on hygiene behavior and sanitation.



- Ensure sustainable, good governance of water and sanitation infrastructure in the intervention region:
- Key actors are involved throughout the project cycle.
- Water management committees are established and capacitated.

## Sustainable improvement of access to water and to hygiene and sanitation conditions in the most vulnerable communities and health centers in two health districts in Mali

Country  
Mali

### Main theme

Support in health, water and sanitation to 35 health centers that take charge of the health of the couple mother – child, cases of malnutrition and 10 communities that are most affected by these cases of malnutrition.

### Contact

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### Main objectives

- Meeting national and international standards of access to clean water and sanitation conditions.
- Sustaining WHS actions
- Best practices and WHS innovations implemented by the project are positively valued by local, regional, and national authorities
- Advocacy actions are carried out as part of the WHS work group.

### Specific issues

- Quality and quantity of water in health centers not controlled.
- Neglect of infrastructure WHS and inadequate management of biomedical waste.
- Poor coordination of WHS in the project area



Water tap in a health center

### Challenges

- Change in behavior on risk practices and adoption of best practices
- Motivating the staff on WHS issues, resistance to change
- Revitalizing the consultation framework with WHS actors in the region.



Extrait carte de la zone d'intervention

### Beneficiaries:

#### Communities:

- **4000** Persons have access to quality and quantity water.
- **2.000** Persons have improved access to sanitation.

#### Health centers

- **37 000** persons have access to water, sanitation, and better hygiene conditions.
- **258** persons receive training on WHS.

#### Project partners

- **DRS** : Regional Directorate of Health
- **DRH** : Regional Directorate of Water
- **DRACPN** : Regional Directorate of Sanitation, pollution and nuisance control.
- **ASACO** : Community Health Association.





# Pastoral Hydraulics and Water Hygiene Sanitation in Mayahi

**Country**  
Niger

**Background**

Access rate to drinking water in the region of Maradi is 49.01% as to December 31, 2012 and that of Mayahi is 42.59% for a national average of 49.12% (source: Rapport annuel 2012 Ministère hydraulique). As far as sanitation is concerned, the proportion of individuals having hygienic toilets in rural areas is about 5% in the region of Maradi for a national average of 7%.

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**Main objectives**

Improving access to pastoral water and hygiene conditions of populations in Mayahi

**Specific objectives of the project**

- Contributing to satisfy needs in water, landscaping of marked out pastoral areas and relieving intercommunity conflicts between famers and cattle breeders of the department of Mayahi.
- Facilitating access to water and hygiene-sanitation facility, schools and health centers of 9 villages already equipped with mini-AEP of rural commune of Kanembakaché
- facilitating advocacy for pastoral hydraulics

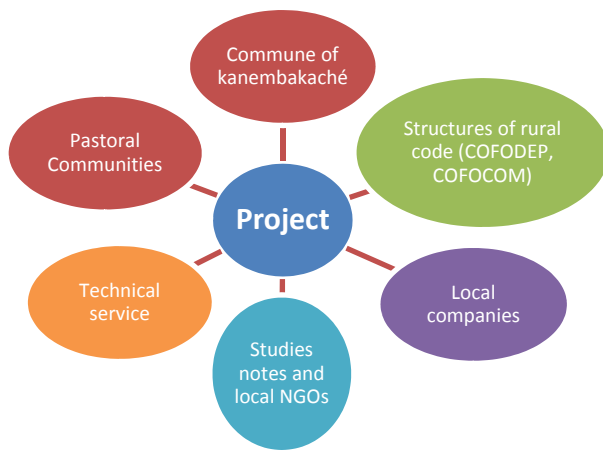
**Approaches, methods strategies / Partners**

The approach will be communal, participating, inclusive (multi-participants, considering minorities) and based on social agreements).



**Results**

- 6 standard pastoral wells « OFFEDES »
- 2 000 inhabitants et 6 000 UBT (tropical unit cattle)
- 33 public drinking fountains are dug in socio-educational centers (schools, health centers) and are operating
- 25 691 inhabitants from (9 villages) of which 4 325 students (61.99% boys and 38.01% girls from 21 schools) and 3 000 patients from health centers (10) will have access to drinking water.
- 90 blocks of latrine and hand washing kits in socio educational centers
- Three (3) workshops on pastoral hydraulics issue are organized
- Communes of Mayahi integrate pastoral dimension in their PDC and PLEA
- Pastoral hydraulics is taken into account in local, regional and national policies



Main expected Challenges	Actions taken
Technical defects do not make it possible for good operation of equipment	The project forces the company to correct noted technical defects
Students and patients do not use latrine	Reinforcing awareness
Water borne diseases remain standing	Sampling water, analyzing and treating it with hypochlorite for instance
Workshops on pastoral hydraulics do not produce expected results	Transmitting messages through media in local languages by pastoral associations
PDC and PLEA of Mayahi communities do not take into account pastoral hydraulics issue	Supporting pastoral associations for arbitration at the level of regional council



# Drinking water, hygiene and sanitation in rural areas

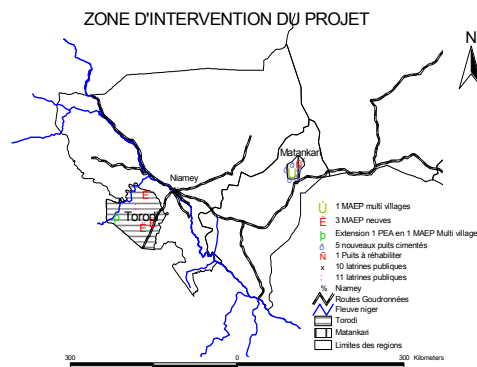
**Country**  
Niger

**Main themes**  
Access to drinking water; capacity building for managing local participants; Compliance with hygiene rules; Advocacy

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## Specific objectives

Improving access to drinking water and promoting hygiene and sanitation in **21 villages** of rural communes of Matankari and Torodi.



## Issues

- Drinking water cover rate :
- Matankari : **48.17** ;
  - Torodi : **46.86%**
  - Rate of access to sanitation is **7%**

## Approaches, methods and strategies

- Control of local equipment ;
- Participating ;
- Capacity building of populations and town council ;
- Taking into account of gender and sex equality.

## Challenges

- Facilitating access to drinking water;
- Decreasing water borne diseases;
- Implementing hygiene and sanitation policy ;
- Organizing public utility of water.

## Expected results

- Expected results (Access to drinking water and hygiene and sanitation promotion):
- 26 023 persons (including 49.91% women) ;
- 1 990 students (876 girls) in 15 schools ;
- 11 509 patients and 7 nurses in 3 health centers;
- 750 households (about 6 000 persons) have built latrine.



# Water and Sanitation in the central Region of Togo

**Country**  
Togo

**Main theme**  
Drinking water, hygiene and sanitation supply

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## Main objectives

- Improved access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation;
- Capitalization of experience (knowledge and policies)

## Approaches, methods and strategies

- Action focused on community volunteers
- Educational talks
- Community mobilization for sanitation in villages



## Challenges

- Collaborating with public sector ;
- Collaborating with companies for equipment construction and
- Sustainability of actions.

## Outcome from Phase 1

- Dealing with challenges from WASH by communities;
- Importance of close monitoring;
- Success of ATPC thanks to community mutual aid;
- Easiness of some actions thanks to community leaders involvement;
- Inappropriate washing hands and mobile filters in schools.

## Expected results

- 20 rehabilitated wells in schools and health centers ;
- 25 school latrines built with washing hands kits installed;
- 60 villages started full sanitation controlled by the Community (ATPC);
- 40 Hygiene and sanitation committees (CHA) set up.

## Beneficiaries

- Access to water : 50,000 persons in health centers; 40,000 persons in the communities; 9,000 persons in schools
- Access to sanitation equipment : 9,000 persons in schools ; 10,000 persons in the communities
- Awareness on best practices of hygiene and sanitation : 80,000 persons





# Kofele Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene Project

**Country**  
Ethiopia

**Implementing partner**  
ROBA

**Key words**  
Access to water and sanitation, hygiene promotion, capacity building for sustainable operation & maintenance; environmental protection of watershed

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## Main objectives

Short term goal: Households of Walensu and Kerensa have sustainable access to safe water within distance set by the national standard and practice personal hygiene and sanitation measures according to national guidelines.

## Long term goal and beneficiaries

Population of Kofele district have achieved sustainable access to safe water within distance set by the national standard and practice personal hygiene and sanitation measures according to national guidelines within ten years.

## Approach, methods and strategy

HEKS and ROBA will use mixed approach, methods and strategies. A strong focus is laid on building the capacity of water board and water committee for sustainable O&M. A mixture of community led total sanitation with some degree of subsidy until the population understands about the importance of sanitation and hygiene. Public education and demonstration and community empowerment will remain ROBA's project implementation strategies.

## Other comments/remarks

Depletion of natural resources like water sources and people attitude (cultural values), knowledge and practice are the major cause of project intervention. The challenges are the time and effort required to influence people attitude and culture toward the required changes.



# Amhara Integrated Rural WASH (AIRWASH)

**Country**  
Ethiopia

**Key words**  
access to safe drinking water; adequate sanitation; improved hygiene; small-scale irrigation; integrated water resource management (IWRM)

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## Main objectives

Improving the living conditions of economically poor and socially disadvantaged women and men in three Woredas of Amhara National Regional State through increased and sustainable access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and improved hygiene, water for family farming and IWRM.

## Specific Objectives

- To ensure equitably increased and sustainable access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene promotion for the 16,200 beneficiaries in Dera, Fogera and Mecha Woredas.
- To provide improved access to efficient low cost water system for family farming benefiting 200 people
- To enhance knowledge and expertise of the local sector actors so as to facilitate the replication of good practices and its reflection in appropriate sector policy framework.



## Approach, methods and strategy

A) AIRWASH uses the Four Leg Approach to rural WASH service delivery and practical application of IWRM principles:

1. service delivery, thereby targeting poorer, disadvantaged women and men
2. empowerment, i.e. capacity building of local WASH, with focus on gender equality and social equity in WASH
3. downward accountability, i.e. public audit and interface between duty bearers and right holders
4. approach to sustainability, i.e. local ownership and community resource contribution of up to 20% of direct construction costs, etc. as pre-cursor to the establishment of water supply schemes

B) Piloting of water use master plan (WUMP) and linking it with the 3R approach (recharge, retention and reuse) for practical application of IWRM principles at local level

## Other comments/remarks

Special issues considered for intervention and selection of the intervention areas have been:

- Estimated population without access to safe water supply and basic sanitation
- Incidence of water borne diseases
- Absence of visible on-going Woreda level initiatives in the WASH sector
- Potential to create synergies and complementarity among WASH actors and HELVETAS projects in the region





## WASH and Small Scale Irrigation Support for Vulnerable Agro-Pastoralist Communities Living in Riverine Areas in Southern Ethiopia

**Country**  
Ethiopia

**Key words**

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities; solar powered water supply for agricultural production; capacity building; gender equality; best practices; hygiene and sanitation awareness raising and behaviour change; CLTSH; CHAST; Blue Schools

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**Main objectives**

Improving the living conditions of the most disadvantaged population groups lagging far behind global targets for water and sanitation, through increased and sustainable access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, improved hygiene, and water for family farming.

**Specific Objectives**

- To ensure increased and sustainable access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene at home, in schools and health centres.
- To improve access to efficient low cost water systems for irrigation.
- To enhance knowledge and expertise of local actors in the water sector and facilitate the replication of good practices and their integration in policy frameworks.



Water supply scheme equipped with solar powered submersible pump

**Approach, methods and strategy**

- Strengthening local capacities of communities and government bodies
- Consolidating the experience gained with the beneficiary community, compilation and sharing of lessons learned and best practices
- Participatory Learning for Action approach
- Government endorsed CLTSH approach through health extension workers
- Mass campaigns
- Technical assistance to beneficiaries to construct latrines
- ToT trainings on CHAST and CLTSH
- CHAST approach
- Blue schools
- Operation and maintenance training



Water collection and division chamber for small scale irrigation scheme

**Other comments/remarks**

The project area is frequently affected by recurrent drought which leads to depletion of productive asset, land degradation and shortage of water and pasture. In addition, lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities as well as limited knowledge and awareness about the links between hygiene and health are the major challenges of the community.



# ORATTA Mozambique

**Country**  
Mozambique

**Key words**  
Small Piped Water Systems, Sanitation and hygiene, Increasing access to WASH, Increasing capacity to manage the provision of water supply and sanitation, Awareness of the importance of good hygiene and sanitation, Sharing Knowledge & Policies

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## Main objectives

The overall objective is to increase and secure access to water through the sustainable management of small water supply systems and improved sanitation for the population in small towns in the North.

New access to clean drinking water will be created for about 7,000 people. Main beneficiaries will be the women, who are mainly in charge with the search for water (in 86% of the households). Furthermore about 17,000 people will benefit from improved sanitary conditions



The project will work within the existing system of public service delivery. The improvements of the water supply system will be based on the districts Socio-Economic Development Plan (PES).

The project will further strengthen and intensify its partnership with the Provincial DPOPH, in particular with the newly established unit AIAS (Administração das Infra-estruturas de Água e Saneamento).

The project will work with a local NGO, to increase awareness on hygiene and sanitation, capacities of community health committees and promote good coordination with the district health authorities.



## Other comments/remarks:

It is at the stage of vulnerability assessment of the small water supply systems; the main actors for the mitigation are the private operator of the systems.



# Water And Sanitation – Utsanana

**Country**  
Mozambique

**Key words**  
Increase access to WASH,  
Knowledge and Behaviour  
Change

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## Main objectives

Increase sustainable access to safe water and improved sanitation and hygiene practices for 25,000 persons, including 6,500 schoolchildren and teachers:

- Access to safe water sources provided to the underserved communities and schools in the districts of Bárue and Macate
- Communities are empowered for a sustainable and appropriate maintenance of water and sanitation systems
- Increased access to sanitation and hygiene for school children
- Reduction of new cases of illnesses and infections, and of mortalities caused by waterborne diseases

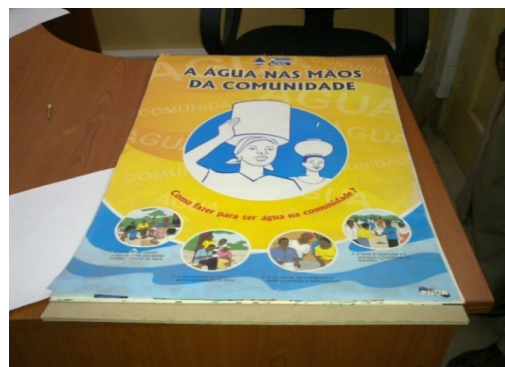
## Approach, methods and strategy

- Water and sanitation infrastructure extension to Improve Access
- Sensitization and capacity building for Behaviour Change, using adapted PHAST/CHAST methods
- Mobilization and advocacy in WASH with relevant stakeholders for Sustainability
- Campaigns

## Other comments/remarks

The main challenges faced by the project include:

- Lack of access to safe drinking water
- Poor sanitation and bad hygiene practices
- Lack of local capacity to improve the situation



# Improving WASH conditions at schools and increasing access to safe water for people in Eastern Equatoria State

**Country**  
South Sudan

**Key words**  
safe water, water supply, hygiene, sanitation, school garden

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## Main objectives

The objective of this project is to improve the living conditions of the most disadvantaged population groups in Eastern Equatoria State through increased and sustainable access to safe water and improved hygiene.



## Specific Objectives

- To increase the sustainable access to safe water and improved hygiene in schools;
- To improve the food conditions in schools through the establishment of a school garden;
- To improve access to safe water with the construction of a Rock Catchment System and
- The implementation of a Water Treatment System.

## Approach, methods and strategy

- Improved access to safe water and promotion of hygiene awareness in six schools in Ikwoto Town through the connection of schools to the public water supply system, hand washing facilities and CHAST training as well as the installation of drinking water dispensers.
- Improving the food security situation in two schools through the establishment of a school garden with drip irrigation systems;
- Building of a Rock Catchment System in Lobira (Ikwoto County)
- Setting up of a Water Treatment System plant for the Ngaluma Water System (Ikwoto Town)



## Other comments

The three main challenges in South Sudan refer to 1. low access to safe water, 2. poor hygiene practices, 3. inadequate food security. The project addresses the interface of challenges in the three sectors Education, WASH and Food Security with the creation and use of synergies for a comprehensive response.



# Increasing access to clean & safe water, and better hygiene and sanitation

**Country**  
South Sudan

**Implementing partner**  
South Sudan Health Association (SSUHA)

**Key words**  
Access to safe drinking water; Access to better Sanitation and Hygiene practices; Participation, Sustainable development; Community-based approach

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## Main objectives

The overall objective of the project is to Improve the living conditions of disadvantaged people living in Mugwo and Otego in Yei County and Wuji and Kuperu in Lainya County, through increased access to sustainable safe drinking water, improved access to better sanitation and good hygiene practices.

## Approach, methods and strategy

- Integrated approach
- All-inclusive/holistic approach
- Institutional reform of government bodies
- Institutional strengthening/ building capacities
- Involvement and participation of beneficiary communities and local actors
- Gender mainstreaming
- Use of appropriate and replicable techniques
- Application of Humanitarian Accountability Principles

## Other comments/remarks

South Sudan having suffered for over 2 decades from civil wars, internal tribal conflicts and neglect lacks most of the basic services, water supply and sanitation being one of them. The Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation estimates that 34% of its population has access to safe drinking water, and less than 20% has access to better sanitation facilities.





# Water Resources Management Programme, WARM-P

**Country**  
Nepal

**Key words**  
Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

**Goal**  
Improved living condition of people, especially disadvantaged, through sustained water resources management, improved access to and use of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene practices.

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## Background

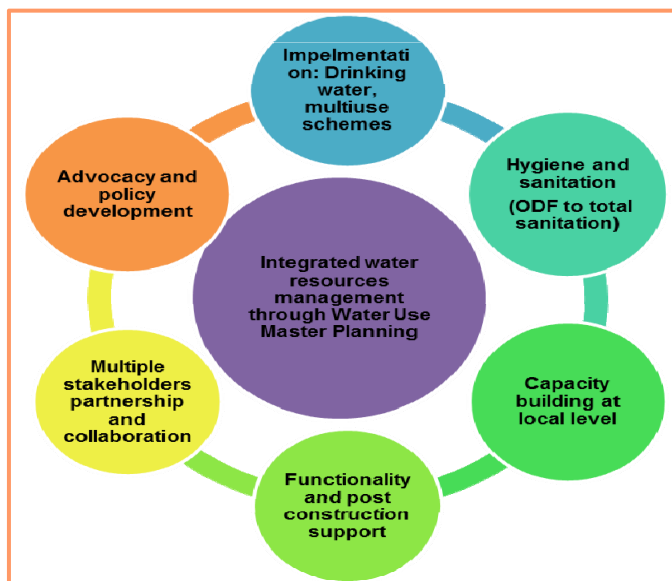
- The Government of Nepal aims at providing water and sanitation for all by 2017.
- Access to drinking water and sanitation in Nepal is about 85% and 62% respectively. Nevertheless, 43% of the drinking water schemes are not functioning properly.
- About 10,500 children die in Nepal each year due to water supply and sanitation related diseases.
- Lack effective management of available water sources.

WARM-P/HELVETAS has been supporting to effectively plan water resources and develop sustainable drinking water and sanitation systems since 2001.

## Objectives

1. Increased Access to Use of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services
2. Strengthened Capacity at Local Level
3. Advocacy and Policy Development

## Working Approach and Strategy



## Primary Stakeholders

Economically poor and socially marginalized individuals and groups are the beneficiaries of WARM-P.

## Phase Duration and Geographical Coverage

For consortium II: July 2014- May 2017. Moreover, WARM-P is running in fifth phase (July 2013 to Sept 2017) of its regular programme.



## Results

- **Access to WASH services:** 8,000 people for water supply and 18,000 for sanitation and 1,500 student in school with improved WASH facilities including 1,000 with blue school
- 8 VDCs prepared Water Use Master Plan; 775 No of people trained on management, operation & maintenance of WASH services



# Community Action for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Nepal

**Country**  
Nepal

**Goal**  
To improve the living conditions of the most disadvantaged people of the Mid-West Region of Nepal

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## Main objectives

- Increased and sustainable access to WASH at home, in schools and health centers
- Strengthened the capacity of local actors
- Increased knowledge and expertise of the consortium partners for the replication of good practices and shaping of appropriate sectoral policy frameworks

## Concrete the project provides

- Access to safe drinking water for 8'750 people, 2'270 students & teachers; and 200 patients & health staff everyday
- Access to adequate sanitation and hand washing facilities for 27'750 people, 6'000 students & teachers; and 200 patients & health staff everyday
- Capacity building of 950 people on management, operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation services
- Reaching with WASH message to 60,500 people
- Publication of case studies, fact sheets, policy briefs by consortium partners, exchange/sharing

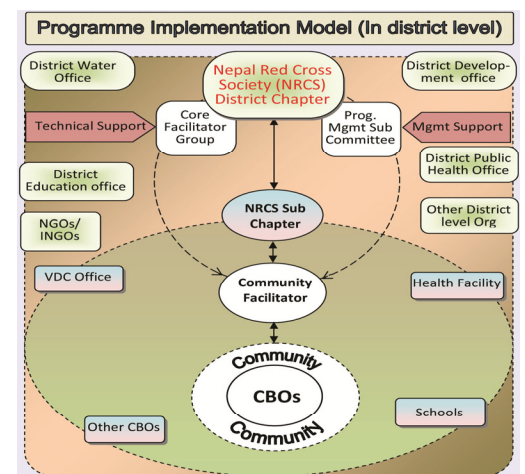
## Programme Coverage

5 districts of mid-west development region of Nepal: Dolpa, Rolpa, Rukum, Jajarkot, Dang. 3 village development committees (VDCs) of each 5 districts



## Approach, methods and strategy

- Facilitation and advocacy to make functional, improve and strengthen the government systems related to WASH
- Multi-stakeholder collaboration to increase the access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities



- Application of CLTS and SLTS approaches outlined in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of Nepal Government
- Facilitation to develop and implement district, VDC and school level WASH plans
- Demonstrative facilitation, promotion of sanitation market and *danveers*\* to reward and support ultra poor families
- Strengthen and utilization the capacity of existing CBOs
- Integration of Community Health interventions for healthy behavior promotion

\* Nepali word translated as 'heroes of the charity'. This title is given to those individual donors at villages who support ultra-poor family with cash or kind to construct toilet.



# Mala IV: Integrated Child Protection Programme (including WASH component)

**Country**  
Nepal

**Key words**  
water supply and sanitation services, hand washing station, hygiene promotion, capacity building to manage, Knowledge sharing & exchange meetings

**Contact**  
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## Main objectives

- Increased and sustainable access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene at home, in schools and health centres.
- Strengthened the capacity of local actors
- Increased knowledge and expertise of the Consortium partners and the water sector in general facilitate the replication of good practices and shaping of appropriate sectoral policy frameworks



## Concretely the project provides

- 29 water supply systems in schools, health centres and community constructed
- 24 sanitation facilities with hand washing station constructed
- 21,900 benefit from 9 VDCs hygiene promotion interventions



## Approach, methods and strategy

- Integrated approach (Health, WASH and Child Protection)
- System strengthening approach through Stakeholders' participation in WASH projects
- Multi-stakeholder collaboration to increase the access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities
- Application of CLTS and SLTS approaches outlined in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of Nepal Government
- Facilitation to develop and implement VDC and school level WASH plans
- Integration of Community Health interventions for healthy behaviour promotion





# Ensure healthy life and well being of the target communities through improvement of WASH and small scale irrigation

**Country**  
Bangladesh

**Institutional Involvements**  
Community Action (CAP)  
Group at village cluster level for effective implementation of wash.

Water Use Group (WUG) at water resource based for ensuring regular O&M of water options and quality drinking irrigation and livestock watering.

Ward WASH Committee (WWC) at ward level for regular Q&M of water and sanitation options and availing facilities.

Advocacy Action Group (AAG) at sub-district level for establishing legislative framework and rights.

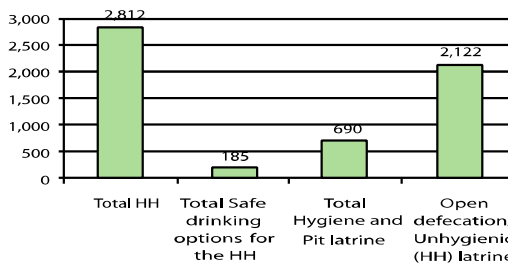
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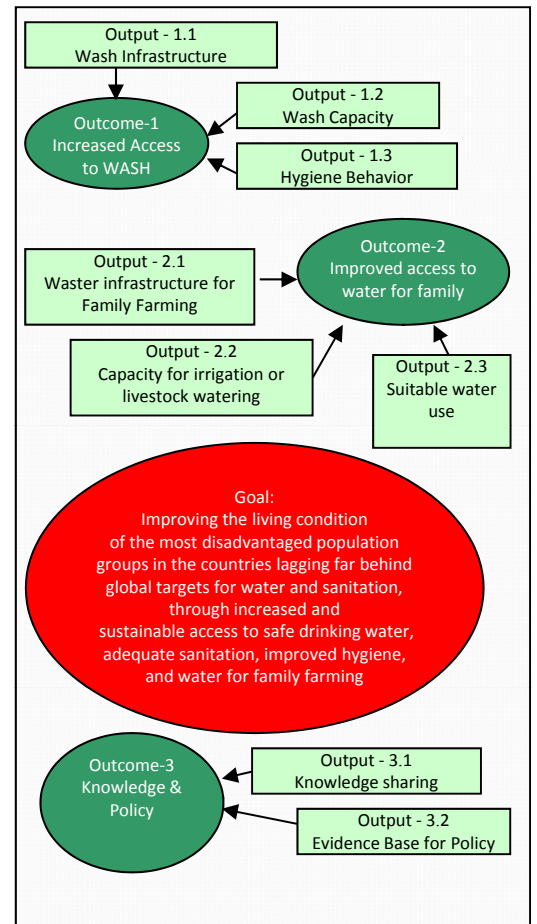
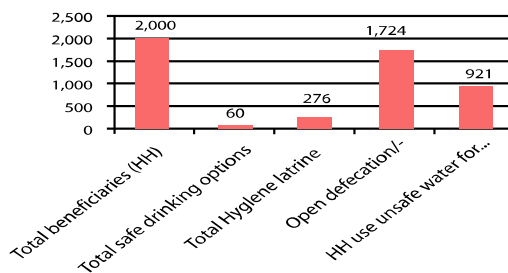
## Methods and strategies

1. Community Led Approach (CLA) for selection of project beneficiaries
2. Institutional strengthening and organizational development
3. Multi-stakeholders involvement of water and sanitation options.
4. Judicious use of water
5. Use drip irrigation and green energy for irrigation.
6. Blue School.
7. Skill Development of local technicians, masons and volunteers.
8. Interface and communication with multi-stakeholders.
9. Broad –base awareness.

## WASH Situation of the Project area



## WASH situation for the project beneficiaries



## Challenges

1. Political unrest
2. Effectiveness and functional adherence of the institutional mechanism
3. Effective and responsive participation of multi-stakeholders.
4. Availability of the quality inputs at local level.
5. Attitudinal changes regard to WASH.

Activities	Community	School	Health Center	Market
Access to Water Supply	26,071	640	6,010	8,000
Access to Sustainability	6,100	640	1,500	
Aware	26,071			
Small scale Irrigation	760			

# Improving water, sanitation and hygiene status in Kurigram and Barguna District

**Country**  
Bangladesh

**Cause of intervention**  
Limited access to safe drinking water, low proportion of hygienic toilets, and low levels of hygiene awareness.

**Key words**  
Safe drinking water , Sanitation facilities , Promotion of hygiene practices

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## Main objectives

To contribute to achieving the MDGs and to implementing the UNCRF in the disaster prone areas of Kurigram and Barguna Districts in Bangladesh with focus on reducing the risk of waterborne disease in mothers & children.

## Sanitation

Tdh will follow the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach, aiming on mobilizing the whole community to construct toilets themselves, while financially supporting only the poorest. The context of Bangladesh requires to strongly taking natural disasters like floods and cyclones into consideration to ensure that toilets do not contaminate water bodies during these events.

## Drinking water

Existing tubewells in Kurigram are very prone to bacteria contamination. People in Patharghata have to rely on surface water to satisfy their needs. Safe and reliable water supply infrastructure including filtering systems will be constructed or rehabilitated and managed by committees.



## Hygiene

The very weak hygiene practices in rural Bangladesh will be addressed by a heterogeneous set of methodologies, reaching from mass campaigns to individual counselling and from training of children to provision of low-cost hand washing stations.

## Blue schools

Jointly with the con-sortium partner form Caritas the Blue Schools concept, will be piloted in Bangladesh and made a topic in national advocacy.



## Community clinics

Community Clinics are the first stop health institution in Bangladesh. However, they are in a bad physical state. Under strong involvement of community clinic management groups, clinics will be rehabilitated including WASH infrastructure to allow provision of services in a hygienic environment.

## Government cooperation

Tdh will closely work with the Government actors and water committees. A sanitation database at local government will be piloted. Government policies such as the Cost Sharing Strategy, the National Sanitation Strategy, Pro-Poor Strategy, National Hygiene Promotion Strategy will be strictly followed.

