

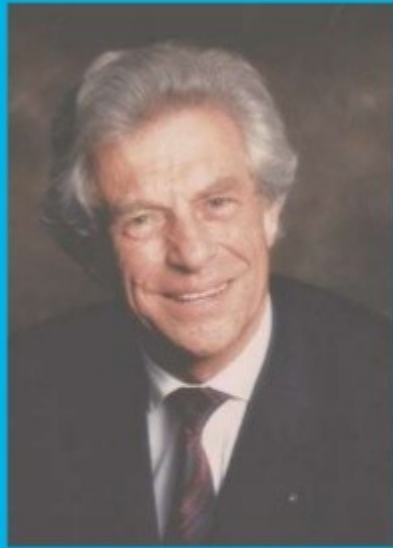
Community Assessment

S-WASH Tanzania

TOP 5 GLOBAL GRANT SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS

- * Community-base decision making, demonstrated investment and buy-in for proposed WASH initiatives
- * Hygiene education and training for behavior change
- * Alignment of project with government standards, guidelines and initiatives
- * Operations and maintenance plan
- * Financial management plan for infrastructure,
- * Education and training

Your Moderator: Ron Denham



Past District Governor (1993-94)

TRF Benefactor & Major Donor

*Int'l Service Above Self Award
Winner*

*Formed & First Chairman of Water
& Sanitation Rotarian Action
Group (Wasrag)*

*B.Sc. & Ph.D. Mechanical
Engineering; MBA*

Worldwide Spokesman for WASH

Demand or Supply Driven?



- **Who - Is the community really involved and committed?**
 - *Who else is involved? Government, NGOs, Private Sector, Local Leadership*

WOMEN AGAINST POVERTY
TEMEKE DISTRICT COUNCIL
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
DAWASCO (WATER AUTHORITY)
HAI DISTRICT, MOSHI REGION
BABATI DISTRICT, MANYARA
REGION



Demand or supply Driven

- What - Water needs? Supply chain? Local expertise?
 - Can the project be sustained without constant outside intervention?

Supply Chain



Local Expertise



- **When - Timetable for initial project & long-term?**

- *Typical project management with contingency planning and how project will be monitored?*

Factors for Sustainable WASH Project

Impact assessments:

- Started with the baseline survey
- Assessment at 18 months after system handover
- Assessment at 36 months after system handover

Demand or Supply Driven?

Where - Is the project benefiting a community or a region?

Can the community get supplies easily and how will it scale up to serve a larger region?

COMMUNITIES IN DIFFERENT REGIONS



Demand or Supply Driven?

How – Where will project and long-term funding come from?

How will project be managed? How will training take place? How will the project be monitored?

TANZANIA WASH PROGRAM



12 BORE HOLES



GSAP's innovative technology: Micro-flush Biofill toilet! It a) uses only 150 cubic centimeters of water to flush, b) uses greywater from the previous user's handwashing to flush, c) collects rainwater, d) does not stink, e) only has to be de-sludged every 2 years (versus every 2 weeks with the KVIP toilets in Ghana!), and f) transforms waste into fertilizer. Amazing.

42 MICRO FLUSH TOILETS

WaSH Project - Failure

Inadequate Community Assessment problems set in & at some project sites:

- Communities needed water more than the pupils – Water Taps, Pipes, Gutters, etc., vandalized, others left hanging
- Pupils' fears to use Plastic Pit-latrines floors instead of the usual Concrete floors
- Community vandalized Pit-latrines Nuts & Bolts to fix their Oxen Ploughs and Bicycles

Rotary WaterPlus Program

- Water alone cannot transform a community!!
- Success of Water, Sanitation & Hygiene initiatives can only be realized through **protracted engagement** with the community to generate **change in behavior**



URWP - Guidelines

Aiming at **integrated interventions** to
Community needs:

- **Water alone cannot transform a Community** – Hence the “**Plus**” in the program name which stands for the other Areas of Focus
- Success of Water, Sanitation & Hygiene interventions only comes with **behavioral change** – hence the need for programs (2 to 5yrs) rather than projects for adequate community engagement with **hard and software interventions**



URWP - Guidelines

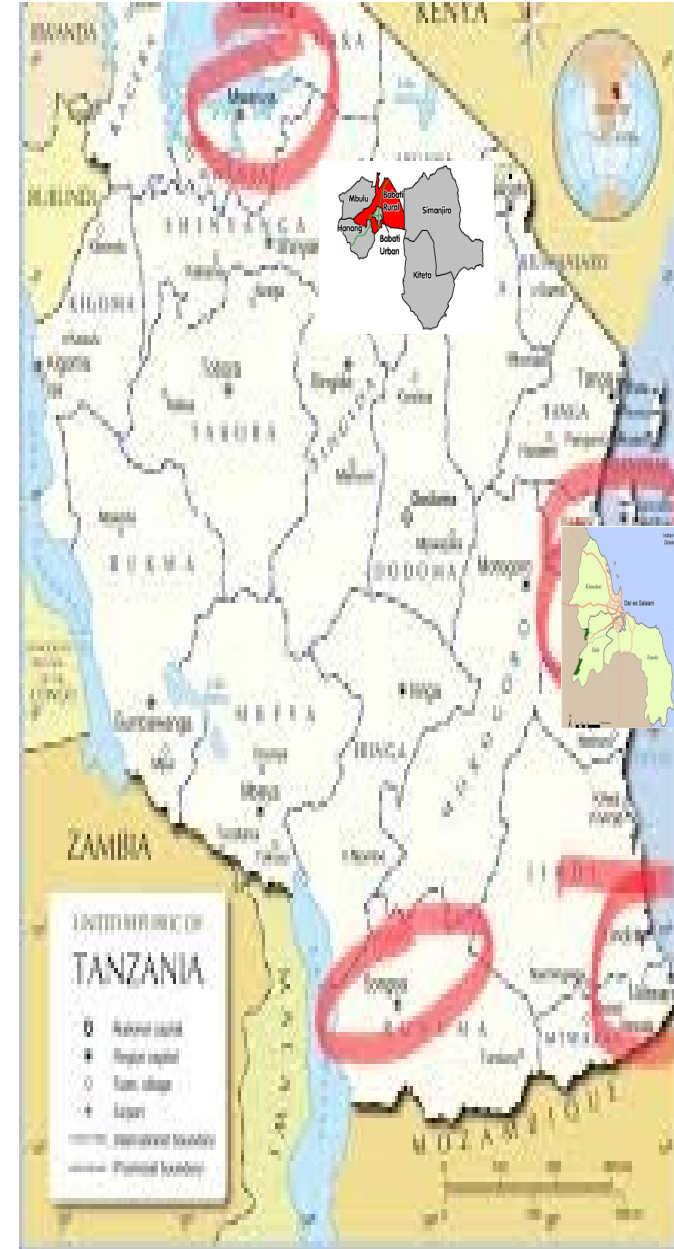
- Sustainable **Feminine hygiene** interventions to address reproductive health and **empowerment of the girl child**
- Working with and **involving NGOs, CBOs,** etc. and **Govt. Officials** in WaSH sector of the project area, especially in the **needs assessment**
- Creating a **Countrywide & impactful WaSH Program** with significant **Rotary Visibility**



RC Same providing water







Challenges

- The need for diverse/varied **Expertise** to conduct **Community Assessment**
- The challenge of effective **engagement of Rotary Professional & Business expertise** to benefit the Community Assessment – **Participation & Involvement of Rotarians**



Reconnaissance

- Visit actual and potential areas of operation to get a good orientation of the conditions and constraints for WASH programs.
- Conduct interviews with potential beneficiaries and visit existing infrastructure – water, sanitation and hygiene (handwashing stations)
- Meet with representatives of relevant local, regional and national authorities and organizations in the WASH sector



Data and Information

- Previous WASH activities
- Current projects
- What types of WASH technologies
- Type of waterborne and water related diseases - health
- Understanding of community members about the link between WASH and health
- Real community needs
- Costs



S/N	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT
1	Synthetic Fibre	meter	7	1,000.00	7,000.00
2	Roofing Nails	Kg	0.5	4,000.00	2,000.00
3	Nails 6"	Kg	0.5	4,000.00	2,000.00
4	Welded Mesh	Meter	3	4,500.00	13,500.00
5	Cement	Bags	4	13,000.00	52,000.00
6	Sand	Ton	2	40,000.00	80,000.00
7	Aggregates	Tone	2	100,000.00	200,000.00
8	Iron sheet	Pc	1	15,000.00	15,000.00
9	Timber 2X4"	Pc	3	7,000.00	21,000.00
10	Water tank 50 liters	Pc	1	45,000.00	45,000.00
11	Polyethylene Paper	meter	2	5,000.00	10,000.00
12	Bib tap	Pc	1	6,000.00	6,000.00
13	Long Bolt with Nut	Pc	1	2,000.00	2,000.00
14	Iron bar 10mm	Pc	2	12,000.00	24,000.00
Total					479,500.00

Data and Information

- National Environment.
- Geography, hydrology & climate,
- Demographics
- Maps, technical data, specifications, standards, master plans, WASH companies/contractors, costs.
- Political & Security Situations
- Social & Economic contexts
- Sustainability/Capacity of communities – technical, financial, etc.
- Availability of spare parts
- How O&M is handled
- Other and potential uses of water – smallholder irrigation, livestock, etc.



Start With Water Tanzania



Detailed Surveys

- Baselines, Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Quantitative
 - Qualitative
 - Methodologies
 - Sampling unit (s)
 - Sampling method
 - Random
 - Systematic
 - Two stage cluster
 - Tools

Global Grant WASH Lasting Impacts



Establishment of kitchen gardens has improved nutrition & food security

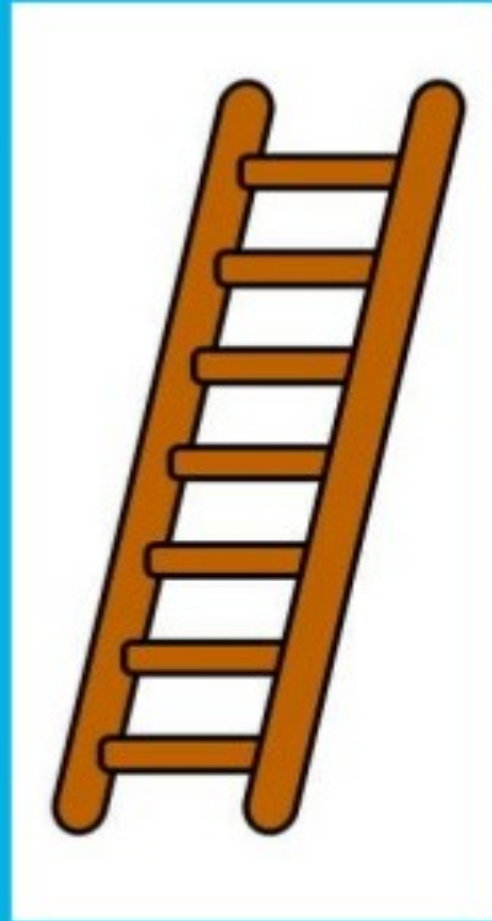


What is the Sanitation Ladder?

The sanitation ladder helps people and/or groups to identify options for improving sanitation in their community and realize that this can be a gradual process.

Why use it?

- This tool helps participants to:
- Describe the community's own sanitation situation
- Identify options for improving sanitation
- Discover that improvements can be made step-by-step



1) Who would be the stakeholders/interested parties that you will find to participate in this activity?

2) What information could you gain insight to by using the Sanitation Ladder with your community?

3) What questions could you ask when you use this tool within your community to gain the information you would need for your community assessment?

4) Would this tool work best in all communities? Why or why not?

5) This tool meant to complement multiple approaches you may use in the field to conduct a community assessment. What other approaches/tools would you use when talking with stakeholders?

6) Based on the information that you could collect through the Sanitation Ladder tool, what other type of information/data is important to collect during the assessment?



Rotary Foundation Global Grant Initiative

Past Global Grant Projects were often completed in one year

New Guidelines changed that timeline:

1-2 years of planning before project starts

1 year to implement the project

Follow-up visits 18 months and 36 months after completion