



**Community Mobilization and Empowerment and Community Led
Total Sanitation Under the....**

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT Sierra Leone



**Ranita A S Koroma
ranitadama@gmail.com**



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Project background

- ▶ The Government of Sierra Leone has secured a loan and grants to provide reliable access to safe and sustainable water supply in five districts. More than half of the 7 million population depends on surface water sources and more than 80% of the rural population lack proper sanitation and hygiene facilities.
- ▶ The lack of access to clean water will be exacerbated by projected climate change and the individual capacity to build resilience is extremely low, leaving the water sector vulnerable. One of the main challenges in the water management sector has been the lack of capacity of local communities to operate and manage the sector sustainably

Project Objectives and Components

Objectives

- (i) Increase sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation in rural areas, and
- (ii) Develop a comprehensive national framework for rural water supply and sanitation investments.

Components:

1. Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure
2. National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program Development
3. Capacity Building
4. Project Management

Impact

Contribute to sustainable human development (as per Agenda for Prosperity 2013-2017)

Outcomes

1. Increased number of people with improved access to safe water supply and basic sanitation.
2. Better managed water and sanitation sector
3. Improved WASH Knowledge, Attitude and Practices & Improved Capacity to Deliver sustainable Rural WSS Services.

Project Beneficiaries profile

- ▶ The project will directly benefit an estimated 600,000 people of whom about 47% are women in 5 Districts.
- ▶ An estimated 42,860 households will be enabled to improve their hygiene and sanitation habits, .
- ▶ The project activities will established and empower 2000 WASH committees in the five districts with Committee executives including 50% female representatives.
- ▶ They will be trained on the operation, management and maintenance of water supply and sanitation in relation to building resilience to climate change impacts,



Detailed Implementation Components / Outputs indicators

	Output Indicators	End Target	% completed	Assessment
COMPONENT 1- WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE				
1.	No. of point water sources rehabilitated	1440	70%	In progress
2.	No. of New water point sources constructed	670	65%	Boreholes: complete Dec 2016 New Hand Dug Wells: 466 units being tendered, commence in 2017 season, civil work in progress Spring box: Study in Year 2016/17. yet to commence
3.	No. of Solar power pumped water supplies 10-20 draw-off pts)	45	85%	Boreholes: 41 of 45 drilled, civil works in progress, complete Dec 2016
4.	No. of rainwater harvesting schemes for public institutions	25	40%	work commenced December 2017

5- Detailed Implementation Components / Outputs indicators

	Output Indicators	End Target	% completed	Assessment
COMPONENT 1- WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE (cont'd)				
5.	No. sanitation facilities constructed	390	50%	Civil work in progress
6.	Construction of gravity-fed systems	18	10%	Procurement stage
7.	No. Hydrological monitoring stations	20	40%	In progress
8.	No. Rainfall monitoring stations	200	20%	In progress
COMPONENT 2- NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME				
1.	Validated Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Program document	July 2017	100%	Completed Strategy and Investment Program and O&M manuals

Detailed Implementation Components / Outputs indicators

	Output Indicators	End Target	% completed	Assessment
COMPONENT 3- CAPACITY BUILDING				
1.	No. Functional WASH Caretaker Committees	1,000	60%	Five local NGOs Contracted to form and train 2000 WASH committees in the five districts from 2016 to 2019.
2.	No. CLTS mobilised Communities	1,000	90%	Implementation in progress
3.	No. Community WASH Artisan trained (50% Youth)	165	0%	TOR prepared and procurement in progress.
6.	Groundwater Map & Groundwater Database	1	100%	Contracts awarded, commenced August 2016, Received raw satellite imagery and existing cartography maps. Completed

Capacity Building component

- ▶ Three models used to achieve the capacity building requirement for local communities in the water sector
- ▶ Community Mobilization and Empowerment activities (CME)
- ▶ Community -Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) activities
- ▶ And the Technical, Business Skill Training for youth and women

The objectives are...

- ▶ To empower communities representatives to take ownerships of the facilities
- ▶ To improve their hygiene and sanitation practices.
- ▶ To manage and operate their Water facilities sustainably
- ▶ And to also build resilience to climate impacts in the water sector



Community Mobilization and Empowerment and Community- Led

Community Mobilization and empowerment activities

- ▶ Mobilise and sensitise communities stakeholders, District councils members and other water managers and users
- ▶ Establish Water Management Committees for the management of their water supply system
- ▶ Train WMCs on the linkage between climate change and the water sector how to build resilience to climate impacts
- ▶ Train WMCs on local water finance mobilization such as VSL, Osusu etc...

community -Led total Sanitation activities

- ▶ Triggering communities to achieve ODF
- ▶ Promote Sanitation social marketing
- ▶ Train sanitation artisans on climate impact in relation to sanitation facilities
- ▶ Establishment and training community Health Workers
- ▶ Establish Community Health clubs at household levels
- ▶ Formation of School Health Clubs on WASH management

Technical and Business skill training

The overall objective is to improve the capacity for execution of community level responsibility for sustainability of WASH infrastructure and services

The specific activities are..

- First is to train a critical mass of **community based artisans and entrepreneurs** to provide WASH services
- Second is to offer **opportunity for gainful employment to youth and women** on the basis of the traditional roles they play in the provision of water and sanitation at household level.

Trainings on

- ▶ Routine maintenance of WASH infrastructure and the production and/or marketing of appropriate household sanitation products and spare parts, with overall aim of making the quality WASH services easily and readily available at community level.

Solar Borehole



Capacity building component

CLTS triggering and sensitization session



Cross section of Women WASH committee members



. *Achievements and challenges*

- ▶ The CME and CLTS activities have achieved 65% of its target. There is a 70% functional WASH committee in the five districts. There have been 30% increases in the number of improved household sanitation facilities/latrines.
- ▶ The project communities have been aware of climate change impact
- ▶ *The Water management committees are functional*
 - ▶ **Challenges**
 - ▶ The challenge is delay in implementation, and non of the communities has declared ODF
 - ▶ Delay in Infrastructure component
 - ▶ Too many donor protocols

Case study

- ▶ *“A 12 years old girl, Boimanya living in Yonnie village at Pujehun district said she use to spend 20 minutes to fetch 20 liters of water from the river to wash in the morning before going to school now spends less than 5 minutes to collect water at the given her more time to prepare for school”*

. Future plans for sustainability

- ▶ To retain the WASH committees in the communities after the project
- ▶ Provide follow up mentoring and monitoring
- ▶ DC to take full responsibilities
- ▶ Support from national Government and donors

The end

Thank you
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Marci