Learning Exchange on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Report

8th December, 2015
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## AGENDA

**WASH Learning Exchange Seminar**  
**8th December 2014**

**Organized by:** DACAAR Water Expertise and Training Centre (WET Centre)  
**Venue:** ASSA2 Guesthouse, Shah-re-Naw, Kabul

**Tuesday 8th December, 2015**

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Presenter/Facilitator</th>
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<tr>
<td>08:30 – 09:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>Shir Habib &amp; Farida Karimi WET Centre Trainers</td>
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<td>09:00 – 09:05</td>
<td>Prayer</td>
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<td>09:05 – 09:20</td>
<td>Welcome &amp; Opening</td>
<td>Shah Wali, Head of Program, DACAAR</td>
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<td>09:20 – 09:30</td>
<td>Self introduction</td>
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<td>09:30 – 10:00</td>
<td>WASH implementation approach (15min)+ Discussion (15min)</td>
<td>Khalid Azami, Acting Country Director, Helvetas</td>
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<td>Romal Omari, WASH PM, Helvetas</td>
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<td>10:00 – 10:30</td>
<td>Results of WET Centre KPI Survey (15min) + Discussion (15min)</td>
<td>Azeem Barath, Manager WET Centre, DACAAR</td>
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<td>10:30 – 10:50</td>
<td>Tea</td>
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<td>10:50 – 11:20</td>
<td>Generator powered submersible pumping small water supply schemes (15min)+Discussion (15min)</td>
<td>Abdul Samey Hamidullah, Project Manager, CARE Afghanistan</td>
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<td>11:20 – 11:50</td>
<td>Pipe scheme and check dam for water supply (15min) + Discussion (15min)</td>
<td>Mir Afzal, Program Assistant, ZOA</td>
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<td>11:50 – 12:20</td>
<td>Experience on CLTS implementation (15min) + Discussion (15min)</td>
<td>Federico, WASH Coordinator, ACF</td>
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| 12:20 – 12:50 | 1. Dry-vault latrines technical aspects, community participation and challenges  
               | 2. Gulan camp interventions challenges and the way forward for 2016. (20min presentation + 15 min discussion) | Ali Reza Azizi, Deputy WASH Coordinator, SI                                           |
| 12:50 – 01:50 | Lunch                                                                    |                                                                                       |
| 01:50 – 02:20 | Results of assessment on Sanitation Scaling up in Afghanistan (15min) + Discussion (15min) | Betman Bhandari, WASH Advisor, DACAAR                                                  |
|               |                                                                          | Shir Ahmad, Deputy Manager, WET Centre, DACAAR                                         |
| 02:20 – 02:50 | GMWs network finding and recommendation for sustainability of WASH project (15min) + Discussion (15min) | M. Hassan Safi, Senior Hyrogeologist, DACAAR                                          |
| 02:50 – 03:10 | Seminar Evaluation                                                       | Azeem Barath WET Centre Manager, DACAAR                                                |
| 03:10 – 03:20 | Concluding remarks                                                       | Eng. Ghulam Qadir                                                                     |
|               |                                                                          | Director, RuWatSIP, MRRD                                                             |
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DACAAR is an apolitical, non-governmental, non-profit development organization that has been working to improve the lives of the Afghan people since 1984. DACAAR works in rural and pre-urban areas and aims at improving rural livelihoods through sustainable activities that engage Afghan communities to be agent of their own development process.

Approximately 10 million Afghans across 29 of Afghanistan’s 34 provinces have benefitted from DACAAR’s development and humanitarian activities since it was establishment.

DACAAR employees a holistic approach to all its rural development activates in order to ensure long-term sustainability of projects. While the bulk of DACAAR’s programming is development focused, the organization continues to maintain a strong humanitarian presence in order to respond to the various humanitarian needs across its geographical areas.

In partnership with CAWST, one of DACAAR’s key programs is as a Water Expertise and Training Centre (WET Centre) which has been organizing water and sanitation training to WASH stakeholders and providing technical consulting support to newly forming or existing WASH programs.

DACAAR WET Centre has been providing the following services:
- WASH related capacity building training workshops
- WASH awareness raising workshops in schools and communities to create demand in water and sanitation
- Technical consulting support to clients organization
- Action research in WASH subjects
- Seminars on WASH learning exchange and best practice
- Water quality testing

WET Centre has more than 20 clients in different government organizations and more than 80 clients in international and national non-government organizations in 2014.

This learning exchange 2015 proceeding report is prepared by DACAR WET Centre based on the 8 presentations made by different international non-government organizations. The prime objective of the WASH learning exchange 2015 was sharing information on WASH issues among each others. This report captures all presentation slides and floor discussions for the reference of WASH project implementers. The main points and highlights of the learning exchange are as follows:

School WASH Implementation Approach – Helvetas (HIS)

Helvetas shared their experiences and lessons learned on school WASH assessment and database, planning WASH at school level, school WASH competition and menstrual hygiene management in schools.

Results of 2015 KPI Survey - DACAAR WET Centre

DACAAR WET Centre shared the results of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) annual survey which was conducted in 2015. The result shows that:
- 144 clients responded to the survey in 2015.
- 501,370 community members using better water or sanitation provided through WET Centre clients’ projects in 2015 (total 1,422,043 from 2012 to 2015).
- 547,235 people trained by WET Centre clients using DACAAR or CAWST materials.
- 379 people from client organizations used DACAAR WET Centre training and educational materials.
- 80 people from client organizations received DACAAR WET Centre consulting support.
Generator Powered Pumping Small Water Supply Schemes – CARE Int’l

CARE Afghanistan did presentation about the approach and lessons learned on the implementation of generator-powered drinking water supply in small settlements (Beniworsak, Bagram district) where water table was beyond the extraction capacity of Pamir hand pump (more than 70 meter) and the aquifer was not sufficient for large water supply network. The criterion to select the project was that user families should be agreed on the O&M cost of the network.

The project components were 12” diameter well (with 6” dia class-D PVC casing and filters), 5 KVA generator, 5000 lit metallic reservoir with taps, Platform for water collection and drainage and 1.5 KW JD (China made) submersible water pump. The total cost of each network was around 8000 to 9000 USD

The project was implemented in first half of 2014 and assessed in November 2015. All eleven networks were functional during the assessment. The monthly O&M cost /network / month was 2800-9600 AFN dependent on the number of water users. And the cost range / family/ month was 400 to 600 AFN

Pipe Scheme and Checkdam for Water Supply - ZOA

ZOA did a presentation on the approach, challenges and lessons learned of the following implemented projects:

• Khawja Du Koh motorized pipe scheme– delivering water from Jangle Bagh to 8 villages of KDK (24km long) was an alternative for safe drinking water.

• Blandghore Afghania village motorized pipe scheme – delivering water from Sayyad centre to the village (more than 10km) was another learning to utilize resources properly.

• Construction of reservoirs in Faizabad, based on the local people experience + bio sand filters knowledge – it is learned to be much careful in need assessment to choose the feasible project’s options.

• Extracting potable or irrigation water by installation of a horizontal underground PE filter pipe in non-perennial natural stream/floodway in Sayyad district to play multipurpose role of (potable and irrigation water) was another project for learning.

Experience on CLTS Implementation – ACF

ACF did a presentation on CLTS and shared the following lessons learned on their project implementation:

• Facilitating the process, not leading
• Community people as decision maker
• Stimulating good practices adoption, not suggesting
• People constructing latrine on their own using local material
• Focus on clean environment
• Celebration of open defecation free
• Increase sense of community and responsibility
• Increase awareness on hygiene
• Low cost activity – no subsidies
• Start a behavior change process

Dry-vault Latrine Technical Aspects, Community Participation and Challenges – SI

Gulan Camp Interventions Challenges and the Way Forward for 2016 - SI

Representative from Solidarities International in Afghanistan was unable to attend the seminar, however the presentations are included in the proceedings (see page 41 and 43).

GMWs Network Finding and Recommendation for Sustainability of WASH Project - DACAAR

DACAAR did a presentation on groundwater monitoring and shared the concerns on Afghanistan groundwater qualities, quantities and the recommended solutions:

Results of Assessment on Sanitation Scaling up in Afghanistan – DACAAR WET Centre

DACAAR WET Centre did a presentation on sanitation scale-up in Afghanistan (Kabul, Nangarhar, Takhar, Balkh and Faryab) and shared the objectives and methodology of an assessment as well as the findings, conclusion and recommendations from the assessment.
Welcome & Opening Address by:
Eng. Shah Wali, Deputy Director & Head of Program, DACAAR

Dear Colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

Aslam –u-Alaikom wa Rahmatullah wa Brakatuhu!

I welcome all of you to the Learning Exchange on WASH hosted by DACAAR Water Expertise and Training Centre (WET Centre). Participation from national and international NGOs, the government and donor institutions to this learning exchange is very important and appreciated.

This is the 4th year, we continuously having the learning exchange seminar annually and we learned from each other a lot and we are still committed to continue it in the future Enshallah. The purpose of this learning exchange seminar is to listen to each other, learn from each other, share our experiences, learning and challenges from whatever we have done through this year as there will be nothing 100% wrong or right.

Today we will have presentations from different organizations. The purpose of these presentations is:

- First to be aware of what is going on in this country in WASH sector and that is very important.
- Second, if there is something that we can improve, we should focus on it as well.
- Third, the purpose of this learning exchange is to continuously update our knowledge and even some colleagues might have new ideas, and we welcome these new ideas as well.

I hope there will be much technical discussions and we encourage our colleagues to ask questions in the discussion session. Our colleagues here will capture the minute of the discussions and will prepare the seminar report which will be shared with all participants and disseminated later Enshallah. We should not make this seminar boring, the environment should be friendly, but there are some rule and regulations which we should follow it as well. We encourage all colleagues to stick with the time schedule for their presentation and set aside the allocated time for the question, answer and discussion session. In case things are not clear for you and you think further discussion is required on any topics that are going to be presented in this seminar, we as an organization welcome our colleagues to continue the discussion with the presenters and especially with DACAAR in future (tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, anytime).

Keep in mind this is not our seminar, the owner are you people who are sitting in this hall as we are only the organizers and facilitator of the seminar. Please feel free to ask questions and comment which will enrich our knowledge and our discussion. I hope at the end of this seminar, we will reach to some sort of conclusions. We are eagerly waiting for our colleagues from MRRD to come and luckily Eng. Mohammad Naim from MRRD is already here who will guide us at the end of the seminar on the direction MRRD and NGOs to follow.

As an NGO, we are only one partner and one partner cannot do anything. We are a team and should work together. In this sector we should feel like a team and not as individual and it is a big investment in the country. There are some experts, I know them from the last 20 – 30 years in this sector, from whom we should learn as they are good assets for this country. At the end we will take your notes, if we have something critical in these discussions, we will share it with the sectorial ministries as well. We are open your to all discussions and even if things are wrong in our side, we are open to accept that. Nobody is perfect except the Almighty Allah. We are human beings, we have a lot of challenges but the purpose of such type of gathering is to overcome on those challenges and to find solutions for them. Here, I am suggesting that we should propose suggestions not only putting problems. Technical people should come with technical solutions if they have concerns.

For the last three four years, we continuously did the same sort of seminars, we learned from each other a lot and we are still committed to continue this series for the coming year Enshallah.
School WASH Implementation Approach

Presented by: Romal Omari, WASH PM, Helvetas

School WASH – Approach

- School WASH Assessment
- School WASH Planning
- School WASH Competition
- Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)

School WASH – Planning at School Level

- Selection of appropriate WASH solutions and activities based on prioritization and need
  - Water, wells, pipe schemes and BSS
  - Sanitation: constructions, upgrading of latrines, hand washing facilities, wash rooms and incinerators.
  - Hygiene: hygiene education workshops for teachers, IEC materials for teachers, hygiene sessions for students, GHWD, MHM workshops and school WASH competitions, continuous follow-up for at least 1 year.

District-wide School WASH – Assessment & Database

- Baseline survey questionnaire developed in Dari and English
  (Based on ‘Call for Action’ but including more specific data on WASH facilities, general school situation)
- Orientation of MoEd about assessment information collection on SWASH from MoEd and other WASH partners, invitation of MoEd staff to participate in assessment
- Ensuring data quality: Training of staff, every school needs to be physically visited by our staff (mapping, photographs of facilities, real conditions)
- Producing of School assessment Reports and school WASH plan (Dari & English)
- Provision of database to district education department to utilize it for prioritization, coordination and planning (provincial and national level have their own EMIS)
- HELVETAS utilizes the database in the annual planning and coordination with MoE. The database is also updated annually in coordination of MoE.

School WASH Competition - Objective

District-wide competition to motivate schools’ management and teachers to focus on hygiene education in the classes, and students to apply and transfer the messages to families.

- Emphasize and refresh the hygiene and sanitation messages among students and school management.
- Make critical hygiene behavior an important and vital issue for life.
- An innovation in the schools.
- Students feel responsibilities and understand that they can play a key role in the society.
- Emphasize outreach and make common the hygiene issues in communities.
- The school competition news (Winner and loser) in WASH competition reach house to house and school to school by students. (motivation)
- District education delegates are motivated to consider WASH in their plans and monitor it in the school.

SWASH integrated part of WASH project

Outcome 1

- School level: assessment and prioritization planning & monitoring

District stakeholder (DRRD, DoE, DoAG, MoE)

Outcome 2

- School accountability and real sense

Sanitation: construction/upgrading of latrines, hand washing facilities, wash rooms, incinerators.

Outcome 3

- SWASH for communities

Transport of critical hygiene and sanitation practices from school/madrassas to communities.
School WASH Competition – Methodology

• Competition between the schools in the district where a comprehensive WASH package was delivered previously.
• Hevetas trains the teachers and teachers pass it to the students.
• The competition is chaired by district education delegates. Hevetas provides two categories of questionnaire.
• The winner students receive hygiene kits (pen and note book by education department).

School WASH Competition – Methodology

• The management of the winning school receive the incentive for their good work: Prize money in the amount of 70000 AFN for school equipment. The decision is with school management, they can purchase whatever they need in priority for the school, generally furniture is preferred.

School WASH Competition – Lessons Learnt

• Interest and preparedness of students was very good:
  • Doshakh High School 126/ 170#
  • Doro Secondary School 99 / 170#
  • Payeen Bagh Girls High School (primary shift) 122 / 170#
  • Doder Primary Girls School 144 / 170#
• The competition created a movement in entire district.
• Several schools requesting for such competition (interest is increased).
• Such competitions can be chaired purely by education department with small incentives.

Context:

• Most of girls don’t have access to schools and clinics (geographically and socio-cultural obstacles)
• 29/ 237 teachers are female and female teachers teach only in 3/ 27 schools
• Most of the students were not aware that menstrual period needs hygiene and can be managed properly.
• The menstrual issue was considered as socially forbidden to discuss about, even mother and daughter were not discussing it.
• Girls in the period are forbidden to attend the ceremonies and cooking.

Achievements:

• HELVETAS conducted 11 MHM workshops in 11 schools and reached 520 female (adolescent) students.

Methodology:

• Permission from Mullahs and school management to cover MHM issues is obtained in advance.
• Helvetas' female staff makes rough assessment on how many adolescent girls are really attending the different schools and makes a plan to cover all relevant schools.
• Helvetas' female staff trains the available female teachers and the adolescent female students on MHM (if there is more space, the older girls nearing adolescence will be included).
• The female teachers and girls are encouraged to pass the learned issues to other female students and women in the villages. (If there is demand and time and resources allow, Helvetas' female staff can organize MHM workshops for women in the community. The topic is also covered in the household visits.)
• Each participant of the workshop receives two dozens of sanitary napkins and one panty to familiarize themselves and also to be able to guide their men to find it in the Bazaar.
• The school latrines are equipped with washrooms and incinerators.

Teaching material used:
Discussion on

School WASH Implementation Approach, Helvetas

Question by: Dr. Naseer Babakerkhail, Country Director OSCEW

Thanks for the presentation; it was very good and appreciable. My question is that why Helvetas only get permission from Mullahs and school management in advance to cover menstrual hygiene management (MHM) issues in a schools and not involving Shora of the community elders?

Answer by: Eng. Romal Omari, WASH Project Manager Helvetas

Helvetas discuss with the school management and CDCs as well as with Mullahs and the community elders about the importance of WASH and menstrual hygiene management and get their agreement to allow Helvetas to work with and motivate the people and schools about selection of appropriate solutions to their water, sanitation and hygiene issues.

Question by Amanullah Sarhadi, Deputy Country Director RI

My 1st question is about Helvetas experience in signing MoUs before start of WASH implementation process in schools as at what level for example, central, provincial or district level MoUs were signed because RI suffered a lot while working at schools.

And the 2nd question is about the hours that you have work with the students. It was during the normal school hours or at the afternoon or what?

Answer by: Eng. Romal Omari, WASH Project Manager Helvetas

The answer to your first question is that we have MoU with the Ministry of Education. Regarding the 2nd question about of the workshops, yes sometime we have such workshops during the official hours and sometimes in non-official time.

Question by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan

Thanks for the nice presentation. My question is that did you involve water school committee in WASH issues? Have you discuss it with School Water Committee? Have you establish schools committees for such hygiene issues?

Answer by: Eng. Romal Omari, WASH Project Manager Helvetas

We have different committees, one is operation and maintenance committee and the other is monitoring and supervision. For the school operation and maintenance committee head master and teachers are the members and the monitoring and supervision committee include members from school, communities and Helvetas.

Question by Amanullah Sarhadi, Deputy Country Director RI

What are the main changes you observed after the implementation of WASH projects among students and community?

Answer by: Eng. Romal Omari, WASH Project Manager Helvetas

There were no 100% changes but during the competition at least 80% changes took place.
# Results of WET Centre 2015 KPI Survey

Presented by:
Azeem Barath, Manager WET Centre, DACAAR

## Key Performance Indicator (KPI) Annual Survey by DACAAR WET Centre

سروری سالانه شاخص‌های کلیدی اجراء وی توسط مرکز تخصص و امورش ابرساتی دافار

WASH National Learning Exchange
8 December 2015
Kabul, Afghanistan
By: Eng. M. Aarem Barat, Manager DACAAR WET Centre

## Objectives of KPI Annual Survey

- Clients to share feedback and impact to enable DACAAR WET Center and CAWST to continue providing subsidized services to clients in the WASH sector.
- Clients feedback helps us improve the quality and availability of our services and training material.
- Clients impact will be shared on CAWST’s website, promoting clients projects and achievements.

## Presentation Outline

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<th>Objectives of KPI Annual Survey</th>
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<td>DACAAR WET Centre Annual Survey Data Summary</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. of community members using better water or sanitation provided through WET Centre clients’ projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. of WET Centre Clients implement WASH projects</td>
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<td>Level of clients satisfaction on the usefulness of the education materials</td>
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<td>Level of Satisfaction among Clients on the Usefulness of Training and Consulting Support Activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Comments and/or Feedback of Participants/Clients</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training Workshops Proposed by Participants/Clients</td>
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## Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

1. **Level of Clients Satisfaction on the Usefulness of Training and Consulting Support Activities**
2. **No. of Lab Members Attending Bi-Weekly Training Sessions**
3. **Level of Clients Satisfaction on the Usefulness of Education Materials**
4. **No. of Community Members using Better Water or Sanitation Provided through WET Centre**
5. **No. of WET Centre Clients Implement WASH Projects**
6. **Contact - WET Centre Annual Survey Data Summary - DACAAR Afghanistan**
7. **Consulting Support received by WET Centre clients (reported in 2015 survey)**
8. **Monitoring & Evaluation**

### WET Centre Annual Survey Data Summary - DACAAR Afghanistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>No. of Community Members using Better Water or Sanitation (%)</th>
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<td>June 2012</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 2013</td>
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## General Comments and/or Feedback of Participants/Clients

- **Consultants**
- **Trainers**
- **Monitoring & Evaluation**
- **Partners**
- **Suppliers**
- **Visiting**
- **Field sites**
- **Office**
- **UN Agencies**
- **Large international organization**
- **Government**
- **Local charitable organization or volunteer**

## Monitoring & Evaluation

- **Drinking Water Quality**
- **Effective facilitation skills for trainers**
- **Monitoring and evaluation**
- **Project Planning**
- **Personal visit to WET Centre clients**
- **Consulting Support received by WET Centre clients**

## Workshops attended by WET Centre clients

- **Effective Facilitation Skills for Trainers**
- **Monitoring & Evaluation**
- **Project Planning**
- **Personal visit to WET Centre clients**
- **Consulting Support received by WET Centre clients**
### No. of community members using better water or sanitation provided through WET Centre clients' projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DACAAR</th>
<th>Total Program</th>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>167,123</td>
<td>501,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2015</td>
<td>474,014</td>
<td>1,422,043</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### No. of WET Centre Clients implement WASH projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DACAAR</th>
<th>Total Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2015</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Training workshops Proposed by Participants/ Clients

- Learning exchange in WASH sector
- Project monitoring & evaluation
- Management training
- Proposal writing
- Gender training
- GPS training
- Water Quality testing
- Design of water supply systems with GPS
- Water Quality testing
- Design of water supply systems
- Use of different survey tools

### General Comments and/or Feedback

- Need support in fund development (including, marketing, proposal writing, networking)
- Suggested new or improved workshops, training materials, and service delivery
- Desire for resources on WASH in emergencies
- Desire for increased workshop length
- Interested in collaboration/partnership
- Follow up is needed/very important
- Request for further development of online materials (webinars, videos, lessons)

### Level of clients satisfaction on the usefulness of education materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DACAAR</th>
<th>Total Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2015</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Level of satisfaction among WET Centre clients on the usefulness of training and consulting support activities by WET Centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>DACAAR</th>
<th>Total Program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2015</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Training workshops Proposed by Participants/ Clients

- Learning exchange in WASH sector
- Project monitoring & evaluation
- Management training
- Proposal writing
- Gender training
- GPS training
- Water Quality testing
- Design of water supply systems with GPS
- Water Quality testing
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- Interested in collaboration/partnership
- Follow up is needed/very important
- Request for further development of online materials (webinars, videos, lessons)
Training workshops Proposed by Participants/Clients

- DRR in WASH
- Sustainability of WASH projects
- O&M systems
- Underground drinking water protection
- Trainings about how to keep the environment clean
- Labor bazaar survey
- Management and Administration
- Database or Access program
- Finance and Administration
- Protection & maintenance
- Leadership and management
- Networking technology
- Conflict sensitivity/prevention
- Budgeting
- Peace building
- Long term workshops

Thank you!

Any question or comment?
Discussion on

Results of DACAAR WET Centre KPI Survey 2015

Question by Amanullah Sarhadi, Deputy Country Director RI

My question is about the facilities and support that DACAAR WET Centre is providing for other organizations. In 2015 my organization asked DACAAR several times to provide trainings for our staff but at that time it was not possible to provide it. Do you have offices in all regions to provide training facilities for other organizations?

Answer by Eng. M. Azeem Barath, DACAAR WETC Manager

DACAAR WET Centre cannot provide WASH capacity building training to organizations in south and southeast regions as those are still no-working areas for DACAAR. We provide our services in eastern, northern, northeast, northwest and west regions. As you know most of the NGOs are capable to cover only few provinces and it is impossible and out capacity for an NGO to cover all Afghanistan at the same time.

Question by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan

My question is about the training plan of the year. When you prepare the annual training plan, if you could share it with all relevant organizations it will help organizations to introduce their staff for training.

Answer by Eng. M. Azeem Barath, DACAAR WETC Manager

We have yearly training plan which usually go under many changes during the year and therefore cannot be shared with organizations. However, monthly training schedules are regularly shared in advance with all. For example, January 2016 training plan will be shared with all on around 15th December 2015.

Question by Ali Ahmad Ahmadi, Deputy Program Manager ZOA

Can you just tell me that is DACAAR WET Centre have the soft copy of DRR training or not?

Answer by Eng. M. Azeem Barath, DACAAR WETC Manager

DACAAR WET Centre trained and capacitated DACAAR field level staff in implementation of cross cutting issues such as climate change, DRR, gender, age and disability but DACAAR WET Centre do not have expertise in DRR and therefore do not provide the DRR training to other organizations.
Question by Eng. Naeem Project Manager RuWatSIP/MRRD:
The use of software in designing pipe scheme is common in organizations. Do WET Centre have some capacity building training programs in this regard?

Answer by Eng. M. Azeem Barath, DACAAR WETC Manager
WET Centre provide training workshop on gravity flow water supply system in which use of software is not utilized due the following reasons:

- Design of a gravity flow piped network that is covering one or few villages in rural area, is simple, easy and less time consuming than use of software.

- Manual design enables an engineer/supervisor to design a gravity flow piped networks in rural and remote areas without the need to use a software and computer.

- The WET Centre training workshop on gravity flow water supply enable participants to understand the basic hydraulic principles and theory, pipe specification, the required social and technical survey, water flow measurement, population growth, water demand, required reservoir volume calculation, etc, which are the pre-requisite for anyone who wants to learn and use software effectively in design of a piped network.

- Separate trainings for use of software such as EPAHNT, Water CAD and others are required that are available in the market and need computers lab and licensed software which are beyond the resources, relevancy and expertise of the WET Centre.

- DACAAR program design team use GPS for technical survey and EPANET 2.0 software for designing a piped network and DACAAR can provide advice and technical support to organizations in this regard.

Comment by Eng. Naeem Project Manager RuWatSIP/MRRD:
I recommend WaterGEMS or WaterCAD because those are wider than the EPANET and other software.

Eng. M. Azeem Barath, DACAAR WETC Manager added:
You are right, but I think instead of using very high tech such as total station, tremble or software, simple and low cost tools in the survey and designing of a rural gravity flow piped network can be used.

Depending on the site condition for example, precise equipment such as level (rather than GPS) cab be used to find the altitude differences, in case the difference in attitude between the source (spring) and the village (reservoir location) is small.
**CARE INTERNATIONAL IN AFGHANISTAN**

**CARE BEST PRACTICE IN WASH Projects**

08 Dec, 2015

**Brief Introduction of CARE International in Afghanistan**

- The first mission of CARE International was established in 1961 in Afghanistan and it was suspended in 1979 after Soviet Union invasion.
- In 1989 CARE launched relief and rehabilitation program in Kunar province.
- Then the programs were expanded to Kabul, Paktia, Khost, Paktika, Ghazni, Logar, wardak, Parwan, Panjshir, Kapisa, Bamyant, Balkh, and Baghlan.

**Vision Statement of CARE International in Afghanistan**

We seek a world of hope, tolerance and social justice, where poverty has been overcome and people live in dignity and security.

CARE International will be a global force and a partner of choice within a worldwide movement dedicated to ending poverty. We will be known everywhere for our unshakable commitment to the dignity of people.

**CARE Afghanistan Mission Statement**

CARE Afghanistan exists to address the underlying causes of poverty, human suffering and social injustice. This is done through strengthening capacity for self-reliance, promoting basic human rights, social, economic, and gender equity and use of resources and governance, vibrant civil society and provision of economic opportunities.

We advocate with and on behalf of poor, vulnerable and marginalized Afghans for policies, resources and systems to live in dignity.

**Programs of CARE International in Afghanistan**

- Humanitarian-Rural Assistance program (H-RAP)
- Education Program
- Humanitarian Assistance for the Widows of Afghanistan (HAWA)

**CARE International in Afghanistan Donors:**

- EC
- USAID
- Australian AID (DFAT)
- Japan Platform
- ECHO
- CIDA (DFATD)
- Afghan Government (NSP)
- Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP)
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- UN agencies
- Kingdom of Norway
- Kingdom of Netherlands
- Private Donors
### Objective of CARE International WASH Project

The objective of the WASH project is to contribute to reduction of water borne and fecal borne diseases in Afghanistan through provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and dissemination of hygiene education messages to the targeted population.

### CARE International in Afghanistan Donors:

- EC
- USAID
- Australian AID (DFAT)
- Japan Platform
- ECHO
- CIDA (DFATD)
- Afghan Government (NSP)
- Australian Government Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP)
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- UN agencies
- Kingdom of Norway
- Kingdom of Netherlands
- Private Donors

### CARE First Water Supply Project

**Starting Date:**

CARE started Implementation of WASH project in 1998 and the first project was provision of safe drinking water to 3 districts of Kabul city at the beginning by tanker ing and afterwards through the networks repaired by CARE.

**Geographical Areas:**

Paktia, Ghazni, Wardak, Kabaul, Logar, Baghlan, Balkh, and Parwan province.

### CARE WASH projects

1. **Water Supply Projects**
   - Provision of Safe drinking water through handpumps installed on T/W
   - Provision of safe drinking water through handpump installed on Dug/W
   - Provision of safer drinking water through construction of Gravity flow pipe scheme
   - Provision of safe drinking water through production well and elevation tanks pipe schemes and the pumps operate by generator

2. **Sanitation activities**
   - Collection of solid waste and its disposal
   - Construction public latrine
   - Construction house latrine

3. **Delivery of Health and hygiene Messages**
   - Distribution of hygien and woman sanitary kits

**Continued…..**

- Provision of safe drinking water through production well and elevation tanks pipe schemes and the pumps operate by solar panel
- Provision of safe drinking water through Handpump installed on Kanad with slow sand filter
- Construction of Sanitary public / household latrines
- Deciminating of Hygiene messages to water users

**Continued…**

- Totally more than 1167 water supply &
Purpose of CARE such initiative is to provide sustainable safe drinking water to the residents of Kochi Abad settlement in Bagrami district of Kabul.
Why implementation of such project
• The residents of the settlement were in need for drinking water
• The Water table in the area was beyond the capacity of the Pamir hand pump More than 70.0 meter
• The underground aquifer was not sufficient for big water supply network.
• The user families agreed about the O&M cost of the network.

Components of the project
• Drilled well with 6 in dia class –D PVC casing and filters.
• Generator 5 KVA
• One in dia PE delivery pipe
• PE 5000 lit metallic reservoir.
• Taps
• Platform for collecting of water and drainage of water
• 1.5 KW JD (China) water pump

Geographical areas and duration
Where:
The network were constructed in Kochi Abad settlement which located in Bagrami district of Kabul province Beniwarm settlement of Pawan province
When:
During the first half of the year 2014 the networks were constructed
Cost:
The total cost of each network is from 8000 - 9000 USD

Assessment of the networks
• CARE conducted the post projects assessment of the network during Nov.2015
• All eleven networks were functional during the assessment.
• The monthly O&M cost / network / month is 2800 - 9600 AFN depend to the number of water users.
• And the cost range / family/ month is 400 - 600 AFN
The End

Thanks for your attention
Discussion (Question and Answers Session) on

Generator Powered Pumping Small Water Supply Schemes – CARE Int’l

Question by Eng. Naeem Project Manager RuWatSIP/MRRD:
Actually we have problem with Hydro geological data in Afghanistan. My question is that from which source you are getting hydro geological data for drilling of the wells? Because hydro geological data is very important to have before drilling wells.

Answer by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan
For this project as I mentioned at the beginning we thought that water table will be down up to 70 meters. At that time we have shared the issue with DACAAR and got some information from them. Furthermore, after completion of well drilling, the pump test carried out and ensured about the quantity and quality of the water.

Question by Eng. Naeem Project Manager RuWatSIP/MRRD:
As we saw in the presentation, the metallic water tanks have no insulation cover so how the tanks can be protected from freezing in the winter?

Answer by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan
Awareness to user families is given to completely empty the reservoirs during night in winter to avoid freezing. Till now they do it and so far didn’t face with any problem in this regard.

Question by Eng. Ehsanullah Bayat, Senior Program Officer, NCA
Do you have water management committee for this small power pumping water supply?

Answer by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan
Yes we have water management committees that have chairman, deputy and also a cashier. They are collecting money from the families and have a good system for the financial issues.

Question by Eng. Ehsanullah Bayat, Senior Program Officer, NCA
I just a small question about the diameter of the tube well and also the casing that you install in these wells. As you mentioned that the diameter of well is 8 inch and you just install casing of 6 inches. Do you think the 2 inches space round the 6 inch casing is enough for the gravel pack?

Answer by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan
As I mentioned the well diameter was12 inches (not 8 inches) and the casing diameter is 6 inches, so 6 inches is enough for the gravel pack.

Question by Kassim Mohammad, WASH Research and Documentation Coord. Afghanaid
My question is about the sustainability of the project. You mentioned different type of schemes but you never mention what plans you have in place for the sustainability of the project. For example who is paying for the fuel of the generator during the project and after the project?

Answer by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan
For each project we have water management committees, and we have tried to introduce the new water points to the DACAAR maintenance system if already exist the area, otherwise water management committee were established that consist of chairman, deputy, cashier and mechanic and we are providing the necessary tools for the mechanic and prepare a plan that how much they will collect from each household. Water management committees collect cash from each household water user each month and they are spending it for operation of the generator.
Question by Khalid Azami, Acting Country Director, Helvetas

1. How about the community contribution, if you can tell us that how much was CARE International giving them the necessary tools and also some materials but not cash. For the cash we are preparing a plan to collect the cash from the water users and spend it for the operation of generator and other relevant things.

Answer by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan

We are giving them the necessary tools and also some materials but not cash. For the cash we are preparing a plan to collect the cash from the water users and spend it for the operation of generator and other relevant things.

Questions by Khalid Azami, Acting Country Director, Helvetas

2. According to the policy, water supply project should have sanitation and hygiene component, but you talked only about water supply part. Have you linked your water supply project with hygiene and sanitation?

Answer by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan

We are giving them the necessary tools and also some materials but not cash. For the cash we are preparing a plan to collect the cash from the water users and spend it for the operation of generator and other relevant things.

3. And other question is that you have said that all 11 networks are functioning well. What are the key reasons behind this because I imagine you said 11 networks are constructed and all are functioning well and there are no challenges? What are the key points to be considered when implementation such type of projects?

Answer by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan

- In the water supply projects, CARE sign an agreement with community and construct an elevation tanks as well as construct tube wells and the community pay for the water pump cost. This cost much less for the community compared to the amount was being paid for purchase of water from a truck tanker.

- I didn’t explain the whole process of the project. Just I shared the best practice of the water supply part of the project. CAER also consider hygiene education component and project beneficiaries receive hygiene education messages as well.

- As the community need is real and there is no other source of clean or polluted water and they therefore keep their system operational as the cost for maintenance and purchasing of fuel for the water pump is much less than purchasing water from truck tankers.

Question:
After one year or more of the project completion, what was the people feedback about their project, about their water management system?

Answer by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan

The communities are very happy and keep the projects operational as they are paying much less than they were paying for the truck tanker. One feedback from the project beneficiaries was suggesting that in future any organization when they implement such kind of project, they should consider solar panel because it would be even cheaper for them than running generator.

Question by Fatih Khan, NSP Chief Engineer, Actionaid

May be I didn’t understand or it was not mentioned in your presentation about the three important water quality tests which are very necessary. Please if you could give us some more information about it.

Answer by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan

Of course, we did water quality tests but not for all wells. We do water quality test just for one well in same area. Testing both chemical and bacteriological qualities of water is very important. When pipe scheme network systems are completed, the systems are disinfected through chlorination. There is no chemical quality problem with the water in the area.
**Question by Engineer Abdul Qadir, RuWatSIP/MRRD**

I have one question that why a 5 KVA generator is used for 1.5 KW JD (China) submersible water pump as a 3 KVA generator may work well while the cost of a 5 KVA generator is high and its running cost as well? As you mentioned the monthly fuel expensive per household per month is around 400 to 600 AFN which is a very high cost for the community and beneficiaries in my opinion.

**Answer by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan**

The power of a generator should be double of a pump, which means a 3 KW generator is fine for a 1.5 KW pump. Changing KW to KVA depends on Power Factor (PF) of the generator which is generally from 0.60 to 0.83. By dividing 3 KW to the PF 0.6 we will get 5 KVA. If the PF of a generator is 0.83 then 3 KW/0.83 = 3.6 KVA.

**Question by Rahmatullah Rahmani, WASH Project Manager, CoAR**

I have a small question related to bore well as from which aquifer you got or use the water.

**Answer by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan**

The submersible pumps are installed a little above the bottom of the wells. Eng. Hassan explained and added that in the project area aquifers do not exist but only small layers or lenses of water exist.

**Question by Eng. Romal Omari, WASH Project Manager Helvetas**

You mentioned about the cost 400 to 600 AFN per household per month of the drinking water. I don’t know if there is any limitation for family that how much water they can use because otherwise one family will use more water and the other family will use less water and there will be conflict between the families about the amount of water they use.

**Answer by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan**

As you know that they are paying, so we asked them that they have to manage the prepare time table for filling the reservoir and they have to be careful to shut down the taps after collecting of water. Because they are paying and they are much careful about that. But there is difference between the cost for non operation and maintenance cost per month, because if the water users increased then they have to pay 2 or 3 times to full the reservoir and they will collect the water. The standard is 15 letter of water per capital per day this is the standard for rural area. The payment is per family, not per person.

**Question by Rahmatullah Hussaini, Programme Advisor, Caritas Germany**

I see a project in three phases, implementation, operation and maintenance/repairing. My question is regarding the maintenance/repairing repairing. What mechanism did you sign with the community?

**Answer by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan**

As I mentioned before, water management committee is established consisting of a chairman, a deputy and a cashier. The committee is responsible for collection of money, preparing time table for filling the reservoir, giving awareness to the users and children on keeping the apron clean and being careful with the taps and closing down the taps after collection of water.

Because they are paying and they are much careful about the use of water as if they collect more water they have to pay more. It is mostly agreed to use 15 letter of water per capita per day and the payment is per family, not per person.
Pipe Scheme and Checkdam for Water Supply

Presented by
Ali Ahmad Ahmadi, Deputy Program Manager, ZOA

ZOA is a humanitarian International NGO which started the humanitarian activities in 2001 in north, south and central part of Afghanistan. ZOA north program started implementation of WASH activities in 2002 in Jawzjan and Sar-e Pul provinces.

ZOA north started NSP program since 2007 and the latest block grants started on 2010 many WASH projects implemented under this program.

Water for Peace Project is the latest project started in 2013 and will continue up to June 2016. The project has funded by Netherlands Foreign Affairs and comprised of two components.

SDO implemented Activities:
- Established 45 Peace Shiras (male = 26 female = 19) in 3 targeted district.
- Covering 94 villages in 3 districts.
- Solving more than 2000 water related/other conflicts.

ZOA implemented activities in WASH sector in 3 targeted districts:
- Construction of 70 new shallow, semi deep and deep wells.
- Rehabilitation of 234 hand dug and tube wells.
- Provision and distribution of 100 bio sand filters to households.
- Provision and distribution of 6 bio sand molds for mechanics to manufacture filters for sale in low cost.
- Construction of 8 water reservoir each of 175 cum.
- Construction of 3 motorized pipe schemes in 8 villages of KDK, Blandghore Afghanistan and Turkchine villages.
- Construction of 2 gravity pipe schemes in Khawja Almatoo and Aqsy Gharti villages in Sayyad district.
- Construction of underground catchment in Yamchi village to provide safe drinking and irrigation water for Sayyad district centre and surrounding villages.
- Training of 19 mechanics to operate and maintain drinking water infrastructures.
- Establishment of 15 spare part shops for repairing the hand pumps and pipe schemes components.
- Establishment of 42 Water management Committees (25 male, 17 female) to manage the operation of infrastructures.
- Training of 64 local hygiene promoters to disseminate the hygiene massages and conduct hygiene education (CLTS approach)

Learning’s in WASH Sector

Extensive need Assessment for Potable water availability (Baseline Survey) is the important step.
- Health and Hygiene Pre KAP survey is the outmost valuable step to prioritize the venerable communities.
- Applicable outcome indicators is needed to design.
- Hygiene promotion (CLTS approach) is much easy, cheap, fast, covering wider area, clean the area from OD, feasible and sustainable than the typical design and donation by NGOs or......
- It is learned that not needed to spent money wherever there is no enough or sweet ground water. Motorized and gravity pipe scheme is another alternative for provision of safe drinking water.
- Khawja Du Koh motorized pipe scheme - delivering water from Jangle Bagh to 8 villages of KDK (24km long) is alternative for safe drinking water.

Continuation

Hygiene education (CLTS approach) is conducted in 30 village to construct community made latrines and clean open defecation.
- 7469 people received hygiene training by local hygiene promoters.
- All constructed water points are chlorinated and tested.

Lessons learned and challenges faced during implementation of project as bellow:

Continuation

| Blandghore Afghanistan village motorized pipe scheme – delivering water from Sayyad centre to the village (more than 10km) is another learning for the communities to utilize resources properly.
| Construction of reservoirs in Faizabad based on the local people experience + bio sand filters knowledge – it is learned that be much careful in need assessment to choose the feasible project’s options.
| Extracting potable or irrigation water from underground catchments in Sayyad district to play multipurpose role of (check dam, underground catchment, potable and irrigation water) project is learning subject. |
Establishment of Water Management Committees (WMCs) to select feasible interventions, take part in technical survey, monitor project implementation, takeover, operate, and maintain the completed project in long run is very interesting learning. Giving semi official authorities like NSP executives will encourage them to take part more powerful/ responsible in project’s cycles.

WMCs help/protect the in very bad insecure areas to help marginalized communities like Mimlik......

Involving local authorities in projects cycles positively affect the feasibility and sustainability of projects.

Security is the big challenge – restrict staff movement as well as employment of qualified workers on the project implementation and badly affect quality of completed projects.

Lack of ground water in the project site – again need to be very careful in need assessment and interventions options.

Duration of project – as far as the project duration is short, project sustainability is short. Project staff feel more responsibility in quality of work otherwise he thinks later he or she would not be on the site, doesn’t matter what will happen.

Involvement of the communities in the project implementation is good from the other side it might be challenge in many cases – WMCs as communities representatives need capacity building to change their behavior towards honesty to approach to the projects implementation honestly.

Low capacity and honesty of contractors is also aggressive challenges.

The first & original image of Existing local made check-dam

ZOA Engineer explaining the design of the check-dam to RRD engineer & community
Sayyad District Governor putting the stone for foundation of check dam

Laying the filter pipe

Situations of the village before implementation of pipe scheme

The image of protection wall
Shakarak Bazzar, one of the 7 villages who had to walk around 20 km to get water. Now this reservoir is built in this village.
Discussion (Question and Answers Session) On

Pipe Scheme and checkdam for Water Supply, ZOA

Question by Eng. M. Hassan Safi Senior Hydro geologist DACAAR
What about the quality of river water? There is no need for chlorination, it needs another treatment system.

Answer by Ali Ahmad Ahmadi, Deputy Program Manager, ZOA
I told that this is a multipurpose project and currently it is used for irrigation.

Question by Eng. M. Hassan Safi Senior Hydro geologist DACAAR
I am asking about what info you have on the safety of khwaja Doko water?

Answer by Ali Ahmad Ahmadi, Deputy Program Manager, ZOA
I explained that we already bored a well there with 70 meters depth and 16 inches diameter. The chemical and physical quality of water was tested and safe.

Question by Eng. Naeem Project Manager RuWatSIP/MRRD:
In 2005 under NSP, I designed a project in Khwaja Doko which is 17 km away from Jangal Bagh. Now I don’t know if you have visited that place, and is the project working now? Is your water source from Jangal Bagh or it is from Khwaja Doko itself?

Answer by Ali Ahmad Ahmadi, Deputy Program Manager, ZOA
Good question, indeed I get the inspiration from the mentioned project that was implemented through the NSP. I know it was implemented by Action Aid at that time but I didn’t know who has designed it. The system existed there and was linked with the center of Khwaja Doko, but the system which we worked on is going to the 8 villages which are under direct flood destruction risk.

Question by Eng. Ehsanullah Bayat, Senior Program Officer, NCA
My question is about that management of WASH program info, as Eng. Naeem told he made a good design from Jangal Bagh to Khwaja Doko, but before of this design the Ministry of Mine and Industries had researched on the ground water in Shaberghan province and there is a place with the bank of Sya River and White River where 9 wells drilled and each provide 25 cubic meter water to give water for all the population of Shaberghan and also for Khwaja Doko. There is no good coordination among the different ministries; otherwise a lot of money was spent for the research of ground water in that area and nobody use that information. Why we are going to collect water from the areas where just small infiltration water through the trench/check dam coming? We should use all the information. The Jangal Bagh water source is also from Sya River and White River which is just 3 or 4 km away from Jangal Bagh area.

Answer by Ali Ahmad Ahmadi, Deputy Program Manager, ZOA
I went two or three times to department of research and petroleum in Shaberghan and to irrigation department for ground water info and collected all information from them about the 9 wells and visited the wells one by one. All the wells are just located in the center of Shabarghan, not in Khwaja Doko.

Question:
As you mentioned your organization is working for both water supply and Irrigation projects. Is it a good way or project to use the underground water for irrigation?

Answer by Ali Ahmad Ahmadi, Deputy Program Manager, ZOA
According to the manual we drilled one well in Jangal Bagh which was three hundred meters away from the other three wells that were already existed from the past in the area. We got water from these wells in Jangal Bagh and conveyed the water by gravity system to the area. The irrigation project was in Sayad area.

The pipe scheme project that was implemented there may have a source of continuation, but the system has and established water management committee for each village, and RRD department there provide us chlorine for three months for the water disinfection and provide us chlorine tablets as well.
**Question:**
What about the turbidity check of the water?

**Answer by Ali Ahmad Ahmadi, Deputy Program Manager, ZOA**
We sent the sample to laboratory and checked its turbidity as well and made sure that the turbidity in the WHO limit.

**Question by Eng. Naeem Project Manager RuWatSIP/MRRD:**
Are you using the underground water for irrigation or it is just a kind of runoff water?

**Answer by Ali Ahmad Ahmadi, Deputy Program Manager, ZOA**
Actually it is just runoff water.

**Question by Eng. Ahmad Zia Noori, WASH Advisor, SCI**
I don’t know maybe it was a misunderstanding that one of your project was irrigation and as well as WASH. Did you consider the hygiene and sanitation part in the project? If you have considered hygiene and sanitation then was the approach? You have mentioned about water management committee and are that committee is involved in hygiene and sanitation activities?

**Answer by Ali Ahmad Ahmadi, Deputy Program Manager, ZOA**
ZOA is considering hygiene and sanitation component along with the water supply project. Water management committee trained in hygiene education and many local latrines constructed by the people. The second type of training to the water management committee was on the conflict resolution which was provided by SDO to enable the water management committee to resolve conflicts on the alignment of trenches and irrigation canals.
Experience on CLTS implementation

Presented by:
Federico, WASH Coordinator, ACF

LESSONS LEARNT ON CLTS

- Facilitating the process, not leading
- Community as decision maker
- Stimulating good practices adoption, not suggesting
- People constructing latrine on their own using local material
- Focus on clean environment
- Celebration of open defecation free

INCREASE SENSE OF COMMUNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY
INCREASE AWARENESS ON HYGIENE
LOW COST ACTIVITY - NO SUBSIDIES
START A BEHAVIOUR CHANGE PROCESS
LESSONS LEARNT ON CLTS

- COMPETENT FACILITATORS REQUIRED
- MEDIUM/LONG TERM IMPLEMENTATION
- ACCURATE TIMING CHOICE
- ADAPTATION TO LOCAL CULTURE
  - FACILITATORS AGE
  - DIFFICULTIES ON COMMON SESSIONS MEN-WOMEN
  - LOW LITERACY AND LACK OF GOOD LEADERSHIP
- LACK OF WATER CAN COMPROMISE THE PROCESS
- ANIMAL DUNGS
- FOLLOW UP AFTER PROCESS END

CLTS RESULTS

Bangladesh, Myanmar, India, Cambodia, Uganda, Ethiopia
Discussion (Question and Answers Session) On

Experience on CLTS implementation, ACF, Afghanistan

Question by: Dr. Naseer Babakerkhail, Country Director OSCEW

As you know open defecation is not only practiced in Afghanistan, but the practice exist in other countries as well. So what is your output since you have implemented this project in Afghanistan especially in Paghman? May I know the output of your project that how many people benefitted and adopted this practice to use toilets rather than open defecation?

Answer by Federico, WASH Coordinator, ACF

The sanitation coverage was increased by 20 to 30% in the villages we worked, in Chaghcheran out of 3000 households, 800 houses improved or constructed latrines in a one year project. No one of this village was declared open defecation free due the short time of the project. Because in one year we had some difficulties to complete the work and one solution is having longer duration project for CLTS and another is to cover small cluster of villages.

Question by Eng. Naeem Project Manager RuWatSIP/MRRD:

Actually which provinces are under your program and have you shared your activities with MRRD?

Answer by Federico, WASH Coordinator, ACF

ACF now working in Chaghcheran, Paghman, Maimana and Balkh and have shared activities report with MRRD through ACF M&E.

Question by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan

My question is about if you have introduced the sanitary latrine through the CLTS process? Because the construction of sanitary latrines can only prevent environment contamination as well as people from open defecation. Also management of human excreta is another point to achieve the goal of WASH project.

Answer by Federico, WASH Coordinator, ACF

In rural area most of the time people are using the human excreta as fertilizer. Therefore one way to complement this one is proper disposal of human excreta and this is facilitated by the CLTS because in this case the human excreta have a value. One thing that we need to pay attention is that it should be a proper latrine and in this case we need to show that if their latrine is over flowing all the liquids on the street, is not safe. There are some ways that they can improve a pit and some communities are already using their ash for example to reduce the bacteria and humidity in latrine or they are transporting and storing excreta outside the village and after awhile they use it as fertilizer.

Question:

Recently we had a meeting with one of our donor and instead to appreciate the CLTS approach, the donor complain was that in some of the rural villages people were asking their children to go outside to the field for defecation but later on after the CLTS project they use a hole inside their compound but after sometime the small hole/pit get filled and after that the children used to do defecation inside the compound, means more shit than before. What is your experience regarding this?

Answer by Federico, WASH Coordinator, ACF

For this we need long-term project to start the process and adjust. We found for example in some families when we asked them they say, yes we have latrines but open defection noticed in their compounds. If we can have some exchange visits as some people from one village visit some villages with good sanitation may help as well.

Question by Kassim Mohammad, WASH Research and Documentation Coordinator Afghanaid

My question is about the sustainability of the project, and what plans have you in place for this? What kind of challenge have you had for the encouragement of those beneficiaries who were not able to build latrines? Have any kind of campaign is made to encourage people to make their own latrines like the ACF designed latrines?

Answer by Federico, WASH Coordinator, ACF

Most of the time we are encouraging people to construct their own latrine. For example 90% of the people have no latrine but they had to do by their own. Sometime people say they don’t have the money now to construct the ACF designed latrine and say they will do. The problem is follow-up, now we are trying to follow up all the projects on CLTS for one or two years and to see if working properly.
Gulan camp interventions challenges and the way forward for 2016

Ali Reza Azizi, Deputy WASH Coordinator, SI, was unable to attend and present this.

1. Context
   1. Refugees from FATA (Pakistan)
      - 15th of June 2014: beginning of a military operation led by Pakistani Army in North Waziristan against TTP (Pakistani Talibans).
      - Tens of thousands fled the area, some towards Afghanistan border.
      - Few weeks after, around 90,000 refugees ended up in Khost Province.
      - An estimated 90% found shelter amongst host communities, the rest of them settled in Gurbuz district, halfway to Khost city from the border. The place is named Gulan Camp.

2. Map area and camp features
   - In September 2015, an estimated 67,616 refugees (10,542 HHs) are present in the camp according to UNHCR.
   - The camp has specific features:
     - Small groups spread over a large area (1.3 km²)
     - Around 42% of HHs have built their house (mud bricks)
     - No boundaries
     - Proximity of villages/towns = access to markets

3. Solidarités International
   1. In Afghanistan
      - SI is working in Bamyan (Yakawlang, Seighan and Khamard districts) and Wardak (Maydan Shahr) provinces.
   2. In Khost
      - WASH assessment in September 2014.
      - SI has taken over MSF (first NGO in the camp) shortly afterwards.

4. Projects and positioning/strategy
   SI is the WASH service provider for Gulan Camp
   1. Donors
      - ECHO: 2 successive emergency responses on HIP
      - CHF: complementary emergency project to extend the coverage (following the population increase in the camp)
      - UNICEF: in-kind donation of 10,000 mosquito nets
   2. SI’s approach
      - Tight coordination with the Elders (4 tribes in the camp) and involvement of the communities at every step.
      - From September: improvement of both infrastructure’s sustainability and community management
      - Improvement of livelihood trough OOF as markets are accessible
4. Activities

1. Access to drinkable water in sufficient quantity
   • Water trucking (until the end of September).
   • Running and maintenance of 6 boreholes (and construction of 4 new ones) and 26 waterpoints with camp-based caretakers.
   • Chlorination and distribution of 1,000,000 liters/day.

2. Access to sanitation infrastructures
   • Distribution of emergency family/groups’ latrines (in kits) with a ratio of 1 for 20 refugees.
   • Distribution of lime for pits stabilization.
   • ‘Improvement’ of existing emergency latrines: construction of transitional latrines (in bricks).
   • Distribution of dustbins and digging of waste pits.

3. Hygiene promotion
   • Focus on very simple HP messages (handwashing moments, water transportation and storage).
   • HH sessions with female team leader and officers.
   • Public sessions at Mosque level with a male HP supervisor.
   • Distribution of:
     • Hygiene kits
     • Jerrycan (+ cleaning campaigns)
     • Mosquito nets (with UNICEF)

5. Challenges and way forward

1. Population movement anticipation: Short-term expectations vs. context evolution
   As UNHCR is expecting an increase of the influx for the following weeks/months, the situation in FATA has to be monitored closely.

2. Settlement vs. return intentions...
   Despite UNHCR survey on refugees shows around 2/3 of the refugees are wanting to return, almost 50% of them have built their own settlement.

3. Community involvement vs. emergency situation and SfS’s duty and commitment in terms of public health standards...

Any questions?

Thank you for your attention!
Dry-Vault latrines Technical Aspects, Community Participation and challenges
Ali Reza Azizi, Deputy WASH Coordinator, SI, was unable to attend and present this.

Presentation contents:
1. Overview of Central Highlands Programme (CHP)
2. Overview of WASH program as part of CHP
3. Community based construction of Vault latrines

CHP’s overall Objective:
“CHP targets general improvement of livelihoods and living conditions through an integrated approach, based on experience and expertise of a consortium of 3 NGOs and funded by AFD”

Component I: Sustainable agriculture and livestock management
Component I Objective:
“Improvement and sustainability of agriculture and livestock production systems”
Component I activities:
1. Diversification of agriculture and awareness on diversification through Farmer Field Schools and School gardens;
2. Improvement of fodder production and dissemination of optimal varieties and practices through demonstration farms;
3. Training and capacity-building of Animal Health Service Providers;
4. Implementation of small irrigation project in collaboration with water user groups;
5. Construction of drinking water infrastructures and latrines and hygiene promotion sessions in communities (Yakawlang district).

3. Construction of community based Eco-San latrine
Design:
1. MRRD Guideline – Volume 1, version 3, 2013
2. Eco-San latrine
Community contribution:
- Material description
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity for a single unit</th>
<th>Remarks (material needed for)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>Cubic meter</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy gravel</td>
<td>Cubic meter</td>
<td>2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Brick wall masonry</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry-soft soil</td>
<td>Cubic meter</td>
<td>2.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw</td>
<td>Seer</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Achievement: 287 latrines in 9 communities
3. Construction of community based Eco-San latrine

**Strong points:**
- Simple and affordable designs, easy to implement
- Use of locally available material, easy to arrange by community

**Challenges:**
- Lack of skilled worker (mason) at household level
- Availability of worker at household
- Low interest of community to build latrines (considering living condition)
- Difficulties to build latrines for widow or elderly headed household
- Unavailability of stones, which is part of community contribution
- Mismatch of activities with provincial development plan

**Lesson Learnt:**
- Hand Washing facilities to be included along with Eco-san latrine
- To follow closely seasonal work of communities
- To include CLTS along with latrine implementation

Any question?

Thank you for your attention!
Results of assessment on Sanitation Scaling up in Afghanistan

Presented by:
Betman Bhandari, WASH Advisor, DACAAR

Trends in Scaling Up Latrines in Rural Communities
December 8, 2015
Kabul, Afghanistan

Rationale
DACAAR has an assumption that based on their health and hygiene promotion program along with water supply project, community people gradually build their own latrine in an increment way.

Objectives
- To identify the trends in scaling up of the latrine in rural communities
- To identify excreta management in rural communities current practice of human excreta disposal, do they dispose safely or not.

Methodology
- Assessment carried out from 11 May to 3rd June 2015
- Selected the Projects which were implemented from 2010-2012 in Kabul, Nangarhar, Balkh, Takhar and Faryab.
- 418 households visited and interviewed and 30 FGDs were conducted in 15 Districts and 30 villages in mentioned province.

Findings
- 93.6% of the households had a latrine (hygienic or not).
- 47.5% of the latrines were improved and newly constructed since 2010.
- 42% of the observed latrines were hygienic or safe, which did not contaminate the environment, underground water and there was no flies in the latrines as well.

Scaling up Latrine by Province
- Kabul: 57%
- Nangarhar: 53%
- Takhar: 49%
- Balkh: 42%
- Faryab: 37%
Motivating Factors for Latrine Construction

- 70% of the interviewees said that they built latrine for privacy, obey the command of Islam, cleanliness is a part of faith, environmental cleanliness, less fly and smell, guests coming from cities, easy to use, any time we want we can go for defecation.
- 20% of the interviewees mentioned prevention of disease and microbes.
- 10% of the interviewees said that when we saw that other people had latrine then we also built.

Excreta Management

- 70% of single vault owners bury excreta somewhere for a while and then use it as fertilizer.
- 25% of the interviewees with no agricultural land, mix the excreta with earth or ash and throw into an empty place far away from their households.
- 5% of the interviewees said that the other people collecting the excreta for their lands.

Excreta Management Cont…

- Pit or VIP latrines were covered when they got full.
- Pour-flush latrines were emptied with pump installed on a equipped tanker.
**Conclusions**

- Most people had some type of latrine.
- Scaling up of the latrines occurred more in IDPs and Returnees settlements.
- People completely understood the type of hygienic latrine, but they could not have initiation.
- Most interviewees recommended the hygienic latrines for their communities.
- Scaling up latrines happened due to needs.
- Information about the design of latrines is also limited.
- More sanitary latrines were built by social leaders, businessman, and well-to-do families.

**Recommendations**

- Provide different options of sanitary latrine design based on geographical locations.
- Promote the supplies of sanitary latrine construction materials at the local level.
- Create demand through participation and triggering process rather than teaching or imposing health information.
- Need to build a mechanism to have a leading role of community to have a latrine in each house.
- Community Led Total Sanitation approach with a monitoring support from the related government would be viable to keep villages clean and healthy.

**Recommended Type of Latrine by Communities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latrine Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post-flush</td>
<td>54.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIP</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Pit</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Vault</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thank you!**
Discussion (Question and Answers Session) on
Results of assessment on Sanitation Scaling up in Afghanistan

Question by: Eng. Romal Omari, WASH Project Manager Helvetas
My question is regarding people and coverage, it is asked by Dr. Shir Ahmad, elders or your community facilitators went to the houses and physically saw the latrines.

Answer by Dr. Shir Ahmad, Deputy Manager, WET Centre, DACAAR
The data was collected through two methods: interview with household elder, therefore we went house to house and conducted the interview and observation of the latrines in each household and secondly we conducted focus group discussion with 8-10 people in each village.

Question by Kassim Mohammad, WASH Research and Documentation Coordinator Afghanaid
Did the assessment represent the whole country situation in regard to sanitation or the five provinces only?

Answer by Dr. Shir Ahmad, Deputy Manager, WET Centre, DACAAR
Actually our sample is representative for the villages where we collected data and conducted focus group discussion, it does not represent neither the whole province nor the country.

Question by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan
Did you have assessment before the implementation of project three years ago to compare it with the previous one?

Answer by Dr. Betman Bhandari, WASH Emergency Advisor DACAAR
Yes we have a database and DACAAR have pre and post KAP surveys and based on that we know how much the coverage was in the past and how many number of latrines constructed in one year or several years or in 2015.

Question: Did DACAAR implement some septic tanks or do you have some experience about it?

Explanation by Eng. M. Azeem Barath, WET Centre Manager DACAAR
One of the latrine technologies for rural water supply agreed by WSG/MRRD is pour flush pit latrine that can be built without a septic tank, using a lined soak pit which can infiltrate the liquid to the ground and keep the sludge only.

Comment by Eng. M. Azeem Barath WET Centre Manager DACAAR
The presentation shows that most of the people replicated the single vault surface dry latrine which is not safe and not exist in the latrine technologies agreed by MRRD RuWatSIP and WSG. Instead, the EcoSan latrines such as double vault surface dry latrines can be promoted which are safe and easy to empty, further treat, and reuse the excreta as fertilizer in agriculture.

Dr. Shir Ahmad added that the community actually recommend pour flush pit latrine which is good for those not using excreta as fertilizer.
GMWs Network Finding and Recommendation for Sustainability of WASH Projects

Presented by:
M. Hassan Safi, Senior Hydrogeologist, DACAAR

Groundwater Qualitative concern
- Groundwater Qualitative concern
- Groundwater Quantities concern
- Recommended solution

Groundwater Quantitative concerns
- Salinity contamination
- Nitrate contamination
- Boron contamination
- Fluoride contamination
- Arsenic contamination
- Chromium contamination
- Hardness
- Fecal Coliform bacteria
- Dried up Karezes and Spring
- Decreasing Recharge
- Deteriorating water quality
- Exceeding discharge trend
- Decreasing storage
- Dewatering natural aquifer
- Continuing lowering WL

Outline

GMWs network finding and recommendation for sustainability of WASH project

08 December
Eng. M. Hassan Safi

DACAAR IDM System

Reconnaissance data
Analytic data
Interpretation
Planning
Implementation
Monitoring
Evaluation
Reporting
DACAAR
Data
Preliminary survey
Geological survey
Environmental survey
Topographical survey
Other
Deteriorating WQ due to lowering Water Table

GWM_ID 2 (Water level and EC trend with Time)

Water Level (m)

EC (µS/cm)

Date

Deteriorating WQ due to lowering Water Table

GWM_ID 2 (Water level and EC trend with Time)

Water Level (m)

EC (µS/cm)

Date

Deteriorating WQ due to lowering Water Table

GWM_ID 2 (Water level and EC trend with Time)

Water Level (m)

EC (µS/cm)

Date

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EC (µS/cm)

Date

Deteriorating WQ due to lowering Water Table

GWM_ID 2 (Water level and EC trend with Time)

Water Level (m)

EC (µS/cm)

Date

Deteriorating WQ due to lowering Water Table

GWM_ID 2 (Water level and EC trend with Time)

Water Level (m)

EC (µS/cm)

Date
**Recommended Solution**

- Enhance coordination among WASH/Water sector
- Encourage technical measure for GW Storage Recovery Development and Protection
- Construct the DWPs in regard spacing, priority, technical hydro-geological and WQ consideration.
- Encourage practical research for alternative WSs
- Enhance capacity building of WASH sector
- WRs Qualitative and Quantitative Monitoring System
- WRs Database and Data Information System
- Improve policies, strategies, legislation for WRs Using Storage, Development and Protection
Discussion (Question and Answers Session) on

GMWs Network Finding and Recommendation for Sustainability of WASH projects

Question:
You mentioned some recommendations, but those recommendations I think are not the solutions for those challenges. How DACAAR as a leading organization in WASH can find solutions and overcome those challenges of the drinking water for the population?

Answer by Eng. Shah Wali, Deputy Director and Head of Program, DACAAR
Thanks Eng. Sahib, you asked very good question. As I mentioned it in the morning, we as an individual organization cannot do anything. It was the finding that we shared with all brothers and sisters and stakeholders. We individually can do nothing; it is just alarming to convey to the working authorities attention and to those who are working in this sector. Yes it is important that we should coordinate. We will only facilitate this type of discussion at DACAAR but we cannot do anything more than it. We will share our findings with you but we will not take any responsibility that we will improve the whole country, no. As a team as all stakeholders together we will try to find the solution. I think Eng. Mohammad Naeem is representing MRRD and he will give his closing remarks at the end how we should move forward.

Eng. Hassan Safi, Sr. Hydro geologist DACAAR added that this is the ground water well monitoring network. This is established in 2004 not only by DACAAR but Kabul University, Polytechnic University, MRRD, Ministry of Water and Power and also several other organizations which is stopped by other organizations but only continued by DACAAR.

Question by Eng. Abdul Samay Hamidullah, Project Manager CARE Afghanistan
You mentioned different kind of contaminations, so my first question is that is because of the poor practice of the stakeholders or the presence of some mines in the area?

Answer by Eng. Hassan Safi, Sr. Hydro geologist DACAAR
There are two kinds of contaminations, one is natural especially in the north and south of Afghanistan, and another is due to human activities like nitrate concentration and fecal bacteria. For example as the Kabul city don’t have any central sewerage treatment system and the nitrate contamination from latrine pits and septic tanks infiltrate into the groundwater, affect the groundwater and increase nitrate concentration.

Question by: Eng. Romal Omari, WASH Project Manager Helvetas
For me one issue is not clear that with depletion of groundwater aquifers some minerals are increasing like mentioned during the presentation that the EC increases around DACAAR office location, are some other minerals also increasing?

Answer by Eng. Hassan Safi, Sr. Hydro geologist DACAAR
From the hydrological point of view, when ground water lowers, the chemical concentration increases because of the volume of the water reduces.

Eng. Shah Wali, Head of Program, DACAAR added: If you put one gram salt in a barrel of water, it will show the low salinity but if you put one gram salt in a glass of water the volume is less but the sanity will be more.
Concluding Remarks

By Eng. M. Naeem, Project Manager, RuWatSIP, MRRD

On the name of Almighty Allah!

Dear friend and brothers,

Thanks from DACAAR organization that conducted this useful and valuable seminar. On behalf of the executive authorities of MRRD and the directorate of water supply of MRRD, I would like to convey their best wishes and regards to each of you here. It was supposed that Eng. Ghulam Qader Director, RuWatSIP, MRRD should come here but due to some other tasks he couldn’t come and instead I am here to serve you as his representative.

Indeed DACAAR from the time that I was working for DACAAR, as of 1989, have had considerable activities regarding the rehabilitation of Afghanistan and it is known as one of the strong partner of WASH. The presentations that were presented in this seminar were really as a good exchange of information and were very useful experiences regarding WASH and were very effective and valuable in the enrichment of WASH sector.

In present the situation of WASH in Afghanistan, based on the central statistics department, the WASH coverage is 39.1% and the sanitation coverage is 2.4% in the rural areas of Afghanistan. In order to be able to enhance the coverage level of sanitation equally up to the level of WASH in Afghanistan, we need for the organizing and conducting of such seminars. We should exchange our information ideas and our experience with each other. In order to share our opinions and enrich the WASH sector, I have three suggestions:

1. Such seminars should be conducted in the country level in all provinces of Afghanistan with the cooperation of those organizations and MRRD that work in WASH sector and we should share our experiences with each other.

2. We should be able to unify our activities. It is because if we do not coordinate our activities, we cannot get to the targets. For this purpose MRRD prepared an implementation manual that is available in Dari and English languages and possible to be shared with you. It provided very good guidance regarding the management and design of WASH technologies. This is my suggestion to you as a WASH sector service provider to use the manual for the designs of apron, design of reservoir, design of the source protection and also latrines and to just use one standard design. I hope we have a workshop about these implementation manuals to explain and introduce it clearly.

3. The red light that Eng. Hassan pointed out about the groundwater, as Eng. Shah Wali mentioned as well, it is not possible to solve the challenges individually through one organization. It should be solved through joint coordination; means should be solved through the WSG group which conducts meetings on monthly basis in MRRD and it has the responsibility of rural water sector leadership.

So I request all of you to participate in WSG meetings on monthly basis. It is because we will be able to solve your problems and any issue regarding WASH. Secondly, we have another meeting called STWG (Sanitation Technical Working Group) meeting which deals with sanitation sector, in the design, policy and strategy parts and we can discuss and share our experiences in sanitation working group. Water and Hygiene TWG also conducted on monthly basis, and when you are invited to these meetings please attend, to set together and discuss about these issues.

These were my suggestions for taking unified actions. Then we can get to our target through the unified strategies and policies. My final point is that any organization that have activity or any intervention, it is required to be shared with the MRRD. It can be shared through MoU. You have to sign a MoU with us, and then we can help and support you regarding your problems or any other issues through the provincial RRRDs.

Thank you very much.
Annex 1: Learning Exchange Evaluation

The following are a summary of the results of the evaluation distributed to participants at the end of the Learning Exchange which there were 30 evaluations returned.

1. Did the learning exchange workshop meet your expectations?

- Some presentations were much related to the learning exchange workshop.
- The learning exchange was on good topics, but two presentations were cancelled due to SI absence.
- More education especially on rural WASH is needed in our country.
- All presentations in the learning exchange were useful. We hope DACAAR conduct this kind of seminars and trainings in future.
- There were so many lessons learnt and challenges.
- Good presentations from the participants, good questions exchanged and related answer were provided, and this seminar motivated participants to learn from each other and apply good practices.
- There were different presentations from different organizations, so we had various learning opportunities, mean like most presentations were focusing on the same type of activities that my organization is engaged.
- Because there were some presentation which were matching with our project goals.
- Because we learned a lot in this workshop.
- It was a very useful seminar and we learn many things from this seminar.
- The time for analysis of project components was too short.
- We learned more from presentation and discussions.
- Due to time limitation many issues were bypassed.
- Almost all the WASH package component were discussed
- All the topics which presented in this workshop were according to our expectations.
What do you think about the overall length of the workshop, considering the limits on your time and the topics discussed?

- If there were a bit more technical explanations it would help us further to understand the issues.
- For WASH Learning Exchange seminar one day is not enough.
- Due to time limitation many issues were bypassed.
- There was sufficient time for presentations and discussions.
- The time for analysis of project components was too short.
- It was just right and according to our expectations and every presentation was on time.
- Some of the presenters were talking a lot and some presentations (ZOA) were related to irrigation not related to WASH.
- There was enough time for discussion and presentations.
- 15 minutes time is enough to present something and we also had enough time to ask questions.
- Too long can be boring for some participants, because the seminar staff has different businesses and they don’t have time to attend the whole day (Engineer Shah Wali and Batman) they had two different meeting on same day.
- The presentations were presented in its given time.
- The seminar presentations were enough and no need to have more than one day.
- The workshop time length was right but wishes to add more information in future.
- If possible more than one day time for this seminar could be better.
3. How relevant was the workshop to your organization or projects needs?

- It was somewhat relevant as in future our organization will have WASH project but now we don’t have any WASH project.
- New experience and new idea such as CLTS and WASH program in school with competition and awards for the winner school.
- We wish to have WASH project in future.
- I am working for EAST environmental assessment and study team, so all the presentations were related to my project.
- It was very relevant to our organization because our organization is working in this sector.
- All parts of the seminar were relevant to our project needs.
- As a WASH implementer all the presentation contents were relevant to our project needs.
- CLTS lesson learnt and DACAAR assessment on latrine was very interesting.
- My organization is already working in same directions.
- As we are also working on safe water scheme projects it was very relevant to our project need.
- Because NCA implementing WASH program.
- It was relevant because we will use and consider the lessons learnt during design and implementations of our WASH projects.
- As our organizations is working from long time in WASH sector so every WASH relevant topics is relevant to our organization.
- It was directly related to RaWatSIP-MRRD
- As our key sector is WASH so it was relevant to our work.

4. Which portion of the workshop was the most useful? Please explain.

- All parts were useful but pipe schemes and latrine study was more interesting.
- All parts were useful.
- Pipe scheme but I didn’t understand it well (may be due to less explanation).
- Discussion between participants and facilitator.
- I understood mostly the two presentations, WET Center and Helvetas.
- All portions of the workshop were very useful.
- All presentations, BSF, Betman and Afghanistan Hydrogeology.
- CLTS and DACAAR scaling up survey.
- Result of WET Center, WASH Implementation Approach, Experience on CLTS and Result of Sanitation Assessment.
- Water Quality presentation of engineer Hassan Safi.
- Lessons learnt
- The result of sanitation assessment and scaling up and pipe sachem with submersible pumping.
- All presentations were most useful that why all the participants take positive part in discussion and learning exchange.
- Most portions of the seminar were most useful.
All parts were useful, WASH, latrine and so on.
I think WASH was most useful.
All presentation and time management.
WASH implementation approach.
CHS and ACF parts.
Hydrogeology parts were most useful for me and my organization.
Pipe scheme explanation with hygiene education was most useful.

5. Which portion of the work shop was the least useful? How would we improve this portion?

- Nil
- I think all part of the workshop was good and useful.
- Some NGO's presentation was update and specific.
- Generated powered submersible pump.
- Some portions of seminar need improvement for example pipe scheme and water supply presentations.
- No one.
- Mostly the technical parts were least useful because technical terms were used and not explained to understand them properly.
- Pipe scheme
- ZOA presentation.
- All portions were useful.
- All portions were very important and useful.
- Pipe scheme and check dam for water supply.
- School WASH presentation.
- Including irrigation project in WASH.
- Maybe needed to provide further reason for water quality challenges.

6. Other comments about the workshop, WETC or other issues in general. Please explain.

- Nothing special.
- I recommend considering WASH implementation manual, WASH Policy and strategy. Also design parts for sanitation are important.
- None
- I suggest seeking for funding to continue trainings for coming years.
- It’s a suggestion to find the solution for improper implemented WASH projects and provide guideline and recommendation to improve the future implementation of WASH projects.
- We want from DACAAR to prepare such workshop about women problems and hygiene. Thanks from DACAAR and who prepared this workshop.
- Looking for other seminars about WASH for getting more information.
- Thanks from DACAAR, especially WET Center they are very excellent supporters in WASH sector.
- More presentations on CLTS, water treatment and recharging ground water.
- It would be better to invite donors and government sectors.
- In general the seminar was good and finished on time and with help of WET Center.
- The WET Center does the great evaluation.
- Please be update and train engineers to learn total station and other skills.
- It was very good because of the CDs distribution and hard copy of the previous seminar and giving chance to participants.
- Before the seminar if the presentations of partners could be review by expert staff it will be useful in less time consuming.
- If WET Center provide such useful seminar for organizations it will be better.
- The workshop time was too short.
## Annex 2: Participants

The list below presents the participants in the Learning Exchange:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Federico</td>
<td>WASH Coordinator</td>
<td>ACF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Noor Mohammad Khalid</td>
<td>Resource person in EAST</td>
<td>ACSF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fatih khan</td>
<td>NSP Chief Engineer</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Abdul Raouf Stanakzai</td>
<td>WASH Team Leader</td>
<td>Afghanaid</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Benafsha Stanakzai</td>
<td>PHAST Team Leader</td>
<td>Afghanaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kassim Mohammad</td>
<td>WASH Research and Documentation Coordinator</td>
<td>Afghanaid</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Laurie de la CRUZ</td>
<td>Project Coordinator</td>
<td>AFRANE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nil PITRAT</td>
<td>Head of Mission</td>
<td>AFRANE</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sayed Mohsin</td>
<td>Water Supply Design</td>
<td>AISA</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Abdul Samey Hamidullah</td>
<td>Project Manager</td>
<td>CARE Int’l</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Rahmatullah Hussaini</td>
<td>Programme Advisor</td>
<td>Caritas Germany</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Rahmatullah Rahmani</td>
<td>WASH Project Manager</td>
<td>CoAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Shah Wali</td>
<td>Program Head</td>
<td>DACAAR</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Betman Bhandari</td>
<td>WASH Emergency Advisor</td>
<td>DACAAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Hassan Safi</td>
<td>Sr. Hydrogeologist</td>
<td>DACAAR</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Azeem Barath</td>
<td>WET Centre Manager</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Shir Ahmad Safi</td>
<td>WET Centre Deputy Manager/Researcher</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ashequllah Akbari</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Farida Karimi</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Ramzan Ali</td>
<td>Field Manager</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Khalid Azami</td>
<td>Acting country director</td>
<td>Helvetas</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Romal Omari</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Mushfiq Ullah</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Huma Hashemi</td>
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<td>Muslim Hand</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Ehsanullah Bayat</td>
<td>Senior Program Officer</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Esmatullah Ibrahimi</td>
<td>WASH Program Manager</td>
<td>NPO/RRAA</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Mohammad Ibrahim</td>
<td>National Hygiene Promotor</td>
<td>NRC</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>M. Naseer Babakerkhail</td>
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<td>OSCEW</td>
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<td>Amanullah Sarhadi</td>
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<td>Relief International</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Abdul Qadir</td>
<td>Engineer</td>
<td>RuWatSIP/MRRD</td>
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<td>M. Naeem</td>
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<td>RuWatSIP/MRRD</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>Jahan Zeb</td>
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<td>SCA</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>Ahmad Zia Noori,</td>
<td>WASH Advisor</td>
<td>SCI</td>
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<td>M. Ismail Qarizada</td>
<td>Senior Programme Manager</td>
<td>SDC</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>Abdul Manan Aziz</td>
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<td>Womanity Foundation</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>Ali Ahmad Ahmadi</td>
<td>Deputy Program Manager</td>
<td>ZOA</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Mir Afzal</td>
<td>Program Assistant</td>
<td>ZOA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 3: Some Photographs of the 2015 Learning Exchange Seminar