

SAVE THE CHILDREN (SC)

PROJECT

WATER AND SANITATION IN RURAL EGYPT

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRE
FOR RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION (IRC)

DOCUMENTATION OF WORKSHOP

CAIRO

22.11.1993

Moderator : Prof. Dr. A.F.A. Fawzi

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AN OVERVIEW OF THE
WATER AND SANITATION
IN RURAL EGYPT
PROJECT

EXECUTED BY
SAVE THE CHILDREN

October 1993

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INTRODUCTION

In collaboration with UNICEF, Save the Children (SC) has executed a water / sanitation project in Qena governorate for the period October 1992 until September 1993.

The project included a water component in the form of sand filters, a sanitary component in the form of septic tanks with subsurface drainage fields, and a hygiene education component.

The main goal of the project was to improve the health and well-being of women and children. The increase of clean water availability and safe wastewater disposal helps to reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases, especially diarrhoea which is the main killer of children.

The importance of this project stems from the fact that although diarrhoea was controlled in Egypt, through the National Diarrhoeal Disease Control Project, its incidence rate did not decrease due mainly to unclean water supplies, not enough change in hygienic behavior, and lack of appropriate sanitation.

Since July 1993, USAID has supported SC to extend and expand the project in the Governorate of Qena and the other Governorates of Upper Egypt (Assuit, Sohag and Aswan).

To formalize the relationship with the officials at the governorate level, an umbrella agreement was signed in July 1993 with the Minister of Local Administration (MOLA) who is the main counterpart for this project. The agreement encouraged decentralized responsibilities in the form of separate Memorandum of Understanding with each governorate with the guidelines of the MOLA agreement.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1993

Water and Sanitation for Health (WASH) will be holding a project start up workshop by December 1993. Governorate officials, MOLA officials and other NGOs involved in similar work will be invited to attend. The project start up workshop is designed to shorten the time needed to get a project up and running, and to forestall typical implementation problems. This is accomplished by bringing all of the project's major stakeholders together and systematically addressing each issue.

The expected outcomes of the planned workshop are as follows:

- * Common understanding of background, scope and purpose of the project.
- * Better understanding of the roles and responsibilities.
- * Improved ability to work together.
- * Increased commitment and inclusion of all participants, including senior officials supporting the project
- * Agreement on major issues, including the management of the project.
- * Work plans for the first six to twelve months of the project.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The main goal of the water and sanitation project is in harmony with SC's mission of "creating lasting positive change in the lives of disadvantaged children".

The overall objectives of the project are to increase access and use of clean water, provide safe wastewater disposal systems, encourage the adoption of appropriate hygienic practices and reduce workload on women. These objectives are achieved by the following activities:

- * Promote the behavior of using clean water and practice sanitary measures through training families/communities in cleaning and disinfecting water sources, and filter unprotected water supplies.
- * Ensure availability and accessibility of clean water through supporting villages to initiate the construction of slow sand filters for individual households, and extend secondary water lines.
- * Promote the use of toilets, which will be connected to water tight septic tanks draining in subsurface drains, for all purposes including the discharge of domestic grey water. Such a promotion is hoped to ensure the increase of water consumption to at least 40 litres per person per day, which is the minimum recommended for an impact on health.
- * Introduce technologies which will reduce the workload on women and children (especially female children) who are the main carriers of water and wastewater.
- * Demonstrate replicable, effective, low cost water purification and wastewater disposal technologies which are constructed of local materials.
- * Promote community health education.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

As a result of rapid appraisal of the needs in the Governorate of Qena, Save the Children agreed with the Governor of Qena to concentrate work to the Armant district. The reason for choosing the two districts was primarily to coordinate with the plans of the Governorate and choosing areas which are underserved with no other international NGO working in them. The need was expressed to be most intense in Hegaza village unit in Qus and the following villages / satellites were chosen:

- * Hegaza, South.
- * Hegaza, North.
- * Alaleeqat.
- * Armant.

With the support of USAID, the project will extend in Qena, and project areas will be agreed upon with the governorates of Assuit, Sohag and Aswan.

At present, the work is expected to start in at least one district in the Governorate of Sohag. Efforts are examined to finalize the Memorandum of Understanding between Save the Children and the Governorate of Sohag.

PROJECT COMPONENTS

A. HYGIENE EDUCATION

The aims of the hygiene education component is the following:

- * To promote the exclusive use of sand filters for all domestic and personal purposes.
- * To increase the per capita consumption of water (from the sand filter) to at least 40 litres per capita per day.
- * To encourage hygienic storage and use of water from clean sources.
- * To ensure the acceptance, use and cleanliness, and maintenance of latrines which drain into a water-sealed septic tank followed by the drainage field.
- * To increase awareness with regard to recycling of wastewater especially plants cultivated on the drainage field.
- * To promote the disposal of faeces from small children (and adults if not already using latrines) in the water-sealed latrine.
- * To promote the disposal of all domestic wastewater in the latrines.
- * To impart knowledge and awareness about the need for improving personal hygiene.

The hygiene education component is implemented in the same areas where water and sanitation technologies are installed. In order to achieve the aims of the hygiene education, UNICEF and CARITAS documents were used for the most part in the meetings carried out. Other sources of educational materials were the "Gameyat al Saeed" in Qena and booklets from the local health units.

B. WATER / SAND FILTERS

The sand filters are an appropriate technology for the rural areas of Upper Egypt due to the fact that they are made of simple local materials and are inexpensive to maintain. The sand filter comprises of tanks 140 cm. long made from thin galvanized metal sheets. It is designed for one (or few) household use.

The contribution of Save the Children to the installation of these filters consisted of the tank only plus technical assistance. The beneficiary contributed the labor, the sand and gravel, and minor accessories, such as the tap. To date, 120 filters were installed in the villages of Qus.

C. SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

The subsurface drainage system is adaptable to single or multi-household use. The system's appropriateness for the rural areas stems from the fact that it makes unnecessary the construction of a centralized collection network, and only requires a plot of land which is generally available in outlying communities in rural areas.

As is the case with the sand filters, SC provides most of the building materials, and the beneficiary provides the sand, gravel and the labor.

The installation of the subsurface drainage unit requires more labor and time compared to the sand filters. However, 120 units were installed to date in the villages of Qus.

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SUMMARY REPORT

Introduction

In response to Save the Children (SC) - request, the moderator accepted to undertake 1 - day workshop for planning the project at the step of "Problem Analysis". It was agreed to proceed to the next step of "Objective Analysis" in case of time - availability after the 1st step.

Objectives of the Workshop :

- 1- To build-up a participatory "Problem Tree" within the course of planning the "Water and Sanitation Project in Upper Egypt".
- 2- To build-up - if possible - a participatory "Objective Tree" upon results of Problem Analysis

Preparation of the Workshop :

The moderator was provided with the necessary background information on the project through the project documents and discussion with the Program Manager, Dr. A.K. Kuttab. Facilities of running the workshop were checked and approved by the moderator.

Participants :

The workshop was attended by 30 participants (ANNEX 1). Concerned institutions (e.g.: donors, science, consultants, implementors, counterparts. etc.) were represented.

Running the workshop :

The workshop was held on 22.11.93 in the SC - Cairo Office. The workshop used 2 rooms for plenary and group discussions. Work continued from 9.00 to 17.00 O'clock according to scheduled on the agenda (Annex 2), with remarkable convenience of both the participants and the moderator.

Dr. Kuttab welcomed the participants and introduced the moderator who explained the method of Goal Oriented Project Planning (GOPP) and ways of using its instruments.

The participants started brain - storming in plenary to define the core or starter problem. After 2 hours of enthusiastic discussion they agreed to start with the sanitation component for building the "Problem Tree". After lunch, the participants worked in 2 groups, the larger one on both "water and sanitation" and the smaller on "hygiene education and behaviour".

The work results were presented in and revised in plenary throughout the 4 th and the last sessions. No time was left for "Objective Analysis". The participants showed satisfactory understanding and interest in method application.

Results of the Workshop :

The participants decided on the following as core/starter problem :

**Water, sanitation and hygiene status are
inadequate in rural Egypt**

The core / starter problem leads to the following end effects :

- High morbidity / mortality rates for children.
- Women share disproportionate burden in nursing the sick.

Both end - effects form major components of the bad situation of health and well - being of children and women in rural communities of Egypt.

The main direct reasons for the core / starter problem are :

- Inadequate supply of drinking water
- Water is polluted
- Garbage is accumulated in rural communities.

Reasons for the main direct reasons are detailed in the "Problem Tree" diagram (ANNEX 3).

ANNEX 1.

Participants in Water & Sanitation Workshop

November 22, 1993

1.	Dr. Essam Al Assay	Social Fund (Qena)
2.	Dr. Sherif Al Ghoneimy	SC Consultant
3.	Prof. Samiha Al Katsha	AUC
4.	Dr. Helmy Al Zonfoly	National Research Center
5.	Mr. Farid Antoin	Upper Egypt Association
6.	Ms. Marie Assad	Consultant
7.	Ms. Ebba Augustin	GTZ
8.	Dr. Lelian Awad	OXFAM
9.	Mr. Albert Cates	USDAID
10.	Dr. Fatma El Gohary	National Research Center
11.	Mr. Samir El Sabagh	CARE
12.	Mr. Mohamed El Sayed	ORDEV
13.	Dr. Ahmed Fawzy	Moderator
14.	Mr. Karim Gohar	USAID
15.	Ms. Nemat Guenena	EQI
16.	Dr. Laila Hassanin	UNICEF
17.	Dr. Magdy Helmy	CARITAS
18.	Mr. Mohamed Kamal	ICA
19.	Dr. Moufida Kamal	HIPH
20.	Mr. Amgad Kamel	CEOSS
21.	Ms. Azza Kamel	ACT
22.	Mr. Ali Kerdany	DANIDA
23.	Dr. Hind Khattab	Delta Consultants, Inc.
24.	Mr. Ashraf Khedr	SC
25.	Dr. Atallah Kuttab	SC
26.	Dr. Tandear Samir Mosssaad	SC
27.	Ms. Nancy Neilsen	SC
28.	Ms. Sahar Shaheen	SC
29.	Dr. Katherine Sherif	SC
30.	Mr. Magdy Sidhom	CRS
31.	Dr. Alfred Yassa	CDS

ANNEX 2

**SAVE THE CHILDREN
EGYPT FIELD OFFICE**

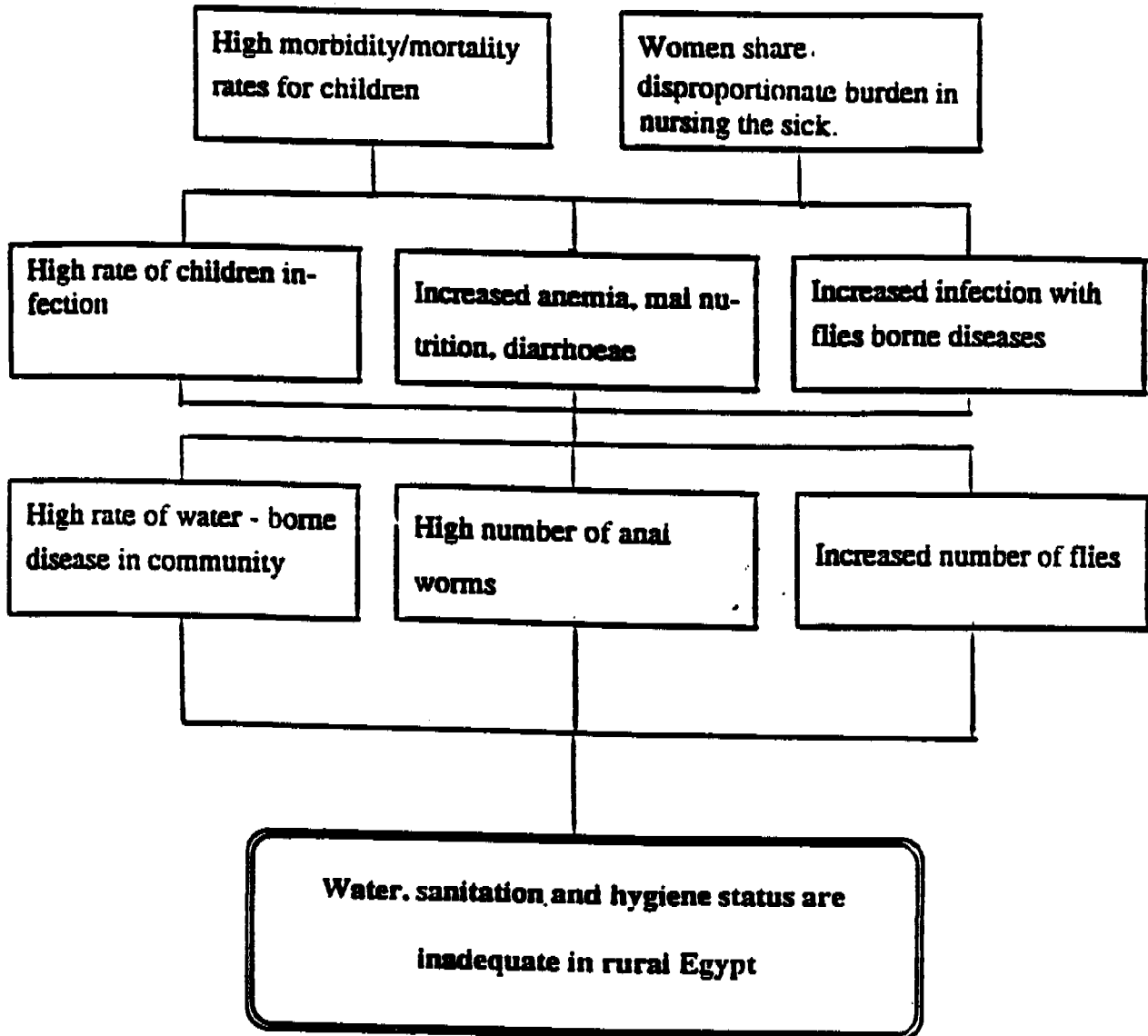
AGENDA

WATER & SANITATION WORKSHOP

MONDAY 22 NOVEMBER 1993

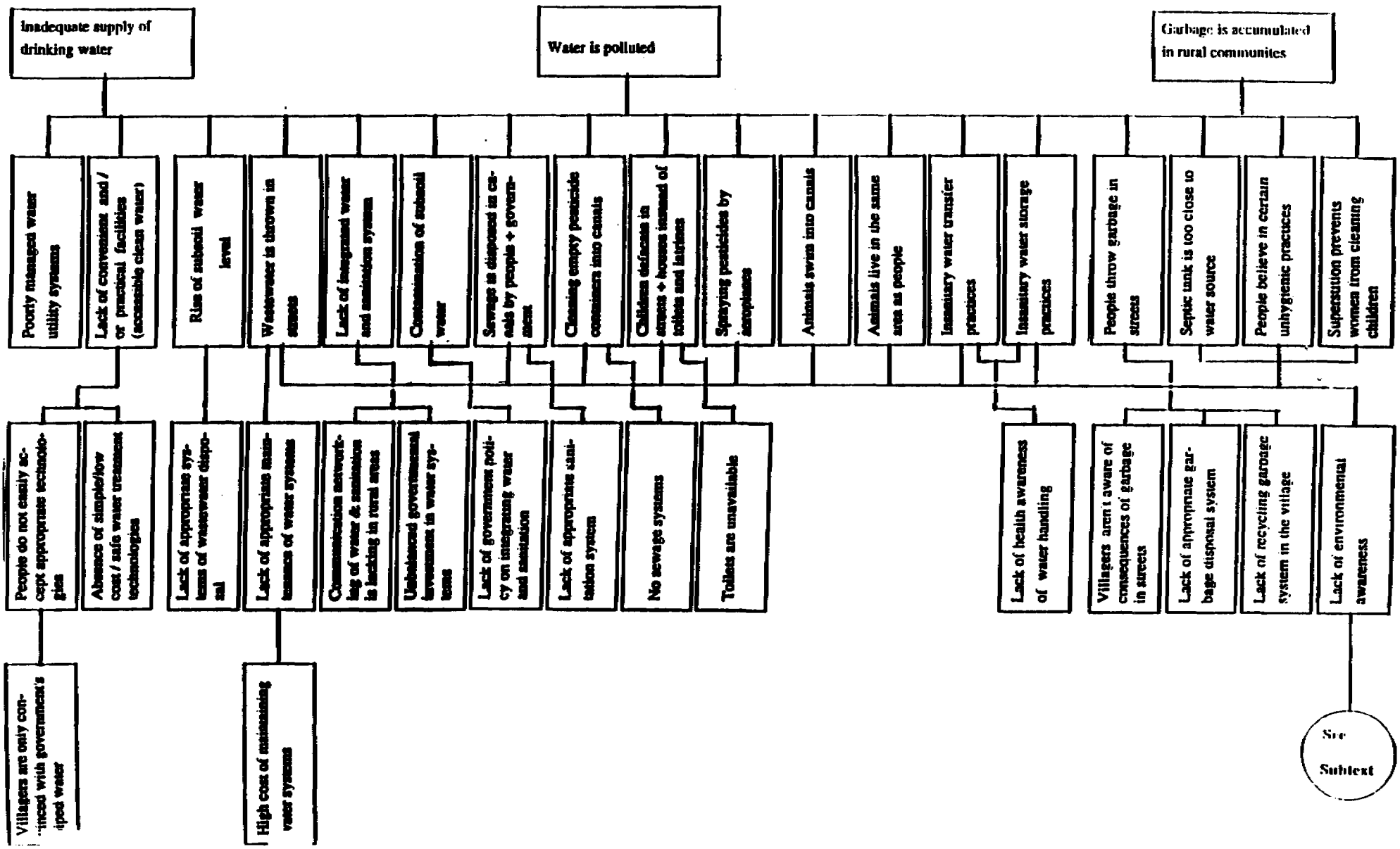
09.00 : 09.30 am	Welcome by Dr. Atallah Kuttab Introduction of the participants by Dr. Ahmed fawzy
09.30 : 10.00	Introduction to the methodology
10.00 : 11.00	Session One Analysis of Core problem Tree
11.00 : 11.20	Coffee Break
11.20 : 01.00 pm	Session Two Analysis of Core problem Tree (Cont'd)
01.00 : 02.00	Lunch Break
02.00 : 03.00	Session Three Analysis of Problem Tree
03.00 : 03.20	Coffee Break
03.20 : 04.30	Session Four Completion of Problem Tree
04.30 : 05.00	Conclusion and Summary

ANNEX 3: PROBLEM TREE



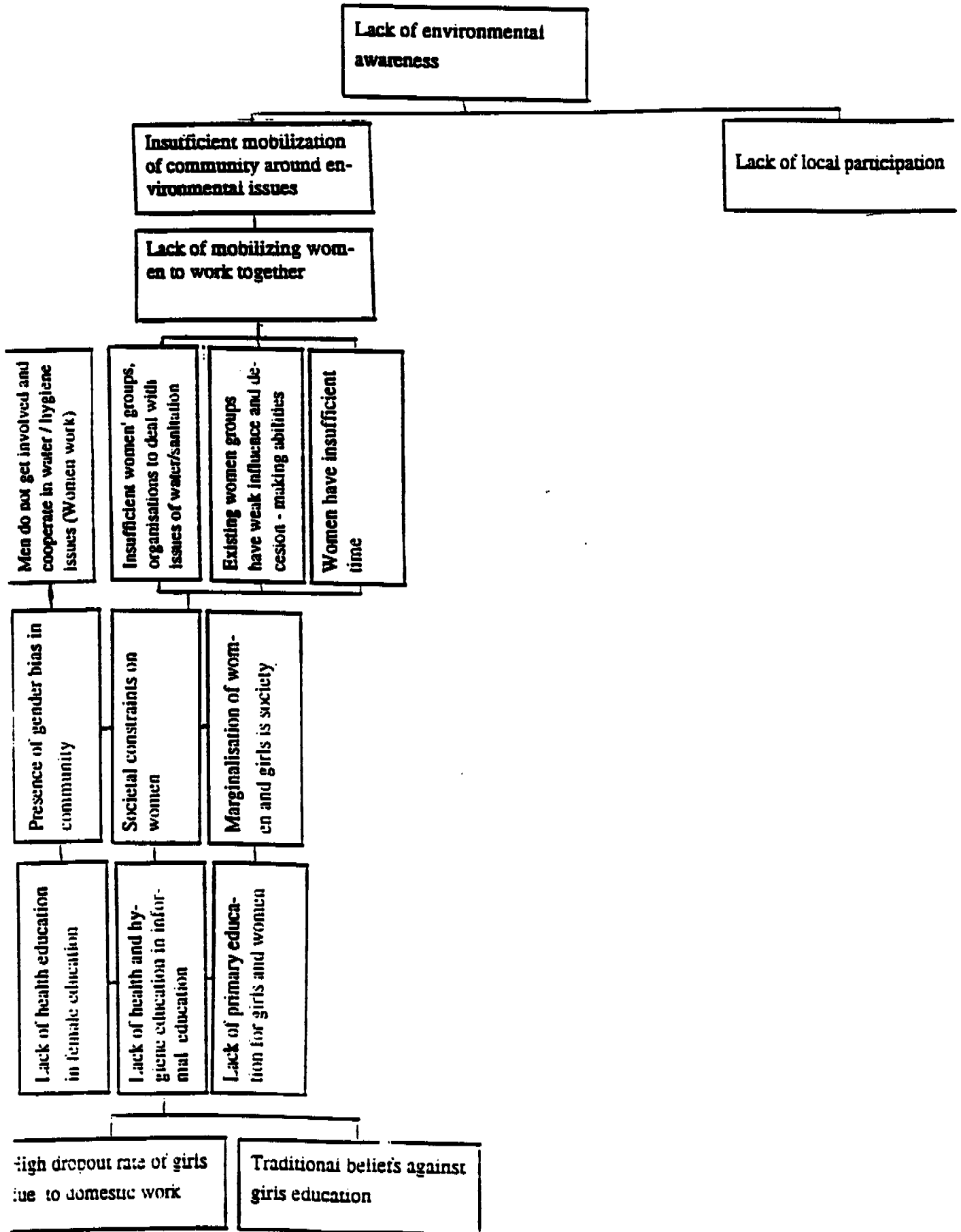
Effects of core / starter problem

Water, sanitation and hygiene status are inadequate in rural Egypt



See Subtext

ANNEX 3: PROBLEM TREE – Subtext



Save the Children's Comments: The Water & Sanitation Workshop

The workshop brought together researchers and consultants from private voluntary organizations, consultant firms, and donor assistance groups who are experts in the fields of water, sanitation and hygiene education in Egypt.

The main problem for discussion was "Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Education are Inadequate in Rural Egypt." One part of the German Technical Assistance (GTZ) GOPP (Goal Oriented Project Planning) Methodology, the Problem Analysis, was used to create a problem tree. Participants were asked to write separate cards for each problem that they identified as related to the core problem. The cards were placed on the pinboard in relation to the core problem as either causes or effects, by group consensus. The purpose was to identify causes, to differentiate them from effects, and to work towards creating a feasible objective tree.

At the center of the problem tree, two core problems emerged: absence of environmental awareness and lack of integrated water and sanitation management systems. The analysis explored the causes and effects of the two main branches, i.e., education/awareness and material inadequacy. One segment of the analysis that was explored in detail reflects the central role of women; the lack of environmental awareness is caused by widespread lack of formal and informal education, and the effects of inadequate water and sanitation systems cause an increased burden of work for women and girls. Another perceived problem in the analysis is the lack of involvement of men and boys, both as individuals and as members of groups, in problems related to inadequate water and sanitation.

The creation of the problem tree used up the time allotted to identifying objectives for inadequate hygiene education, water and sanitation.

Save the Children intends the problem tree to be used as a guide to analyzing issues surrounding water, sanitation and hygiene education. For example, engineers and others working on technical aspects need to understand social and behavioral elements so that technical assistance is not supplied in a vacuum. Understanding as many aspects of the problem as possible, and using that understanding in intervention will help to promote sustainability. A workshop to refine the causes and effects of the core problems, and to work on developing objectives will be held.