Supports to the grass-roots activities through Japan Water Forum Fund

Rural Water and Sanitation Session
Tuesday, 27 Aug 2019 Time: 16:00-17:30

STOCKHOLM WORLD WATER WEEK “Water for society – Including all”
25 August - 31 August, 2019
Tele2 Arena, Arenaslingan 14, Johanneshov, Sweden

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Japan Water Forum

Japan Water Forum in a non-profit organization established in 2004.

Pillar 1: Policy Recommendations

Pillar 2: Grass-roots Activities

Pillar 3: Transmitting Japanese knowhow to the world

Pillar 4: Capacity building and Awareness Raising
Japan Water Forum Fund

Japan Water Forum (JWF) Fund is the initiative launched in 2005 by Japan Water Forum. It provides the funds up to **US$1,000** to the selected grass-roots organizations in developing countries addressing the water-related issues every year. The JWF Fund is based upon membership fees of the JWF members and donations from general contributors through the Charity for Water run by JWF.

### Strategic members of the JWF

![Partners of the JWF Fund]

#### Types of the projects

- **Construction/repair of the water supply resource such as well and reservoir.**
- Installation of small scale type water supply system.
- **Construction/repair of sanitation facility.**
- Maintenance/improvement of water resource environment.
- Installation/promotion of water efficiency irrigation system.
- Implementation of water-related disaster risk reduction/mitigation program.

#### Program Schedule

Call for application (June-July) ⇒ Evaluation (July-August) ⇒ Providing funds (August-September) ⇒ Grass-roots activity (October-February) ⇒ Reporting (March)
JWF Fund: What we value

- Applicable organizations for the fund
  The local grassroots organizations that work in developing countries/territories

- Selection of the proposal / project
  1. provide the fund to the projects aiming at approaching water-related problems which are overlooked in large-scale supports from the government or international organizations.
  2. encourage newly established organizations which explore how to raise funds for their activity or organizations which has not implemented a project for water-related problems to take a step forward.

- JWF’s role
  Staffs of the JWF do not visit the field of the project.

Water reservoir in Ban Paen Village (Lao PDR, 2018)
Well construction in Roygram non-govermental school by BASCO Foundation (Bangladesh, 2017)
Awareness Program in a school of Tarkha Village (Pakistan, 2016)
JWF Fund: Positive results

- Number of the beneficiaries and outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Since 2005</th>
<th>Supported projects</th>
<th>Total amount of funds (US$)</th>
<th>Number of beneficiaries</th>
<th>Number of water-supply facilities</th>
<th>Number of sanitation facilities</th>
<th>Number of implemented workshops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>168,287</td>
<td>205,701</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>70,554</td>
<td>89,859</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Project design and implementation is based on the local problems and actual needs
- Generate local resources to the project implementation
- Connect beneficiaries and stakeholders directly
- Boost a fund-raising by an implementation body for the next project
- Scale-up the project by the JWF’s other project schemes

Well repair in Josephpet village by RAISE (India, 2017)

Beneficiaries advocacy activity to the municipal government in Kolkata by SAFE (India, 2014)
JWF Fund: Negative results

- Failure of the projects
  Communication disruption / no reporting by 4 out of all of the 83 projects in Asia
- Low screening pass rate (4%)
- Difficulties in project evaluation
  Lack of information about negative impacts of the project

Challenges and Opportunities

- Follow-up observations
  To evaluate the impact of the project, we ask an implementation body for conducting a follow-up observation in the next year of the project completion.
- Quality of the applications
  Many of applicants do not seem that they read through the reports of the past projects for the reference. The reports show that what kind of project were highly evaluated.
- Quantity of the funds
  Due to the limit of the funds, the JWF Fund cannot offer the funds to all of the high-evaluated projects. Skills for fund-raising in and out of Japan by the JWF should be further developed.
Case example of the follow-up observation
1. Rainwater Harvesting for water conservation and dry land farming for tribal farmers (India), PRAGATI KORAPUT (#424), 2016

(1) Outline of the project in 2016:
・Country/Area: India/Koraput
・Project period: November 2016 to April 2017
・Number of beneficiaries: 18 families, 102 people
・Cost: US$1,366.95 (JWF Fund US$983, community US$ 132.35 USD, RAGATI KORAPUT US$ 251.5 USD)

(2) Outputs:
・Concept sharing meeting was held.
・User Group was established.
・Rainwater harvesting structure and drainage were constructed.

(3) Results of the follow-up observation in 2018

Rainwater harvesting structure and drainage
During the rainy season from June to September 2017, the structure created under the project helped harvesting the rain water. Despite of several heavy rains, the runoff water was collected in the structure through the inlet and the surplus water was channelized through the outlet, which reduced damage of both crops and lands.

User Group
The structure is maintained properly as the User Group members are involved in taking the responsibility for its maintenance as planned. The beneficiary farmers who are using the water for crops have formed a user group who are taking responsibility in cleaning and maintenance of the structure. The farmers were motivated to start their own maintenance fund out of the income they earn during a cropping cycle.

Change of farmers life
The farmers are able to utilize their lands to grow crops throughout the year enabling them to produce additional food and earn supplementary income to support their livelihood needs. In the long run, it will not only arrest soil erosion, but also increase moisture retention capacity of the lands, ultimately restoring soil fertility and contributing to increased productivity.
1. Rainwater Harvesting for water conservation and dry land farming for tribal farmers (India), PRAGATI KORAPUT (#424), 2016

- Completion of the project (November 2016 and April 2018)

- Follow-up observation after 11 months (March and July 2019)

- Voices from the beneficiaries

Mr. Raju Santa, 45 years old, owner of a half-acre of land
I cultivate finger millet in my half acre land adjacent to the rainwater harvesting structure. I could harvest 3 quintals of the finger millet by adopting the new technology of the system for millet intensification. I feel happy that it will meet the consumption need of my family for additional 6 months. Earlier, I used to grow millets in the forest land and the harvest was not even enough for 3 months, so I had to buy millets from the market.
Case example of the follow-up observation
2. Ensure child education through construction of hygienic latrine & water supply (Bangladesh), BASCO Foundation (#157), 2017

(1) Outlines of the project in 2017
- Country/Area: Bangladesh/ Magura district
- Project period: October 2017 to March 2018
- Number of beneficiaries: 80 people (24 girls, 16 boys and 40 women)
- Cost: US$1,365 (JWF Fund: US$1,000, Contributions by the beneficiaries: US$125 and BASCO: US$240)

(2) Outputs:
- 1 pit latrine and 1 hand tube well were installed.
- Water and sanitation committee was established.
- 2 Workshop on usage of facilities and health education were held.
- Water Quality test was carried out.

(3) Results of the follow-up observation in 2019

■ Construction of 1 pit latrine and 1 hand tube well
The pit latrine and the hand tube well are used by the students. **Now the students’ attendance rate of the school is almost 100 % and guardians are very much aware of sending their children to school regularly.** There is no longer any problem for safe drinking water and defecation. The female children have an opportunity to defecate at safer places.

■ Operation and maintenance framework
The teachers have formed groups of 7 students. They clean the platform of the well and latrine every day during a week in rotation.

■ Changes after the project
In the project area, the community people became conscious about using hygienic latrine. They are now seeing their previous faults. The staff of BASCO Foundation are doing regular follow-ups for the installed facilities twice a month. They are conducting meetings with the guardians and the community people. The community people are highly pleased that their children have gotten a chance to defecate using the hygienic latrine. **The children are then motivating their guardians to install a low cost hygienic latrine at their home. As a result 5 latrines have already been installed.**
2. Ensure child education through construction of hygienic latrine & water supply (Bangladesh), BASCO Foundation (#157), 2017

- Completion of the project (March 2018)

- Follow-up observation after one year (March and July 2019)

- Voices from the beneficiaries
  Mrs. Jamila Khatun, a teacher of the school
  I am now feel ease for the defecation of female students. Because my fear for snake /insect bites to them when they defecate at garden was decreased. I am very much pleased and give thanks to JWF that they enabled us to install the latrines for the children. We the teachers are also using it and benefited from it.