



Progress report

**Reporting period: 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2014**

**Submitted to: FRANK Water**

**Contact details:**

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*Photos From (L to R): 1. Project Appraisal (Jan 2014 & approved in April 2014 ); 2. Distribution Tank; 3. Tap point; 4. Evaluation team visited from Frank Water - in the month Sept 2014, to see the outcome of the VJNNS efforts.*

**Submitted by :**

**VISAKHA JILLA NAVA NIRMANA SAMITHI (VJNNS)**

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**Date Submitted: 07th October 2014.**

- **Background**

Visakha Jilla NavaNirmana Samithi (VJNNS) is a leading NGO in Visakhapatnam and E.G. districts which is registered in 1972 under societies registration act. Visakha Jilla Nava Nirmana Samithi here after called VJNNS taken up welfare activities pertaining to Education, Health, Environment, Livelihood programs besides many other programs through which community had benefitted particularly in tribal area.

As the days are passing, VJNNS is thinking in line with the community needs. As a part of it, VJNNS addressed the need for drinking Water and supplying potable drinking water for the tribal communities through Gravity Fed Water Supply System (GFWSS) in the Eastern Ghats of A.P State. VJNNS constructed 50 GFWSS devices with the help of different national and International donors.

VJNNS approached Frank Water, UK seeking help to extend financial assistance to provide drinking Water facility to few other remote areas. Without loss of time, Frank Water expressed its willingness and pleased to sanction @ 5 units per year for two years initially. In addition to the construction of units, VJNNS aimed at improvisation of sanitation and Hygiene practices at individual and village level. It is also aiming at plantation of saplings to eradicate soil erosion and in terms of Spring and catchment area protection.

**Programme title:**

*"Addressing water insecurity and poor sanitation practices in rural communities in the Eastern Ghats of India."*

**Programme objectives**

- To increase the number of people with access to safe water by installing 10 Gravity Fed Water Systems (5 per year), to supply a convenient source of safe water to the entire populations of surrounding habitations, over a period of 2 years.
- To promote good sanitation practices in all target villages over a period of 2 years.
- To demonstrably increase the number of households adopting appropriate safe water, hygiene and sanitation practices, by conducting training programme for the target population, over a period of 2 years.

- To train local communities to effectively manage the GFWSS by forming village water committees in each target habitation, training the committees to set up and manage a village development fund and running workshops on GFWSS to the committee, over a period of 2 years.
- To demonstrably reduce incidences of Water-borne diseases in the targeted population, and to contribute wider developmental objectives, for example, contributing to an increase school attendance, particularly amongst Girl children, additional revenue generation and demand for housing under the Indira housing scheme, over a period of 2 years.
- To support local government authorities to successfully fund and implement at least 5 GFWSS, including 40 additional MLP and holding 2 workshops on GFWSS to be attended by the government officials and community representatives over a period of 2 years.

## **B. Progress towards objectives**

### **Objective 1:**

As part of agreement with Frank Water, VJNNS has initially indentified three tribal villages namely Vamugedda kothuru (GFWSS Unit-1), Gondimelika 1 & 2 (GFWSS Unit-2 & 3 combined) and Baddimetta, Dippalametta and Chintalapadu to construct GFWSS device in order to provide safe drinking water facility to the vulnerable tribal communities living in the agency area of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. Vamugedda Kothuru comes under Chowdu palli Panchayat, Chintapalli Mandal. Gondimelika village has four habitations namely Gondimelika-2, Baddi metta, Dippala metta and Chintalapadu that falls under Vanjara panchayat, G.Madugula Mandal. A total of 225 households are being benefitted under this GFWSS scheme from these 5 habitations. In total 225 households; 90 households are living in Vamugedda Kothuru and the remaining 135 households are living in Gondimelaka village including its four habitations. All of these populations belong to different tribal communities such as Bhagata, Kotia, Kammara, Valmiki, konda dora and Mali. These vulnerable and marginalized poor tribal communities have been living without basic facilities like safe drinking water, transportation and health facilities. The construction of GFWSS devices enormously increases the supply of safe drinking potable water to these communities at their door steps in all seasons (24/7 & 365 days) without any interruption. In addition to this, this GFWSS device totally reduces the problems of tribal women who usually fetch water from nearer springs and streams around the villages which are located at least half a kilometer distance from their respective villages. During this process, women were facing number of physical and psychological problems like walking through narrow and mud fields, suffering with water scarcity during summer season and drinking contaminated water from existing sources.

### **Objective 2:**

In identified villages, for the construction of GFWSS a number of health, personal hygiene and sanitation training and awareness programmes were taken up for the communities at various stages of GFWSS construction. Trainings and awareness programmes were organized in the field villages to the communities at different stages like pre-construction, post- construction and during construction to the communities on the components of water handling system, personal hygiene including hand wash practices, food hygiene practices, safe disposal of human feces content, safe disposal of liquid waste, safe disposal of solid waste, prevention of diarrhea and other water borne diseases and preparation of ORS(oral rehydration salt) or SSS (sugar salt solution). In addition to this, village sanitation is also covered. In water handling system, cleaning of vessels, covering the pots with plates after fetching water at stand posts, washing of hands before fetching the water, need for keeping the Water Pots at heights at home, not to put hands directly into the pots while collecting water etc were also explained during this training programme. In addition, hand wash practices were also explained to the school children of the villages. Orientation was given to the community on maintenance of stand posts with good and clean hygienic practices and also the importance of soak pits along with beautification around stand posts.

### **Objective 3:**

As mentioned in 2<sup>nd</sup> object of the project, a number of training and awareness programmes were taken up with regard to safe water, hygiene and sanitation at different stages while construction of GFWSS in respective villages for the communities to create awareness and made them to bring into practice in order to maintain good health and preventing of diseases. These training and orientation programmes have helped the communities to adopt certain health practices at individual and family levels as well as community levels. In device constructed villages, most of the households have shown their interest towards construction of toilets. Communities are provided enough information towards safe water, personal hygiene and sanitation. Apart from this, observation at household level is also done along with water committee member to whom the responsibility is given at each stand post level in order to follow to checkout that health practices are being practiced by the community or not. This kind of observation brought consciousness among community towards water practices particularly women at household level. Disposal of liquid waste is diverted into nearer drainage, kitchen garden, or agricultural fields are observed. It is also observed that, most of the individuals at village have been discussing about the learnings derived from the trainings organized by VJNNS which is an impact indicator.

### **Objective 4:**

Village committees were established at the time of pre-construction training programme. Village committee is responsible for community participation towards sramadan which is mandatory during construction of GFWSS. In addition to this, village committee is also responsible for maintenance of GFWSS device after handing over to the community. Apart from that, this committee takes active participation to include community for attending the trainings conducted by organization, collecting Village Development Fund regularly (once in a month or once in a year), each member takes the responsibility of

maintaining of each stand post. Village committee motivates the community towards taking care of source tank, distribution tank along with pipeline from source tank to stand posts. Source protection is also done by the village committee by practicing cleanliness around source tank, construction of fencing around distribution tank as well as stand posts. Conducting monthly meetings regularly; for committee members in order to discuss, steps to be taken for better maintenance of GFWSS device, as well as sanitation practices around stand posts. Apart from this, village committee is focusing on community to follow the health and sanitation practices along with personal hygiene practices. Village committee plays very crucial role in order to maintain GFWSS device as well as sanitation and personal hygiene practices. Not only this, but also concentrate to take necessary actions for socio-economic development of community at village level. The sustenance of GFWSS device will be taking care by village development committee. And also involve in rectifying the problems raised while using device.

#### **Objective 5:**

The above practices pertaining to objective no 2 &3 are to be monitored periodically for which a format will be designed and data will be collected and reported in due course.

#### **Objective 6:**

**Efforts are on. Preliminary survey completed in 20 habitations, technical & feasibility study is due.**

#### **B. Constraints and Challenges**

- Number of issues took place during construction of GFWSS devices in the villages namely Vamu gedda Kothuru and Gondi melika. A technical problem was raised during construction of GFWSS in Vamu gedda Kothuru village.
- The elevation of spring source is located parallel to the habitation and distribution tank as well. Therefore, few problems were raised in getting water supply to the distribution tank and alignment of the pipelines. Due to this problem, construction work delayed and paid lot of attention in identifying the problem and took lot of time to solve.
- While construction of GFWSS device in both villages, General Elections took place in which entire population of villages participated, finally that leads to delay in completion of construction work of the device.
- Late monsoon is another constraint caused for delay of construction of devices. During monsoon period, villagers of Vamugedda Kothuru and Gondimelika were engaged in agricultural works also caused for delay of work.
- Due to severe damage of bridge that connecting with Vamugedda Kothuru is collapsed during construction period. Therefore, material was shifted through another way to this village which was very typical to travel through road, filled with

full of stones and sand.

- For Gondimelika, there is a very long distance way from spring source to distribution and distribution to stand posts of Gondimelika and its habitations. Pipeline is laid around 5 km distance because of this a lot of physical strain was taken by both organization as well as community in setting up pipeline alignment. All these hindrances may overcome with the support of the community only.

**C. Lessons Learnt and Opportunities**

- Though VJNNS is very much experienced in the construction of GFWSS, it has faced few un expected issues in the field level during the period of construction in the newer areas. It needs to be very cautious while initiating construction work of GFWSS device. Simultaneously, the community needs must also be met by the organization without delay.
- Work should start prior to monsoon season to avoid delay of work.
- Technical issues need to check properly while identifying spring sources.
- Identifying spring sources and calculations should be done with more attention in view of further studies on Spring discharge and yield. Each spring is unique
- There is an opportunity to serve these vulnerable communities in all possible ways through construction of GFWSS devices to provide safe, filtered drinking water at their door steps. In this connection, one needs to focus on this severe issue which is very necessary for every Human being for maintaining good health and live with peace and happiness.

**E. Attachments**

Please include the following:

<b><u>Attachments Contents</u></b>	<b>Tick (✓)</b>
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<p><b>Statement of accounts (if not included above)</b> Update on expenditure to date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accounts statements</li> <li>• Receipts and payments</li> <li>• Bank reconciliation statement</li> <li>• Fund reconciliation and fund request format</li> <li>• Fore cast expenditure statement</li> <li>• Original approved budget statement (for reference)</li> </ul>	(✓)
<p><b>Two Case Studies</b></p> <p>Two interviews with beneficiaries (Appendix 1)</p>	(✓)
<p><b>Photos/Videos</b></p> <p>Event wise photos Separate emails (Appendix 2)</p>	(✓)
<p><b>Data</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro level plan(MLP) of the villages GFWSS done, (3 devices villages)</li> <li>• Micro level plan (MLP) of the villages to be done (two devices)</li> <li>• Proposed list of Villages for the feasibility study ( MLP) (20 villages),</li> </ul>	(✓)

**Place : Narsipatnam  
Kumar)**

**Date : 07/10/2014**

**Director**

**Narsipatnam**

**(A. Siva**

**Project**

**VJNNS –**