1. General

The IDAI emergency WASH response is shifting providing lifesaving activities for displaced populations to supporting populations returning either to their communities of origin or moving into new relocation areas. As such, the WASH cluster response strategy is also shifting. This document details the key implementation strategies to be followed for this new scenario.

WASH cluster partners will work closely with relevant Government bodies to ensure that as displaced populations return to their homes or move to new permanent relocation centers they have access to critical WASH services. The water, sanitation and hygiene responses will focus on creating sustainable, resilient infrastructure and triggering behavioral change that will support a healthy environment for years to come.

This document focuses on basic notes on Sanitation and Water in this specific post IDAI situation in Sofala province, Mozambique. General knowledge regarding early recovery is considered to be known.

2. Basic notes for post IDAI Sanitation

For both new and existing communities, WASH cluster partners will support safe access to sanitation through the use of Open Defecation Free (ODF) promotion approaches that targets the community as a whole for behavior change and social norm creation. It is critical to focus on behavior change and not just slab distribution as existing open defecation rates in the impacted region are extremely high. Sanitation hardware will only be distributed in the context of community engagement through the promotion of ODF status (aligned with Government policy).

Step 1: assessment

Distinguished approaches towards peri-urban, resettlement areas and rural areas should be considered. Further, within the different communities it is important to be aware of different types of barriers (lack of money, lack of knowledge, cultural/social behavior). Besides this also physical aspects have to be taken into account (e.g. high groundwater tables).

Therefore a rapid assessment about situation, knowledge, behavior, barriers, etc should be the start of the approach. In annex 1 some notes on how to do that, have been gathered by Oxfam.

With the dates of the assessment, partners can support the immediate construction of communal latrines to ensure quick access to sanitation. The type of support depends on the situation as encountered.
Notes on Sanitation in Peri-urban / resettlement areas

For those situations where knowledge is available but the lack of money is the barrier (most likely in resettlement areas), the approach could consist of:

- Specific incentives for those who participate / create latrines.
- Develop finance support such as XITIQUE, or more advanced types of support
- Focus on specific groups / schools
- Arrangements with or subsidies for constructors of slabs in order to make them affordable.

Oxfam has elaborated an approach about working with Communities to build latrines in resettlement sites. See Annex 2.

Notes on rural sanitation

In most communities that were impacted by floods, it is expected that the majority of latrines (if existing) will have been destroyed. In these circumstances partners must be aware that other barriers, such as social and cultural aspects, could be involved. In normal situation a CLTS approach should be considered. Due to the lack of time and the number of effected communities, a full CLTS is not applicable.

For this situation UNICEF developed a simplified CTLS (in Portuguese) which can be found in annex 3.

Further activities

As communities commit to become ODF and create their action plans, sanitation hardware upgrades can be supported. This can be implemented through distribution of slabs, engagement of the private sector (Sanplats) or other similar actions. Partners will consider the potential of using a voucher-based system for sanitation upgrades, taking advantage of existing private sector capacity. Sanitations upgrade upgrades will only take place following proven commitment from the community to become ODF (e.g. all houses have latrine holes dug for each family). Once a community becomes ODF, partners will refer the community to the GoM to certify each community using the existing procedures.

3. Basic notes for post IDAI Water supply

Due to the fact that the urban system of Beira and Dondo is already fixed, the post IDAI recovery Water supply is focused on rural (handpumps) and peri-urban (mini-systems) situations. Depending on the density of people and availability of water sources in the relocation area, technical solutions will range from individual water points (borehole equipped with handpump which serves a maximum of 300 people according to GoM standards) to solar powered, multi-use water supply systems. The decision will be based on community consultations and value for money analysis.
Notes for waterpoint recovery in rural areas

Also for water supply, a distinction must be made between different situations and hardware. For families returning to their original living areas, there is significant likelihood that there has been contamination and/or physical damage their WASH infrastructure (handpumps and small piped systems) due to the cyclone and associated flooding. Critical rehabilitation and disinfection will be required to ensure access to a safe supply of water. This consists of:

- Check the quality of the water (contamination, conductivity) and the quality of the apron
- Handpumps and wells should be cleaned if affected by floods. Also if people are already using it, cleaning of the well/borehole and small maintenance of the pump should be considered.
- Especially for handpump-wells the cleaning of the well should be done according existing guidelines. Cleaning boreholes (especially the older ones) with handpumps should be done in a very gentle way in order to avoid collapsing.
- In case of well upgrading, a sanatory seal should be considered

Following the immediate restoration of potable water, these communities could be targeted for a more robust rehabilitation, including resilience building activities, as appropriate. Using existing (handpump) wells is only applicable if the yield of borehole is at least 3 m3/h.

Notes for resettlement areas

For resettlement areas it is likely that no WASH infrastructure is present at all. And if, then it is probably not sufficient. For families moving into these new relocation areas, WASH cluster partners will support the development of new water sources or the upgrading of existing water sources to cover the new/increased demand.

If non-operational water sources exist in the relocation areas, first a pumptest should be performed to get an idea of the possible pump capacity (if at all). After that, the disinfection and rehabilitation should be performed. Only if the yield is more than 3 m3/h, the source could be used for minisystems.

Depending on the density of people and availability of water sources in the relocation area, technical solutions will range from individual water points (borehole equipped with handpump which serves a maximum of 300 people according to GoM standards) to solar powered, multi-use water supply systems. The decision will be based on community consultations and value for money analysis.

NOTE: Solar driven pumps can be considered as a good alternative for areas where the energy network not (yet) has reached. Compared with generator driven systems, the maintenance costs are extremely lower. Pumping from extreme depths (> 100-150m) can be a problem. The investment costs of a new solar driven mini-system will be at least 50-60.000 USD.
Notes on new well locations

Resilience building and risk management approaches will be embedded into the design and implementation of water supply interventions in all areas. Best locations of new water sources and/or water system components will be determined through a community led water safety planning process that will include a mapping of existing and potential risks, followed by the integration of risk mitigation measures to increase system resilience.

Based on available information (assessment) a rehabilitation plan should be developed. This plan does include the following aspects:

- type of rehabilitation taking into account the salt groundwater problems
- organization of rehabilitation – contracts/contractors
- organization of operation – private/government
- coordination with GoM – DPOPH/ SDPI / AIAS

In all communities, partners will support the creation or revitalization of water points committees. These committees will follow existing government guidelines that prioritized female participation in the committee overall as well as in leadership positions.

Notes on hydrology in Sofala (salt)

The main problem in coastal areas of Sofala is salty groundwater. Over centuries, seawater has entered the groundwater. It can be expected that deeper groundwater is almost as salty as seawater (yellow area with red horizontal stripes on the map below).

With the infiltration of rain (recharge), fresh water layers can be found on top of salt groundwater (fresh water “floats” on salt and brackish water). These fresh water layers can be very shallow which means that too much pumping will result in salt water. Hence: waterwells in the fresh water layer should be shallow and should pump with a very limited pump capacity.

Alternatively river water or large diameter wells next to the river can be used. These wells must be constructed carefully in order to get infiltration water from the river and not from salty groundwater.
ANNEX 1: How to do a rapid assessment Sanitaion (OXFAM)
ANNEX 2: Working with Communities to build latrines in resettlement sites

The following guide gives an idea of how to work with resettling communities to promote latrine uptake. It is based on an incentivised process, which can be adapted in discussion with communities.

1. Undertake initial discussions with groups of households regarding their existing knowledge and willingness of latrine use.
   a. Talk about what situation people were used to prior to the cyclone and what they are used to or want now.
   b. Explain the aim of the project – for each household to have its own latrine – and ask for suggestions from communities on what the process should look like for making this happen, being clear that it will require everyone in the community to support. Clearly explain the full process, including incentives given at each stage, and give space for feedback from communities. Adapt the approach with communities where required.
   c. Consult on the design and materials proposed (bring a picture showing the substructure and example superstructure) and adapt the plan and design according to preferences.
   d. Discuss how this group of households can support each other to complete latrines – this is especially important for more vulnerable households who may not be able to build themselves.

2. Where discussions show preference for more durable materials, WASH teams should also consult local markets for vendors or manufacturers (e.g. dome slabs).
   a. Where these exist, WASH actors can consider financial or labour support to manufacturers to support increased output and provide short term income generation opportunities to resettling communities.

3. In parallel, recruit and train a team of community technicians; this team should comprise of men and women. Undertake training on:
   a. Their roles and responsibilities
   b. f-diagram transmission chains and the importance of latrine use
   c. Technical specification for latrines to be built
   d. Dialogue, communication and problem solving
   e. As part of the training, build a prototype latrine with the technicians, troubleshooting issues; the design of the latrine will be different dependent on the soil type and water table (suggest that the Sanitation TWG prepare suitable designs).

4. When households are ready to move, group households together and provide tool kits through technicians. Ensure that additional tools are given to technicians and that they have appropriate measuring guides to be able to check substructure construction (a simple rod of wood with appropriate lengths marked for diameter and depth can be sufficient).

5. Technicians support communities in mobilising to dig appropriate holes/construct the substructure of the latrine. Technicians undertake a quality check of substructure (including checking dimensions using their measuring rods and quality of work). Once technicians approve that the substructure is correctly built, WASH actors can provide materials for the slab and superstructure.
6. Technicians can provide additional support on the build of superstructures, and motivate smaller groups to support each other. Once each superstructure is completed, WASH actors should distribute a latrine kit for the upkeep of the latrine (cleaning materials).

7. When the group of households has completed all of their latrines, a further hygiene item kit is distributed in celebration.

8. Following completion there should be a period of ongoing technical support to troubleshoot maintenance issues, and ongoing hygiene promotion to monitor and understand issues and promote appropriate use and upkeep.

9. Hygiene promoters should ideally be linked to existing community health/hygiene structures from the beginning, or if not possible, hygiene promoters should be integrated into existing structures through discussions with MoH and other stakeholders.

Many of these steps can happen simultaneously; WASH actors need to ensure sufficient capacities on both hardware and software components of sanitation to ensure a comprehensive approach.
ANNEX 3: PROMOÇÃO DE SANEAMENTO E HIGIENE NAS COMUNIDADES REASSENTADAS

Introdução
As condições de higiene e saneamento nas zonas afetadas pelo ciclone IDAY constituem uma das maiores preocupações. Numa situação de deslocadas ou reassentadas a família não tem ainda infraestruturas de saneamento suficientes para uso, onde existem podem não estar a ser usadas adequadamente e nas zonas de reassentamento muitas vezes a construção de infraestruturas de saneamento não é prioridade para as famílias.
Famílias afectadas pelo ciclone Idai, que viram suas casas destruídas, estão neste momento a regressar as suas comunidades ou a ser reassentadas em locais seguros. Nesta fase, a reconstrução, de casas é a prioridade, principalmente na situação de recursos limitados, entretanto, saneamento é uma necessidade básica.
Existe uma necessidade de combinar a distribuição de lajes para construção de latrinas com actividades de promoção de higiene, para que as famílias tenham consciência da necessidade de construir uma latrina e percebam os riscos do fecalismo a céu aberto.
Objectivos: Melhorar as condições de saneamento e higiene nas comunidades reassentadas, através da construção e uso de latrinas pelas famílias, tornando as comunidades LIFECA.

1. Vias e barreiras de transmissão de doenças diarreicas
2. Escada de saneamento
3. Principais mensagens de educação sanitária: lavagem das mãos e uso correcto da latrina

Com o uso destas ferramentas espera se que as comunidades compreendam e pratiquem o seguinte:
- Construção e uso de latrina
- Lavagem das mãos nos momentos críticos (depois de usar a latrina, antes de comer ou preparar alimentos, depois de limpar criança ou cuidar de alguém doente)
- Conservação correta de alimentos água e utensílios em casa

1. Vias e barreiras de transmissão de doenças diarreicas:
Objetivo:
Criar consciência nas pessoas sobre os riscos de contaminação, principalmente causadas pelo fecalismo a céu aberto.
Ajudar a pensar nas soluções para parar o ciclo de contaminação

Procedimento:
a) Entregar aos participantes duas figuras: uma com alguém a fazer cocó fora da latrina e outra com uma boca
b) Peça aos participantes para explicar como é que as fezes podem passar da pessoa que defeca ao ar livre para a boca de outra pessoa.
c) Explica que os caminhos são vários e devem tentar mostrar o máximo possível de caminhos.
d) A seguir, peça aos participantes para dizer como se pode bloquear essas latrinas, quais são as barreiras.
e) No final, discutir com a comunidade como podem construir suas latrinas.

2. Escada de saneamento

Objectivo: perceber qual é a prática da comunidade em termos de saneamento (onde a comunidade está) e o que a comunidade gostaria de ter/construir (onde a comunidade gostaria de estar) e discutir o que é necessário para chegar ao ponto desejado.

Procedimento:
a) Pergunte aos participantes onde eles fazem cocó neste momento e onde eles gostariam de fazer daqui a algum tempo.
b) Pergunte aos participantes, o que é preciso para ter a latrina que desejam, o que devem fazer.

3. Principais mensagens de educação sanitária:
a) Construção e uso de latrinas
b) Lavar as mãos nos momentos críticos (depois de usar a latrina, antes de comer, antes de preparar alimentos, depois de limpar criança)
c) Conservar bem a água de consumo e os alimentos. (guardar a água de consumo em recipiente limpo e com tampa, tapar sempre a comida, construir tarimbos para a secagem da loiça).

Durante a sessão participativa, informar a comunidade que aquelas famílias que tiverem feito a cova e juntar material para a casota, poderão receber uma laje para a sua latrina.
As latrinas irão receber um Kit de higiene, contendo sabão que podem usar para a lavagem das mãos.
Será também importante ligar a mensagem de tratamento de água a distribuição de certeza.

Criação de grupos de saneamento e higiene nas comunidades

Durante a sessão de promoção de higiene e saneamento, deve-se pedir alguns voluntários para serem membros do grupo de saneamento e higiene.
O grupo deve ser composto por pelo menos 6 pessoas (3 homens e 3 mulheres)
As tarefas do grupo são:
• Organizar campanhas de limpeza na comunidade
• Aconselhar as mães a acompanhar as crianças menores a latrinas

Notas:
A lavagem das mãos de ser feita com água corrente, água e sabão ou cinza
A latrina deve sempre ter tampa, para evitar entrada e saída de moscas
II. Implementação e Monitoria das actividades

Implementação:

Para as sessões de sensibilização na comunidade, diferentemente das sessões de despertar em SANTOLIC, aqui não se deve trabalhar com grupos muito grande, por outro lado para permitir que as pessoas percebem a mensagem.

O ideal é trabalhar com grupos entre 50 a 60 pessoas de cada vez.
Se a comunidade for composta por um número grande de famílias, poderá se fazer várias sessões em locais diferentes para poder cobrir maior parte da comunidade.

Monitoria:

O implementador deverá ter os animadores ou técnicos de campo que irão fazer as sessões iniciais na comunidade. Durante essa sessão devem ser indicados alguns voluntários da comunidade para apoiar o líder a fazer a monitoria.
Depois da inicial, os activistas deverão voltar a comunidade para fazer o seguimento da construção das latrinas e apoiar tecnicamente as famílias.
Cada activista deve ter um certo número de famílias para monitorar, e informar ao líder sobre o progresso da construção de latrinas, o líder por sua vez, deve ter uma lista com a relação de todas famílias existentes na comunidade e assinalar aquelas que tem latrinas e as que não tem.
Este controle irá ajudar o líder a saber se a comunidade já é LIFECA ou não.