

ANNUAL REPORT FOR NGO DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION PROJECT

YEAR 2009

PROJECT CODE 28000301

1.1 Name of Organisation registered in Finland

Käymäläseura Huussi ry.

1.2 Name of Organisation in English

Global Dry Toilet Association of Finland

1.3 Name of Project in Finnish

Msunduzan kuivasanitaatiohanke

1.4 Name of Project in English

Msunduza Dry Sanitation Project

1.5 Name of Project in other relevant language

1.6 Location of Project (country, province, village/community)

Swaziland, Hhohho District, Mbabane, Msunduza Township

1.7 Name of co-operation Partner

Salvation Army of Swaziland

1.8 Planned initiation and termination dates of the Project

2.1.2007-31.12.2011

1.9 Summary of the core idea of the Project and the key results and impacts achieved
(see Project plan, 1.11.)

Problem

Poor sanitation applies to the entire country of Swaziland as only half of the population has decent

sanitation and washing possibilities. The situation is bad particularly in rural areas and in the poor communities of the cities. Due to insufficient sanitation and impure water, many parasites and diseases spread easily with severe impacts. Young children in particular suffer from diarrhoea diseases, which can be fatal to them. In addition to health problems, the poor sanitation increases the environmental problems as waste and nutrients flow into the ground and water. Social problems, which affect mainly women and girls, arise due to insufficient sanitation. Long distances to toilets cause security risks for females during the night time because of increased possibility to be sexually abused. The HIV situation in Swaziland is among the worst worldwide and the illness and death cause a variety of problems to the country.

Purpose

The purpose of the project is to improve the state of sanitation by building new and adequate toilets, by increasing the knowledge of residents about the linkage between hygiene and diseases, and by improving the state of sanitation hygiene. In the long run, the aim is to increase crops of home gardens and furthermore to improve the nutrition state of households and offer a possibility to earn extra income by selling garden products.

Results

Sanitation hygiene in the project area has continued to improve through building of new dry toilets and given sanitation education. So far the project has built 21 dry toilets in six different communities of Msunduzi. Five of the toilets were built during the year 2009. There have been 8 to 10 Sanitation Experts working in the project giving education on sanitation and dry toilets in the community. Each of the experts reach approximately 150-200 people monthly. A Gardening Expert (one of the sanitation experts) was appointed during the reporting year, and has promoted home gardening for homesteads and educated communities on the use of composted material from the dry toilets as an organic fertilizer.

In 2009 several workshops were organised. Some were targeted for the community leaders, users of the dry toilets and other community members whereas some concentrated on capacity building among the sanitation experts with the aim of giving them tools and capacity to better carry out their tasks in the project but also improve their options to find job in future after the project has ended. Sanitation Experts participated in Leadership Skills and Conflict Management, Organic Gardening, Dry Sanitation and Project Management workshops. A Dry Sanitation workshop was organized for the Community Leaders and a Dry Sanitation Day for the users of the dry toilets. The Youth Group of Mncitsini also received education on project management and organisation establishment, and took part in the Leadership Skills and Conflict Management workshop. The project has been firmly established and earned acceptance and trust in the project area.

1.10 Financing summary	
Year <u>2009</u>	Euros
Project support not used in the previous year (incl. not withdrawn + withdrawn unused funds)	4736,26
Support approved for the reporting year	52000
Total Project support available for the reporting year	56736,26
Total Project support used during the reporting year	51339,68
Funds not used, transferred to be used and reported in the following year (incl. not withdrawn + withdrawn unused funds)	5396,58

1.11 Other financing of the Project during the reporting year, if any.
Please state here the amount and source of this financing.

2.1 How did the co-operation Partner participate in the implementation of the Project?
(e.g. Did they provide labour, economic resources, other assets?)

The Salvation Army continued to be responsible for the coordination, decision-making and administration at the local level. The Salvation Army monitors the construction sites and the maintenance of the dry toilets, and is responsible for the repairs, keys etc. The Salvation Army is also in charge of the payments on the local level and of the bookkeeping on funds spent. The accounts of the project are audited in Finland.

During the year 2009, local Sanitation Experts have worked for the project in Msunduzi area educating people of the communities on sanitation and dry toilets. The Salvation Army draws contracts with the Experts, monitors and advises their work, and supervises their salaries. They also maintain contacts to the Finnish Coordinator, the Sanitation Experts, the City Council of Mbabane as well as Finnish students while working in Swaziland. The Salvation Army also provides facilities for the Sanitation Experts' weekly meetings and most of the workshops.

The Salvation Army also draws contracts with the constructors, keeps in contact with them and acts as a supervisor and an advisor on their work at the construction sites. The locations of the dry toilets are decided together with the community leaders, Sanitation Experts and the Salvation Army.

The local coordinator Captain Piet Semeno from Salvation Army attended the 3rd international Dry Sanitation Conference 2009 organised in Tampere in August 2009. He also participated to the pre conference workshops and attended to project steering group meeting as well as other meetings and discussions with the members of GDSAF and TUAS

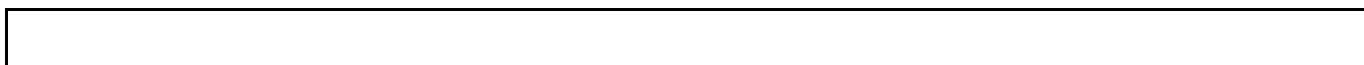
2.2 Were there other parties involved in the co-operation (e.g. Finnish, local or international organisations or officials)? Please describe their role and involvement in the Project.

Turku University of Applied Sciences (TUAS) has been the main initiator of the project. The Project Coordinator works for TUAS in Finland. During the year 2009, the Project Coordinator changed as Leena Akatama left to continue with her studies and was replaced with Jenni Koivisto who started as project

manager at TUAS in the beginning of August 2009. Jenni Koivisto has previously worked with both the Environmental Health Education Project in Msunduzwa Township (EHEP) and the Msunduzwa Dry Sanitation Project at TUAS from 2004 until the summer of 2007 and was thus familiar with the project. TUAS has also provided student trainees, whose voluntary work has been part of their obligatory practical training in the Degree Programme in Sustainable Development at TUAS. The students have supported the local organisation, done essential practical work in the project area and monitoring and reporting for the Coordinators and Finnish counterparts.

The Municipal Council of Mbabane, also known as the City Council of Mbabane, cooperated with TUAS already in the Environmental Health Education Project and has had an important role in Msunduzwa Dry Sanitation Project as well. As the City Council represents the local administration and authorizes the constructions done in their district, it has been important for the project to maintain cooperation with them. The City Council has provided the project with the information needed regarding the local construction regulations, customs and policies. The student trainees working for the project have been provided with office space, storage, copying and other services at the City Council next to the area of Msunduzwa. Just as the project itself, the students have received moral support and guidance from the City Council to a great extent. After insufficient cooperation and consideration towards the City Council during 2008, which led to a feeling of neglect and discontent on City Council's behalf, the cooperation has been emphasized and mutual content re-established for this year.

HAMK University of Applied Sciences provided the project with two student trainees of environmental engineering in the summer 2009. The environmental engineering students have provided the project with knowledge and know-how on issues concerning the construction of the dry toilets. During their practical training in 2009, the students did a cost-quality comparison between different toilet models and an information package on sanitation and dry toilets for constructors and households interested in building a toilet of their own.



3.1 How did predictable or unprecedented external factors affect the implementation of the Project? (economic, social, environmental or cultural factors)

In July 2009, the Project Coordinator Leena Akatama left the project to continue her studies. Leena was replaced by Jenni Koivisto who started as project manager at TUAS in the beginning of August. Even though Jenni was the person who initiated the project and wrote the project plan in 2006, and was thus familiar with the project, it naturally took some time to get into the project and to be up to date on the project implementation and its current events. This also delayed the construction work in 2009 since Jenni wanted to get familiar with the current situation before new toilets would be built. Because of this, during Jenni's visit in Swaziland in November it was decided with the local coordinator that the remaining construction funds for 2009 would be transferred to the following year. This decision was also discussed with GDTAF and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland was informed in December 2009.

Throughout the project, personal status and relationships between some of the actors has been an issue in the project implementation. By the end of 2008, the Sanitation Experts seemed so dissatisfied with their management, that an election was organized among them. Even though a committee of members was elected, friction prevailed among certain members of the Experts, which outbroke as a physical confrontation during one of the meetings. The local management reacted fast and accordingly to this unfortunate and in every way unacceptable occurrence of violence. Through organised discussion together with the Salvation Army, City Council and the partakers, the confrontation was settled and reconciled. A Leadership Skills and Conflict Management workshop was organised in July for the Sanitation Experts in order for them to discuss and regroup. The workshop was acknowledged by the Experts and the relations have grown better since then. Some of the conflict management issues as well as some exercises aiming to better grouping were handled during the Project Management workshop organised by the Finnish coordinator in November 2009.

Another issue challenging successful project implementation has been the limited time available for management of the local partner, the Salvation Army. The Salvation Army has an appreciated and diligent position in Msunduzi as the only health care facilitator in the area. As the project has not been the primary task of the Salvation Army and yet requires attention and resources from all of the participants, busy schedules and unavailability of the Local Coordinator has been, to a certain extent, a challenge for the project. Additionally, due to nature of the Salvation Army's duty, the local coordinator can be relocated to another country office, in which case the project would suddenly be handed in to another local coordinator. Therefore, the coordinators have discussed on the alternative solutions. Hiring a local assistant, a solution praised by the Sanitation Experts, has been discussed in many occasions but lastly it has been decided to improve the current systems by engaging and informing each of the partners more as bringing in another person could yet bring new problems rather than solving them.

3.2 How has the local government, local organisation or the beneficiaries themselves taken responsibility for the economic sustainability and continuation of the Project?

During the year 2008, the Sanitation Experts seemed some what unclear about their tasks and duties for the project. Therefore, for the year 2009 Experts' tasks and responsibilities were clarified and written down for them. Each of them got a specific dry toilet that they are responsible for. A monitoring sheet was to be filled whenever they visited the toilet of their responsibility. The sheets are kept at the Salvation Army. Also a Code of Conduct was established and the contracts of the Experts were renewed. A Gardening Expert was appointed for the project to improve the education of organic home gardening and to work on the stigma of using composted faeces as a fertilizer.

The Sanitation Experts, the community leaders, members of the Youth Group and owners and beneficiaries of the dry toilets have participated in workshops organised by the project. Through the workshops they have been able to meet with other stakeholders, discuss and reflect on the project and share experiences and ideas with the project workers.

Due to continuous difficulties and irreconcilable differences, the contract with the local constructor was not renewed and the project has used two other constructors during the reporting year. One of the constructors is used as a builder of the composting model of the dry toilets, and will also repair the flaws left by the local constructor, and the other a provider of the Enviroloos. As the homesteads will be responsible for the use and maintenance of the toilets built for them, the project has drawn contracts to caretakers of the toilets in community meeting points and other public places. The caretakers will be appointed by the community leaders and the pay will be the fee collected from the use of the toilet.

The role and the responsibility of the Salvation Army were emphasized during the year 2009, and some progress has occurred. Even though the busy schedule of the Local Coordinator continues to place some obstacles in fluent progress of the project implementation, the communication with the Sanitation Experts and the City Council has improved. This was proven during the confrontation between two Sanitation Experts. Together the Salvation Army, City Council and the stakeholders resolved the situation without Finnish intervention. Also a representative of the Salvation Army has taken part in some of the Experts' weekly meetings and thus been able to keep the Local Coordinator updated on recent events in the project. City Council was also present in the workshop organised for the Community Leaders on sanitation issues, which shows improvement in ownership and commitment towards the project on their behalf.

Other steps taken to increase the sustainability have been for example the creation of the sanitation club for the dry toilet users in which they could share their experiences and knowledge linked with dry sanitation. Planning an affordable toilet model for the community members that they could build by themselves have also been discussed though there are no drawings yet. Also, the sanitation experts have been given education aiming to increase their capacity to work even independently or elsewhere after the project has ended.



4.1 Who were the direct beneficiaries of the Project, and how many were there?

One group of direct beneficiaries is the residents of Msunduzwa Township. The Sanitation Experts have been educating the residents of Msunduzwa about sanitation and dry toilets. 1200-2000 inhabitants have been reached monthly through the education given by the Experts.

An important group of direct beneficiaries are the people who now have access to a dry toilet. There are now 21 toilets built in Msunduzwa all together five of which were built during year 2009 in two communities of Msunduzwa. All five toilets were built for homesteads, which were selected and decided through a field research conducted by the Sanitation Experts in collaboration with the community leaders. Each of the toilets built for homesteads serves minimum of 20 people.

There are 13 toilets built for homesteads in four different communities. The toilets have an average of 30 users. However, three of them are not in use yet. Four of the 21 toilets are at different community meeting points, two at a primary school, one by a church and one by Msunduzwa Sports Ground. Msunduzwa Primary School has around 150 pupils, who now have access to a toilet. The toilet by the sports ground is open for use during the weekend, when there are games and activities, serving around 100 people. The toilets by the meeting points have users of approximately from 30 to 40 people per week. The toilets by the homesteads are taken care by the members of the households. The caretakers of the toilets in public places are to be chosen by the community leaders and the contracts are already drawn, but the persons are still undecided.

Youth group of Mncitsini is also one of the beneficiaries of the project. The group got permission from their community leaders to start a garden of their own in 2008 and was supported by the project through a gardening workshop, seeds, some gardening tools and physical help from the students working in the project. Apart from few workshops, fencing and occasional assistance in their garden, the project has continued to support the youth of Mncitsini rather morally than financially. The group consists of approximately 20 boys and girls between 11-25 years of age.

One group of direct beneficiaries are the Sanitation Experts. Eight to ten Experts (ten till August 2009, eight from October onwards) have received knowledge and experience through work in the project. The Experts have gained not only financial support, but also stronger self-esteem and status in the community through their work. Especially for the young and female experts the project has been a tool for empowerment and own income. The Sanitation Experts have also been able to participate in workshops that they otherwise would not be able to. It is hoped that through the experience and knowledge gained in the project the Experts would have better chances to engage themselves with future projects and other working opportunities.

One of the Sanitation Experts was appointed as a Gardening Expert for the project. He has educated people in gardening issues, use of composted material as a fertilizer and acted as one of the facilitators in several workshops organised by the project. One of the dry toilets was built next to his garden in order to act as a show-piece and betoken the good yields gained by the use of composted material as a fertilizer. The idea is that in addition to information given, he could also sell seedlings to other community members from his garden with cheaper price comparing to garden shops.

Another Expert got a chance to visit Finland in the summer 2009. The trip was organized together with the Environmental and Health Education Project. During the four week trip, the Expert had a unique opportunity to visit for example in waste recycling centre, waste water treatment plant and to familiarise herself with different dry toilet solutions. She also met with other actors of community development and the project management both in Turku and Tampere.

4.2 Who were the indirect beneficiaries of the Project?

One of the indirect beneficiaries is the Salvation Army. The Salvation Army has gained knowledge and experience on working in the sanitation project. They have also strengthened their position and built up their relation with the people of Msunduzi. In the autumn 2009, the Local Coordinator attended a Dry Toilet Conference 2009 organized in Tampere, Finland. He got a chance to meet other stakeholders of the same field, share experiences and ideas and to elevate his motivation towards the successful management of his own project. His seven day trip included a Pre-Conference workshop, meetings with the project's Steering Committee and the Global Dry Toilet Association and planning the Msunduzi Dry Sanitation project with the recently entered Finnish manager.

Also the City Council has obtained good reputation through their cooperation with the project. The student trainees have been a link between the people of Msunduzi and the City Council, which has kept them well informed of the situation and happenings of the communities in the district. The City Council also attended the workshop organised for the community leaders about sanitation and dry toilets. On average, after some discontent in City Council's neglect regarding the project during the previous year, their position was strengthened and emphasized during the year 2009 and will continue to be emphasized in the future.

One group of indirect beneficiaries of the project are the constructors. The project has used two different constructors during the year, both of which are outside of Msunduzi. The constructors were provided with an education material on dry toilets gathered by the student trainees. A workshop on dry toilet construction was also planned, but was cancelled due to lack of participants.

TUAS and GDTAF have also benefited from the project as it has increased the know-how of the organisations on sanitation problems and projects in Southern Africa. Lastly the students of TUAS and HAMK have also benefited from the project. The students have attained good experience and knowledge of working in a development cooperation project. They have had the to work internationally in a very different culture and climate. The students have for example organised and educated in different workshops, prepared educational materials and leaflets and been part of a project team in a secure, yet challenging work environment.

If the project support granted was less than 20.000 €, please answer the following question:

4.3 How did the beneficiaries participate in the Project?

If the project support granted was 20.000 € or more, please answer the following question:

4.4 Please specify the way in which each group of beneficiaries participated in the Project.

The Sanitation Experts have continued their job to educate and answer people's questions about sanitation. This has mainly taken place either at homes of the people or at schools. In the weekly meetings the Experts would then report about their work, raised issues and possible problems they have faced during their encounters with people. Comparing to previous years, the Experts took more active role in the meetings and were responsible for conducting them as earlier the students working in the project were more or less running the meetings. The Experts' committee also planned the agenda for the meetings and compiled the reports while the students provided help with reporting and meeting practices for the Experts. The Sanitation Experts participated and were involved in organising the workshops held by the project. They were also involved in the selection of the toilet sites and interviewing the possible homesteads. There have been 8-10 Sanitation Experts working in the project each of which were working 60-70 hours a month and reached approximately 150 to 200 inhabitants monthly.

The community leaders and the Central Committee were included in the decision-making in the project.

They were informed and asked for their permission for organised functions. The community leaders were involved in the decisions for the toilet sites and in choosing the person from the community to be in charge of the toilet. The Central Committee was organised a Dry Sanitation workshop, which provided them with knowledge on the project, sanitation and dry toilets. They got the chance to provide the project with their own ideas and share experiences in order to improve and develop the project. The workshop was rather successful: out of the 25 invited leaders 16 participated.

A Dry Sanitation Day was organised for the recipients of the dry toilets in order to gain knowledge on the correct use and maintenance of the toilet. This was also an opportunity for them to meet and create sense of solidarity with other beneficiaries. Out of the 50 people invited, 24 attended the workshop. During the Sanitation Day, establishment of a Sanitation Club among the toilet recipients arose, and this will be put into practise in the future.

During the year 2009, members of the youth group attended Leadership Skills and Conflict Management workshop and another workshop organised by two social students from TUAS. The student trainees also helped in the garden and organised an activity day for girl members of the group. The Youth Group will continue working with the Gardening Expert appointed by the project.

The inhabitants of Msunduzi participated in the project by participating in workshops and other training organised. The users of the toilets established a Sanitation Club in which they could share knowledge and experiences. They also participated in building the toilets and are responsible for all the maintenance.

OBJECTIVE

5.1 Has the objective(s) of the Project remained the same as in the original Project plan? If they have changed, please describe how.

The objectives of the project were modified in the second project plan for years 2009-2011. The objectives as follows:

Objective 1. Improved sanitation hygiene

- The amount of dry composting toilets with good condition in the project area has been increased
- Sanitation and environmental health knowledge of the inhabitants is improved

Long-term targets:

- Diarrhoea and other diseases spreading through poor sanitation hygiene are decreased

Stigma against toilets and faeces have decreased in the project area

The straight flowing to waterways are reduced

Objective 2. Increased composting and home gardening

- The number of home gardens and composts are increased

Composting and gardening knowledge in the area is increased

Long-term targets:

- The area is freshen up due to increased composting, gardening and dry composting toilets

Slope erosion is reduced and cosines of the area have improved due to increased plantings

The crops of present gardens are improved due to use of composted material in the gardens

Objective 3. Increased livelihood and participation in the project area

- Number of entrepreneurship is increased due to constructions of toilets, delivery of brown material and production of gardens.

Activity of local entrepreneurs are increased

The incomes of women and youth are increased due to increased gardening and other activities
Increased participation of community members in community work.

Long-term targets:

- Improved cooperation within community itself

Objective 4. Improved know-how of applicant

- The applicant can use the data and knowledge gained in the project for later purposes

In addition, new indicators for each of the objectives to monitor the progress were written in early 2009. These indicators are as follows:

Objective 1. Improved sanitation hygiene

- Number of dry toilets built

Number of toilets in proper use

Number of hand wash facilities increased

Number of toilet users (men/women/youth)

Toilet siting addressing the need of the community (criteria for beneficiary selection & community involvement)

Amount of sanitation education being conducted

Number of sanitation education receivers (men/women/youth)

Number of people trained in sanitation workshops (men/women/youth)

Improved knowledge in sanitation and hygiene

Objective 2. Increased composting and home gardening

- Increase of home gardening

Increase of composts

Number of gardens reusing toilet waste as manure

Number of community members trained in gardening and composting(men/women/youth)

Amount of educational material being produced

Objective 3. Increased livelihood and participation in the project area

- Number of sanitation experts actively working in the project (meetings & education)

Amount of community skills training conducted

Number of community members participating in project activities (men/women/youth)

Forms of income generation opportunities linked to dry sanitation increased

Objective 4. Improved know-how of applicant

- Number of trainings and seminars project organisation is participating

Number of publications and presentations produced

IMPLEMENTATION

5.2 Have the objectives of the Project been implemented by the activities as mentioned in the Action Plan? If the activities are different from the original plan, please state the reason for the change and the nature of the current plan of action. Has the Project proceeded according to the original timetable?

Objective 1. Improved sanitation hygiene

- Student trainees and the Sanitation Experts have continuously been mapping the need of toilets to be build. The constructing work was delayed a bit due to staff change at TUAS.

Voluntaries from households participated in building toilets in the project area. Although their role was not that active, they gained good experience and have now knowledge on the principles on how to build ecological toilet.

Sanitation Experts have been educating communities about building and maintenance of toilets and about the impacts for health and environment.

- The project was giving assistance, mainly information, on toilet construction.

The project has provided all the built toilets with “-Handy wash-machines” to make the hand wash possible after using toilet.

Student trainees and the Sanitation Experts produced material about the benefits of using composted material from dry toilet in gardening for the community members. Some information has also been distributed more widely in Mbabane through City Council's Waste Information Centre.

Objective 2. Increased composting and home gardening

- Workshops and other training about composting and the use of composted material as well as composting in general has been provided for the community members

Households have been helped in terms of information to build composts and to establish home gardens. Established Sanitation Club will help the households to come up with composting and gardening activities.

Training about sanitation and environmental hygiene as well as home gardening and composting has been organised to community members with special focus on youth and women.

When composted material from toilets is available it is possible to plant trees and other plants to the area by using this material for soil improvement.

Objective 3. Increased livelihood and participation in the project area

Instead of giving information and spurring local people on entrepreneurship the project has during 2009 provided the Sanitation Experts, youth group and some other active community members training which aimed to build their capacity to work on community development and encouraged on active participation in community level with a hope that they would continue active and working in the community also after the project ends.

In 2009 the toilets were built by constructor outside of Msunduzi but it was decided that in the following years we'd use more constructors from the community if possible. A workshop on toilet construction was planned for 2009 but it was cancelled due to small number of participants. This workshop will be held in 2010.

Using brown material in bigger scale has not been possible yet as most of the toilets are not full yet. However, some people are already using composted manure with good results and the experts are already training people about this.

Working as a sanitation expert improved position of women and youth and gives a good example to the others. Evaluation done by the project steering group at the end of 2008 pointed out that gender issues had not got as much attention as aimed and thus one student got a special assignment to concentrate on gender issues and the experts need to state the number of participants in their training by gender. It is difficult to state whether the incomes of women would be increased but at least the Mncitsini youth garden is already providing the youth with incomes.

Objective 4. Improved know-how of applicant

All project activities and information gained has been recorded. In 2009 one bachelor thesis about cultural aspect of dry sanitation was published and the project was presented at the 3rd international Dry Sanitation Conference.

If the project support granted was less than 20.000 €, please answer the following question:

5.3 Please estimate how and how successfully the objectives of the Project have been achieved from the beginning of the Project and during the reporting year.
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Objective 1. Improved sanitation hygiene

- In 2009 five new toilets were built. Due to personnel changes and problems with the relations among the Sanitation Experts in the project. It was thought to be wiser to concentrate on

building capacity (through the conflict management workshop and similar) and postpone the construction work for the following year. The remaining money has been allocated to the 2010 budget to be used in construction work.

Inhabitants of Msunduzi have been given a lot of education on using and maintaining dry toilets, composting (both excreta and garden waste) and the link between good sanitation and health. The biggest barrier for larger use of the toilet is cultural beliefs, customs and preoccupations which makes the process very slow.

Objective 2. Increased composting and home gardening

- Quite a number of inhabitants of Msunduzi were given information and education on composting and gardening. Information was given in the organic gardening workshop, by Sanitation Experts during their normal education work and by distributing flyers and other written educational material. New flyers were produced by student trainees and experts and some of it were translated into siSwati too. The garden of the gardening Expert as well as the youth garden have been good examples and people have been interested in the topic. The process is slow though and as of yet we do not have any figures on whether home gardening has actually been improved. A student of TUAS is doing her bachelor thesis on this topic and the data was collected mainly during 2009.

Objective 3. Increased livelihood and participation in the project area

The reporting year was good in sense of participating the community. There has been 8-10 Sanitation Experts working in the project (8 from October onwards) who have been active and dedicated to their work. A lot of effort to activate and develop their capacity to work as a group and individually was put in place with good results. Similarly the Mncitsini Youth Group sets a good example for the community with their garden. Establishing the sanitation club also shows that the community is showing more and more interest in working with the topic.

Objective 4. Improved know-how of applicant

The project and its results were presented at the 3rd International Dry Sanitation Conference. Other organisations (including for example Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and Mbabane City Council which would like to have dry toilets in other townships too) have also been interested in the project and information have been distributed.

If the project support granted was 20.000 € or more, please answer the following question:

5.4 Please describe the results that have been achieved since the beginning of the Project and during the reporting year.

Due to the changes made in the new application this section has been divided so that both the new and the original results are presented.

Objective 1. Improved sanitation hygiene

The amount of dry composting toilets with good condition in the project area has been increased
During the spring 2009, the Sanitation Experts together with a student did an interview research in three different communities of Msunduzi in order to map the households in most need of a dry toilet. The needs were assessed according to criteria (for example poverty stricken families, child or elderly headed households, lacking access to sanitation, willingness to have a dry toilet and a garden and to use the composted material as a fertilizer were given priority). Based on the findings, five homesteads were chosen to get a dry toilet.

By the end of the reporting year, the project had built 21 dry toilets all together. Eight of the toilets are composting dry toilets and fourteen are Enviroloops, which have been continued to be brought from South-Africa. Fourteen toilets have been built for homesteads, four by public meeting points, two at a Primary School and one by a Sports Ground. All of the toilets built in year 2009 are located in homesteads. By the end of 2009, 16 of the toilets were in use. The Enviroloops are all in use, while some of the composting toilets continue to be unavailable due to unfinished repairs or community issues (care

taker not selected). People have also been encouraged to build or improve their current toilet but we have no data whether this kind of improvements have been happened or not.

During the previous year, the Sanitation Experts built poles for the water buckets and project provided Andy-Handy "washing devices" by each of the toilet. Yet, during monitoring rounds conducted by a students and the Finnish Coordinator, only few of them were in place. Whether this is an issue of vandalism or mere forgetfulness of the caretaker of the toilet, the issue has been acknowledged and will be issued in the future.

Sanitation and environmental health knowledge of the inhabitants is improved

The Sanitation Experts have continued to educate people about sanitation and linkage to hygiene. The project organised a refresher course for the Experts on sanitation and dry toilets. Sanitation workshops were also organised to Community Leaders and dry toilet users. Finnish students also took part in one of the workshops. A workshop for local constructors was additionally planned, but was cancelled for now due to lack of participants. Correct use and maintenance of the toilets, as well as responsibility and ownership, over the provided toilets will be emphasised even more in the future by setting up Sanitation Clubs among the toilet recipients.

Objective 2. Increased composting and home gardening

The number of home gardens and composts are increased

All households where a toilet has been built either have or will soon have a compost. Also other active community members have started to build composts but we do not have figures of this as of yet. One bachelor thesis on home and urban gardening is underway so expect to have more data in 2010. The gardens of Gardening Expert and Mncitsini Youth are working well and as an example for the other community members.

Composting and gardening knowledge in the area is increased

The Sanitation Expert educate people and also pupils about the dry toilets, sanitation hygiene in general, composting and home gardening. A dedicated person was appointed as a Gardening Expert to make the education more effective, and he held a Gardening workshop and co-organised others during 2009. A show-piece toilet has been built in his homestead so that people can come and see the proper use and maintenance as well as the use of composted manure in the garden. The Gardening Expert has also promised to sell seedlings from his garden for the community members with lower price than the gardening shops in Mbabane.

Objective 3. Increased livelihood and participation in the project area

Number of entrepreneurship is increased due to constructions of toilets, delivery of brown material and production of gardens

As of yet the number of entrepreneurship has not been increased because of the project.

Activity of local entrepreneurs are increased

Local entrepreneurs have been utilised when possible. However, in previous years there has been rather big problems raising when used local constructors and thus the future selection of constructors will be done extra carefully.

The incomes of women and youth are increased due to increased gardening and other activities

Working as a Sanitation Expert has been empowering experience for the women and youth in particular and it has also given them, if small but regular, incomes. Similarly the Mncitsini Youth Group has now a sustainable source of food and extra incomes. In the last workshop in 2009 organised for the community members the elderly women in particular addressed the need and importance of home gardening and promised to support the activities on their behalf.

Increased participation of community members in community work

The project has supported women and youth through their work as Sanitation Experts. This has built up their self-esteem and gained them a more respected position in the community. The Project has met, advised and given moral support to youth and women who have been eager to start a sustainably

developed project of their own.

Objective 4. Improved know-how of applicant

The applicant can use the data and knowledge gained in the project for later purposes

The know-how of the applicant as well as other stakeholders has been improved a lot throughout the project implementation. The information has then been disseminated to wider audience. At the end of year 2008 a publication "Experiences of Dry Sanitation in Southern Africa, edited by the project coordinator Leena Akatama was published. In 2009 a bachelor thesis of two TUAS students, Sini Haimi and Linda Ranta on the xxx was finished and an other one on urban gardening was started. The project was also presented at the Finland's parliament and YLE broadcast a "Paska juttu"- tv documentary on sanitation where Msunduza Dry Sanitation Project was an example of a project in developing country.

If the project support granted was less than 20.000 €, please answer the following question:

5.5 How did the separation of responsibilities in the implementation of the Project work?

If the project support granted was 20.000 € or more, please answer the question:

5.6 Describe the implementation and monitoring procedure of the Project and the responsibility of each party therein.

The Global Dry Toilet Association of Finland is responsible for the monitoring, management of funding and reporting to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Turku University of Applied Sciences is responsible for the operation and actions of the project. TUAS also provides the voluntary work required for the self-financing of the project, and handles the project management and monitoring. The Project Coordinator is responsible to the Global Dry Toilet Association about the project implementation.

The Salvation Army of Swaziland is responsible for the use of the funds in Swaziland and book-keeping of the funds spent. The Salvation Army is also in charge of project implementation, operation and local project coordination. The Salvation Army reports to the Project Coordinator in Finland.

Responsible people:

Global Dry Toilet Association of Finland: Chairman Pekka Pietilä, Project Coordinator Sari Huuhtanen.

Turku University of Applied Sciences: Project Coordinator Leena Akatama, Project manager Jenni Koivisto (1.8.2009->).

Salvation Army of Swaziland: Captain/Administrator Thataesile Piet Semeno

MONITORING

5.7 How did the responsible persons in the Finnish organisation follow the implementation of the Project and the use of financial resources? How did they participate in the implementation themselves?

The Project Coordinator Leena Akatama did one monitoring trip to Swaziland in the spring and Jenni Koivisto another one in the autumn 2009. Jenni is in regular email and phone contact with Salvation Army and the bigger decisions, including purchases and activities, in the field are done jointly with the local coordinator. During the monitoring trip to the project area in November 2009 it was also agreed that the

Salvation Army would send the minutes of Sanitation Experts' weekly meetings to Jenni to help the monitoring. Jenni also held two days workshop for the Experts which concentrated mainly on project management, presentation skills and common pedagogic skills needed in the work of Experts and continued the issue of conflict management. Additionally Jenni has been working for improving the internal and external communication in the project.

The TUAS students stay in continuous contact by phone or email with the Project Coordinator throughout their visit. The City Council is contacted via email whenever needed. Although the students have been the main linkage between the Project Coordinator and Swaziland, the accountabilities have been shifted more to the Salvation Army.

Both of the trips to Finland, by the Local Coordinator and by the Sanitation Expert, enabled the project management to discuss and reflect on the project outside the normal surroundings of the project area. The project management has reacted to the evaluation made in the year 2008 by addressing the issues of gender and better defined responsibilities and tasks. Also Emmanuel Mutamba from Zambia who held one workshop on conflict management did some monitoring and gave the project management group some suggestions on how the project could be improved.

5.8 How did the local co-operation partners follow the implementation of the Project?

The Salvation Army is the project supervisor in Swaziland. They monitor the work hours of the Sanitation Experts and the progression of the construction. A representative of the Salvation Army frequently participated in the Sanitation Experts' weekly meetings. The reports of the meetings are kept at the Salvation Army for monitoring purposes. The Salvation Army stays in close contact with the students also. The reports of the students together with other documents are sent to the Salvation Army as well as the City Council as well. During the Local Coordinator's visit to Finland in 2009, meetings, updates and plans were made considering the happenings and the future of the project.

5.9 What kind of qualitative or quantitative data was collected on the advancement of the Project?

The implementation of the project has been through frequent email communication and monitoring visits to Swaziland. The Sanitation Experts give their weekly reports at the meetings and the secretary of the Experts compile a report to be sent to Finland and to be stored at the Salvation Army. They also write down all hours worked and indicates the type of event, topic and the number participants by gender. The students also write their final reports about the activities after their practical training. The Project Coordinator also reports her work to the Global Dry Toilet Association.

The project has its own bank account. The realization of the budget is monitored on a monthly basis.

Quantitative indicators are e.g. number of the toilets built and the people being educated. During the year 2009 there was 5 toilets built. The people educated about sanitation and dry toilets are approximately 1200 to 2000 per month.

5.10 How has the Project budget been realised? If the realised costs in one or more of the budget sections differ by 15 % from the planned costs, please explain here.

The overall budget was realised close to what was planned with the exception of constructing costs of which that were 42 % of the planned. The construction work was delayed by personnel changes and the remaining funds will be transferred for the following year. Personnel costs were almost exactly as planned (1,1 % more than budgeted). Activity costs were 47,6 % more than budgeted due to the course of events that forced the project to concentrate more on training, including conflict management training for the Sanitation Experts. In addition to the construction costs, all other costs in materials, procurements and investments were not used. Operation and maintenance costs were approximately what planned

(1,4 % less). Monitoring and evaluation costs were 5,8 % more than planned. Administration costs were 11,3 % less since less money was used for salaries. The administrative costs were in 6.5 % of the total project costs.

5.11 Where and how were the accounting and audit of the Project arranged?

The accounting for the project costs were done at the Salvation Army Clinic, TUAS and Global Dry Toilet Association of Finland according to the expenses used in the project by each of the organisations. The final accounting was done at the Global Dry Toilet Association of Finland. The accounts were audited in Finland.

5.12 Has the organisation carried out an evaluation of the Project during the reporting year?
If so, please state here the findings in brief. Please also attach the evaluation report.

5.13. How has the organization informed of the Project? Give details on the target groups, information material and distribution channels.

The project published timely updates on the Internet site of Global Dry Toilet Association of Finland. The project has a brochure both in Finnish and English that was distributed in events that the project organisation participated in.

The student trainees have written their reports after their arrival in Finland. In 2009, one thesis on the project was completed (Haimi, S. & Ranta, L. 2009: Helpotusta hätään kuivasanitaatiosta: tapaus tutkimukset Swazima ja Sambia)_and another one started.

The Finnish and the Swazi management participated and presented the project in the Dry Toilet 2009 conference in Tampere where a poster about the project was displayed. The project manager and a student assistant represented the project at the Sanitation Day in the parliament in February 2009. The project was also part of the Paska Juttu TV-series presented in Finnish television in the spring 2009.

6.1 Describe the nature of problems encountered during the Project and the attempts to solve them. (e.g. in reaching the beneficiaries, working to keep to the timetable and other risks not included in 3.7)

One major challenge in 2009 was the conflicts between the experts. The local coordinator, other staff members of the Salvation Army and Mbabane City Council responded quickly and well to solve the problem after which a conflict management workshop was organised. The issue was again touched upon in the workshop organised by the project manager in November 2009. In the beginning of the year there was a lack of representatives in the Expert meetings but this problem has been solved after two uncommitted Experts left the job and the rest of the group went through all the workshops and exercises to build capacity to work together. The group we have now is active and works well as a group.

The Enviroloo toilets built in the project are causing some problems in terms of maintaining them as people feel uncomfortable to move uncomposted faeces. They have also turned out to be weaker than expected breaking down and being vulnerable for vandalism. Due to vandalism it was decided that one toilet at Corporation area will be moved to another location. Some of the toilets were also installed wrongly or to wrong place and needs to be moved or fixed. An additional problem is unsustainability in

sense that the Enviroloops are too expensive for the community members to buy themselves and thus they cannot copy the example. It was thus decided by the project manager that no new Enviroloops would be built.

Some of the toilets need to be repaired and this process has been very slow. Some problems with the toilets are caused by insufficient maintenance and/or wrong use of the toilet. It was decided that with the new toilets an agreement between the project and the beneficiaries will be written where the users commit to participate on the construction work and proper use and maintenance of the toilet.

Despite the continuous training and education, there are still problems in using the toilets correctly and many of the Andy Handies installed next to the toilets have been disappeared. This indicates that there is still a lot to do with educating the community. One problem in Msunduzi is that people there move in and out and only some stay there longer. Many of the homesteads rents out rooms. Thus oral education doesn't always reach the people using the toilets. It was therefore decided that a laminated instructions, both in English and siSwati, on how to use the toilet would be installed in every toilet. Also new ways of getting people to use more dry substances in the toilets have been discussed. The sanitation club might offer a very good channel to distribute information for the users.

Change of the staff at TUAS was also a challenge especially in terms of keeping the schedule and transferring all information. To avoid bad decisions or hastily made activities the remaining construction work was postponed to the following year.

6.2 Describe the next stages of the implementation of the Project.

In year 2010 the project will concentrate more on constructing new toilets and instead of Enviroloops composting toilets will be built as they are cheaper, works better and can be copied by the community members. The model will be planned based on the experience gained in the project thus far and an alternative "Affordable Model" for those who cannot afford one constructed with bricks will also be developed.

A lot of discussions on how to improve the project communication has been taken place and in 2010 there are some changes in who reports what to whom and when. It is hoped to be continuous process among the stakeholders.

The established sanitation club should start operating soon. It was agreed that the Sanitation Experts would help the club in the beginning but it would become more and more independent during the course.

Quite a few of the toilets are expected to get full some time during 2010 and the users will require some help in the emptying and composting. Sanitation Experts will help to do that in the first time showing the people how to do that. All the toilet sites where there is no place for the compost yet should have the place by the end of the year.

New ways of sharing information for the toilet users and gardeners is needed and based on our experience we try and create different kind of information so fit all users.



Project costs	Approved Project budget	Cost performance
1. Personnel costs (Appendix 1)		
Salaries and related costs of the Finnish personnel	18500	19109,88
Travel and accommodation of the Finnish personnel	3750	3779,05
Salaries and related of the local personnel	6000	5840,70
Other personnel costs	0	0
Value of Finnish voluntary work	4500	4600
Personnel costs, subtotal	32960	33329,63
2. Activity costs (e.g. training) (Appendix 2)		
Fees of hired experts	8200	10125,29
Other costs	600	2867,27
Activity costs, subtotal	8800	12992,56
3. Materials, procurements and investments (Appendix 3)		
Procurement of materials and appliances	9400	5410
Construction	1000	
Other procurements	200	
Value of donated goods		
Materials, procurements and investments, subtotal	10600	5410
4. Operation and maintenance (Appendix 4)		
Operation costs	550	230,13
Maintenance costs	300	608
Operation and maintenance, subtotal	850	838,13
5. Monitoring, evaluation, and information (Appendix 5)		
External services (incl. experts)	2000	1000
Travel and accommodation	1500	2789,42
Other costs		0
Information costs (max. 5 % of total project costs)	240	167,14
Monitoring, evaluation, and information, subtotal	3740	3956,56
TOTAL IMPLEMENTATION COSTS		
6. Administrative costs (Appendix 6)		
Salaries and related costs of administrative personnel	1950	992,86
Office costs	1800	1255,59
Statutory audit costs of the Finnish organisation	0	0
Fund-raising	700	700
Value of Finnish voluntary work in administration	0	1000
Total administrative costs	4450	3948,45

TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	61400	60475,33
Administrative costs as a % of total costs (max. 10 %)	7,25	6,53

Project financing	Approved Project Budget	Cost performance
1. Self-financing (Appendix 7)		
Cash contributions	4700	4535,65
Voluntary work and material donations	4700	4600
Total self-financing	9400	9135,65
Self-financing as a % of the total costs	15,31	15
2. Project support from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs		
Support transferred from prior years	4736,26	4736,26
Support available for and used during the reporting year	52000	52000
TOTAL FINANCING	66136,26	65871,91

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Place and date _____ Place and date _____

Signature _____ Signature _____

Name in Capitals _____ Name in Capitals _____

Position _____ Position _____

- Copy of the co-operation agreement between organisations (if it was not attached to the Project plan)
- Report of the Board of Directors
- Financial Statement of the organisation
(= income statement, balance sheet, notes to the financial statement)
- Audit report on the organisation's annual financial statements
- Auditor's assurance on the legal use of the Project funds
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