HELPING HAND
FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT

Water (For Life) And Sanitation Hygiene - WASH

Semi-Annual Progress Report
JANUARY ~ JUNE 2023

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HHRD Mission Statement

HHRD is committed to serving humanity by integrating resources for people in need. We strive to provide immediate response in disasters and effective programs in places of suffering for the pleasure of Allah SWT (God Almighty).

Water (for life) And Sanitation Hygiene Mission Statement

To improve access to clean drinking water and combat water borne diseases through better sanitation & hygiene conditions.

Countries & Populations Served

- Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon
- Palestinian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon
- Syrians displaced by earthquakes in Syria
- Africa – Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Somalia, Somaliland, Mali, Ethiopia, Djibouti
- Afghanistan
- Pakistan
- Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh
- Nepal
- Malaysia
- The Philippines

Key Performance Indicators

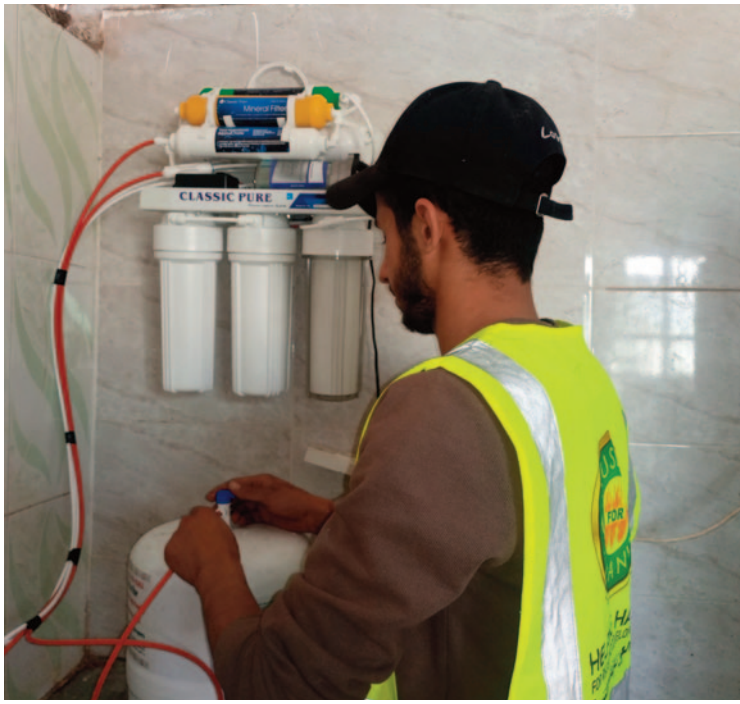
The Water (for Life) And Sanitation Hygiene program has a number of monitoring and evaluation techniques to gauge the workability and sustainability of projects. In this program, there are three indicators of performance in any project we undertake. They include:

Water Quality: Water quality describes the condition of the water, including chemical, physical and biological characteristics, with respect to suitability for a particular purpose. The main purpose we try to achieve is to provide clean, safe water for home use. It is common knowledge that poor water quality causes health problems. Therefore, one major performance indicator is the answer to the question, “Is the water safe, clean, tasteless, and colorless?”

Reliability: This refers to the quality of being trustworthy and constantly performing well. WFL projects are developed to run long enough so as to keep helping the beneficiaries. This is ensured through communal stewardship of the projects. Performance is therefore checked on the merit of how long the project can continue serving the beneficiaries as expected.

Source Sustainability: All water projects draw their sources of water from natural resources. Water projects are measured by how long they can run without depleting the natural resource from which they draw water. This also inspires ecological balance in natural resources.

Spheres Criteria



Sphere was created in 1997 to improve the quality of humanitarian responses in disaster relief situations. The Sphere philosophy is based on two core beliefs:

- People affected by disaster or conflict have the right to life with dignity and, therefore, the right to assistance
- All possible steps should be taken to alleviate human suffering arising out of disaster or conflict

The Sphere Handbook, which has developed into one of the most widely referenced humanitarian resources globally, indicates key standards for Water and Sanitation Hygiene projects. HHRD's WASH program addresses six of these standards as follows:

Standard 1.1 Hygiene Promotion

Hygiene promotion is addressed through hygiene sessions, which are held alongside washroom inauguration ceremonies. These projects are done in public schools, and learners are equipped with knowledge on how to wash hands, solid waste management and how to make water safe for use.

Standard 1.2 Identification, Access and Use of Hygiene Items

We help beneficiaries identify hygiene items through bold drawings on our latrine projects with phrases like, "Wash your hands here" and "Use water and soap when washing hands"; and educating them on safe solid waste disposal.

Standard 2.1 Access and Water Quality

We achieve water access through coordinating with communities and using local networks to locate water projects. The quality is assured through geological surveys and the consultation of geologists when installing water projects.

Standard 3.1 Environment Free From Human Excreta

We provide washrooms in locations where residents were previously unable to access sanitary facilities and resorted to open excretion.

Standard 3.2 Access to and use of toilets

Access to toilets is ensured through construction of latrines, washrooms and handwashing facilities in places of high need, which include public schools, refugee encampments, and rural areas. Determination of need is the primary motivator for establishment of a washroom in any country.

HHRD Global WFL and WASH Programs: Progress Jan-June 2023

The following tables provide a breakdown of projects and their levels of completion. Table A is Water for Life, or strictly projects providing clean and accessible water for consumption and irrigation. Table B is sanitation, or projects devoted to providing bathroom and handwashing facilities. Technically, both types of projects fall under the umbrella category of WASH.

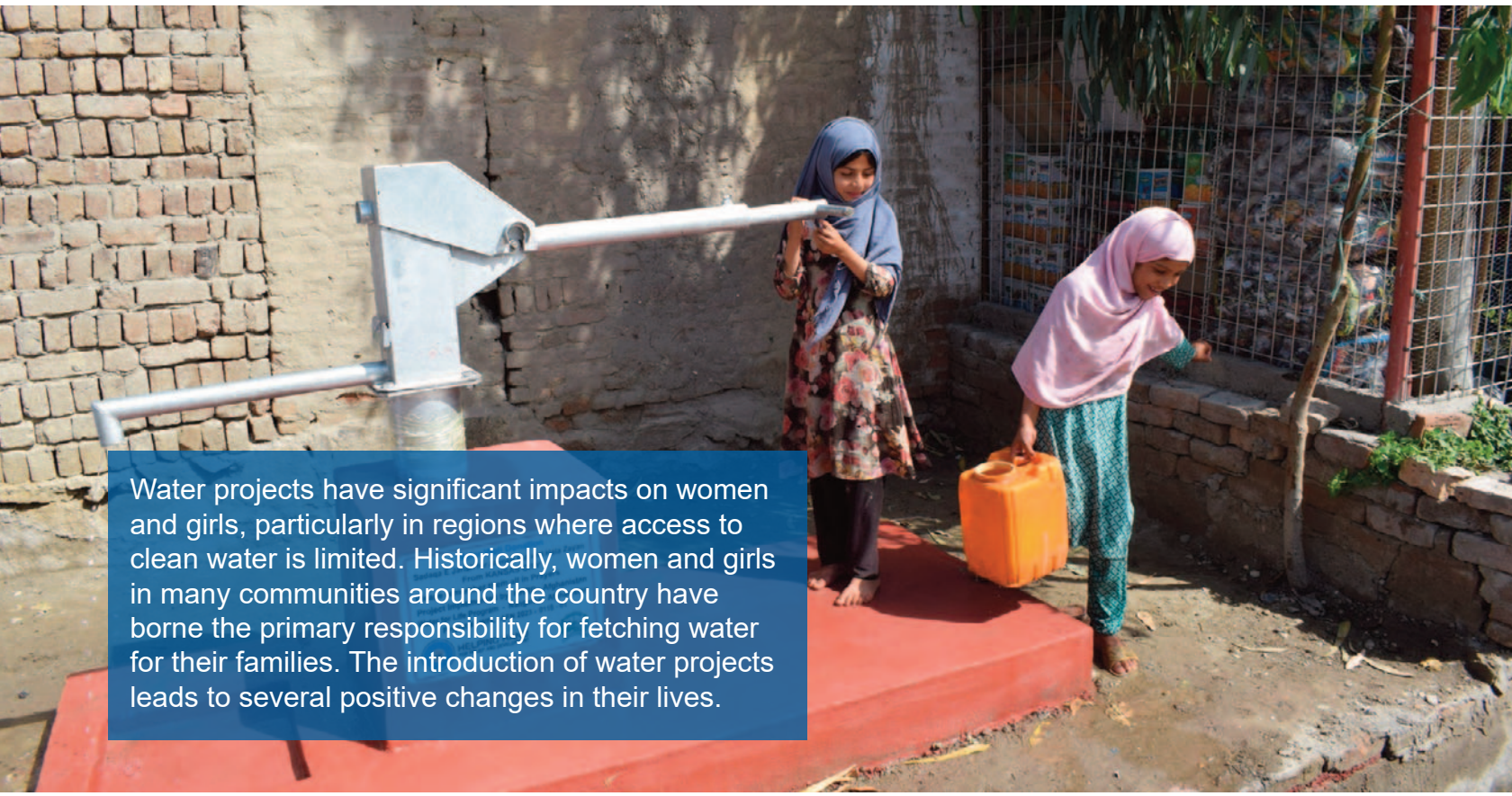
TABLE A: HHRD Global Water Projects – Progress: 2023 Jan-June

No.	Country	Number of Water Projects Completed: Jan-June, 2023	Number of Beneficiaries: Jan-June 2023
1	Afghanistan	20	6,921
2	Indonesia	10	100
3	Kenya	52	55,782
4	Nepal	14	4,975
5	Pakistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir, and Gilgit Baltistan	383	138,748
6	Palestinian Refugees in Jordan	50 Water Filters	250
7	Somalia	12 (Under Construction)	20,688
8	Syrian Refugees in Jordan	3,600,000 Liters	750
9	Syrian Refugees in Lebanon	2,362,780 Liters	500
10	Tanzania	7 (Under Construction)	9,252
11	Uganda	9 (Under Construction)	14,898
	Total	**557 Projects, 5,962,780 Liters**	**252,864**

TABLE B: HHRD Sanitation and Hygiene– Progress: 2023

No.	Country or Refugees Population	Number of Bathroom Projects Completed: Jan-June, 2023	Number of Beneficiaries: 2023
1	Cambodia	13 (Under Construction)	
2	Earthquake Displaced Persons in Syria	200 Restrooms	3,000
3	Afghanistan	Hygiene Sessions	770
4	Kenya	6	11,400
5	Malaysia	14	70
6	Pakistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir, and Gilgit Baltistan	*80 School WASH projects and 25 Emergency WASH projects (under construction), 13 hygiene sessions	391
7	Somalia	2	2,600
8	Syrian Refugees in Jordan	23 bathrooms, 17 water storage tanks, 250 hygiene kits	1,450
9	Syrian Refugees in Lebanon	10 Bathrooms	50
10	Tanzania	1	1,400
	Total	**641**	**21,131**

Women and Girls



Water projects have significant impacts on women and girls, particularly in regions where access to clean water is limited. Historically, women and girls in many communities around the country have borne the primary responsibility for fetching water for their families. The introduction of water projects leads to several positive changes in their lives.

Pakistan:

- Education opportunities. With reduced water-fetching responsibilities, girls have the chance to attend school regularly and pursue education. This can result in increased literacy rates and improved economic opportunities for them in the long run.
- Social empowerment. In communities where women traditionally have limited roles outside the household, participation in water projects can give them a voice in decision-making processes and a greater role in the community.
- Reduced vulnerability to violence. Long walks to water sources in remote areas can expose women and girls to violence, harassment and assault. Access to nearby water points can help mitigate these risks.

Africa:

- Access to reliable, clean water creates infinite opportunities for women and girls, empowering them to pursue education, careers, and economic independence.
- Improved access to water sources leads to better school attendance for girls, increasing their chances of graduating and breaking the cycle of poverty.
- With time and energy saved from water-fetching tasks, women can seek employment outside of the home, contributing to their empowerment and self-development.
- HHRD Africa recognizes the transformative impact of clean water on women and girls, understanding that it opens up possibilities for a better future.

Women and Girls

MENA:

- Water projects in the MENA region contribute to the preservation of dignity for women and girls by providing them with private restrooms and safe sanitation facilities.
- By improving sanitation conditions, these projects indirectly promote the well-being and comfort of women and girls in the region.
- Access to clean water and better hygiene practices can enhance the health and overall quality of life for women and girls.
- Ensuring safe and private restroom facilities can foster a sense of security and empowerment among women in the community.

Afghanistan:

- Water projects benefiting female students in Nangarhar University and schools in Afghanistan enable improved access to clean water for their daily needs.
- These projects play a crucial role in supporting female students, allowing them to focus on their education without the burden of water-fetching responsibilities.
- Access to clean water contributes to a healthier and safer environment for female students, reducing potential risks and improving their overall well-being.
- By facilitating access to clean water, these projects empower female students to pursue their academic and career goals.

Nepal:

- HHRD Nepal's Water Projects have had a significant positive impact on women and girls, who traditionally bear the responsibility of fetching water for household use.
- Improved access to clean water saves women and girls from arduous and risky journeys to distant water sources, promoting their safety and well-being.
- Hygiene education and awareness sessions have resulted in improved personal hygiene practices, leading to a reduction in waterborne diseases among women and girls.
- By freeing up time from water-fetching tasks, women and girls can invest more in education and livelihood activities, enhancing their empowerment and socio-economic opportunities.

Addressing Climate Change

The global climate crisis is closely linked to water, as climate change affects the water cycle, leading to extreme weather events, decreased water availability, and threats to sustainable development and biodiversity. Water-related investments, including water wells and water ecosystem improvements, play a vital role in climate mitigation and adaptation efforts, aiding the transition to a net-zero carbon footprint.

Pakistan:

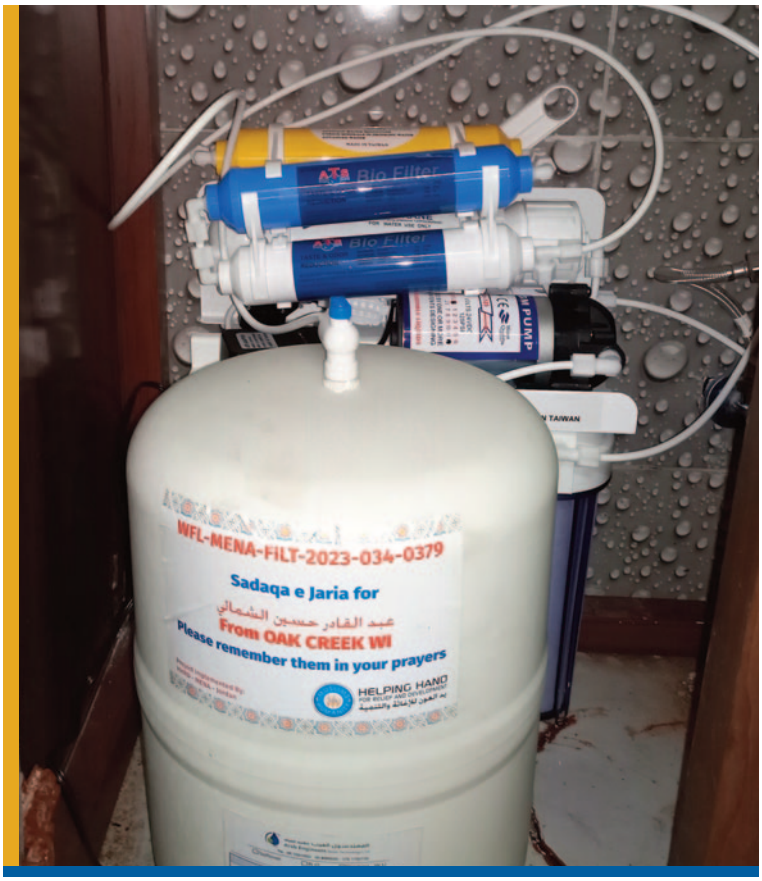
- The Water for Life (WFL) program in Pakistan is implementing water projects using renewable energy sources like solar and wind. This approach helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions and decreases dependence on fossil fuels.
- By installing energy-efficient pumps and reducing leakages, metering errors, and water theft, the program aims to tackle the issue of water scarcity and improve water management practices.
- Encouraging the adoption of water-saving technologies, particularly in the agricultural and industrial sectors, helps conserve water resources and supports sustainable water usage.
- The utilization of unconventional water resources, such as treated wastewater for irrigation, contributes to water conservation and resource sustainability in the face of climate change.

Africa:

- Installing energy-efficient pumps to improve water supply infrastructure and reduce energy consumption, contributing to climate change mitigation.
- Ensuring reduction of leakages, metering errors, and water theft helps conserve water resources, promoting sustainable water management practices in the face of climate challenges.
- Encouraging water-saving technologies, particularly in the agricultural and industrial sectors, supports efficient water use and minimizes water-related impacts on the environment.
- Encouraging the utilization of unconventional water resources, such as regulated treated wastewater for irrigation, helps optimize water usage and fosters environmental sustainability amidst climate change pressures.

Addressing Climate Change

MENA:



- Water Filtration Systems used by beneficiaries in the MENA region help regulate temperatures during extreme weather conditions, offering relief from high temperatures in summer and decreased temperatures in winter.
- These water filtration systems provide non-potable water that is suitable for irrigating plants, contributing to environmental sustainability and climate adaptation in the region.
- The adoption of water-saving technologies and practices, such as water filtration systems, helps communities cope with changing climate patterns and water scarcity.
- Implementing water filtration systems supports efforts to combat climate change and improve the region's resilience to climate-related challenges.

Afghanistan:

- Clean water projects in Afghanistan not only benefit the communities by providing access to clean water and reducing waterborne diseases but also positively impact the surrounding environment, particularly the trees around the water projects.
- Improved water access contributes to environmental sustainability and climate resilience in the region, benefiting both human and ecological systems.
- The inclusion of water projects in hostels and schools demonstrates the multifaceted benefits of clean water, supporting education, health, and environmental well-being.
- The availability of clean water can foster a healthier and more sustainable environment, especially in the context of climate change impacts.

Nepal:

- Nepal faces challenges in water and sanitation services, with a significant proportion of the population lacking access to improved sanitation and basic water services.
- Climate change is exacerbating issues related to health, sanitation, and drinking water quality, necessitating comprehensive efforts to address these challenges.
- HHRD Nepal's initiatives, including awareness sessions, health and sanitation activities, and the 7 FATS program, are actively addressing climate change impacts in the WASH sector.
- Raising awareness about the importance of hygiene, cleanliness, and their impact on health and climate is a crucial step in promoting sustainable practices and combating climate change effects in Nepal.

HHRD Global WASH: Significant Achievements of Jan-June 2023

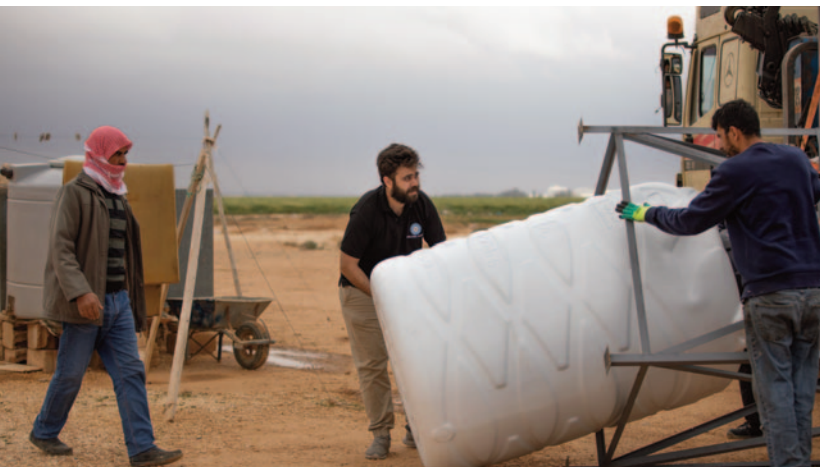
Here are a few of the more significant achievements in each of our regions in the first half of 2023.

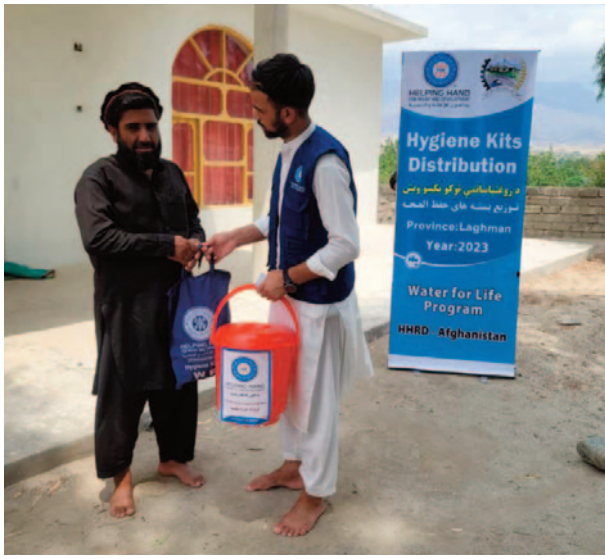
Pakistan:

- Completed 383 water projects, providing safe and clean water to 138,748 people across the country.
- Celebrated World Water Day, raising awareness about the importance of water and its sustainable management.
- Addressed water scarcity by providing safe and clean water through water tankers in areas where local clean water sources are not available.

Africa:

- Introduced water trucking as a component in the Water for Life department, expanding water access to more beneficiaries.
- Initiated water tank distribution during water trucking efforts, enhancing water storage capabilities in the region.
- Conducted hygiene and environmental awareness sessions as part of WASH projects, promoting health and sanitation practices.
- Expanded operations to new countries in Africa, including the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Djibouti, and Ethiopia, extending support to more communities in need.





MENA:

- Conducted awareness sessions and workshops for Syrian refugees in random camps, promoting hygiene and environmental awareness.
- Provided water distribution to Syrian refugee families in Jordan and Lebanon, ensuring access to safe drinking water for vulnerable populations.

Afghanistan:

- Constructed 20 water well projects with hand pumps, bringing clean water to communities in need.
- Benefited 6,921 individuals through the completion of 20 water projects during January to June 2023.
- Conducted four hygiene sessions for 154 participants, raising awareness about hygiene practices for daily life.
- Distributed 154 hygiene kits in four villages of Laghman Province, improving sanitation conditions and hygiene practices.
- Completed surveys of 30 locations for 30 projects during January to June 2023, preparing for further water initiatives.

Project Maintenance

When HHRD establishes a water project or a washroom, we hand it over to the community. But our commitment doesn't stop there. We revisit projects to ensure they are still working for our beneficiaries, ensuring that donors' funds continue to support the health and livelihood of vulnerable populations.

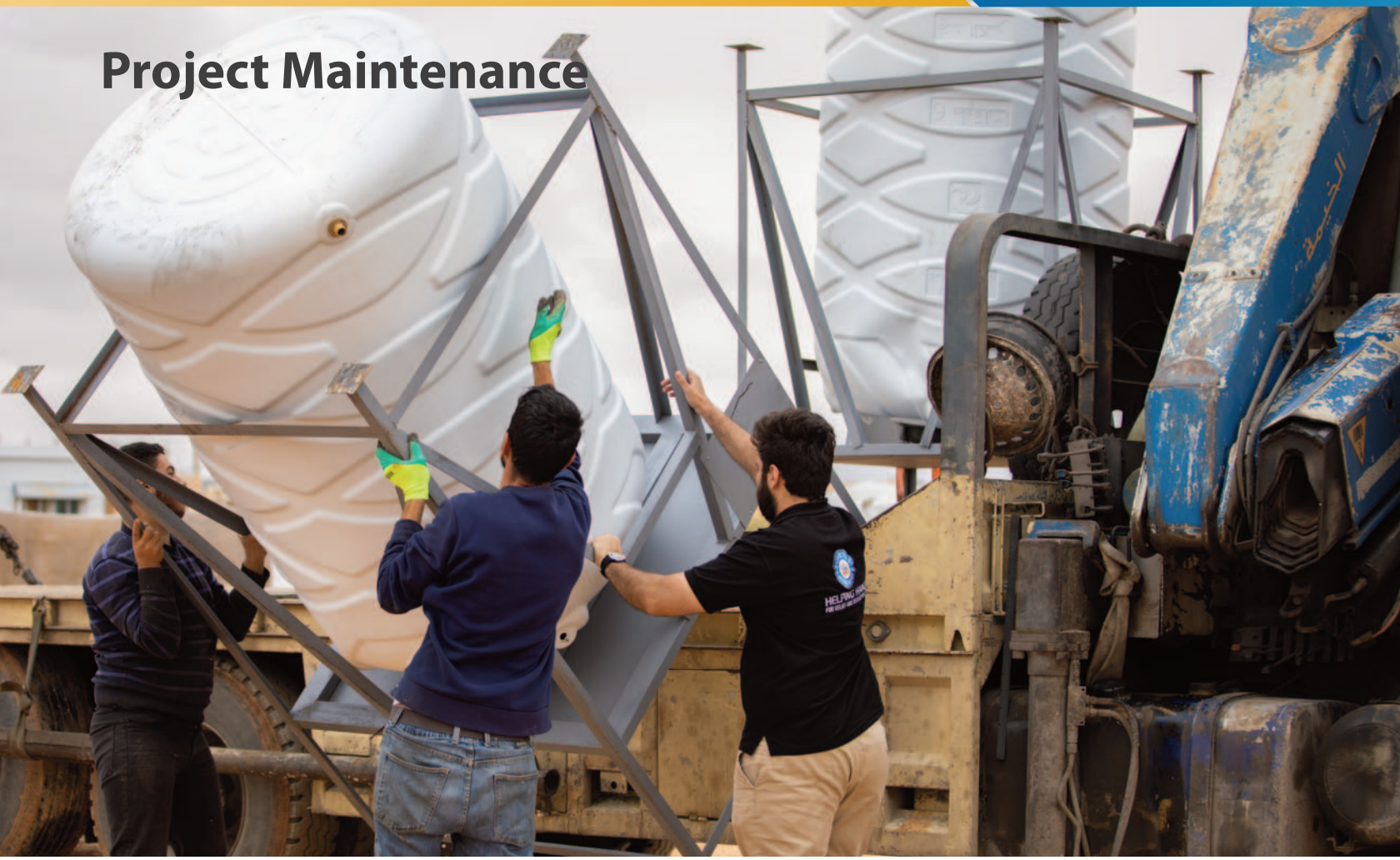
Pakistan:

- The WFL Program has initiated project maintenance efforts, starting with the maintenance of water filtration plants such as RO and UFTs.
- A chemical engineer has been hired at the country level to oversee the maintenance process.
- A special fund has been allocated specifically for the maintenance of filtration plants.
- Assessment of all previous filtration plants is underway, and maintenance work will commence soon to ensure the sustained functionality of the projects.

Africa:

- HHRD Africa's WFL department conducts routine monitoring visits to project beneficiary locations to check project conditions and address repair requests, if any.
- Community sensitization on project ownership and sustainability is a key approach to ensure maintenance. Workshops and trainings during monitoring visits educate the community about their ownership and responsibility for project care.
- The water well committee is tasked with overseeing the project in the community, and they may collect a small fee to fund repairs and maintenance to ensure project continuity.

Project Maintenance



MENA:

- In the MENA region, HHRD promptly responds to maintenance needs. When a beneficiary reported a problem with a restroom's door, a maintenance team was dispatched to fix it.

Afghanistan:

- After HHRD establishes a water project in Afghanistan, a water management committee is formed to take responsibility for its maintenance.
- The construction company maintains the water project for up to six months after handover, ensuring proper functioning during the initial period.

Nepal:

- In Nepal, HHRD takes various actions to ensure the maintenance of WFL projects.
- A Water Consumption Committee (WCC) is established to oversee the maintenance, standards, and long-term suitability of each project.
- Projects like Bio-sand Filters (BSF) are expected to last a minimum of 5 years, while projects like Drinking Water Treatment Plants (DWTP) are expected to last a minimum of 10 years.
- Project materials come with warranties, with vendors offering lifetime warranties for tanks and a two-year warranty for other materials.
- Local governments and institutions are responsible for maintaining the projects during the first 5 years, promoting community ownership and sustainability.

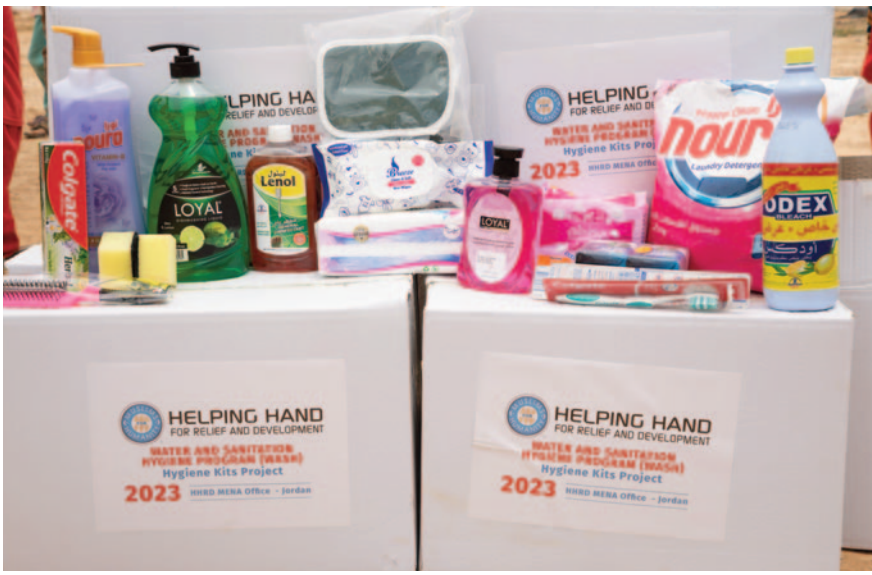
Social Mobilization

When water projects are complete, HHRD mobilizes the community to take control of their new washrooms, water wells and filtration plants by offering hygiene workshops and celebratory events. We give people all the information they will need to effectively use their new resources.

Pakistan:

- Field staff members receive training on Social Mobilization to effectively engage with the community during and after project implementation.
- Project Management Committees (PMCs) are formed for each Water for Life (WFL) project, ensuring community involvement and ownership.
- HHRD fosters a sense of project monitoring and ownership among the community members after the handover of the projects, encouraging sustainable utilization.
- Project handover ceremonies are organized through community participation, creating a sense of celebration and ownership among the beneficiaries.
- Days like "World Water Day" are celebrated to raise awareness about the importance of water and sanitation in communities.
- Health and hygiene practices are promoted during community meetings and sessions, enhancing community well-being.

Social Mobilization



Africa:

- Hygiene and environmental sensitization sessions are conducted in public primary schools located near WASH projects, covering topics such as handwashing, safe waste disposal, solid waste management, and prudent water usage.
- These sessions improve hygiene levels in institutions and help prevent the spread of waterborne diseases.
- World Water Day is commemorated with activities like tree planting and community cleaning, emphasizing the significance of water and its responsible management.

MENA:

- Workshops and awareness sessions are provided to Syrian refugees in random camps, empowering them to adopt hygienic practices and protect themselves from diseases.

Afghanistan:

- In Afghanistan, residents of villages themselves apply and request assistance from HHRD and the Rural Rehabilitation Department of the government to address their water needs.
- Beneficiaries of water projects provide lunch meals to laborers working in the construction process, fostering community engagement and support for the project.
- HHRD establishes water management committees, composed of at least three elders, to oversee and take care of the water projects in the community.
- To secure the land for water projects, HHRD receives a guarantee letter from the villagers indicating the land is given as waqf (an Islamic endowment).

Nepal:

- Water for Life projects in Nepal adopt a collaborative approach, engaging students, teachers, community members, and local governments in social mobilization activities.
- Hygiene sessions and the Seven Flags Approach of Total Sanitation (7FATS) are conducted in different districts to promote sustainable behavior changes and improve overall hygiene practices in the target areas.