

Good Practices in Water, Sanitation and Human Rights

Lisbon, Hotel Real Palácio, 4-5 November

Maji Ni Uhai

“Water is life” International Cooperation Project



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Index

1. Project description
2. Innovation in the project
3. How does the project deal with...
 - a) Availability and accessibility
 - b) Affordability
 - c) Quality/safety
 - d) Acceptability and participation
 - e) Accountability and impact
 - f) Non-discrimination
 - g) Sustainability

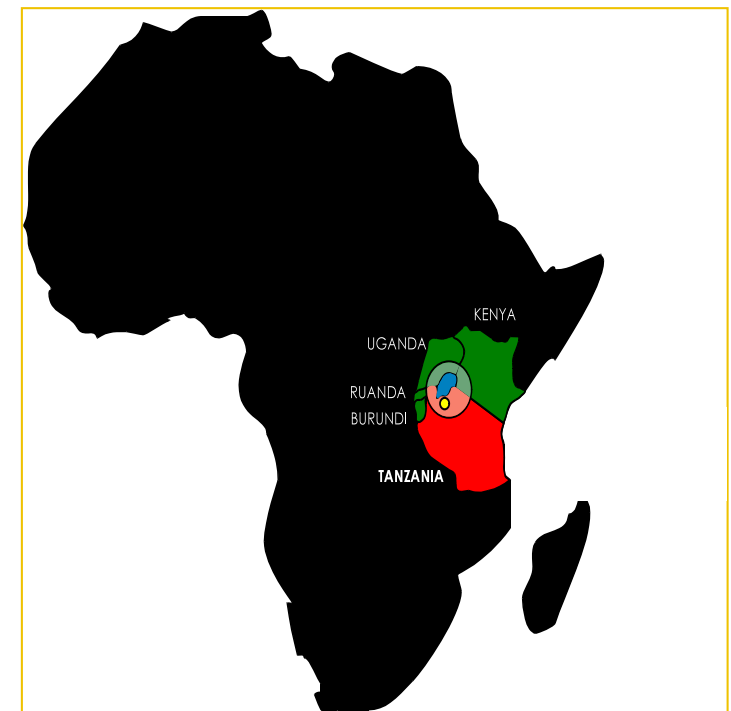


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1. Project description

Maji ni Uhai (Water is Life) is a **joint project** between a company, Ferrovial, an NGO, Amref, and the local governments, to fight poverty by supplying drinking water and sanitation infrastructure.

- **Objective:** To **improve health and living standards** in local communities, to provide them with **water and sanitary installations**, and to **educate**, raise awareness and promote good water use and sanitation practices.
- **Location:** Serengeti district, Tanzania
- **Beneficiaries:** 51,000 people
- **Duration:** 3 years (Aug.'08- Aug.'11)
- **Financing:** €1.8m



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➤ Construction of water infrastructure

- 12 shallow and 12 deep wells.
- 3 gravity systems (running water) with distribution points.
- 2 charco dams.
- 23 rainwater storage tanks.
- Protection for 2 springs.



➤ Construction of sanitation infrastructure

- 46 latrines in schools and clinics (5 pits per latrine).
- 27 hand-cleaning tanks.
- 3 cattle trough.



➤ Community organisation

- Creation of 40 water user associations.
- Training for local infrastructure maintenance technicians.



➤ Education and awareness raising

- Campaign to raise awareness about good hygiene, involving local leaders and communities.
- Train health educators.

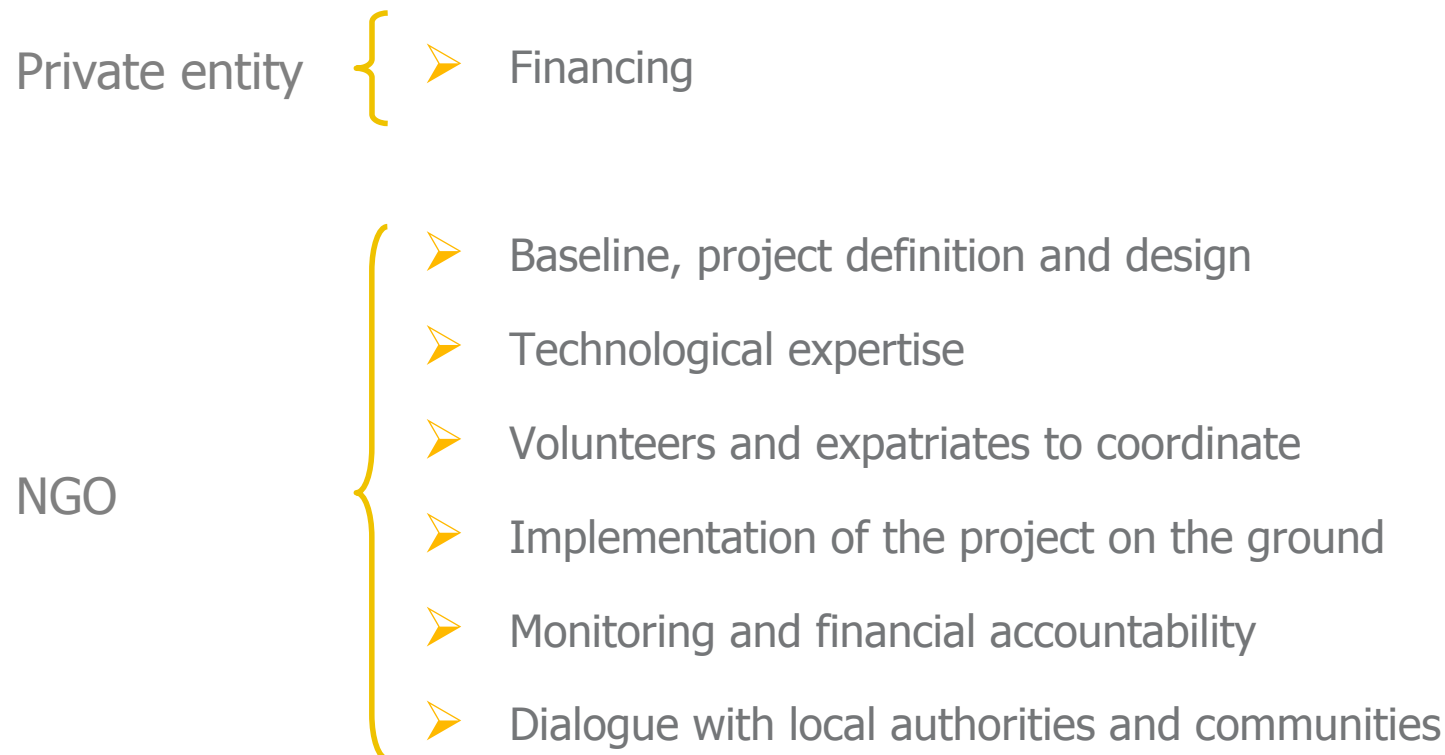


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2. Innovation in the project



Classic Cooperation Model



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2. Innovation in the project

Ferrovial is a referent of the 8th Millennium Development Goal:
"Develop a global partnership for development".
The company is **not just a donor** but also an active participant.



Ferrovial's new approach to cooperation

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- 100% financing
- Baseline, project definition and design
- Technological expertise
- Volunteers and expatriates to coordinate, perform technical studies and oversee the works, as well as passing on their know-how to local communities
- Implementation of the project on the ground
- Monitoring and financial accountability
- Dialogue with local authorities and communities

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3. How does the project deal with...

a) Availability and accessibility

- **Before the project**

23% population with water supply*

16% public buildings with water supply and sanitation infrastructure

4 hours each day travelling to get water

- **After the project**

40%

100%

30 minutes

- **Accessibility:** 1 out of every 5 latrine pits is adapted for people with mobility problems.

* Considering a minimum of 20 litres of clean and safe water per day and person.

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3. How does the project deal with...

b) Affordability

- Use of **locally available resources**
- **Community involvement** in future financing
- Local **Water Users Associations**
- **Special measures** addressing vulnerable people (exemption of water fee)



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3. How does the project deal with...

c) Quality/safety

- **Quality analysis** of all water facilities every six months.
- All latrines are provided with a **hand washing point**
- All water **facilities are fenced** to avoid contamination from animals.
- Maintenance and **hygiene training** in Water User Associations



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3. How does the project deal with...

d) Acceptability and participation

- Awareness raising training/capacity building
- Effective **community structures** at village, ward and district level
- Infrastructures built **in agreement with the local inhabitants**, local and regional authorities, and aligned to National Water Policy.



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3. How does the project deal with...

e) Accountability and impact

- **Everyone engaged at all stages** of project
- In accordance with the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development.
- **10% of local District budget** is allocated to the extension of the Maji ni Uhai project.



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3. How does the project deal with...

f) Non-discrimination

- **Guarantee of gender equality** in the Water Committees and in every association promoted by them.
- **Training of health promoters** is specifically directed at women.
- **Free access to water** for vulnerable people.
- **Children:** 'Child to Child' and 'Child to Parent' Communication systems.



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3. How does the project deal with...

g) Sustainability

- Financial: community cost sharing and low maintenance costs.
- **Institutional**: community structures established and trained and involvement of local authorities.
- **Technical**: appropriate **technology**, increased **durability** of infrastructures and **training** of local technicians and craftsmen
- **Environmental**: Impact analysis, waste management and good environmental practices promoted among the communities.
- **Social**: community involvement in design and implementation of the project, training and awareness raising.

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Outcome

- **Local Scope:** access to a safe vital resource
- **Global Scope:** Build a global alliance (Private Sector-NGO- Public Institutions)
- **Government Scope:** Tackle a key development obstacle
- **NGO Scope:** Change the approach to cooperation
- **Company Scope:** Pride of belonging

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Outcome

Cultural change

+ Commitment

+ Know how

Non- discrimination

Sustainability

Technical

Education

Development

Operational

Management

Third sector

**Public
Institutions**

Private sector

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Outcome

Third sector



**Public
Institutions**

Private sector



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Outcome

Private sector



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Maji Ni Uhai: A reality

