

Input Record Number	011
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Organisation(s) Involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Justice Development and Peace Movement, Abeokuta, Nigeria</li> <li>- Initiative for Education, Development and Environmental Agenda (IEDEA), Abeokuta, Nigeria</li> <li>- Water Aid Nigeria</li> </ul>
Geographic Area	Four states in Nigeria (Ogun, Ekiti, Plateau, Benue)
Dates	Ogun: 2000-2003 Plateau: 2004-2004
Communities Involved	Araromi and Osu – Ogun State, Nigeria Dadur, Kanke and Kabong – Plateau States, Nigeria Oju and Obi – Benue State, Nigeria
Duties and Responsibilities/ Purpose of Project	<p>Purpose of projects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To reduce women's workload</li> <li>2. To increase women's access to safe water and sanitation</li> <li>3. To reduce water related disease</li> </ol> <p>Project officer – Planning, monitoring and evaluation State Co-ordinator – Participatory monitoring and evaluation, learning and sharing of case studies</p>
Context of Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community water, sanitation and hygiene promotion programme in both rural and urban communities for drinking purposes.</li> <li>- Rural community water project in Araromi for drinking, irrigation of school garden project and processing of farm produce</li> <li>- Rural water and sanitation in Ogun and Plateau</li> <li>- Urban water project for urban poor in Kabong community, Jos Plateau State, Nigeria</li> </ul>

## Practitioner Reflective Case Study

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1)	<p>Financial – subsidy for the poor people’s latrines. Technology – lined hand-dug wells, improved latrines constructed with local materials. Technology – overhead tank installed with pumps and community standpipes. The community standpipe serves 500 people. Social – formation of gender balance management committee, use of vulnerability assessment to identify poor communities, and use of wealth ranking to identify poor community members for latrine subsidy. Community management training and hygiene education for management committee members.</p>
2)	<p>The strategy adopted allows more focus on the poor, and the people that need the services the more.</p>
3)	<p>Baseline indicators were identified at the start of the project by the poor, and these were also used to assess the impact of the project after a year. Poor communities were targeted, and those that could not afford the cost of latrines were supported.</p>
4)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Capacity-building and technical training to sustain the projects and;</li><li>2. Operation and maintenance and;</li><li>3. Scaling-up.</li></ol>

Practitioner Input – Part I

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9)	The use of participatory tools to identify communities and primary stakeholders. Vulnerability assessment was used for community identification and wealth ranking was used for identifying.
10)	<p>We have started to look at the distance covered to travel from peoples' homes to the water point and latrines. The definition of our access is that five-hundred in a community can use one borehole and two-hundred and fifty use one hand-dug well. The people travel five minutes to collect water.</p> <p>The Weaknesses: Some hand-dug wells dry up in the dry season Some people spend more than five minutes to collect water People with disabilities cannot use some of the hand-dug wells.</p>
11)	Does the water project increase the income level of the poor? if this is done over a two year period, using participatory approaches to identify income levels before and after the project. We may also look at the gender roles, health, education and the importance of household assistance and livelihoods.
12)	Access to safe water, effective sanitation and poverty reduction. Empirical studies that could be used to justify the need to put more resources into water and sanitation projects.
13)	Some studies done by IRC and IWWR: Impact Studies by WaterAid: The Education Drain and Others.