

How a Water Project is increasing Gender Equality and Generating Positive Impact at the Community Level

When you are sipping a cup of Starbucks coffee in America or Europe, you may also savor the notion that on the other side of the world, in a tiny landlocked country the size of the state of Maryland or the country of Belgium, the company that makes your coffee is working hard to improve the lives of 24,000 people.¹

Thanks to an endowment from the Starbucks Coffee Company and the Osprey Foundation to CARE International, a community-based water and sanitation project (CWASA) in Rwanda is increasing access to safe water sources, building critical infrastructure, and training community members to improve sanitation and hygiene practices in the Musanze district, in the Northern Province of Rwanda.

The sectors of Musanze and Gashaki, located in this same district, are two of the poorest communities in the Musanze district. Access to water in this area of Rwanda has been a long-standing challenge, forcing people, often women and children, to walk for miles up and down steep hills.

The Government of Rwanda, through its national policy document *Vision 20/20 Umurenge*, selected one to two sectors in each district as models for attempting to eradicate poverty and improving the population's wealth and overall wellbeing. By

¹ The specific breakdown consists of 12,500 individuals (65 percent women), 10,500 children, 450 orphans, 400 vulnerable people, 100 local authorities, and 50 school administrators.

extension, CARE's choice to focus its efforts in these two geographical areas, supports the vision and national priorities of the Government of Rwanda.

By addressing gender inequalities related to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene practices (WASH), the CWASA project is also ensuring that the positive behavior changes, which are now occurring at the household and community levels, will have long-term impacts and remain sustainable for all those involved.

Some of the most glaring gender inequality examples when it comes to WASH practices in Rwanda, are the result of long-standing biases or prejudices about roles and responsibilities. Fetching water for instance, is considered a "woman's or a girl's task" regardless of her health condition.

Pregnant women and young girls are also expected to carry out this duty. Young girls are sometimes unable to attend school because of these responsibilities, a practice that not only deprives them of the right to education but also affects their self-esteem and overall confidence level.

Though it is mostly men who occupy decision-making positions in water committees, they traditionally do none of the water related tasks such as fetching water, bathing children, and washing dishes or clothes. Redressing some of these gender imbalances is one of CWASA's main objectives.

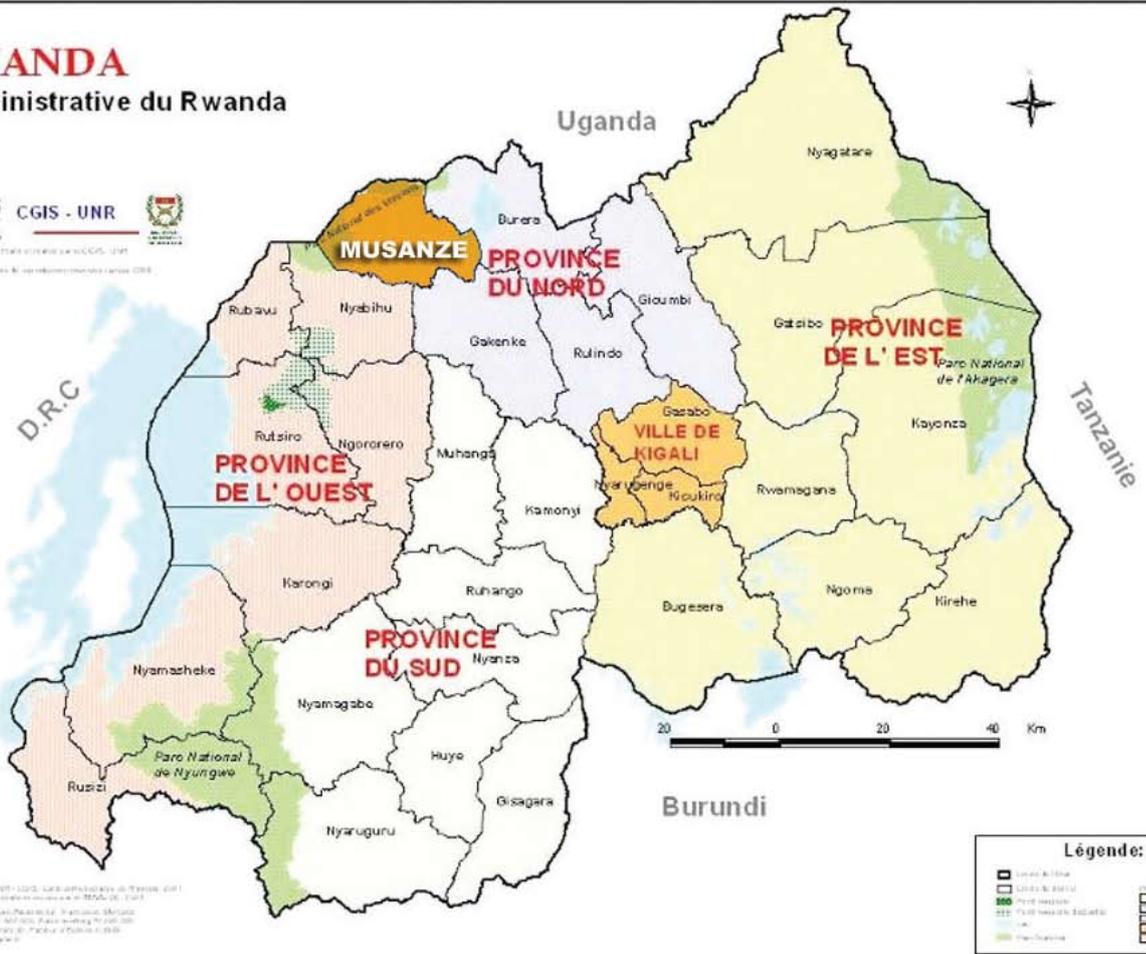


Acronyms

CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CWASA	Community-based Water and Sanitation
ECOSAN	Ecological Sanitation
HAMS	Hygiene and Sanitation in School Environments
HFP	Hygiene Focal Point
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene And Sanitation Transformation
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

RWANDA

Carte administrative du Rwanda



Musanze sector population: 27, 437, Gashaki sector population: 13,589. District > Sector > Cell > Village/Community

Identifying and Training Hygiene Focal Points

The CWASA program, which began in September 2008, specifically focuses on partnering with local authorities and key community members to establish and strengthen a committee comprised of Hygiene Focal Points (HFP) or *Imboni z'Isuku*, in the Kinyarwanda language.

The CWASA team worked meticulously within each community to identify the most effective candidates to become formal focal points. The women and men who were ultimately nominated were highly respected, influential individuals capable of mobilizing other community members. The HFP committee is made up of two community health workers and five community members.

The project mentored these individuals by providing them with technical trainings on how to build hand-washing facilities, teaching them the importance of having and using latrines, conducting household visits, motivating community members,

and putting into practice the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology with them.

“With this methodology the community identified their own problems related to water and sanitation,” says Alphonsine Uwineza, a PHAST trainer in the CWASA project. “As a trainer I am much more confident. Fear is a thing of the past. This is also an effective methodology to empower women.”

The *Imboni z'Isuku* or Hygiene Focal Points (HFP) are nominated by their peers with the guidance of the CWASA team. Their responsibilities include mobilizing and engaging 20 households each on the importance of gender and how it relates to water, sanitation and hygiene issues. Their commitment, hard work and time are 100 percent on a volunteer basis. To date, the CWASA team has already successfully trained 228 hygiene focal points in the Musanze (134 from a population of 27,437) and Gashaki (94 from a population of 13,589) sectors of the Musanze district.

Engaging Men: Embracing an Innovative Approach

Studies have shown that empowering women alone does not result in long-term sustainable impact. In order for women to benefit from programs that seek to improve gender inequality, there must be support from their husbands and other male community leaders.

The CWASA team recognizes that gender is an integral and essential factor in behavior change programs, and therefore they use the 'engaging men' approach as a way of leveraging a positive impact on women, who are traditionally burdened by all WASH activities at the household level.

After selecting and training hygiene focal points, the project promoted the 'men engaged' model through the *Abagabo Ndatwa*² committee. The goal of this model is to motivate husbands to become more involved in everyday household chores related to WASH activities.

"Since I was born, my parents told me there are differences between girls and boys. This is confirmed by how activities are distributed," says 40-year-old Karamira Ildephonse. "Since I got married, I have never performed certain activities. This changed when I was trained through CWASA. I now wash clothes, look after the kids, fetch water, and do some cleaning. In our culture, these are all considered women's activities."

The 'men engaged' model came out of a CWASA's participatory mapping exercise that brought

Participatory Mapping is a way to involve community members in decision making. It is through this methodology that CWASA generated the idea of including violent men in the 'men engaged' model and start their identification. The participatory mapping exercise brought together all community representatives and local authorities such as village heads, cell and sector executive secretaries, representatives of the women councils, and community health workers.

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The recruitment strategy focused on men who already exhibited signs of assisting their wives with household chores, along with men who were not as supportive of their wives in this area or who were uninterested in changing negative habits.

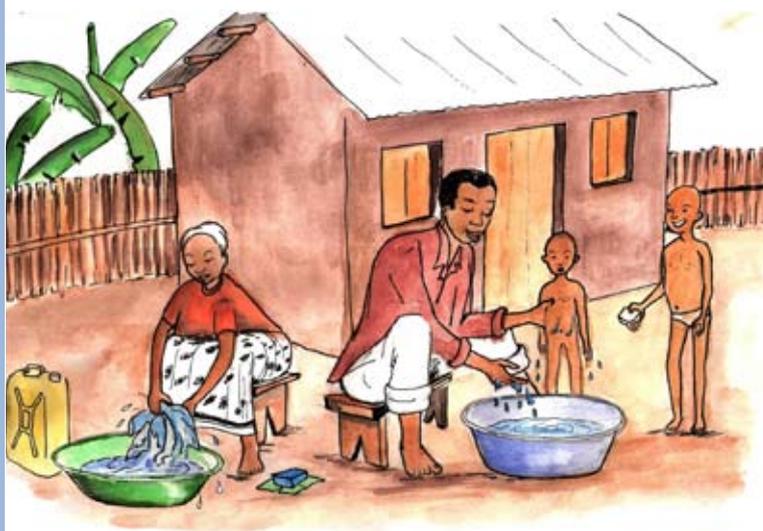
Since the unsupportive or uninterested husbands were often the same individuals who have significant status or influential positions in their community, it was important to include them in the initial trainings and encourage them to engage with husbands that were more apt to further beneficial behaviors. To date, CWASA has successfully trained 66 (2 member village) from the Musanze sector (population 27,437) and 44 husbands (2men per village) from the Gashaki sector (population 13,589).



² In Kinyarwanda this term refers to a man who is considered honest, is a role model in society, a sort of ideal man who will always fight for the improvement of society as a whole.

Role playing that depicts an 'engaged husband' doing chores traditionally meant for women and girls only.

A Pro-Active and Participatory Methodology



The PHAST methodology has been used successfully in other CARE programs, including Eastern Rwanda, in the former Kibungo province, back in 1997. “CARE used this methodology and the community understood the importance of contributing payments towards water usage,” explains CARE staff Irene Dusababeza. “Water committees were formed and people felt a stronger sense of ownership towards water resources.”

Many other renowned institutions, such as UNICEF and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, use the PHAST methodology when seeking to promote positive behavior change in developing countries.

In the CWASA project, the PHAST methodology helps to facilitate behavior change associated with gender-related WASH activities by allowing community members to identify and solve their own health issues. PHAST is successful because it encourages autonomy and independent problem solving. As a result, positive behavior changes are ultimately more sustainable since individuals personally process the change, understand their

transformation and feel in control and ownership of their newly adopted actions.

For CWASA, the PHAST approach has been used to teach HFPs how to help their community by listening to people’s stories, opinions and testimonials and then prompting community members to go through a guided process to identify their own solutions.

To assist the HFPs with guidelines in their PHAST trainings, the CWASA project team and other stakeholders created an educational handbook to initiate and support behavior change in terms of WASH activities. The handbook also highlights how to challenge social norms that define the role of women and men at the household and community level.

Drama, role-playing, and dancing are core approaches used in the PHAST methodology. The goal is to encourage positive behavior changes in gender-related WASH activities through culturally pertinent activities. The HFPs collaborate with the group of ‘engaged men’ to create interactive skits, dance routines and songs that carry messages on gender equality and WASH.

The wives of the ‘engaged men’ also partake in these activities, helping them to strengthen the concept of women and men working together in a public forum and reinforcing gender equality in WASH activities back at the household.

These entertaining and humorous skits and dances, are a strategy to promote topics such as the importance of hand washing or boiling water before drinking and cooking. This light-hearted approach is often a more effective way of

delivering a critical message that needs lasting impact as opposed to attending community meetings where the audience is passive and not necessarily having fun.

The dramas are very popular and are attended by many community members. There is also an interactive element to these dramas that further engages the audience and prompts their feedback. During each intermission the HFP asks the audience questions about content of the performance and the lessons that



Traditional dancers perform in a community event organized by the CWASA team.



Community members role play as anchor men delivering the latest news on better WASH practices.

can be drawn from it. Among the audience there are community members of all ages, from the very young to the very old, so this technique reaches a broad spectrum of the population during just a few hours of fun.

The CWASA team organized a drama competition between the different communities as an incentive to mobilize and encourage community members to participate in the drama and dancing activities promoted by PHAST.

The winner of this contest was the Rwambogo community or 'cell' in the local administrative structure. The population of Rwambogo has been able to embrace and benefit from CWASA's WASH

and gender equality trainings. This community is now experiencing better health, increased gender equality for the women and is economically more stable than some of its neighboring communities. As a result of these accomplishments, Rwambogo was best able to exhibit and depict their WASH and gender related successes through their role-playing, dancing and drama. The first place award was a television for their community center.

All other participating communities were also acknowledged and awarded items such as wheelbarrows, picks and hoes, and other farming materials. The Rwambogo members were then invited to perform for the Kabazungu cell, which is considered a 'weak' cell due to its large marginalized population who can be more difficult to reach because of their remote homesteads and therefore harder to motivate with new initiatives.

The Rwambogo performance for the Kabazungu cell helped deliver and reinforce the positive message of gender equality and improved WASH activities to a community of people who are still learning how to tackle these issues. Using the Rwambogo cell to lead educational initiatives on gender and WASH behaviors with other communities provides a positive example to emulate.

Milestones and Success Stories

Considerable progress has been achieved since CWASA introduced the HFP and the 'men engaged' model two years ago. The participation of HFPs and the group of 'engaged men' has successfully increased the sharing of WASH activities between husbands and wives, improved health for their family members, and ultimately made a difference at the household and community level.

HFPs and 'engaged men' are now considered positive role models for their relatives, neighbors and friends. In addition, strong indicators of improved sanitation and hygiene have been reported in both sectors.

Furthermore, out of 5,462 households in the Musanze sector, it is reported that 5,100 now

"Before the CWASA project started, most of the people were ignorant as far as hygiene standards and implementation, but today people understand hygiene standards especially with handwashing. Good hygiene has become a culture in this sector because the population looks clean. People from other areas, come to learn from us so that they can go and teach men of their respective sectors." explains Jean Paul Sebashotsi, Executive Secretary of the Musanze sector.

have handwashing stations or "Tippy-Taps," as they are more commonly referred to. In addition to building handwashing stations, the HFP along with the 'engaged men' are also involved in constructing latrines for vulnerable people such as the elderly, women-headed households, child-headed households, individuals living with HIV/AIDS, and historically marginalized people.

Tippy-Taps are simple and economical handwashing stations made with commonly available materials such as recycled wood and jerry cans that can be assembled near latrines, kitchens and schools. The Tippy-Tap is designed to release just a small amount of water - just enough to wash hands - each time it is tipped. When the foot 'tap' is released, it swings back to its earlier upright position.

CWASA's program is responsible for increasing the number of Tippy-Taps. Currently 5,100 of the 5,462 households in the Musanze sector have Tippy-Taps with soap.



The HFP and the 'engaged men' models are also impacting non-water related activities. From discussions with key community members of the Musanze sector, there is a reduction in male alcohol consumption, money spent on alcohol, and domestic violence.



Buzinge Boniface

"I use to be a drunkard and all my revenue went to drinks. It was not important for me to wash my clothes. My children were suffering from lack of sanitation and hygiene," says Buzinge Boniface, from Rwambogo cell of Musanze sector "After becoming an 'engaged man' and receiving training, I was ashamed that my children were so dirty. I informed my wife that I was nominated to be an 'engaged man' so I have to change my habits."

Not only do these actions improve sanitation, hygiene and overall health (i.e. fewer incidences of diarrhea and worms) for everyone involved, but these 'engaged men' also have more money to spend on their families, and are also truly more "engaged" as their name implies. One man from the Kabazunguy cell recounts that his wife and him now make a list of activities that need to

be accomplished and then evenly divide the tasks among themselves.

Another indication that concrete change is taking place are the testimonies from 'engaged men' on the challenges they experience while they are trying to embrace new habits and positive gender-related WASH behaviors. In particular, the 'engaged men' often feel abandoned or ostracized by their friends that do not go through the CWASA training. One of them recounts hiding from his friends when he goes to fetch water for his family, while other 'engaged men' are accused of wanting to take other men's wives away because they advocate on their behalf.

The way to overcome these deterrents has been positive reinforcement and facilitating a discussion with other men in the community, the HFP and the CWASA team. Successful examples of 'engaged men' are also reinforced as role models.

'Engaged men' now feel honored instead of ashamed when showing off their new and positive habits. One of them says that other people refer to them as *Abagabo Ndatwa*, a term that carries the responsibility of being accountable and holding up the good image.

The men who previously resisted change or who accused their friends of being "bewitched" by their wives, are now witnessing the respect that the 'engaged men' are receiving from local

authorities, community leaders and neighbors and are slowly improving their own attitudes.

“In the Gashaki sector, the husbands are commonly seen carrying their children and also forage for their livestock,” says CWASA team member Philbert Hakizimana. “This is a visible proof of change.”

Feedback from the wives of the ‘engaged men’ also suggests that their husbands are indeed going through a beneficial transformation. The wife of an ‘engaged man’ from the Rwamzogo cell called Nyirambonagaza Venantie says, “My husband use to be like a lion. He would beat me every day. When I saw the CWASA training announcement in the sector office, I told him about it. That’s how he was able to attend the first training. After he attended the CWASA training, he has been kinder to me.”



Women Step Out of Their Traditional Roles

One of the main objectives of the CWASA project is to bring about behavior change that improves gender relations at both the household and community level. As the CWASA project nears its completion, the wives of the ‘engaged men’ are experiencing many positive results. This is a fact also confirmed by local authorities witnessing new behaviors in their constituencies.

“I made twelve households visits and I found that both the husband and wife shared household activities,” says Jean Paul Sebashotsi, Executive Secretary of the Musanze sector. “There was one household where I found a man peeling Irish potatoes, and another household with a sick child and the husband was the one cooking and preparing the food.”

According to the CWASA team, these scenarios represent a significant change from what is traditionally expected and what was experienced previously in this community. These changes are not limited to women and men only, but they also have an impact on the children. The CWASA team recalls visiting the family of Thaddée Mujyarugamba and being impressed by witnessing a young boy sweeping the ground and not being ashamed of what he was doing, something that was traditionally considered a ‘woman’s task’.

Having the support and assistance of husbands allows these women to dedicate time to other

activities outside their households. Some of the women are now involved in water management cooperatives, which is traditionally not a female activity. However, since women are culturally responsible for all water activities, including fetching, storing and handling water, it is beneficial to have them in water related management and leadership roles.

In the Gashaki sector, women are now able to participate in their local water management cooperative, which manages water infrastructure and delivery. There are already tangible indicators that this water cooperative will be successful and beneficial.

For starters, there is evidence that the community is now willing to pay for water. Furthermore, the water committee is made up of qualified people, who are highly respected in the community, 80 percent of whom are women.

Prior to the establishment of the women’s water management cooperative, water access and supply was free in Gashaki. A volunteer water point committee made up mostly of men handled all water issues. This arrangement, however, was plagued by a number of problems. For instance, since the group consisted of just volunteers it was not always a priority for them to address issues in a timely manner. Plastic water pipes, which often break during landslides, took a long

time to repair because there was no money and no designated or qualified technician.

The Rwanda National Water Policy eventually determined that privatization of the water system would be a more effective arrangement for the water management. CWASA supported this recommendation by establishing the women's water management cooperative, a proactive way to ensure management of all water systems in the project area and to respond to the new government directive.

With CWASA's training and forthcoming infrastructure, the women's water management cooperative has decided to charge for water access and use. While the payment of water is an enormous change for this community, its members have embraced the new initiative because they recognize that money collected from their water use is being set aside to address future infrastructure repairs, maintenance, and expand efforts to bring water pipes to new areas.

The cooperative has also successfully removed garbage and constructed fences around all of their water access points. Of note, is the fact that the women's water management cooperative has received recognition at the sector and district levels and is currently awaiting recognition from the Ministry of Health at the national level.

Most importantly, the number of women in the water cooperative continues to increase because the community now trusts the women to manage their funds effectively and to oversee other water-related matters.

Even though the implementation of Gashaki's new water infrastructure is scheduled for late 2010, CWASA has proactively trained the women in areas such as collection of water fees and other aspects of running a business. This training has prepared the women for the gender and WASH enhancements coming to their community.

Another benefit of having women working outside the household, is that they are transferring their new business and management skills to their children and to girls in particular, who are often responsible for fetching water. This is a way to ensure that the women's water cooperative will continue even after the CWASA program has ended.

Out of 230 current members, 200 are women actively involved in the water-management cooperative. They now have an established bank account that holds 700,000 (equivalent to US\$ 1,193) Rwandan francs.

The wives of the 'engaged men' also benefit and profit from other non-water related activities. With their husbands' support at the household

PHAST training participants doing group work



level, they now have more time to participate in other money making ventures such as weaving, selling produce at the local market, joining a livestock enterprise, or belonging to organizations that distribute products to improve household hygiene like mattresses and mosquito nets.

The mattress association reinforces the message that good sanitation and hygiene can be rewarding in many ways. In the majority of households in the Musanze and Gashaki sectors, mattresses are made out of banana leaves and other natural fibers that do not provide a clean sleeping environment.

The women who belong to the mattress association have organized a system where everyone in the community will eventually have an opportunity to receive a new and modern mattress, which is easier to clean and is therefore more hygienic. A savings and loan system enables the women to pull together their financial resources and periodically purchase a mattress for one of their families, until, every family has a mattress.

Another major achievement related to gender is the reduction of domestic violence in both communities. The husbands' commitment to uphold the 'engaged man' model has prompted many men to drink less alcohol and spend less money on it, two behavior changes that have significantly lessened tensions in the households.

"There used to be many legal cases involving abuse, but today there is a significant reduction of these," says Jean Paul Sebashotsi. "These men have changed to the extent that when we do our household visits, they are now considered good citizens from whom others can learn."

The HFP committee from the Musanze sector also confirms that conflicts between husbands and wives have significantly reduced and that when a problem does occur, husbands and wives are now able to discuss and resolve the issue between themselves, or with the help of a family member or a friend.

A Traditional Pit Latrine



"Security reports pinpoint that abuse cases in the family have reduced. Security meetings are held every Tuesday. Crimes of grievance and bodily harm have reduced at the rate of 80 percent since the start of the CWASA project."

Jean Paul Sebashotsi,
Executive Secretary of the
Musanze Sector.



Other positive impacts that have occurred for women and their families since the CWASA training is the equal division of water-related tasks such as fetching water, bathing children, washing clothes, cleaning the household, and receiving education on new latrine technologies.

The communities in the Musanze district traditionally use pit latrines despite their many negative traits. For example, the pit latrines holes are typically not very deep so waste is visible to the user. The surrounding structures, which are made out of tree branches and vegetation, are unstable so it's difficult to feel comfortable and safe. Additionally, once a pit latrine reaches its full capacity, it is necessary to dig a new hole and construct a new latrine structure, sometimes as often as every few months, which eventually takes up a lot of space. All of these issues are ultimately a deterrent to relying solely on pit latrines.

Women who have been elected HFPs for their communities have led the way in the construction of ECOSAN dry toilets, which are considered to be an upgrade from pit latrines.

There are currently four fully functioning ECOSAN dry toilets in the Musanze sector, and by the end of July 2010, there will be a total of 68 ECOSAN constructed toilets in both the Musanze and Gashaki sectors.

Mariana Uwamariya, an HFP for the Musanze sector, was the first woman and household in the whole sector to build an ECOSAN dry toilet for her family, and she has subsequently become an enthusiastic advocate and role model for the entire community. Previously her family used a pit latrine, but she found it unsanitary and uncomfortable.

“I am happy for this new ECOSAN dry toilet because it has increased the hygiene level of my household,” says Uwamariya. “Now there is no smell or flies and it is a comfortable place to relieve yourself.”

Because of the CWASA training, Uwamariya was able to understand and appreciate the new ECOSAN dry toilet, a reason that prompted her to build the first one. She adds that, “In the training I also learned to keep water for bathing nearby so now I also have a place where my family can bathe.”

Area health clinics in both the Musanze and Gashaki sectors have also observed positive changes as a result of the CWASA program. In the Gashaki health clinic post, their consultation books and records demonstrate

a 10 percent reduction of diseases such as diarrhea, typhoid and worms, which are typically related to hygiene practices.

Furthermore, during the first six months of 2010, only two percent of all patient visits reported hygiene-related diseases, which is a significant improvement compared to the rates reported prior to the CWASA project.

Household visits by health advisors have also confirmed other improvements related to hygiene, including the construction of new latrines that comply with hygiene and sanitation standards, Tippy-Taps with soap, the practice of boiling water before consumption, the installation of spigots at the end of water containers (which replace dirty dipping cups), and the increased use of shoes.

“CWASA came at the right time especially here in Gashaki sector. Because of the training, we now know what to do and the community has a better understanding of basic hygiene practices. People now understand sanitation and hygiene concepts and they see positive results such as weight increase in their children.”

Thaciana Iragena, Health Advisor,
health clinic post in Gashaki.



The ECOSAN dry toilet is inside a secure structure and fire ash is used to prevent flies from settling in the area and odor from drifting outside. It is a one-time installation that resolves the problem of digging a new latrine hole in a small household area every couple of months. And, since the urine and waste go into separate holding tanks, both can be harvested as fertilizer for kitchen gardens.



(From left to right): Josephine Ayinkirije, Thaciana Iragena, and Claudia Twizeriman staff from a health clinic post in Gashaki.

Conclusion

The CWASA program and its trainings are having a widespread and positive impact in both the Musanze and Gashaki sectors. Community members are improving gender relations and WASH practices in their households and communities. Women are now more respected and are viewed as equals in their community.

“Women are now considered like men. The proof is that they have administrative jobs and they can get elected,” says Jacquelyn Dusengimana, Executive Secretary of the Garuka cell. CWASA’s efforts have resulted in beneficial outcomes for women that

go beyond household WASH activities such as the participation in initiatives that distribute mattresses in the community, organize weaving cooperatives, get involved in livestock enterprises as well as other income-generating opportunities outside of the household.



Jacquelyn Dusengimana, Executive Secretary of the Garuka cell

The notion of pride is an important cultural aspect that has promoted positive behavior change. The HFP and the ‘engaged men’ models introduced through CWASA have initiated behavior change and overall transformation at the community level. These models have created examples to emulate and have gained the support of peers and local authorities.

These volunteer-based groups of women and men have been fundamental in spreading the gender and WASH message throughout a variety of programs in each community. Emmanuel Rutabikangwa, Executive Secretary of the Nyarubuye cell says that, “Before CWASA, only one percent of people were boiling their water, but after the CWASA training the rate has increased to 73 percent in our own community.”

CWASA’s success enables the program strategy to align itself with other already established government initiatives such as the Hygiène et Assainissement en Milieu Scolaire (HAMS) committees that teaches hygiene to school children, and *Umuganda*, which is Rwanda’s community service day where all able bodied Rwandans are required to participate in community activities.



Lessons Learned

Addressing gender inequalities is an integral and pivotal component to all CWASA's efforts. After implementing the 'men engaged' model, the CWASA project realized that some of the wives of the 'engaged men' did not fully understand their husband's new role or the reasons behind their sudden behavior change.

These women were initially resistant to their husband's new behavior and efforts to help around the household. They viewed their kitchen as their domain and complained that doing women's work made their husbands less masculine.

Because of these comments, CWASA has decided that future trainings will involve both the 'engaged men' and their wives. When the gender concept is well understood at the program level, it will also be internalized and used at the home and community levels.



The Future

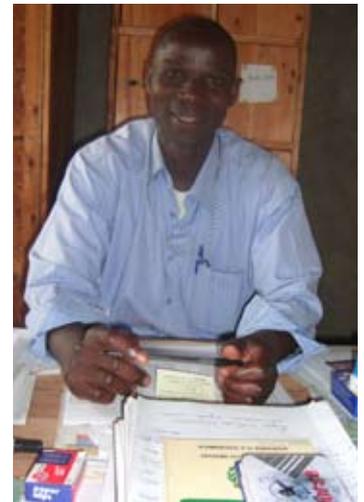
Since behavior change is a transformation process that occurs over time and requires periodic reinforcement, the CWASA project is committed to continue its efforts so that positive changes remain sustainable for future generations.

The CWASA project and the already trained HFPs will continue their trainings and community mobilization activities as a reinforcement mechanism. Training will also be extended to community members who have either been adverse to the program or who have not yet been reached. These new potential trainees will include men who might be candidates for the 'men engaged' model, women who have been resistant to allowing their husbands to do "women's work", and women who could be part of the women's water management cooperative.

The CWASA team is also considering recommendations from CWASA's partners. For instance, the group of 'engaged men' will be

provided with specific training tool kits. The Gashaki Health Post has requested potable water pipes for its premises and the handbook for HFPs is being finalized earlier than originally scheduled because it is now being requested at the national level.

"Because of the CWASA training, people will continue with their new behaviors," says Lazarre Kamegeri, Executive Secretary of Kigabiro cell in the Gashaki sector. "We look for new methodologies in the future that will further promote what has already taken place. We are ready to cooperate with CARE and its CWASA program in the future."



Lazarre Kamegeri

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