Session 9.
Small Group Indicators Exercise

Objective

Build and apply indicator selection skills (a key constituent skill for EMMP development) in a scenario-based small group exercise centered on the ENCAP Visual Field Guides.

Format

0:10 Briefing
0:45 Small Group Exercise
0:05 De-brief

Instructions

In this exercise, we work in small teams to build and practice indicator selection skills. Each team will:

1. **Be given a brief project scenario & the IEE conditions that apply (below).**
   - There are three project scenarios: **water supply**, **sanitation** & **small clinics**.
   - In each scenario, the team is a prime contractor supervising a number of local contractors.
   - In each scenario, the prime must put in place environmental monitoring to assure that the mitigation being carried out fulfills the IEE conditions, and is generally sufficient and effective.
2. **Review their project scenario and then the relevant ENCAP Visual Field Guide**.
   - The **ENCAP Visual Field Guides** provide a mix of simple environmental conditions indicators and mitigation implementation indicators that can be "measured" (in a yes/no response) during a quick field inspection.
3. **Identify an appropriate set of indicators for their project** by (1) adding, (2) removing, and/or (3) changing the indicators provided in the Visual Field Guides.
   - Note that the guides provide indicators for quick field inspections only. Is there desk monitoring you would add? More detailed environmental conditions monitoring?
   - You may wish to consult the relevant chapter of USAID's *Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Activities*, which provide more detailed information on impacts, issues and good practice for these sectors.

Facilitators will serve as a resource for and provide feedback within each team. At the end of the exercise, we will not have a formal report-out, but the lead facilitator will ask for quick reactions from teams/individual participants.

Team 1 Scenario:
Small-Scale Wat/San Activity—Sanitation Component

You are implementing a small-scale water and sanitation project. Among other components, the project is:

- Building and rehabilitating latrines in rural communities, as well as in schools and clinics serving these communities.
- Working with community associations, school authorities, and clinic management to put in place effective, latrine management systems. The project hands over the latrines after a period of mentored local management.

You supervise a number of local contractors who are carrying out the actual construction and local capacity- building work, and must put in place environmental monitoring to assure that the mitigation being carried fulfills the IEE conditions, and is generally sufficient and effective.

During the period of project direct control, the IEE imposes the following conditions.

1. Insects and other disease vectors shall not have "in and out" access to latrine pits.
2. Latrines shall not contaminate surface soil, surface waters or any groundwater tapped for domestic use. This shall include assuring at least 30m separation between latrines and any shallow well or surface water tapped for domestic use.
3. Latrines shall be maintained in clean condition, and any latrine wastes (such as toilet papers/leaves) disposed of by burial at least 30m from any shallow well or surface water tapped for domestic use)
4. Latrines shall include hand-washing stations, and all reasonable efforts made to encourage their use.
5. Latrines shall be sited, designed and maintained to minimize risk factors for poor use, including inadequate provision for gender privacy and inadequate provision for children,
6. Latrine management systems developed with community associations, schools, and clinics shall specifically address the foregoing conditions.

Team 2 Scenario:
Small-Scale Wat/San Activity—Water Supply Component

You are implementing a small-scale water and sanitation project. Among other components, the project is:

- Building and rehabilitating water points (shallow wells and boreholes) in rural communities, as well as in schools and clinics serving these communities.
- Working with community associations, school authorities, clinic management to put in place effective water supply management systems. The project hands over the water points after a period of mentored local management.

You supervise a number of local contractors who are carrying out the actual construction and local capacity- building work, and must put in place environmental monitoring to assure that the mitigation being carried fulfills the IEE conditions, and is generally sufficient and effective.

During the period of project direct control, the IEE imposes the following conditions.

1. Before water is provided for human consumption, it shall be tested for both arsenic & fecal coliform.

   Testing will continue quarterly for 4 quarters. Arsenic testing must use the Hach Arsenic test kit (www.hach.com).

   If arsenic is over 10ppb, the project will not supply borehole water to the public

   If fecal coliform is detectable in any 100ml sample, it must be filtered or treated until non-detectable in a 100ml sample before being provided for public use

2. All tanks shall be covered; all wells shall either have a raised cover or be capped with a pump.
3. Water points shall feature concrete aprons and drainage. Water points shall neither cause soil erosion nor result in standing water.
4. Shallow wells shall be sited at least 30m from pit latrines, waste dumps, and/or contaminated surface waters.
5. Livestock shall be excluded from all supply points intended for human use.
6. Water supply management systems developed with community associations, schools, and clinics shall specifically address the foregoing conditions.

Team 3 Scenario: Small Clinics

You are implementing a rural health sector project that includes:

- Construction and rehabilitation of small clinics.
- Operation of these small health facilities during a capacity-building period, after which the clinics are turned over to the local authority.

You supervise a number of local contractors who are carrying out the actual construction and local capacity- building work, and must put in place environmental monitoring to assure that the mitigation being carried out fulfills the IEE conditions, and is generally sufficient and effective.

During the period of project direct control, the IEE imposes the following conditions with respect to handling of healthcare waste.

1. Infectious waste (including sharps, bloody bandages and pathological wastes) shall be segregated from general waste at the point of generation. Sharps shall be collected in separate containers in each treatment area.
2. Waste storage shall be in secure, tightly closed containers at least 20m from treatment areas, wards, kitchens and canteens. No more than 7 days accumulation of waste shall be maintained on-site
3. Infectious waste shall be incinerated if possible or at minimum burnt, and the ash/residue then buried in a fenced burial pit. The pit must not contaminate surface waters or any groundwater tapped for domestic use. This shall include assuring at least 30m separation between the pit and any shallow well or surface water tapped for domestic use.
4. Open disposal of general waste is not permitted on-site. Burning of general waste containing > 10% plastics by volume is not permitted.
5. Individuals handling infectious waste shall be trained in and follow safe handling practices, including wearing appropriate personal protective equipment when handling this waste.
6. Clinic management systems developed during the period of direct operation shall specifically address the foregoing conditions.

Key resources:

ENCAP Visual Field Guides

Relevant sector chapters of USAID's *Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Activities.*