

News of Inter Aide Programmes

November 2019

After a "short" period of absence, Inter Aide re-launch the diffusion of an annual newsletter in order to keep you informed of the evolution of the programs.

Inter Aide's communication focus on the lessons learned from the actions in order to constantly improve the programmes, which is why this letter is intended to be participatory. We would like to foster a dynamic of exchange on our methods, our opportunities for missions, and our current questions. Your [contributions](#) are therefore expected!



Tree nursery—training centre in Malawi

Aware of the density of messages that you receive in your mailboxes and the time available, we have opted for a condensed format and a thematic breakdown to facilitate a transversal vision of activities. The links will allow you to discover the last Pratiques notes.

Enjoy the reading !



Young user of a water fountain in Ethiopia



Maintenance Services in Malawi



Haitian schoolboy

To begin, general news of the structure ... In 2018, Inter Aide it was:

50 programmes

135 800

Families supported

679 000

People whose vital needs have been addressed

More details in the [annual report](#)

SOME NEWS ...

- Opening of a WASH programme in Guinea Conakry
- Project of opening an Health program in Guinea Conakry
- Opening of a new WASH programme in Monapo, Mozambique in January 2020
- Creation of a new local partner in Madagascar -Soakoja - for the management and maintenance of water points



Some cross-cutting exchanges

Inter Aide is progressively building its expertise on maintenance. We try to promote exchanges between fields of intervention and after that one of our Ethiopian colleague (Asrat who has worked for IA for more than 20 years) had the chance to talk about preventive diagnosis of gravity networks in Madagascar in 2017, in 2018 these are our colleagues from Malawi who travelled to Sierra Leone to exchange ideas on hand pump maintenance. In addition, the methodology for the follow-up of the impact of the maintenance services is improving, especially by sharing a common practice: the grading of the status of water points - see the last [letter of the pS-Eau](#).

Haiti

After 5 years in the Juanaria area, the HAE programme ended at the end of 2018, with 76% of households equipped with latrines, compared with 3% in 2013. Activities moved to the adjacent Maïssade area, lower in the valleys (although our colleagues still have to frolic in steep areas) and they continue on Thomonde. Still many brainstorming are on going concerning for example:

- Professionalization of masons who are trained for the construction of dome slabs latrines. The idea being that they can sell this expertise to the neighbouring communities who have more incomes, thus maintaining such offer for improvement of sanitation
- The test of collecting data via smartphone (to facilitate the progress of many surveys), etc.

Ethiopia

The teams had the opportunity to organize several meetings internally in order to review and refine the methods for the construction of gravity networks. Several [technical sheets](#) have been produced. The other major project is the professionalization of the Federations in charge of supervising the management and maintenance of water points by users. These include the emergence of professional paid technicians for their services.



Video promoting dome slabs—Haiti



Handwashing awareness in schools: a students' association manages water distribution - Ethiopia



Visit of the managers of the Malawian NGO BASEDA and the maintenance PM from Malawi to the team of Sierra Leone to discuss about pumps maintenance - May 2018



Inauguration of a water network in Madagascar, celebration at one of the standpipes

Madagascar

Different models continue to be tested for the management and maintenance of water points. In addition to the development of [Technical Service of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene \(STEAH\)](#) in the municipalities, other initiatives are set up to adapt to different contexts : the local organization - [Soakoja](#) - offers its services of technical and financial monitoring to municipalities who would like to delegate their STEAH, creation of associations regrouping committees of water points, [mutualisation of services](#) (10 municipalities are sharing their STEAH..).

Inter Aide has also embarked on a new technical challenge by constructing adductions powered by solar pumping.

Sierra Leone

The teams now have all latitudes to duplicate the maintenance project and the network of pump technicians in other districts than the historic one of Bombali. It will therefore be 4 districts covered by maintenance services in the 14 of the country (about 3 500 pumps). One of the challenges will be to formalize our collaboration with water institutions - the Water Directorate - to be involved in monitoring pump technicians.

Malawi

The team continue to expand the pump maintenance services to new areas. 3 new districts have recently been opened, bringing the total to 15 districts covered in the country (out of 28) and about 6,500,000 people can contact pump repairers and/or shops selling spare parts. In parallel, gradual departures from the "historical" districts are envisaged thanks to the maturity of the projects and progress towards the objective of making the services autonomous. Indeed, in a logic comparable to Sierra Leone, local actors and in particular institutions are supported in the monitoring of pump technicians. In addition, partnerships with local suppliers allow the shops to be supplied with spare parts independently.

Mozambique

Although the number of pumps targeted is lower (around 1,500), the local maintenance partner - the OSUWELA cooperative - has nevertheless extended its activities to three new districts (Macarôa, Monapo, Mossuril) which complement Nacala-a-Vehla and Memba. 2019 should be a year where studies and evaluations will be conducted to gain feedback on the progress of maintenance projects, but also for the classic activities and its effects on hygiene and sanitation practices. The WASH programme is also expanding to Monapo district.



The objectives of family farming support programmes are to improve the food security of rural families, often in precarious situations and highly exposed to climatic hazards, to preserve soil fertility and natural resources, and to enable them to access stable and decent sources of income.

Malawi

The project to vaccinate hens against Newcastle disease, now run by the local partner BASEDA, has expanded to 5 new areas and covers 4 districts (544 vaccinators). It has enabled more than 62,000 families to protect their farms from this disease, which strongly affects poultry. The two agricultural projects in Lilongwe and Phalombe support village groups to disseminate appropriate practices to improve soil fertility, crop diversity and production quantities (food crops, animals and agroforestry products), and to [increase forest cover](#), in areas where the level of deforestation is a concern.



Dissemination of hens vaccination against Newcastle disease in Malawi.



Fodder production in Ethiopia

Ethiopia

Our objective is to disseminate on a wider scale and continue to improve a [model combining soil conservation, natural resource conservation and biomass production](#) (fodder, wood, legumes, etc.). These solutions, which have now been proven, allow families in these mountainous areas to improve the fertility of their land while diversifying their production. Several technical and social innovations have been developed: integration of fodder hedges, use of green manures, mobilization of traditional groups in the control of livestock divagation, restoration of degraded communal lands, etc.

Madagascar

Approaches evolved in 2018 to focus on the dissemination of effective practices in rural municipalities: [basket compost technique for yam and cassava production](#), rapid yam multiplication technique, and [earth pea production](#). An axis is also dedicated to the reforestation of completely leached hills in collaboration with traditional lineages (tranobe). Plantings are largely carried out from seedlings [planted directly on the spot](#) (sometimes by pre-germinating the seeds) and through community nurseries. More than 135 ha of hills have been reforested this year. The teams also continue to provide support to very poor households on grouped plots. Support is also provided to members of Fagnimbogna unions and cooperatives: support for the development of different sectors, some have received plant material, support for the creation and monitoring of credit files in collaboration with the NGO SAHI, and in partnership with the cooperative *Finaritre*.



Members of a Tranobe digging trenches for the plantation of trees in Madagascar



Sierra Leone

Two main axes guide the action:

- the progressive diffusion of simple and easily transferable farming practices: the beneficiaries supported in the first year undertake to support other farmers the following year, who themselves must transmit their knowledge. This allows for promotion on a large scale, 3,600 farmers have been trained, of new varieties (yam, plantain banana, okra, groundnut...) and of cultural practices (miniset, chilli topping, basket compost for plantain banana...). Another practice subject to diffusion: the design of [palm oil extraction pits](#) for local markets, made of traditional materials (clay and termite mound soil).
- the development of the off-season vegetable sector, which allows families to generate income during a season when there were traditionally relatively few agricultural opportunities. In 2018, 939 farmers (77% women) cultivated mainly onions, but also cucumbers, aubergines, okras, etc.



Onions production in Sierra Leone

Haiti

a pilot project has been underway for 2 years and aims, through field work with families, to develop appropriate solutions to improve food security and income for rural families. Several activities are thus tested: support for the emergence of private nurseries for the production and sale of tree seedlings (fruit trees and timber), integration of fodder production, vaccination of pigs, access to microloans for women in precarious situations and pooling of labour power for weeding their plots...



Tree and plants nursery in Haïti.

Continous evaluation process

A continuous evaluation process, set up in 2017 (carried out directly by the teams with the support of an external TERO evaluator), helps to generate exchanges between the various projects and to stimulate reflection on the solutions and approaches implemented. For example, in Malawi, we were able to demonstrate a reduction in chicken mortality from 42% to 27% as part of the vaccination programme.

In Ethiopia, in the Tembaro district, we were able to show that 63% of individual land that had become too degraded to be cultivated because of erosion (corresponding to 15% of the arable land in the targeted villages) could gradually be recultivated thanks to the various measures (anti-erosion structures, defensive measures, green manures, tree and hedge planting, etc.).

In Sierra Leone and Madagascar, teams explored ways to disseminate adapted varieties and relatively simple practices that have a significant impact on family food security (introduction of tuber varieties, plant conservation, crop production and fertility management) more quickly and widely. This dissemination thus made it possible to indirectly reach 3 to 4 additional families per targeted family.



Inter Aide supervisors are conducting a training session for community health workers in Madagascar with district health services.

Ethiopia

Two main components:

Reproductive health: This involves raising women's awareness of the issue of birth spacing and fertility control and facilitating their access to contraceptives of their choice. Inter Aide relied on two types of relays:

- 1) Facilitators we have trained and who provide information to local populations
- 2) Government health workers and community leaders, whose mobilization is less effective: 15% of women become additional first-time adopters compared to only 4% with local actors.

Tuberculosis control: we are in the last phase of an effective programme thanks to a considerable leverage effect: the project mobilizes a very large number of institutional actors at the cost of few of its own human resources. We multiply by 2 the performance of the detection system while remaining outside the institution's operations.

Madagascar

In 2018 the project was deployed in a new area, following an extensive strategy focused on the district and no longer on the commune. The idea behind this evolution was twofold: to reach a critical mass that increases our visibility and to move closer to health services in order to institutionalize village agent networks, i.e. to integrate them into the system's supply mechanisms. Several axes have been chosen for the project:

Use mass sensitization: playful first-information or reminder sessions are conducted in all target areas. Experience shows that repeating messages is more important than their accuracy and that the goal is more about conditioning than learning. Animations and workshops immediately lead to an increase in child consultations and preventive measures (such as mosquito nets, from 39% to 77%).

Act on infant mortality through networks of Village Health Agents (ASV): trained in community-based care for children under 5 years of age, particularly for the 3 predatory diseases (malaria, diarrhoea, respiratory infections). They must refer the most serious cases to the health centre (CSB). It can be seen that these networks carry out a number of consultations three times higher than the corresponding activity of the CSBs without siphoning off their customers. The demand for care is no longer ignored and the offer is no longer limited to shopkeepers. Qualified care is now possible.

Advocate at the central level to improve the government's distribution of health inputs to ASV and to highlight the importance of village networks, whose role is totally ignored by health professionals.

Malawi

The projects are being implemented in Phalombe and Lilongwe districts and currently target 4 rural health centres with a total population of 30,000 families. Currently, two new centres are being integrated into the project, which will reach an additional 13,000 families. The activities are divided into two complementary components:

The community approach, which aims to improve prevention and care-seeking practices in families. The project leaders, who live in the targeted rural areas for a period of two years, form a health committee in each village. These volunteer villagers then support all awareness-raising activities carried out by the facilitators in partnership with government community health workers. Mass awareness sessions and home visits increased handwashing practice from 4% to 40% and contraceptive use from 31% to 51% on average.

Support to the healthcare system: various activities are implemented according to the needs expressed by medical staff to improve the functioning of health centres and dependent structures: transport and donation of equipment, construction of infrastructure, organizational support. This year, the project will support the construction of 3 new village clinics for the community-based care of children under 5 years old.



Screening for malnutrition in a child under five years of age by a member of a village health committee in Malawi.



In Mozambique, a village health committee visits households for awareness, using simple and playful visual supports.

Mozambique

In Mozambique, health programmes have been running for almost 3 years in the districts of Monapo and Memba. They focus mainly on maternal and child health and, as in Malawi, activities can be divided into two components, one based on raising awareness among families in villages and the other on strengthening the health care system. The project also supports the construction of improved family latrines. Since the beginning of the activities, 6,200 latrines have been built, and the proportion of households equipped has risen from 27% to 68% in the targeted villages in Memba. This year, the Chipene Health Centre will benefit from the construction of a consultation building, as the old one was in danger of collapsing. The Ramiane centre will be equipped with a building for preventive medicine services (vaccination, child growth monitoring and malnutrition screening, etc.). The programmes now cover a population of 15,000 families.



A new health post has been built by Inter Aide in Salinas, Mozambique, as well as latrines to replace the old outdated building.



Education

Haiti

Our programmes consist in supporting local actors involved in the field of education, and mainly schools, to commit themselves to improving schooling in the area. The main difficulties are: irregular school fees, student absenteeism, teacher attendance rates, lack of basic equipment (premises, textbooks, desks).

The programme for the **Juanaria** area ended in June 2018. Positive results: 9 schools were built, going from an enrolment rate of 41% in 2011 to 61% in 2018 and a teacher attendance rate reaching 92%. It is a sign of good health of the supported schools since the mobilization of the teachers is based on the commitment of the parents to pay the schooling.

In **Lamielle**, the programme is ongoing and the results are encouraging with an ever increasing attendance rate for teachers and a decrease in non-payment for schooling. 1 090 textbooks were delivered to partner schools. Work for two new schools began in early 2019.

A new programme has opened in the commune of **Verrettes**, in partnership with the association "Un enfant par la main". A programme manager arrived in the area in late 2018, she was able to start the censuses and surveys that will help to establish the initial diagnosis. The next phase will be to share the diagnosis with the principals and to propose a partnership with Inter Aide to improve teaching in each school.



The school of Zabriko have now two buildings to receive children

HR's corner

Some news of the team's movements for the period 2018-2019.

In the field

In Ethiopia, Laurent and Emilie Cochet joined the country coordination in 2018 after the departure of Agathe Martineau and Samuel Perrinel. Pierre Perrault and Léa Romary are responsible for programmes in the Soddo area of southern Ethiopia on EHA programmes.

In Madagascar, Serrine Delli, a former PR in Haiti, has taken over the management of the health programme in the south-east. Vincent Faramond succeeded Brice Perantoni on the EHA program in Farafangana. The latter has taken over Thomas Léonard's position in the Coordination of EHA programmes in Antananarivo. In Sierra Leone, Jules Hatier left his position as PR Agricultural Development in June 2019, replaced by Cybèle Leclerc. Maxime Coudeyras also took up his duties in June 2019 as Technical Assistant on a home-based water chlorination programme. Céline Chartrain has taken over the position of Liaison Officer created in 2017.

In Haiti, Nolwenn Guegen, PR Schooling in Lamielle completed her mission in May 2019. Fanny Bacos is responsible for launching an education program in Verettes. Hélène Lahaye, after having ensured the closure of the WASH programme in Juanaria, launched a specific sanitation programme with the support of local masons. Marion Crenner, after opening a new EHA program in Maïssade, entrusted Mathilde Chauffour with the project. Mélinda Parvex returned to the school program in Grand Goave, replacing Frank Clottes who has been in charge of a coordination position since Hincé.

In Malawi, Léna Aguilhon arrived in February 2018 on Phalombe's agricultural development programme to replace Annaïg Levesque. Mathilde Jung arrived in September 2018 to replace Manuel Milz,

who became Head of Sector for Malawi's agro-programmes. Laëticia Stroesser resumed the chicken vaccination program after Graça Archer left for the Memba health program in Mozambique. Sylvain Cottalorda finished his mission in June 2018 and entrusted the programme to Francesco Parisi and Margherita Durso. In Lilongwe's office, Fabien Augy was replaced by Ronald Lutakome in August 2018. In Mozambique, Annalisa and Simone arrived in June 2018, replacing Clément Schmitt and Lucile Garric. Sylvain Cottalorda will leave in January 2020 to open a Water Access Program in Monapo.

In Headquarter

In 2019, Juliette Lepeu and Brigitte Boos left their positions in finance and donor coordination after 10 years with Inter Aide and ATIA. In September 2019, the Platform was enriched by three new collaborators: Agathe Martineau in finance coordination, Lucrece Akouango and Marie Pichard in donor coordination. In the Mozawi sector, Hana Zénasni, who arrived at the end of 2018, replaced Thiphaine Meyer, Administrative and Financial Manager. In september, Lionel Combey is back within Inter Aide as Head of Sector for Haiti and Mozawi.

Call for contributions

This first version new formula is certainly perfectible, **do not hesitate to send us your suggestions**, if you think we do not talk enough about a program for example! Or simply if you have questions, if you feel that there are missing topics or if you would like a specific topic to be more developed, etc.

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As you already know, your contributions are welcome for **Pratiques notes**, especially for the Health and Education components, which are often not fed.

Because concrete is preferable to long speeches ... **Call for testimonials!** We realize that it is often more meaningful to use examples or anecdotes to illustrate our methods and effects. Your life stories, project memories, or whatever are welcome, in any form of support (video, writing, audio, etc.)

Write to us at pratiques@interaide.org

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As part of our partnerships, particularly with respect to WASH programs, we are regularly prospecting to identify communities willing to engage with Agences de l'Eau to fund our programs. If you have suggestions or are connected with municipalities in France, do not hesitate to let us know!

Job vacancies

Headquarters

- Administrative and Financial Manager - Versailles, France

Field

- Community Health Program Manager - Kankan Region, Guinea Conakry
- Director of Maternal and Child Health Programme - Lilongwe, Malawi
- Health Programme Support Officer - Farafangana, Madagascar
- Programme Director "Water Point Maintenance Services - Social Entrepreneurship" - Lilongwe, Malawi
- Head of "Basic Education" programme - Kajou Brûlé Communal Section, Haiti

For more information on these posts do not hesitate to look at our site: <http://interaide.org/offres-demploi/> or write to us at recrutement@interaide.org!

Inter Aide is a member of the following networks:



Des ressources pour l'évaluation
Des repères pour l'action

