

COMMUNE ACTION PLAN TOOL

Using data to empower development stakeholders to achieve UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFELY MANAGED WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGEINE (WASH)

The following pages are an overview of the Commune Action Plan methodology that Haiti Outreach uses to drive towards Universal WASH Access

Haiti Outreach



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Vision

Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

In 2015 the UN embarked on a 15 year journey to achieve what are called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). These 17 goals and 169 targets are ambitious and far reaching.

The UN declared that in 2030, each of these goals will be achieved. Most developing countries are NOT on track to achieve their goals. This has forced the development sector to re-envision their work and to think bigger.

Haiti Outreach has taken Goal 6, and created a tool that helps guide and track the advancement towards this goal.



SDG 6



SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

To achieve Goal 6 will require a rethinking of the way we work. Alignment of local and international stakeholders is critical. Data tools can help focus the intention of these partners to maximize impact and long term sustainability of this development.

Across the development sector, there has been a strong focus on data driven decision making. This has allowed Governments, NGOs and Donors to maximize the impact of their limited resources. The aspect of data that is often left behind is its ability to create alignment between various partners and ownership of interventions on the local level.

We present our usage of data to:

Empower Local partners, allowing them to lead the development process and guide interventions in their WASH Sectors toward achievement of SDG 6.

Targets

6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

■ ■ ■

6.B: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Measuring Progress

*Sustainable Development
Goal Indicators*

*Haiti Outreach uses Proxy
indicators*

*Comparison of Proxy and
SDG Indicators*

SDG 6

Indicators

Indicators

6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable *access to safe and affordable drinking water for all*

Water

Access

1. Basic (within 30min of Improved water source)
2. Safely Managed
 1. On premises
 2. Free from E. Coli and priority contaminants
 3. Available when needed

6.2: By 2030, achieve *access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all* and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Sanitation

Access

1. Basic-Improved
2. Safely Managed
 1. Capture
 2. Collect
 3. Transport
 4. Treat
 5. Reuse

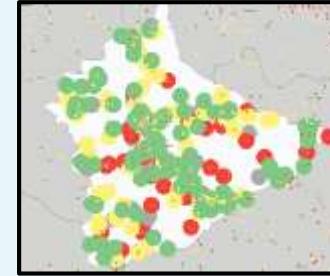
Hygiene

Access

1. Handwashing station with presence of soap and water

Haiti Outreach uses Proxy Indicators

These Proxy Indicators ARE NOT A REPLACEMENT for SDG indicators. They allow the targeting of interventions to achieve the SDGs, which are measured separately.

SDG			FRAPE		
Criteria	Example	Appropriate Application	Criteria	Example	Appropriate Application
Measured annually/biennial (2yrs)		Policy interventions	Measured monthly		Day in, day out interventions
Sampled (% of houses)		Systematic issues + Broad intervention planning	Exhaustive (all houses all water points/systems)		Specific intervention planning
Only aggregated to administrative region		High level resource allocation	Georeferenced, allows targeting + Aggregation to administrative region		Targeted resource allocation

Indicator Comparison

SDG

Water

Access

1. Basic (within 30min of Improved water source)
2. Safely Managed
 1. On premises
 2. Free from E. Coli and priority contaminants
 3. Available when needed

Sanitation

Access

1. Basic-Improved
2. Safely managed
 1. Capture
 2. Collect
 3. Transport
 4. Treat
 5. Reuse

Hygiene

Access

1. Handwashing station with presence of soap and water

FRAPE

Access

1. Basic (within 500meters)
2. On premises



Service Indicators

- F-Functional
R-Responsibly managed
A-sAnitation coverage
P-Potable
E-Inspected

Access

1. Basic-Improved
2. **Safely managed**
 1. Capture
 2. Collect
 3. Transport
 4. Treat
 5. Reuse

Access

1. Handwashing station with presence of soap and water

PURPLE is not yet implemented

Laying the Groundwork

[Enroll Partners](#)

[Data Layers](#)

[Housing Data Digitization](#)

[FRAPE Water Survey](#)

[Stakeholder Participation](#)

[Validation](#)

Enroll Partners

Objective: Align stakeholders on the creation of a tool to help them manage WASH Infrastructure, Interventions, and actors to drive towards Universal Access.



“Technology.. is only a magnifier of human intent and capacity. It is not a substitute.”
-Kentaro Toyama

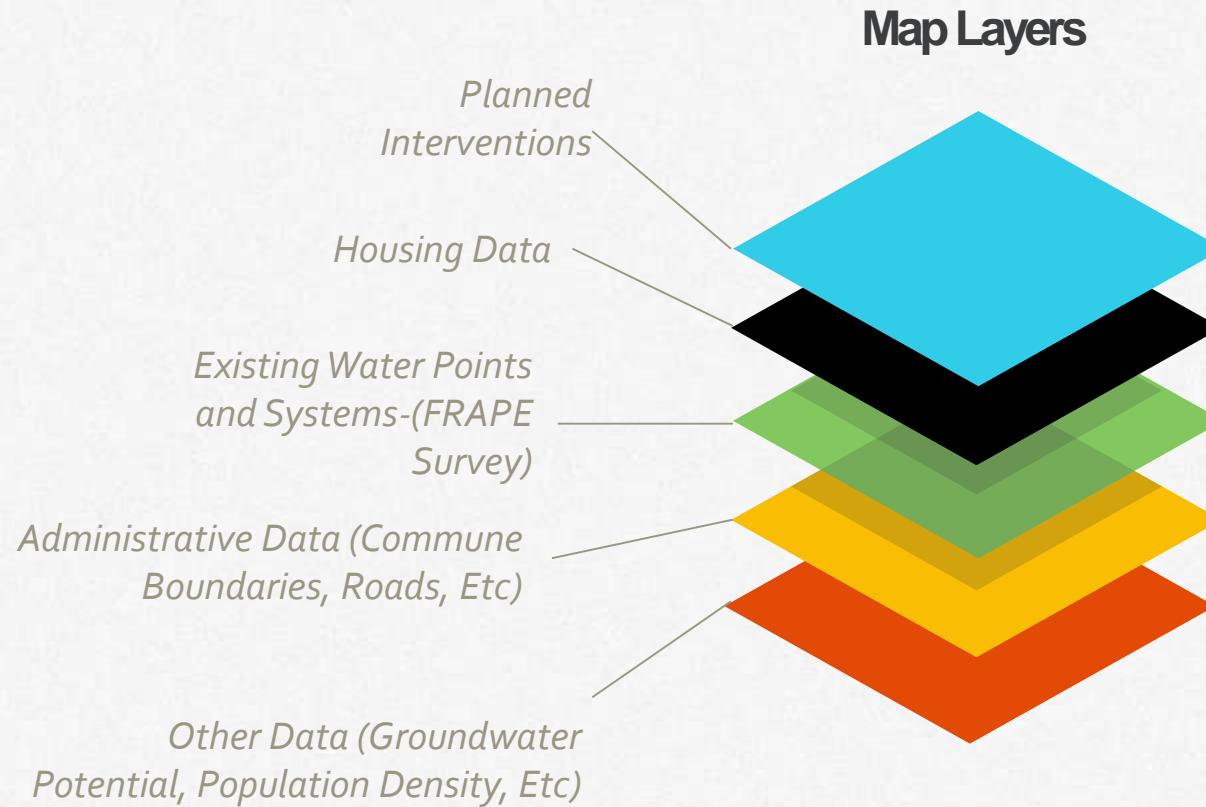
This step is likely the most important of all. Without strong National, Regional, and Local intention this process will end up creating just another development tool that sits on the shelf. This tool, if not implemented with the full engagement and ownership of Local Partners, will not push the advancement towards sustainably managed WASH.

The goals of the Commune Action Plan are two-fold: increase impact of WASH interventions, and empower local partners to take control of their WASH development and drive towards Universal Access. The second goal cannot be achieved without a deliberate and continual conversation with local partners. They must be the ones that decide what standard infrastructure are appropriate for their areas, what standard interventions are appropriate for their areas, and which to put as priorities.

Stakeholders must answer:

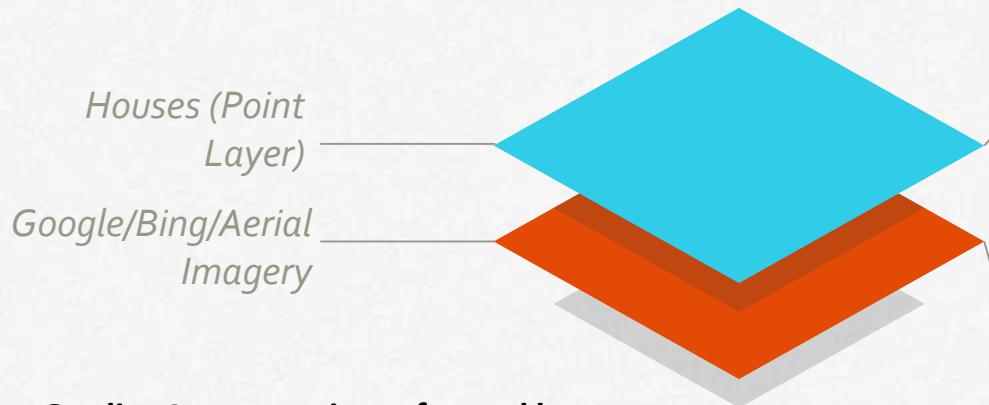
1. “What’s our goal?”
2. “How do we measure that?”
 1. FRAPE was appropriate for Haiti, what’s appropriate in your context?
3. “What standard steps are necessary to get there?”
 1. Infrastructure
 2. Interventions
 3. Management Structures
4. “What are OUR priorities?”

Data Layers



Housing Data Digitization- Where are the people?

Objective: Create a georeferenced housing layer that can be used to estimate Access and target interventions

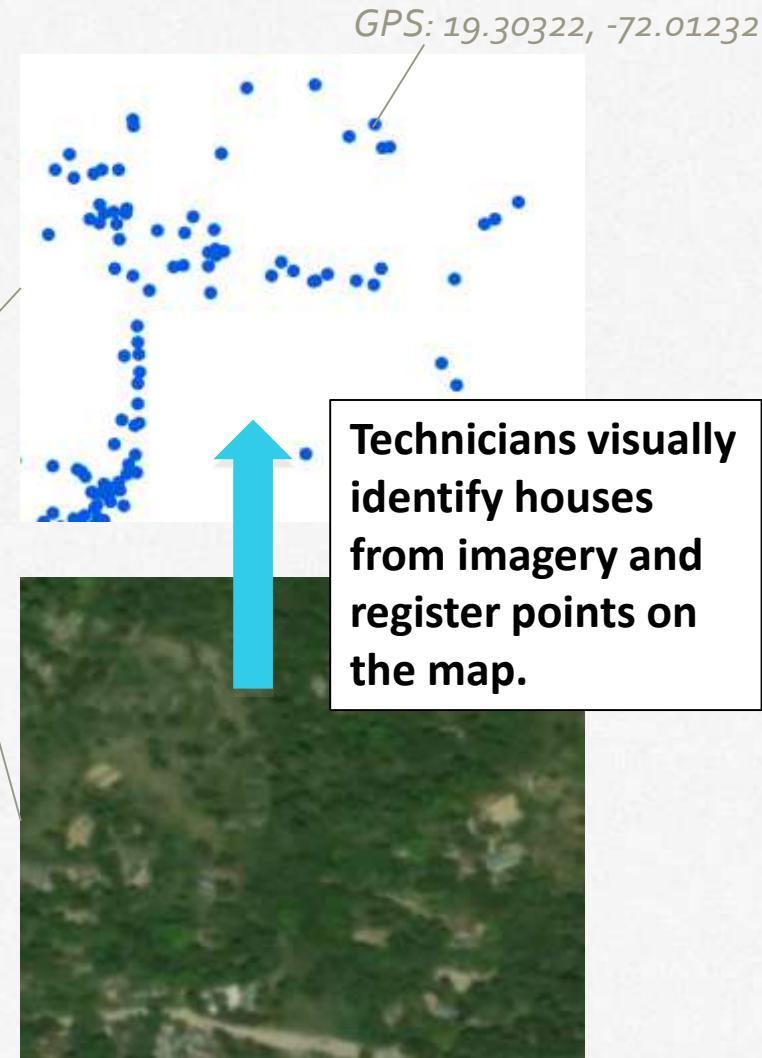


Quality Assurance is performed by:

- Following a rules based decision making
- Resampling and comparing counts
- Comparison to Census data

Results:

A rapid estimation of "Where the Houses/People are". Errors have been estimated at ~15% over counting of total houses (CNIGS).



FRAPE Water Survey- Visit EVERY water point

Smartphones



Mobile Data Collection/
Visualization Software



Water Quality Test Kits



F-Functional

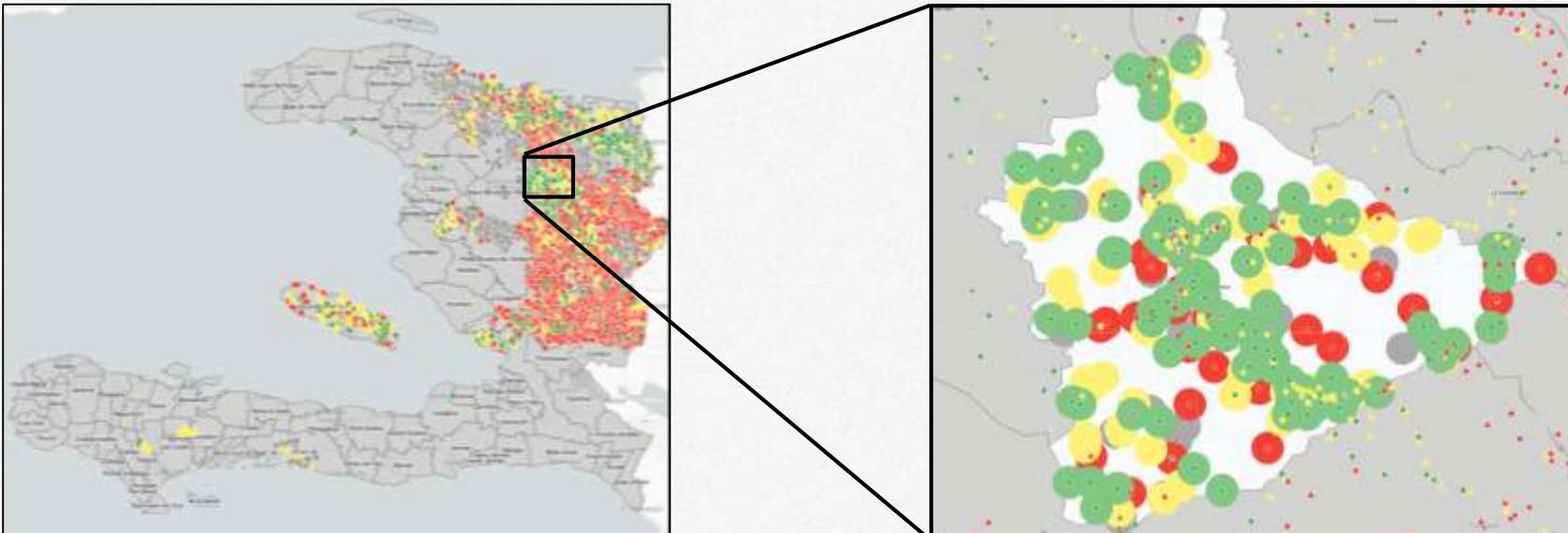
R-Responsibly managed

A-sAnitation coverage

P-Potable

E-inspEcted

Water Point and Water System Data



Stakeholder Participation- Are authorities Enrolled?

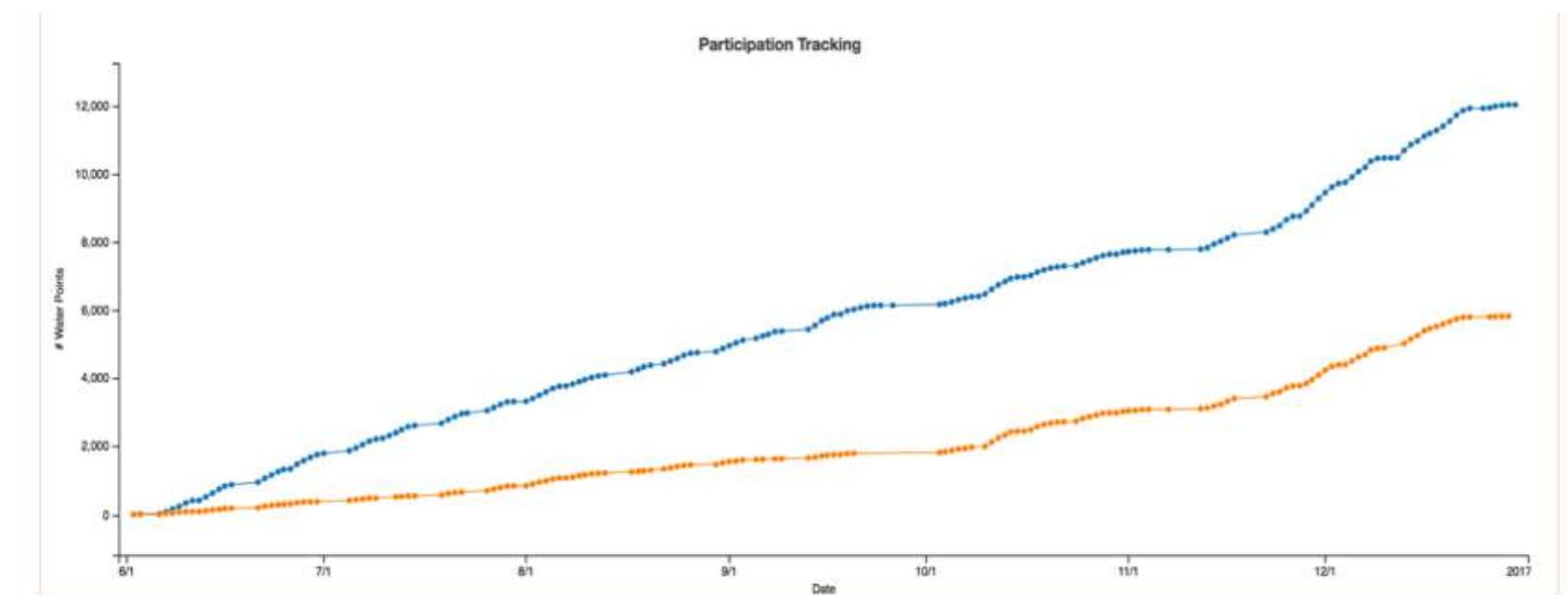
The process of field data collection should be done by or alongside Water Agency staff and local authorities.

This strengthens the Survey by:

1. Reinforcing local capacity and ownership of the system
2. Improving data quality and completeness

Deliberately and continually tracked throughout the process. Strategies should be created to address low engagement areas. Participation is reported at every meeting for transparency and to motivate participation.

In Field (FRAPE 2016): 87% Local Authority Participation-BLUE line, 50% Water Agency Participation- ORANGE line



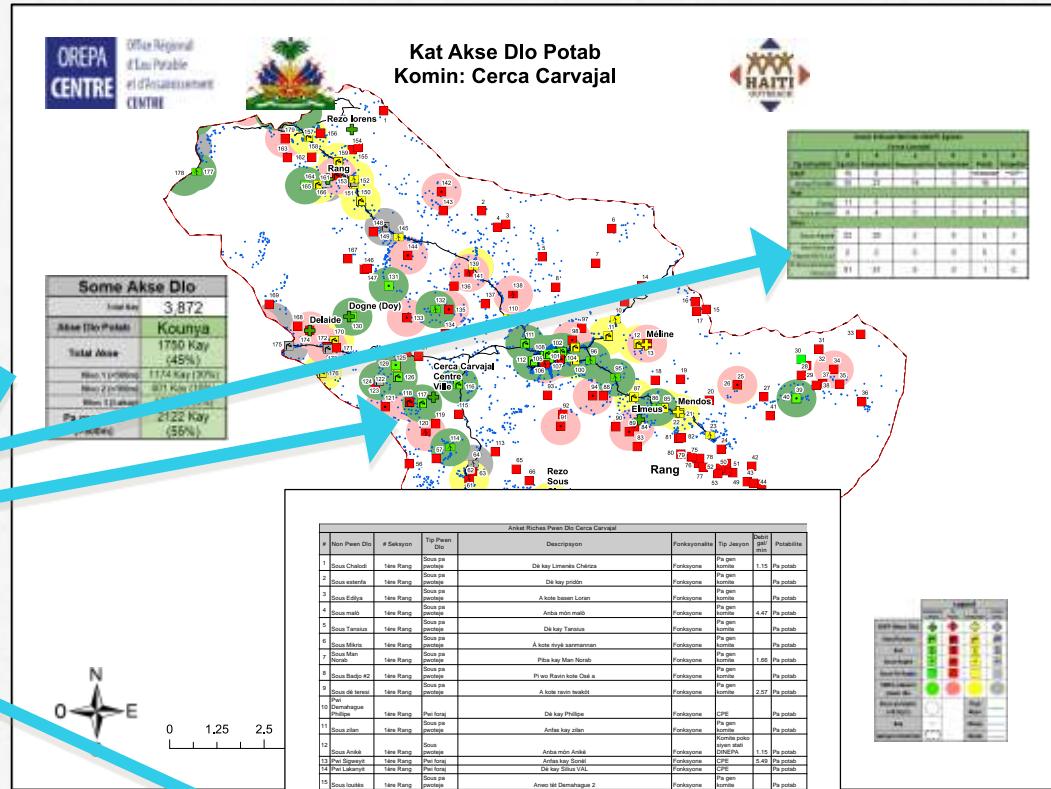
Validation- Do we all agree?

Objective: Verify with Local Partners the data for Correctness AND Completeness



Verify:

1. Access Summary
2. FRAPE summary
3. Data on map
4. Detailed List



Ensure there is extra time allotted to recollect any Incomplete or Incorrect data and perform the validation again.

Commune Action Plan Creation

[Meeting Structure](#)

[Presentation](#)

[Targeting Methodology](#)

[Strategy Alternatives](#)

[Adding Other Data](#)

[Haiti Specific Decisions](#)

[Digitizing Results](#)

Meeting Structure

Objective: Local authorities create a commune action plan following a simple rules-based and data driven methodology.

It is critical that it is the Local partners that are doing the actual allocation of interventions.

Large Format (36" x 48")

Maps Include:

1. FRAPE Base Map
2. Transparent Population Density Map
3. Transparent Groundwater Potential Map

Participants

Local partners are seated at tables according to their Administrative region (e.g. Communal section, Town Center, etc). Large format maps for each region are placed at each table. During each step the participants mark the areas that merit those interventions.



Facilitator

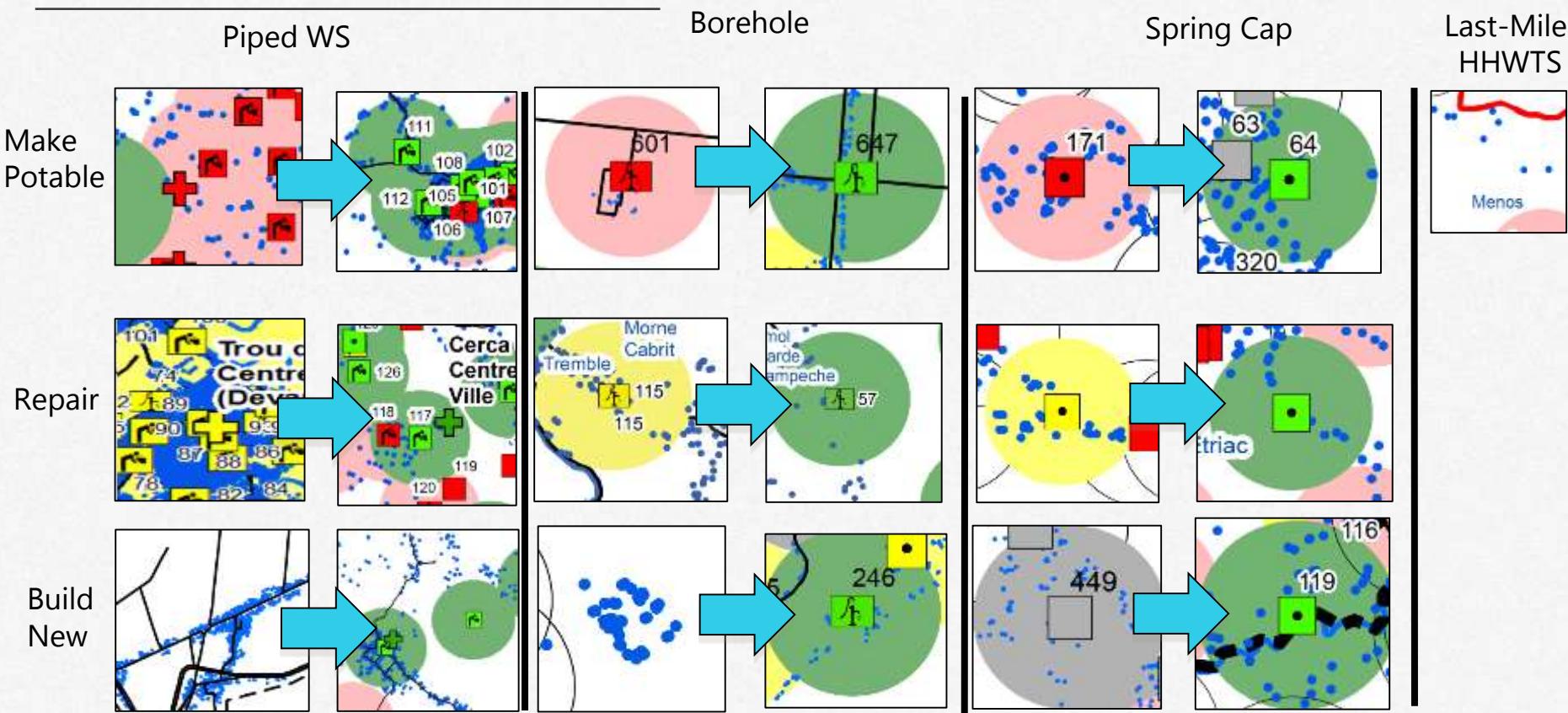
It is the responsibility of the Facilitator to guide the local partners, not to do any allocation for them. The facilitator demonstrates each step on the Commune map at the front of the room. The local partners then perform that step on their subregions. They must check each Map and make suggestions to motivate completeness and following of the rules-based methodology.

Targeting Methodology

Local partners identify the areas applicable for each step and circle them

This methodology* focuses on 4 main types of interventions:

Piped Water Systems, Borehole, Spring Caps and Last-Mile. These can be adapted to the local or national context needed.



**Depending on the local strategy and priorities adopted, these steps can occur in any order and may include different interventions*

Adding Other Data-Groundwater Potential

Groundwater Potential

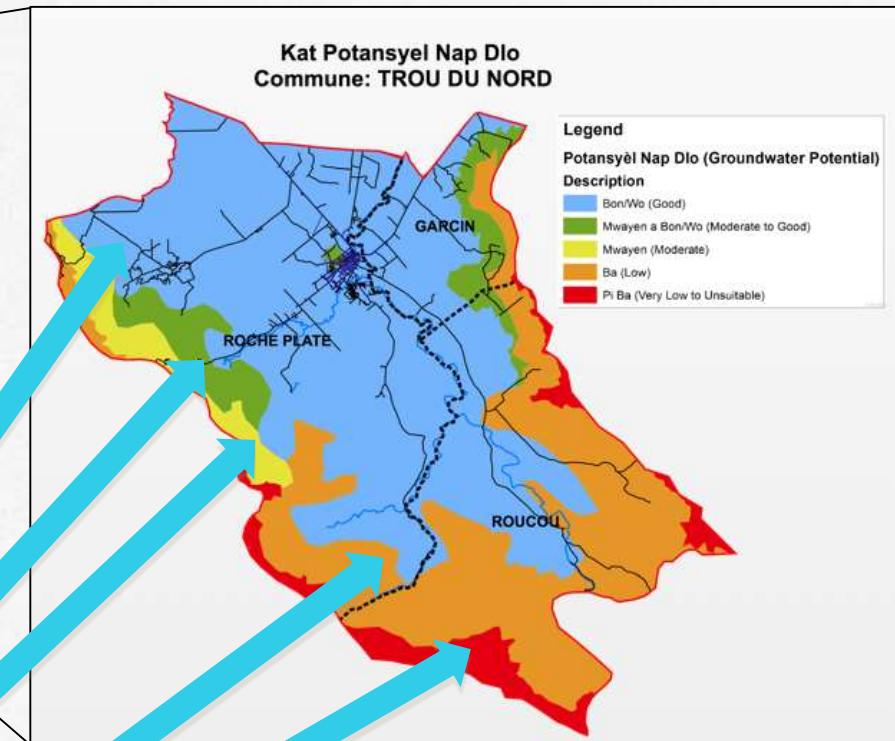
FRAPE Basemap

New Boreholes

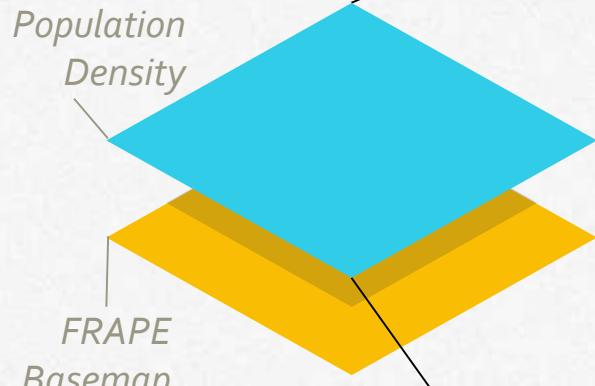
- Target Low Risk Areas
- Avoid High Risk Areas
 - Needs to have a more intensive site survey, geophysics, etc.

Blue
Green
Yellow

Orange
Red



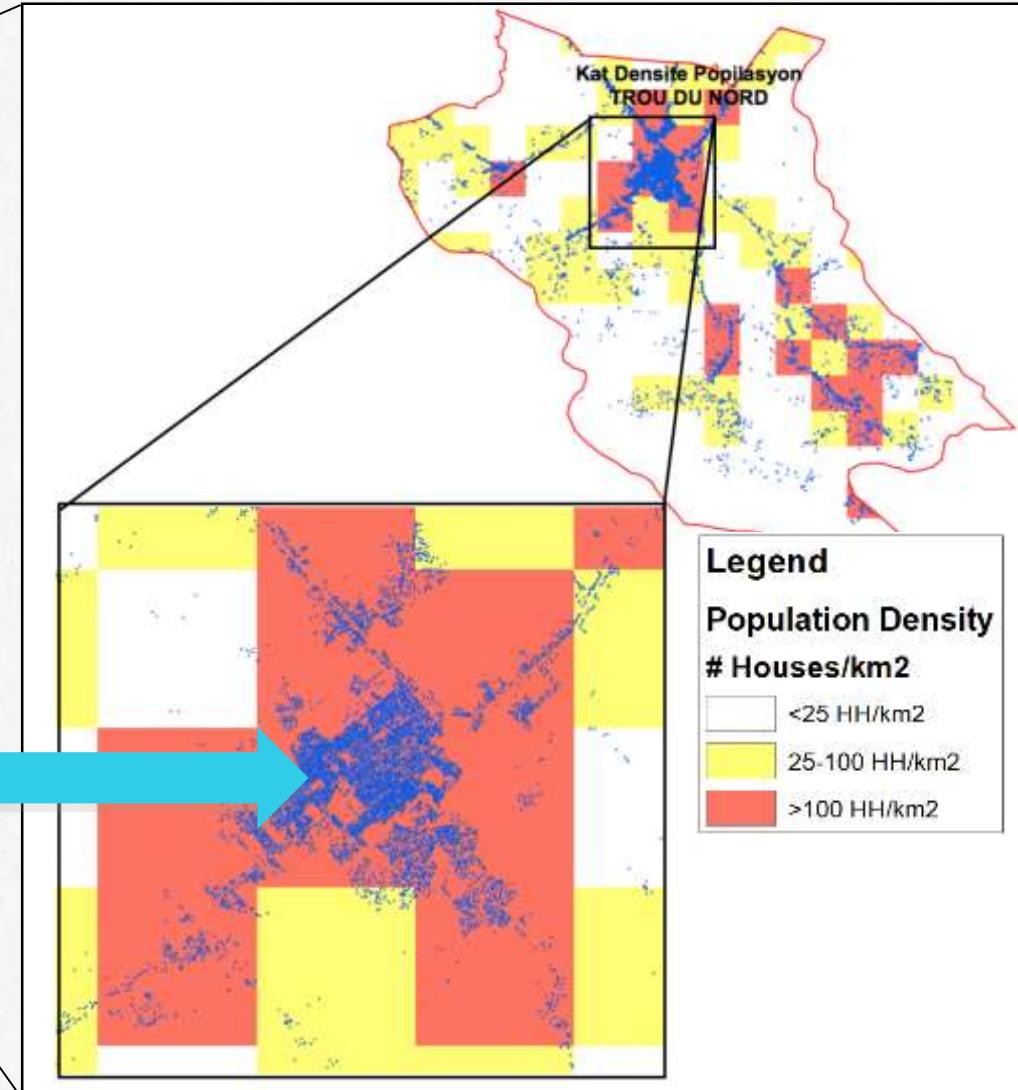
Adding Other Data- Population Density



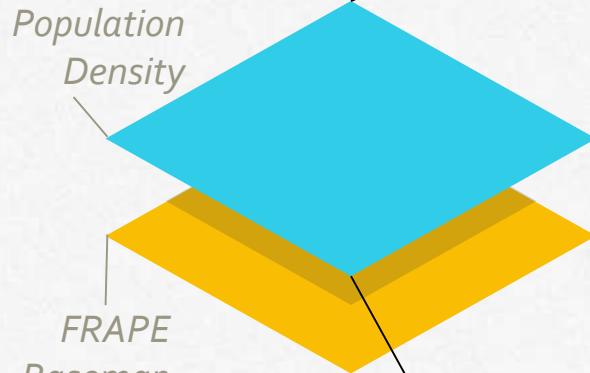
New Piped Water Systems

Target High Density Areas
(>100 homes/km 2)

- Hard to do boreholes and respect contamination distance
- \$ per household decreases
- Higher level of service
- Able to provide safely managed water



Adding Other Data- Population Density



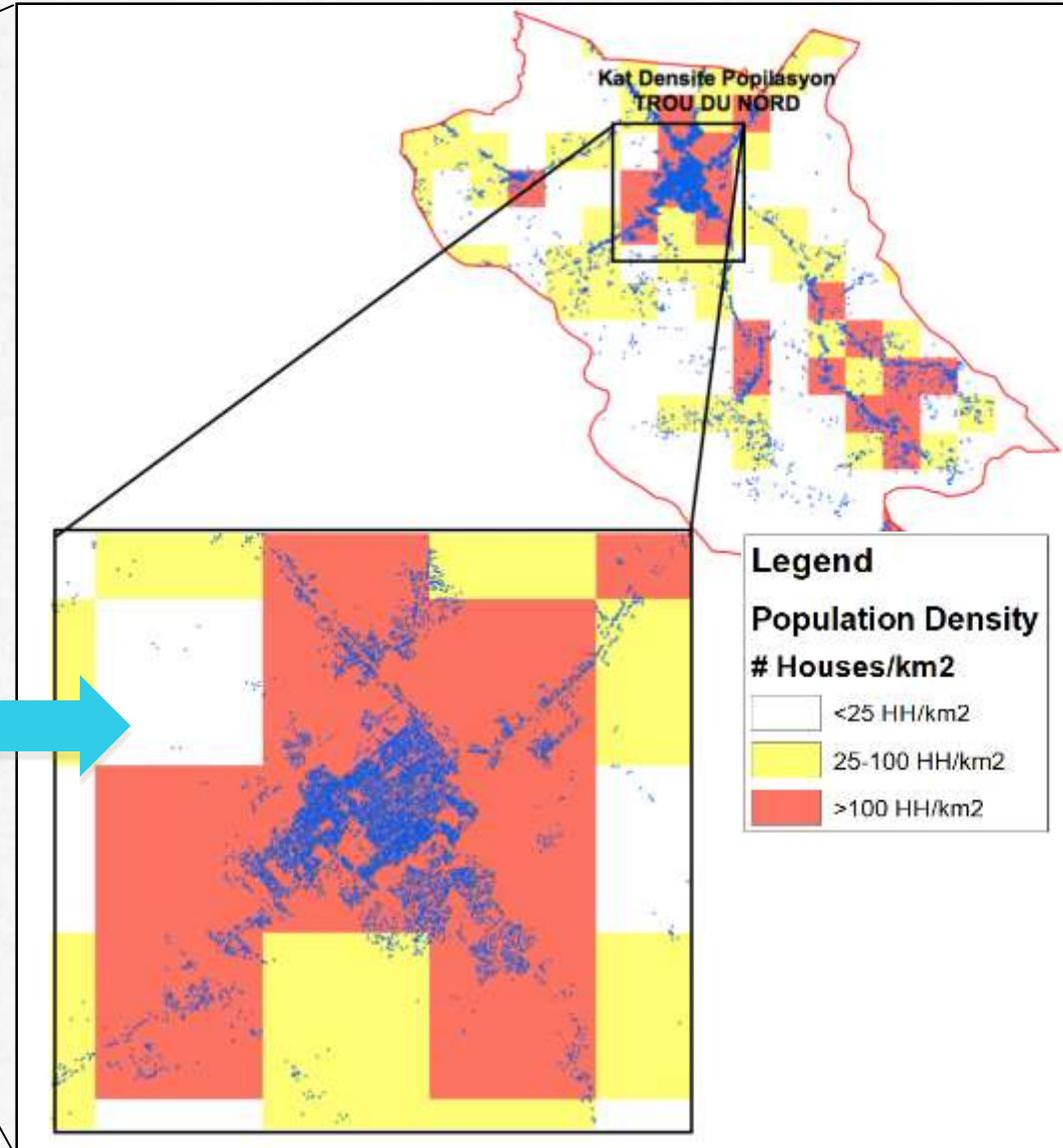
Last Mile Interventions

Target Low Density Areas
(<25 homes/km 2)

- Hard to financially sustain a Borehole or Piped Water System

Solutions:

1. Household Water Treatment and Storage (HWTS)
2. Household Rainwater Cisterns + HWTS
3. Communal Rainwater Cisterns

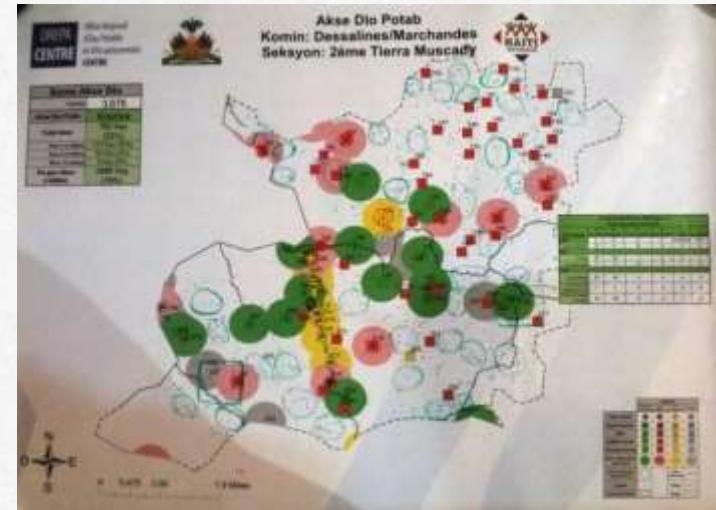


Digitizing Results

Digitization is the process of entering the hand written Commune Action Plan into GIS software

This process usually requires a GIS technician to enter in the data. Careful attention must be paid to each intervention, as any change to this plan (even for good reasons) will decrease the ownership of the local partners over this plan. Any issues with the completeness or viability of the plan should be addressed during the Commune Action Plan creation. If a change is absolutely necessary, it is important to align with local partners about this change and receive their approval.

Haiti Outreach is working on a way to simplify this process in the mWater platform, so that with limited training (<4 hrs) anyone can digitize these Commune Action Plans.



Commune Action Plan with marks for planned interventions



Digitization process

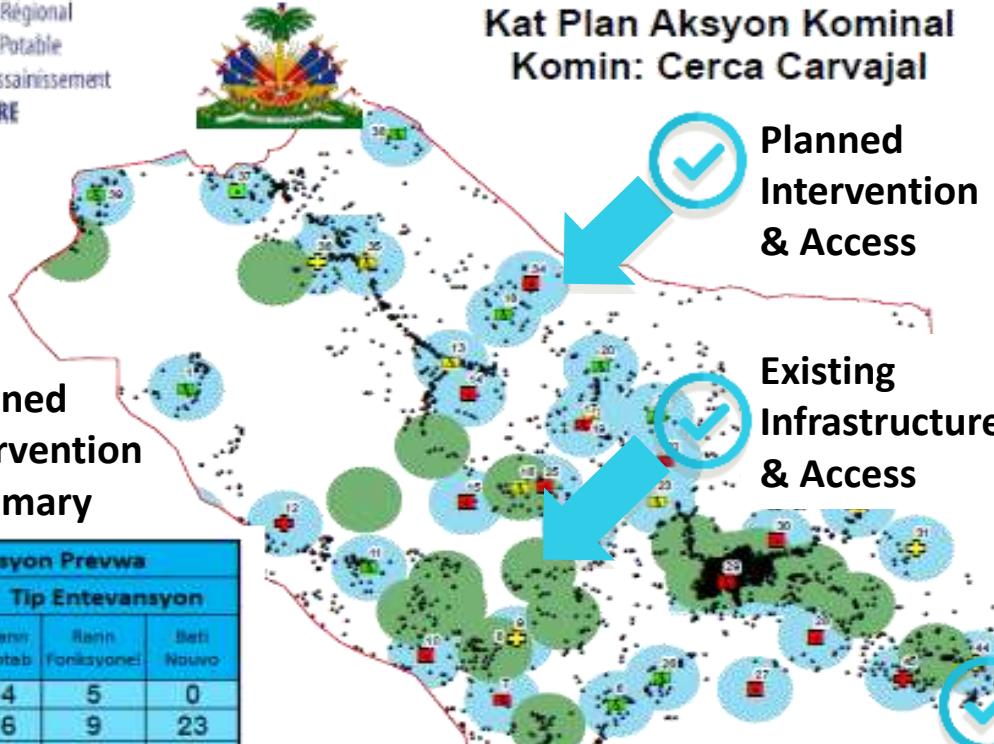
Final Commune Action Plan

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Office Régional
d'Eau Potable
et d'Assainissement
CENTRE



Kat Plan Aksyon Kominal Komin: Cerca Carvajal



Entèvansyon Prevwa		
Tip Entèvansyon		
Tip Infrastruktî	Renn Potab	Renn Fonkayonel
SAEP (Razzi)	4	5
Imp.	6	9
Sous Kapte	9	0
Totalmen Dio (Lakay)	0	570

Entèvansyon se yo dwe avel yon gòd pou pwochen akèp, men il ka chanje dapsa rayabé tètou. Pa ekozam, SAEP (Razzi Dio) n'gòd Nouò se wèmen rekomande yon wòd fèt sou possiblité SAEP nan zon man, meyo defas a idid la pwo revalye ke il pe pozb.

Some Akse Dio		
Total Kay		
Akse Dio Potab	Kounye	Entèvansyon
Total Akse	1702 Kay	(44%)
Nivo 1 (<500m)	1126 Kay	(29%)
Nivo 2 (<100m)	399 Kay	(10%)
Nivo 3 (Lakay)	177 Kay	(5%)
Pa gen Akse (>500m)	2170 Kay	(56%)
	570 Kay	(15%)

Current Access*

- 1-(<500m)
- 2-(<100m)
- 3-On Premises

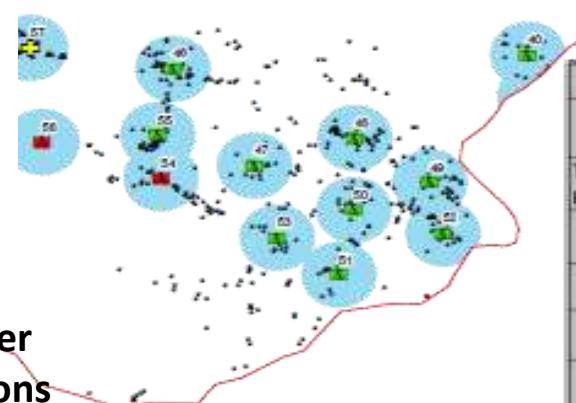
Projected
Access After
Interventions



Current Infrastructure Summary

Tip Infrastruktî	Some Infrastruktî Dio FNAPÉ Epide					
	# Eristi	# Fonksyon	# Responsabilitè	# Assosiasyon	# Potab	# Espèciale
SAEP	10	8	3	0	10	3
Kyos/Fonten	34	21	19	0	10	3
Pat						
Forai	12	10	7	4	4	7
Forai Aliment	4	4	0	0	0	0
Sous						
Sous Kapte	22	20	2	0	5	4
Sous Sous pe Kapte (0.5 L/s)	2	2	0	0	0	0
Tri Sous pe Kapte (0.5 L/s)	91	91	0	0	1	0

*Access to Improved + Functional + Potable Water



Tip Infrastruktî	Legend Entèvansyon		
	Akse Nouvo	Renn Potab	Renn Fonkayonel
SAEP (Razzi Dio)	+	+	+
Kyos	+	+	+
Pat	+	+	+
Sous Kapte	+	+	+
Akse Kounye	●	Akse Prevwwa	●

Strategy Alternatives

Water first

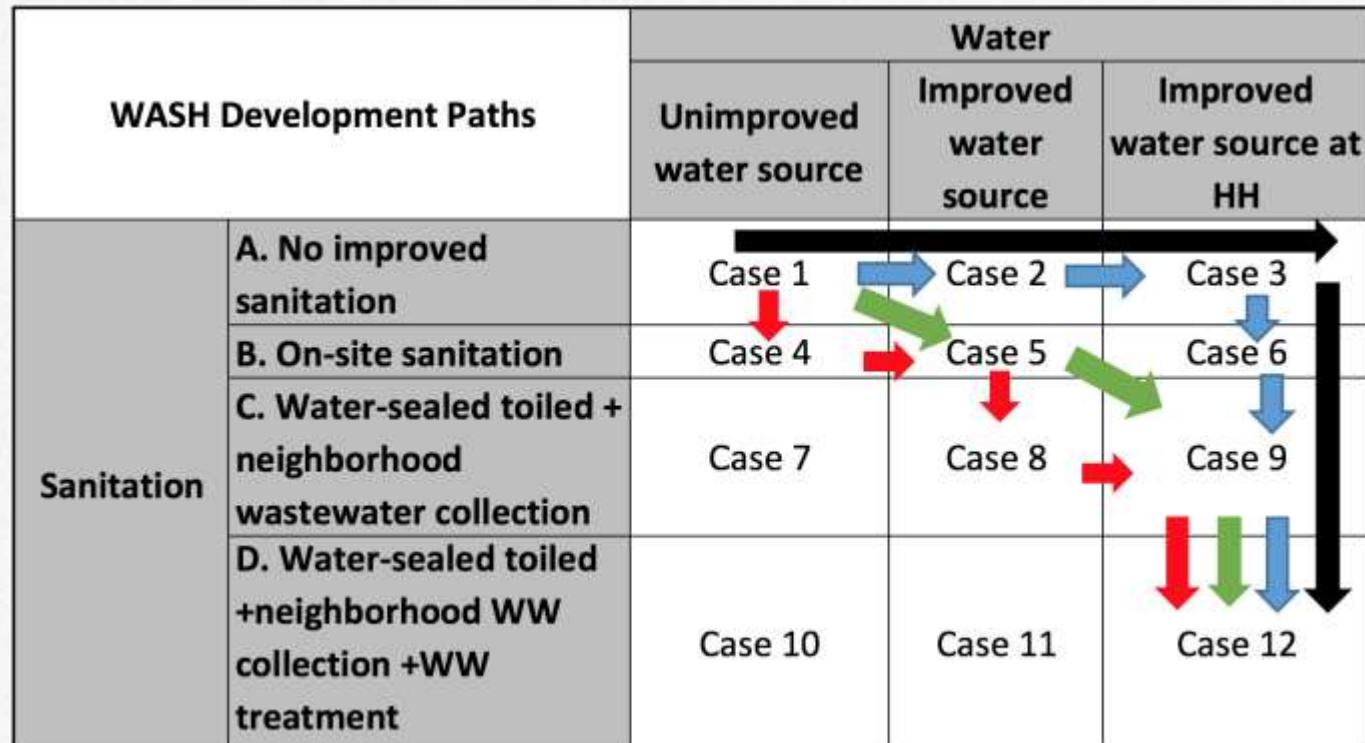
Sanitation first

Not one without the other

Demand driven

Other strategies

Tool can be used regardless of strategy



The interventions types and ordering of the Targeting steps should be chosen carefully along with Water Agency, Local partners and International Partners. It should follow local priorities and realities.

Haitian Context Decisions

Infrastructure Type

Order	Infrastructure Type	Service Level	Impact/ Intervention	Investment \$/House	O&M \$/House	Other Notes
1st	SAEP (Water System)	3	High	High	High	DINEPA's Strategic Focus, SDG's
2nd	Well	1	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Established management model
3rd	Spring Cap	1	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	No established management and treatment model
4th	Household Water Treatment	0	Low	Low	Low	Does not provide "Access"

Intervention Type

Order	Intervention Type	Price/ Intervention
1st	Make Potable	Low
2nd	Repair	Moderate
3rd	Build New	High

Why THESE Infrastructure Types in THIS order?

Why THESE Intervention Types in THIS order?

Data Updates

[Regular Meetings](#)

[Overall Process Diagram](#)

[When to Update?](#)

[Applying Data Updates](#)

Regular Meetings

It is critical that this tool is used consistently to build capacity, increase partner engagement and increase the utility and impact of the system.

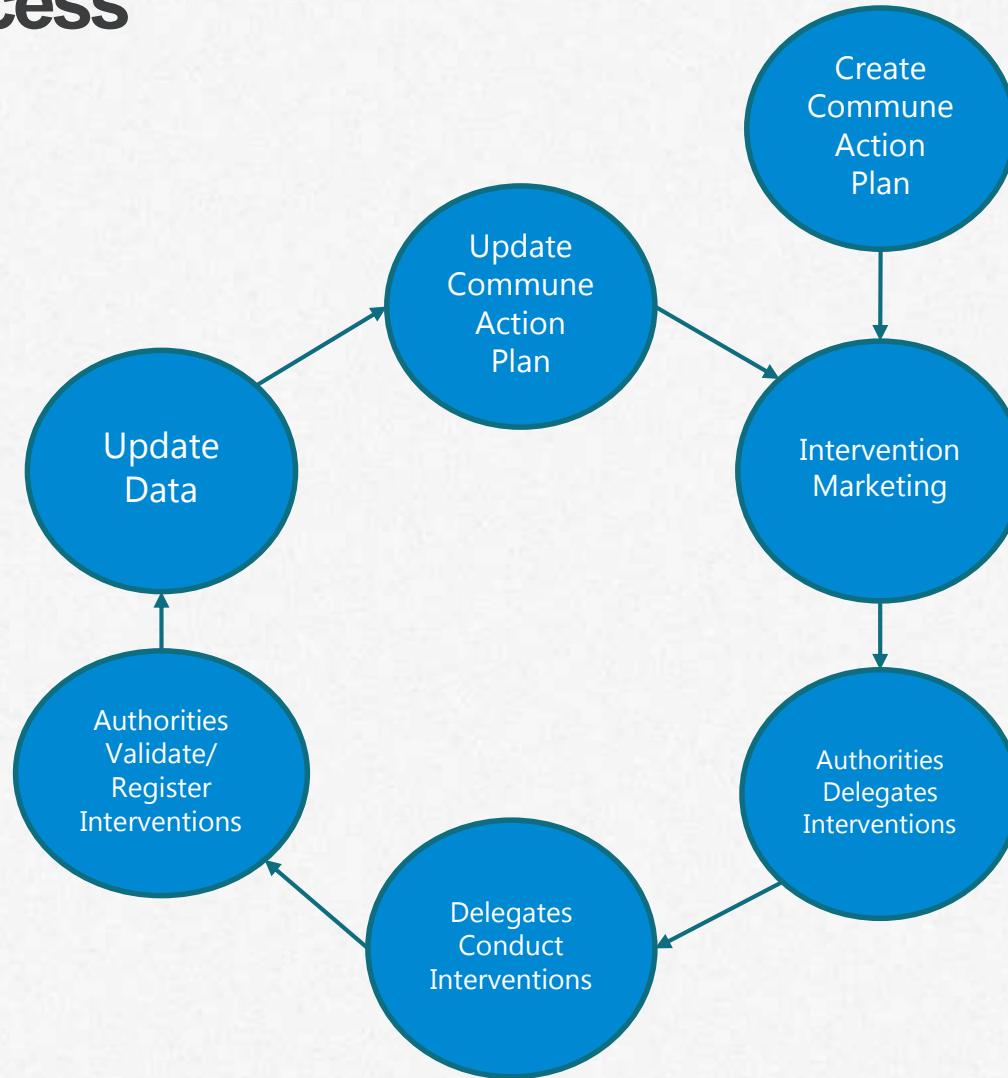
Regular Commune Meetings serve to:

1. Coach local partners on the tool's usage
2. Create regular communication of ongoing and planned projects
3. Allow Authorities to delegate interventions to implementing partners
4. Add reporting/registration of completed interventions
5. Enrolls implementing partners to take on parts of the Commune Action Plan
6. Update data
7. Adapt Commune Action Plan

Meeting Structure

1. Here is where we were last month
2. This is what we had planned to do, and this is what we accomplished since last month
3. Right now, that puts us here
4. These are the interventions we're going to do for next month
5. Here's where we'll be next month
6. These are the implementing partners we need to try to engage to help achieve our Commune Action Plan

Commune Action Plan Process Diagram



When to Update?

Objective: Update data in order to adapt Commune Action Plan to current realities

These data updates should lead to an update of the Commune Action Plan

Data updates are a rare but important step to any data-driven decision making process. It is important to recognize the time and costs associated with these updates. Costs of monitoring could be covered by Operators, but are typically subsidized heavily or entirely by International actors. The local and international partners should decide on an updates that is appropriate for them and prioritizes their strategic objectives.

Update	Description	Update Frequency	Cost (\$/water point-water system)	Water Quality
High Priority Monitoring	High priority infrastructure (e.g. piped water systems)	Monthly	20	Yes
Completed Interventions	Only updates the interventions completed	Monthly or as they occur	10	Yes
General Updates	Resurvey all water points and water systems (or just JMP improved ones)	Yearly	30	Yes
Mid/Low Priority Monitoring	Mid-low priority (boreholes/springs)	Monthly	5	No

This is an example of what an update plan may look like

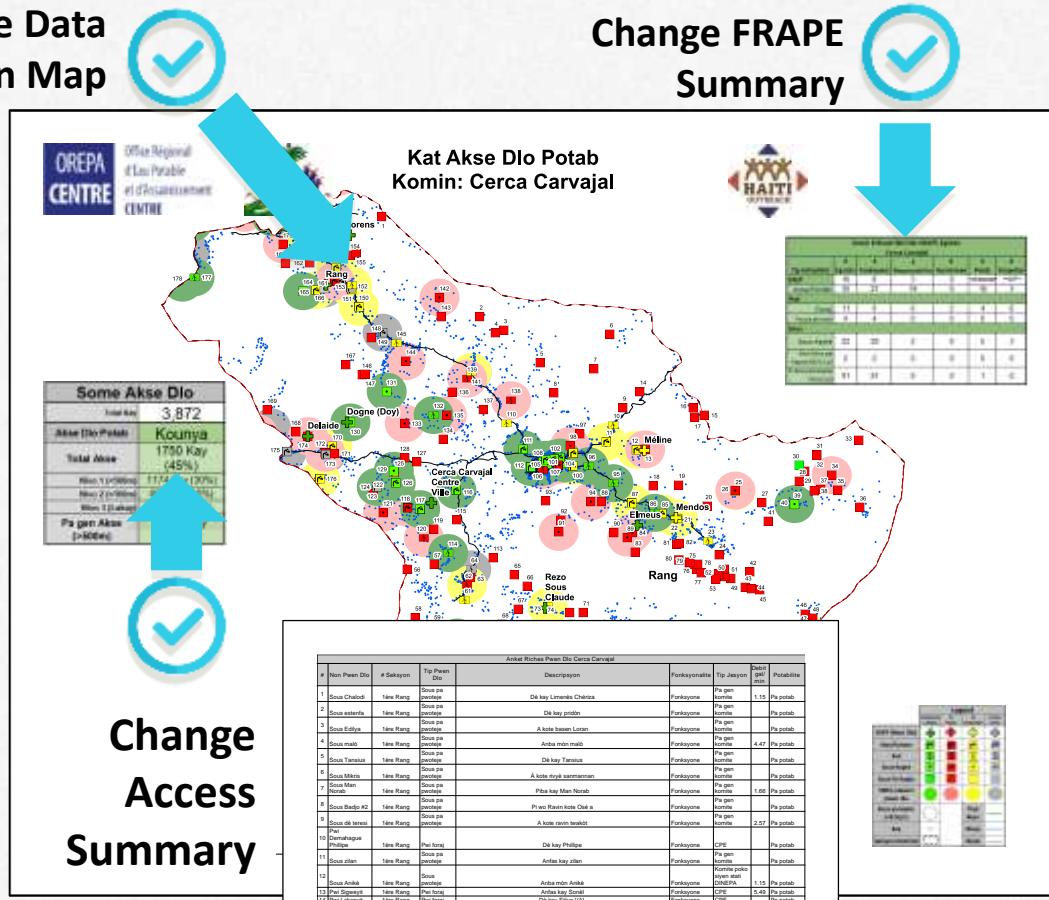
Applying Data Updates

Objective: Use updated data to change the information in the Commune Action Plan

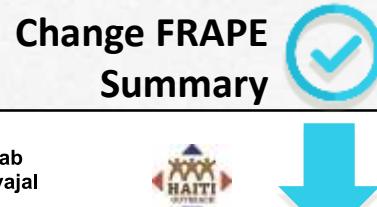
Change:

1. Detailed List
 1. Remove/mark any completed interventions
 2. Add any newly decided interventions
2. FRAPE Summary
 1. Add any completed interventions to totals
 2. Add/remove any monitoring results or general updates
3. Data on Map
 1. Use permanent markers to fill in any Completed Interventions
4. Access Summary
 1. Add access numbers from any Completed intervention

Change Data on Map



Change FRAPE Summary



Change Detailed List

#	Antek Raches Iwenn Dio Cerca Carvajal	Tip Peas Dio	Descrepan	Penkeymat	Tip Jeyyon	Dakel	Potab
1	Sous Chavot	1000	pecrepe	Dak key Lemire Chirca	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
2	Sous extens	1000	pecrepe	Dak key protin	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
3	Sous Edute	1000	pecrepe	A kote basen Loran	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
4	Sous math	1000	pecrepe	Antek minn mathi	Penkeyone	1.00	4472
5	Sous Ternis	1000	pecrepe	Dak key Ternis	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
6	Sous Mire	1000	pecrepe	A kote kryk semmeran	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
7	Sous Nonne	1000	pecrepe	Pita key Man Norab	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
8	Sous Badi #2	1000	pecrepe	Piwo Ruvin kote Chik	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
9	Sous dili tressi	1000	pecrepe	A kote ron leveld	Penkeyone	2.00	1000
10	Demnagog	1000	pecrepe	Dak key Phillip	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
11	Sous zelan	1000	pecrepe	Antek key zitan	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
12	Sous Ankil	1000	pecrepe	Antek minn Ankil	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
13	Pet Sipewat	1000	pecrepe	Antek key Sonel	Penkeyone	5.40	1000
14	Pet Lekwak	1000	pecrepe	Ok key Sipewat	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
15	Pet Lekwak	1000	pecrepe	Antek minn Lekwak	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
16	Sous Zalhota	1000	pecrepe	Bto Ruvin kote Man lannyo	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
17	Sous Claude	1000	pecrepe	Bto key Claude	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
18	Sous Abusor	1000	pecrepe	Pita key Abusor	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
19	Sous Badi #1	1000	pecrepe	Sous ta Inowen Antek Minn Tipenkes	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
20	Sous Petru	1000	pecrepe	Antek minn Petru	Penkeyone	2.00	1000
21	Sous Petru #2	1000	pecrepe	Dak key sezon	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
22	Sous Petru #3	1000	pecrepe	Antek minn Petru	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
23	Doy	1000	pecrepe	Non minn pita key Man Robert	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
24	Sous Simone	1000	pecrepe	Antek minn pita Lekwak ethnua	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
25	Sous werman	1000	pecrepe	Antek minn bto Doy	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
26	Sous Elmeus	1000	pecrepe	Sous ta Inowen Dak key Elmeus	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
27	Famille Mire #1	1000	Konfiran	Akley key Raoul Redif	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
28	Sous	1000	pecrepe	Adher Sosu gran pitan pita key Akley Aribell	Penkeyone	0.00	1000
29	Sous gran	1000	pecrepe	Sous ta Inowen Pita key Akley Aribell	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
30	Sous Adis	1000	pecrepe	Sous ta Inowen Antek pita key Akley Aribell	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
31	Sous Ramaels	1000	pecrepe	Dak minn Ramaels	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
32	Sous Lekwak	1000	pecrepe	Abdoh bto Edras Non minn N	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
33	Sous Lekwak	1000	pecrepe	Uwi Lobi sitya ipita antek key Ramaels	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
34	Sous patrick	1000	pecrepe	Sous se Inowen	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
35	Sous Man	1000	pecrepe	Antek gen pita Mangi a goch Sosu dake anow min	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
36	Sous Dethi	1000	pecrepe	Non minn 1000 ipita antek ressor labekat la	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
37	Sous Letou	1000	pecrepe	Aren minn pita Man Mirelli la	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
38	Sous Selen	1000	pecrepe	Sous ta Inowen Non minn kira antek key roulet la	Penkeyone	1.00	1000
39	Sous Palyrene	1000	pecrepe	Dak minn Ramaels pita pita Sosu lewu	Penkeyone	1.00	1000

Results

Rapid Increase in Access

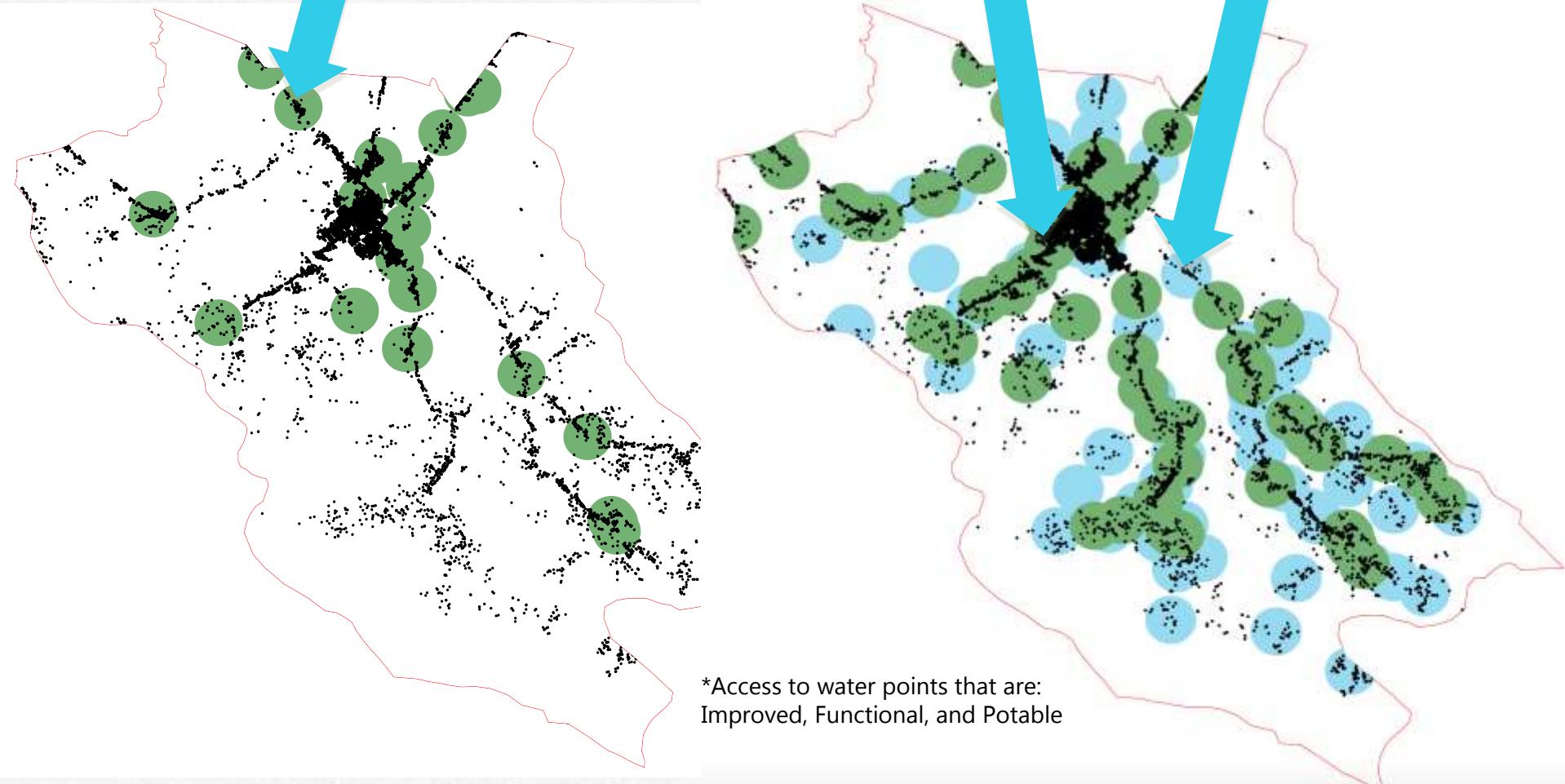
Local Partner Engagement

Rapid Increases in Access

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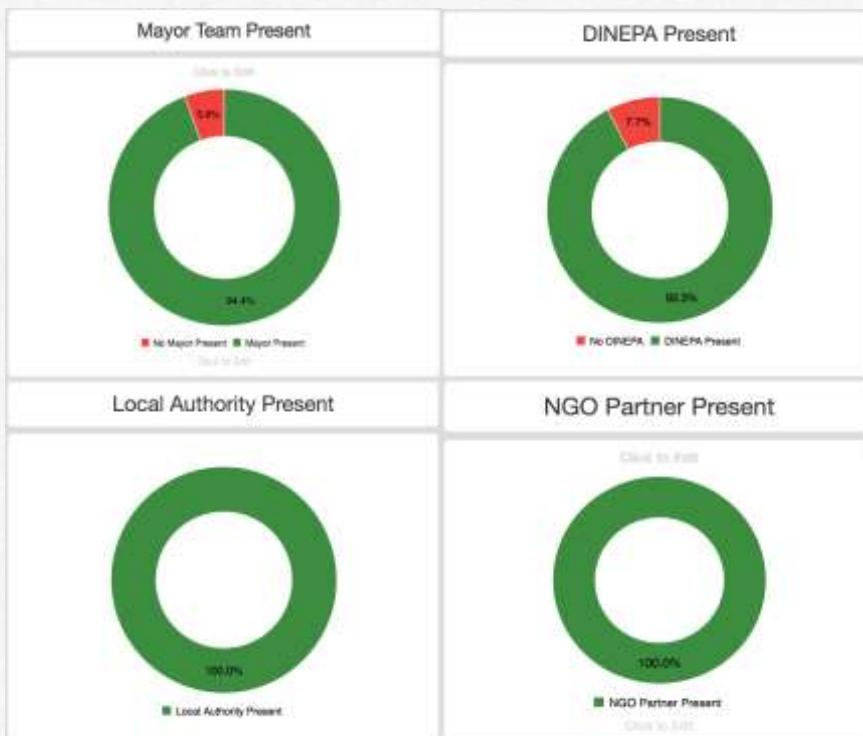
	2015
Access* (<500m)	46% (5261 houses)

	2018	Projected
Access* (<500m)	81% (9,220 houses)	96% (10,978 houses)



Local Partner Engagement

Arguably the most important impact of this program is that it puts Local partners in the driver's seat of their WASH development



***"Any organization that comes to work in my commune will have to follow my Commune Action Plan."* -Mayor of Thomonde**

Engagement of Local Partners in using this tool to drive towards and track progress toward universal access is a key element of this process. Just as in the FRAPE survey, it is important to track engagement and create strategies to strengthen points of weak engagement. This can be done on a monthly basis via meeting sign in sheets. These are tracked at every meeting throughout the process and are shown in the Chart at the bottom-left. Most success stories in this domain are qualitative or anecdotal, so it is also important to track this as well

Qualitative examples include:

- Mayor of the commune of Cerca Carvajal used the FRAPE framework to outline certain implementing partners that weren't creating FRAPE infrastructure. The interventions were missing the RA&E out of FRAPE, so the mayor challenged them to institute these changes before considering them complete.
- Mayor of the commune Thomonde is so engaged in using this tool that he declared "any organization that comes to work in my commune will have to follow my Commune Action Plan". He directed the Local Authorities to not accept any organizations to come drill wells or create water systems without meeting with him and aligning with the Commune Action Plan. The DINEPA (Water agency) technician declared that she would back the mayor in this.
- During the Commune Action Plan presentation, the mayor of the commune of Cerca La Source had a surprise visit from UNICEF, the ministry of public works, and DINEPA. Instead of cancelling the presentation meeting, he made sure that these partners sat in on the meeting and understood everything in it. He declared this Commune Action Plan is what they will use to guide interventions in the commune.

Who should use this tool?

Various Stakeholders

Various Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Examples	Why should they use this?
	Water Agency DINEPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More impact • Holds implementers accountable • Empowered to control their WASH development • Transparency to tax payers and donors
	Elected Officials Mayor, CAZEC, ASEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More impact • Holds implementers accountable • Empowered to control their WASH development
	Donors World Bank, IADB, RI, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More impact • Transparency to source donors • Accountability for funds disbursed • Easily communicated impact
	International NGO's World Vision, Water for People, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More impact • Transparency to source donors • Commune Action Plans can engage potential donors
	Local NGO's Kalbas Ayiti, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More impact • Transparency to source donors • Commune Action Plans can engage potential donors
	Private Companies Foratech SA, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential contracts
	General Population Everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See what's going on in their area • More impact • Appropriate interventions • Longer lasting impact due to local engagement

How is the tool made available?

Physical Media

Static Electronic Media

Dynamic Electronic Media

Physical Media



Large Format (36 x 48")



Small Format (8.5 x 11")



Population Density



Groundwater Potential



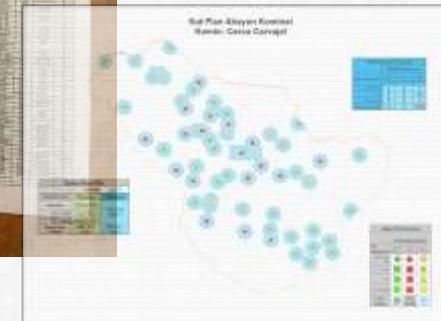
Commune Action Plan



Existing Infrastructure List



Planned Intervention List



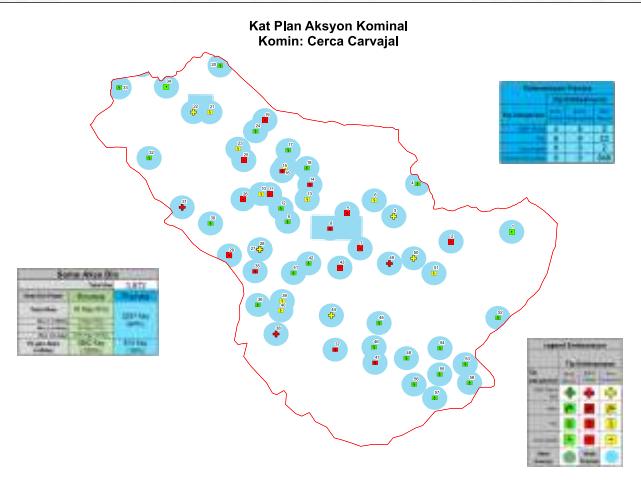
Commune Action Plan Overlay

Static Electronic Media

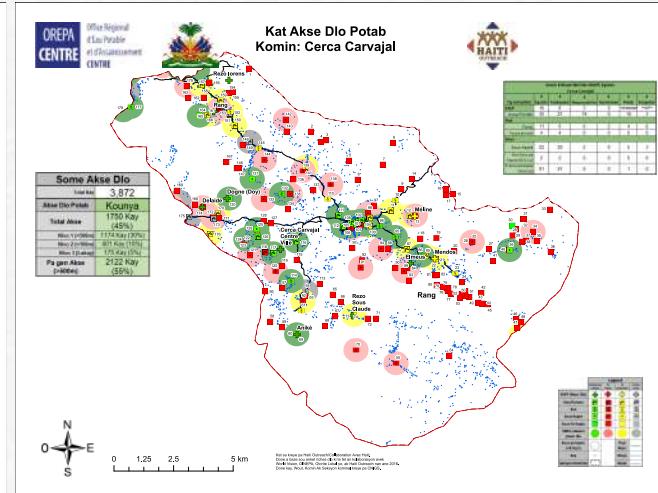
All PDF documents are stored in a Google Drive folder shared with all Partners and even searchable on the Web!!!

Existing Infrastructure

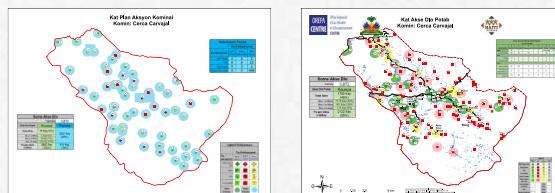
Planned Interventions



Large Format Maps (36" x 48")



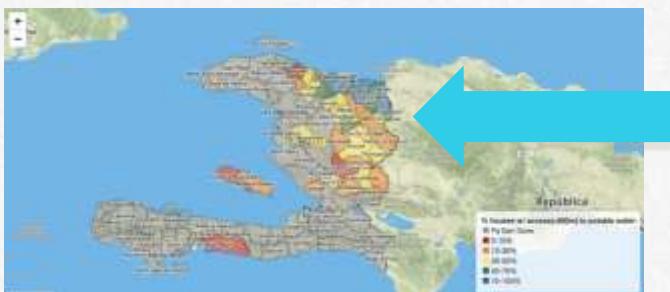
Small Format Maps (8.5 x 11")



Dynamic Electronic Media

mWater is a mobile data collection, management and visualization software that is free and open use and prioritizes breaking down barriers to data driven decision making for the development community

FRAPE Public Website



Visualizations dynamically changes when new FRAPE surveys and Commune Action Plan Intervention Forms are completed

FRAPE Data Collection Form



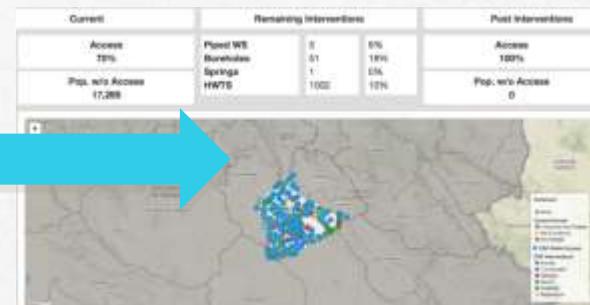
- Various Other Surveys are available on request:**
1. Commune Action Plan Intervention Form
 2. Well Service Form
 3. Many more

Haiti Outreach uses the mWater platform because it is:

- Free
- Easy to Use
- Powerful
- Multi-Stakeholder Platform

The Commune Action Plan tool could be created in any platform with similar capabilities.

Action Plan Console



"Access" is currently calculated in ArcGIS, but this will soon be migrated to mWater for a live view of Access, immediately as the data is updated!!! NO GIS TECHNICIAN NEEDED!

Thanks for reading

*We look forward to collaborating with
you to drive toward Universal Access to
Sustainably Managed WASH*

...2030 is just around the corner!

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