

	Name	Question	Answer
1	Alida Adams from PRACTICA foundation (Papendrecht, The Netherlands)	Could there be some more explanation on the 'screening' step of the TAF?	André Olschewski: The purpose of the screening is to filter out technologies that are not applicable in that context or where there is no need at all. The screening is based on a short questionnaire which should be filled out before starting a comprehensive assessment. For more information please look at the 4 pager on TAF and TIP or go through the TAF Research Report
2		How is financial sustainability included in the TAF?	Carmen da Silva Wells: The TAF contains six indicator groups. One of these groups focuses on financial sustainability in relation to willingness to pay, ability to pay and the availability of supportive financial mechanisms (subsidies for example) which may help to keep services running. The aim is to understand if there are gaps in financing of CapEx, OpEx and CapManEx and how these gaps might impact on sustainability. The TAF manual has costing spreadsheet which helps facilitate the analysis of affordability. The spreadsheet is to be populated with cost data collected on the WASH technology from the field work. (see www.washtechnologies.net)
3	Elisabeth Muench, consultant from Ostello (Germany)	There is so much talk about TIP, but really are there so many new sanitation technologies that we actually have and which may be close to being introduced? I can only think of few. The process of the TIP is pretty complicated... How many products are we really talking about...	Vincent Casey: The TAF and TIP do not only address the sustainability, scalability and introduction of new technologies but they can be used to assess and better understand how to introduce technologies that have been around for a long time. The results of using the TAF are very much dependent on the attributes of the setting where it is used (at district level). Similarly, introduction of a technology into different settings requires different approaches. There are many WASH technologies, both existing and new, as well as many potential areas where they could be deployed. These two tools can contribute to getting a better understanding of the extent to which these options will deliver lasting services.

	Elisabeth Muench		
5		How long will the maintenance of your website be funded for after the project funding is finished?	A: RWSN hosts the www.washtechnologies.net and the users of the site will maintain it by adding new information and case studies. The hosting itself is being financed by RWSN
6		I don't understand why you started up a separate discussion forum page. It could have rather been integrated as a category in the SuSanA discussion forum (www.forum.susana.org).	Jo Smet: TAF & TIP are not only on sanitation, so we have TAF/TIP hosted by RWSN and have made strong links to SuSanA-
7	Mark Wonleaglor from UNESCO IHE (Delft, the Netherlands)	Have your institution being able to look beyond the years due to these findings and be able to get an insight of what possible challenges that lies ahead if these strategies were not applied. Taking into consideration the current growing population in Sub-Saharan Africa.	André Olschewski: --WASHTech is a 3-year action research project. One of its 9 work packages is to follow up the most significant change in the WASH sector at national level but also at international level during the 3-year period. So far there is no funding to continue its promotion and to follow up its impact beyond 2013. However in Ghana the sector decided to follow up the impact of TAF and TIP beyond 2013.
8	Wahled Mahmud from Knowledge Discovery (Dakha)	Do you hosts would be able to provide technological support effectively and on a continuous basis	Benedict Tuffuor: In Ghana, the commitment is to work with the Hosts on some new technologies being assessed (luckily) already. The strategy is to building adequate capacity through the process. Nevertheless, independent facilitation helps ensure fairness and transparency and therefore short consultancy support will also be provided on demand.
9		@Vincent, solar based WASH technologies are low-cost and able to handle by community	Carmen da Silva Wells: see the website for TAF testing results on solar pumping technologies in Uganda and Ghana http://www.washtechnologies.net/en/taf/case-studies

10		<p>@ Paul, how u will consider the outputs of the scoring workshop.</p>	<p>Paul Kimera: The outputs of the scoring workshop shall be shared at a bigger workshop involving the Technology Introduction Working Group (a multi-stakeholder) group managing the TIP and reviewing existing technologies over 5 year terms). At this point a decision will be made whether the technology can be scaled up. If it is, a validation certificate shall be awarded and the product launched. The information generated from the scoring workshop shall also be useful in pointing out blockages to the process from the perspectives of the users, regulators and producer/provider. Technology recommendations from the workshop shall guide the sector on what needs to be done to address these blockages.</p>
11	<p>Henk Holtslag, advisor Low cost technologies (Apeldoorn, the Netherlands)</p>	<p>The TAF Tool is used for Technologies mainly for Communal systems. is that Right? Is it also used for Self supply technologies?</p>	<p>André Olschewski: TAF was already applied to "Self Supply" technologies such as the rope pump or rainwater harvesting tanks. For instance in Ethiopia.</p>
12	<p>Prit Salian from ICLEI (Freiburg)</p>	<p>Hi, just wondering what the time frame for clearing a technology from the Ministry of water, Go Uganda will take?</p>	<p>Paul Kimera: The screening of the technology where its technical performance, need and applicability within Uganda is expected to take 2 weeks. In any case it should not exceed 1 month. The validation process shall come after the technology has been piloted. It may take a minimum of 3 months but may go up to 1 year depending on the technology. (Paul Kimera)"</p>
13	<p>Ahmed Yesuf, from Water Resource Development (Dessie City, Wollo, Ethiopia)</p>	<p>"Q: oh I think it is a great project and I want to scale up it to Ethiopia having a lot of problems with WASH. A: --Great, glad to have you participating in the webinar! Q: Hi there, is an evaluation related to the cost effectiveness of the project to make it available for the poor African farmers in rural areas?</p>	<p>Paul Kimera: --Affordability is a key aspect in the assessment using the TAF (see also the Cost Calculation. Assessment Support Tool available at http://www.washtechologies.net/en/taf/taf-selection-tool/details/530) . The TAF also explores whether subsidies may be available for those who may not be able to pay. The Life Cycle Cost Approach is also used in the analysis to further determine whether users will be able to pay for the whole range of costs over the long term.</p>

13		Q: Is it advisable for me to participate here since I am from Ethiopia that project may not run in my country.	Carmen da Silva Wells: WASHTech is a 3-year action research project (2011-2013), which was implemented in Burkina Faso Ghana and Uganda. However, all of the tools have been made freely available to the sector so that others can use and adapt them to improve technology selection, investments in technologies that can provide sustained services in a given context
14	Tanja Funke from KIT	Are there any detailed indicators for, e.g., the social dimension?	Carmen da Silva Wells: --the social dimension is one of the six sustainability dimensions and questionnaires cover this dimension See the scoring sheets on the website, for example this one on sanitation technologies- http://www.washtechnologies.net/_ressources/documents/default/1-513-2-1384506631.pdf Issues covered include: Will this technology genuinely satisfy the demands and expectations of the majority of target users? Which groups within the population cannot use this/are excluded from using this technology?
15	Laura Schuelert, independent WASH Education and Training Consultant	Benedict mentioned that good facilitation is needed to get unbiased results. Do you have training/ facilitation materials prepared to help people use these tools?	Carmen da Silva Wells: The TAF manual can be downloaded for free online. We are also exploring more opportunities to provide further training or a short course in 2014. All of the materials we have developed are available on www.washtechnologies.net
16	Suwartanti Nayono from Karlsruhe Institut fuer Technologie	In TIP framework, which stakeholder group is responsible for the technology screening process? In the real planning, how is the non-existing technology introduced to the beneficiaries? Can the beneficiaries assess a new technology with TAF?	Jo Smet: (i) The TAF/TIP host (or researchers) in the country in collaboration with the local government and communities (ii) Good point: it is the TAF/TIP host (or researchers) in the country that needs to explain to the pilot community the issues at stake and asks the questions. (iii) In principle, yes, but they need support from the research organizations or adviser (NGO?), or at least from the local government. The support needs to be neutral, non-biased

			towards a certain technology. Not always easy to get that!!
17	Jeremiah Atengdem from Triple-S Ghana	How much does it cost to do TAF? For scaling-up would the cost be lower than it was under the project mode	<p>Vincent Casey: Cost of applying TAF varies, in the pilot the main component was travel costs, staff salaries and allowances. In WaterAid's experience, the costs varied from USD 3,000 to 5,000 for very remote areas. If you look at these costs against the investment costs in a large scale implementation project, this is actually not so high. And with a good review using the TAF you can ensure more effective investments in sustainable service delivery.</p> <p>In a well-designed project, a situational assessment would already be part of the design, so the TAF testing could be added without much extra cost</p>
20	Jan Knappe from CDD Society/BORDA	How do I derive with a scoring from the 16-factor TAF matrix for each technology?	<p>Carmen da Silva Wells: The scoring is done through a stepwise process. There is an initial screening (desk review), then a participatory process, using the questionnaires and field observation. Then results are validated in a workshop. You then get a visual representation (the 'stoplight' that André showed, covering 18 indicators)</p>
21	Trevor Surridge from GIZ	Which online communities and practitioners groups has the TAF and TIP been promoted to already?	<p>Carmen da Silva Wells: The TAF&TIP were presented at different conferences such as IRC Symposium in Addis Ababa on Monitoring, at WEDC and IWA, but also to some representatives of international partners working in UNICEF and WSP. In early 2014 TAF&TIP will also be presented through a webinar of E4C (in January 2014) and SuSanA.</p>
22		Q: Will the bulletin board allow input from other forums, like the SuSanA forum?	<p>Sean Furey: The discussion board on the website uses the same software as the SuSanA website so that those familiar with your site will find it easy. My initial idea was to have a sub-community on D-Groups, but the problem with that is that anyone in that community would automatically become a member of RWSN and get the newsletter etc, which may not be that exciting for sanitation people and distort our membership figures.</p> <p>We could go back into our silos and direct sanitation TAF users to SuSanA and the water TAF users to RWSN@Dgroups, that would have the advantage of greater thematic critical mass of users but less sharing of</p>

			TAF and TIP experiences across disciplines.
22	Cor Dietvorst from IRC (The Hague, the Netherlands)	Which are the additional 3 countries that Vincent mentioned, where WaterAid will implement the TAF & TIP	Vincent Casey: It is not clear which countries we will use it in next year just yet but we have budgeted for three more countries.
23	Bishnu Gurung from Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Western Nepal	Is this TAF and TIP applied in Asia?	Carmen da Silva Wells: It can be. The tools are available free of charge for sector professionals to use to improve sustainability of their WASH programmes. The TAF has been applied in Ghana, Burkina Faso and Ghana and in Nicaragua and Tanzania. The questionnaires need to be tailored to the local context.
24	Santosa Sandy Putra from IHE UNESCO	How the WASH TECHNOLOGY cope with patent issues especially in developing countries? Thank you	André Olschewski: The issue of patent or public domain technologies is captured in one of the guiding questions for indicator 12 (Alignment with national strategies and validation procedures). This means within the scoring workshop this issue will be highlighted and discussed.
25	Gabor Szanto from PRACTICA Foundation (Papendrecht, the Netherlands)	Are there important differences to tool & use when applying in water/sanitation vs hygiene-oriented projects?	André Olschewski: --Hygiene oriented projects rely very much on behavioural change, on sensitization and follow up and interventions are often very gender sensitive. In some cases there is hardly any technology involved, in some cases such as the Tippy Tap the producer is the user. In the case of hygiene projects the standard set of questions available for sanitation or water might need some readjustments. However the concept of the TAF and the set of questions available can be applied also to hygiene interventions if contextualized properly, and relevant topics are already highlighted such as issue of cultural acceptance, of equity and inclusion, of behavioural change.
26	Stef Smits from IRC	Are these tools more applicable for use in a particular community (e.g. assessing whether a particular technology fits a specific community), or more for use at sector level (for accepting certain	Jo Smet for both levels the TAF is a sound tool, it has been applied at both levels: national for new technologies (see Ghana and Uganda) and for existing technologies (all pilot testing and WaterAid Tanzania and Nicaragua cases)

		technologies formally in sector guidelines)?	
27	Mario Gelhard from Gelhard Consulting (Cologne)	is there a report available on the case of the flush latrine in Nicaragua?	Carmen da Silva Wells: Hi Mario, there is a report, but not it is not available on the website yet
28		What is the time for a complete run of a TAF for one technology?	Vincent Casey: A complete run of the TAF will usually take about 5 days including 3 days for a desk study. The actual field study has usually taken 1 day with a further 1 or half day for the scoring workshop, so if the desk study is excluded it is 2 days.
29		Mr Olschewski said in the introduction that the TAF can also support in comparing different technologies. In other introductions (e.g. website) it is mentioned that TAF does not allow for comparing technologies. Please explain.	Jo Smet: TAF is not designed to have various potential WASH technologies compared in one step. But you can apply the TAF for various WASH technologies for the some given context and compare the results of each TAF application. Then a conclusion can be drawn on what is the most suitable one. Usually, the consumers have a preference for a specific technology or an external supporter (government or financier) proposes one (for economy of scale? From other experiences?), then there is just ne technology that needs to be validated. If the result is negative then an other technology (less advanced, more advanced, or ...) can be considered. Indeed, technology selection may be an iterative process. But also the technology-related 'barriers' to a sustainable service may be removed; a joint multi-actor action.
30		How many sites have to be assessed to have meaningful results at the end?	Jo Smet: to have an existing technology validated for a specific context, just a few communities would do, with one government/funder and one provider as perspectives. To have a new technology validated for a national level, and then still the national host needs to give the conditions where the technology is likely to fit best. That is, in some regions or districts in the country; indeed it would be preferable if some three or more sites could be used as test sites.

31	Orn-uma Polpanich from Stockholm Environment Institute - Asia Centre	Hello, I just join the webinar so I missed a whole presentation. I want to ask: Was any private sectors involved in the two technologies experimented in two countries? If so, what are strategies to engage them in the project and at what stage of the project cycle?	<p>Carmen da Silva Wells: --Private sector representatives were involved in each country. Main involvement was through the TAF testing. In the country 'learning alliances' private sector were involved from the start of the project. The project impact assessment revealed that they appreciated their involvement in the project for various reasons, including: because it gave them a clearer picture of the technology introduction process, it was a chance to interact with users, it gave them ideas on how to improve their product.</p> <p>Benedict Tuffuor: In Ghana, The implementation of the WASHTech Project involved private consultants on the core team. Additionally, the testing on Biofil Digester involved the developer because the firm is in-country.</p>
32	Nripendra Sarma from the Public Health Engineering Department (Guwahati, India)	What is about the other administrative expenditure?	<p>Vincent Casey: Cost of applying TAF varies; in the pilot the main component was travel costs, staff salaries and allowances. In WaterAid's experience, the costs varied from USD 3,000 to 5,000 for very remote areas. If you look at these costs against the investment costs in a large-scale implementation project, this is actually not so high. And with a good review using the TAF you can ensure more effective investments in sustainable service delivery.</p>
33		Can some success stories also be uploaded in the website?	<p>Carmen da Silva Wells: --We now mainly focus on case studies of TAF application, which can be uploaded to http://www.washtechtechnologies.net/en/taf/case-studies and added to the map. Experience can also be shared via the website forum. you need to sign up and join.</p>
34		What about the target groups? Will there be any difference in case of a Region with different communities?	<p>Benedict Tuffuor: The TAF application is context specific</p>
35		What are the main barriers in the field?	<p>Benedict Tuffuor: In case of Ghana, we did not encounter any barriers on the field.</p>

36		What are the countries represented in this discussion?	Carmen da Silva Wells: TAF and TIP have been applied in Ghana, Burkina Faso and Uganda, in the project. TAF has also been applied in Tanzania and Nicaragua under leadership of WaterAid.
37		Will any Asian Country also be included?	Carmen da Silva Wells: The project is ending this year, but we hope application of the TAF will continue. Maybe there is scope for WASHTech 2?

Answers provided by members of the WASHTech consortium:

André Olschewski, Skat Foundation

Carmen da Silva Wells, IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre

Jo Smet, IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre, (WASHTech manager)

Benedict Tuffuor, TREND, Ghana

Paul Kimera, ATC Uganda

Sean Furey, Skat Foundation

Vincent Casey, WaterAid UK