

Guidelines for preparation of ADT project reports



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROJECT IN BIADOA

Progress Report

DONATED BY: Help-Somali Organisation (HSO)

IMPLEMENTED BY: AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT TRUST (ADT)

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Info Guidance for preparation of reports

This outline is recommended as the basis for ADT project reports on funding provided by specific donors (e.g. HSO). Other, established donors will have standardised formats. To guide preparation, this outline addresses key aspects of the project for which funds have been provided and also reflects associated criteria on which projects were appraised for allocation of funds.

The report should be presented clearly using the headings, as a single document of 2-3 pages maximum (relevant, 1-page annexes). Narrative and numerical data should be precise. Providing clear information makes future funding more likely, as there will be more confidence in your organisation.

ADT Project Report Outline

Project title: ___Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project in Biadoa

Location of project activities: **Baidoa** Districts in Bay, of Somalia.

Person responsible for project: Abdurazak Sherif Mohamed

Narrative report

1. Background of the Project (ADT):

Somalia is experiencing one of the worst droughts in recent years. The drought is expanding affecting all the regions in the country. According to UN OCHA 6.2 million or more than half of the population in the country is in need of humanitarian assistance between February and June 2017.

The drought is induced by two consecutive seasons of poor rainfall. In the worst affected areas, poor rainfall and lack of water has wiped out crops and killed livestock, while communities are being forced to sell their assets, and borrow food and money to survive. The drought situation is compounded by protracted conflict which is causing displacements, seasonal climatic shocks and disease outbreaks.

Provision of safe water, sanitation services and promotion of hygiene to public and drought affected people is the biggest challenge of West Somalia State and development actors operating in the state. The severe water shortages in Baido area because of drought tripled the price of a barrel of water (about 200 litres) to \$15, prices beyond the reach of ordinary people in Somalia (Guardian, 2017). According to OCHA the priorities are maintenance of WASH infrastructure more so in displacement settlements and in areas affected by drought, flood and acute watery diarrhea (AWD)/cholera. This includes deluding of latrines, repairs of pumping systems of boreholes and provision of spare parts for water points, provision of emergency WASH kits to people affected by AWD/cholera or other waterborne diseases and provision of temporary access to water, hygiene

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and sanitation services to some of the newly displaced persons and to chronically malnourished people.

To address the water scarcity and sanitation problems in the Baidoa district ADT and HSO have planned construction of solar powered well, which is first of its kind in the area, and 4 public latrines and conduct intensive sanitation and hygiene awareness raising in Daynunay village of Baidoa district. The project was planned to start in January 2018 and after enough fund was raised.

Goal and Objectives:

Overall Goal: the overall goal of the project is to reduce death and illness related to water and sanitation related diseases in the targeted communities in Daynunay village in Baidoa district in South Western State in Somalia.

The specific objectives are:

- To improve access to and use of sustainable sources of safe water in target communities in Daynunay in Baidoa district
- To improve access to and use of sustainable sanitation facilities among targeted communities in Daynunay village in Biadoa district.

Major Project Activities:

- Meet and orient regional authorities on the project and its objectives.
- Meet and consult with Biadoa district and Daynunay village authorities and local community.
- Assess water situation, availability and quality and hygiene and sanitation situation in the village
- Select well and public latrines sites in collaboration with local authorities and community leaders.
- Establish and train a water management committees (WMCs) and 4 hygiene and sanitation committees.
- Procurement of solar panels from Mogadishu and transport to Daynunay village.
- Print 1,000 pieces of IEC and 100 posters on hygiene and sanitation and transport to Daynunay village
- Construct water well with reservoir and latrines with hand wash facilities in Daynunay villages in Biadoa district.
- Conduct 15 hygiene and sanitation awareness raising sessions with the help of WMC and hygiene and sanitation committees.
- Install solar, connect pipes and construct water collection points with 4 taps each.
- Completion, well and latrines handover to the WMC and hygiene and sanitation committees in presence of local authorities and communities.

Project Outputs:

- Solar powered community water point constructed in Daynunay village in Biadoa district.
- Community management of water points is improved
- Sanitation facilities constructed (improved pit latrines (VIP) with hand wash)
- Sanitation facility use is promoted

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- Community management of sanitation facilities is improved

Project Outcomes:

- Improved access to and use of sustainable sources of safe water in target communities
- Improved access to and use of sustainable sanitation facilities among targeted communities

2. Project Progress Summary

The project which was supposed to start in January 2018 after funding agreement was signed between ADT and HSO. Immediately ADT has started the process of implementation with meeting and orienting the regional and district authorities and local communities. It was very important to put local government on board because the project needs provision of land and security guarantee from the local authorities. The regional and district authorities approved the project and promised provision of land.

Unfortunately, as the project about to start and land provision process almost finished and incident has taken place in Daynunay. Al-Shabab militias attacked the village in the night and killed 2 of government soldiers and injured more others. Only after that the district administrator approached ADT and confirmed that he cannot guarantee the security of the project and its staff in Daynunay which was big blow for the project and the local community who eagerly waiting the commencement of the project.



It was inevitable to change the project location. In consultation with HSO and district authorities we decided to move the project to Baidoa city. Land is provided officially and implementation of the project is in progress. The excavation of the well is going on well. Water is reached in 10 meters but digging is still going on to reach the reliable water stream. Water management committee (WMC) and 2 hygiene and sanitation committees (H&SCs) established and endorsed by the government.

3. Progress with Activities:

3.1. Orientation of Regional and Local Authorities.

Participation of all stakeholders is one of the conditions of delivering projects successfully. Regional and district authorities and local communities are the most important stakeholders in delivering water projects, particularly project with the magnitude of WASH. The regional and district authorities have responsibility to oversee all activities going on in their respective areas and to take over the out puts of the projects after completion. The local communities are the direct beneficiaries of the project.



The two regional ministries of water and mineral and health have been met and oriented about the project, its objectives and areas. The regional water and health ministries fully supported the project and instructed district water offices to support and work with ADT to deliver the project.

Then ADT met with district water and health offices, oriented them about the project and agreed

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to meet the communities together, orient them and select the most suitable sites for the project.

3.2. Change of Project Location

Daynunay village which is 20km east Baidoa was the original site of project. Being one of populated villages at the same time one of the water shortage areas, was reason behind the selection of Daynunay for the project. However, before the project started, an unexpected incident which has the greatest impact on the project so far has taken place in Daynunay.



Al-Shabab militia has attacked the government military base in Daynunay killing 2 government soldiers and injuring others. The incident came after all the preparations to start the project were completed. All bureaucracy at regional and district levels were finished, project land provided and community were informed of the commencement of the project. Throughout the year and have the project planning was going on, one single incident was not reported from Daynunay. All of sudden it happened when the project was about to start.

After the dust settled down, ADT assessed the situation, consulted with the local authorities and the community. We were convinced that the project can be implemented in Daynunay if the local authorities provide security protection. Unfortunately, the local government, let alone to give protection to the project, they confirmed that they cannot guarantee the safety and security of the project and its staff. Therefore, there was no other option, except to change the project location.

In consultation with HSO and local authorities we decided to move the project to safe place where it can be implemented smoothly and without interruptions. So, the project was moved to Baidoa town Waberi area which suburb of Baidoa city.



3.3. Waberi the New Project Area

Waberi belongs to Horsed division of Baidoa city. The population in the area is estimated to be about 1350 families out of which 60% is host community and 40% IDPs. It is on the main road to Mogadishu. It is one of the water scarcity areas in the city. After project location change, ADT team has assessed the water scarcity in the city and its suburbs. Waberi was selected because there is no running water or wells and the nearest water points are unprotected shallow wells which are about 5 km away.

The burden of fetching water always falls on mothers and girls. The carry jerry cans of 20liter or more on their backs for 5 and more kilometres. This well will definitely mitigate that burden from them. They will be able to fetch the water from the taps in less than 5 minutes. This is huge relief for the mothers and girls and they will get time to contribute in family economy activities such as farming, broidery and other hand crafts that Somali women are famous with.



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3.4. Project Land Provision

After change of project location the Biadoa city municipality has provided the project land of 20m square in Waberi area of Horseed division. It is located at main road to Mogadishu and all its borders are properly marked. The land is for construction of the well, water tanker, and the solar stand. The land is recognised as public property so it cannot be used for private.

3.5. Establishment of Water Management Committees (WMC):

From the outset, active participation of the target communities and relevant authorities in implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of project activities was considered. To guarantee sustainability of well, water management committee (WMC) of gender balanced (3 male and 2 female) have been selected by the beneficiaries from amongst themselves. The WMC is recognised and endorsed by the district water office. This is to instil a sense of ownership of the project on the part of the beneficiaries thus maintaining the long-term sustainability of the wells. The committee are fully responsible for the wells on behalf of the beneficiaries and links with the local authorities for future technical support were created.



3.6. Establishment of Hygiene and Sanitation Committees (H&S Cs)

Although it is new to the community and we faced some challenges in the beginning, with the help of district health office 2 hygiene and sanitation committees (H&SCs) of gender balanced (2 male and 3 female) are established and district health office has approved. It was difficult in the beginning to convince the community to have hygiene and sanitation committees for the latrines. They saw it as trivial thing, but after long discussions and explanation of what the committees are going to do they accepted.

3.7. Construction of the Wells:

The excavation of the well is going on though it is slow due to the hard and rocky soil and water was reached in 10 meters. Up to now, about 25 meters are excavated and the well produces a lot of water which interrupts the digging process. Every 15 minutes digging has to stop to vacate water which is another work and cost. We tried to use generator to pump the water out of the well but it became very cost, \$15 a day so we opted manual removal of the water.



The excavation will continue till we reach the main stream of the water to ensure enough water available all the time. At the moment, due to the water shortage in the area we allowed families to get water when vacation is going on instead of wasting water. We believe that the main stream is not far and it is just after the rocky layer which we are hammering now.

In addition we have identified Solar supplying company in Mogadishu and we agreed with them to purchase from them solar panels and the pump and their experts will install the solar panels and pump and make sure everything is functioning well.

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- 3.8. Next steps/Activities
 - 3.8.1. Complete well excavation
 - 3.8.2. Construction of water reservoir
 - 3.8.3. Procurement of solar panels and pump.
 - 3.8.4. Start construction of the latrines
 - 3.8.5. Production of IEC materials
 - 3.8.6. Start sanitation and hygiene campaigns