

## Project Reporting Template

General Information	
Title of project:	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH) Support to Kailahun
FAD/GAD number:	SL0134
Project start date:	15 <sup>th</sup> February, 2014
Project end date:	30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2016
Project manager:	Augustine N. Brewah
Name of person submitting report:	Umu Betty Kpange
Title of person submitting report:	Grant Coordinator

Type of report:	Quart erly 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	Quart erly 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	Quart erly 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	Quart erly 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	Semi- annual  X	Annual (cumula tive all quarter s) <input type="checkbox"/>	End of Project (cumulat ive all years) <input type="checkbox"/>
Reportin g start date:							15 <sup>th</sup> February , 2014
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*Note: Please always include gender segregated data across the report. For trainings and other events provide statistical information like number of participants.*

*The sections of the template that are relevant will depend on the type of report being submitted. Some sections may apply more to Annual or EoP reporting.*

1. Background/justification for the project

*Provide a brief account of the original justification for the project*

The project targeted boys and girls, their families and communities in order to support them fulfil their right to access quality Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) education teachings, messages, and services. This has reduced the chances of children contracting diarrhoeal diseases due to oral faecal transmission.

Boys and girls including orphans, and those physically challenged now have reduced chances of been ill due to lack of safe latrines, water, and clean environment. The Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) methodology encouraged and fully supported latrine construction by using locally available resources, and latrine use by all irrespective of age and gender thereby ensuring the protection of the right of boys and girls to latrine use and improved hygiene information and education. Additionally, the project has contributed in changing the mind-sets of boys and girls from being agents of Open Defecation (OD) to agents of Open Defecation Free (ODF). The difference (an improvement) in the lives of boys and girls is achieved with the active participation and direct involvement of project beneficiaries (boys and girls) themselves in radio discussions programs using the two radio stations (Radio Moa and Sierra Leone Broadcasting Cooperation). Development, printing and distribution of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on improved hygiene

and sanitation practices; identification and selection of water well construction sites; monitoring of construction work; community triggering as an approach of creating awareness and mobilizing communities to spur into action by constructing local latrines without an external hardware support; as well as monitoring communities to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status. The project approach is a low input high impact approach that drives change from within the communities and hence has the potential for sustainability. Additionally, the use of the School Health club members as change agents in disseminating improved sanitation and hygiene behaviour among their peers, families, and communities. The real change agents are themselves role models as they demonstrate and practice what they preach. Improved behaviour and practices of hand washing with soap at critical moments/times (before eating food, after using the latrine before preparing food) are desired behaviour for the prevention of Ebola Virus disease. The reduction of water borne diseases in the District could partly be attributed to the project activities according to the Peripheral Health Unit monthly surveillance report. Reference to the baseline data, this WASH project falls within the Right to healthy start of life, and it is the first time Plan implements this type of project in the Kailahun district. The main sources of the districts' drinking water are a minimal percentage of protected wells and in some remote rural areas unprotected wells and streams. The statistics of infectious as at July 2016 show that 44.6% of those affected were children under the age of five years, with boys accounting for 46.0 and girls 43.3% respectively (Kailahun DHIS 2011/2012. (Before now, Kailahun use to account for about 78% infection rate resulting from water borne diseases mentioned below according to the District Health Management Team Peripheral Health Unit morbidity report. But with the advent of this project which included construction of toilet and water wells couple up with a lot of sensitization, the situation has changed. Now, we have less infection rate (44.6%) than before which is mostly due to the implementation of the project.

Data obtained from District Health Management Team Peripheral Health Unit morbidity report, there is much reduction in diarrhoea cases from January 2016 to June, 2016 in the three project implementation chiefdoms from 160 cases in January, 2016 to 37 cases in June, 2016.

## 2. Goal & Objectives

*Overall definition and description of the project goal and the objectives*

1. Increased access and utilization of safe and adequate drinking water facilities in 40 targeted communities in Kailahun District.
2. Improved knowledge, usage and Practice of Community members including children, women and men in good hygiene habits to minimise water related diseases at community levels
3. Increased awareness among school children, teachers and Parents in hand washing and good sanitation practices in 40 communities within Kailahun District by end of 2016.

## 3. Results/project progress

*List the activities carried out and outputs achieved during the reporting period*

*Describe the outcomes of the project on the beneficiaries (positive and negative)*

*Numbers and Statistics (or milestones reached)*

*Unexpected impact (positive or negative)*

*Photos*

- **Environmental impact Assessment for 20 water wells**

Environmental Impact Assessment for twenty new water wells in Peje Bongre, Peje West and Dea chiefdoms. The Assessment was done in collaboration with Kailahun District Council Engineer, Environmental Officer of the District Health Management Team and Community Stakeholders in all the twenty project communities. Community stakeholders took the lead in selecting the site for the water well construction with technical guidance provided by the Council Engineer and District Health Management Team taken into cognizance health and hygiene condition of the area. Community ownership of these structures start with in the involvement of community stakeholders in site selection.

This assessment was done with the aim of identifying a suitable location for the construction of new water wells with the involvement of the community people. Because the community people were involved in the whole process, they are making use of the water wells by fetching water from the wells instead of using nearby streams for drinking and other domestic purposes.

- **Geophysics investigation studies for 20 water wells**

Hydrogeological/ Geophysical survey was conducted for twenty new proposed water well construction sites in Peje West, Peje Bongre and Dea chiefdoms to explore the groundwater potentials of the areas. These studies among others, provided enough data and information used in assessing the possibility of striking groundwater for drinking and domestic purposes throughout the year. It is very important to carry out a geophysics survey before embarking on water well construction so as to identify the correct site that does not have rocks or that is not suitable for the construction of wells so as to save time and resources.

- **Construction of 20 protected new hand dug water wells**

A total number of 20 community wells were constructed fixed with hand pumps and are all functional and in used by beneficiary communities. A total number of 10 water wells were constructed in year two of the project. Three water wells were constructed in Peje Bongre chiefdom, Two in Peje west and five in Dea chiefdoms in Kailahun in year two. In year three a total of 10 water wells were constructed five water wells in Peje Bongre chiefdom and five Peje west chiefdoms in kailahun District. The completion of these twenty water wells in project communities has helped to reduce the time and distance covered by mostly women and children who are charged with the responsibility to fetch water for household use and has helped in the reduction of lateness to school by school going children. These water wells has also helped in the reduction of diarrhoea reported cases to community Health centres from these communities from January 2016 to June, 2016 in the three project implementation chiefdoms from 160 cases in January, 2016 to 37 cases in June, 2016.

Construction of the wells was advertised in National Newspapers and bid evaluation and analysis for selection of Contractors was done by Kailahun District Council Engineer and Plan Watsan Advisor and recommendations for the selection presented to Plan Management for Approval. All of the facilities were constructed in conformity with the government standard taken into consideration child protection and people with disabilities. People with disabilities have been actively involved in the planning and construction of the latrines and water pumps. The community took the lead in selecting the location of water wells taking into consideration accessibility and safety for children and the disabled. The absence of a staircase or steps to get to the well and latrine makes it easy for people with disability to have access to these facilities.

- **Rehabilitation of 10 School Toilets**

A total number of ten School latrines were rehabilitated in six schools in year two of the project. Two school toilets were rehabilitated in one School in Dea Chiefdom, four Toilets in two schools in Peje Bongre chiefdom and four toilets in three schools Peje West chiefdoms in Kailahun District. These rehabilitated toilets were also provided with hand washing facilities to encourage school children to practice hand washing in school and to prevent from going to the bush to Defecate. With the completion of these school latrines with hand washing facilities there are now less report of diarrhoea cases in these schools and communities.

- **Rehabilitation of 20 existing non-functional water wells**

A total number of twenty non-functional water wells were rehabilitated in three chiefdoms Peje Bongre, Dea and Peje West in Kailahun District. Eight water well were rehabilitated in Peje Bongre, seven in Peje West and five in Dea Chiefdoms in Kailahun District. All twenty rehabilitated wells are now functional and in use by the communities. The rehabilitation of these twenty water wells in these project communities has helped to reduce the time and distance covered by mostly women and children who are charged with the responsibility to fetch water for household use and has helped in the reduction of lateness to school by school going children. These water wells has also helped in the reduction of incidences of water related diseases reported cases to community Health centres from these communities.

- **Production and distribution of 500 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials.**

A total number of 500 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were produced and shared to ten schools in the three operational chiefdoms. 250 IEC materials were produced in year two and 250 in year three. The IEC materials produced key carries hygiene messages like hand washing, use of plate racks,

proper handling of hand pumps and cleanliness around school compound and water well, proper use of toilet, use of cloth line, compost fence and disease associated with unsafe drinking water. Hygiene messages on the IEC materials in cascaded from school children to the relatives at home. IEC Material produced were, Photos of covered latrine after used, photos of cleaned hand dug well and locally protected water well, Photos of cloth line with cloth hanging on it, photos of plate rack with plates on it and photos of covered drinking bucket with messages like 'Wash Hands Before Eating and After using the Toilet. Photos were done and laminated on A4 size print outs. The photos were distributed to teacher coordinators and displayed on the school walls for the benefit of all children after explaining the meaning of each photo to the school during assembly. The photos were used to reinforce health messages during the Children School Health Club training. The IEC materials helped school Health club members to take a lead to practice safe hygiene like taking proper care of their drinking bucket in their classrooms, cleaning of their school compound, school latrine and water well. It shows the children how to keep their surrounding safe. These materials are were use by children to demonstrate how to keep their surrounding safe during health club meeting and this has changed the mind set of children who are now practising safe hygiene in their homes and schools. (By washing their hand after using the toilet, sweeping their surrounding clean etc.)

- **30 Radio panel Discussions on WASH**

During project implementation a total number of thirty (30) radio discussions were held in the two radio stations (Radio Moa and Sierra Leone Broad casting Cooperation) covering the entire Kailahun District. Panellists for the Radio discussion were drawn from District WASH Coordination Team and beneficiary community members including some Natural Leaders and representatives of Children's School Health Clubs. (Natural Leaders are the first set of people that



complete latrine construction and encourage other community members to follow suit in any triggered community.)

Each discussion lasted for one hour including phone calls and text messages on topic of discussion. During these discussions, listening public expressed the importance of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in the targeted chiefdoms and call for the expansion of the project across the entire District. These discussions led to the emergence of six spontaneous communities to start

latrine construction in their communities. It was during one of these discussions that Plan was invited to these spontaneous communities to see the latrine construction in their localities. Plan encouraged them to speed up the construction of their latrines. The two radio stations covers the entire District and are the two main source of information sharing in the District. The total population of Kailahun districts (52,537) listen to these two radio stations through their radio set.

- **Formation and training of 10 children's School Health Clubs with Teacher Coordinators**

A total of 10 School Children's Health Clubs (25 Boys & 25 Girls per club) were formed in 10 Schools in the three project Chiefdoms (3 Schools from Peje Bongre, 5 Schools from Peje West & 2 Schools from Dea). Total number of children participating in the children's club are 250. These 250 children from the three chiefdoms were trained by the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society on key Hygiene practices and were asked to continue cascading these key hygiene messages in their various schools and at home to their peers and parents respectively. (It was a one day training) A total number of 10 Teacher Coordinators from the selected ten Schools across the three chiefdoms were also trained alongside the pupils in order for them to cascade the training to their various Schools. An action plan

was drafted and followed ups were made by the project staff to ensure the training is cascaded to their various schools and homes. As a result of this training School Health Club members are now taking active role in the daily cleaning of their School environment and taking care of WASH facilities in their various schools.

- **Training of 40 Water Management Committee**

A total of 40 water management Committees were formed for each of the 40 water wells rehabilitated and constructed. Each water management committee consist of seven members (5 females 2 males) All water management committee members were trained on key hygiene practices and how to maintain their water wells for sustainability and enforcement of bye laws for of the hand pump. All trained water management committee are functional and are taken very good care of the water wells in their various communities by ensuring that in and around the wells are cleaned .

- **Training of 40 hand Pump Technicians**

A total number of 80 hand pump technicians (40 Males & 40 females) were trained and supplied with tools to do minor maintenance of the water wells in their various communities. Two hand pump technicians (1 Male 1 female- 80 technicians in all) per water well location were identified and trained to do minor maintenance on the wells. These technicians were identified by community stakeholders for the training based on some criteria like somebody permanently based in the community ,somebody always willing to give his/her time to help with community work. These technicians were provided with basic tools to enable them do minor maintenance on the hand pumps. This has helped a lot as these technicians are based in their communities and are always available to provide technical support whenever there is a problem with the hand pumps. The

tools given the trained technicians for their communities have been used to repair other non-functional wells in their communities.

- **Triggering of 40 communities and triggering of 40 Open Defecation Communities to construct Low cost Latrines**

Triggering is a process of shaming the community to take collective action to construct low cost latrine without any external subsidy in order to avoid open defecation in their community .Steps in triggering

- Pre-triggering-informing the community about Plan visit a day or two before the visit
- Meeting with community members and explaining to them the purpose of the visit
- Children are separated from adults for their own meeting
- Drawing of the village map on the floor by community using participatory method
- Transect work- this is taking community members from the mapping area to identify fresh shit around the houses or in nearby bushes. During which they will see for themselves how flies feed on shit and that of food which they eat directly without them knowing that they are eating shit. During this time they will become disgusted/ and see their situation shameful
- Shit calculation-this is for the to know the quantity of shit in their community
- Medical expenses-this is for them to know the amount of money spent in a year as a result of fecal oral diseases
- Action Plan-After community members have decided to construct their own latrines, they give time to start and complete latrine construction. Plan staff will also give them one week follow up date to visit them to see progress on work done

A total number of 40 Open Defecation communities were triggered to do latrine construction (10 Dea, 15 Peje Bongre & 15 Peje West). 36 out of the 40 triggered communities were able to construct their own latrine using locally available materials. 6 communities in Dea, 14 in Peje Bongre and 12 in Peje west had all completed latrine construction and are currently been used. Additional five spontaneous neighbouring communities in Peje Bongre that were never triggered under took latrine construction and all have completed latrine construction and now been used by the community people.

- **Procurement of one motor Bike for Kailahun District Council for Project Monitoring**

One motor bike was procured for Kailahun District Council for monitoring of all project activities. Council was also supported with fuel and maintenance for effective monitoring. During monitoring visits council Engineer from the council provided technical support to for water construction and rehabilitation and rehabilitation of school latrines ensured that all construction and rehabilitation is in conformity with Government standards.

- **Procurement of 26 Indian mark 2 hand pump**

A total number of 26 India Mark two hand pumps were procured and installed on twenty newly constructed water wells and six hand pumps were replaced on six rehabilitated wells. All the pumps procured have now been fixed and functional. The pumps were installed in 26 villages and help communities to have access to safe drinking water, reduction in time spent to go in search of water and reduction of diarrhoea reported cases.

- **Procurement of 40 Bicycles for Triggering of Communities**

A total number of 40 bicycles were procured and distributed to 40 Natural Leaders (15 in Peje Bongre, 15 in Peje West and 10 in Dea chiefdom). Natural Leader is somebody that shows exceptional initiative during the

triggering exercise and take a lead role in latrine construction. The bicycles distributed to these Natural Leaders was used to ease their movement to monitor latrine construction in their neighboring triggered communities. These bicycles greatly contributed to the timely completion of latrines in most triggered communities as they were always using the bicycles to make follow up visits to the triggered communities.

- **Production and Airing of 480 Jingles**

Three jingles were produced on CLTS in the three widely spoken languages in Kailahun District (Mende, Krio and Kissi). The jingles produced carry key hygiene messages like 'stop open defecation' and 'diseases associated with open defecation for the listen public of the entire District. A total number of 310 slots of the jingles produced was aired by Sierra Leone Broadcasting Cooperation radio station which is widely listened to with a coverage of the entire District and beyond. The remaining 170 slots is still been aired and will be paid for after completion of airing. These jingles also helps to motivate community people to speed up latrine construction. The jingles emphasis the messages discuss during the radio programs which is "stop open defecation and practise safe hygiene". These jingles also motivated those who were reluctant to construct latrines to see the need to construct their own latrines in order to stop open defecation. Because these jingles were aired out in the three widely spoken language, people understood the message quickly and also responded quickly to the concept of safe hygiene which in turn saved many lives.

- **Water quality analysis and treatment for 40 water wells**

Water analysis and treatment was conducted for twenty rehabilitated water wells and twenty new wells. Water quality analysis and treatment was

undertaken by Water Directorate Attached to the Kailahun District Council. It is done mainly to test the quality of the water and treat it for any harmful bacteria. Upon the completion of the treatment of the wells they were then officially handed over to Kailahun District Council for them to do final handing over to the communities for use. Water quality test and treatment of the wells helped ascertain whether the water in the well is good for drinking and those that were not fit for drinking were treated with chlorine and they became fit for drinking.

#### 4. Stakeholder participation

*Describe how the different stakeholders participated in the activities during the reporting period. Explain the roles of the different stakeholders and their added value*

*Explain how the community was involved*

*Explain how children were involved*

- The District Health Management Team (DHMT) was identified to take a lead on the development and production of IEC materials, used to pass information to communities on the adoption of improved hygiene and sanitation practices. Also to monitor the hygiene promotion process in communities and schools and provided technical advice in site selection for new water wells.
- Water Directorate carried out water quality and initial treatment of the completed water well to ascertain the quality of water before it is handed over to the community/public for drinking and other domestic uses. The Water Directorate was also part of the monitoring process in collaboration with the district council to ensure that water wells are constructed in conformity with Government standards.

- The Kailahun District council, being the head of development in the district, was provided with one AG Yamaha 100 motor bike used for monitoring project activities and provided technical support to contractors during monitoring visits.
- All bid analysis for water well construction was done by the Kailahun District Council Engineer. Kailahun District Council also carried out the environmental impact assessment (EIA) in all the project communities.

During the project period, the community people took the lead in many aspects of the project implementation process. For example: the community together with the children were actively involved in the site selection for the construction of water wells in each community within the project area. The community were part of the monitoring process and provide labour for well and latrine construction. During Project Monitoring visits beneficiaries were asked to provide feedback/information on the constructed latrines water wells.

Weekly monitoring visits were made in triggered communities to ensure CLTS latrines are completed in time and well construction is done in conformity with the government standard. Two motor bikes were used for this monitoring i.e project Staff and the M&E Officer. Two Plan vehicles were also used to do monthly joint monitoring visit by Plan, District Health Management Team and Kailahun District Council, Water Directorate and for distribution of project items like bicycles, hand pumps etc. The M&E Officer is also conducting post activity implementation monitoring in a bid to ascertain sustainability of facilities provided to the project communities. Frequent monitoring visit to project communities led to frequent break down of vehicle and motor bikes. Frequently replaced Vehicle parts are; Front Hub, Clutch plate and pressure plate, front suspension and accessories and general maintenance. Frequently replaced motor

bike parts are, back and front sprockets, Riding chain, rear outer tyre, Piston and rings.

- Children were involved in the monitoring process of the installed facilities and dissemination of hygiene messages as they were part of the hygiene promotion training sessions conducted and also participated in the triggering process.

#### 5. Activities planned for the next reporting period

*Provide a brief overview of the activities planned for next period*

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- Monitoring of Open Defecation communities to maintain open defecation status.
- Monitoring of School Health Clubs to ensure they continue good hygiene practices.

#### 6. Challenges

*External events at local/regional/national level E.g. Social, Legal, Economic, Political, Technological, Environmental*

*Internal affairs/events within the organisation? In what way did the project respond to each issue?*

*What actions have been taken to avoid such challenges in the future?*

- A Non-Governmental Organization called "Village Partner" based in Peje west is providing imported materials like zinc, iron rod and cement for latrine construction which posed a challenge to CLTS methodology which is non subsidy.

In order to mitigate this challenge community sensitization was stepped up to sensitize community people that it was not sustainable as few communities were targeted with these subsidies whilst the CLTS methodology targeted more communities. Similarly the issue of giving subsidy for latrine construction was discussed during monthly WASH



coordination meetings organized at District level. The District WASH sector has engaged One Village Partner to stop them in giving out subsidies for latrine construction in the District in order not to undermine CLTS methodology.

- The road network linking the selected communities are too terrible thereby making monitoring slow to cover more communities.
- WASH INGOs and NGOs working in Kailahun District should lobby with Kailahun District Council to adopt CLTS in their District Development plan in order to discourage giving subsidy for latrine construction.

#### 7. Monitoring and Evaluation

*What monitoring activities have taken place? What was the frequency of these activities? Who performed the monitoring? E.g. govt., community*  
*Have any evaluations been carried out? If so, who carried out the evaluation/s?*

*How did children participate in M&E work?*

- Weekly monitoring was undertaken by the project staff for quality implementation of the project. During these visit communities were encouraged to effectively monitor all construction work in their communities.
- Independent monitoring was conducted twice every month by Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Officer and findings of the visit is communicated with management for action.
- Independent monitoring was done every month by water Directorate Engineer, Kailahun District Council Engineer and council Monitoring Evaluation Officer. Outcome of the visit is report to Plan for their action.

During CLTS triggering exercise, children were engaged separately in their own group and were provided with whistle to be blown whenever they see their peers doing open defecation this helps to monitor the practice of open defecation in project communities. The children also jointly helped in identifying locations for CLTS activities and water well construction in their communities.

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#### 8. Lessons learned

*Explain any lessons learned. Did the structure of any of the activities change as a consequence of feedback from beneficiaries?*

- The completion the CLTS latrine and water wells had helped in the reduction of diarrhoea reported cases in the three project implementation chiefdoms from January 2016 to June, 2016 in the three project implementation chiefdoms from 160 in January, 2016 to 37 in June, 2016.
- The CLTS methodology has changed the perception of people that latrines can only be constructed using imported materials. People are now reconstructing broken latrines that were constructed by NGO's years back as a result of the CLTS methodology.

#### 9. Case Studies

*Provide at least one full case story that gives the personal perspective of a beneficiary. Include quotes and accompanying photos.*

*Make sure it is compelling and that it describes the change the person has experienced (before and after). See NNO Case study template for more details (can be shared as a separate file on request).*

*A good case story will help to bring the project to life and help demonstrate the impact of the project*

**Name: Ibrahim Kamara**

**Age: 53 Years**

**“I was trained 15 year ago as pump Technician by Oxfam but did not receive any kits after the training”**

Kailahun district is one of the 14 districts in Sierra Leone and among the 3 districts in the Eastern region. Kailahun District has a total population of 371,565 of which 232,823 are children (boys 112,594 & Girls 120,229). 138,742 is the adult population of which 67,689 are male and 71,053 female. Unsafe disposal of excreta due to lack of improved and hygienic latrines in Schools and communities contributes largely to the transmission of diarrhea among patients as reported in the in Peripheral Health Units and the district governmental hospital by the DHMT. 0.6% of Kailahun Districts population have access to modern flush toilets, 2% to Ventilated Improved Pit latrines, 42% to traditional pit latrines, and 14.3% to pit latrine without slabs, 3.3% have access to hanging toilet and 37% defecate in bushes/fields.

With support from NNO, Plan International Sierra Leone is implementing Water Sanitation Hygiene Promotion in three chiefdoms in Kailahun District. The implementing chiefdoms are Peje Bongre, Peje West and Dea. Training of community based hand pump Technicians and provision of tools for minor maintenance.

**Ibrahim Kamara** of Pujehun Community in Peje Bongre chiefdom Kailahun District was one of the beneficiaries of Hand pump Technician Training. He was one of two participants from his community who benefitted from the training and received tools for minor maintenance of the hand pump for his community. Upon his return to his community Ibrahim was able to repair a hand pump that had broken down for over eight months which his community is currently using and are very grateful to him.

***“I and my community were suffering I have the knowledge on how to repair hand pumps but lack of tools was holding me back”***

All the children and the entire community were in jubilant mood when Ibrahim fixed up the pump as there was too much pressure on the only Plan constructed functional water well.

***‘I am going to salina one of my neighbouring community to fix up their pump. We use to pay some body from another community with tools to maintence our pump but with these tools from Plan and NNO, our struggle is now over’ .***

Below is a photo of a girl fetching water from the water well repaired by Ibrahim.



Ibrahim with tools received on behalf of his community

**Name: Musu Noah**

**Age: 9 Years**

**“I will never be bitten again for going late to school because I have water right at my door step”**

Musu Noah a class four pupil attending the R. C. Primary school Jokibu and lives in Torpoi three Kilometers from from her School. Torkpoi is in Peje West chiefdom Kailahun District with a population of 150 (Female 80, Male 70) with 20 houses. Torpoi community had no water well before. The only source of water for drinking and domestic use is from a small stream about one and half kilometers away from the community. This stream often dry up in the peak of the dry season. During this period the community digs local well along the bank of the dry stream which they use for drinking and other domestic purposes through out the dry season. This community, upon completion of local latrines benefitted from one water well fitted with hand pump which is still functional.

***“I and my ten colleagues from Torkpoi attending the methodist Primary School in Jokibu use to go to school very late, but with the construction of water well in our community we now go to school early and have more time to study and do our home work because we do not need to go far in serach of water for our parents”***

All the children and the entire Torkpoi community were in jubilant mood when the first drop of water was pumped from the newly completed well.

***“This is a dream comes true as it has been our dream since birth”*** lamented Musu.

Below is a photo of Musu fetching water with smile from the newly comnstructed water well for her mother Mamie after school in her school uniform



#### 10. Photos

*Share photos as a separate file (JPEG format)*

*The images should try to capture beneficiary and stakeholder participation in the different activities e.g. community meetings, children's clubs.*

*Provide a description/caption for each photo.*

#### 11. Quotes

*Include quotes throughout the report or list them in this section.*

*Provide direct quotes of genuine views or statements made by community members, leaders, children, partners and others involved in the project.*

*Try to identify quotes that focus on how the individual has been affected by the project.*

*Our donors may use quotes and photographs externally so please ensure consent is obtained for all material that is reported.*

*For each quote, include the name, occupation, location and how the person has participated in the project.*

#### Quotes on NNO WASH Project in Kailahun District

1. "We shall no longer be late for school because we now have a water well close to our home" said Mariama Kamara a class five pupil in Torpoi community.
2. "This is the first water well in this community that can be accessed by everybody even the physically challenged" said Mohamed Musa Ngolahun community.
3. Maraitu Kamara a class 5 pupil of Methodist primary school Manowa said,"after the hygiene training received by our school health club from Plan, I now ensure that our drinking buckets, cups and spoons are always clean and covered at home".
4. "Thanks to Plan. Since the completion of the CLTS latrines in Salina, we have not got any incidence of diarrhoea for the past six months" Lamented Joseph Ndolleh community Health Volunteer Worker in Salina.
5. "We will no longer have to wait for Plan or any other NGO to do minor maintenance of our water well because we have been trained and provided with tools ", said Brima Sellu trained hand pump Technician of Gandorhun community.

#### 12. Risk Assessment

*Factors that could negatively affect project implementation and the realization*

*of outcomes*

*Include a risk matrix if preferred.*

### 13. Project Sustainability

*What activities have been carried out that will contribute to sustainable action and activity?*

*How will cooperation between partners/stakeholders continue beyond the life of the project? E.g. between the government, community, beneficiaries*

District Health Management Team in collaboration with each community appointed a village task force of five members, with defined roles and responsibilities. Also the Trained Natural Leaders that were equipped with bicycles to effectively carryout monitoring exercise to post ODF communities. Sanitary Officers representing Environmental Office of DHMT at chiefdom level will sensitize community members and stakeholders about the ordinance law in Sierra Leone, i.e. every dwelling structure must have a toilet and anyone intending to build a house, must construct the toilet first.

The involvement of Kailahun District council, Water Directorate and District Health Management Team will help strengthen the monitoring process that will promote sustainability.

### 14. Financial Reporting

*Please attach financial report in both local currency, EUR & NOK.*

*Please note the exchange rate used.*

*The format should resemble the template below.*

*Any variance greater than 10% must have accompanying explanation.*



Excel version of reporting format below can be shared as a separate file on request.

Please report only at main activity level. Further itemization not required.

In the event of over expenditure, provide reasoning and explain how the additional expenses will be covered.

In the event of under expenditure, provide reasoning e.g. over budgeting, greater efficiency, non-implementation

Program Title:	
GAD:	
Reporting Period:	
Program Period:	

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT										
Prog	Outputs	Description (Program Component)	Number/ Quantity	Period Budget	Period Expenditure	Variance %	Total budget (Original)	Expenditure - Actual	Remianing Budget	Variance (Comment for +/- 10%)
							USD (\$)	USD (\$)	USD (\$)	
	xxxx					#DIV/0!			-	
	xxxx					#DIV/0!			-	
	xxxx					#DIV/0!			-	
		Subtotal		-	-		-	-	-	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>										

Date:

Signature:

Title: