



# Annual Report

# 2008



**PAD**

PRO-ACTION DÉVELOPPEMENT

## Foreword

Great changes appeared for PAD in 2008. Project officer changed in Malawi during the summer and in June, PAD has opened his executive office in Vieusart (30 km south of Brussels). The executive management is now executed by Melanie.

PAD has now the needed element to grow, to develop new projects with a straight monitoring and follow-up, to implement new collaborations with other associations or foundations and to look for the new funding needed to launch these new projects.



# Projects

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The two Project Officers who were in Malawi till 2006 came back to Belgium in July 2008 and has been replaced in the field by a new couple. Therefore projects worked slowly during the summer months. However, all in all the activities of the Hygiene and sanitation programme as well as those of the School project have been implemented in 2008 as foreseen.

Meanwhile, the maintenance system has grown in a new way. Madzi Ndi Moyo, the Malawian association created to manage and coordinate the local artisans' network and the shops providing spare parts and hygiene material network has merged with another local association called BASEDA. Together they have an action on the whole Lilongwe District and manage a network composed of 64 artisans and 12 shops.

## *Hygiene and Sanitation Project in Malawi*

### Objectives

The project's objectives are to improve hygiene, sanitation and water access on a long term basis and thus to improve populations' health.

To do so it is necessary to work on household's hygiene and water behaviours on one hand, on communities' hydraulic and sanitation facilities on the other hand, then on village committees in charge of sanitation activities, and at last at the regional level on operators which are more specialised than the committees and are necessary to support them.

The project is thus expecting the following results:

A- Within the households: **Improved hygiene knowledge, ability and practice.**

The focus is on everyday practices. The expected results inside the household are first the adoption of hygiene practices which prevent the spread of waterborne and hygiene diseases, second the reinforcement of everyday behaviours such as adequate water storage, transport and consumption, systematised hand washing, hygienic food preparation and latrine use.

B- Within village communities: **Wide hydraulic and sanitation facilities coverage (protected water points...)**

Access to hydraulic and sanitation facilities are concrete results and very easy to measure. The notion of coverage includes particular criteria of quality, quantity and distances.

C- At the village committee level: **Ability to develop the village sanitation situation and maintain the existing facilities.**

Members of the committees represent the village and are the main village development actors. The expected result is that committees do not only act as partners during the course of the project but they become responsible for the

village sanitation situation. It implies that they need to be able to maintain and manage the protected water point and to undertake by themselves sanitation activities in the village.

D- At the regional level: **Efficient organisation for sanitation activities and facilities sustainability.** The expected result is the implementation, for the committees, of a regional system that would gather the necessary conditions to maintain the works and continue autonomously their sanitation development : operators able to perform repairs which are beyond their skills, structures (group of committees...) to follow them up and support their sanitation initiatives, availability of spare parts and hygiene materials.

The project chose to work with the participatory method. Results are expected at every level with the full participation of target groups and local partners (families, communities, committees, regional structures). The project makes them responsible for their sanitation development and provides them the means to take it on thanks to proven training and methods.

## Realisations

- 🌐 Participative approach based on hygiene has targeted 1 386 persons in 8 villages.
- 🌐 Trainings on improved latrines have targeted 15 villages for more than 2.320 persons.
- 🌐 606 households could enjoy improved latrines in 16 villages.
- 🌐 22 village comities has been trained to sanitary and water adduction construction maintenance.
- 🌐 33 villages enjoy a new drinkable water access targeting 1855 households and 8533 persons.

## Expenses

<b>Expenses on the field</b>	<i>1€ = 210 MK</i>
Malawi Desk expenses	697.101 MK
Material et equipment	5.255.813 MK
Fuel and transport	2.932.582 MK
Local Salaries	4.392.097 MK
Training	11.523 MK
<b>Total field expenses</b>	<b>13.289.116 MK</b>
	<b>63.281,50 €</b>

<b>Allocated to the project</b>	
Europe Salary PO	22.300 €
Staff management	2.100 €
Belgian employee Salary	7.500 €
Belgium Desk expenses	300 €
International transports	2.700 €
Monitoring	7.200 €
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>105.381 €</b>

## Funding

PAD	48.643,50 €
EU	56.737,50 €
<b>Total funding</b>	<b>105.381,00 €</b>

### *Hygiene and sanitation in schools Project Malawi*

## Objectives

*The objective of the project is to improve on a long-term basis sanitary situation in schools and thus 6 to 16 year old children's health. For this, it is necessary to work on children's hygiene and water behaviour on one side and on water and sanitation facilities in schools on the other side.*

By doing so, the project will be expecting results from two different levels.

#### A- Among School children : **Improved hygiene knowledge, ability and practice.**

Daily practices are targeted. The expected results for children are safe hygiene practices that prevent the spread of water-borne and hygiene related diseases within school but also at home. The programme will focus on daily behaviours such as proper water consumption, systematized hand washing and latrine use. Teachers and their family will also be sensitized to safe hygiene practices.

#### B-In Schools : **Wide hydraulic and sanitation facility coverage within schools (protected water sources, latrines)**

Safe hygiene practices are not possible without a wide coverage of safe water sources and sanitation facilities (50 children to 1 improved latrine).

#### C- Among Committees : **Ability to maintain existing facilities**

A committee is created in each school where the project intervenes. Are members of the committee school children's parents, teachers and teachers' family members. The committee represents a privileged partner while the project is running. The committee is also trained to be able to maintain and manage the water source afterwards.

## Realisations

- 🌐 13 new schools have been targeted for sanitary constructions. Among these 2 have been targeted for a new water point construction and 5 for their water point rehabilitation. One additional school which already had latrines made by Unicef was targeted for the rehabilitation of his water point. Trainings (PHAST/ CHAST, maintenance training, utilisation training) has been done in all these schools.
- 🌐 End 2007, 770 teachers and school directors from 102 different schools had been trained to improved their knowledge and skills in hygiene. Teachers have found this first training too short to integrate all the

information. Therefore an additional one-day training was organised early 2008. This training targeted the PEAs role for teachers monitoring and has been used by the teachers to formulate their question on the booklets. It also permits to motivate them to integrate the hygiene matters in their lessons from the beginning of the scholar year

- 🌐 In January 2008, pedagogical materials (posters, booklets) as well as hygienic materials (buckets with cover and tap, basin, soap, waterguard, etc) have been distributed in the 102 school. In total, about 2000 cups, 1200 tablets of Lifebuoy soap, 920 plastic buckets with tap, 550 plastic buckets without tap, 400 bottles of Waterguard and 170 basins were distributed as well as 950 booklets and 1200 posters (elaborated with UNICEF in 2007).

## Expenses

Field expenses	1€ = 210 MK
Salaries	4.272.200 MK
Material et equipment	7.211.574 MK
Fuel and transport	2.400.070 MK
Trainings	2.618.471 MK
Malawi desk costs	686.111 MK
Vehicule (Unicef 1 4x4 et 1 moto)	Material support
<b>Total project expenses</b>	<b>81.849,65 €</b>

## Funding

Unicef Malawi	66.739,00 €
PAD	15.110,65 €

# PERSPECTIVES

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## *Perspectives in Burundi*

In 2008, in the framework of our future hygiene and sanitation project in Burundi, a collaboration agreement was established and signed with OPDE, a Burundian association which works in the professional training field. Two identification missions have been implemented by the two associations in April and September 2008 in the area targeted by our partner for his poor equipment in sanitary construction and protected water point. The first action area of the future project was then delimited in the Bujumbura rural province, it's the city of Mutimbunzi.

## *Other perspectives*

Different contacts and actions from PAD members permit to design new projects in Haiti. Feasibility studies will be realised in 2009 et 2010.