

**PROVISION OF SAFE DRINKING WATER
ALONG WITH REDUCING CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT
*BY ISLAMIC RELIEF INDONESIA***

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Project Title	Provision of Safe Drinking Water Along With Reducing Climate Changes Impacts
Locations	Banten, NTB
Duration	6 Months
Starting Date	On approval of the project proposal
Requested Budget	US\$ 488,143
Donor	-
Implementing Partner	Islamic Relief – Indonesia
Beneficiaries Number	2400 families (12000 individual)
Project Purpose	The project aims at enhancing people wellbeing and reducing mortality and morbidity rate among target people through provision of potable water and safe conserved environment.
Project description	The project will accomplish: digging and construction of 80 drilled wells, planting of 4500 trees, establishing 80 Water Management Committee (WMC) and establishing of 80 Open Defecation Eradication Committee (ODEC) for 2400 families.

Background

The problem of poverty is inextricably linked with water. Most poor in the developing world do not have access to clean drinking water. As a consequence, unclean drinking water is the main cause for the diseases and other health problems that plague the world's poor.

Indonesia is still facing its basic problem for its population after 10 years of millennium development goals (MDGs) declaration. Out of its 235 million people, 70 million are still consuming unhealthy water (Ministry of Public Work, 2010). They consume the water from river or unprotected water sources like open shallow well which is usually contaminated by dangerous bacteria (*e. coli*).

In regard to the above condition, every year especially during dry season thousands of people are suffering from water borne disease incidence, particularly diarrhoea. Very often, the incidence claims people's life. For example, the recent diarrhoea outbreak in 2009 in Banten province, out of 123 people suffering from diarrhoea, 7 cannot be saved.

The mortality rate due to diarrhoea is very high, especially for children. Ministry of Health reported that out of 1,000 babies born, nearly 50 of them are dead before 5 years of age due to diarrhoea (Kompas Daily, 9 Dec 2009).

In the meantime, the climate change impact has increased the risk of the people to suffer from diarrhoea. Islamic Relief Indonesia team during the survey to fields found that many diarrhoea cases frequently occurred in the villages hit by the floods as the people consume contaminated water. These floods only happen during the last five years which are considered to be part of climate change impact.

“The problem of poverty is inextricably linked with water. Improving access to drinking water has the potential to make a major contribution to poverty eradication”

Problem Identification

The problem identified in relation to this water problem is as follows:

1. Many water sources are constructed without considering sanitary protection so that they are not safe for drinking due to contamination;
2. Many drilled wells are constructed without considering the level of floods water, so that the flood water can inundate the wells;
3. Many people still cannot afford to construct protected water sources due to the high cost of protected water sources provision.
4. Many areas are becoming drier as people prefer to cut trees for many reasons.

Proposed Solution

Islamic Relief is proposing solution for the above problem by:

1. Constructing protected water sources such as drilling deep wells of 40 to 70 meter depth in the areas where the people cannot afford to do by themselves;
2. Constructing protected water sources along with standard sanitary seal as well as raising its seabed to avoid from flood water contamination;
3. Raising people awareness on reducing climate change risk through re-greening campaign and action.

Executive summary:

The problem of poverty is inextricably linked with water. Most poor in the developing world do not have access to clean drinking water. As a consequence, unclean drinking water is the main cause for the diseases and other health problems that plague the world's poor. If the poor of the developing world do have access to clean drinking water, its cost very often consumes a large part of the (already very limited) disposable income of the people.

Improving access to drinking water therefore has the potential to make a major contribution to poverty eradication, improving the health of the people and freeing up income for education and small-enterprise investment.

This is why the United Nations Millennium Declaration placed access to safe drinking water firmly among the development objectives, making it a target of Millennium Development Goal 7: "By 2015, reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to drinking water".

"In Indonesia diseases related to unsafe drinking water account for 20% of child deaths every year. Also 300 out of 1,000 Indonesians suffer from water-borne diseases."

In developing Indonesia the access to fresh drinking water remains a pressing problem. Today, only half of the people in urban areas have access to proper drinking water, while in rural areas access to proper drinking water is very often entirely non-existent. Diseases directly related to unsafe drinking water therefore account for 20% of child deaths every year. Every year also at least 300 out of 1,000 Indonesians suffer from water-borne diseases such as cholera, dysentery, and typhoid fever.

Improving the access of poor Indonesians to clean drinking water is therefore a matter

of urgency.

Proposed Project

In order to realize the proposed solution, Islamic Relief Indonesia is proposing a project called “**PROVISION OF SAFE DRINKING WATER ALONG WITH REDUCING CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT**”

Project Goal:

The goal of the project is to reduce mortality and morbidity rate of the people due to water borne disease incidence in 2/4 vulnerable districts.

Objective:

The project aims to provide 80 protected water sources which is flood resistant in target vulnerable districts.

Proposed Locations:

The project is proposed to be implemented in the following 3 districts: (Pandeglang-Banten province; Serang-Banten and West Lombok-NTB province in Indonesia. The project could be confined two location within the proposed four location based in situation.

Duration:

6 Months

Output

1. 80 drilled wells are constructed with correct sanitary seals;
2. 80 pumps and seabed of the drilled wells are elevated higher than the usual flood water;
3. 80 water management committee (WMC) are established and trained;
4. 80 Open Defecation Eradication Committee (ODEC) are established and trained
5. Maximum 2400 households are free from open defecation practices
6. Maximum 4500 strong trees are planted for greening
7. Exit strategy for future sustainability conducted

Work Plan

No	Activity	Output	Months					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
Timeline for Output 1, 2, and 3								
1	RRA	Targeted locations selected	x					
2	Technical survey	Technical problems and resources identified	X					
3	Community Mobilization	Community are ready to actively participate for outputs	X	X				
4	Procurement	Materials, vendors, and other logistics needs are ready		X	X			
5	Well Drilling	Good quality wells constructed		X	X	X	X	
6	WMC Training	Community to maintain the wells are trained				X	X	
7	Water Quality Tests	The quality of water identified				X		X

Timeline for Output 4 and 5							
8	Community Discussions	Community agree to construct latrine by themselves		X			
9	ODEC training	ODEC members are ready to nurture the community			X		
10	Provision of materials	Pipes for latrines construction are delivered to community			X	X	X
11	Construction of simple latrines	Community constructed their own latrines			X	X	X
Timeline for Output 6							
12	Community discussions	Community are supporting the idea of regreening their villages		X			
13	Planting activity	Arid areas are planted by suitable trees			X	X	X
14	Maintaining trees	Tress are maintained their growth			X	X	X
Timeline for Output7							
15	Community Discussions	Community are ready for hand over					X
16	Coordination with Gov	Gov is ready to support the sustainability of the project					X
17	Evaluation Workshop and Hand over ceremony	Lesson Learn of the project collected and Official hand over conducted					X

Activities:

Activities to achieve Output 1, 2 and 3

1. Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) to identify the most vulnerable villages in the three targeted districts;
2. Technical survey (Geo-electric survey, technical problem and resource survey);
3. Community mobilization (community discussions, WMC establishment, Community Resource Mobilization);
4. Procurement
5. Well drilling including sanitary seal construction;
6. WMC training
7. Water Quality Tests

Activities to achieve Output 4 and 5

8. Community Discussions
9. ODEC establishment and training
10. Provision of small size of pipes for as subsidy for simple latrines construction
11. Construction of simple latrines y community nurtured by ODEC

Activities to achieve Output 6

12. Community discussions on regreening activities
13. Planting activity around the villages
14. Maintaining the planted trees

Activities to achieve Output 7

15. Community Discussions
16. Coordination with relevant government entities
17. Evaluation Workshop and Hand over ceremony

Timeline

The project will be conducted 6 month duration.

Management

The team management of the project will be as follows:

1. 1 WASH Project Coordinator (100%) in country office to oversee overall project management;
2. 1 Finance Coordinator (25%) in country office to coordinate project finance
3. 4 WASH project officers (100%): 1 in every district to implement the project by daily basis;
4. 4 Finance Assistants (100%): 1 in every district to handle day to day project finance;
5. 4 Logistic and Admin Assistant (100%); 1 in every district to handle day to day logistic and administrative matters;
6. 8 community mobilizers (100%): 2 in every district to handle community mobilizers activity;
7. 4 Hygiene promoters (100%): 1 in every district to handle hygiene and climate change issues.