

Social Enterprise Development (SEND) Sierra Leone



Progress Report SLE 1061

21st August, 2019.

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

Project title: Promotion of Nutrition Sensitive WASH Self-Supply on Bonthe Island in Sierra Leone.

Project code: SLE 1061

Project holder: Social Enterprise Development (SEND) Sierra Leone

Project start date and end date: 1st September 2018 to 31st August 2021

Approved budget in Euros: 666,198

Reporting period: May, 2019

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

(Only important changes or occurrences during last report period)

- a. The communities have begun resource mobilization through weekly savings of owned resources to finance future installation and maintenance of WASH facilities
- b. Hygiene promotion activities such as general cleaning exercise, the construction of plate racks, cloth lines and the selection of garbage disposal sites are all on cause in almost the entire 50 project selected communities in Sittia and Dema.

3. Assessment of impact and outcome

- a. Over 94 million Leones (94,000,000) have been Mobilized by the 50 affected communities in Sittia and Dema to be invested in their WASH situation
- b. Communities have fully understood the WASH self-supply approach and are showing readiness to cooperate with the project objectives to address their poor health and hygiene situation.
- c. Unity and joint decision making among household members are showcasing having gone through the Gender Model Family training in their respective communities.

4. ACTIVITIES:

Describe the activities undertaken by your programme during the reporting period: What was particularly positive? Which difficulties?

1. TOT for Multipliers on Gender Model Family concept:

SEND SL targets Households as direct beneficiaries in almost all of their interventions given that the family is a basic unit of social transformation. When husbands and wives lived equitably and ensuring that their children are given same opportunities, the family will realize their full potential of which the resultant effect will be development. The Gender Model Family concept considers husbands and wives together with their children as integral, an interdependent component working and sharing together to make up a happy family. This concept is adopted by SEND SL and roll out in almost all of their programs to challenge traditional perceptions of gender norms

In lieu of the above, 100 community based Multipliers (50 males and 50 females) were selected from 50 project clustered communities two in each, in Sittia and Dema chiefdoms in the Sherbro Island Bonthe District to attend two days TOT on Gender Model Family concept in Bonthe Municipal. The training took place on 26th & 27th July, 2019. Four project staff facilitated the sessions, divided the participants into two groups and trained them separately at different venues. It started with the normal protocol-development and sharing of agenda and ground rules. The purpose of the training was highlighted to solicit participants' interest to realize the importance of

the training. This was preceded by individual introduction for familiarization and welcome address by stateholders.

Moreover, module one and two of the Gender Model Family manual were treated, comprising the following topics:

- Some basic gender concept (Gender definition, sex, gender equality, gender equity, gender mainstreaming, gender role and disparities, etc)
- Meaning of Gender model Family
- Beliefs of Gender Model Family
- Changes related to work and decision making that happen after a family becomes a Gender Model Family
- Benefit experienced after making these changes.
- Recruitment criteria for the registration of Gender Model Families
- Daily activity profile
- Triple Roles of women
- Access and control
- Development of family Action plan

The facilitation tips were: visual training aids with pictures of key messages of the GMF posters to aid many of the participants with limited literacy skills. Interactive tools such as discussions and brainstorming, role play, group work and presentation of plenaries were those employed to deliver key messages. The entire sessions were lively and participatory giving leverage to the participants to ask questions and comments.

Prior to the end of the training, facilitators guided the participants in the development of family action plan, a tool that will be used to follow up and monitor behavioral change of project beneficiaries (GMFs) in relation to the new knowledge acquired from the concept. The training climaxed with the distribution of logistical support such as: rain gears, pack bags, stationaries, visual aids and copy of the GMF manual to Multipliers to cascade the training to 20 registered GMF households in their respective communities.

2. Rolled out of GMF training at community:

100 Multipliers from the 50 selected communities in Sittia and Dema chiefdoms in Bonthe Island supported the Field staff to cascade the training to registered couples as GMFs for the period of two weeks starting from the 1st to 12th August, 2019. A total of 1000 households of GMF husbands and wives benefited from the training of which 1000 were males 1000 females. A total of 20 households were recruited voluntarily per community by Multipliers and Field staff during community meetings having fulfilled the selection criteria. The couples were mobilized to the training venues mostly community Barry and seated side-by-side to attend the training for three days in their respective communities.

Moreover, they were also taught on some basic gender concept and topics from the Gender Model Family manual. The facilitators used more of visual aids such as the GMF posters to enable illiterate participant to understand the concept. The daily activity profile analyses were done, dividing the participants into group of men and women to list the different tasks undertaking routinely from 5: AM to 10: PM to ascertain the party that does more work. After this episode, participants came to realize that women do more work than men. The access and control analysis also revealed that women were marginalized when it comes to property ownership. Several confessional statements

were entertained by men as a sign of remorse to sympathize with the plights of women for what they were subjected to over the years. There were feelings of reconciliations and a turning point of new life. Food was served for the participants throughout the three days period. Monitoring exercise was conducted by Field Staff to some communities to ascertain the conduct of the training and to pop in to clarify issues were necessary. At the end of the three days training, participants developed GMF Action plan as a guiding tool to subject family members to their responsibilities.

3. Distribution of VSLA kits:

50 VSLA kits were distributed to 50 VSLA groups across the 50 project selected communities in Dema and Sittia chiefdoms. The kit contains: savings box, one ledger, two pens, red and blue, money bag, ruler, rubber stamp, stamp pad and ink and three padlocks per community. To ease the distribution, 50 Multipliers were invited to collect those materials for their respective communities from SEND office in Bonthe and signed behalf of their communities. The delivery of those VSLA kits to the 50 communities lasted for four days (9th to 12th August, 2019). The kits were allocated per staff based on the numbers of assigned communities. And each staff was required to facilitate the delivery process.

Table 1 summary of participants/attendance

| ACTIVITY | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|---|------|--------|-------|
| 1. TOT for Multipliers | 50 | 50 | 100 |
| 2. Roll out GMF training to communities | 1000 | 1000 | 2000 |

➤ **Lessons learnt:**

- Leant that communities are beginning to trust the project as most of them were doubtful initially. The distribution of VSLA materials and the roll out of the Gender Model Family training had restored their confidence in the project.
- Learnt that when families reconcile will work collectively for their own development goal. This was demonstrated after the GMF training, as evidence of unity and peace is roaming among the affected households
- Learnt that the community perception about VSLA is monthly basis, which is quite contrary to the project VSLA approach that based on weekly savings. There is a possible challenge of adoption of ours.

Challenges:

- It was difficult to access most of the communities during the monitoring visit as movement were restricted due to bad weather and terrine, streams and rivers have filled their banks.
- Illiteracy among multipliers posed very big challenge as most of the multipliers can neither read nor write. Except educated multipliers were assigned to those communities to support based Multipliers in the roll out of the training
- Selction of the 20 households per community posed some challenges as most people especially for large communities had wanted to be erolled as GMFs
- Access to boat was limited, this delayed the movement of staff along the sea to monitor the training.

Recommendations:

- To break off activities until mid-September, when the weather condition might have improved. As it stands, the terrain seems to be tough, coupled with flooded rivers and streams. The sea itself is very rough at this time of the year since the Marine time Officers are restricting movement of boats ferrying on the sea.
- The administration to consider procuring owned boat for the project since it is expensive to hire boat at all times for activity implementation

Project sustainability/viability:

(Justified assessment of institutional, technical, socio-cultural and financial sustainability at the level of the organisation and/or groups of people assisted)

The sustainability of the project depended largely on the already created structures such as the Multipliers, the GMFs, the project evaluation committee and the facility management committee. The roles and responsibilities of promoting the project related activities will be ceded to these structures when the project shall have phased out.



Figure 2 Field staff monitoring the GMF training at Yoni community



Figure 1 Multipliers received logistical support to roll out GMF training to their communities.



Figure 4 GMF received VSLA kit at Victoria community



Figure 3 an evidence of flooded log bridge, the only road to access main land communities.

ANEX:

Table 1: List of Multipliers and communities:

| No | Chiefdom | Name of community | Name of Multipliers | Sex |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Sittia | Baimbay/ Mosandor& Batiama | Joseph Junisa Jebbeh Kaintibie | M F |
| 2 | Sittia | Victoria& Chuckgurlor | Abu Brima Hawa Brima | M F |
| 3 | Sittia | Bachallor& Bangu | Wahab Dick Sebatu Swarray | M F |
| 4 | Sittia | Ngieya& Motaso | Adbul Suliaman Janatu Kpana | M F |
| 5 | Sittia | Sembehun& Yele | Ansumana Cole Hawa Lamin | M F |
| 6 | Sittia | Mbomotokie& Pujehun | Suliaman Konneh Mariama Musa | M F |
| 7 | Sittia | Bomplake | Chalie Vonjoe Hawa Beah | M F |
| 8 | Sittia | Hanging site | Mustapha Koroma Miatta Moiwo | M F |
| 9 | Sittia | Jayahun& Tujenila | Abdul Sesay Massah Pieh | M F |
| 10 | Sittia | Jamaica& Pekahun | Amodu Ndanema Zainab Bangura | M F |
| 11 | Sittia | Mbokie | Hazzis Lewis Adama B. Challey | M F |
| 12 | Sittia | Saama | Amodu Kai Mariama Kallon | M F |
| 13 | Sittia | Pokai | Osman Challie Abibatu Bannoh | M F |
| 14 | Dema | Seway | Joseph Sebbie Elizabeth Sandi | M F |
| 15 | Dema | Yoh | Addul Beeah Isata Beah | M F |
| 16 | Dema | Talayeh | Abdul Karim Kamara Fatmata Yennie | M F |
| 17 | Dema | Moyeama | Musa Massaquio Kadie Steven | M F |
| 18 | Dema | Mokainsuma | Samuel Gboyor Fatmata Humper | M F |
| 19 | Dema | Mukurtu | Immorana O. Kamara Isata Kallon | M F |
| 20 | Dema | Baoma | Robert Kessambo Katumu Kallon | M F |
| 21 | Dema | Mokindeh | John Magola Fatmata Magola | M F |
| 22 | Dema | Mangay | Samuel Lahai Sitta Solumma | M F |
| 23 | Dema | Tombay | Alhaji Barrie Serah Deen | M F |
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|----|--------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 24 | Dema | Madina | Francis M. Tuah Amie Tham | M F |
| 25 | Dema | Tissana | Chernor A .Barrie Isata Jalloh | M F |
| 26 | Dema | Bachallor | Abert Sengeh Tenneh Bah | M F |
| 27 | Dema | Moigbeh | Ibrahim Jalloh Mamie Swarry | M F |
| 28 | Dema | Mogbongie | Amadu Jalloh Emmy Jalloh | M F |
| 29 | Sittia | Ngapay | Mohamed Jusu Aminata Baimba | M F |
| 30 | Sittia | Fakassana | Gilbrilu Sei Aminata Sei | M F |
| 31 | Sittia | Gbalor | Abdulia Beah Mamahawa Beah | M F |
| 32 | Sittia | Tumabeh& Maguimbu | Amindu Abdulai Adama Junisa | M F |
| 33 | Sittia | Tengessa | Lansana Kamara Innah Lusani | M F |
| 34 | Sittia | Jimai | Lahai Beah Koni John | M F |
| 35 | Sittia | York Island | Joseph Kain Etta Beah | M F |
| 36 | Sittia | Egbeh | Salieu Kong Mamamusu Beah | M F |
| 37 | Sittia | Mokanu | Ansumana Kaindeh Adama Sillah | M F |
| 38 | Sittia | Waima | Abdulai Samai Musu Sheku | M F |
| 39 | Sittia | Hindor | Dauda Massaquio Isata Sorba | M F |
| 40 | Sittia | Mottogie& Nyandehun | Ishmaila Sei Adama Kain | M F |
| 41 | Sittia | Moseneh | Addul Kong Baindu Yannie | M F |
| 42 | Sittia | Njaluahun | Sulaiman Pessima Mamie Tuah | M F |
| 43 | Sittia | Tanfoh | Kagbindi Charles Fatmata Charles | M F |
| 44 | Sittia | Kangahun& Gbaba | Daniel,Sei Lukiatu Junisa | M F |
| 45 | Sittia | Bissao& King Kong | Suliaman Sheku Massah Alieu | M F |
| 46 | Sittia | Potatoke | Ibrahim Alpha Lukiatu Alpha | M F |
| 47 | Sittia | Yoni& Mama | Milton Chawa Tenneh John | M F |
| 48 | Sittia | Debia | Osman Kanyek Amie Sei | M F |

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|----|--------|-----------|------------------------------|--------|
| 49 | Sittia | Kpetewoma | Solomon Kain Isata Yannie | M F |
| 50 | Sittia | Motombo | Morray Kannah Hawa Junisa | M F |