



**OPEN UNIVERSITY
MALAYSIA**

Student Name & ID : Shani Abdi Mohamed CGSS000070487

Hafsa Noor Ali CGSS000070488

Abdikhadar Omar Ibrahim CGSS000070490

Course Code : EMPM5203

Course Name : Project Management

Program : Master of Project Management

Semester : One

Assignment : Concept of sustainability in project management

Facilitator : Dr. Abdulkadir Noor Jibril

Deadline : 05/08/2023

Submission Date: 05/08/2023

Declaration statement

We (group two) declare that we are forming a project group to implement the "**Well Drilling Project in Washaqo, Bakol, Somalia**", to improve social welfare and access to clean water. We agree to work collaboratively and to the best of our abilities to ensure the successful implementation of the project. We also acknowledge that the project will require significant time and resources, and we are committed to fulfilling our roles and responsibilities to the best of our abilities. We will work to ensure that the project is implemented promptly and efficiently and delivers lasting benefits to the target population.

The learners mentioned earlier have authored and written this project report based on their proposal. The proposal was created as part of the Project Management course offered by OUM, delivered to Somali learners through Simad University as a learning centre.

Table of Contents

1.0 Literature review	4
1.1 Organizational Profile.....	7
1.1 Project Background	8
1.2 Project charter.....	9
1.3 Statement of Work.....	10
1.3.1 Project location	11
2.0 PROJECT COST MANAGEMENT AND PROJECT SCHEDULING	11
2.1 Cost estimation	14
2.3 Work Break-Down Structure (WBS).....	15
2.4 Detailed WBS for Himilo well drilling project in Washaqo town, Somalia	15
2.5 Network diagram	16
2.6 Table of dependencies	16
2.7 CPM network diagram.....	17
3.0 Project Resource Management	18
3.1 Human resource plan	18
3.1.1 Resource Acquisition.....	19
3.1.2 Resource Management.....	19
3.1.3 Resource Development.....	19
3.1.4 Team Building	20
3.1.5 Performance Management	20
3.2 RACI Assignment Matrix	20
3.3 Organizational Structure	21
4.0 Reason for Project Selection.....	22
5.0 Strategies for managing project stakeholders and communication management.....	23
References.....	27

1.0 Literature review

The concept of sustainability

Sustainability has become a central concept in modern project management. It refers to the ability of a project to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainability in project management has gained increasing importance in recent years as organizations recognize the need to balance their economic and social goals with environmental responsibility.

Sustainability is a complex concept that has been widely discussed. According to Elkington (1997), sustainability involves integrating economic, social, and environmental considerations to ensure long-term success. This three-pillar approach to sustainability has become a widely accepted framework in project management (Kerzner, 2017).

The PMBOK Guide identifies three critical dimensions of sustainability in project management: environmental, social, and economic. These dimensions are interrelated and must be considered to ensure a sustainable project. The environmental dimension refers to the project's impact on the natural environment, including the use of resources, waste generation, and greenhouse gas emissions. The social dimension refers to the project's impact on the community, including social equity, cultural heritage, and human rights. The economic dimension refers to the project's financial sustainability, cost, and potential long-term economic benefits.

In addition, the United Nations has developed the " (United Nations, 2015). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a comprehensive set of goals and targets that can be used to guide sustainable project management.

Project Challenges Management

Project challenges management involves identifying, analyzing, and addressing potential challenges that may arise during a project. These challenges include technical, financial, and organizational issues (Turner & Müller, 2003). According to Kerzner (2017), effective project challenges management is essential for the success of any project. Project challenges management involves various processes, including risk management, stakeholder management, and change management.

Relationship between Sustainability and Project Challenges Management

Sustainability and project challenges management are closely linked. Sustainable project management requires careful consideration of potential challenges and risks that may arise during a project. According to Shenhar et al. (2001), sustainable project management involves a balance between project efficiency, customer satisfaction, and stakeholder impact. In addition, sustainable project management requires a long-term perspective that considers a project's potential effects on future generations (Kerzner, 2017).

Strategies to achieve project sustainability.

Achieving project sustainability requires careful planning, execution, and evaluation of a project. This proposal outlines several strategies that can be used to achieve project sustainability.

Life-Cycle Assessment: Life-cycle assessment (LCA) is a method used to evaluate a product's or project's environmental impacts throughout its entire life cycle, from raw material extraction to disposal (ISO, 2006). Conducting an LCA can help identify opportunities to reduce the environmental effects and improve project sustainability.

Sustainable Materials and Practices: Using sustainable materials and practices can help minimize negative impacts on the environment and society. It includes using renewable energy sources, reducing waste, and selecting materials that are environmentally friendly and socially responsible (Theis & Tomkin, 2013).

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Regularly monitoring and evaluating project performance can help ensure that the project is on track to meet its sustainability objectives. Performance monitoring and evaluation can involve tracking project metrics, assessing stakeholder feedback, and conducting periodic audits and reviews (Kerzner, 2017).

Sustainability in well-drilling project

Achieving sustainability in a well drilling project requires a proactive approach considering economic, social, and environmental factors. These are the strategies that can be used to achieve sustainability in a well-drilling project:

Conducting an Environmental Assessment: Before drilling the well, it is essential to conduct an environmental assessment to identify potential environmental impacts. This assessment can involve evaluating the site's geology, hydrology, and ecology and assessing the potential for contamination and erosion (ISO, 2006).

Using Sustainable Drilling Practices: Sustainable drilling practices can help minimize negative environmental and societal impacts, for example, using water-based drilling fluids, reducing waste, and selecting materials that are environmentally friendly and socially responsible (Theis & Tomkin, 2013).

Engaging Stakeholders: Engaging stakeholders from the beginning of a well-drilling project can help ensure that it meets their needs and expectations. Stakeholder engagement involves

identifying and involving all relevant stakeholders, listening to their concerns, and incorporating their feedback into project planning and decision-making (Turner & Müller, 2003).

Establish a Maintenance and Monitoring Plan: A maintenance and monitoring plan can help ensure the well remains functional and sustainable over time. This plan can involve regular Well inspections, water quality testing, and maintenance and repair activities as needed.

1.1 Organizational Profile

Himilo Association is a non-profit organization that was founded in 2010 to make a positive impact on the Somali community. The organization operates in various parts of Somalia and collaborates with local communities to identify their water and sanitation requirements and create sustainable solutions. Himilo Association comprises a team of seasoned professionals who work tirelessly to ensure communities have access to safe and dependable water sources, sanitation facilities, and hygiene education.

Access to clean water is crucial for individual and community health and well-being. However, many people in rural areas lack the necessary infrastructure to provide safe and reliable water sources. Our project seeks to tackle this problem by drilling a well that will offer a consistent and accessible supply of clean water to the local population. This project is meant to play a significant role in achieving Sustainable Development Goals SDG 6 by taking action to improve access to clean water and sanitation.

Mission

We aim to create positive change in Somali communities by promoting sustainable development through access to safe and reliable water sources, sanitation facilities, and hygiene education. We

strive to collaborate with local communities to identify their needs and develop long-term solutions that empower them to achieve self-sufficiency and improve their quality of life.

Vision

Our vision is that everyone in Somalia can access safe and reliable water sources, sanitation facilities, and hygiene education, leading to improved health and quality of life.

1.2 Project Background

Himilo, as the implementing organization, has planned a project to drill and install a well in Washaqo Town, located in the Bakol region of Somalia. The project seeks to benefit the local people of Washaqo Town and surrounding settlements in the Rabdhurre area by providing access to clean water and improving social welfare. The project has two main components: The first involves drilling a well to increase access to clean water for the local people of Washaqo Town and surrounding settlements in the Rabdhurre area. This component is essential because the region suffers from water scarcity, and the available water sources are often contaminated, leading to waterborne diseases. By drilling a well, the project aims to provide a sustainable source of clean water that will benefit the local people. The project's second component involves training the local community on hygiene and sanitation and maintenance of the well. This component is crucial because providing access to clean water alone is not enough to improve social welfare. The local community must be educated on proper hygiene and sanitation practices to prevent waterborne diseases and promote good health.

Project Proposal

Himilo Association is leading efforts to provide clean and safe water to the community of Washaqo in the Bakol region of Somalia. The project aims to drill a well, install a pump, construct

a water storage tank and distribution system, and train local workers on drilling techniques and equipment operation. The project aligns with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, precisely Goal 6, which focuses on ensuring access to water and sanitation for all.

The project will be designed with environmental sustainability in mind, meaning that the activities will be carried out to minimize environmental harm while benefiting the community. By implementing sustainable water management practices, the project seeks to improve the quality of life for residents in Washaqo and surrounding settlements. In addition to providing clean water, the project will prioritize the sustainable management of wastewater and ecosystems, sanitation facilities, and hygiene education. These efforts will contribute to improved health outcomes for the community and create a more enabling environment for growth and development.

Overall, the Himilo Association's Washaqo project addresses a critical need for clean and safe water while promoting sustainable practices that benefit both the environment and the community.

1.3 Project charter

Project Charter	
Project Name	Implementation of a Water Well in Washaqo, Bakool, Somalia to Achieve SDG6
Project Description	The project involves drilling a well in Washaqo, a rural community in the Bakool region, Somalia, to provide clean and safe water to the community. The well will be drilled using modern drilling techniques and equipment.
Project Objectives	<p>The project aims to provide clean and safe water to the community of Washaqo and improve access to water for domestic and agricultural use. The project objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drill a well to a depth of 100 metres• Install a pump, solar electrical system and construct a water storage tank and distribution system• Train local workers on drilling techniques and equipment operation• Provide clean and safe water to the community of Washaqo
Project Scope	The project will involve drilling a well to a depth of 100 meters, installing a pump and solar electrical system and constructing a water storage tank and

	distribution system. The project will also train local workers on drilling techniques and equipment operation.
Assumptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The availability of suitable drilling equipment in the region • Access to appropriate drilling materials and supplies • The availability of skilled labour in the region • Potential security concerns in the region
Duration	The project will last months, from 1 st July 2023 to July 14 th 2023.
Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Sponsor • Project Manager • Project team • Community of Washaqo • Local Government
Project budget	The total planned budget for the project is \$10,000
Project risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays due to unforeseen technical issues or equipment failure • Security concerns that may impact project implementation • Adverse weather conditions that may affect project timelines
Responsible Personals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Abdikhadar Omar • -Hafsa Noor Ali • -Sha'ni Abdi Mohamed
Approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project Sponsor and other key stakeholders will approve the project on 30th June 2023.

1.4 Statement of Work

The project's team members are committed to implementing the Well drilling project in Washaqo, Bakol, Somalia, to provide the community access to clean and safe water. This project is a critical initiative that will benefit the community by addressing their water needs, improving their health, and enhancing their livelihoods. We recognize that the project's success depends on all stakeholders' involvement, including the Washaqo community, local government authorities, and project team members. We will work closely with these stakeholders to ensure their input is incorporated into the project's planning and implementation.

1.4.1 Project location

The project will be implemented in Washaqo. Washaqo is a village located in the Bakol region of southwestern Somalia. On another way, it is a borderline town close to the Somali region of Ethiopia, and it is about 50 km west of Bare district in the Afdher region of the Somali Regional State in Ethiopia. It is situated in a rural area that is predominantly livestock herders, agricultural, with the primary crops being maize and sorghum. At least five villages are under Washaqo town; the people who live there are estimated to be tens of thousands, with most households being livestock herders also engaged in subsistence farming. The project location is critical to the Well drilling project's implementation. The community's location is in a rural area that presents challenges, such as limited access to skilled labour, suitable drilling equipment, and transportation infrastructure.

2.0 PROJECT COST MANAGEMENT AND PROJECT SCHEDULING

Project name	Duration of the project	Budget of the project
Himilo Ass well drilling	14 days	\$ 10,000

Project cost management refers to the processes involved in planning, estimating, budgeting, and controlling the costs of a project. According to the Project Management Institute (PMI), project cost management includes four critical processes: plan cost management, estimate costs, determine budget, and control costs.

The cost estimation process for drilling the Well involves several steps. The first step is to conduct a site assessment to determine the water availability, quality, and depth. This assessment will help us identify potential challenges impacting the well's cost.

The best cost estimation technique for water well drilling depends on several factors, including the project's specific conditions and requirements, the team's expertise, and the available data and information. Here are some commonly used cost estimation techniques for water well drilling:

- **Analogous Estimating:** This technique involves using historical data from similar projects to estimate the cost of the current project. The data can be adjusted for any differences between the projects.
- **Bottom-up Estimating:** This technique involves estimating the cost of each project component and then aggregating the costs to develop the overall cost. This technique is often used when a high level of detail is available for each element.
- **Three-Point Estimating:** This technique uses three estimates for each activity or task: the best-case scenario, the worst-case scenario, and the most likely scenario. The estimates are weighted based on their probability of developing a more accurate cost estimate.
- **Parametric Estimating:** This technique uses statistical data to estimate the project's cost. The statistical data can be based on historical data, industry benchmarks, or other sources.
- **Expert Judgment:** This technique involves using subject matter experts' knowledge and expertise to estimate the project's cost. The experts can be internal or external to the project team.

Therefore, we have used the Bottom-up Estimating technique. Bottom-up estimating is a method of cost estimating that involves breaking a project down into its components and estimating the cost of each element separately.

According to research by Onuoha and Okeke (2019), the cost of drilling a well can vary widely depending on several factors, such as the depth of the well, the diameter of the well, and the geologic conditions of the area.

This technique is helpful for Well drilling projects because it allows for a high level of detail in estimating the costs of each project component, such as drilling, casing and Well screen installation, pump installation, installation of the solar electrical system, water testing, and permitting.

By estimating the costs of each component in detail, the overall cost estimate can be more accurate and reliable.

In addition to these direct costs, indirect costs may be associated with the project, such as transportation costs, labour costs, and any required equipment or materials. These costs will also be factored into the overall cost estimation for this project.

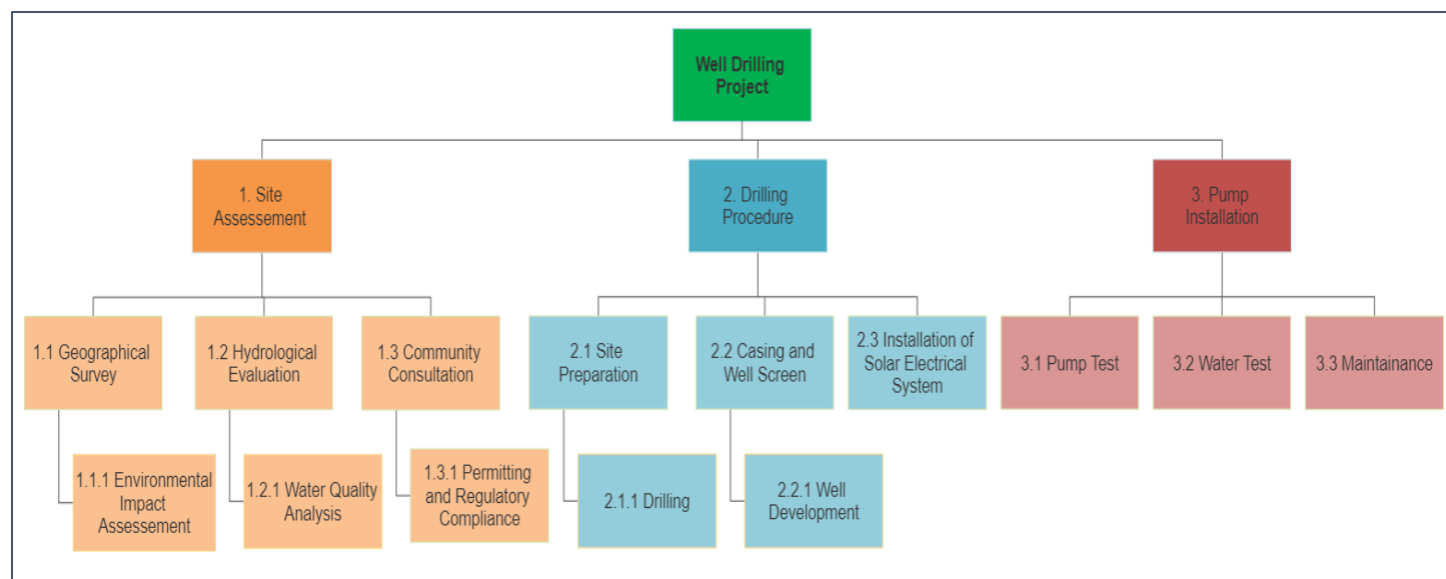
In this project, we will use solar-powered water pumping systems, which typically consist of a solar panel array, a pump, and a controller that manages the flow of electricity from the solar panels to the pump. The solar panels convert sunlight into electricity, which is used to power the pump and move water from the well to a storage tank or directly to the point of use. The controller ensures the pump operates efficiently and protects the system from overvoltage or overcurrent conditions.

Overall, solar-powered water pumping systems can provide a reliable and cost-effective solution for the people of Washaqa to access clean water without grid electricity. They offer numerous benefits, including cost-effectiveness, reliability, environmental sustainability, and low maintenance.

2.1 Cost estimation

Activities	Description	Cost (\$)
Site assessment	We assessed the site to determine water availability, quality, and depth.	500
Drilling Cost	Drilling the well needs specialized equipment and techniques. The contractors will use a drilling rig.	2000
Casing and Well Screen	Casing and Well screening prevent the well from collapsing and keep out debris and contaminants.	1000
Pump Installation	A pump is used to extract water from the well.	1200
Installation of Solar Electrical system	Solar Electrical installation is required to power the pump.	2500
Water Testing	Water testing is necessary to determine the quality of the water and its suitability for drinking, irrigation, and livestock watering.	300
Permitting	Permits are required for drilling well, which will be acquired from the local authority.	1000
Indirect Costs (e.g. transportation, labour, equipment)	Indirect costs may include transportation of equipment and materials to the site, labour costs, and additional equipment or materials.	1200
Contingency budget	A contingency budget is also included to account for unforeseen expenses.	300
Total		10,000

2.3 Work Break-Down Structure (WBS)



2.4 Detailed WBS for Himilo well drilling project in Washaqo town, Somalia

No.	Main task	No.	Sub-task	Responsible agent	Deadline
1.	Site assessment	1.1	geographical survey	Site engineer	1 st July 2023
		1.1.1	Environmental impact assessment	Site engineer	2 nd July 2023
		1.2	Hydrological evaluation	Site engineer	3 rd July 2023
		1.2.1	Water quality analysis	Water experts	5 th July 2023
		1.3	Community consultation	Himilo Ass team	6 th July 2023
		1.3.1	Permitting and regulatory compliance	Himilo Ass team	7 th July 2023
2	drilling procedure	2.1	site preparation	Site engineer	8 th July 2023
		2.11	Drilling	Contractors	9 th July 2023

		2.2	Casing & Well Screen	Contractors	11 th July 2023
		2.2.1	well development	Contractors	12 th July 2023
		2.3	Pump installation	Contractors	13 th July 2023
		2.3.1	Pumping test	Site engineer	14 th July 2023
3	installation of solar Electrical system	3.1	Water quality tasting	Water experts	14 th July 2023
		3.2	Maintenance	Community	-----

2.5 Network diagram

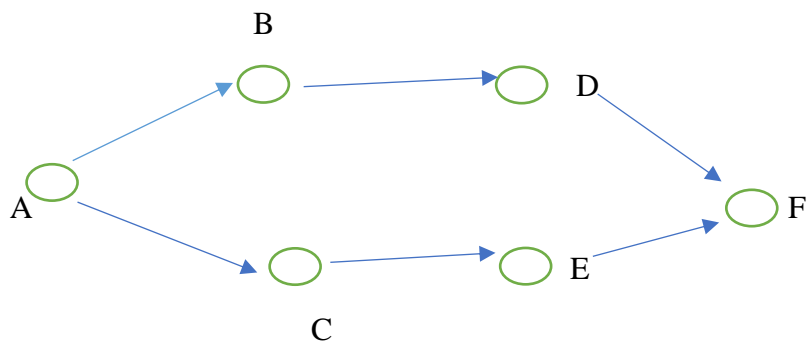
A network diagram is a visual representation of the flow of tasks and activities involved in a project. It shows the logical relationships between individual tasks, the duration of each task, and the project's critical path. The Network diagram is a powerful tool for the Himilo Association team, allowing us to effectively plan, schedule, and monitor the Well drilling project.

According to the Project Management Institute (PMI), a network diagram is "a schematic display of the logical relationships among, or sequencing of, project activities" (PMI, 2017, p. 704). Network diagrams are commonly used in project management to assist in the development of project schedules, identify critical path activities, and facilitate communication among project team members.

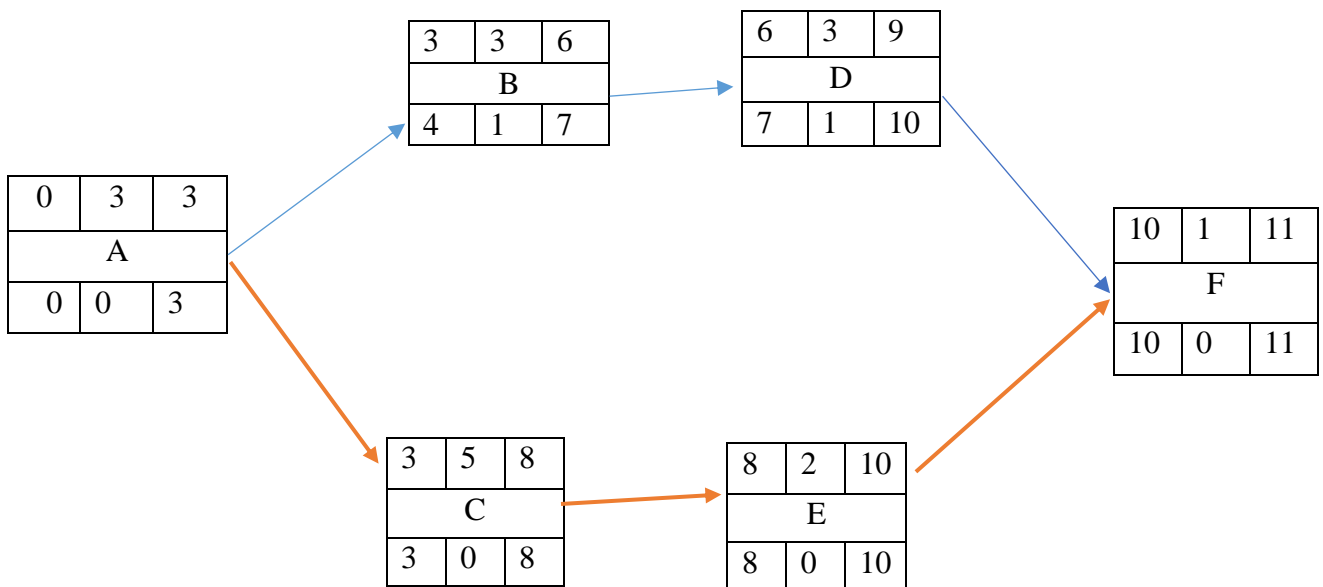
2.6 Table of dependencies

Task	Description	Predecessors	Duration (days)
A	Site preparation	-	3
B	Drill and set surface casing	A	3
C	Drill and set production casing	A	5

D	Install solar electrical system	B	3
E	Install pump	C	2
F	Test well	D, E	1



2.7 CPM network diagram



ES	DUR	EF
Activity		
LS	f	LF

ES= Early start ($ES=LF+D$)

DUR= DURATION

EF= Early finish ($EF=ES+D$)

L.S=Late start ($LS=LF-D$)

L.F= Late Finish ($LF= ES-D$)

F= Float ($LF-EF$ or $LS-ES$)

 Critical path

3.0 Project Resource Management

Resource management involves the planning, scheduling, and allocating of resources required to complete a project. While project managers usually oversee this process, other leaders may also take on this responsibility. To effectively manage resources, leaders may use various tools and techniques, such as project management software, that aid in the resource management process. (Landau, 2023)

3.1 Human resource plan

Project Human Resource Management is a crucial aspect of project management that focuses on managing the people involved in the project. It involves various processes, including planning, acquiring, developing, and leading the project team members. Project Human Resource Management aims to ensure the project is completed successfully by managing the team effectively.

No	Role in the Project	Type of Contract	No. of staff required
1	Project Manager	Full time	1
2	Site Engineer	Full time	1
3	Drilling team	Full time	3
4	Pump installation team	Full time	3

5	Capacity building and training specialist	Part-time	1
6	Health and safety officer	Full time	1

3.1.1 Resource Acquisition

The project manager will be recruited internally within the organization. In comparison, the site engineer will be recruited externally.

The drilling contractor and pump installation team will be hired through a local contractor with experience in Well drilling projects.

The health and safety officer will be hired part-time through a local NGO.

3.1.2 Resource Management

The project manager and site engineer will manage team members, assign tasks, monitor performance, provide feedback, and resolve potential conflicts or issues.

3.1.3 Resource Development

The drilling contractor and pump installation team will receive on-the-job training from the contractor to enhance their skills and competencies.

The health and safety officer will develop and deliver training on safety practices and protocols to ensure the safety of the project team members and the local community.

The health and safety officer will create and give training on safety practices and protocols to guarantee the safety of the project team members and the surrounding population. Topics, including hazard recognition, risk assessment, personal protection equipment, emergency preparedness, and safe work practices, will all be covered in this project. To ensure that team members comprehend and follow safety protocols, the health and safety officer will employ

several training techniques, including classroom lectures, practical demonstrations, and interactive activities.

3.1.4 Team Building

The project team members will participate in team-building activities to promote collaboration, communication, and trust among team members.

3.1.5 Performance Management

The project manager and site engineer will monitor and evaluate the performance of the project team members to ensure that they are meeting project goals and objectives. It includes providing regular feedback and conducting performance reviews.

3.2 RACI Assignment Matrix

The Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, and Informed (RACI) matrix, also known as the Responsibility Assignment Matrix (RAM), is a helpful tool for organizing and managing the tasks associated with a project. The RACI Matrix defines the link between roles, responsibilities, and degrees of authority, which aids in allocating resources for each activity in the project. Since it clarifies each team member's position in the project, this tool is handy for enhancing communication between the project manager and the team.(Suhanda & Pratami, 2021)

Matrix has several other benefits.

- Firstly, it makes team communication more efficient and effective by providing a framework for discussing roles and responsibilities.
- Secondly, it helps determine the number of teams required for a given task and ensures that each member clearly understands their role.

- Finally, it enables workload adjustment by distributing tasks and responsibilities proportionately among team members.

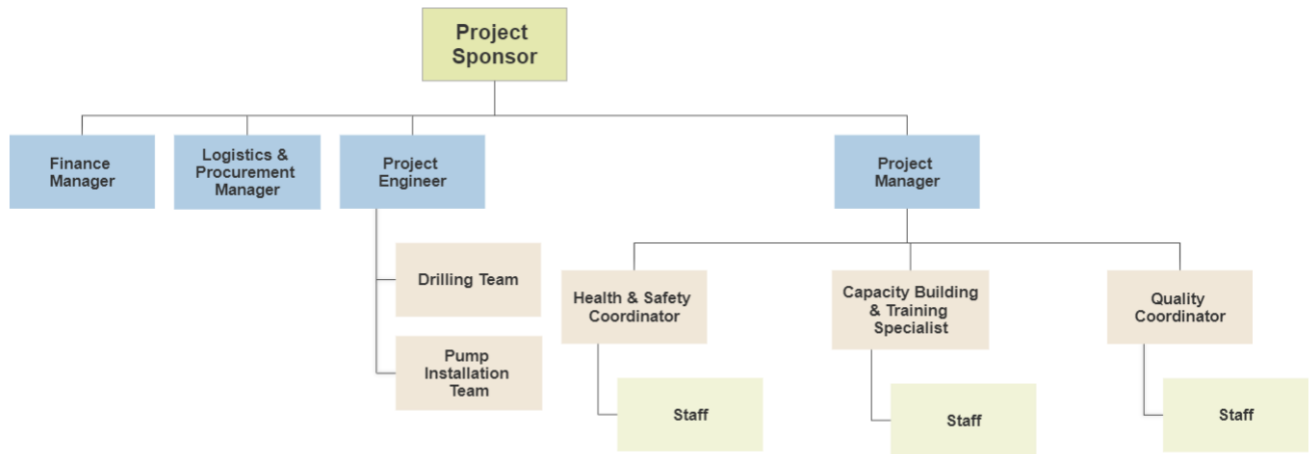
RACI Matrix

Task	Project Activity / Deliverable	Project manager	Site engineer	Project sponsor	Project team	Local Community
1	Conduct site assessment	A	R	I	I	C
2	Secure funding	R	I	A	I	C
3	Hire drilling contractor	A	C	I	R	I
4	Drill well	A	R	I	C	I
5	Provide training and capacity building.	A	C	I	R	I
R		A		C		I
Responsible		Accountable		Consulted		Informed

3.3 Organizational Structure

Himilo Association may adopt a pure project organizational structure for its specific projects as a non-profit organization. In a pure project structure, a dedicated project team is formed, which is given complete autonomy to plan and execute the project. The team members report directly to the project manager and are solely focused on the project until completion.

Organizational structure for Himilo Association.



4.0 Reason for Project Selection

Himilo Association chose to work on water and sanitation projects in Somalia because of the frequent and severe droughts affecting the country and its people. Somalia is a country that has been facing water scarcity for many years due to a lack of rainfall, poor water management, and inadequate infrastructure. It has led to many communities lacking access to safe and reliable water sources, significantly impacting their health and well-being.

Somalia's drought has been a recurring problem for many years, particularly devastating for rural communities. These communities often depend on rain-fed agriculture, which is severely impacted by droughts. Farmers are left without income when crops fail, and food becomes scarce, leading to malnutrition and hunger. In addition, droughts can also cause the depletion of water sources, leading to conflicts among communities over access to water.

In this context, water and sanitation projects are essential for ensuring the health and well-being of Somali communities. By providing access to safe and reliable water sources and sanitation facilities, the Himilo Association can help prevent the spread of waterborne diseases,

improve hygiene practices, and promote better health outcomes. It is vital during droughts, which can exacerbate health problems and make it even more challenging for communities to access safe water.

Himilo Association's work on water and sanitation projects in Somalia is critical to addressing the country's population's challenges. By collaborating with local communities, the organization can identify their specific water and sanitation needs, develop sustainable solutions, and implement them effectively. This work is essential for creating positive change in Somalia and improving the lives of its people.

5.0 Strategies for managing project stakeholders and communication management.

Managing project stakeholders and communication based on the 6th and seventh editions of the PMBOK Guide:

- Identify stakeholders early: In the sixth and seventh editions of the PMBOK Guide, early identification is emphasized as a critical strategy for effective stakeholder management. By identifying stakeholders early in the project life cycle, project managers can engage them in the project planning process and better understand their needs and expectations.
- Stakeholder engagement plan: The Guide emphasizes the importance of developing a stakeholder engagement plan. This plan details stakeholders' engagement throughout the project life cycle, including communication strategies, engagement plans, and a stakeholder register.
- Communication plan: The guide emphasizes the importance of developing a communication plan. This plan is how project information will be communicated to

stakeholders, including the communication channels, frequency, and communication format.

- **Active listening:** Effective stakeholder management requires listening and responding to stakeholder concerns. It involves actively seeking feedback, addressing concerns, and adapting communication strategies based on stakeholder feedback.
- **Stakeholder mapping:** The Guide also emphasizes the importance of stakeholder mapping, which involves analyzing stakeholders' needs, interests, and levels of influence. Stakeholder mapping helps project managers develop appropriate communication and engagement strategies based on stakeholders' interests and involvement in the project.
- **Risk management:** Effective stakeholder and communication management requires proactive risk management. It involves identifying potential communication barriers and developing strategies to address them, such as establishing backup communication channels in case of technical issues.
- **Continuous improvement:** The Guide emphasizes constant improvement in stakeholder and communication management. Continuous improvement involves regularly monitoring and evaluating stakeholder engagement and communication strategies and making necessary adjustments to ensure project success.

Summary

The Himilo Association Well Drilling Project is focused on providing clean and safe water to a rural community in the Bakool region, Somalia. Considering sustainability for the Washaqo well drilling project requires the social, environmental, and economic factors to be looked at that will impact the project's long-term success.

The project will be achieved through the drilling of a well, installation of a pump, construction of a water storage tank and distribution system, and training of local workers in drilling techniques and equipment operation. The project's primary goal is to provide clean water for domestic and agricultural purposes, and its stakeholders include the project sponsor, manager, team, engineer, and the local community and government authorities. The project is set to be implemented over a specific timeline of 14 days with a budget of \$10,000. The project team will mix internal and external recruits, and their performance will be regularly evaluated and monitored. In summary, the project is committed to providing significant benefits to the community while maintaining high standards of professionalism, accountability, and transparency.

Task 7: Video Presentation

You can find this link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IsLUgvJrS0I> on the video presentation.

References

- ISO. (2006). ISO 14040: Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Principles and framework. International Organization for Standardization.
- Kates, R. W., Clark, W. C., & Rawlins, J. (2013). Sustainability science, practice, & policy. *Sustainability Science*, 8(3), 279-287.
- Kerzner, H. (2017). *Project management: a systems approach to planning, scheduling, and controlling*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Landau, P. (2023, March 1). *Resource Management: Process, Tools & Techniques*. ProjectManager. <https://www.projectmanager.com/blog/quick-guide-resource-management>
- Morfaw, J. (2014). *Fundamentals of project sustainability*. Paper presented at PMI® Global Congress 2014—North America, Phoenix, AZ. Newtown Square, PA: Project Management Institute.
- Suhanda, R. D. P., & Pratami, D. (2021). RACI Matrix Design for Managing Stakeholders in Project Case Study of PT. XYZ. *International Journal of Innovation in Enterprise System*, 5(02), 122–133. <https://doi.org/10.25124/ijies.v5i02.134>
- The World Commission on Environment and Development. (1987). *Our Common Future*. Oxford University Press.
- Theis, T., & Tomkin, J. (Eds.). (2013). *Sustainability: A Comprehensive Foundation*. OpenStax.
- Turner, J. R., & Müller, R. (2003). On the nature of the project as a temporary organization. *International Journal of Project Management*, 21(1), 1-8.