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Somaliland Communities Resilience Enhancement (SCORE)

FINAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

May 1, 2013 – June 30, 2015

For

**THE UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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Cover Sheet

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1. **Executive Summary**

The Somaliland Communities Resilience Enhancement (SCORE) program commenced in May 2013 and was built on the previous 25-month, OFDA-funded Somaliland Livelihoods Support (SOLIS I and II) projects which ended in November 2012. World Concern Development Organization (WCDO) purposed to sustain efforts to increase capacity for water harvesting and to gain a deeper understanding of the underlying causes of the water scarcity and improper hygienic practices. With this in mind, the program sought to increase resilience among rural Somaliland communities by implementing not only water supply rehabilitation, but hygiene and sanitation trainings, as well as water management and disaster risk reduction activities that enabled communities to identify and manage their own strategies for reducing water scarcity.

SCORE was implemented in 22 villages throughout Sool, Sanaag, and Togdheer regions in Somaliland. WCDO rehabilitated 54 water points and trained 60 local artisans on operation and maintenance for sustainability. Water management and hygiene committees were identified in each community and trained to adequately manage the resources and spread hygiene information. Aside from WCDO promoting hygienic practices, several other change agents were empowered in order that they may carry on hygiene promotion. Using culturally relevant training materials, hygiene and sanitation committees (HSC) were established in 20 villages; 100 teachers from 3 regions were trained on disaster risk reduction (DRR); community health volunteer (CHV) training was completed in 11 villages for 25 CHV and soaps distributed to 12 rural communities.

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Program Overview

This is the final project report of the Somaliland Communities Resilience Enhancement (SCORE) program. The program addressed the severe water shortage of communities in Eastern Somaliland whose livelihoods suffer as a result of recurrent droughts. This project engaged the beneficiary communities from the start to the end, right from site selection, gender mainstreaming, and selection of individual beneficiaries, including the line ministries during capacity building and other consultative issues. During the project implementation, a wide range of consultations were done with Village Health committees, water user committees (WUCs) as well as village administration. For instance, WUCs were monitoring and supervising water-point construction to ascertain the quality of the work. The project covered the following villages: Balaanbal (Togdheer), Dararweyne, Dhoomo, Faragul, Garadag, Gawsaweyne, Hulul, Lasdomare, Qoridhere, Eil Haley, Balaanbal (Saanag), El Midghab, Ela Hade, Siigodheer, Wiriir, Dhudhubka, Dhanaano, Ceel dhaab, Badweyene, Fadhigaab, Sincaro, Ceelmidgaan.

SCORE I project served 16 communities, rehabilitating 15 berkads, 14 shallow wells and 5 roof catchments while SCORE II added 6 new villages and rehabilitated 20 water points in 12 villages (10 berkads, 5 shallow wells, and 5 School rainwater-harvesting tanks), and trained 60 local masons in 12 villages on basic operations and maintenance. In addition, all rehabilitated water sources have an active WUC of 10 people trained on effective and efficient operation and maintenance of water sources, conflict management, health and hygiene issues and gender equity. The trainings were designed to ensure the sustainability of the project beyond the funding period.

Community based organizations were established that played and continue playing key roles in promoting safe hygiene practices through participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) trainings. During the implementation period, each committee played key roles in project activity planning, execution and monitoring. Engaging these groups helped them to gain practical skills. The project then slowly transferred water-point management and good-hygiene-practice maintenance to the communities, with the help of community leaders and elders. A comprehensive package of information, education and communication (IEC) materials was developed in the Somali language, then printed and laminated, in order to reach the most beneficiaries in the targeted areas.

During the project duration, a curriculum was developed and staff were trained in DRR. One hundred teachers were also identified from all four regions and given DRR trainings. WUC training in DRR was completed with some 10 members in all the targeted villages being trained in hazard and disaster identification and risk management, including Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) measures.

1. Program Goal and Objectives

Program Goal: Increased resilience of 24,062 drought and conflict affected people of Ceel Afweyn, Caynabo, and Burao Districts of Northwestern Somalia to shocks and hazards that affect their livelihoods.

SCORE Objective 1: Increase access to safe water and improved hygiene practices.

SCORE Objective 2: Increase awareness and preparedness to withstand adverse effects of common hazards.

Overall Performance

SECTOR 1: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene

Objective: Increase access to safe water and improved hygiene practices

Beneficiaries: 32,475

Sub-Sector: Water Supply Infrastructure

WASH activities in the SCORE project served 22 communities, rehabilitating 54 water points: 25 berkads, 19 shallow wells and 10 roof catchments. Somaliland is in an arid/semi-arid land (ASAL) region; therefore sub-surface water is the primary water source in the Eastern Somaliland. However, in many villages within the targeted regions, the sub-surface water quality is saline, thereby promoting rainwater harvesting techniques is the most viable solution for collecting potable water for human consumption. Finally, shallow well rehabilitation provides access to water for livestock, thus reducing conflict over this limited resource. 60 local artisans were also trained on basic maintenance work for these water points to ensure sustained operation and use of these water points.

Sub-Sector: Hygiene

WCDO completed several hygiene promotion interventions during the 23 months of implementation.

WCDO conducted participatory hygiene and sanitation trainings (PHAST) for hygiene and sanitation committees (HSCs) in 22 villages to engage the adults with tools and techniques to help them identify and devise solutions for existing problems (suggesting plans and actions for solutions). Trainees then passed their knowledge to the communities through household (HH) visits, public meetings and awareness-raising sessions as well as hygiene campaigns.

The project also trained 26 WUCs in 22 villages, the mandate of this group was to manage and run community water points. The committees were trained on water management, simple maintenance and operations and group dynamics, among other topics. The committee initially engaged in construction of water points by supervising the contracts. Later, they provided maintenance of the constructed water points and sensitized users on water hygiene, berkad use and safe handling practices. Upon review, only 50% of the WUC were active, when defined as a) collecting fees, b) performing maintenance, and c) meeting regularly. However, 95% of the committees, including some which had been active for more than two years were meeting regularly and performing maintenance, although they did not collect fees. WCDO will work with these committees to establish the importance of fees for rehabilitation and repair.

14 of 26 WUC were also trained on DRR related issues together with 100 teachers from 3 regions. The DRR training for both groups focused on DRR concepts and theories, traditional early warning indicators to drought, preparedness, mitigation and contingency plans for future risks identified by

the communities. As a result of these trainings, teachers established student clubs and passed the knowledge on to their students, working with students to create DRR action plans, such as planting of trees around the schools and at their homes.

49 teachers were also trained on CHAST methodology, which focuses on children hygiene, sanitation and the possible ways in which pupils gain the habit of good hygiene behaviors at school while discouraging bad hygienic behaviors. After these trainings, teachers also established student clubs in their schools, sharing good hygiene information with the children and, together with the clubs, conducting hygiene campaigns.

All trainings were participatory, as evidenced by group work on projects, focus group discussions (FGDs) and transect walks. IEC materials, including posters, cards and illustrations, have been used to ensure participants' engagement and understanding.

During SCORE II implementation, WCDO trained 25 community health workers in 11 villages. 480 cartons of soaps distributed in 12 villages, trained WUCs in 12 villages, and completed PHAST in 12 villages.

SECTOR 2: Risk Management Policy and Practice

Objective: Increase awareness and preparedness to withstand adverse effects of common hazards.

Beneficiaries: 240

Increased frequency and severity of droughts as climate change means there is an urgent need to work with communities to gather an understanding of the climate-related hazards affecting them. Participatory techniques were used to identify the risks associated with poor rangeland management and environmental degradation and methods employed to identify potential solutions. This was undertaken together with a Tearfund UK project as part of a wider three-year program, whose main objective was to address issues of disaster risk reduction and enhancing livelihood resilience of communities in the targeted areas.

During the implementation, a curriculum was developed and staff trained in DRR topics. One hundred teachers were identified from all 3 regions and participated in DRR trainings. Ten members in every targeted village were trained in hazard and disaster identification and risk management, including Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) measures.

After the school teachers developed action plans, WCDO facilitated the implementation of DRR activities with technical and financial assistance, including tree planting, fencing with locally produced materials, soil conservation measures and school cleanup campaigns. Trees were also planted along with these campaigns. School competitions on natural resource and water management were conducted by environment clubs in ten schools; the top schools and students were awarded with trophies and tokens. The constructed demi-lunes (small, semicircular earth bunds which catch water as it flows down a slope) watered trees, reduced flooding and soil erosion, and rehabilitated eroded lands. WCDO, together with the school teachers, also supported the implementation of DRR through technical guidance, focusing on alignment of earth bunds,

community mobilization, and procurement and distribution of tool kits to implement DRR activities at school and village level.

Community development committees of the two villages carried out PADR process which identified disasters they face by reflecting on the past, then assessing the communities' vulnerabilities and capacities regarding most prone hazards, and finally coming up with community action plans. Communities participated in the whole process from problem identification, analysis and planning to the plan execution and monitoring. For example, in the case of Calaacule, the community selected putting gabions in the dry riverbed to reduce the speed of flash floods during the rainy seasons. The community contributed casual labor and locally available materials like water and stones towards this.

See below a sample of one community's action plan

Snapshot of Calaacule Community Action plan

Selected activity	Method of implementation			
	Community Action	support/NGO	Person responsible	To be done
Protect flood (GABION)	Labor , stones and water	Support financial and knowledge	Community development committee/NGO	April up to May 2014
Rehabilitation of channels and berkads	Labor and stones and sand	Financial and knowledge	CDC's	April -May

Other disaster reduction and micro-mitigation projects included gabion protection in seasonal rivers to reduce erosion, the repair of drainage ditches and masonry retaining walls to protect farms from flooding. These particular activities, identified as community needs, were implemented in two villages with the community contributing labor and locally available materials such as stones.

1. **Beneficiaries Targeted and Reached by Objective**

Sectors	Targeted		Reached	
	Total	IDP	Total	IDP
1	33,769	2,200	32,475	0
2	240	0	240	0

2. Geographic Location

This project covered 3 regions in Somaliland namely: Sool, Togdheer, and Sanaag, in the following villages:

Table of SCORE villages by region

	Region		Village
1	Togdheer	1	Balan baal
2	Sanaag	1	Eil-Lahelay
		2	Fadhigaab
		3	Dhoomo
		4	Dararweyne
		5	Garadag
		6	Laasdomare
		7	Huluul
		8	Siigo dheer
		9	Eil-Midgan
		10	Faragul
		11	Ceel cade
		12	Balan baal
		13	Tuur B
		14	Sincaro
3	Sool	1	Gawsaweyne
		2	Qoridheere
		3	Wiriir
		4	Dhudhubka
		5	Dhanaano
		6	Ceel Dhaab
		7	Badweyne

3. Constraints/Weaknesses

In the distribution of soap to project beneficiaries, WCDO was not able to distribute these soaps directly to the beneficiaries as we may have wanted based on the mayor's concern that the distribution might cause conflict. WCDO then handed over the soaps and water system maintenance kits to the committee members and villages leaders in the presence of the group's chairperson, the group's deputy chairperson and the head of the village. While challenging, WCDO tried to closely monitor the distribution of the materials in each of the village. Distributions were conducted peacefully without any difficulty.

Incidents of conflict negatively affected the process of implementation. A case in point, the conflict between two communities in Sigodheer-Sanaag region made it impossible for World Concern to do site verification and community mobilization.

The late approval of BREADS DRR-project (Tearfund UK funded) which had a cost share with all of the activities under the objective of ‘Risk Management, Policy and Practice’ affected the timeline for DRR trainings and pushed back the delivery of the community risk-reduction action plans. The other two villages were completed under the BREADS project, rather than the SCORE project, once funding arrived.

4. Adjustments Made

UNICEF were unable to supply the Aqua tabs to treat water at the household level as anticipated in the proposal. WCDO was unable to find a local supplier of Aqua tabs. To achieve the desired goal of safe water for drinking and other domestic use, WCDO then decided to train beneficiaries on water boiling which is both cheap and sustainable. This decision nullified Indicator 5 to measure residual chlorine levels in the water supply.

WCDO needed to accommodate for the low level of local contractors’ skill and capacity. For example, some contractor artisans were unable to read the technical drawings of the water points and had to be supported with brief orientation and training prior to awarding contracts. There were also challenges in excavation of hard soil formations in rocky areas which delayed completion of work in some areas.

5. Summary of Cost-Effectiveness

Cost Benefit Analysis			
Sector	People reached	Total Cost	Cost / Person
1	32475	\$1,367,402	\$42.11
2	240	\$104,113	\$433.80

6. Cumulative Achievements

SECTOR 1: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene

SUB-SECTOR: Water Supply Infrastructure

Indicator 1: Number of people directly benefitting from the water supply Infrastructure program (<i>Target: SCORE1(SC1) 19822+SCORE2(SC2)- 13,947 =33,769</i>)	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% of progress towards target:
	32,475	33,769	96%
Indicator 2: Average per capita increase to 6.5 L/p/day (<i>Target: 23,638, 70% of 33,769</i>)	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% of progress towards target:
	31,193	23,638	>100%
Indicator 3: Number of persons collecting all water for drinking, cooking and hygiene from improved water sources (<i>Target: SC1 13,082, 66% of 19,822</i>)	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% of progress towards target:
	13,396	13,082	>100%

Indicator 4: Number of Water Points developed, repaired or rehabilitated (<i>Target: SC2-20, 100%</i>)	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% of progress towards target:
	20	20	100%

SUB-SECTOR: *Hygiene*

Indicator 1: Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns and without double-counting) (Target:SC1-700+SC2-17,331=18,031)	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% of progress towards target:
	F: 11303 M: 8016	F: 5,409 M: 12,622	F: >100% M: 63%
Indicator 2: Number of respondents who know 3 of the 5 critical times to wash hands (Target:SC1-350+SC2-350=700)	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% of progress towards target:
	F: 11303 M: 4684	700	F: >100% M: >100%
Indicator 3: Number of households with soap and water at a hand washing location (Target:SC1-1239+SC2-950=2189)	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% of progress towards target:
	6,622	2,189	>100%
Indicator 4: Number of households who store their drinking water safely in clean containers (Target:SC1-1239+SC2-950=2189)	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% of progress towards target:
	14,160	2,189	>100%
Indicator 5: Number of HH drinking water supplies with FRC >0.2mg\L. (Target:SC1-1239)	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% of progress towards target:
	0	1239	0%
Indicator 6: Number of village water user committees active at least 3 months after training (Target:SC1-10+SC2-14=24)	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% of progress towards target: 50%
	12	24	
Indicator 7: # of water points that are clean and protected from contamination (Target: SC1 – 30+SC2 – 20 = 50, 100%)	Cumulative progress to date:	Target for life of project:	% of progress towards target:
	54	50	108%

SECTOR 2. Risk Management Policy and Practice

SUB-SECTOR: Capacity Building and Training

Indicator 1: <i># of people trained in disaster preparedness, mitigation, and management, by sex</i>	Cumulative progress to date:		Target for the life of the project:		% progress towards target:	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
	159 (Note 1)	81 (Note 1)	178	62	89%	>100%
Indicator 2: <i># of trainings conducted</i>	Cumulative progress to date:		Target for life of project:		% progress towards target:	
	12 (Note 2)		16		75%	
Indicator 3: <i># of people passing final exams or receiving certificates, by sex</i>	Cumulative progress to date:		Target for life of project:		% progress towards target:	
	M	F	M	F		
	74	66	100	40	M: 74% F: >100%	
Indicator 4: <i>% of people trained who retain skills and knowledge after two months</i>	Cumulative progress to date:		Target for life of project:		% progress towards target:	
	66%		66%		100%	
Indicator 5: <i># of risk reduction action plans implemented by the end of the project</i>	Cumulative progress to date:		Target for life of project:		% progress towards target:	
	2		4		50	

NOTE 1: Cumulative Progress corrected upon final data review. Changed from 178 Males and 62 Females to 159 Males and 81 Females.

NOTE 2: Cumulative Progress corrected upon final data review. Changed from 13 trainings to 12 trainings.