



World Concern Development Organization

**SOMALIA JUBA VALLEY
COMMUNITY WATER PROJECT**

ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

October 1, 2004 – September 30, 2005

For

THE UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

GRANT NO. DFD-G-00-04-00113-00

Submitted by:

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QUARTERLY PROGRAM UPDATE REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD 1st October 2004- 30th September 2005

GENERAL REFERENCE

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PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND PERFORMANCE

Program Goal: To save human lives and reduce the high level of livestock mortality in the West Bank of Juba Valley by strengthening the Pastoralists' ability to respond to incessant droughts.

INTRODUCTION

This report incorporates part of the first grant plus the extension period beginning in August 2005. The work starting in August began slowly given the fact that the area had been flooded for quite sometime now. The flooding has affected the project site greatly. This is attributed to heavy rains that had hit Ethiopian highlands and the surrounding areas. Since the terrain of the area is largely flat, this meant that the flood waters could not drain as fast as expected and the nature of the soil in the area had contributed to water covering the area for a long period of time.

However, some work has taken place. For example, the mapping of the work in the area has been finalized. That means wells and pans identified for rehabilitation have been finalized. This has all been done in agreement with the community leadership.

The agreement between our partner AFREC has been signed to cover the wells, water pan and latrine rehabilitations. The agreement spells out the way work will be done and the

reporting format. It also addresses supervision and standards and quality of workmanship on all the project work. The cost of fuel doubled in the area, which affected the agreement signing since budget allocations had been done using previous normally prevailing prices. This delayed the agreement being signed on time and conclusively.

We have also been seeking to expand the scope of the project by focusing more on the rehabilitation of the water pans as the needs on the grounds calls for these. This has been followed by requests from the community. We have been seeking for this approval to facilitate the start of the new scope and are still waiting for the feedback.

PROJECT ACTIVITY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Objective #1: Improve access to, and the quality of, potable water for human and consumption and access to water for livestock consumption, while increasing community capacity to manage and maintain those water resources.

Geographic areas of activity: Juba Valley (west bank), Southern Somalia

Number/Type of Beneficiaries Targeted: Approximately 45,000 people, primarily pastoralist and agro- pastoralist from Ogaden, Bantu and Bartire clans. There are about 300 IDPs included in the above figures.

Amounted Requested for the Objective: \$61,550

Estimated costs per beneficiary: \$1.37

Expected Results:

Result I: Improved access to potable water via 30 rehabilitated water sources for an estimated 45,000 people, resulting in improved health among users and less conflict over water resources.

- So far, the work that has been accomplished under this grant has given 23,652 people access to clean and potable water.
- 35 wells/water sources have been rehabilitated to date.
- 404 wells have now been chlorinated.
- **Since this exercise was begun, no major cases of cholera outbreaks or rampant cases of water-related diseases have been reported. When compared with the previous times when there was no chlorination, cases of rampant water-related diseases like diarrhea were common in the community.**

Result II: Reduced conflict between pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities over water resources and farm destruction by livestock during the drought seasons.

- Approximately 43,292 animals now have access to clean and safe potable water. These wells serve animals coming from afar looking for water. Watering points are a pastoralist paradise. **These wells have helped to reduce livestock deaths as a result of tse tse fly bites.** When a tse tse fly bites a thirsty animal, the resistance mechanism in the animal is weak and therefore it easily succumbs compared with a non-thirsty animal. This is the traditional method pastoralists use to control the livestock deaths. The distances animals used to travel to get to the nearest watering point has been lessened drastically; therefore death as a result of exhaustion has been controlled as the animals no longer need to cover vast distances. **Conflict has not been a major problem in the area since the project began, therefore fulfilling this objective.** When the rain fills the freshly rehabilitated water ponds it will go a long ways in alleviating the problems that have been prevalent in the area for quite a long time.

Result III: A minimum of 30 water and sanitation committees formed and trained in group dynamics, well management and repair, health and sanitation with at least a third of the membership of the committees being women. Consequently, women who are the principle water collectors will have a greater voice in their communities regarding water resource management.

- There are now 35 well management committees. Training has been given to committee members on safe water use, hygiene and sanitation, how to avoid contamination and prevent cholera and other water-borne diseases, hygiene promotion techniques and field or household visits to investigate hygiene practices followed by identification of areas necessary for improvement. Since the training was given, there has been a great change of attitude, especially in how to manage the floods that have affected the area so far. **No major outbreak of cholera or diarrhea, which is usually common during the flood season, has been reported.**
- Women make up about a third of committee membership. Each committee is comprised of nine members, of which six are men and three are women. Therefore the total number of women in the management committees to date is 105.
- The Community was informed about the goals and objectives of the project extension and the need for them to participate in the project. Community members have taken an active part in project mapping and they were able to identify the wells to be rehabilitated and also latrines to be constructed.
- Local authorities and elders are thankful for the project extension and they promised to participate fully and also encouraged the community to support the project. They thanked WCDO and its donors for continuing the project and expanding the project scope to cover the latrines. They recognize that this will help reduce sanitation problems in the area. They also requested more intervention in other humanitarian sectors.

Objective #2: *Enhance the hygiene and sanitation situation of the local population by constructing 30 communal Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines and training the community members on better hygiene and sanitary practices. (New Objective with the grant extension starting August 1, 2005)*

Geographic areas of activity: Juba Valley, Southern Somalia

Number/Type of Beneficiaries Targeted: Approximately 45,000 people, primarily pastoralists from the Ogaden clan. There are about 300 IDPs who are included in the above figures.

Amount Requested for this Objective: \$13,560

Estimated costs per beneficiary: \$0.30

- Costing and design for the latrines has been completed. This was done in thorough consultation with the local population, given the complex nature of local culture and religion. It was a long process to arrive at an agreement, which led to a redesign of the latrines. As a result, the cost of the latrines went up slightly. The identified areas for latrine construction have been under flooding so construction could not begin. Currently it is the dry season and the flood waters have begun to recede; therefore the work will get underway soon.

CHALLENGES

FLOODS

There has been heavy rainfall in the Ethiopian Highlands, and as usual this affects the Juba riverine valley as it is prone to flooding; therefore flooding has been a rampant problem for some time now. Flooding from the Juba River has caused widespread problems. Water standing for a long time has affected the speed of the work and therefore delays in implementing the project to full capacity. However, we are now in a dry season. We anticipate that the work will move faster to recover the lost time.

ACCESSIBILITY

Lack of jet-fuel during the period meant that UNCASS planes could not access southern regions of Somalia. The hijacking of ships by pirates along the coast of Somalia contributed to the problem. Ships kept away from the area and therefore accessibility was seriously affected. However, alternative routes have been found for jet fuel and also the security has been improved to rout out the pirates operating in Somalia waters.

COST OF FUEL

The cost of fuel doubled during the season, especially the cost of diesel. This means the cost of project inputs rose and therefore there will be a need to do budget adjustments to take care of these changes. This will alter the budgetary allocation for the rehabilitation and construction.

SECURITY

Even though there has been general peace in the area, still isolated cases of thuggery have been reported. This is not a threat in any way to the project work.

CHANGES REQUIRED

There is an urgent need to widen the scope of the project. Instead of rehabilitating 30 wells, it has been requested that we excavate 10 water pans and 10 wells. Each pan's cost is exactly the cost of two wells. This need was requested by the community considering that most of them are pastoralists, and where their animals graze there are no wells to rehabilitate. We have been awaiting the approval for this. Once granted, we anticipate a swift program, as it will coincide with the drying of land from floods. For now, we are continuing with the original scope of the project to keep to the project timeframe.

OTHER NOTES

Our partner, AFREC, conducted a baseline survey, but they have not forwarded their findings to the WCDO Nairobi office yet. Once we get the baseline survey results, we will forward on.

MSF-Holland collected data regarding the incidence of water-borne diseases through December 2005. Data has not been released yet, but once available, we will include this data in our next report.