



SOMALIA JUBA VALLEY COMMUNITY WATER PROJECT

FINAL PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT

July 9th, 2004 – October 31st, 2006

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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ANNUAL PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD

9th July, 2004 - 31st October, 2006

GENERAL REFERENCE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Finally we have come to the end of the two-year project which spanned from July 2004 to October 2006. During this period many activities were accomplished with a number of objectives being achieved; the main one among them was to improve access to, and the quality of potable water for human consumption and access to water for livestock consumption, while increasing community capacity to manage and maintain these water resources. As a result of these project activities, human lives have been saved. Prevention of livestock mortality, which could have threatened the livelihood of the community, was another major achievement because it is the communities' main source of food and income. Outbreak of waterborne diseases, which had been a killer especially for children, has been brought under control. This is a result of the new wells that were rehabilitated and aggressive chlorination that was adopted following effective sensitization that was done during the project period.

Construction of the VIPL (Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine) was another important part of the project. This initiative was overwhelmingly received, making a significant impact. The same idea was replicated in various communities. A number of communities have set up a target to construct a certain number of latrines on their own. Scattered fecal matter which was a common environmental characteristic in the villages before the start of the project has drastically changed.

While a lot of effort was put into accomplishing the planned activities on time, the project encountered a lot of challenges ranging from natural disasters such as floods and drought to man-made disasters like insecurity. Traditionally, the area has a fragile ecosystem that

makes it prone to disasters like floods and drought. During the project period, we had to do a review of the work plan to take into consideration emerging complex emergencies. Major disasters during the grant life included the Tsunami along the coast in December 2005, a devastating drought in 2005 and massive floods in 2006. The most affected areas by the Tsunami were the northeastern part of Somalia (Xaafun) and southern coastal region from Kismayo all the way to Ras Kiamboni and Islands along the coast. Although it never affected the project site directly, ripple effects were felt in the area (Lower Juba), especially in terms of trade affecting the economic status of the community. Drastic changes in climatic weather, especially the frost, destroyed crops in areas of Faragurow.

To continue with program activities farther, WCDO received a grant from OFDA and other development partners to respond to this massive disaster and the project staff availed their time and expertise to help deal with the emergency during that time. Therefore the pace of the implementation was affected but a review of the work schedule ensured achievement of all project components at the right time.

It was during the grant life that radical changes happened on the political scene affecting mainly central and southern Somalia; prime among them was the conception of the TFG in Nairobi in 2004 until eventual relocation to Baidoa in 2005, where it is today. Other political events included the rise of Islamists who took over major cities in south and central Somalia before being forced out by the TFG forces with great support from Ethiopian troops. At the moment there is a fragile atmosphere in the area and the TFG has not been able to assert its authority. Sporadic gunfire and shelling and individual killings have continued unabated, especially in Mogadishu, causing the majority of International NGOs and UN agencies to withdraw their staff to Nairobi as they monitor the situation.

Generally during the life of the grant, our project site experienced a lull security-wise and entry was relatively accessible, save for some occasions where the insecurity became a challenge and the floods cut off the accessibility of the area. All in all we had a fairly successful project year as far as Somali standards are concerned.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND PERFORMANCE

FIRST PHASE OF THE PROJECT

Program Goal: To save lives and reduce human suffering by strengthening communities to be able to respond to changing conditions

Objective #1: Improve access to, and the quality of, potable water for human 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 52,000 people, primarily pastoralist and agro-pastoralist from Ogaden, Bantu and Bartire clans.

Number of Beneficiaries Reached: At the end of this phase 23,652 people and 43,292 animals now have access to clean, safe drinking water where they had none before.

Amounted Requested for the Objective: \$254,060

Estimated costs per beneficiary: \$5.57

Baseline Survey

World Concern and its partner AFREC conducted a baseline survey before the actual project work began. The survey had covered all the project target areas and visited each of the 35 target villages. Both observations and interviews were done during the baseline survey. The aim was to assess the current water sources and environmental sanitation of the identified project areas. The data collected was later analyzed for planning purposes. This was seen as important for the effective project implementation and monitoring. All the target villages had similar problems of poor sanitary conditions and water scarcity. (See the attached form of the baseline report).

Results Expected

Result I: Improve access to potable water for an estimated 52,000 people resulting in improved health among users, and less conflict over water resources

- 28 wells for both human and livestock use have been rehabilitated in this first phase, bringing beneficiaries of the project to 23,652 people who now have access to clean and potable water.
- Chlorination was done in over 385 water sources. 28 wells were completed through OFDA funding, while the remainder were from other funding. It should be noted that the wells can be chlorinated more than once in a given month, depending on the frequency of usage of the well. Since this exercise began, no major cases of cholera outbreaks or rampant cases of water-related diseases have been reported. This is in comparison with previous times when there was no chlorination, and cases of rampant water-related diseases like diarrhea were common in the community. Our local partner AFREC employed disinfection methodology. This exercise used the dewatering pump to suck out water before chlorination was done.
- 11 water hand pumps were installed in the identified wells. The installation of these hand pumps was done in consultation with the communities. Some communities preferred the hand pumps while the rest found it comfortable to draw water using their natural and familiar means, i.e. using hand ropes.

Result II: Improved access to water for local and migrating livestock resulting in increased capacity to cope with climatic shocks amongst pastoralist and agro-

pastoralist communities, and improved relations between riverine, pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities.

- A total of seven major water pans were completed during this first phase of the grant year. The sites selected for the water pans had the best grazing grounds and form the path of the seasonal route which pastoralist follow during the grazing period. Therefore it was a perfect location because the pastoralists will not have reason to travel long distances searching for water. It will also help reduce the animal mortality which happens due to exhaustion as a result of the long distances covered by the animals.



Bulldozers move a large amount of soil during construction of a water pan.



A freshly-completed water pan at Dag-cadey

- Approximately 43,292 animals have gained access to clean and safe potable water during the year. This is a marked increase given the migratory nature of the pastoralist; an area sometimes can receive huge numbers of livestock in one season and a smaller number in the other season. Generally these wells serve animals coming from afar looking for water. Watering points are a pastoralist's paradise. **The wells have helped to reduce livestock deaths as a result of bites from the Tsetse flies. When a Tsetse fly bites a thirsty animal, the resistance mechanism in the animal is weakened, rendering it more susceptible to succumb to disease compared with the non-thirsty animal. This is the traditional method pastoralists use to control livestock deaths.** The distances that used to be traveled by animals 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. As mentioned above, it is gratifying to note that conflict has not been a major problem in the area since the project began; therefore the project is fulfilling one of its objectives. The pans right now are filled with water and by estimation of the local pastoralists, it will at least three years before the water is completely used up.



A completed water pan filled with water and ready for use

- Ten animal troughs were fitted adjacent to the wells, to meet the demands for the livestock. This was one of the precautions that was taken to keep the wells from being damaged as they jostle for water. Secondly, the pastoral community requested that this activity be considered because they felt that one of the best ways to prolong the aprons and wells generally was to have a separate watering point at least three meters from the well. The request was granted after consultation with WCDO headquarters and OFDA Nairobi. The permission was required because the activity was not in the original plan. The money came from the savings from personnel costs because the project was delayed for a few months.



A section of livestock after a drink at the Dag-cadey water pan

Wells that were fitted with hand pumps and troughs during the first phase of the project.

S/N	Name of the village	Hand pumps	Troughs
1	Hargeysayarey	4	2
2	Marerey	2	2
3	Gududey	2	2
4	Sheiknoor	3	1
5	Magader	0	1
6	Jsp Camp	0	2
	Total	11	10



A newly-completed water trough in JSP



An excited girl tries her hand at the new hand pump as villagers of Makalango look on

Result III: A minimum of 35 well management committees formed and trained in group dynamics, well management and repair, health and sanitation with at least a third of the membership of the committee being women. Also, four local staff (including one female) from indigenous NGOs trained in project management and community development. As the principle water collectors, women will have a greater voice in their communities regarding water resource management.

- 32 well management committees and three water pan committees were formed to be in charge of the wells, and a joint Village Water Rehabilitation Committee (VWRC) was formed to be responsible for three water pans namely located at Suhulka, Matanaha and Dag-caday. The water pan committees are comprised of pastoral community members. The primary responsibilities of the well committees are to take care of hygiene around the wells, do the chlorination at the right time and mobilize the community to carry out any minimal repair as a result of the damage. They are also supposed to organize utilization of this facility.
- Community sensitization was done in 66 villages and was carried out by AFREC in conjunction with the VWRCs. It was conducted in all pastoralist and agro-pastoralist villages. Sensitization covered the topics of flood precautions and the management of problems related to floods, i.e. flood prevention not to damage the villages. It also dealt on project ownership, sustainability of the project, project participation, project implementation, community contribution to the project, and community proposals, suggestions and comments towards the project. The sensitization came in very handy as this has been generally a wet year. After sensitization, the communities were prepared, hence no family was caught unaware by the floods. They changed their living pattern and moved to higher areas; this was particularly so in communities who were living in the flood-prone areas. We can say lives were saved as a result of this early warning through sensitizations. The view of the project has been enhanced

because the community now owns the project, as can be seen in the way they adhere to cleanliness standards around the wells.

- 324 VWRC members from the whole target area were trained during the period. It covered theoretical sessions on safe water use, such as:
 - Hygiene and sanitation;
 - Demonstrations on how to use chlorine when treating the wells;
 - Measurement of the water column;
 - Assessment of participants' awareness on hygiene and sanitation;
 - Background and information about key issues to avoid contamination and prevent cholera and other water-borne diseases;
 - Hygiene promotion techniques;
 - Field visits or household visits to investigate hygiene practices followed by identification of areas necessary for improvement.

As a result of the workshops, there has been a great change of attitude in the community and especially how to manage the floods that have affected the area so far. **It is important to note that no major outbreak of cholera or diarrhea which is usually common during the cholera seasons was reported.**

- The local authority was updated on the project development and was very appreciative on the progress of the project. They requested that the project be expanded to cover other needy areas. They thanked the efforts of WCDO and its partners for what they have done. They promised to offer the same support to any other project that is going to be initiated in the area. **They reported that the project brought in relative peace in the area** as the elders from different sub-clans have been meeting together in various forums discussing issues about the project.
- After the rehabilitations, AFREC, on behalf of WCDO, held a handing-over ceremony where the VWRC and local authorities participated and took the responsibility of maintenance and management in their respective areas.
- Seven AFREC staff members were trained on project management tools and development, roles, responsibilities, partners, coordination and planning for relief and development operations. The training took five days and was facilitated by the training department of WCDO in Nairobi.

Summary of achievement during the first phase of the grant.

Month	VWRCs trained	Wells Rehabilitated	Wells Chlorinated	Animals w/access	Humans w/access
Aug 04	18	4	-	4,000	3,000
Sept	36	4	38	3,000	5,000
Oct	45	8	35	3,192	7,452
Nov	36	-	35	-	-
Dec	27	8	50	7,000	6,000
Jan 05	-	-	50	-	-
Feb	36	3w, 1wp	-	4,500	1,200
Mar	36	1w, 2wp	38	1,600	1,000
Apr	-	-	34	-	-
May	-	-	54	-	-
Jun	90	4wp	50	20,000	-
TOTAL	324	28W; 7WP	384	43,292	23,652

Waterborne disease prevalence rate in Marerey Jan 2005-June 2005 (Data received from MSF- Holland).

Disease	2005											
	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun	
Bloody diarrhea	11	0%	4	0%	6	0%	0	0%	5	0%	2	0%
Non-bloody diarrhea	83	2%	90	2%	109	3%	120	4%	107	3%	23	1%
Schistosomiasis	722	16%	792	21%	1011	25%	997	30%	1155	34%	560	26%
	4,422		3,792		4,016		3,285		3,438		2,170	
Total number of consultations dropped in May and June due to rains and floods. Yet, no irregular pattern on diarrhea diseases, no outbreaks.												

EXTENSION PHASE OF THE PROGRAM

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.

ACHIEVEMENTS

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

- 30 wells rehabilitated over 12 months.
- 45,000 people targeted over the same period.
- Mobilize 30 communities to form Well Management Committees.
- Train 30 Well Management Committees in basic hygiene and well chlorination skills.
- Establish one Well Management Committee per well with a minimum 30% female membership, and train them in operation, maintenance and management skills.
- Enhance the capacity of 30 communities to deal with conflicts over water access.
- Install 10 water pumps.

Actual Results:

- **30** wells out of the **30 wells** projected during this reporting period were rehabilitated.
- 39,733 beneficiaries or 6,622 households were reached.
- **30** Well Management Committees from the 19 target villages were formed for well management and repair. They were also trained on issues of water hygiene and sanitation and general management issues. 30% of the committee members elected in the beneficiary villages were women.
- All the rehabilitated wells offered quality water and met the required human and livestock demands. The water that is drawn from the wells is now safe.
- **202** wells including the newly rehabilitated ones have been chlorinated by the communities under the leadership of the Well Management Committees.
- **10** water pumps were installed. This has helped the community to draw water easily and children, especially young girls and women, who are the main water drawers. They have saved their time and energy to take care of other family priorities. Children in most cases can now be found around the well pumping hundreds of liters of water per day.

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.

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

Expected Results:

- 45,000 people reached over the same period.
- 30 communal VIP latrines constructed and used by 30 communities.
- 30 communities will have had increased knowledge of hygiene and sanitation.
- 75% reduction in epidemics of infectious diseases.
- 50% reduction in death caused by water-borne diseases, such as cholera and diarrhea.
- All the constructed latrines will be maintained by the local communities.

Actual Results:

- 30 VIP toilets (7½ latrine blocks) were constructed to serve 11,090 people or 1,848 households.
- Eight Sanitation Committees were formed and trained to maintain good hygiene and sanitary practices around the toilets.
 - The latrines that were constructed continued to improve the sanitation of the beneficiary villages.
 - There has been a radical behavioral change in terms of toiletry habits. The majority of the people have stopped going into the bush to relieve themselves and the belief that there is a demon in the toilet waiting to slap those who go there to relieve themselves have been quashed, thanks to the massive sensitization effort.



A proud Gumeyini elder stands beside completed toilet blocks

GENERAL PROJECT OUTCOMES:

- There has been an overall reduction in incidences of water-borne diseases, now that target beneficiaries have an uninterrupted access to clean, safe and potable water.
- Adequate and quality water has been made available to meet the required human and livestock demands, thus enhancing the status of local-level livelihoods.
- The capacity training has significantly improved hygiene conditions and sanitation practices to the extent that the communities took the initiative to participate actively in sanitation campaigns to clean up their villages.

Waterborne diseases in MSF-H Outpatient Consultation in Marerey July to December 2005

Diseases	July	%	Aug	%	Sept	%	Oct	%	Nov	%	Dec	%
Bloody Diarrhea	2	0	2	2	1	0	6	0	9	0	3	0
Non Bloody Diarrhea	36	2	39	2	59	2	67	3	30	1	44	1
Schistosomiasis	252	14	213	10	364	12	264	11	327	14	518	18
Total Consultations	1,791		2,199		2,155		2,328		2,302		3,181	

Waterborne diseases in MSF-H Outpatient Consultation in Marerey Jan to Feb 2006

Disease	Jan	%	Feb	%
Bloody Diarrhea	7	0	3	0
Non Bloody Diarrhea	76	2	71	2
Schistosomiasis	426	14	455	14
Total Consultations	3096		3228	

This information has been used with permission from MSF-Holland.

SUCCESSSES RECORDED

- Implementation of the project went on as planned. Even though there were many challenges, we had to do some readjustment to catch up, especially in the delay of delivery of construction and rehabilitation materials. Understanding the climatic seasons in the area enabled us to design a work plan that took into consideration the rainy and dry seasons. Therefore we were not caught off guard by the vagrancies of weather.
- The beneficiaries are enthusiastic and have commented positively on the work done and the results achieved. They are very thankful for the effort the development partners are undertaking and have vowed to maintain good hygiene clean and do minor repairs. They have empowered the CDCs to mobilize people to contribute any resources that will be used to do maintenance.
- There is a demonstrated sense of community ownership of the project in that they provided the storage facilities, unskilled labor and food for the workers.
- There has been a demonstrable behavioral change as far as toilet use is concerned. People are now using the latrines and those who have started are currently advising others to start using the latrines.

CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED

- There were times massive rainfall pounded the area making logistics and accessibility a nightmare, as roads were cut off by seasonal river floods, prompting the field staff to reschedule the rehabilitation, construction, sensitization and mobilization activities to the easily accessible villages.
- Rain washed away wet cement during the actual work, with the workers forced to repeat the plastering over and over again. Some wells also suffered damages as a result of flooding. This forced the artisans to do a repeat job, therefore the cost of the rehabilitation went up but a lot of cost-saving measures were put in place to minimize budget variances.
- Leadership wrangles in some villages delayed work, especially in Marerey where two rival camps polarized the situation, limiting access to the area. Activities were moved to other peaceful areas. Insecurity in the area increased as a result of clan differences with other clans from across the river. Squabbles on how to share the scrap metal from the defunct Juba Sugar Factory (JSF) also created tension, making the area not very safe to work. But above all, negotiations managed to calm things down and in most cases peaceful agreements have been reached.
- The political changes and security issues hampered smooth implementation of the project because the security situation greatly hampered free movement of project materials. Roadblocks along the way and roaming militias posed a challenge as heavy tolls had to be paid to allow passage through the road blocks.
- There were times when UNCASS flights to the area became unreliable and even resulted in the area completely missing services. It forced us to charter flights which could have affected the budgets greatly. But projects having different activities in Somalia shared this high cost; hence we were able to remain within our budgets.

Programme Cumulative Summary

	Project Activities	Planned	Achieved
1.	Wells/Water sources Rehabilitation	58 Wells	58 wells
2	Water pans	7	7
3.	VIP Communal Toilets	30 Toilets (7.5 Blocks)	30 Toilets (7.5 blocks)
4.	Wells Chlorination	-	587
5.	Water/Well Managment Committees formed	65	65
6.	Sanitation Committees	30	8 (A committee formed per toilet block rather than single toilet)
7.	Wells fitted with Hand pumps	21	21
8.	Wells fitted with Animal trough	-	11
9.	Staff from local NGO trained	1	8
10.	Community trained	360	467

Project Beneficiaries first Phase of the Project

	Project Component	Target Beneficiary Population	# of Beneficiaries during this project
1	Well Rehabilitation	52,000	23,652
2	Water pan Rehabilitation	-	43,292 Animals

Project Beneficiaries extension Phase

	Project Component	Target Project Beneficiary Population	# of Beneficiaries during this project
1.	Wells Rehabilitation	45,000	39,733
2.	VIP Communal Toilets	45,000	11,090

A Success story

Fatima Musa, 35, is a mother of two and a vice-chairperson of the sanitation committee in Jalle-Jogso village. She talks about her feelings regarding the VIP latrine and a nasty experience as a result of a poorly constructed latrine.

Fatima, her eyes brimming with tears, began to narrate her story. “Twenty days after the break-out of the civil war, armed militia attacked our house, killing my husband who was a civil servant after firing two bullets to his head. My child and I fled from Kismayo the next day, empty-handed, with neither food nor water. As we were sitting on the road between Kismayo and Gobweyn, a big lorry carrying women and children and guarded by six men armed with guns stopped and gave us a lift. They dropped us close to Mugambo in Jamame district. My actual destination was Jalle-jogso village in Jilib district of Middle Juba where my kinsmen came from. This forced me with my daughter Sahra to walk on foot for the next 34 kilometers to reach my home village.

At home there was no pit latrine, so I decided to dig a pit to avoid using the bush for defecation because of frequent snake bites. I did not have money to hire laborers to dig the pit for me, so I decided to do it myself without the help of anyone. I dug a three-meter deep hole and covered the mouth with sticks, old cartons and discarded plastic papers. My child and I used the pit for a period of two months.

One night heavy rain fell and filled up the ill-fated pit. My daughter Sahra, as usual before we slept, went to relieve herself in the makeshift latrine and unsuspectingly she stepped into the pit, plunging into the murky sewer beneath. With the rain battering our roof we never heard the screams of Sahra. It was after I became impatient of her delay that I went to check on her, only to discover a gaping hole on the edge of the latrine. I knew something had gone wrong and immediately I raised an alarm and villagers came.

They shone a light into the mouth of the latrine, only to see Sahra's lifeless body, a victim of a poorly constructed latrine.

After this incident, Fatima felt haunted by the sight of makeshift latrines and she vowed never to use this kind of latrine again. With the new project in place, Fatima now feels comfortable as the slab and lining reinforcement make latrines safer to use and will not cave in no matter how much rain falls. She is full of praise for the donors who have come to help them.

ANNEX I

MAPPING (LOCATING PIT LATRINES AND WATER SOURCES) EXTENSION PHASE

Village	No.of HH	Existing/functional water sources	Existing/functional latrines	Rehabilitated w/source	Constructed latrines
Welmarow	400	1 w/pond	Nil	1 well	Nil
Mayonde	300	Nil	Nil	2 wells	Nil
Yabaa	170	Nil	Nil	1 well	Nil
Bilisa	389	1 well +2 w/pond	Nil	Nil	Nil
Garsey	130	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ali-Jibril	337	Nil	Nil	2 wells	Nil
Dag-Abdile	150	Nil	Nil	1 well	Nil
Todoba-yaq	140	Nil	Nil	1 well	Nil
Riqato	280	Nil	Nil	2 wells	Nil
Osmanmoto	440	1 well	Nil	1 well	1 BLOCK
Bulo-Farah	300	Nil	Nil	2 wells	Nil
Kamtirey weyn	300	Nil	Nil	2 wells	1 BLOCK
Kulow	90	1 well	Nil	Nil	Nil
Harawe	270	2 wells	Nil	1 well	Nil
Mansurweyn	168	Nil/damaged by floods	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sheikhnor	557	6 wells	Nil	Nil	1 BLOCK
Marerey	500	5 wells	Nil	Nil	1 BLOCK
JSP camp	150	1 well	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bardere	700	1 well	Nil	2 wells	1 BLOCK
Gumeyni	450	1 well	2 latrines	1 well	Nil
Bashirmalabo	180	1 well	Nil	1 well	Nil
Jalejogso	300	1 well	Nil	1 well	1/2 BLOCK
Fangamoyo	100	1 well	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kalanje	450	1 well	Nil	2 wells	Nil
Buloshiek	100	1 well	Nil	1 well	Nil
Makayuni	160	1 well	Nil	Nil	Nil
Faragurow	380	3 wells	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kamdande	200	1 well	Nil	1 well	Nil
Libanga 1	80	1 well	Nil	Nil	Nil
Awramale	100	2 wells	Nil	Nil	Nil
Aminey	70	1 well	Nil	Nil	Nil
Makalango	500	2 wells	3 latrines	1 well	1 BLOCK
Sh/mafula	250	2 wells	Nil	Nil	Nil
Basay	70	Nil	Nil	1 well	Nil
Misir	149	1 well	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gududey	500	4 wells	3 latrines	Nil	1 BLOCK
H/Yarey	360	5 wells	2 latrines	Nil	Nil
Shangara	80	Nil	Nil	1 well	Nil
Kamtirey-yarey	50	Nil	Nil	1 well	Nil
Komburera	171	1 well	Nil	Nil	Nil
Moblin	50	Nil	Nil	1 well	Nil
TOTAL				30 wells	71/2 BLOCKS

Annex II

WATER AVAILABILITY AT H/HOLD LEVEL AND THE RELATED ISSUES SURVEY

1	Name of the Village	No. of h/h	Water sources and its adequacy	Water uses in the H/hold	Livestock use	Common Diseases	Hygiene	Water migration patterns
2	Bardere	700	River (there is 1 well functional, but there are 2 existing)	Drinking, bath, washing	Goats and cows	Watery diarrhea & bloody diarrhea	No hygiene around the water sources	Yes, from Saldom, Odaa and Godgoda
3	Bashirmalabo	80	People prefer well, but there is no well function, but 1 is existing	Drinking, cooking and washing	Cows, goats, chicken & dogs	Diarrhea and fever	No hygiene around the well	Nil
4	Gumeyni	450	Well (there is 1 well functional, but 2 are existing)	Cooking, washing & bathing	Nil	Diarrhea, bloody diarrhea & malaria	Water committees do the hygiene & treat the water	There is no migration to the village
5	Bardere	700	Well (there is 1 well functional, but 2 are existing)	Drinking, cooking & washing	Cows & goats	Malaria, diarrhea & bilharzias	Water committee cleans the well & chlorinate	Yes, from Afmadu
6	Bashirmalabo	80	River (there is no well functional, but 1 is existing)	Drinking, cooking & bathing	Cows, goats & chicken	Vomiting, diarrhea & fever	Hygiene around the well is poor and the well is not functioning	No
7	Jalajogo	300	People use River (there is 1 well existing but not functional)	Cooking, washing	Nil	Malaria, fever & bloody diarrhea	The well is not functioning it needs to be rehabilitated, and the water committee cleans the well	There is no human & animals immigrated to the village
8	Kamtirey weyn	150	People use River (there is 1 well existing but not functional)	Washing, bathing & cooking	Cows, goats	Malaria, vomiting & bloody diarrhea	Poor hygiene	Yes, over flooded with water
9	Gududey	800	People use Well (there are 10 wells existing but 6 are functional)	Washing, cooking and bathing	Cows	Malaria and stomach pain	Good hygiene around the wells	Yes, floods affect the wells because some wells collapse
10	Gududey	800	Wells, there are 6 wells in the village which are functional) and it is treated by the committee with chlorine	Drinking, cooking, bathing	Cows and goats	Typhoid and blood in the urine	Proper hygiene	Yes, the area floods and damage the water points
11	Gududey	800	Well, and the people prefer water well (there are 10 wells existing but 6 are functional)	Drinking, cooking and washing	Cows and goats	Cholera, dysentery and pain in the stomach	Good hygiene	Flood affects the wells and increases the volume of the water which confuses the community to treat them

12	Kalanje	450	People draw water from the well, there are 3 wells in the village; 1 of them is functioning	Cooking, drinking and bathing	Chicken, goats, cows and dogs	Cholera, dysentery and fever	Very poor hygiene around the wells	Floods affect the wells and spoil the water
13	Marerey	600	They use both wells and river and they fetch water for 3 times a day (there are 10 wells but 4 are functional)	Washing, cooking and bathing and also drinking	No livestock	Cholera, typhoid	Poor hygiene around the wells	Yes, floods destroy the wells
14	Marerey	600	This family uses River, but prefer wells (there are 10 wells but 4 are functional)	Drinking, and cooking	No livestock	Blood in the urine and watery diarrhea	Poor hygiene around the wells and containers they store the water	Yes, floods affect the wells and contaminate the water
15	Kalanje	450	They use wells, but not enough(there are 3 but 1 is functional)	Cooking and drinking	Goats and cows	Pain in the head, blood in the urine and fever	No hygiene around the wells where you can see human waste near the wells	Yes, wells are over flooded
16	Buloshie kh	70	People use well water, but it is not enough (there is 2 but 1 is functional)	Drinking and cooking	Goats and chicken	Cholera and stomach disorder	No hygiene around the bush	Yes, floods affect the toiletry areas
17	Makayuni	100	Well, but there is only 1 well in the village but not functional	Cooking and bathing	Goats and chicken	Typhoid and malaria	Poor hygiene	Yes there are floods and badly damage the toiletry area
18	Hargeysa	500	They use water from the wells (there are 10 wells existing but 7 are functional)	Cooking, drinking and bathing	Goats and cows	Malaria but we go to MSF hospital	Good hygiene around the wells	There is flooding, but does not damage the water points