



**JUBA VALLEY
LIVELIHOODS RESTORATION PROJECT
SOUTHERN SOMALIA**

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008

For

**THE UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

GRANT NO. DFD-G-00-06-00167-00

Submitted by:

**World Concern Development Organization
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ANNUAL PROGRAM UPDATE REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD **October 1st 2007– September 30th 2008**

GENERAL REFERENCE

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- D. DATE OF THIS REPORT:** **December 22, 2008**

Program Goal: Save human lives and reduce suffering by strengthening the livelihoods of the drought, flood and conflict affected population in Southern Somalia.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

WCDO, with the help of the U.S. government, continued to stand with the Somali people in their time of need. The Jubba Valley Livelihood Restoration Program is seeking to improve the livelihoods of the riverine communities of Jubba Valley through improving access to clean water, enhancing food security and strengthening local structures by building the capacity of the community to sustain development work.

In this reporting period, some activities rolled over from the previous grant (October 2006 - September 2007). They included constructing or rehabilitating 14 shallow wells and conducting two trainings. The main outputs planned for the current grant are: the rehabilitation of 10 shallow wells, distribution of 6,000 fishing kits, and the construction of ten new shallow wells, 100 ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and seven water pans towards meeting the required human and livestock water needs. At the end of the reporting period, ten (10) shallow wells had been rehabilitated, four water pans had been completed, 6,000 fishing kits had been distributed and 58 VIP latrines had been built. The remaining activities were carried forward to the first quarter of the new grant. These activities have enhanced the health of the community and created opportunities for the community to engage in new livelihoods.

The political situation in the area remained uncertain. There was a rapid change of power base in the project areas and the elders were overthrown twice. The increasing influence and geographical expansion of the Al Shabaab militias meant that agencies would only work after they were given clear direction in most of the Southern Somalia.

Pirates have become more daring and attacks on shipping vessels heightened, with huge ransoms asked for the release of ships and crew. The insurgency has targeted foreign forces including the AMISOM soldiers as well as international and local agencies associated with the West.

The report by the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) for Somalia released during this period had indicated that the food security and nutrition situation among the riverine agro-pastoral households in Southern Somalia was deteriorating rapidly. The impact of the preceding shocks had begun manifesting itself through increased cases of malnutrition, which were above the emergency threshold of 15%. The mortality rate is also very high. The cumulative effect of the conflict, insecurity and concentrated displacement in the Lower Shebelle region had led to stress on host communities. This IDP influx and the escalating inflation further aggravated the purchasing power of the residents in the project area. The need was even more complex when cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) increased as well as three consecutive seasons that recorded below average harvests after the Deyr floods that led to loss of crops and property. The project was started with a backdrop of 37,301 cases of AWD reported out of which 1,133 people died. In the Jubba Valley, 87 deaths from AWD had been reported in 2,000 cases with a case fatality rate (CFR) of 4.35%.

Although the program did make a difference in the lives of the beneficiary communities, the level of need continues to be very great, hence the need for continued interventions.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE UPDATE

ROLLED OVER FROM PREVIOUS GRANT (OCTOBER 2006- SEPTEMBER 2007)

Objective #1: Improve sustainable access to water for human consumption and support of livelihood strategies.

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

Number/Type of Beneficiaries Targeted: Approximately 45,000 people, primarily pastoralist and agro- pastoralist.

Amounted Requested for the Objective: \$231,424

Estimated costs per beneficiary: \$5.14

Expected Result 1.1 Increase sustainable access to clean water for human consumption and household use.

Indicators:

- 1..1 25 shallow wells improved or constructed with community participation in 10 communities.
- 1..2 Access to sufficient clean water for drinking, washing, cooking and other household uses increased by 25% among the targeted population.
- 1..3 Women and girls in the targeted areas are spending 20% less time per day collecting water for household use.

Achievement:

14 shallow wells were completed in the first two quarters of the current project period. These wells benefit 25,200 people in the project area. *See table below*

VILLAGE NAME	NUMBER OF UNITS
Moblin	1
Kamdanda	1
Libaanga	1
Gududey	1
Jalle Jogso	1
Bashir Malambow	1
Shangara Mafula	2
Funga Moyo	2
Kalanje	2
Shidle	1
JSP Camp	1

The wells had been contaminated by floodwaters, rotting vegetation, sticks and dead rodents, and most were in a serious state of disrepair. The labor-intensive deepening of the wells required the community's full participation. This not only involved the rehabilitation work but also the dissemination of information on public health, focusing on hygiene and disease prevention, specifically waterborne diseases. Of the ten wells;

- None was usable
- Had broken or missing aprons
- Did not have proper wastewater drainage

- All had an accumulation of algae
- All had serious cracks that reduced the structural integrity of the entire well
- All had elements of disuse from an accumulation of stones and other refuse directly as a result of the communities activities

Actual Work done

- Bush clearing around the well sites
- Cleaning and dewatering, including scrubbing off algae
- Sealing cracks in the rings
- Setting a 1-meter deep well apron of approximately 12 sq. meters
- Construction of a 40-meter spillway to direct wastewater away from the wells into a soak pit
- Deepening the wells to access cleaner water
- Installation of hand pumps

Training of Village Water Rehabilitation Committees (VWRCs)

Two trainings were conducted for 27 VWRC members in water and sanitation-related skills covering the following topics:

- Water quality
- Water quantity/Sufficiency
- Risk of contamination (location of the well) and hygiene around the well
- Community ownership
- Demonstration on how to use chlorine when treating the wells
- Measurement of water column
- Hand pump maintenance

Evaluation

During the project grant period, an evaluation was carried out to look at the impact of the program on the lives of the target group, sustainability of the activities, resource use and the achievements of the program.

Objective #2: Increase food security through increased diversity in the diet.

Expected Result 2.1: Vegetables become a significant addition to the diet of participating families

Geographic area of activity: Middle and Lower Juba Valley

Number/type of beneficiaries (individuals targeted): 1,000

Period of activity: 12 months

Amount requested for this objective: **\$122,067**

Indicators:

- 200 vulnerable participants are trained and equipped to cultivate kitchen gardens.
- Participating families are consuming vegetables 3 or more times per week during normal times.

Achievements

Community Training:

25 community members from the seven targeted villages were trained by the community motivators on better plant husbandry. The training covered basic nutritional requirements, causes of malnutrition and sources of different vitamins. Various vegetable crops were introduced to enhance the vitamin sources of the families, including tomatoes, bulb onions, kales/cabbages, capsicum and carrots.

CURRENT GRANT (OCTOBER 2007- SEPTEMBER 2008)

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

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

Number/Type of Beneficiaries Targeted: Approximately 50,000 people, primarily pastoralist and agro- pastoralist.

Amounted Requested for the Objective \$519,117

Estimated costs per beneficiary: \$10.38

Expected Result 1.1 Increased sustainable access to clean water for human consumption and household use and reduced conflicts between farmers and pastoralists over water sources.

Indicators:

- 50,000 with access to clean, well managed, improved water sources
- 30 artisans trained in well rehabilitation
- 20 functional shallow wells rehabilitated and flowing with clean water
- 7 water pans rehabilitated ensure year-round access to water for up to 28,000 animals
- 60 community health promoters and 40 people trained on hygiene and working in their respective communities
- 100 latrines constructed and communities practicing proper hygiene
- Number of Community Development Committees established and trained

Planned activities for the year.

- 20 wells constructed or improved
- 30 artisans trained on the job
- 7 water pans excavated.
- 60 community health promoters and 40 people trained on hygiene
- 100 latrines constructed
- 20 community development committees formed

Achievements

Community Mobilization

Communities were mobilized to ensure that they were involved in the implementation of the project. WCDO ensured that the goal of the project was shared with the community



leaders and other change agents. The team worked with the people to define the roles each would play and we introduced the main people that would be interacting with the community throughout the project life. This included the project staff and partners on the ground. The community leaders also introduced themselves and provided a link person as well as making recommendations on the people that we could use during the life of the project on a need basis.

Baseline Survey

The baseline survey was done in collaboration with the relief committees supported by the elders. The summary findings reveal that many families living along the river still lack the capacity and means to exploit the fish resources from the river. The same communities also had high cases of malnutrition and food insecurity. Fish remain popular among the Bantus but shunned by the non-Bantus. This state of affairs exposed them to high dependency on food aid. The survey results showed that for every three families, one had a malnourished child. The communities that practiced fishing did not know how best to manage their catch, which resulted in wastage and disposal at unprofitable prices. The negative attitudes of other Somalis toward fish as a source of food has continued to discourage those willing to include fish as an important dietary addition to their subsistence meals. This, coupled with a lack of knowledge on how to prepare a fish meal made fish an unattractive food option.

Well Rehabilitation

Ten (10) shallow wells were rehabilitated during this period. Due to the lack of access to clean, potable water sources, these wells bore the brunt of overuse and abuse, rendering them unstable due to contamination, siltation and reckless dumping of debris into the wells. Flooding had also contributed to the collapse of some wells due to the soft formation of the ground which cannot hold the weighty concrete rings of the wells. Some wells required deepening to reach new and cleaner water aquifers. However, the number of shallow wells is still inadequate to supply the needs of the community. Others still use the crocodile-infested Jubba River as the main source of water for household consumption. Those accessing water from the shallow wells report a reduction in water-related diseases, especially diarrhea. The efforts of the community health promoters and hygiene trainers bore fruit as many families now consciously apply what they have learned to keep their families healthy. Approximately 25,000 people access the 10 rehabilitated wells, with over 80% preferring the water from the wells as opposed to fetching water from the rivers.

Shallow wells rehabilitated under new project

VILLAGE NAME	Number of Units
Kalanje	1
Fangamoyo	1
Eel garoon	1
Ahmed Kamtirey	1
Makayuni	1
Awramale	1
Sheiknoor	1
Osboley	1
Mansurwayu	1
Gumeyini	1

Water Pan Rehabilitation

Four new water pans were constructed during this period. The water pans were designed and located in consideration of the terrain, catchment area and soil type of the site. The water pan design used a gently rolling slope (which minimizes erosion, reduces pressure on the embankment and silting) and the soil on the embankment was well compacted to make it strong. The reservoirs have a capacity of 2,100 cubic meters of water when full. The locations included Welmarow/Shan yak, Ramadevder, Weglei and Afriac.

The water catchments have enhanced access to water for the pastoralist community and their livestock, thereby reducing conflicts with farmers near the river. Another benefit is

pastoralists walk shorter distances to the water points. Because of their proximity to the farming communities, pastoralists have a market to sell some of their animals and other animal products. Approximately 16,000 animals benefit from these water pans in the area. The water pan committee that administers the maintenance of the water pans regularly meets and updates the members on the best practices to secure and sustain the long-term benefits of the water pans.

There has been marked gains in terms of animal milk production and their weight as food and water access has improved. Conversely, the farmers who grow their food along the river bank during the dry season also get to enjoy their mature crops without the animals destroying them.

Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrines

Fifty-eight (58) individual ventilated improved pit latrines (29 units) were constructed during this period and 40 people were trained in hygiene promotion while another 60 from the water committees benefited from an operation and maintenance training.



Constructing the pit latrines

Ventilated Pit Latrines

VILLAGE NAME	NUMBER OF UNITS
Kalanje	6
Shangara	3
Jale jogso	3
Bardere	3
Makayuni	3
Makalango	2
Awramale	3
Marere	6

Community Sensitization

Community sensitization is an ongoing activity carried out by the trained community health and hygiene promoters. The elders who form the central committee play an increasingly greater role in educating and encouraging members of their communities to be receptive of new ideas that are geared to improving their lives. In order for them to participate, the community is involved in the unpacking of some of the activities to identify where they can best contribute and define their roles and importance of their participation towards the success of the entire project.

Community Training

Selected members of the community were trained to better preserve, cook and conserve fish and other fishing resources. 50 women from 20 villages representing 6,000 family members were inducted during the training. The participants were mainly from the Somali Bantu community which predominantly lives along the Jubba River.

See Appendix I: Women Workshop Participants

Local authority update

The local authority powers were reduced to the administration of community issues. The project area now has a new power at play: Al Shabaab, the militant youth wing formerly under the Union of Islamic Courts but now acting more independently. Under this new arrangement, most high profile engagement is currently addressed through the Al Shabaab while our local staff deal with the Central Committee. WCDO's desire is to engage transparently with the local authorities in order to deliver maximum benefit of the project objectives to the community.

Objective II: Enhance availability of food and income generation through provision of fishing gear.

Geographic areas of activity: Villages within Jilib district along the Juba River, from Tanzaniayare village in the north to Shanglamafula village in the south.

Number/Type of Beneficiaries Targeted: The project targeted to reach 30,000 most vulnerable people (6,000 families) from 66 villages with fishing kits.

Amount Requested for the Objective: **\$180,882**

Estimated costs per beneficiary: **\$6.02** per beneficiary



An elderly man explains how to use a fishing line to a young woman

Expected Result: The provision of fishing kits will provide immediate food as well as a source of income as extra fish caught will be sold in the local and far markets. Women will be educated on the importance of fish in their diet and how to cook fish, which will increase fish consumption.

Indicators:

- 6,000 families supplied with fishing kits (4 hooks and two fishing lines – each line 20 meters long)
- 50 women sensitized on the importance of fish in their diet and taught how to cook fish
- Number of Village Relief Committees formed and trained

Achievements

Under this objective, 6,000 families benefited from the supply of four hooks and two fishing lines each. The lines are 20 meters long and are used to catch fish both from the river and ponds of water around the community.

The beneficiary households were selected based on the following criteria:

- The neediest and most vulnerable
- The family economic and livelihood activity relies heavily on fishing
- The family lost a substantial number of household assets in the last flooding recorded
- Has nutritional challenges indicated by among others, kwashiorkor and malnutrition
- Has close proximity to the river or a reasonably permanent water body

Fishing kits beneficiaries are in the appendix.

50 women were trained in fish preparation, preservation and conservation. The training took five days covering the topics of best fishing practices, fish preservation and cooking techniques, marketing, nutrition and record keeping. *See Appendix I: Women Empowerment Workshop Participants List*

Formation of Village Relief Committee:

Twenty committees representing 20 villages were formed during this period to propagate the message of using fish as a nutritional source of proteins.

Project Cumulative Summary

	Project Activities	Planned activity during project life	Cumulative Achieved
1.	Shallow wells construction	20 wells	24 shallow wells (10 rehabilitated shallow wells under current grant plus 14 shallow wells from previous project).
2.	Water pan rehabilitation	7 water pans	Completion of 4 water pans
3.	50 Training Sessions for women	1 Training	3 Trainings (1 under current grant and 2 Village Relief Committee trainings).
4.	Training: Hygiene & sanitation	2 Trainings	2
5.	Training in Operation & Maintenance	3 Trainings	3
6.	Fishing Kits	6,000 kits	6,000 kits distributed
7.	VIP Latrines	50 units(100 latrines)	29 units completed (58 latrines)

1.2 Cumulative Project Beneficiaries

	Project Component	Target Project Beneficiary Population	Cumulative Beneficiary Numbers
1.	Shallow wells construction	50,000	50,200 including 25,200 from the previous grant
2.	Water pan rehabilitation	28,000	16,000
3.	Training for 50 women	50	77 people (50 women and 27 RC)
4.	Training: Hygiene & sanitation	40	40
5.	Training in Operation & Maintenance	60	60
6.	Fishing Kits	30,000	30,000
7.	VIP Latrines	100 households	58 households

Constraints

- The escalation of roadblocks has been a real hindrance to the movement of the project supplies to the site, resulting in extortions and general delay in delivery of the inputs.
- The value of the dollar has drastically gone down without affecting the costs of goods. Interestingly, the cost of goods remains rather the same despite the value going down. The volatility of the oil markets has greatly destabilized local prices, which have gone up as high as \$2 per liter. Currently it has resulted in the price of fuel shooting up, which has impacted project inputs.
- The rains that pounded the area during the period created a logistical nightmare. This is attributed to the fact that the area is prone to flooding and therefore any small amount of rain in the higher regions complicated the situation.

Lessons Learned

The communities are ready to learn if they are given clear direction and guidance at the onset of the program. Their roles and responsibilities need to be spelled out quite clearly during the initiation of the program in their villages; when they know what is expected of them, WCDO feels confident that they will work with the program to its completion.

The community also showed a desire to work with people who are known to them. Community involvement therefore became crucial in engaging local talent in the implementation of the project.

Appendix I

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS LIST:

Number	NAMES	VILLAGES
1	Madina Abdi Didow	Bardera yarey
2	Arbay Abdi Ali	Bardera yarey
3	Binti Bakar Dhansi	Gumeni
4	Isha Musa	Gumeni
5	Hawa Osman	Kalanje
6	Maryam Haji	Kalanje
7	Iidey Jimaale Hussein	Kamtirey wayn
8	Fatuma Abdi	Kamtirey wayn
9	Ambio Mohamed Ali	Ahmed Kamtirey
10	Hassaney Dahir	Ahmed Kamtirey
11	Habiba Mohamed	Bashir Malambo
12	Aamow Osman	Bashir Malambo
13	Iisho Salim	Jalle Jogso
14	Asma Mohamed	Jalle Jogso
15	Sahra Maktuub	Gadudey
16	Fatuma Ramadan Mohamed	Gadudey
17	Hassin Aden Ali	Makayuni
18	Fatuma Aden	Makayuni
19	Asha Ahmedd Sharif	Bullo sheik
20	Amina Husein	Bullo sheik
21	Ahadey Osman	Hargeisa
22	Sumeya sheik Ahmed	Bilisa
23	Mako Ahmed	Bilisa
24	Hadey Husein	Bullo shidad
25	Jamila Ali	Bullo shidad
26	Fatuma Hussein	Baladu rahma
27	Jamila Aden	Baladu rahma
28	Rukia Hasan	Bandar Jadid
29	Maryam Hassan	Bandar Jadid
30	Habib Husein	Misir
31	Jamila Abullahi	Misir
32	Arbaya Abdulhi	libanga
33	Asha Hussein	libanga
34	Hamida Ali	Aminey
35	Maryam Mohamud	Aminey
36	Shamsa Sheik	Ormala
37	Makay Murjan	Ormala
38	Ishey Osman	Moblein
39	Ahadey Mohamed	Moblein

40	Batulo Osman	Sandariya
41	Khamisey Mohame	Sandariya
42	Jamila Sheik	Kamdanda
43	Arbaya Ahmed	Kamdanda
44	Shariaay Sheik	Marere
45	Maryam Mohamud Kasim	Marere
46	Bintey Bakar	Shangra
47	Madina Omar	Shangra
48	Isnino Ahmed Jama	Funga moya
49	Habiiyaya Mohamud Ahmed	Funga moya
50	Jamila Abdi Ahmed	Gandoble

FISHING KITS BENEFICIARIES:

No.	Village	Elder	Number of Benefiting Families
1	Beleduraxmo	Khaliif Cabdiyow Isaaq	550
2	Bandar Jadeed	Xasan Maxaad Guuled	250
3	Xatul Baraka	Nuur Cismaan Jelle	476
4	Aaminey	Xusen Aadan Shongle	325
5	Libanga	Aadan Maxid Yuusuf	150
6	Sandaria	Saalax Mursal Bilaal	175
7	Misra	Cali Shaweele	250
8	Jaale Jogso	Maxid Saalim Suundi	350
9	Bashiir Malaambow	Cabdi Idiris Yarow	140
10	Axmed Kamtiirey	Aadan Dhaqaane Boore	30
11	Gumeeni Ween	Maxamed Maxamuud Kawirow	282
12	Gumeeni Yarey	Maxamed Xasan Cabdi	170
13	Baardhera Yarey	Maxid Yaarow Khamis	644
14	Mayiika	Muriidi Maxid Cabdi	420
15	Kaytooy	Axmed Maxid Sheekhow	195
16	Kamtirey Ween	Cabdi Xaaji Faay	650
17	Moobleem	Maclim Xasan Malkat	200
18	Bulo Shiidaad	Xusen Shiidaad Dhure	75
19	Cormalle	C/casiis Aweys Xasan	380
20	Kamdaanda		288
		TOTAL	6,000