



World Concern Development Organization

HORN OF AFRICA – SOMALIA

**JUBA VALLEY COMMUNITY WATER PROJECT,
SOUTHERN SOMALIA**

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

QUARTERLY/ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

May 1, 2004 – September 30, 2004

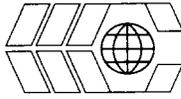
Prepared for:

United State Agency for International Development
OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Submitted by:

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October 28, 2004



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Juba Valley Community Water Project, Southern Somalia

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Program Title: Horn of Africa – Somalia, Juba Valley Community Water Project,

USAID/OFDA Grant No.: DFD-G-00-04-00113-00

Country/Region: Juba Valley (West Bank), Southern Somalia, Horn of Africa

Type of Disaster/Hazard: Community water resource rehabilitation and management amongst pastoralist, agro-pastoralist, and riverine communities on the west bank of the Juba River

Time Period Covered by the Report: May 1, 2004 – September 30, 2004

PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND PERFORMANCE

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.

Number/Type of Beneficiaries Targeted: Approximately 52,000 people, primarily pastoralist and agro-pastoralist from Ogaden, Bantu and Bartire clans.

Number of Beneficiaries Reached: So far in the project, 13,592 people and 12,192 animals now have access to clean, safe drinking water where they had none before.

Results Expected:

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

Africa Rescue Committee (AFREC), our local partner in this project, has successfully rehabilitated 16 wells. The wells are located in the following locations: Gududey (2), Magader (2), Osmanmoto (1), Harawe (1), Hargeisyayare (1), Marerey (1), Sheiknoor (4), Kulow (1), Osboley (1) and Mansur-wayn (2). This area is highly prone to flooding. Each well that was rehabilitated was constructed with a deep concrete foundation. Currently 13,592 people are getting access to clean and safe drinking water through the rehabilitated wells.

Before the rehabilitation work, none of the wells were functioning. None of them had concrete walls or a concrete apron. There were no drainage systems, the rings were dirty with green algae, there were gaping cracks between the rings, and stones and other materials were blocking the beds of the wells, which contributed to the wells drying up.

The actual work done consisted of the following:

- Cleared the bush around the wells
- De-watered the wells and removed garbage and blocking materials inside the wells
- Cleaned the layers of green algae from the rings
- Closed and plastered the ring joints
- Cemented the gaping cracks
- Excavated the foundation to a depth of one meter in an area of 12 square meters around the perimeter of the wells, and filled with hardcore
- Constructed concrete aprons measuring 3.8 square meters
- Cleared sand from around the wells
- Constructed drainage systems to 4 meters long
- Smoothed the concrete apron and plastered bricks around the wells and along the drainage areas
- Dug soak away pits at the terminal of the drainage
- Deepened the depth of the wells by two meters, thus raising the water levels by two meters
- Handed over the responsibility for the maintenance of the wells to the Village Water Rehabilitation Committees (VWRC) with the presence of community elders and local authorities

Result II: Improved access to water for local and migrating livestock resulting in increased capacity to cope with climatic shocks amongst agro-pastoral and pastoralist communities, and improved relations between riverine, pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities.

Data indicates that now 12,192 animals now have access to clean water. The rehabilitated wells cater to both people and animals, and in most cases, they share the water source. The watering troughs are constructed on one side for livestock, leaving the other side for human intake. The water for the animals is drawn from the well into a canal which leads to the water troughs.

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 one-third of the membership of the committee being women. Also, four local staff (including one female) from one indigenous NGO 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.

Community Sensitization

Apart from the actual well rehabilitation work, the project staff also performed some other related project activities to ensure the effectiveness of the well rehabilitation activities. The aim of these campaigns was to guarantee community participation in the project implementation and also to raise awareness about project ownership and sustainability. During the sensitization exercises in these villages, large gatherings of women's groups, youths, local authorities, traditional elders and social groups participated in the event.

Apart from the project related issues, security was also addressed. The following were also done:

- Sensitized the target community on project ownership and sustainability and encouraged the VWRC to take over the responsibility of the rehabilitated wells during and after rehabilitation.
- Hired skilled labor and signed an agreement with them regarding the rehabilitation of the water points in the respective villages.
- Engaged three VWRC members with the rehabilitation work.
- Assigned the treasurer of each VWRC to keep records of the materials and equipment that were used during the rehabilitation of each well.
- Reminded the local people to prepare the community contribution.
- VWRCs were instructed to provide a safe space to store the project materials for each well rehabilitated.

Training of Village Water Rehabilitation Committee

Ninety VWRC members from each of the 35 targeted villages had been trained by September, each committee being made up of nine members; three women and six men. The committees were provided with water and sanitation-related skills using the best visual aids and activating more than one sense like sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch.

The topics that were covered were:

- Water quality
- Water quantity/sufficiency
- Risk of contamination (location of the well)
- Community ownership
- Demonstration on how to use chlorine when treating the wells
- Measurement of the water column

Well chlorination

Community and VWRC members were sensitized on the importance of well chlorination after seasonal cholera outbreaks. The 16 project wells and another 22 from an earlier project were chlorinated with the help of the VWRCs in order to curtail any possible cholera outbreak.

Last year alone, data indicates 30 people in the project area died from complications from cholera. This year, after the well rehabilitation work (including the previous project work), there has been no cholera outbreak. We believe this is due to the rehabilitation and chlorinating of the wells. The local NGO, AFREC, has also been given capacity through education to creatively combat this annual problem.

Community participation and contribution

The local community members have been involved in all stages of the project since its inception. The community sensitization campaign and VWRCs formation cemented the foundation of strong community involvement in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The following are community involvement activities which have taken place:

- Skilled labor arrangements
- Keeping records of the well rehabilitation materials and equipments of each well by the VWRC treasurer
- Cooking for the laborers
- Provision of a store for the rehabilitation tools and kits

The following table shows the summary of activities carried out during the first project quarter season.

Planned Activities		Activities Carried Out	Remarks / Constraints
Community Mobilization/ Leadership training			
Activities	Training of AFREC staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training sessions were conducted targeting AFREC staff for the purpose of equipping them with the operational skills and background knowledge necessary for the implementation of the project ▪ The training of village water rehabilitation committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The AFREC staff lacked capacity in record keeping. ▪ World Concern's commitment to capacity building
	Seasonal calendar and community work plan	The work projection plan for every month was done for villages in the project area	Done to help and fasten the project work with aspect of correct schedule on mind
Well rehabilitation			
Activities	Material acquisition for each well as per the requirements	Material acquisition was done as per the budget Water chlorination was also done	Hardware work started in July 2004 Rampant cases of cholera were reduced
Activities	Area mapping	Coordinates for all water wells were recorded. World Concern developed a questionnaire to establish condition of wells before rehabilitation	Done to improve the collection of data

Monitoring Progress Towards Objectives

Overall Objective	Specific objective			
	1. To rehabilitate at least 35 water sources 2. To form and train Village Water Rehabilitation Committees towards well maintenance and sustainability of the project. 2.1 Mobilize the community to get involved and to fully participate in all stages of the project. 2.2 To mobilize the use of local resources as much as possible. 2.3 To solicit for the community contribution towards the project. 3. To train one local NGO (AFREC) in community mobilization, planning, and facilitation skills.			
Activities	Achievement towards objectives	Effects on community	Difficulties/constraints	Monitoring tools and methods
Formation of well rehabilitation committees	Objectives 2 and 3	Community views Positive: Women were voted into the VWRC thereby improving the quality of decision-making and management. Also addressed gender imbalance.	Men are normally the decision makers while women are the implementers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included women in the VWRC • The project reached the villages separately 	Discussion and observations
Training AFREC staff	Directly towards specific objective 3	Though indirectly, the staff came from the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not much difficulty 	Reviews at class assignments and practical assignments
Making the seasonal calendar and community work plan	Towards objective 1 and 2	Community feels appreciated	Some clans do not mix with others	Discussions and observations
Resource inventory and acquisition	Towards objective 1	Use of local resources has motivated the community		



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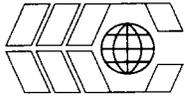
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Constraints to the Project

The insecurity in the area has hampered the smooth operation of the project. The project staff does not have guaranteed access to the project area because issues of security have to be clarified first. Therefore, close monitoring of the project is a constraint. Getting reports on time has also been a challenge because flights have been sporadic. The foreign exchange fluctuation can pose a challenge to budgets, and although it has not been a problem so far in this project, it remains a fear. Sourcing of the inputs is a challenge, as some have to be sourced from as far away as Nairobi, hence costs may be more than anticipated.

Success Story – The Bigger Picture

Finally, a ray of hope is dawning on the nation of Somalia, a nation that has not known law and order since the overthrow of Siad Barre in 1991. This follows the election of the new government under President Abdullahi Yussuf. Though still being hosted in Nairobi, the government is soon expected to move to Madoa, Somalia. This is the first step towards peace, and we hope and pray that this new administration will be acceptable to all, and be supported by Somalis throughout the land.



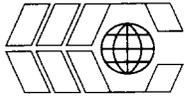
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Project Photographs from Well Rehabilitation in Marerey:





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