



# **SOMALIA JUBA VALLEY COMMUNITY WATER PROJECT**

## **ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT**

**October 1, 2005 – September 30, 2006**

For

THE UNITED STATES AGENCY  
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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## **ANNUAL PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT**

**REPORTING PERIOD** 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2005- 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2006

### **GENERAL REFERENCE**

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- D. DATE OF THIS REPORT:** January 4, 2007

### **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.*

#### **PROJECT SUMMARY UPDATE – October 2005 – September 2006**

The Juba Valley Pastoral Community Water and Sanitation Project was initiated with the main objectives of offering quality rehabilitation of 30 wells to meet the required human and livestock water needs and demands. The project would also enhance the hygiene and sanitation status of the local population through construction of 30 communal ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines.

Secondly, the project sought to train members of the target community on core aspects of improved hygiene and sanitary practices and standards. An estimated 45,000 people, predominantly pastoral communities west of the Juba River were targeted in this project. Approximately 39,733 beneficiaries have been reached in the last 12 months of the project through the renovation of some 30 water-points and the construction of 30 communal VIP (7.5 Blocks) latrines. Most of the renovated wells were adversely affected by floods in June 2005, leaving them either completely flooded or totally destroyed.

The tempo of latrine construction elicited excitement from the residents who promised to build more latrines on their own initiative and effort before the end of the year. A number of communities (Aminey, Gududey, JSP Camp and Jalle Jogso) gave a deadline of December 2006 to complete their projects and they were able to meet their goal on time. Approximately eight latrines were constructed by the project beneficiaries by the end of this project year using their own local resources.

The project was timely, given that it came at the height of the persistent drought and famine in the region which began at the end of 2005. The interventions helped to save many human lives while

reducing the high levels of resultant livestock mortalities experienced during the period. The project was successful despite the ongoing GU rains that have been recorded in the current reporting period.

WCDO and our partner AFREC have conducted comprehensive community sensitization and mobilization through public meetings for three-quarters of the villages within the targeted area. The objective of the meetings was to facilitate an attitude of vision and ownership of the development process. Following the mobilization, the WCDO team conducted training for the Community Development Committees (CDCs). The training focused on Community Mobilization, Resource Mobilization, and Management, Leadership and Decision. In all these interventions, remarkable results and understanding were demonstrated, through a process of developing a Community Action Plan (CAP) and organization for the community to lead the process of implementing the CAP based on what was learned. To date, significant progress has been witnessed in the formation of local initiatives such as the Faragurow Development Organization, Tawfiq Community Initiatives and Gududey Community Council to address the development issues in their respective villages.

In addition to the construction of the wells, a total of 202 wells were chlorinated during this reporting period, a task successfully undertaken by the Well Management Committees. This is the first time the wells were fully managed by trained committees able to effectively supervise their chlorination.

## **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.***

### **Expected Results:**

- 30 wells to be constructed or 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 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 (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 supplied quality water and met the required human and livestock demands.
- **202** wells including the new rehabilitated ones have been chlorinated by the communities under the leadership of the Well Management Committees.
- **10** water pumps were installed.

## **Physical rehabilitation and construction work**

Thirty wells were renovated during this period. The most popular and memorable achievement by far among all the wells was the rehabilitation of one well that the local people referred to as *ceel macaan*, which means fresh water well. After successful completion of the rehabilitation work, the community turned out in large numbers to thank the development partners for their efforts to return the renowned well back to use. The residents of Gududey village converged at the well to lend their hand to the manual rehabilitation of the well. They were happy to use this well because they have traditionally believed that it is pure and better than bottled water. This well was damaged by the El Nino rains in 1997 and had since remained in disuse.



*The children of Hargeisayare Village draw clean and safe water using the hand pump as a relaxed parent looks on.*

The fresh rehabilitated wells have continued to supply safe and clean water that meets the required human demands in the village, despite the occasional overcrowding. The completion of rehabilitation of other wells was welcomed with happiness and appreciation by the communities from the respective villages.

Ten water pumps that were successfully installed reduced the hardship of women and children having to draw water using ropes. This means that women will gain more time and save more energy to be used in increasing domestic household incomes and obtaining food supplies. Children can now take over the task of drawing water because it is much easier to draw water using the pumps.

### **WELLS FITTED WITH HAND PUMPS**

No	Name of the Village	Name of the Well	Coordinates	Depths	Water Column
1	Gududey	Ceel dhuub	N-00.37571	8m	2m
2	Kulow	Ceel Kulo	N-00.60038	9m	2m
3	Sheiknoor	Ceel 2aad	N-00.54342	9m	2m
4	Sheiknoor	Ceel Junadi	N-00.54463	7m	2m
5	Sheiknoor	Ceel Junadi	N-00.54274	9m	2m
6	Hargaysa yare	Ceel hooyoyinka	N-00.44783	9m	2m
7	Marerey	Ceel masaajid	N-00.42790	10m	2.2m
8	Marerey	Masjid2aad	N-00.42333	10m	2m
9	Gududey	Ceel MCH	N-00.37222	8m	2.5m
10	Hargaysa yare	Ceel masjid Islaah	N-00.44461	9m	2m

## **Community sensitization/mobilization**

A major concerted effort was invested in the sensitization and mobilization of the targeted project beneficiaries. This was by far the biggest achievement of this project that involved the partner's staff who organized and facilitated several public meetings in 30 villages. The activity was centered on the importance of community ownership for the project and hence its sustainability. At this time a severe drought had hit the area and immigrants from different districts even as far as Northern Kenya had congregated in some of the villages along the riverine area for foods and fodder. The sensitization initiative created awareness in the minds of the communities to address the issue of sharing the limited resources such as water and pasture with the immigrants. The initiative helped to avert possible conflicts which usually arise during such seasons.

The sensitization process began with initial contacts with the relevant people, followed by further discussions and the project implementation activities thereafter. Initial response from the community was overwhelmingly positive, with a special request to the Implementing partner and WCDO to consider the possibility of scaling up the support.

During the sensitization process, women's groups in particular expressed their gratitude and unwavering support to the efforts by WCDO to rehabilitate existing water-points and improve hygiene conditions. Women and children are the most common victims of water-borne diseases and epidemic break-outs. In fact, the local women were explicit in their contributions, reasoning that their ceaseless pursuit of development cannot be realized without their support and participation in the implementation of the project.

A good example of change in the minds of the community was the construction of the eight latrines in the four villages by the communities themselves. This was a direct outcome of the sensitization and training program.

## **Update on local authority**

As a custom of any project activity usually the local administration needs to be updated on the development and the progress of the project. Therefore WCDO and its local partner have continued to update the local authorities on project activities. A total of eight meetings were held with elders. The district leadership team has shown a lot of interest and commitment by presiding over the meetings which have been attended by more than 20 elders representing the west Jilib communities. It is evident that the involvement and participation of the elders has been marked by serious deliberations and contributions to development objectives, an indication of good leadership. During the deliberations, leaders expressed their concern over the current local floods. They noted that the flood problem has been a big obstacle in the area as far as development is concerned. It destroys whatever efforts the communities put into years of development. They gave examples of the previous wells that were constructed very well and in one flood season, the wells were destroyed. Discussing this further, the community realized that the dykes and river embankment should be seriously considered in order to address the problem of floods once and for all. At the last training of CDCs on vision for community development, the elders urged WCDO to train their members in leadership and management skills. WCDO promised to look for the funds to facilitate that activity.

## **Formation of Well Management Committees**

Formation of Well Management Committees was an important component of the project and WCDO and our local partner AFREC facilitated and presided over the election of 30 Well Management Committees from the 30 targeted villages in the project site. Members of most of the previous committees were re-elected by their communities on the basis of their past good record on water management; their experience also came in handy. Each committee is comprised of three women and six men, taking into account the need for gender balance and involvement.

## **Wells chlorination**

202 wells were chlorinated during this reporting period. In the drier part of the year there was a fear of an outbreak of water-borne diseases, as had been experienced previously. Here some wells almost dried up, but the project staff, together with the Well Management Committees, encouraged the communities to deepen the wells to raise the water column. This was done successfully and the wells were treated. This pre-empted the water-borne disease outbreak which is common during this season (usually half the year). During the latter part of the year there was flooding and the problem of seepage and contamination was reported. This resulted in dewatering being done in a number of wells and chlorination to avert a possible outbreak of waterborne related diseases. The chlorination of the wells is usually done once a month depending on usage (a water source can be chlorinated up to three times a month).

*Objective 2: Enhance the hygiene and sanitation standards of the local population through the construction of 30 communal Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines and training the community members on better hygiene and sanitary practices.*

## **Expected Results:**

- 30 VIP communal latrines constructed.
- 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 latrines (7.5 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 latrines.
- The latrines that were constructed continued to improve the sanitation of the beneficiary villages.
- There has been a radical behavioral change in terms of latrine habits. The majority of the people have stopped going into the bush and the belief that there is a demon in the latrine waiting to slap those who go there to relieve themselves has been undone, thanks to the sensitization and training effort.

## Physical Rehabilitation

The construction of 30 VIP latrines could not have come at a more opportune time. Previously, people used to go to the bush to relieve themselves. There was a lot of risk that went with this behavior, for example, people were vulnerable to snake bites. There was a reported incident of an elderly lady in Gududey being attack by a snake as she went to the bush. Luckily the incident was not fatal, but it created a lot of fear and despondency. These attacks are more pronounced during the flooding as most snakes take refuge in the fewer bushy drier areas. Also during the project, a mentally deranged man locally known to many as *Qoor-goye* (be-header) had attacked many women in the bush.



*Human waste was strewn all over the village as there were no latrines before the start of the project*

The construction of the VIP latrines was a welcome relief to the women in particular and the community in general. The state of sanitation in the villages has improved considerably. The human waste that was usually strewn all over the villages is now a thing of the past and cleanliness has become a normal life practice and value.

Following the renovation and construction of the VIP latrines, the following initial indicators of success have been noted and recorded by the project staff:



*A latrine being constructed in Jalle jogso*

- An estimated 90% reduction in the incidence of water-borne diseases, such as cholera and dysentery. Cases reported in MSF-Hospital show a reduction during the month of May 2006 compared with other months before commencement of the project.
- Sanitation and hygiene practices improved by about 30% in all the villages after the VIP latrines were constructed and put to use following a concerted public campaign on sanitation including a comprehensive clean-up of the villages to improve sanitation conditions.
- An estimated 40% reduction in the reported incidence of cluster (resource-user) conflict between villagers and herders, especially in the Gududey area following the successful renovation of the well locally known as *ceel*

*macaan*. Most of the villagers began using the new well, leaving other wells for use by both the sedentary villagers and the nomadic herders, effectively reducing the level of user conflicts.

## **Training committees**

Under the project's training component, 30 Village Well Management Committees and eight Sanitation Committees were given tailored resource-use training relevant to their new roles. The training sessions were participatory and drew the interest of the participants who actively shared their experiences. They encouraged fellow community members to implement what they learned in the workshops. The training methods, including the use of songs, poems, plays, skits, proverbs and narration of experiences, were perfect tools that kept the training interesting. During one of the trainings, for example, one of the participants quipped, "The person who neglects education invites poverty to his household," implying that if the committees neglect what they have been taught during the training, they have in effect invited diseases to their households and community in general. Pertinent topics and issues covered at the training included proper chlorination and the need for improved hygiene practices, among others.



*Mr. Ngaira conducting one of the training sessions for the Community Development Committees*

The resource team from WCDO led by the Somali country manager Mr. Josephat Ngaira took four days to train 143 members of the Community Development Committees (CDC) from all 66 villages. They were trained on various topics ranging from community resource mobilization and management, conflict resolution, duties of office bearers, decision making and community mobilization. Members of the local authority participated in the process and were very enthusiastic and very appreciative describing the whole course as an eye opener for them to move and apply what they had learned. They lead the community in drawing up a plan of action with timelines on how to implement what they had learned and also small projects which they plan to implement.

On the side of the capacity building for our partner agency, one of the staff in charge of finance and administration took a course in "Management Accounting for Non-Governmental Organizations" (MANGO) conducted by a UK-based NGO in Nairobi's Spring Valley hotel. Topics covered under this course included financial management for NGOs, planning and budgeting, understanding accounts, financial reporting, asset management and audit management.

## **Chlorination**

A total of 202 wells have been chlorinated during this reporting period under the supervision of the Well Management Committees, this being the first time ever on record that wells were managed by fully-trained committees who could administer proper chlorination. Consequently, the partner staff members developed a chlorination table with a form to fill out, which was issued to those who had prior training and were hence responsible.

## **Monitoring and Supervision**

During the monitoring and supervision, the beneficiaries replicated the latrine construction activity by constructing some of them by themselves. They thanked WCDO and its partner for the way they have shown them how to construct latrines and maintain hygiene. These encouraging gestures by the beneficiary communities are strong indicators of their goodwill and support for the project and its objectives. It is also indicative of how the project has managed to achieve observable behavioral change on the part of the target community. WCDO and our partner will in turn strive to consolidate these remarkable building blocks to ensure that what was planned and agreed upon is achieved through regular follow-up.

### **GENERAL PROJECT OUTCOMES:**

- There has been an overall reduction in incidences of water-borne diseases, now that target beneficiaries have 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.

### **SUCSESSES RECORDED**

- Implementation of the project went on as planned.
- The beneficiaries are enthusiastic and have commented positively on the work done and the results achieved.
- There is a demonstrated sense of community ownership of the project by providing the storage facilities, unskilled labor and food for the workers.
- There has been a demonstrable behavioral change as far as latrine use is concerned.

### **CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED**

- There were times when 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.
- Occasionally rain washed away wet cement during the actual work, which forced the workers to repeat the plastering over and over again.
- 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) have also created tension, making the area not very safe to work. But above all, negotiations have managed to calm things down and in most cases peaceful agreements have been reached.

### Project Summary: October 1, 2005 - September 30, 2006

	Project Activities	Planned	Achieved This Period
1.	Wells/Water sources Rehabilitation	30 Wells	30
2.	VIP Communal Latrines	30 Latrines (7.5 Blocks)	30 Latrines(7.5 blocks)
3.	Wells Chlorination	-	202
4.	Water/Well Management Committees	30	30
5.	Sanitation Committees	30	8 ( A committee formed per latrine block rather than single latrine)

### Cumulative Project Beneficiaries

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

### GENERAL STATUS OF THE PROJECT

The project goals and objectives were completed according to plan. There were some minor delays due to insecurity and flooding in the project area. WCDO is grateful to OFDA for the three month, no-cost extension of this grant, which extended the completion date to October 31, 2006. During the extension, the remaining activities that were planned and completed were:

- Further training for the Well Management Committees and Sanitation Committees was done.
- WCDO conducted an evaluation of the community initiatives (objectives and activities) that the trained leaders made last May.
- WCDO conducted follow-up visits to see how the communities were managing the wells and the hygiene standards for their latrines.

WCDO will submit final financial and program performance reports covering the first phase and the extension phase of this project by January 31, 2007.

### A Success Story

Aba Shair Mayow is a 34-year-old peasant lady living in Makalango village of Jilib district. Mrs. Aba is married and had six children, but only three are alive today. She lost one child as a result of water-related diseases and the other two were eaten by crocodiles while fetching water for family use from the nearby crocodile-infested Juba River two years ago. In early 2005 her younger son contracted severe

diarrhea and died in the MSF-Holland Marerey clinic. Her two daughters, both school-aged girls, were victims of a crocodile attack.

One morning, Mrs. Aba and her daughters went to draw water from the Juba Valley. Suddenly, a huge crocodile slapped Mrs. Aba with its tail, knocking her unconscious and throwing her into the deep river waters. Her other sibling tried to go and rescue her. In the meantime, the crocodile had snatched her daughters. Mrs. Aba says since then she has been haunted by the sight of the Juba River as she remembers her children. The villagers avoided the river for three days as they contemplated what to do next. They eventually agreed to go to the river only if they were armed.

WCDO rehabilitated one of the abandoned wells in this village, which greatly relieved the villagers' fear and anxiety, as they could now safely draw water for their families. They are so thankful to WCDO, its partner and their donors who have helped them to overcome trying moments in their lives.

## ANNEX I

### MAPPING (LOCATING PIT LATRINES AND WATER SOURCES

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	1
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	
Harawe	270	2 wells	Nil	1 well	
Mansurweyn	168	Nil/damaged by floods	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	
Bardere	700	1 well	Nil	2 wells	1 BLOCK
Gumeyni	450	1 well	2 latrines	1 well	
Bashirmalabo	180	1 well	Nil	1 well	
Jalejogso	300	1 well	Nil	1 well	1/2 BLOCK
Fangamoyo	100	1 well	Nil	Nil	
Kalanje	450	1 well	Nil	2 wells	
Buloshiek	100	1 well	Nil	1 well	
Makayuni	160	1 well	Nil	Nil	
Faragurow	380	3 wells	Nil	Nil	
Kamdande	200	1 well	Nil	1 well	
Libanga 1	80	1 well	Nil	Nil	
Awramale	100	2 wells	Nil	Nil	
Aminey	70	1 well	Nil	Nil	

Makalango	500	2 wells	3 latrines	1 well	1 BLOCK
Sh/mafula	250	2 wells	Nil	Nil	
Basay	70	Nil	Nil	1 well	
Misir	149	1 well	Nil	Nil	
Gududey	500	4 wells	3 latrines	Nil	1 BLOCK
H/Yarey	360	5 wells	2 latrines	Nil	
Shangara	80	Nil	Nil	1 well	
Kamtirey-yarey	50	Nil	Nil	1 well	
Komburera	171	1 well	Nil	Nil	
Moblin	50	Nil	Nil	1 well	
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>30 wells</b>	<b>7 1/2 BLOCKS</b>