



**JUBA VALLEY LIVELIHOOD
RESTORATION PROJECT**

SOUTHERN SOMALIA

FINAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

August 10, 2006-September 29, 2009

For

**THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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

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FINAL PROGRAM UPDATE REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: August 10, 2006 – September 29, 2009

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- D. DATE OF THIS REPORT:** January 12, 2010

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

WCDO, with the assistance of the US Government, was able to reach the Somali people in Juba Valley with both livelihood-enhancing interventions and improvements in accessing clean, potable water, while at the same time building the capacity of the community to support sustainability in the development work. The general population of the region is 514,901 (UNDP 2005). However, the project targeted livelihood activities to the marginalized Somali Bantus living along the Juba River. The Somali Bantus reside mainly in farming communities in villages along the river. On the other hand, water related activities included the neighboring Cushitic Somalis residing in the periphery of the farm land, herding their stocks. This coexistence was a major source of conflict between these two groups as they competed on the Juba River waters and the proximal grass and farmlands.



*Insecurity is a big impediment
to humanitarian work*

Throughout the period of this agreement, the political situation in Somalia remained fluid. At the beginning of the project in 2006, a large swathe of Southern Somalia was under the Islamist group then known as the Union of Islamic Courts (UIC). However, their grip came to an end in December 2006 when the combined forces of the Federal Transition Government (TFG) and Ethiopian troops ousted them from power. However, the TFG failed to take advantage of the power vacuum to consolidate their influence in South Central Somalia. Remnants of the UIC in Mogadishu were able to regroup and launch

intermittent attacks on the fledgling administration of then President Abdillahi Yussuf.

By mid-2008, the military wing of the UIC had splintered and formed the radical Islamic militant group know as Al Shabaab. This group exerted great influence and power as they conquered the southern lands of Somalia. Their fast expansion also created power vacuums which were filled by other smaller groups such as the Hisbul Islam and the Ahlu Sunna Wal Jammaa Islamiya (ASWJ). These armed opposition groups (AOGs) have made governance a nightmare for the TFG administration.

With such dynamic power movements at the national level, local politics were not spared either. The de facto powers forcibly placed local authorities under their rule. They effected numerous changes in the local administration, making project implementation difficult under the circumstances. The conflict also took a new face with insurgency, suicide bombings, agency staff kidnappings, piracy and executions becoming the *modus operandus* of Al Shabaab as they applied strict *sharia (Islamic laws based on the Koran)* law. The group made demands to international agencies that were untenable in most cases. Agencies resorted to remote project implementation and monitoring and the use of local staff to deliver much needed humanitarian assistance to populations displaced by a combination of drought, financial crisis and intense fighting. In March 2008, the Director of our partner organization, Forum for Relief and Development (FORAD) was shot and seriously wounded. By late 2008, the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) then released information indicating that there was deterioration in the food security and nutrition levels among the riverine agro-pastoral households in Southern Somalia. Humanitarian space was also shrinking and operations in south/central Somalia were not feasible. After wide consultation within the Somalia NGO Consortium, a common response was agreed upon that agencies suspend humanitarian work until humanitarian space improved.

The humanitarian situation became complex with cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) rising (37,301 reported cases with 1,133 deaths), below average harvests, severe flooding that caused loss of crops and property and a biting drought that heightened conflict between neighboring pastoral families and farming communities.

This background forms the context within which this project was implemented, supporting the water infrastructure through rehabilitation and construction of water points as well as strengthening the livelihood options of the target communities in the Middle Juba. Numerous trainings and skills transfers were some of the milestones the project accomplished. Nonetheless, the project has by no means addressed all the needs in these communities to Sphere Standards. WCDO plans to carry out activities in this area to consolidate the gains made in the past and to ensure the community has the technical know-how and access to resources to continue with development work in the project area.

This period also witnessed the worst flooding in years in the Juba Valley where loss of lives and property left devastated families and communities in despair. A massive humanitarian response was rolled out by both international and local agencies to stem the impending humanitarian catastrophe. In 2008, rains failed in the Horn of Africa. A severe drought led to widespread loss

of peoples' lives and their animals. While this raged, the neighboring Kenya fell into a political crisis with countrywide civil unrest that adversely affected refugees from Somalia escaping the hardship in their country. This also adversely affected operations of agencies serving Somalia from their Kenya bases.

WCDO, implementing the Juba Valley Livelihood Restoration Project (JVLRP), was able to accomplish most of the proposed work, in many cases exceeding the proposed outputs and yet in others marginally falling short. For example, WCDO was able to construct an additional 34 latrines and four water pans over and above the proposed outputs in the last year of the project. This was achieved in spite of the tightening humanitarian space through adoption of new and context specific implementation strategies. However, some finish work on 12 shallow wells and some of the trainings are yet to be conducted. Initially it was thought that these activities would be conducted during the timeframe of a 6-month no-cost extension. After consultation with OFDA representatives, WCDO will now be proposing a mini-grant to complete the additional 12 shallow wells and the trainings to ensure the gains from the previous activities are not lost. During this time (expected January – June 2010) a final end-of-project evaluation will also be conducted, providing the missing data for some of the indicators in this report.

WCDO implemented the project with the collaboration of the local authorities, especially the central committee, the community development committee and local partner agencies including Forum for Relief and Development (FORAD), Wamo Rehabilitation and Relief Services (WRRS) and Humanitarian Development Organization (HDO).

By the end of the grant period, a total of 67 shallow wells were constructed, 21 water pans were constructed, 180 Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines were completed, 10 kitchen gardens were established, 15 demonstration kitchen gardens for 300 farmers were established, and 11,000 fishing kits were distributed to 11,000 households. 100 people benefited from training in water and related skills and a combined 220 people benefited from training in various skills including farming and fishing. A total of 79,400 people benefited directly from the project. Within the total grant period, a cost efficiency of \$22.67 per beneficiary was achieved.

WCDO used multiple information sources to collect, corroborate and document this project information. The sources included staff field visits and reports, an external mid-term evaluation report, a baseline data survey, quarterly project performance reports, annual project performance reports, community testimonials through meetings and photographs from the project. However, some information was not available for this report and reference is made in those sections where the information has not yet been obtained. In these cases, WCDO plans to include collection of that specific information in the final end of project evaluation which is planned in the period January-June 2010. With the increasing insecurity during the final months of the project period, as well as concerns about inadvertently supporting Al Shabaab, WCDO was not able to conduct some final activities, to include some monitoring and evaluation. We had hoped to conduct these activities during a no-cost extension (NCF). Unfortunately, required changes in grant agreement language prohibited any NCEs from being approved. Instead, WCDO is in discussions with OFDA representatives to submit a mini-proposal to use the residual funds from the grant in a new mini-grant. This evaluation activity is planned to coincide with activities proposed to OFDA

by WCDO in this new grant. It is worth noting that the security situation still remains a major factor to determine the success of carrying out an evaluation exercise.

Original Grant (August 10, 2006 - August 9, 2007, extended to January 31, 2008 through a no-cost extension))

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

Number of beneficiaries targeted: 45,000

Summarized Achievement

Indicators:

1. 25 shallow wells improved or constructed with community participation in 10 communities

Achievement: 11 shallow wells were rehabilitated serving 14,500 beneficiaries. Most wells had suffered abuse and neglect with no one in particular taking responsibility to ensure they served the community for a longer period. Flooding had caused collapse of some of the wells. Due to the years of neglect, draining off dirty water and deepening the wells to access fresh water aquifers was the major task. Information and mobilization of the community to improve on both household and environmental hygiene saw the number of AWD cases go down.

2. Access to sufficient clean water for drinking, washing, cooking and other household uses increased by 25% of the targeted population.

Achievement: Percent achieved of the outputs was 44%. 11% of the target population now has access to clean water for drinking and other household uses. WCDO in partnership with UNICEF chlorinated 46 shallow wells to help contain the AWD spread in villages along the Juba River. This proved to be a success as cases reported at the MSF-Holland health facility dropped.

3. Five new water pans ensure year-round access to water for up to 25,000 animals.

Achievement: At the end of this project period, five water pans were completed, serving an estimated 20,000 animals. The work comprised of digging a slanting water dam five feet at the deepest, with the floor compressed to improve its water retention capacity. A hold for animals waiting to water was also designated, cleared and fenced. Pastoralists themselves participated in the work to input their experience to ensure the water pans can withstand the effects of flooding. To strengthen this, each water pan formed a committee to oversee the running of the facility by controlling the animals and they met bi-weekly to discuss ways to maintain and improve water sources. The pastoralists have benefited from better returns on meat and milk from the animals sold in both local and outside markets.

4. 80 local leaders organized into Community Development Committees (CDCs) are actively building social structures and relationships for prevention, mitigation and reconciliation of resource-related conflict.

Achievement: 60 leaders representing 20 CDCs ensured that 15 villages were sensitized on the objectives of the project and their roles in making the project successful. Their contribution included community motivators, laborers and storage of project supplies, tools and machinery and in some cases supervising the work. A number of incidents in the project area demonstrated the elders using skills acquired from various trainings to resolve disputes. Among them are assisting in creating a peaceful environment for agencies and communities to implement their work, dispute resolution with regard to employment conflicts or disagreements arising from misunderstandings in business or other contracts and negotiation skills with would-be troublemakers, especially rogue militias.

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

Number of beneficiaries targeted: 1,000

Summarized Achievement

Indicators:

1. 200 vulnerable participants are trained and equipped to cultivate kitchen gardens.

Achievement: 10 kitchen gardens serving 200 individuals were established. 200 kawawas (traditional hoes) were distributed to participating people. The concept has also been replicated by 120 additional farmers including 45 community motivators in the participating villages.

2. Participating families are consuming vegetables three or more times per week during normal times.

Achievement: The farmers grow tomatoes, onions, carrots and capsicum. Vegetable consumption has greatly improved in the targeted group, reporting a 66% success.

Summary Report of Achievement under Modification #1 (February 1, 2008 - September 30, 2008)

Number of beneficiaries targeted: 50,000; **Number of IDPs targeted:** 350

Activity Rolled Over from 2006-07 Grant Period

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

Indicators (rolled over from previous period):

1. 25 shallow wells improved or constructed with community participation in 10 communities

Achievement: 14 shallow wells in addition to the 11 previously rehabilitated, were completed serving 25,200 beneficiaries. Most of these shallow wells had been contaminated by flood waters, rotten vegetation, sticks and dead rodents and they were in a serious state of disrepair. The rehabilitation work also included bush clearing, cleaning and dewatering, sealing cracks and construction of both 40 meter spillways and 12 square meter aprons and installation of hand pumps.

Two trainings were also conducted for 27 people drawn from Village Water Rehabilitation Committees to ensure that shallow wells will provide sufficient good quality water for the residents that are well chlorinated and free from the risk of contamination. They were taught skills to maintain hand pumps and monitor the water production of the shallow wells.

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.

Indicators:

1. 50,000 with access to clean, well managed, improved water sources.

Achievement: A total of 25,000 people now access clean water from protected shallow wells constructed during this period. 80% of the users prefer the shallow well water from the river water. They are now safe from waterborne diseases, especially acute watery diarrhea, and crocodile attacks.

2. 30 artisans trained in well rehabilitation.

Achievement: 30 artisans continue honing and acquiring new skills during the rehabilitation and construction work of the shallow wells. The artisans will be useful in future construction and rehabilitation work but also in the maintenance and repair work.

3. 20 functional shallow wells rehabilitated and flowing with clean water.

Achievement: 10 additional shallow wells were completed serving 25,000 people, and bringing the total wells completed to 35 (the remaining 10 wells for this indicator were completed in the roll-over from the previous grant).

4. 7 water pans rehabilitated ensure year round access to water for up to 28,000 animals.

Achievement: Four water pans each with a capacity of 2,100 cubic meters when full have been constructed. This means 16,000 animals have access to water throughout the year, directly

impacting 40 pastoral families through better returns from meat and milk obtained from their animals.

5. 60 community health promoters and 40 people trained on hygiene and working in their respective communities.

Achievement: 60 people were trained in operation and maintenance of water sources while another 40 people were trained in hygiene promotion. These trainings continue to build the information, knowledge and skill capacity of the community improve the sustainability of the water assets in the community. Equipment used in installing and repair of pumps has also been supplied to those trained in operations and maintenance skills.

6. 100 latrines constructed and community practicing proper hygiene.

Achievement: 58 latrines were completed in the grant period 2007-08 against the proposed 100 latrines.

7. Number of Community Development Committees established and trained.

Achievement: Information to be established at the end of year evaluation planned in the next six months.

Objective 2: *Enhance availability of food and income generation through provision of fishing gear.*

Number of beneficiaries targeted: 30,000; **Number of IDPs targeted:** 350

Indicators:

1. 6,000 families supplied with fishing kits (4 hooks and two fishing lines-each line 20 meters long)

Achievement: 6,000 fishing kits were distributed to 6,000 families (representing about 30,000 people), empowering them to fish in the Juba River and other large water ponds in the area. The neediest and most vulnerable families whose household economy relies on fish resources were the main beneficiaries. Other considerations were placed on families living near the river that had lost household assets during flooding or that had nutritional challenges.

2. Women sensitized on the importance of fish in their diet and taught how to cook fish.

Achievement: 50 women took part in a five-day training on fish preparation, preservation and conservation. Information on best fishing practices, fish preservation, cooking methods, marketing, nutrition and record keeping was shared.

3. Number of village relief committees formed and trained.

Achievement: 20 village relief committees were established and trained to ensure that information on fish resources is propagated in the communities.

Summary Report of Achievements under Modification #2 (October 1, 2008 - September 29, 2009)

In this period, the first quarter (October-December 2008) was used to accomplish activities rolled over from Modification #1

Report of Activities rolled over from previous grant period:

Objective I: 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.

Indicators:

1. 20 functional shallow wells rehabilitated and flowing with clean water.

Achievement: An additional ten shallow wells were completed to meet the target of 20 shallow wells planned. 50,000 people now benefit from these wells.

2. 100 latrines constructed and community practicing proper hygiene.

Achievement: An additional 42 VIP latrines were completed, meeting the target output of 100 latrines.

3. 7 water pans rehabilitated ensure year-round access to water for up to 28,000 animals.

Achievement: The final 3 water pans were completed to bring the total number of water pans to 7, now serving 28,000 animals.

Report on Current Grant (under Modification #2, October 1, 2008 – September 29, 2009)

Objective I: Improve availability of food and income through provision of fishing gear and seeds

Number of beneficiaries targeted: 5,200; Number of IDPs targeted: 500

Geographic areas of Activity: Middle and Lower Juba Valley and Jilib District, Somalia

Sub-Sector Fisheries:

Indicators:

1. 5,000 people provided with fishing gear.

Achievement: 5,000 families were supplied with fishing gear for use in fishing in the Juba River or other water ponds.

2. 50 people trained.

Achievement: In addition to the women previously trained (on the West Bank as mentioned above), an additional 50 women (from the East Bank) took part in a five-day training on fish preparation, preservation and conservation, bringing the total number of women trained to 100. Information on best fishing practices, fish preservation, cooking methods, marketing, nutrition and record keeping was shared.

3. 36 kilograms of fish captured per month

Achievement: Data due to be collected during end of project evaluation in January-June 2010 period.

4. \$20 average monthly income from captured fish /fisher household

Achievement: Data due to be collected during end of project evaluation in January-June 2010 period.

Sub-Sector: Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs

Indicators:

1. 15 gardens planted with distributed seeds.

Achievement: 15 demonstration gardens were planted with distributed seeds. These gardens act as pilots and training facilities for farmers interested in growing tomatoes, capsicum, onion, carrots, kales and cabbages.

2. Number of seedlings provided

Achievement: Due to the insecurity that affected the last months of the grant, data was hard to collect. However, WCDO plans to include this information in the Terms of Reference for evaluators in the final project evaluation when conditions permit.

***Objective 2:** Improved access to adequate, safe and affordable water for human and livestock use.*

Number of beneficiaries targeted: 18,900; **Number of IDPs targeted:** 500

Sub-Sector: Water Supply

Indicators:

1. 20 protected shallow wells.

Achievement: 20 shallow wells were constructed during this period benefiting 18,900 people.

2. 5 protected water pans.

Achievement: Nine water pans were constructed and benefited an extra 1,600 people in Afmadow District.

3. 18,900 beneficiaries receiving water from protected wells.

Achievement: 18,900 people receive water from the protected shallow wells.

4. 9 liters of water available per person per day after the intervention (50% increase).

Achievement: WCDO was not able to ascertain this data due to the deteriorating security situation making it hard for staff to travel to the field to collect and verify data. However, WCDO plans to collect this information in the coming period while doing the final project evaluation.

5. 4 hours average spent collecting water per family after the intervention (33% decrease).

Achievement: WCDO was not able to ascertain this data due to the deteriorating security situation making it hard for staff to travel to the field to collect and verify data. However, WCDO plans to collect this information in the coming period while doing the final project evaluation.

6. 30% of water points with 0 fecal coliforms per 100 mls after intervention.

Achievement: WCDO was not able to ascertain this data due to the deteriorating security situation making it hard for staff to travel to the field to collect and verify data. However, WCDO plans to collect this information in the coming period while doing the final project evaluation.

Sub-Sector: Hygiene Promotion

Indicators:

1. 20 water and sanitation management committees trained.
2. 20 hygiene promoters trained.

3. 50% improvement in hygiene around water point three months after their completion. (reported as % of water points)
4. 30% improvement in people practicing hand washing practices.

NOTE: Activities towards indicators 1 and 2 above were not accomplished due to lack of access for security reasons. Indicators 3 and 4 cannot be reported on at this time because of unavailability of data. The level of insecurity in the project area escalated, making it impossible for staff that have the skills to collect the information to travel to the field. However, this activity of data collection is scheduled in the next end of project evaluation during the next six months if conditions permit.

Sub-sector: Sanitation

Indicators:

1. Number of people benefiting from latrines.

Achievement: 11,200 people now have access to clean usable latrines. This is 4,760 more people than the 6,440 targeted by the project. This has helped in proper human waste disposal, thus reducing the risk of contracting diseases from contaminated water, food and containers.

2. 46 household latrines constructed.

Achievement: 80 latrines have been constructed: 34 units above the targeted 46 units.

3. 20 household waste management pits constructed.

Achievement: This activity was included to enhance environmental hygiene and as a measure of the impact of the messaging done by the health promoters. Numerous hand dug pits have been done voluntarily by families. However, a physical count of pits is not available to WCDO presently because of the prevailing insecurity. WCDO will report on this when the final end of project evaluation is done.

4. 46 latrines having hand washing facilities.

Achievement: All 80 latrines constructed were supplied with hand washing facilities to improve on the hygiene of the users and avoid contamination of other containers by users. This essentially reduced the risk of contracting waterborne diseases to family members exposed to the users of the latrines.

5. 46 household hand washing facilities introduced.

Achievement: All 80 latrines constructed were for household use to ensure responsibility to maintain and care for them. This ensured owners of a clean latrine that will serve them for a longer time. All the latrines were supplied with hand washing facilities and sensitization to

improve on the hygiene of the users and avoid contamination of other containers by users. This essentially reduced the risk of contracting waterborne diseases to families members exposed to the users of the latrines.

Cross Cutting Themes/Keywords

Conflict Resolution

Indicators:

1. Number of activities undertaken to address conflict

Achievement: The activities carried out under the project both promoted peaceful coexistence. Separate water points for animals and humans meant that the pastoralist did not need to cross farms to access water for their animals. This saved them time and increased their yield, thus getting better returns which they could apply in getting commodities farmed by their neighboring communities. This in essence created the second benefit in that the two communities could now use their livelihood activities to create commerce and support each others' economy.

2. Number of people trained in conflict resolution techniques, procedures and skills

Achievement: Most training was not specific but included within the various trainings that were conducted. The fact that they were able to share training halls and resources intimated the impact peace messaging was having on the community.

Gender Relations

Indicators:

1. Percentage of men and women in targeted population who report improvements in gender relations as a result of the activities.

Achievement: By observation, women representation was about 33% in every committee as a rule. Furthermore the livelihood and health committees were dominated by women up to 70%. Men recognized the important role women have in the development activities and readily shared resources and were receptive in being led in some spheres by women.

Capacity Building/Training

Indicators:

1. Number of people trained.

Achievement: The program had a forte in capacity building through training and provision of community assets such as shallow wells, water pans, latrines and tools for maintenance work.

Different committees were formed to ensure the development agenda of the community is pursued.

2. Number of beneficiaries using their skills within their livelihood activities.

Achievement: 11,000 people are using their skills and tools to catch and consume or sell fish from the river. Others are planting their gardens with vegetables for household consumption and sale to the pastoralist and other neighbors in need.

HIV/AIDS

Indicators:

Number of activities addressing HIV/AIDS

Achievement: Since there was no specific activity planned to address HIV/AIDS, the information was made available at every training through our staff and partners as they trained in nutrition and health issues as well as addressing misconceptions when it came to sharing facilities, especially water and food. HIV/AIDS remains highly stigmatized in Somali society, hence messaging remains a challenge especially for those who do not understand the disease and have no interest. This is usually occasioned by the avoidance by people including religious leaders to openly address issues of promiscuity or risky sexual behavior. Addressing this issue using the mullah and imams is one way to overcome that barrier. WCDO and its partner followed this route to take the message to the communities.

OVERALL PROJECT ACHIEVEMENT

Note on beneficiaries and geographical locations of the project.

The implementation was in the Middle and Lower Juba region of Somalia. For the most part, the program targeted the riverine and agro-pastoral communities comprised mainly of the Somali Bantus from the 2006-07 period to the 2007-08 period. In these two periods, a total of 50,000 people were targeted with WASH activities and 31,000 with Food Security activities. In the last year of the grant, a revision of outputs saw the water activities extend to Afmadow District where four water pans were constructed benefiting some 880 families or roughly 4,400 individuals. The fisheries component was also moved to a new location in the East bank, thus benefiting an extra 25,000 people. This brings the WASH total beneficiaries to 54,400 and the Food Security total beneficiaries to 56,000. The total number of beneficiaries reached by this project is 79,400 individuals. The table below gives a summary of the overall targeted populations and targeted beneficiary numbers.

GRANT	PERIOD	TARGET POPULATION	BENEFICIARIES	Included IDPs
Original Grant	(August 10, 2006 - August 9, 2007, extended to January 31, 2008 through a no-cost extension))		WASH: Target: 45,000 Achieved: 14,500	
			Food Security: Target: 1,000 Achieved: 1,000	
Modification #1	(February 1, 2008 - September 30, 2008)	104,000 people	WASH: Target: 50,000 Achieved: 25,000 plus additional 25,200 from previous period.	350 IDPs included.
			Food Security: Target: 31,000 Achieved: 31,000	
Modification #2	(October 1, 2008 - September 29, 2009)	45,000	WASH: Target: 18,900 Achieved: 18,900 plus additional 4,400 people from Afmadow.	500 IDPs included.
			Food Security Target: 5,200 Achieved: 25,300 plus additional 25,000 new recipients from the East Bank	
TOTAL BY SECTOR			WASH: Target: 50,000 Achieved: 54,400	500 IDPs included.
			Food Security: Target 31,000 Achieved: 56,000	
OVERALL DIRECT BENEFICIARIES	August 10, 2005 – September 29, 2009		79,400 (This takes into account overlapping beneficiaries between sectors. WASH = 54,400 + the additional 25,000 from Food Security East Bank)	

Agriculture and Food Security

Communities living along the Juba River on both sides in Jilib District are mostly Somali Bantus. The Somali Bantus are predominantly farming communities growing millet, sorghum, maize and cassava (manioc) as the main sources of carbohydrates and cow peas as the main source of protein. They do not keep animals in their farms or homes partly due to the tse tse fly but also due to their traditional orientation. Chicken and fish are generally despised and are therefore not common in Somalis' diet. With only a single source of protein for most families, high levels of malnutrition have been recorded in the population. The Bantu diet is not rich in vitamins either, in spite of the plentiful availability of both wild and domesticated fruits and vegetables. On the other hand, their neighbors, the Cushitic nomadic Somalis have a diet rich in animal protein from goat and sheep meat and milk. The Cushitic Somalis keep the large animals (cows and camels) for sale and to provide milk. This sector benefited 56,000 individuals with fisheries, seed systems and agricultural inputs.

The project conducted three (3) community trainings in proper plant husbandry to selected family representatives. These were selected by elders based on a predetermined criterion that underscored household food insecurity and other vulnerabilities. Ten (10) kitchen gardens were then established for growing vegetables including tomatoes, onions, kales, capsicum and either lettuce or cabbage. Demonstration gardens for training members of the community were also established in three locations to train villagers on techniques of growing five main types of vegetables. Another 100 women were trained in fish resource management and were afterwards supplied with 11,000 fishing kits.

Sub Sector: Fisheries

The Juba River is a large reservoir of fish, especially the more nutritious cat/mud fish. The Juba River is considered a community resource accessible to all residents primarily for water for household use and farming. A WCDO study of this sub-sector through focus group discussions revealed both cultural inhibitions towards eating fish and a limited capacity to exploit the resource.

Actual Achievements

11,000 families (55,000 individuals) benefiting from the fisheries activities

The local leadership and the community development committees assisted in the selection of beneficiary households, using a predetermined criterion, who were to send representatives for training and afterwards receive fishing kits. Most of the fish captured is consumed within the communities living along the Juba River while surplus catch is traded with the neighboring pastoralists. The selection of women was based on



Distribution of Fishing Lines

the Somali family structure where women are responsible for the nutrition in their households. The women have the option to go fishing themselves or teach someone the skill to fish or even hire out the kit and share the catch. Traditionally, the man in the Bantu family does the hard menial farm jobs as the women attend to different household chores and tend the home gardens.

100 women trained.

WCDO through its local partner, Humanitarian Development Organization (HDO) was able to train 100 women on fisheries skills. The women were trained in how to capture, prepare and preserve fish using inexpensive and locally feasible methods and processes. The women formed the core group that would pass the information and skills on to other community members. WCDO built their technical capacity through training the appropriate and relevant people in the communities, sensitizing the communities on the importance of fish in their diet and equipping them with information and fishing kits to enable them to exploit the fish resource. This provided an extra but rich source of animal protein which is also available throughout the year, subsequently reducing the high levels of malnutrition in the area. WCDO introduced the line and hook technology to a limited number of people (100 women) to safeguard from environmental degradation from erosion of riverbanks due to human activities while fishing, overexploitation of fish stocks and its negative effects on the water ecosystem and to avoid tensions with the distribution of high value inputs. The skills also enabled the community to minimize post harvest losses by allowing them to preserve the fish and make it available throughout the year. A market for fish captured from the river also expanded, empowering the women economically as they sold their surplus catch to neighbors.

Unreported Indicators

Data to report on some of the indicators has been difficult to obtain, especially towards the end of the project due to heightened insecurity. However, WCDO plans to conduct an end of project evaluation in the next six months to be able to collect data for analysis to determine the quantitative and qualitative impact of activities carried out in this sub-sector.

Seed Systems and Agricultural Inputs

The Juba Valley is a very fertile region supplying most of the country with food and bananas for the export market. However, this opportunity is only available to the most powerful warlords and businessmen. Most Somalis exposed to modernism before the fall of the government considered vegetables as part of their meals especially in the form of salads. During the civil war, most of these crops disappeared as land remained fallow for many years. In the intervening period after the war began the local community had no access to these crops. They only grew cereals and legumes and their food yield was poor due to poor farming methods, fewer crop variety and post harvest losses from looting and poor preservation and storage techniques. However, pockets of small farms in Somalia still had these salad crops. These happen to be the only vegetables most Somalis could identify with. The reintroduction of onions, carrots, kales, capsicum and tomatoes in the Juba Valley marked the resumption of vegetable consumption in the Somali diets. 1,000 individuals benefited from the various activities under this sub-sector.

Furthermore, in most villages, houses are cramped tightly together, leaving only small spaces for footpaths. However, the Bantu, like their pastoralist neighbors, still have access to large tracts of fertile land located far from their villages. The land surrounding their villages is mostly communally owned. Because the elders had prior knowledge of the project land requirements and the security risks the participants would face when traveling long distances, they sanctioned to have participants establish the kitchen gardens in the nearby communally owned farms. While others managed smaller plots outside their houses, still others used land served by shallow well spillway waters, pond waters and the river.



A crop of tomatoes

Actual achievements

People trained and equipped to cultivate kitchen gardens.

WCDO, with the cooperation and support of the elders and CDC, mobilized farmers to be trained around 10 kitchen gardens. 50 people were trained and another 200 people from mostly food insecure households and those that were nutritionally vulnerable were seconded to the four training sessions conducted by WCDO teams in the field. The elders and the Community Development Committees (CDCs) also gained from the trainings. The group was taught skills to cultivate vegetable crops in kitchen gardens including onions, carrots, spinach, capsicum and tomatoes. 15 more demonstration gardens were set in three different locations as learning fields for farmers in the period under Modification #2. This was in response to the high demand for farming skills sought by the farmers.

Often times, the local residents were disempowered and were frequent victims of looting from militias. The diversification of their food crops reduced the rates of looting as the variety presented a challenge to the looters; additionally, it has provided much-needed nutritional options. Working together during the training helped bolster unity as families and villages shared resources. Communal farms were established and people are able to grow more food and guard their farms from wild animals and would-be intruders. The training has enabled people to take advantage of seeds distributed during emergencies by other agencies to grow more vegetables both for household consumption and sale. These would otherwise be wasted for lack of knowledge on how to plant them.

Many kitchen gardens have since sprouted in different villages as families take to the idea of vegetable consumption in their diets. While fishing could only be done along the river and in large ponds, pastoralists get supplies from the women.

Participating families consuming vegetables at least 3 times per week during normal times.

In a quick mid-term survey, WCDO project staff interviewed 50 households; 33 of them reported that they consumed vegetables four times a week, up from once a week previously. There was increased commerce between the Bantu farmers and the neighboring Cushitic pastoralists as they exchange meat, milk and other animal products for plant food and fish. The rest of the 17 households interviewed consumed vegetables, but less frequently than three times per week.

Gardens planted with distributed seed

WCDO planted 25 gardens with assorted vegetable seeds. The first ten (10) kitchen gardens were directly owned by beneficiary farmers who came together to plant and harvest vegetables for their consumption. The additional 15 gardens were demonstration gardens. Many more farmers expressed interest to learn the basic techniques of preparing and planting their own kitchen gardens.

Seedlings provided

Farmers were expected to collect seedlings from nurseries at the demonstration gardens to use in their kitchen gardens. No data is available on the quantities distributed due to the access difficulties faced towards the close of the project.

Demonstration kitchen gardens established

WCDO, in response to this demand, established an additional 15 demonstration gardens in later interventions, as mentioned above. The gardens were tended by trained farmers. They were strategically located in three different locations to serve clusters of villages. In each demonstration location, five nurseries and their corresponding gardens were established to train interested farmers.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Background

WCDO intervened in the Juba Valley at a time when the communities had inadequate access to clean and safe water supplies, poor knowledge in handling water, human waste and lack of information that explained the link between these practices and ill health. For example, people would wade into the river or ponds of water to fetch water for household use; others shared the same water with their animals and yet others swam or bathed in the same water that they would

later drink. In some villages, paths leading into the villages were full of human excreta, some visibly infested with worms.

WCDO was able to rehabilitate and construct 67 shallow wells all serving a population of 50,000 people. 21 water pans against the planned 17 were completed and are now serving 4,400 people or 880 pastoral families. Forty people were trained in hygiene promotion and another 60 water committee representatives were trained in operation and maintenance of water sources. In addressing the human waste disposal issues, 180 ventilated improved pit latrines out of 146 planned, were constructed and supplied with a similar number of hand washing facilities. Under this sector, 50,000 individuals benefited from the activities carried out. In the year by year comparison, outputs were rolled over to the next year due to insecurity that affected the pace of implementation. For example, 14 shallow wells from 2006-2007 were completed in 2007-2008, hence from the table in Appendix I, some areas show more outputs than planned for the year. In the year 2008-09, the revised outputs increased the number from the number originally proposed. That, too, is shown and explained under the relevant sections.

Sub-Sector: Hygiene Promotion



Before this intervention, community members defecated in undesignated bushes around their villages and village paths at night. This posed both a health and environmental risk to the community, with foul smells and contamination of water and food sources. Within the Somali context, Islamic ablution practices require one to wash their anus after defecation. Water remains scarce in most parts of Somalia and this inadvertently contributes to high rates of disease and worms spread

as they subsequently handle water, food or use containers that are shared. Rain runoff further washes dirt and other waste from the bush and footpaths to farms and water sources, thus creating an endless cycle of infection and re-infection from contaminated food and water. Latrines addressed this problem in part; however, community grasping the concept of proper human and solid waste disposal is key in addressing the health issues arising out of the poor practices. For example, voluntary construction of self-financed latrines and hand-dug pits in response demonstrated the desired attitude change as was the proper usage of facilities supplied to households. When the community took the initiative to collect and burn all polythene bags, used tins and other waste, this pointed to a changing community with regard to hygiene perceptions.

The intervention was not without some barriers. For example, people avoided using the latrines at night because it was believed the devil lives in them at night. Appropriate and timely

messaging, especially from the mullahs, imams and hygiene promoters, was utilized to dispel these fears. Another common belief is that flies have a wing that is poisonous and the other carries the antidote, hence if a fly fell into a cup of tea, one only needed to dip the other wing to be sure the tea is safe.

It is also worth noting that Somali containers have multiple uses. They can be used to fetch water, carry grain or fruits, and then also be used for bathing or for serving food in some extreme cases. The concept of tiny little germs is so foreign that constant reminders are needed through the hygiene promoters.

The use of the local *mullahs (elderly respected men)*, *imams (religious Islamic leaders)* and other community change agents proved very effective in influencing the thinking of the communities towards hygiene. They were able to link good hygiene practices to the good health of the people. The messages mainly emphasized proper hand washing, latrine usage and water transport, storage and consumption.

Another challenge was obtaining spare parts for broken down hand pumps and fixing collapsed wells which proved far too expensive to the locals. WCDO introduced the rope and washer pump to address the pumps problem. The parts to this pump can be made locally. To address the collapsing shallow wells, lighter plastic well liners (rings) were introduced with a double advantage; they were also durable and could withstand the elements.

Actual Achievements

Water and sanitation committees revitalized, trained and /or established

In this period, 60 people representing 20 water committees were trained in hygiene promotion and operation and maintenance of water points. These were to train members of their committees on the skills learned in assembling plastic liners, hand pumps and other repair and maintenance work at water points.

Decrease in human mortality and morbidity rates

End of project data on this and the rest of the indicators in this sub-sector were not collected due to the prevailing insecurity in the project area. However, when conditions permit, this information will be collected and reported from the end of project evaluation planned in the next six months within the intended extension of the project in the target area. Informal reports such as testimonies from community members indicate a positive impact of the activities resulting in a significant reduction of both the mortality and morbidity rates from water related diseases.

WCDO conducted training to ensure that the water sources were well maintained and the water remained safe from the source up to the household level. 57 representatives from village water rehabilitation committees were trained in various water source management skills. 30 artisans were trained in construction of different facilities, especially shallow wells, water pans and latrines.

Sanitation

Villages in the West bank of the Juba River also gained from the construction of 138 family units of ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines.

When WCDO moved to the communities in Juba Valley, there were no latrines. The people defecated in the footpaths, bush and in the river. They then would wash off their anus using their left hand. For those further away from a water source, the washing was done sparingly. These same river and ponds are where others bathed and collected water for household use. Because of lack of bathing places, women often times bathed with their clothes on and without use of soap. Polythene paper, tin and plastic containers and other dirt littering the environment was a common sight in many villages. Most Somalis live one day at a time and therefore families only bought or harvested food enough to be consumed during the day, and as such, food storage methods have not been developed and food handling is very poor.

WCDO observed that the conventional VIP latrines which comprised a standard earth dug hole (3 x 2 x 2.5 meters) with a superstructure made of blocks (1.5 x 1.5) and roofed with iron sheets collapsed into the pit during the flooding due to the weight of the superstructure. WCDO elected to use an improved design which retained the same measurement but avoided placing the superstructure directly above the dug out pit. This has not only proved durable but has also gained commendation from the community users saying it keeps smells away from the superstructure cubicle, making usage better. The hand washing facility introduced was the inexpensive 3 liter or 5 liter plastic jerry can that can easily be made at the household level. This container needed to be distinguished from the others to avoid contamination and it had been recommended that it stays in the latrine area where the hand washing soap is kept.

Actual Achievements

Household latrines constructed.

WCDO delivered 138 household latrines to the communities. Previous experience showed that community latrines suffered neglect and disrepair as no one had the primary responsibility to care for them. The 138 units now serve 138 households. The households received an equal number of hand washing facilities. This has proved successful as 100% of the latrines remained in a good state of repair and use three months after completion. The information disbursement activities in hygiene promotion ensured barriers to using the latrines were overcome. Voluntary construction of latrines by other households using local materials is worth noting as a positive impact in the communities. This has significantly reduced the number of people defecating in the bush and footpaths improving the safety of water and food sources.

Household waste management pits dug

The project also trained hygiene promoters on the best ways to manage solid waste from households. A number of families have voluntarily dug their own pits (number not yet

established till the end of project evaluation to be done in six months and have also ensured litter around the village is collected and burned.

Water Supply

When WCDO went into the project area, most shallow wells were open and contaminated, posing a huge health and physical risks to the communities. The wells in use then used a rope tied to a bucket to lift water to the surface. Accidents were common and sometimes fatal.



Water pan full of water

WCDO rehabilitation work involved clearing the bush around them, dewatering and cleaning of algae, sealing of cracks, construction of one meter deep aprons of about 12 square meters, construction of spillways each 40 meters to direct spilled water away from the well into a soak pit, deepening wells to increase water output, chlorination and installation of hand pumps. This improved the quality of water the communities could access and drastically reduced cases of waterborne diseases (especially AWD) in families that used

water from these protected water sources. However, the hand pump proved an expensive option for the locals, especially in accessing parts when the pump broke down. Furthermore, the soft soil formation was too weak for the heavy concrete rings and this resulted in frequent collapse of shallow wells especially during the rainy and flooding seasons. In 2008, WCDO introduced plastic rings and the inexpensive rope and washer pump to the newly constructed shallow wells. The plastic rings were much lighter, easy to assemble and less prone to rust and effects from the elements. The rope and washer pump on the other hand is constructed from components that are easily available locally. One of the WCDO local staff was trained in assembling the plastic liners and the rope and washer pumps. He was also trained on how to make or repair a rope and washer pump that had broken down. The introduction of the rope and washer pump was very popular as all parts can be sourced locally. Another staff from Somalia was trained on how to construct VIP latrines and water pans, thus raising the quality of the outputs.

The role of women has increased tremendously in the project period. WCDO found that involving the women in the livelihood and water activities proved more effective in imparting information at the household level. Most of the activities involving women were highly effective. For example, women headed the village relief committees and have been very active in the water committees.

Water pans constructed in the surrounding areas have served pastoralist families and their animals resulting in better milk and meat yields. Pastoralists were involved in the fencing to control animals and avoid destruction of the embankments.

Actual Achievements

Protected water points established

WCDO, working with local authorities, CDCs, CBOs and local agencies was able to rehabilitate 67 shallow wells serving 50,000 people in the project area. This includes 880 pastoral families living in the drier areas who are now benefiting from 21 water pans constructed during the project period. Pastoral families now have the water pans to water their 44,000 animals. In addition, some shallow wells have been strategically located to benefit these families. This has saved them long treks in search of water and more importantly, it has reduced the conflict occasioned between them and the farming communities along the Juba River. As the testimony of one of the herders confirmed, they can now avoid the tse tse fly infested riverine area. The result is high milk and meat yield, improved relations with their neighbors and therefore increased commerce between them as each appreciates the role the other is playing.

Geo-coordinates of every protected water point established and the rest of the indicators

There are several indicators WCDO is unable to report on due to the shrinking humanitarian space in the project area. For example, it became increasingly difficult to use GPS tools as these compromised the security of local staff. Most of these coordinates will have to be obtained at much later dates when conditions permit. As the fighting grew in intensity and extended across south central Somalia, it became difficult to access project areas when agencies could not meet demands by the fundamentalist groups. Some of the end of project data requires professional involvement to ensure quality. For example, our water engineer is responsible in carrying out different biological and chemical tests on water to ensure that it is safe for human and animal consumption. However, this was not possible in the last months of the project as he could not travel there. Yet other indicators will safely be assessed in the end of project assessment using trained local staff.

Beneficiaries receiving water from the protected water points

Water points rehabilitated and constructed by WCDO now serve 54,400 people with water for household use. Families owning 44,000 animals now also have access to water for their animals. This has greatly reduced trekking distances for pastoralists in search of water and pasture. It has saved them time to do other chores or rest and can also gain from higher meat and milk production. The pastoralists experience fewer conflicts and animal losses due to drought and the tse tse fly.

Institution Structures and Capacity

WCDO has built the capacity of several local partners throughout the project life. Africa Rescue Committee (AFREC), Forum for Relief and Development (FORAD), Wamo Relief and Rehabilitation Services (WRRS) and Humanitarian Development (HDO) are notable beneficiaries. In addition, the various committees in water, relief and agriculture are under the supervision of the Community Development Committee (CDC) composed of nine members,

three of whom are female. The CDCs exist to co-ordinate all development activities in the project areas, mainly the villages. The Project Manager, who reports to the Country Director, has the following people directly involved in the implementation of the work:

1. The Local Agency partners.
2. The Local Coordinator of the Projects.
3. The Water and Sanitation Project Manager.
4. The CDC

GENERAL CONSTRAINTS

These are some of the factors that impact on the quality and timeliness of the outputs envisaged in the project:

1. Inadequate technical know-how of contractors in executing some of the work such as water catchments, hence the need to re-do the work, extending the time needed to complete the projects.
2. Access to spare parts was also a challenge in earlier interventions. New technologies had to be introduced to address this. The rope and washer pump and the plastic well liners were introduced.
3. Lack of adequate access due to insecurity, which resulted in suspension of flights to the project area. This limited the direct supervision of the work by WCDO technical staff. The escalation of roadblocks has been a real hindrance to the movement of the project supplies to the site, resulting in extortion and general delay in delivery of the inputs. WCDO, with the assistance of the Kenya Government Provincial Administration, was granted permission to have regular cross border meetings with local Somalia staff. Project updates and new ideas were exchanged between staff during these meetings to improve on the timeliness and quality of outputs in the project.
4. Inflation and decline in value of the US dollar currency translated to exchange losses.
5. High prices of oil distorted the costs of goods and services, resulting in hyper-inflation as the cost of moving resources soared.
6. Conflict, droughts and floods reduced the Somali peoples' resilience and lowered the psyche and productive energy. The population became highly mobile and struggled to survive.

MITIGATION EFFORTS

WCDO, in overcoming the above constraints to ensure quality work and timeliness, brought two local staff into Kenya on an exposure and learning trip at different times. During the trip, the staff members were able to visit similar project activities and opportunities to learn different skills. The successful completion of activities in the 2008-09 period was largely attributable to the experience these two staff members obtained from their visit and training.

The introduction of new appropriate technologies such as the rope and washer pumps partly addressed the issue of sourcing for parts when pumps break down. The plastic well liners reduced the need for frequent repairs of shallow wells.

The prevailing insecurity meant that WCDO could not have a large number of staff in the field. This minimized the impact of insecurity on WCDO. Together with the introduction of affordable technologies, WCDO was able to make some savings that were used to increase the outputs and cushion against inflation and exchange losses.

WCDO, with cooperation from the Government of Kenya Provincial Administration, was able to negotiate to have staff meetings conducted at the border town of Liboi. These were useful as they facilitated the exchange of information between field and head office staff.

WCDO also carried out frequent security analysis of information collected from staff in the field, news agencies, partners, and other agencies especially through the NGO Consortium to ensure the safety and security of program staff and program inputs.

Lessons Learned

WCDO work in Somalia has identified community participation in the projection inception and implementation as very, very vital for the successful implementation of project activities. The beneficiaries need to be involved from the project design for them to understand the intention and end result of the intervention. Furthermore, ownership and therefore continuity is secured through their initial involvement. The community is ready to learn if they are given clear direction and guidance at the onset of the project. Their roles and responsibilities need to be spelled out quite clearly during the initiation of the project in their villages; when they know what is expected of them, WCDO feels confident that they will work with the project 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.

The community also needs to have access to information, training in skills and new technology available locally to effectively manage and supervise work in their community. This will support both individuals and the local economy in general. The capacity created in the beneficiary community helps during times when staff is not present, as the community can effectively handle routine maintenance and messaging to sustain the gains. Provision of basic tools or information on sourcing is very important, especially where physical community assets are concerned.

Thus, implementation in Somalia requires high flexibility and adaptability. This entails the use of multiple approaches including use of local and international staff. The latter provides much needed technical assistance and help in unpacking the project and its implementation strategy while the former helps in executing the activities. The role of the local agencies is very important and building their capacity is primarily to enable them to effectively implement project activities.

In responding to the challenges, WCDO introduced new technologies that were readily replicable locally. Of note is the use of the rope and washer pumps and plastic liners, both in response to the unavailability of spare parts for the former and the weak soil formation that frequently resulted in the collapse of most of the shallow wells during the wet season for the latter. To ensure this and improve on the quality of workmanship, WCDO brought two Somali staff to Kenya to acquire different skills in making and installing rope and washer pumps, installing plastic liners, constructing water pans and gain basic computer knowledge to assist in preparing field reports.

Annex I: PROJECT CUMULATIVE SUMMARY

	Project Activities	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		TOTAL Planned Activity During Project Life	TOTAL Cumulative (2006-2009)
		Planned Activity during Project Life	Cumulative Achieved	Planned Activity during Project Life	Cumulative Achieved	Planned Activity during Project Life	Cumulative Achieved		
1	Shallow Wells Rehabilitation	25 Shallow wells	11 Shallow wells	20 shallow wells	14 + 10 shallow wells	20	32	65	67
2	Water Pan Rehabilitation	5 Water pans	5 Water pans	7 Water pans	4 Water pans	5 Water pans	12 Water pans	17	21
3	Community Trainings	5	3	2 Carry over from previous year	2 trainings			5	5
4	Kitchen Gardens Established	10	10					10	10
6	Training Sessions for 50 Women			1	1	1 Training in fishing	1 Training in fishing	2	2
7	Trainings in Hygiene & Sanitation			2	2	1	0	3	2
8	Training in Operation & Maintenance			3	3			3	3
9	Fishing Kits			6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	11,000	11,000

10	VIP Latrines			100	100	46	80	146	180
11	Training in Kitchen Gardens					1	1	1	1
12	Demonstration Gardens Established					15	15	15	15
13	Hygiene Promotion					1	0	1	0
14	On the Job Training for Artisans			7	7			7	7

CUMULATIVE PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

	Pre 2006	2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009			
Project Component		Target Project Beneficiaries	Cumulative Beneficiary Numbers	Target Project Beneficiaries	Cumulative Beneficiary Numbers	Target Project Beneficiary	Cumulative Beneficiary Numbers	TOTAL Planned Target Project Beneficiaries	TOTAL Cumulative Beneficiaries (2006-2009)
Shallow Wells Rehabilitation	75,600 people	45,000 people	14,500 people	50,000	51,600	18,900 people	20,790 people	50,000 people	50,000 people
Water Pan Rehabilitation	560 pastoral families	400 Pastoral families	400 Pastoral families	560 pastoral families	320 pastoral families	400 pastoral families	720 pastoral families	1,360 pastoral families	880 pastoral families

Community Trainings		200 Vulnerable families trained in agriculture	120 Vulnerable families trained in agriculture	80 Vulnerable families trained in agriculture (Carry over from previous year)	80 Vulnerable families trained in agriculture			200 Vulnerable families trained in agriculture	120 Vulnerable families trained in agriculture
Kitchen Gardens Established		31,000 people	31,000 people					31,000 people	31,000 people
Shallow Wells Construction				50,000 people	50,200 including 25,200 from previous grant			50,000 people	50,200 including 25,200 from previous grant
Training Sessions for Women				50 women trained in fish handling & trade	50 women trained in fish handling & trade	50 women trained in fish handling & trade	50 women trained in fish handling & trade	100 women trained in fish handling & trade	100 women trained in fish handling & trade
Training in Hygiene & Sanitation				40 people trained in hygiene promotion	40 people trained in hygiene promotion	20 people trained in hygiene promotion	0 people trained in hygiene promotion	60 people trained in hygiene promotion	40 people trained in hygiene promotion

Training in Operation & Maintenance				60 Water committee representatives	60 Water committee representatives			60 Water committee representatives	60 Water committee representatives
Fishing Kits				6,000 Families	6,000 Families	5,000 Families	5,000 Families	11,000 Families	11,000 Families
VIP Latrines				100 hh	58 hh	46 hh	80 hh	146 hh	180 hh
Training in Kitchen Gardens						50 people trained in kitchen garden preparation.			
Demonstration Gardens Established						300 farmers	300 farmers	300 farmers	300 farmers
Hygiene Promotion						20 hygiene promoters trained	0 hygiene promoters trained	20 hygiene promoters trained	0 hygiene promoters trained
On the Job Training for Artisans				30 Artisans	30 Artisans			30 Artisans	30 Artisans