

# Water & Development Alliance (WADA) 2008 Annual Report

**W A D A**  
WATER & DEVELOPMENT  
A L L I A N C E

*Presented to*

*United States Agency for International Development,  
The Coca-Cola Company, and The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation*

*By*

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The Water and Development Alliance (WADA) is a collaboration between the Coca-Cola system (including corporate, foundations, and bottling partners) and USAID to improve water resource management and expand access to improved drinking water and sanitation services for poor and marginalized people in developing countries.



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### *Purpose of this Report*

Since WADA's creation in 2005, The Coca-Cola system and USAID have provided leadership and funding to WADA, helping it grow to impact several hundred thousand people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. This report provides the WADA Steering Committee with an update on WADA's projects globally and the Alliance's achievements through 2008.

### *The Water and Development Alliance (WADA)*

This unique partnership was established to address community water needs in developing countries and to capture lessons learned to benefit those with similar needs. WADA is making a positive impact on a global scale and contributes to protecting and improving the sustainability of watersheds, increasing access to drinking water, and enhancing productive uses of water among the world's poor.

### *Alliance Objectives*

WADA's objectives are consistent with USAID's development goals and Coca-Cola's vision of water stewardship:

1. Establishing participatory, sustainable water and watershed resources management to benefit people and ecosystems;
2. Increasing the level of access to community water supply and sanitation services;
3. Fostering improved behaviors in sanitation and hygiene for positive health impacts; and
4. Promoting efficient and sustainable productive use of water to protect the environment and provide economic benefits to communities.

### *Alliance Partners*

WADA achieves these objectives by capturing the capacity, commitment, and reach of its partners to create innovative, significant, and lasting impacts on the global water crisis.

- **The Coca-Cola system** provides direct funding support for projects through The Company, its charitable foundation, and its bottling partners; and leverages its global network of marketing, communications, and technical experts to support projects.
- **The United States Agency for International Development** contributes funding support from several offices and Missions, the expertise of Agency water sector specialists, and program guidance. The Agency is also responsible for ensuring the highest technical standards for all WADA activities.
- **The Global Environment & Technology Foundation**, a not-for-profit organization that helps find and promote solutions to pressing environmental challenges, supports the management and execution of WADA projects.



## Core Values

WADA is a unique public-private partnership model that is characterized by four core values. These are incorporated into every project and activity supported by WADA. They include:

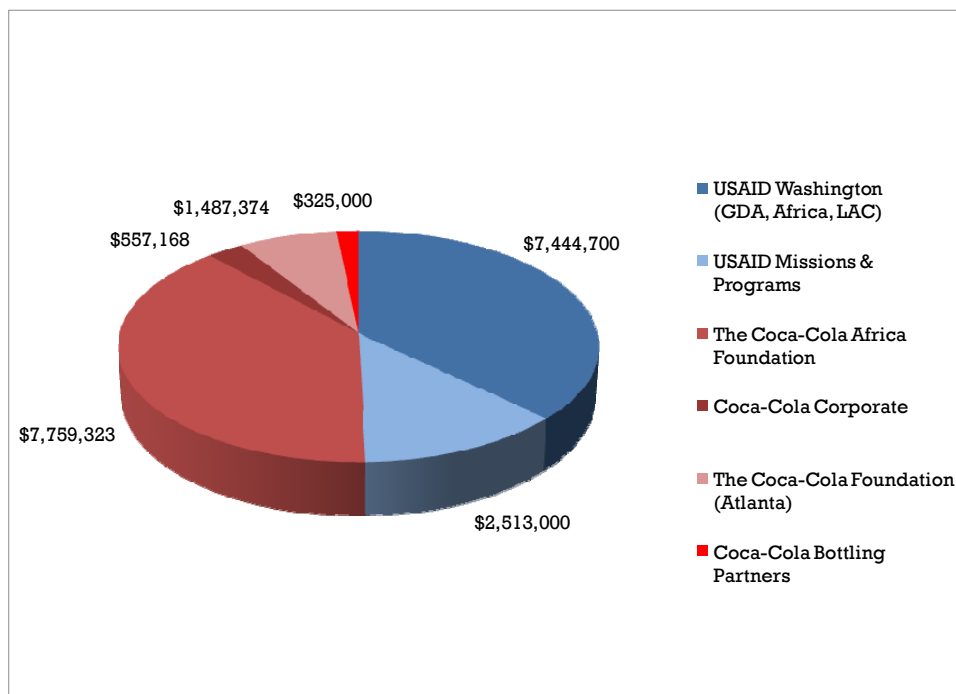
1. **Local ownership** – projects are jointly developed with local community stakeholders in each country;
2. **Institutional synergy** – project contributions to local development and water stewardship are maximized by creatively aligning USAID and Coca-Cola goals and pooling resources;
3. **Technical quality** – projects are carefully reviewed to ensure consistency with the highest development principles including good governance and public participation, financial and ecological sustainability, and social and gender equity; and
4. **Transformational change** – projects promote measurable, impactful approaches that make positive contributions to solving the world’s water problems.

## Support for the Alliance

The Alliance benefits from a variety of funding sources within each partner organization. To date, the total cash investment by Alliance partners is \$20.4 million.

On the Coca-Cola side, the Coca-Cola Foundations (Africa and Atlanta) have committed \$9.25 million to WADA, The Coca-Cola Company has committed \$557,000, and bottling partners have contributed \$325,000. USAID/Washington (GDA, Africa Bureau, and LAC) has committed \$7.44 million, while Country and Regional Missions have committed an additional \$2.5 million to the Alliance (see Table I).

Table I: Water and Development Alliance Funding Sources 2005-2010



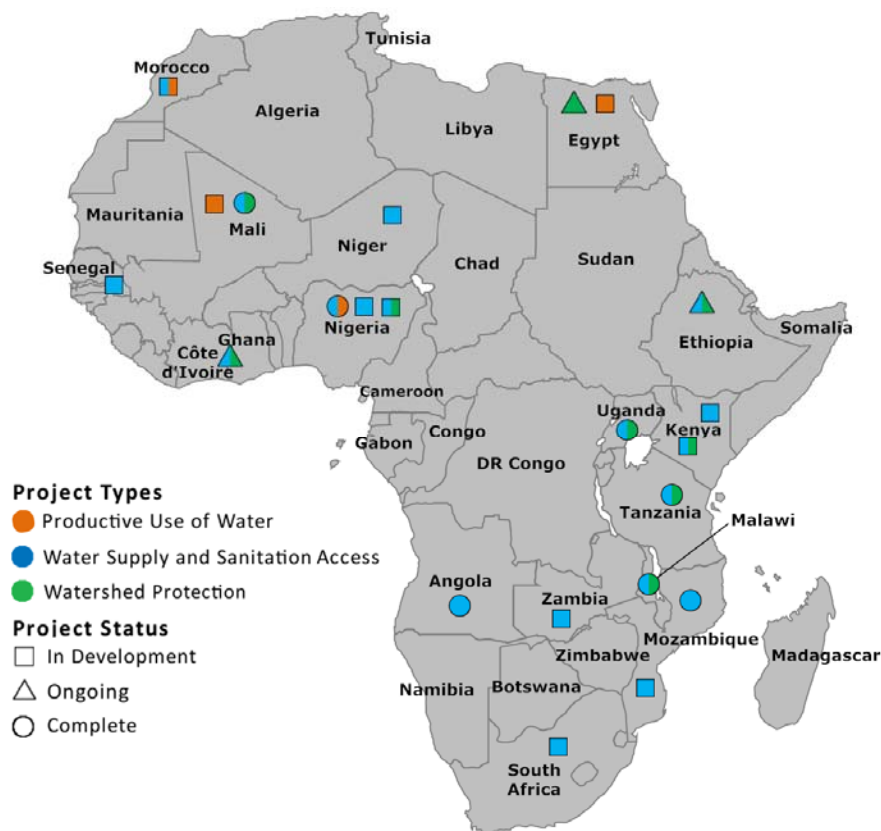
## Alliance Impact

In order to address local water needs and meet its objectives, WADA projects support a variety of water-related interventions which can be categorized into three types:

1. Water Supply and Sanitation Access (which includes hygiene promotion activities);
2. Productive Use of Water; and
3. Watershed Protection.

The graphic below depicts the assorted WADA projects in Africa by project type and project status (in-development, ongoing, and complete). Please note: Many WADA projects support activities from multiple project types and are denoted by two colors on the same shape.

Table II: Type and Status of WADA Projects in Africa

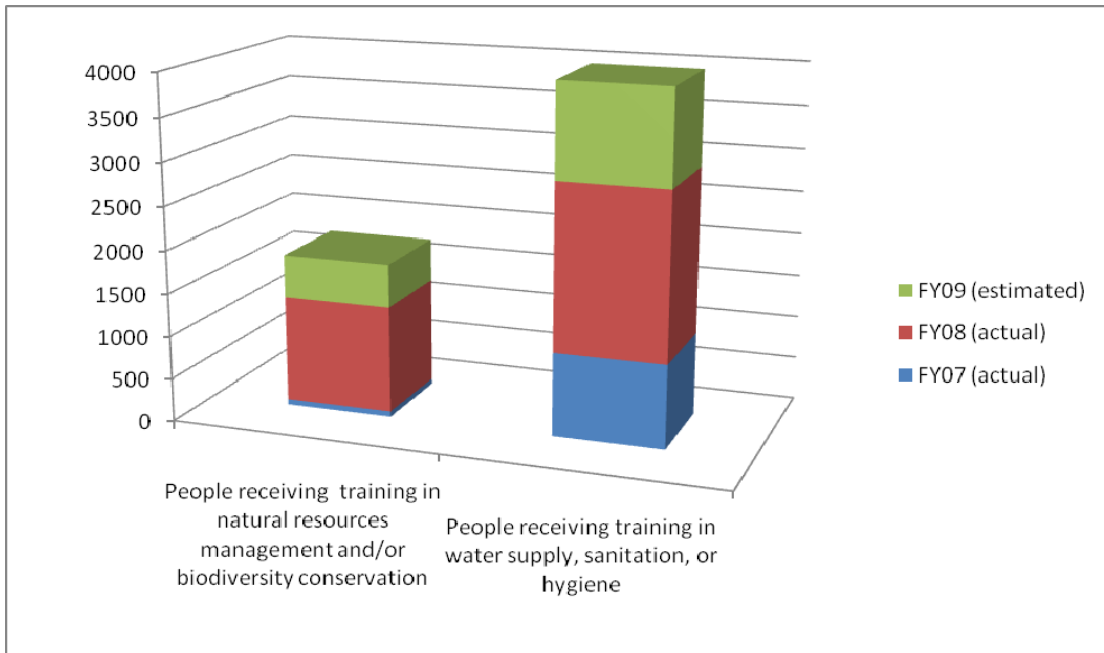
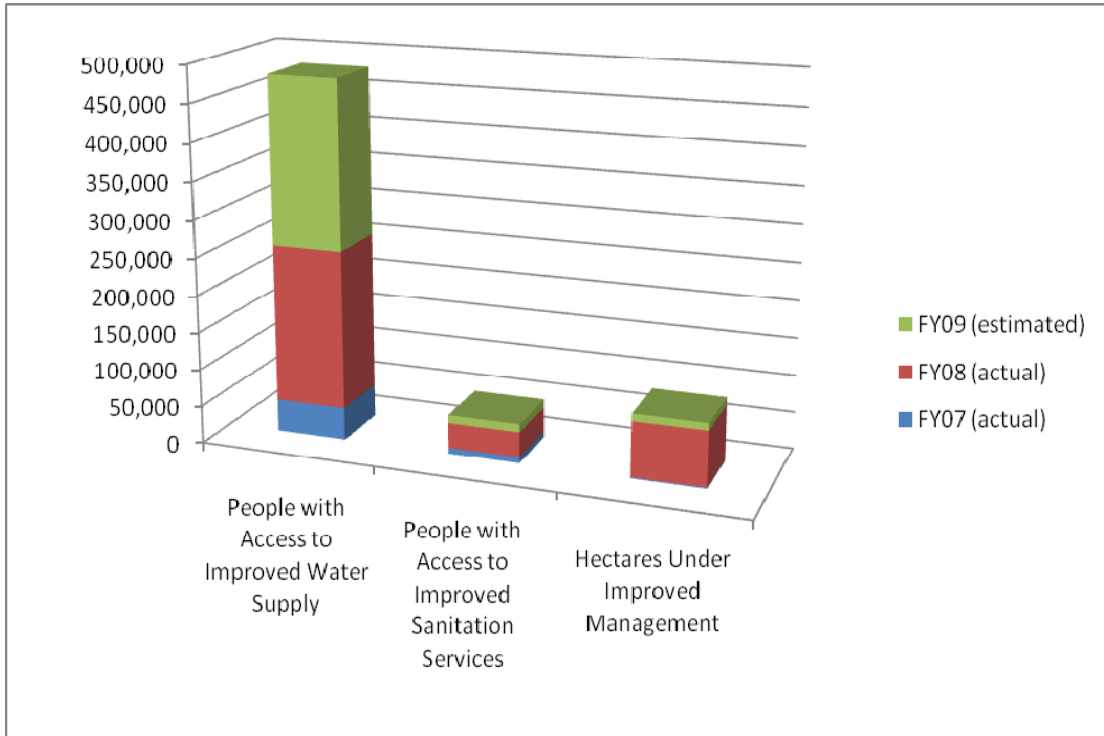


Since 2005, WADA has generated significant change in the lives of people around the world. As of September 2008, WADA has provided approximately:

- 250,000 persons with improved water supply;
- 40,000 persons with improved sanitation supplies; and
- 74,276 hectares with improved management.

These effects can be seen in Tables III-IV. For a more detailed account on the beneficiaries, please see the Monitoring and Evaluation section in this report.

Table III and IV: WADA's Reported Global Beneficiaries



## Alliance Projects at a Glance

The following table offers an overview on the key dates and activities summary of each WADA project.

	Country and Project Name	Key Dates	Activities Summary
Projects Closed-Out in 2008 or earlier	<b>Angola</b> <i>Water Supply Access for the Urban Poor</i>	Closed-Out: August 2008	Constructed water points, provided training in water supply system management, and improved water governance capacity.
	<b>Bolivia</b> <i>Public-Private Water Resources Management Forum</i>	Closed-Out: December 2007	Established PROAGUA as a strong forum that facilitates multi-sector decision-making about water resources.
	<b>Egypt</b> <i>Environmental Services for Improving Quality Management</i>	Closed-Out: December 2008	Water quality and waste management, and increased local responsibility in maintaining irrigation drainage infrastructure.
	<b>Malawi</b> <i>Mulanje Mountain Community Watershed Management</i>	Closed-Out: October 2008	Provided water supply services, land use and watershed management, agricultural water use, and water resources governance in the Mt. Mulanje region.
	<b>Mali</b> <i>Community Water Supply, Sanitation, and Wastewater Program</i>	Closed-Out: May 2008	Implemented water supply and sanitation services, promoted hygiene, and provided training and technology for productive use of water.
	<b>Nigeria</b> <i>Improved Health and Livelihoods in Nigeria's Rural Communities</i>	Closed-Out: November 2008	Provided access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services and facilitated income generation and livelihood enhancement.
	<b>Tanzania</b> <i>Improved Community Livelihoods and Sustainable Water Management</i>	Closed-Out: August 2008	Encouraged water resources management, industrial and agricultural water use management, and water supply and sanitation service delivery.
	<b>Uganda</b> <i>Northern Uganda Watersprings Initiative</i>	Closed-Out: May 2008	Provided access to clean water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion for persons displaced by conflict in Northern Uganda.
Projects Closing Out in 2009	<b>Ethiopia</b> <i>Amhara Community Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Project</i>	Expected Close-Out: March 2009	Implement community-based efforts in twelve villages for water, sanitation, and hygiene improvement.
	<b>Kenya Mara</b> <i>Kenya Mara River Basin and Water Development</i>	Expected Launch: February 2009 <i>Contracting phase</i>	Provide access to water and sanitation services in communities and schools, and improved water resource governance.
	<b>Kenya Mombasa</b> <i>Water and Sanitation Improvement</i>	Expected Launch: February 2009 <i>Contracting phase</i>	Provide access to water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion through schools, and tree planting to improve watershed management.
	<b>Mali BraMali</b> <i>Productive Uses of Treated Wastewater</i>	Expected Launch: January 2009 <i>Activities to begin shortly</i>	Perform feasibility assessment for use of treated wastewater from the BraMali bottling plant to improve livelihoods of poor local producers.
	<b>Mozambique</b> <i>Expanding Water Supply to Bairro 4 and Surrounding Areas</i>	Expected Launch: January 2009 <i>Bidding process in progress</i>	Extend a secondary network to Bairro 4 and renovate borehole to complement municipal water access expansion.
	<b>Mozambique</b> <i>Rehabilitating the TextAfrica Water Treatment System</i>	Launched: December 2007	Rehabilitate a water treatment system to improve the municipal water supply, serving the city of Chimoio and its industries.
	<b>West Africa</b> <i>Transboundary Community</i>	Expected Close-Out: February 2009	Encourage watershed management, capacity-building, infrastructure

	<i>Water Management</i>	<i>Implementation near complete</i>	construction, and conflict prevention in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire.
<b>Projects Closing Out in 2010</b>	<b>CAFTA-DR</b> <i>Water Stewardship Initiative</i>	Launched: November 2008 <i>Project in progress</i>	Promote development and promulgation of clear wastewater regulations and voluntary adoption of environmental standards in industry and CAFTA-DR countries.
	<b>Egypt II</b> <i>Enhancing Agricultural Water Conservation</i>	Expected Launch: March 2009 <i>Tender document in review</i>	Rehabilitate water control structures and increase the capacity of water users to better maintain and operate canals and structures.
	<b>Morocco</b> <i>Community Water Supply, Sanitation, and Wastewater Program</i>	Expected Launch: February 2009 <i>Implementation Plan in development</i>	Provide access to water supply sources and improve water use practices by small farmers in intensive agricultural production areas.
	<b>Niger</b> <i>Water for Health and Wealth: Multiple-Use Water Services</i>	Launched: December 2008 <i>First component in progress; second component in development</i>	Provide multiple-use water services that enable improvements in access to water, income, health, hygiene, and food security.
	<b>Nigeria II</b> <i>Improving Access to Safe Water and Sanitation in Enugu State</i>	Expected Launch: February 2009 <i>Implementation Plan in review</i>	Provide access to water resources, distribution of point-of-use disinfectants, construction of school latrines and hygiene promotion.
	<b>Nigeria III</b> <i>TBD</i>	Mid-2009 <i>Advertising for assessment consultant</i>	Improve watershed management of Oguta Lake, generate economic empowerment, and provide water and sanitation access and health training.
	<b>Senegal</b> <i>Potable Water Development and Local Governance in Southern and Eastern Senegal</i>	Expected Launch: February 2009 <i>Implementation Plan in development</i>	Increase access to water supply and strengthen the capacity of local governments to manage sustainable water supply development.
	<b>South Africa</b> <i>Water Supply and Watergy Intervention in Schools</i>	Expected Launch: February 2009 <i>First component implementation plan in review; second component in development</i>	Repair school water supply and sanitation infrastructure to improve efficiency and improve water supply access.
	<b>Zambia</b> <i>Community Water and Education</i>	Expected Launch: TBD <i>Project concept in development</i>	TBD

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The pages that follow provide greater detail about WADA project accomplishments, and their lasting impact on the global water crisis.



## WADA PROJECTS

WADA currently operates 24 projects in 21 different countries worldwide. Eight of these projects closed-out in 2008, seven will close-out in 2009, and nine will close in 2010. As these projects come to an end, implementing partners submit “Close-Out Reports” that provide invaluable information regarding project activities and achievements. The following sections provide descriptions of all WADA projects using the Close-Out Reports as reference when possible. For projects that have not completed, information was gathered from Implementation Plans and Quarterly Reports.

### *Projects Closed-Out in 2008*

During the 2008 calendar year, eight WADA projects closed-out in Angola, Bolivia, Egypt, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda. This section presents a brief description of these projects, including fundamental financial and implementation information, a summary of key achievements, and when possible a first-hand impact story.

#### *Angola: Water Supply Access for the Urban Poor Peri-Urban Luanda*

**Start Date:** February 2007

**End Date:** August 2008

**Project Funding:**

TOTAL	USAID Africa Bureau	TCCC Foundation (Atlanta)	TCCC Foundation (Africa)
\$633,356	\$180,000	\$81,835	\$371,521



*A new model for community-management of water tap stands will promote cost-recovery and local ownership*

**Key Partners:**

- SAB Miller – local Coca-Cola bottler
- USAID/Angola
- CARE International
- Odebrecht – Brazilian construction firm
- Municipal Administrations

**Activities Summary:**

Constructing peri-urban water points, training in water supply system management, and improving water governance capacity

**Project Beneficiaries:**

- 41,200 people and an additional 3,000 school children benefitting from improved access to water

**Key Achievements:**

- Nine water tap stands constructed
- Twelve water committees established and trained in tap stand operations and hygiene, sanitation and management systems
- Two Municipal Water Boards established and trained in water management systems, including financial management
- 175 locations for water tap stands identified and properly mapped out by Community Based Organizations (ODAs); community water tap stand map with geographic reference data of Kilamba Kiaxi developed; community water plans included in two municipal intervention plans in 2008

Objectives and Milestones	Status
<p><i>Increased Access to Water Supply</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase access to clean water for peri-urban populations to more than 25 liters of water per person in two municipalities on the outskirts of Luanda.</li> <li>▪ Hydraulic studies for Kilamba Kiaxi and Viana.</li> <li>▪ 19 tap stands constructed and operational.</li> <li>▪ Geographic locations for water tap stands negotiated and agreed on with communities, Municipal Administration, municipal water utility (EPAL), and Odebrecht and included in municipal plans.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A total of 175 locations for water tap stands were identified and properly mapped out by the Community Based Organizations (ODAs) and negotiated with communities and Municipal Administration.</li> <li>▪ Two Separate Hydraulic studies for Kilamba Kiaxi and Viana were conducted by ODERBRECHT and EPAL.</li> <li>▪ Nine water tap stands constructed, based on priority locations defined and prioritized by CBOs. The water tap stands are providing potable water as per the national standard, to 41,200 people including 3,000 schoolchildren.</li> <li>▪ Through the Chinese supported reconstruction program 15 water tap stands were constructed in the area that was mapped by the ODAs under the WADA program. The water tap stands are providing potable water as per the national standard, to 36,000 people in Kilamba Kiaxi.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolution:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The number of water tap stands was reduced from 19 to 9, as well as the number of targeted beneficiaries from 46,600 to 41,200 due to budget and technical constraints. The first hydraulic studies recommended the construction of more than 11km of secondary network including a road cut, while the second one recommended the construction of 8.4km of secondary network. The initial budget based on previous experience planned to construct 1.9km of secondary pipe for connection to the water main water pipe.</li> <li>▪ Through partnership meetings that included Municipal Administrations, Communal federations of CBOs, EPAL and CARE, and broad discussions within</li> </ul>

Objectives and Milestones	Status
	<p>the communal development forum organized by CBOs networks at communal level, the budget allocation for the construction of water tap stand was analyzed and the number of water tap stands (9) that fit the budget was established and the locations for the construction of water tap stands were re-prioritized based on density of population and closeness to the main water pipe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ With the support of the Municipal Administration and WADA Angola, the CBOs network (ODA Kilamba Kiayi), engaged the Office of the president for national reconstruction to negotiate the implementation of the community water plan that includes the construction of 175 water tap stands. A national reconstruction office community water project in Kilamba Kiayi has been designed and approved. The project jointly implemented between the ODA Kilamba Kiayi and a Chinese construction company will build 150 water tap stands. This project will be the first attempt to scale up the participatory community management model developed under the WADA program in Luanda.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Improved Water Related Governance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote good governance by using water-related activities to improve the capacity of municipal governments and the water utility to: (a) deliver services; and, (b) engage in constructive dialogue with consumers and civil society</li> <li>▪ Community-based organizations (CBOs) established in Viana.</li> <li>▪ Water plans included in the municipal plans of Viana and Kilamba Kiayi.</li> <li>▪ Two municipal water boards trained and operational.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Six Community based organizations (area based) development planning organizations ODAs were established in Viana. All the 6 ODAs are operational, representing their communities in different development activities including CARE Angola’s early child development project and in regular dialogue with the municipal administration. In Kilamba Kiayi, the existing communal federations of ODAs were involved in the WADA Angola activities.</li> <li>▪ Six Local development plans that included the geographic location of 18 water tap stands were developed for six residential zones in Viana.</li> <li>▪ Four communal development plans, that included the geographic location of 159 water tap stands were revisited and updated for the four communes of the municipality of Kilamba Kiayi.</li> <li>▪ Community water plans in Viana and Kilamba Kiayi, were included in the municipal intervention plan for 2008, funded through the decentralized municipal development fund.</li> <li>▪ Two municipal water boards were established, one in Kilamba Kiayi and one in Viana, based on an agreed on and signed terms of reference. The municipal water board led by the municipal community service</li> </ul>

Objectives and Milestones	Status
	<p>department includes representatives of CBOs that are managing water tap stands. The municipal water boards were trained in how to manage the water systems, including financial management. The water boards were equipped with technical equipment and tools to support the operations of all the water points. In Kilamba Kiaxi the municipal water board is fully operational and ensuring the normal operation of the management system and has taken over from WADA the responsibility to engage with EPAL and the Municipal Administration on all matters regarding the WADA project activities. The involvement of the Municipality in the provision and management of water has just started in Viana through WADA Angola. The construction of 3 water tap stands instead of the 14 as initially planned in Viana has not provided justification for time investment from the municipal community service department to manage and maintain a partnership arrangement with EPAL and water communities for just 3 water tap stands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An exhaustive community water tap stand map with geo reference data of Kilamba Kiaxi, was developed by the municipal water board in partnership with the USAID funded Angola Electricity program that is implemented in KK and Viana.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolution:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The reduced number of water tap stands (3) with participatory management systems in Viana built under the WADA Angola has not yet engendered sufficient motivation from the municipal community service department to take on the full responsibility of the management of the water tap stands in Viana and recognize the role of the municipal water board. The municipal water board in Kilamba Kiaxi is providing support to the water committees of the 3 water tap stands in Viana to produce regular financial reports that better reveals the financial performance and greater sustainability to encourage the municipal community service in Viana to boost the role of the municipal, water board.</li> <li>▪ The prospect of the construction of 150 community managed water tap stands by the national reconstruction office in partnership with the ODAs in Kilamba Kiaxi, is causing tensions between the communal administrations and the CBO network in Kilamba Kiaxi. The communal administrations are</li> </ul>

Objectives and Milestones	Status
	<p>claiming a prominent role in the management system. WADA Angola organized a partnership meeting between EPAL, the National reconstruction office, the communal administrations and the CBOs network of KK to review roles and responsibilities for a sustainable and transparent water system. The recommendations of this partnership meeting will be pursued through CARE’s best practice and policy influencing program implemented (LUPP) in Kilamba Kiayi and Viana.</p>
<p><i>Strengthened Civil Society</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Organize water user associations to participate in improving service delivery and managing water resources</li> <li>▪ Small-scale vendor training</li> <li>▪ 19 water user committees trained and operational.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 12 water committees were established and trained for the 12 planned water tap stands. The water committees were trained in community tap stands operations, hygiene and sanitation and management system. Each water tap stand is managed by a water committee of 5-7 members elected by the community area based organization. Project objectives and water technical design originally aimed at establishing 19 water tap stands and 8.4km of secondary network. WADA Angola funding allowed the construction of 12 water tap stands as well as the establishment of 12 user committees.</li> <li>▪ Nine water committees managing the water tap stands constructed in this project are operational ensuring the normal functioning of the water tap stand, and cost recovery through an established water user fee system. The remaining three, located in Kilamba Kiayi, will start their operation once the remaining tap stands are constructed by the Municipal Administration.</li> <li>▪ 89 members of CBOs trained in hygiene and sanitation.</li> <li>▪ Seven of the nine water tap stands are managed by women’s savings groups. The savings groups designated members to be elected by the community as water attendants, local auditors and water consumption card vendors. 65 of a total 112 members of the savings groups are women.</li> <li>▪ Population (women in particular) in the project area is aware of the vulnerability/power around the operation and management of community managed water tap stands. As a result, cases of sexual exploration attempts have been denounced to the municipal water board.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolution:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None reported.</li> </ul>

**Impact Story:**

(As reported by implementing partner, CARE International)

“Water tap stand nº 9 is located in Nova Esperança, 100 m away from the Camama road, which links Kilamba Kiaxi and Viana. In Nova Esperança, a community of approximately 5,000 people, 7 families each lost one of their members (child or mother), who died from being hit by a vehicle, while crossing the busy Camama road with a 20 litre container of water from a water tap stand built by EPAL/ODERBRECHT to the other side of the road. *‘Look! With the construction and provision of clean water at Water tap stand nº9, in our neighbourhood no-one is crossing the road to fetch water, no-one gets killed by these crazy drivers’* says Kimeso Elisa an old lady who lost her limb after being hit by a vehicle at the famous crossing point. *‘Women of this community, through the savings groups, have decided to take charge of the management and control of the water tap stand, to make sure that it is preserved, because we don’t want to risk our lives again crossing the Camama road with buckets on our head’* says Sonia Adão Fransisco, water attendant of water tap stand nº 9.”

***Bolivia: Public-Private Water Resources Management Forum***

*Tarija*

**Start Date:** April 2006

**End Date:** December 2007

**Project Funding:**

TOTAL	USAID Office of GDA	TCCC Corporate	TCCC Foundation (Atlanta)
\$529,846	\$309,289	\$146,422	\$74,134



*Gregoria Parraga's garden in Pino Sud is growing a new, higher-value crop of raspberries and strawberries*

**Key Partners:**

- EMBOL – local Coca-Cola bottler
- USAID/Bolivia
- PROMETA – local NGO
- CPTS – local NGO

**Activities Summary:**

Establishing PROAGUA as a strong forum that facilitates multi-sector decision-making about water resources and empowers the public and private sectors to participate in local-decision making

**Project Beneficiaries:**

- 150,000 residents and local industries benefiting from improved groundwater management and watershed protection

**Key Achievements:**

- Community members and farmers trained in watershed management and alternative farming methods
- Public and private members of PRO-AGUA mobilized
- Cleaner production measures adopted in different industries
- Source Vulnerability Assessment and Source Water Protection Plan Developed by local Coca-Cola bottler

<b>Objectives and Milestones: Phase 1</b>	<b>Status: Phase 1</b>
<p><i>Increasing Public Awareness</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Urban population informed about groundwater as an important and additional source of water for city of Tarija.</li> <li>▪ Urban population is familiar with and applying water saving practices.</li> <li>▪ Industrial actors participate actively in local inter-institutional water resources management activities and events.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Program communication and environmental education using surveys, interviews, and focal groups were accomplished. Targeted audience included urban and rural population, college students, managers and technical personnel of local industries and members of PRO-AGUA. Studies showed that the degree of knowledge regarding water sources and issues has improved.</li> <li>▪ A majority of residents expressed their increased feeling and interest to preserve local water resources.</li> <li>▪ The Cooperative of Services of Drinkable Water and Tarija’s Sewer (COSAALT) participated in sensitization activities with neighborhoods and schools throughout Tarija (643 students in whole).</li> </ul>
<p><i>Institutional Strengthening for Watershed Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Obstacles to the fulfillment of institutional responsibilities identified and analyzed.</li> <li>▪ PRO-AGUA membership, key decision-makers, and PROMETA staff trained in components of Integrated Water Resources Management.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Workshop entitled “Water Resources and Problems from a Municipal and Gender Perspective” held.</li> <li>▪ PROMETA representative attended training and capacity building for Integrated Water Resources Management.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Community Watershed Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community-based watershed management projects implemented.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training in watershed management and alternative farming methods in three communities and 27 farms was held.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Technical Assistance for Local Industry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Technical information from studies on source water, recharge areas, and threats presented to industrial actors.</li> <li>▪ Industrial actors informed about the importance of protection and management of source water.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Presentation by CAINCOTAR (Cámara de Industria, Comercio y Servicios de Tarija) entitled “Water Problems in Tarija’s Industrial Sector” in the World Water Day Seminar was important because it reflected the active participation of industrial and commercial</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Industrial actors informed about methods for improving and reducing water use within their operations.</li> <li>▪ Increase the participation of private industry in improving water and land use and in providing ongoing investments in watershed protection.</li> <li>▪ Implement cleaner production measures in three industries</li> </ul>	<p>stakeholders in water resources-related activities.</p>
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<b>Objectives/Milestones: Phase 2</b>	<b>Status: Phase 2</b>
<p><i>Increasing Public Awareness</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Urban population informed about groundwater as an important and additional source of water for city of Tarija.</li> <li>▪ Urban population is familiar with and applying water saving practices.</li> <li>▪ Diversification of dissemination channels for media campaign, massive participation of schools and neighborhood groups.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 10 public and private PRO-AGUA members organized , activities for World Water Day on the theme “Confronting the Water Shortage”.</li> <li>▪ An art contest for elementary school children was held with participation of 60 students from 9 schools from Cercado and San Lorenzo municipalities.</li> <li>▪ An education fair was attended by 14 institutions with educational and informative panels.</li> <li>▪ A specialized seminar was conducted with the participation of six presenting organizations.</li> <li>▪ Promotional campaign began with signing of an agreement with the “Lo Nuestro” morning program and PROMETA for the dissemination of project videos and programs via Channel 13 ATB, a channel with high ratings among the local audience.</li> <li>▪ PRO-AGUA hosted Water Saving Day in the September 7th neighborhood.</li> <li>▪ Domain for PRO-AGUA activated(<a href="http://www.proagua.com">www.proagua.com</a>).</li> </ul>
<p><i>Institutional strengthening for watershed management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Obstacles to the fulfillment of institutional responsibilities identified and analyzed.</li> <li>▪ PRO-AGUA membership, key decision-makers, and PROMETA staff trained in components of Integrated Water Resources Management.</li> <li>▪ Organization of PRO-AGUA seminar with public officials to design policies that integrate IWRM and institutionalization of community watershed alliance model.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ World Water Day leadership and activities positioned PRO-AGUA in the public opinion contributing to its ability to assemble local institutions, stakeholder organizations, and the general public in support of its activities.</li> <li>▪ PRO-AGUA membership, key decision-makers, and PROMETA staff trained in components of Integrated Water Resources Management.</li> <li>▪ Documentation systematized to improve legal and institutional framework for managing water resources.</li> </ul>



Objectives/Milestones: Phase 2	Status: Phase 2
<p><i>Community Watershed Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community-based watershed management projects implemented.</li> <li>▪ Implementation of a watershed management and conservation model corresponding to the upcoming agricultural cycle (Oct. – Mar.).</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community action plans developed and watershed management projects developed and operational.</li> <li>▪ Community basin management completed via training in five communities with 110 families directly involved.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Technical Assistance for Local Industry</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Technical information from studies on source water, recharge areas, and threats presented to industrial actors.</li> <li>▪ Industrial actors informed about the importance of protection and management of source water and methods for improving and reducing water use within their operations.</li> <li>▪ Increase the participation of private industry in improving water and land use and in providing ongoing investments in watershed protection.</li> <li>▪ Implement cleaner production measures in three industries.</li> <li>▪ Development and introduction of the “Source Vulnerability Assessment” (SVA) methodology as an industrial model for water resources management.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cleaner production measures implemented in two industries.</li> <li>▪ Source Vulnerability Assessment and Source Water Protection Plan for EMBOL developed. A final SVA Steering Committee meeting (with participants from the EMBOL Plant Team, EMBOL Senior Management, TCCC Regional Water Resource Manager, TCCC Division, and USAID/Mission) to discuss the SVA results and obtain EMBOL Senior Management buy-in on the SWPP postponed until early 2009.</li> </ul>

***Egypt: Environmental Services for Improving Quality Management***  
*Gharbiya and Qena Governorates*

**Start Date:** August 2007  
**End Date:** December 2008

**Project Funding:**

TOTAL	USAID Mission	TCCC Foundation (Africa)	Government of Egypt
\$750,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000



*Improper disposal of wastes to canals and drains is a growing problem throughout rural areas*

**Key Partners:**

- Coca-Cola Northwest Africa
- USAID/Egypt
- Government of Egypt, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
- UNICEF
- International Resources Group

**Activities Summary:**

Improved management of liquid and solid wastes and improved water quality to reduce health hazards through decentralization of management to rural communities, greater local responsibility in maintaining irrigation drainage infrastructure

**Project Beneficiaries:**

- 80,000 rural residents benefiting from improved wastewater disposal practices and solid waste management

**Key Achievements:**

- Three wastewater treatment facilities constructed (not yet fully-functional)
- Recycling equipment for agricultural waste provided to project areas
- 20 local laborers trained in the care and maintenance of the treatment facilities
- A documentary film of the project produced to raise awareness

Objectives and Milestones	Status
<p><i>Improving Wastewater Treatment/disposal (IRG)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Three baseline surveys conducted – one on each of three branch canals.</li> <li>▪ Up to three low-cost wastewater treatment facilities serving between 40,000 and 50,000 people.</li> <li>▪ Two agricultural waste recycling facilities operating – one on each of two canals, one in the Delta and the other in Upper Egypt.</li> <li>▪ Three branch canals – serving a population of 80,000 – covered by an operational solid waste management program.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Baseline surveys were conducted for each branch canal.</li> <li>▪ Three Wastewater Treatment Facilities (WWTFs) in Damanhour El Wahsh, Shobra Kas, and El Toud/Odeisat were constructed. One of these WWTFs (Shobra Kas) is currently in operation although significant questions remain about its sustainability. The other two WWTF are non-operational (see <i>Issues</i> section below for more details).</li> <li>▪ Agricultural waste recycling facilities were constructed in Shobra Kas (one rice straw press and two shredders) and El Toud/Odiesat (four shredders)</li> </ul> <p><i>Workplan Changes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two-month extension was authorized by USAID for LIFE IWRM project to complete the pending work and resolve GDA issues.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As of the writing of this report, although</li> </ul>

Objectives and Milestones	Status
	<p>project activities have ceased, significant questions remain regarding the sustainable operation of the three WWTFs. In their final report, IRG has indicated that the Damanhour El Wahsh and El Toud/Odiesat WWTFs were non-operational – the former yet to be connected to the sewage or electrical networks and the latter yet to be transferred to a permanent community authority pending a decision by the Luxor governor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A thorough analysis of the steps needed to bring these facilities to sustainable operational will be conducted and executed, either by the project implementing partners OR by other available contractors in the region.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Social Mobilization (UNICEF)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Needs Assessments conducted in each target area.</li> <li>▪ Community-based consultations/trainings conducted in each target area.</li> <li>▪ Public awareness materials produced including (1) video film of the project, (2) project brochure, (3) educational material on solid waste management, (4) educational material on agricultural waste management, (5) leaflet on the benefits of low-cost wastewater treatment facilities, and (6) brochure on community participation in improving water quality.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Needs Assessments conducted to identify key environmental, economic, physical, economic, etc. conditions in each project site.</li> <li>▪ Community Consultations conducted in each target area.</li> <li>▪ Voluntary youth initiatives conducted in each target area.</li> <li>▪ Four Collaborative Community Action Committees (CCACs) formed with 25-30 members each.</li> <li>▪ Three key training workshops were implemented: 1) strategic planning for NGOs (with special emphasis on the environment), 2) recycling of agricultural waste; and 3) training of teachers on a school activity package for “Environmental Sanitation” for primary school children.</li> <li>▪ The documentary film was finalized.</li> <li>▪ Posters were developed and shared with key stakeholders in the target areas.</li> </ul>

**Malawi: Mulanje Mountain Community Watershed Management**  
*Mt. Mulanje Region*

**Start Date:** May 2006  
**End Date:** October 2008

**Project Funding:**

TOTAL	USAID Office of GDA	USAID Africa Bureau	TCCC Foundation (Atlanta)
\$397,973	\$1,786	\$133,333	\$262,854



*Mr. Ntchito with one of his 30 improved fruit trees he received from WADA supported activities*

**Key Partners:**

- Southern Bottlers, Ltd. – local Coca-Cola Bottler
- USAID/Malawi
- Development Alternatives, Inc.
- Malawi Ministry of Mines and Energy
- Malawi Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
- Malawi Ministry of Water and Irrigation
- Local Tea Producers
- Local Environmental NGOs

**Activities Summary:**

Water supply services, land use and watershed management, agricultural water use, and water resources governance in the Mt. Mulanje region

**Project Beneficiaries:**

- 28,000 people benefitting from improved access to water
- 8,000 hectares under improved water resource, watershed, or basin resource management
- 270 people benefitting from training on water governance, conflict management, and leadership
- 200 farmers benefitting as recipients of tea seedlings and training in tea growing
- 50 farmers benefitting as recipients of drip irrigation kits
- 70 farmers benefitting as recipients of fruit trees and training in fruit production

**Key Achievements:**

- Gravity-fed system on the Pwera River rehabilitated
- Three spring boxes, one with piped reticulation, constructed
- 27 village water users’ groups trained in water governance
- 59 drip irrigation kits procured, 50 of which were distributed to farmers and nine of which are used for training purposes
- 60,000 rainforest species planted in cleared areas
- 27 watershed stakeholder governance groups supported
- Three policies, laws, agreements, regulations, or investment agreements promoting sustainable water supply and sanitation implemented

Objectives/Milestones	Status
<p data-bbox="240 268 574 331"><i>Increased Supply of Potable Water</i></p> <ul data-bbox="240 338 586 688" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="240 338 586 510">▪ Rehabilitation completed of gravity-fed system on Pwera River, serving 1,750 households in TA Njema.</li> <li data-bbox="240 516 586 688">▪ Construction completed of 3 new piped water systems serving about 900 households in TA Njema.</li> </ul>	<p data-bbox="610 268 792 296"><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul data-bbox="610 302 1377 793" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="610 302 1377 510">▪ Pwera scheme completed serving 17 villages with a total of over 6,000 households of which it is expected that at least 4,000 will benefit directly from the new water supply. In addition, Malaria clinic which serves at least 5,000 people in the area, was supplied with piped and therefore running water, whereas previously it had relied on a hand pump.</li> <li data-bbox="610 516 1377 793">▪ Three spring boxes, one with piped reticulation, serving some 600 households completed. This figure, two-thirds of the original estimate, is considered a more reasonable estimate of number of households that will benefit. The original figure was an approximation of the <i>total number</i> of households but in these extensive villages with very steep slopes, it is likely that families remote from the spring boxes will continue to use unimproved water sources.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="610 835 889 863"><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul data-bbox="610 869 1377 1360" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="610 869 1377 1220">▪ The cost of rehabilitation of the Pwera scheme escalated due to some incorrect initial assumptions that required many components of the scheme to be replaced rather than rehabilitated. This led to budget realignment, approved by WADA on 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2008, that reduced available budgets for other components of the project. Of the three spring box schemes, one has piped reticulation serving some 300 households, while the other two are protected springs serving villages with a total population of some 300 households.</li> <li data-bbox="610 1226 1377 1360">▪ The Hydrological Study was removed with steering committee agreement. It was agreed that, based on local experience, perennial flow could be guaranteed at all sites, except in exceptional drought years.</li> </ul>
<p data-bbox="240 1371 558 1434"><i>Improved governance of water users groups</i></p> <ul data-bbox="240 1440 570 1724" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="240 1440 570 1724">▪ At least 27 village water users' groups are registered and have officers, constitutions and bylaws, and have negotiated and signed agreements over water governance.</li> </ul>	<p data-bbox="610 1371 792 1398"><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul data-bbox="610 1404 1377 1898" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="610 1404 1377 1472">▪ 27 village water users' groups trained in water governance and have elected committees.</li> <li data-bbox="610 1478 1377 1650">▪ Local drama groups were used very successfully to perform in strategically sited villages, emphasizing through drama, comedy, song and dance, the need to conserve the forest for both the water resources and other resources it provides.</li> <li data-bbox="610 1656 1377 1791">▪ The valuation study of goods and services from Mount Mulanje was completed and the results have been influential in accelerating actions to halt the degradation of the mountains resources.</li> <li data-bbox="610 1797 1377 1898">▪ The study on attitudes of local people towards water payments and their willingness to make such payments was conducted. The results showed a general understanding of</li> </ul>

Objectives/Milestones	Status
	<p>the need to pay for water and a willingness to pay enough to cover estimated costs for repair and maintenance.</p> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MMCT has requested Mulanje Mountain to be classified as a Water Catchment Area under the new Water Policy of the Malawi Government. Once approved, all communities around the mountain will form water user groups that will aggregate into catchment water users' associations, overall under the oversight of a Water Catchment Management Board. Formation of the Laston Njema Water Users' Association will be facilitated by MMCT under this new initiative.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Management plan for project area and agreed by all stakeholders.</li> <li>▪ Forest reserve co-management agreements signed between communities and Department of Forestry.</li> <li>▪ Forest management agreements signed for customary lands by communities and Department of Forestry.</li> <li>▪ Drip irrigation kits sold to 150 farmers.</li> <li>▪ 500,000 rain forest tree seedlings produced in 50 nurseries and transplanted in Chisongoli Forest area.</li> <li>▪ Smallholder farmers plant agroforestry and fruit trees and practice soil conservation on 60 Hectares.</li> <li>▪ Smallholder farmers establish tea plantations and practice soil conservation on 45 Hectares.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MMCT has completed a final draft of the Mount Mulanje management plan, that requires only endorsement from the Department of Forestry.</li> <li>▪ Preparatory work for forest co-management in the Chisongoli Forest has been completed with the formation of forest user groups with elected committees, implementation of forest resource assessment and completion of a study into the socio-economics of forest resource access and use.</li> <li>▪ The Socio-economic study on Resource Use and Access was completed. It showed that virtually all households in the area rely on resources from the mountain for their livelihoods.</li> <li>▪ Fifty nine drip irrigation kits have been procured, 50 of which will be distributed as demonstrations by Mulanje Peak Foods to farmers within vegetable irrigation clubs who already sell their produce to MPF. Nine kits will be distributed by MMCT to schools under a school feeding and nutrition programme, based on organic farming, run by the Permaculture Network, a local NGO.</li> <li>▪ 60,000 rainforest species were planted in cleared areas during the 2007 wet season.</li> <li>▪ Over 2,000 fruit tree seedlings (mango, citrus, apple, avocado, papaya) were procured and distributed to 70 farmers, who have planted on 5 Ha. of steep land around the base of the mountain.</li> <li>▪ Some 200,000 subsidized, clonal seedlings were distributed to over 2,000 farmers.</li> <li>▪ The Ministry of Agriculture has an on-going programme of soil and water conservation extension, supported in this area by MMCT. Conservation farming, use of organic fertilizers, agroforestry and contour farming are the key technologies being promoted.</li> </ul>

Objectives/Milestones	Status
	<p data-bbox="613 233 889 260"><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="613 268 1377 548">▪ The Malawi Department of Forestry under a new policy requires that co-management of forest reserves is based on a strategic management plan for the whole reserve, upon which local “block” management plans – which form the basis for co-management – are based. MMCT has the advancement of co-management in the Mulanje Forest Reserve as one of its priority objectives and has an ongoing programme for the establishment of co-management.</li> <li data-bbox="613 556 1377 940">▪ An almost 100% increase in the cost of drip irrigation kits since the original project submission (US\$ 65 to US\$ 120) meant that the planned 150 kits could not be bought within the budget. We purchased 59 kits, each capable of irrigating 200 square metres, giving a total irrigated area of 1.18 Ha. against the original planned area of 1.5 Ha. The kits are being distributed by Mulanje Peak Food, initially to selected farmers as demonstrations, since the technology and its advantages are as yet little known by local farmers. Without demonstrations to highlight their advantages, farmers will be unwilling to accept the kits on credit.</li> <li data-bbox="613 949 1377 1262">▪ Early in the project, all partners agreed that raising and planting out rainforest seedlings to rehabilitate encroached or logged areas within the reserve would not yield long-term results. A better approach is to protect such areas from burning especially and to allow natural regeneration. Some 60,000 seedlings available in the area were planted along exposed river banks during the 2006/2007 wet season of which more than 55,000 were surviving at the beginning of the dry season.</li> <li data-bbox="613 1270 1377 1654">▪ The number of fruit tree seedlings purchased was constrained by reduced budget. Nevertheless, the program was successful and was incorporated into MMCT’s ongoing livelihoods programme with smallholder farmers. It was agreed that each beneficiary farmer should receive 30 seedlings to be able to establish a decent sized orchard, even though this limits the number of beneficiary farmers. With 30 trees, a farmer will produce enough fruit to eat and as well as to sell. Mulanje Peak Foods is desperate for locally produced fruit to satisfy the production capacity of their plant.</li> <li data-bbox="613 1663 1377 1896">▪ The number of subsidized teas seedlings bought by farmers was considerably lower than projected in the original project proposal. Two factors influenced uptake. First, farmers had expected they might get the seedlings either free or on credit rather than having to pay cash up-front. Second, the time for purchase coincided with the period when cash is least available, a few months prior to harvest.</li> </ul>

Objectives/Milestones	Status
	Both Lujeri and Limbuli Estates have an active and ongoing programme of smallholder tea development and this activity within MCWPP has enabled some poorer farmers who could not afford to buy unsubsidized seedlings to join.

**Impact Story:**

(As reported by implementing partner, Development Alternatives Inc.)

“Mai Felia Sayama is delighted with the 1,000 seedlings she bought at the subsidized price of 23 cents each under WADA. *‘Many of my friends and neighbours had small tea fields and, by selling their tea to Lujeri Estate, make good money. I couldn’t afford to buy the seedlings before but now I have been able to plant this small garden.’* Lujeri Tea Estate has a very progressive programme of smallholder tea production. With some 5,900 smallholder tea farmers who farm over 1,800 hectares of tea, the tea produced not only augments Lujeri’s production but also provides a good and regular cash income for the farmers. The average smallholder holding size is 1/3 hectare and under full production a smallholder tea garden can yield up to eight metric tons per Hectare. Lujeri buys at 3.3 cents per Kilogramme with a 1.4 cent per Kilogramme profit sharing bonus. So a farmer can realize up to US\$ 125 per annum. Lujeri and the other estates in the area are now seeking and gaining Fairtrade accreditation for their smallholder tea. This brings a bonus of nearly US\$ 1 per Kg. which is shared between the estates and the farmers.”

**Mali: Community Water Supply, Sanitation and Wastewater Program**  
*Bamako, Ségou, Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu Regions*

**Start Date:** November 2005

**End Date:** May 2008

**Project Funding:**

TOTAL	USAID Office of GDA	USAID Africa Bureau	TCCC Corporate	TCCC Foundation (Atlanta)
\$897,206	\$158,642	\$266,667	\$293,004	\$178,893



*Over 22,000 people benefitted from construction of small-scale water supply infrastructure*

**Key Partners:**

- BRAMALI – (Groupe Castel) local Coca-Cola bottler
- USAID/Mali
- West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI) partners including:
  - ARD Inc.
  - Winrock International
  - A.A.de.C, ADDA, AMASBIF, AMSS/PGP, APROFEM, CADIS, and JIGI – local community organizations
  - SETRA – local private contractor
  - Sinergie S.A. – local solar pump company



**Activities Summary:**

Rural and peri-urban water supply and sanitation services, hygiene promotion, training and technology for productive use of water in small-scale agriculture, and analysis of the potential for treated wastewater reuse from local Coca-Cola bottling plant

**Project Beneficiaries:**

- 22,634 people with improved access to drinking water
- 6,264 people with access to an improved sanitation facility

**Key Achievements:**

- 31 boreholes rehabilitated
- 181 household latrines rehabilitated
- 78 small-scale irrigation drip-kits sold
- 23 community volunteers trained on the disinfection of private wells with chlorine
- 38 water point management committees set up and trained to ensure sustainability

Objectives/Milestones	Status
<p><i>Access to Potable Water</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extend EDM potable water network to connect nine standpipes.</li> <li>▪ Provide 24 India Mark II pumps.</li> <li>▪ Rehabilitate 29 boreholes.</li> <li>▪ Rehabilitate six boreholes equipped with Pedalflo pumps.</li> <li>▪ Identify and train 23 community volunteers in family and traditional wells treatment.</li> <li>▪ Set up four hygiene and sanitation committees.</li> <li>▪ Sanitize 304 family wells with chlorine.</li> <li>▪ Support pumps maintenance system.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 12 standpipes installed.</li> <li>▪ 17 (9 deep and 8 standard depth) India Mark II pumps provided.</li> <li>▪ 31 boreholes rehabilitated.</li> <li>▪ Three Pedalflo pumps installed.</li> <li>▪ 23 community volunteers trained on the disinfection of private wells with chlorine.</li> <li>▪ 38 water point management committees set up and trained to ensure sustainability</li> <li>▪ 242 traditional family wells treated with chlorine.</li> <li>▪ The pump maintenance system was made more dynamic by providing hand pumps repair tools kits (20) and training village leaders and craftsmen.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The standpipe initially planned for the Nafadji school could not be installed due to the low pressure in the water supply pipe and the rugged state of the ground.</li> <li>▪ Given the water quality of certain boreholes and the withdrawal of World Vision from the process, three Pedalflo pumps installed instead of six.</li> <li>▪ The delay shown by WADA in providing funds has led the Government to take</li> </ul>

Objectives/Milestones	Status
	<p>over the two boreholes planned in AADeC's program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Pedalflo pumps did not meet the expectations and USAID took the initiative to replace them by India Mark II hand pumps.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Access to Hygiene and Sanitation Services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Build and rehabilitate 181 household latrines with or without SANPLAT slabs.</li> <li>▪ 161 SANPLAT slabs made for the communities.</li> <li>▪ Build 45 laundry pads.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Communes were provided with two sets of three moulds and small equipment for masons trained through the rehabilitation of 181 household latrines and a school latrine in Nafadji.</li> <li>▪ Construction of 146 SANPLAT slabs for beneficiary Communes.</li> <li>▪ Construction of 45 laundry pads.</li> <li>▪ 26 masons trained in SANPLAT slabs building, and technical rehabilitation of latrines.</li> <li>▪ Construction of a sump at the Nafadji community school.</li> </ul>
<p><i>New BRAMALI Wastewater Treatment Plan Constructed and Feasibility Study Conducted for Potential Agricultural Reuse</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Upgrade the BRAMALI waste water treatment plant (WWTP) to enable it to meet the Company's standards for wastewater effluent.</li> <li>▪ Study conducted to determine feasibility of local smallholder farmers reusing treated wastewater from the plant.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ BraMali WWTP construction complete.</li> <li>▪ A preliminary study on the waste water reuse from the WWTP was conducted (see <i>Issues</i> below).</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The building of the waste water treatment plant has been delayed (as of writing of this report it has been completed). As a result, the study solely focused on water prior to treatment, avoiding the solid waste issue. A follow-on project has been supported by WADA to investigate the potential of reusing treated wastewater for local agricultural purposes.</li> </ul>

Objectives/Milestones	Status
<p><i>Hygiene promotion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training 40 volunteers on the relations between water, hygiene, sanitation and health.</li> <li>▪ Producing three radio broadcasts.</li> <li>▪ Producing two radio magazines.</li> <li>▪ Publication of two articles.</li> <li>▪ Publication of a TV magazine.</li> <li>▪ Carry out community mobilization activities for behaviour change with a specific objective on the relationship between water, hygiene practices and health by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 50 hand washing devices provided</li> <li>▪ 14 improved jars provided</li> <li>▪ Four bins provided</li> <li>▪ 100 buckets in a revolving credit system</li> <li>▪ Soap to improve women’s affordability</li> <li>▪ Production of 20 visual aids</li> <li>▪ Images messages drawn on the walls of the newly built classrooms</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 40 volunteers have been trained youth and women's associations, on water, sanitation and hygiene.</li> <li>▪ Three radio broadcasts conducted.</li> <li>▪ Three radio magazines launched.</li> <li>▪ An article was published in the Malian Daily Paper L’ESSOR.</li> <li>▪ 57 hand washing devices provided.</li> <li>▪ 11 improved jars provided.</li> <li>▪ Three bins provided.</li> <li>▪ 100 closed buckets provided.</li> <li>▪ 500 soaps bars produced within 3 months.</li> <li>▪ 20 visual aids produced and made available to leaders and the community for behavioural change.</li> <li>▪ Hygiene and sanitation messages drawn on the walls of the newly built classes.</li> <li>▪ 16 kettles provide.</li> <li>▪ Two contest-games for mass sensitization and 36 campaigns conducted.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Promoting small-scale irrigation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Select two models of pumps.</li> <li>▪ Identify and select three manufacturers and resellers of three pumps.</li> <li>▪ Identify a local drip kit importer.</li> <li>▪ Sell 100 pumps.</li> <li>▪ Sell 60 drip kits.</li> <li>▪ Undertake 70 field visits.</li> <li>▪ Make 50 public demonstrations, 10 on the farms.</li> <li>▪ Four extension visits training.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two types of pumps selected.</li> <li>▪ Three pumps manufacturers identified.</li> <li>▪ One drip kit vendor identified.</li> <li>▪ Two pumps sold.</li> <li>▪ 78 drip kits sold.</li> <li>▪ 169 field visits.</li> <li>▪ 26 public demonstrations conducted (all demonstrations conducted on the farms).</li> <li>▪ Four training extension visits.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The low rate of sale of pumps is due to the sale of pumps has coincided with the winter period.</li> </ul>

***Nigeria: Improved Health and Livelihoods in Nigeria's Rural Communities***  
*Kano State*

**Start Date:** September 2007

**End Date:** November 2008

**Project Funding:**

TOTAL	USAID Africa Bureau	TCCC Foundation (Atlanta)	TCCC Foundation (Africa)
\$633,356	\$180,000	\$81,835	\$371,521



*Community members of the Women Farmers Advancement Network (WOFAN) are being educated on sustainable irrigation practices through WADA activities*

**Key Partners:**

- Coca-Cola Nigeria
- USAID/Nigeria
- Woman Farmers Advancement Network
- Local government

**Activities Summary:**

Improving access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services and supporting income generation and livelihood enhancement in select communities in Kano State

**Project Beneficiaries:**

- 66,000 residents with improved water supply services and of these, 52,800 people with access to improved sanitation facilities
- 400 farmers with additional income generation and timely agriculture information and extension messages

**Key Achievements:**

- 38 water points constructed or rehabilitated in 22 locations
- 125 compartment VIP latrines constructed with 92 compartment urinals
- 22 water, environment, and sanitation clubs established with each club having 30 pupils

Objectives/Milestones	Status
<p><i>Access to Clean Water</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct/rehabilitate 37 water supply facilities.</li> <li>▪ Construct 18 hand-washing facilities.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 38 water points constructed/rehabilitated in 22 locations including 19 boreholes, 16 tap extensions for hand washing facilities, 3 tap stands off main grid, and 1 open well hand pump.</li> <li>▪ 22 hand-washing facilities with rain harvesters were also constructed.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Some of the locations had problems of water logging during the rainy season as such not accessible for</li> </ul>

Objectives/Milestones	Status
	<p>the heavy duty drilling rigs. In Bichi LGA, geo-physical survey and results from past projects indicated that Bichi will not yield sufficient water for borehole. This led to the decision of changing location and to allow smooth and timely completion of the project.</p>
<p><i>Promoting Hygiene and Access to Sanitation Services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct 30 blocks of 90 compartment latrines and urinal compartments.</li> <li>▪ Establish and/or strengthen 18 Water, Environment and Sanitation (WESCOM) Committees.</li> <li>▪ Provide appropriate hygiene knowledge and training to 18 communities, 18 schools, and six health centers.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 125 compartment VIP latrines constructed with a total of 92 compartment urinals.</li> <li>▪ 22 water, environment, and sanitation clubs established with each club having 30 pupils. 18 schools and 4 clinics trained and mobilized on improved hygiene and sanitation practices.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The big issues were the increased cost of construction materials and the drop of the dollar rate drop. However, blocks of toilets were increased to 4 compartments per block with slight adjustment in the initial cost for construction. This strategy provided more compartments than was originally planned (125 were finally constructed as against 90 compartments initially planned).</li> </ul>
<p><i>Income Generation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase access to timely agricultural related information and practices to increase income for sustainable water and sanitation system management and improved community health and nutrition.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 120 community member and women trained in rainy and dry season farming.</li> <li>▪ Women produced seeds in the dry season and for the first time in the project area women were the seed providers while the male farmers booked for supply from their wives. At the moment all the 40 women involved in the project made at least extra 20Kg of beans ready for planting in the next season.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None reported.</li> </ul>

## Tanzania: Improved Community Livelihoods and Sustainable Water Management

Wami-Ruvu and Pangani River Basins

**Start Date:** February 2007

**End Date:** August 2008



A local environmental group comprising 6 women and 2 men established a nursery with 4,000 trees along River Msowero

### Project Funding:

TOTAL	USAID Africa Bureau	USAID Mission	TCCC Foundation (Atlanta)	TCCC Foundation (Africa)
\$755,286	\$213,930	\$88,000	\$81,835	\$371,521

### Key Partners:

- Bonite Bottling – local Coca-Cola bottler
- USAID/Tanzania
- University of Rhode Island, Coastal Resources Center
- Florida International University
- Tanzania Health, Environment, and Sanitation Association
- World Vision

### Activities Summary:

Integrated water resources management, industrial and agricultural water use management, and water supply and sanitation service delivery in two of the country's most critical river basins

### Project Beneficiaries:

- 5,950 students benefiting from improved sanitation services
- An additional 2,409 students benefiting from improved drinking water supply via installation of a rain water harvesting system
- 430,000 hectares under improved water resource, watershed, or basin resource management as a result of program assistance

### Key Achievements:

- Two rainwater harvesting tanks constructed in two schools
- 103 males and 61 females received educational awareness campaigns in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST)
- 69 community leaders (45 males, 24 females) benefited from training on water management
- Tap water supply extended to Kikaro Primary School

Objectives/Milestones	Status
<p><i>Improved Access to Water Supply and Sanitation Services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop and improve water</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rain water collection facility constructed in Hale Secondary School and Madizini Primary School;</li> </ul>

Objectives/Milestones	Status
<p>supply and sanitation systems in selected local communities in the Wami- Ruvu and Pangani River Basins.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote participatory decision-making processes and the local ownership and management of water supply and sanitation services of communities in the Wami-Ruvu and Pangani River Basins.</li> <li>▪ The improvement of water supply sanitation services affecting more than 20,000 community members in nine wards and five districts in the Wami Ruvu and Pangani River Basins.</li> <li>▪ Mainstream the participation of both genders to optimize the use of water resources and improve sanitation and hygiene.</li> </ul>	<p>Sanitation facilities constructed at schools in Dumila, Msowero, Madizini, Miono and Hale. Rain water harvesting with 22,000 liter capacity tank constructed benefiting 605 students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Rainwater harvesting system constructed at Madizini with 5,000 liter capacity and benefited 560 pupils</li> <li>▪ Extension of tap water to Kikaro Primary School, Miono, Bagamoyo benefiting 1,244 pupils.</li> <li>▪ VIP toilets constructed in Hale, Miono, Madizini, Dumila and Msowero and benefited 5950 pupils</li> <li>▪ Educational awareness campaigns in PHAST conducted and attended by 164 participants (103 males, 61 females) including village leaders. This led to preparation of village health plans. The trainees urged to train fellow villagers on better environment and personal hygiene and sanitation.</li> <li>▪ Males and females participated fully in all WADA planning and implementation processes in the community and benefited equally from the outcomes of the program.</li> <li>▪ Three Mobile hand washing stations (water tanks) provided were aimed at transforming pupils behavior (those who had no toilets before, not at home even), through building a positive sense of personal hygiene after using toilets.</li> <li>▪ Two of the Primary schools (Hale and Miono) have running tape water at school premises. The rest have no running water in the school compound. Therefore, the pupils fill water tanks daily with water either from water wells or taps in the morning.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None reported.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Improving Local Governance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The strengthening of Village Water Committees and the local ownership and management of water supply and sanitation services and water resources management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Five workshops on strengthening/forming water committees conducted in Msowero, Dumila, Mvomero, Madizini, Miono and Hale and attended by 69 (44 males, 25 females) members. Pangani East &amp; Pangani West wards were the only ones with no water committee in place (no specific projects were carried out here), however they did participate in the PHAST training. Dumila and Msowero have water boards.</li> <li>▪ Community needs assessment completed in nine villages.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In the villages where they already existed, the water committees by and large were not functioning. After</li> </ul>

Objectives/Milestones	Status
	<p>the training provided through WADA the capacities of the village committees were enhanced. In other villages, water agents were responsible for collection of revenues and maintenance of water points.</p>
<p><i>Wami River Sub- Basin Flow Assessment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Delineate the drainage basins and characterize surface catchments in relation to lateral, longitudinal, and vertical dimensions of the Wami River</li> <li>▪ Determine credible measures of river basin flows, as well as water quantity and quality requirements of household and private sector water users, and the rates of flow required to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Team of experts including a Hydrologist, Ecologist, Hydraulic Engineer, Geographical Information System Specialist, and Sociologist assembled, trained, conducted desktop data collection and review for IEFA and shared findings in a workshop organized at Morogoro.</li> <li>▪ Selected five Building Block Methodology (BBM) sites for data collection in Wami Basin, prepared report and presented the findings to a wider audience in Dar es Salaam.</li> <li>▪ Produced 155 page Final Wami River Sub- Basin Initial Environmental Flow Assessment (IEFA) Report 2 page summary of the report in Kiswahili and English, and 27 page summary of the Annual Report printed.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IEFA was conducted during the dry season only: Wet season assessment also would make the report more meaningful. Wet season EFA has been incorporated in follow-on activities funded by USAID in 2008/2009, where the technical team will revisit and resample the five representative environmental sites during the spring rains (February- May).</li> </ul>
<p><i>Tree planting Initiatives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 10,000 trees planted in Wami/Ruvu and Pangani Water basins and communities mobilized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 38,861 trees planted during the reporting period.</li> <li>▪ Communities sensitized and mobilized to participate in tree planting to ensure sustainable flow of water for human beings and biodiversity conservation. Although the community members who participated in tree planting initiatives had an exchange visit/study tour to a more developed site, Mtibwa Teak Plantation , to learn and share experiences on land care issues.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Identify sources of pollution and fresh water use that have the potential to affect sanitation and health</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Best advocate for cleaner production practices in agro-industrial water use and reduce business operating costs</li> <li>▪ Collaborative initiatives with sugar and sisal producers, and Kwanza and Bonite</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assessment of Environmental Management Systems of Agro-based industries in the Wami and Pangani water basins conducted.</li> <li>▪ Two sugar estates (Mtibwa Sugar Estate (MSE) and Tanganyika Planting Company (TPC) assessed, one Coca –Cola bottling company (Bonite) assessed, and one sisal processing facility (Kigombe ) analyzed; reports produced by the implementing partner, - Tanzania Health, Environment and Sanitation Association (THESA) shared and were received well by industries.</li> <li>▪ Of the four industries assessed, Bonite bottling company only has an elaborated EMS in place that</li> </ul>



Objectives/Milestones	Status
Coca-Cola bottlers, to assess environmental management systems	<p>complies with International Standards. However, the top management of all industries assessed indicated maximum co-operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Follow—up activities with assessed facilities on-going at MSE and Kigombe Sisal Estates, with USAID funds and one textile industry (Karibu) in Ruvu sub – basin requested for EMS assessment and subsequent design.</li> <li>▪ Individual factory reports and Synthesized EMS report produced, printed and distributed to key stakeholders. Implementing partner, THESA produced the reports which were edited by project managers and coordinator.</li> </ul>
<i>The production of geomorphological profile zones of the Wami Rivers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wami Ruvu Water Basin Office: 14 staff trained in GIS, collected data and produced relevant GIS maps.</li> </ul>

**First Hand Impact Story:**

(As told by implementing partners University of Rhode Island, Florida International University, Tanzania Health, Environment, and Sanitation Association, and World Vision)

“It was ululation and celebrations on the handing over of the rain water harvesting facility at Hale Secondary School in Korogwe, Tanga region. The school headmaster was heard saying ‘*The rain water is clean and adequate. We are not going to spend hours in search for water any more. Now, more time will be spent in classes to improve on academic performance.*’ The harvested rain water has raised a lot of expectations to the Hale school community as well as student. During lunch breaks most of these student walk around looking for suitable area to buy lunch. The availability of this water facility has enabled the school to organize lunch for students at school.”

**Uganda: Northern Uganda Watersprings Initiative**

*Lira, Dokolo, and Amuria Districts*

**Start Date:** May 2007

**End Date:** May 2008

**Project Funding:**

TOTAL	USAID Africa Bureau	TCCC Foundation (Atlanta)	TCCC Foundation (Africa)
\$727,405	\$274,049	\$81,835	\$371,521



*High volume solar-powered water supply provides populations returning from prolonged conflict with water for drinking and agriculture*

**Key Partners:**

- Century Bottling Company – local Coca-Cola bottler
- USAID/Uganda
- Christian Children’s Fund
- Cooperazione Internazionale – Italian NGO

**Activities Summary:**

Providing clean water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion for persons displaced by conflict in rural regions of Northern Uganda

**Project Beneficiaries:**

- 35,090 people benefiting from access to improved drinking water supply
- 3,950 school children benefiting from access to an improved sanitation facility

**Key Achievements:**

- 18 new boreholes drilled, three of which include solar motorized systems
- Seven VIP latrine and hand washing facilities were constructed in six schools and one health center
- 4,554 students attended hygiene and sanitation awareness raising sessions
- 18 water and sanitation committees formed and trained on water source use and management, with a total of 163 members
- 1,000 Neem Tree seedlings planted

Milestones/Objectives	Status
<p><i>Water Supply and Sanitation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide constant and dependable supply of water for up to 30,000 people in 18 parishes across six sub-counties in select return communities of Lira, Dokolo and Amuria Districts.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Conduct joint CCF-COOPI analysis of borehole repair needs.</li> <li>○ Repair and Rehabilitate Broken-down Boreholes.</li> <li>○ Drill new boreholes and install solar motorized systems at ecologically appropriate water points.</li> <li>○ Construction of latrines in select</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Analysis of borehole repair needs conducted and six existing boreholes rehabilitated two in each district.</li> <li>▪ 18 new boreholes drilled, three of which included solar motorized systems one in Bata subcounty, Dokolo district and two in Amuria in kapelebyong and obalang’a sub counties.</li> <li>▪ Seven VIP latrines and hand washing facilities constructed in six schools and one health center. Three were in Amuria in Opot, Agaya primary and, St Francis Achumet secondary, two in Lira in Ajobi primary school and Adwir health center and finally two in dokolo–Koroto primary school and Bata primary school.</li> <li>▪ Hygiene and sanitation trainings conducted for school children to promote hygiene and sanitation. A Total of 4554 students/pupils from Okuro and Ajobi primary school in Omoro Sub county Lira, Okwalongwen , Koroto and Abenyo primary school in Bata sub/county, Dokolo and lastly Opot and St Francis Achumet in Amuria districts attended the awareness raising sessions which were conducted through Music dance, drama and video shows by water and sanitation committees in their various schools.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p>

<p>schools and health centers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct hygiene and sanitation trainings for children in school and health centre management committees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The price of construction materials (e.g. cement) increased drastically, leading to increased costs than was budgeted, while the rate of USD exchange rate reduced from 1800 to 1680. COOPI team requested the approval of WADA’s steering committee to replace the amount of money lost due to exchange loss. The WADA steering committee approved this change to support the projects while emphasizing on community ownership and participatory planning.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Watershed Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promote good water/watershed management practices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Conduct a rapid feasibility assessment potable water provision in tandem with a community protection analysis by CCF in selected project communities.</li> <li>○ Mobilize communities through awareness/sensitization programs, and establish community water, sanitation, and protection committees.</li> <li>○ Conduct training of community water, sanitation, and protection committees, drama groups and others on awareness raising in schools, health centers and the community water points.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Conduct training of water, sanitation, and protection committees in water source use and management.</li> <li>▪ Conduct TOT’s on hygiene promotions with the water, sanitation and protection committees.</li> <li>▪ Conduct TOT’s on pump</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Comprehensive CCF- Rapid Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Baseline Study was conducted in Dokolo, Lira and Amuria districts. CCF considers rehabilitation of water points and improvement of access to potable water an important intervention that facilitates voluntary return of IDPs, minimizes conflict in areas of return, ensures critical relief from excessive and harmful physical labor, and protects women and girls from the risk and exposure to Gender Based Violence.</li> <li>▪ 18 water and sanitation committees were formed with an average of nine members per committee and a total of 163 members in the three districts. Their roles are to ensure sustainability of the project, oversee the maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities constructed in their areas and lastly educate the communities on water, sanitation and protection.</li> <li>▪ A total of 72 TOT committee members gained skills on acting, creating and directing plays. The water and sanitation committees developed drama groups and plays on water and sanitation and have moved to various schools in the three districts to raise awareness through them.</li> <li>▪ 153 of 163 Water and Sanitation committee members were trained on water source use and management in the three districts each for two days. 52 participants attended from Lira, 51 Dokolo and 50 from Amuria district (94% of W&amp;S C). The objective of the training was to equip participants with knowledge and information to prevent outbreak, spread of water borne &amp; water related diseases in their respective communities, to appreciate the resources they have in their village and to identify the missing resources in relation to water and sanitation. 135 of 163 Sanitation and Protection committee members were trained on hygiene and sanitation with the aim of equipping them with knowledge to prevent outbreaks and spread of sanitation and hygiene related diseases. 45 members of W&amp;S C were selected from each of the district. Topics covered included proper personal hygiene, sanitation ladder, roles and responsibilities in hygiene and promotion, hygiene monitoring formats/ideal homesteads and practices on sanitation issues. They in turn are expected to continue training</li> </ul>

<p>servicing, maintenance and repair of 18 water, sanitation and protection committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Carry out vector control through planting of Neem and other trees.</li> </ul>	<p>their communities on hygiene and sanitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A trainer of trainers training was conducted on pump servicing, maintenance and repair. 18 TOT trainers (custodians) were trained on pump maintenance and servicing. A technical pump technician moved to the eighteen borehole sites and practically trained the participants on simple skills and techniques on preventive maintenance. A Second training was conducted for hand pump mechanics for five days with the objective of equipping them with knowledge on operation and maintenance of hand pumps. A total of 11 people were trained to include 4 women and 7 men. Topics covered included operation and maintenance of different types of water sources, identification of faults in hand pumps, assembling of hand pumps, safety precautions, practical on borehole repairs and sanitation and hygiene.</li> <li>▪ A total of 1000 seedlings of which 180 were Neem seedlings were planted during “Red Week” around water sources by all invited guests to include, community members, USAID, CCF, 30 Coca-Cola staff and government officials. Neem trees are believed to mitigate the effects of malaria and to ensure vector control</li> <li>▪ 10 Radio talk shows lasting one hour each were aired on a local radio station to increase awareness on water, sanitation and protection.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None reported</li> </ul>
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**First Hand Impact Story:**

(As told by implementing partner Christen Children’s Fund)

*“Those days when we had no borehole in this village I used to go fetching water from a spring which is located in the next village, I could spend four hours to reach the spring and back home, I could find a long queue of jerricans and women fighting for water. After waiting for so long I would rest more than ten times on my way back home, feeling chest pain due to the distance and the water weight. The fetched water would not be enough for domestic use like washing clothes utensils, bathing just to mention a few. Since now the water is nearer my house I no longer feel body pains and I get enough water for domestic use without much struggle and have some time to rest and remain healthy. I decided to join the water and sanitation committees to learn more on how to sustain the provided water and I have gained skills to raise awareness on important issues in my community like HIV/AIDS, sanitation and Gender based violence which are challenges we face in our community. We raise awareness with W & S Committee members in this community once a week through drama and song.”*

- An old woman from Auria testifying her experience before and after a WADA borehole was drilled in her village of Kaplebyong in Amuria district.

## Projects Closing-Out in 2009

In 2009, five WADA projects will be closing-out in Kenya (Mara and Mombasa), Mali (BraMali), and Mozambique (Bairro 4 and TextAfrica). This section presents a brief description of these projects, including fundamental financial and implementation information, along with a summary of the project status.

### *Ethiopia: Amhara Community Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Project*

*Amhara Region*

**Start Date:** February 2007

**End Date:** March 2009

#### **Project Funding:**

TOTAL	USAID Africa Bureau	USAID Mission	TCCC Foundation (Atlanta)	TCCC Foundation (Africa)
\$889,541	\$155,000	\$375,000	\$81,835	\$277,706



*Children like Abebaw Getahun benefit from reduced water born diseases and improved drinking water in Dera Woreda*

#### **Key Partners:**

- East Africa Bottling S.C – local Coca-Cola Bottler
- USAID/Ethiopia
- Millennium Water Alliance Partners including:
  - Catholic Relief Services
  - Food for the Hungry
  - World Vision

#### **Activities Summary:**

Community-based efforts in twelve *kokeb kebeles*, or “Champion Villages,” for water, sanitation, and hygiene improvement

#### **Project Beneficiaries:**

- 45,050 rural residents benefiting from new access to improved water supply and sanitation services

#### **Key Achievements:**

- 15 springs developed and 37 hand dug wells constructed and/or rehabilitated with hand pumps
- 14 shallow wells with hand pump drilled
- 2805 household and 9 school latrines constructed
- 483 WASH committee members trained in Integrated Water Resource Management and proper water use and sanitation
- 287 participants trained in Watershed Management Training
- 860 multipurpose fruit tree seedlings were distributed for planting around water schemes

Objectives and Milestones	Status
<p><i>Improving Access to Clean Water and Sanitation Services:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 27 groundwater springs developed.</li> <li>▪ 29 hand dug wells constructed and equipped with hand pumps.</li> <li>▪ 12 shallow wells drilled and equipped with hand pumps.</li> <li>▪ Five water distribution schemes rehabilitated.</li> <li>▪ Eight cattle troughs constructed.</li> <li>▪ Nine school latrines constructed.</li> <li>▪ 900 household latrines constructed.</li> <li>▪ Five public showers constructed.</li> <li>▪ 15 washing basins constructed.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 15 springs developed.</li> <li>▪ 37 Hand dug wells constructed and equipped with hand pumps.</li> <li>▪ 11 shallow wells constructed and equipped with hand pumps (construction of the remaining 3 shallow drilled wells are underway).</li> <li>▪ Five water schemes rehabilitated.</li> <li>▪ Seven Cattle trough constructed.</li> <li>▪ Nine school latrines constructed.</li> <li>▪ 2805 household latrines constructed.</li> <li>▪ Five public showers constructed.</li> <li>▪ 11 Washing basin constructed.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of 12 spring development works were changed to 12 hands dug wells and two shallow wells (total 14 schemes) due to absence of spring water sources in the project area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ World Vision has constructed 2 hand dug wells and 2 Shallow wells in place of the three springs planned.</li> <li>○ CRS replaced 6 springs with 7 hand dug wells.</li> <li>○ FH has changed 3 springs to 3 hand dug wells.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Due to these changes, number of people targeted to be reached will not reduce.</li> <li>2. The remaining activities of this project will be completed by March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009.</li> <li>3. GETF portion of the budget has been fully utilized up to Dec 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Changes to the project intervention kebeles were made by FH due to overlapping with other actor in the Woreda. Future plans needs to be based on actual field level information.</li> <li>▪ New Government VAT regulations, cost escalation of construction materials, prolonged rainy seasons, absence of spring sites, high number of non-working days (holidays), and high staff turnover in the government offices were among the challenges faced by the program.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Promoting Hygiene:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Educational tools duplicated and distributed.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 15 Educational tools duplicated and distributed.</li> <li>▪ 81 Skills training provided to Community Health</li> </ul>

Objectives and Milestones	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Skills training provided to Community Health Extension Agents and Development Agents.</li> <li>▪ WASH committees established and trained.</li> </ul>	<p>Extension Agents and Development Agents. Moreover, training was given to 77 Government officials and health and educational professionals on Community Led Total Sanitation and PHAST.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 69 WASH-Co established and 483 WASH-Co members trained.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Since the project is a short term project, the WASH-Co needs continuous support from the Woreda line offices.</li> <li>▪ Hygiene practices needs more support to the communities as it deals with the behavioral changes which needs longer time.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Watershed Protection:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Watershed Management Committees trained.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 287 Watershed Management Committee members trained: (CRS (115), FH (60) and WVE (112).</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Watershed management works needs a bit longer time and support: Although training of watershed management committee has been conducted, the practice of the environmental protection work is not showing much progress due to budget limitation (the budget allocated was only for training purposes). The Partners have been assisting the community through providing them with seedlings and hand tools. In the future, sufficient budget needs to be allocated for practical works like raising seedlings.</li> </ul>

**Impact Story:**

(As reported by implementing partner Millennium Water Alliance)

“Abebaw Getahun is a student in Goha Elementary School. The school is 40 minutes walk from his house, and on his way to school he always fetches drinking water with his plastic bottle from an unprotected spring. This open spring is subject to pollution and full of dung as it is used by the local community for drinking, cattle consumption, cloth washing and other services. Abebaw said, ‘I have no choice than drinking from this spring’, and he was frequently exposed to water born diseases, like diarrhea and amebic dysentery, which recurrently enforced him to be absent from attending school days. ‘Now things are different,’ Abebaw said, ‘thanks to all who assisted us in getting this potable water within our school compound and close to our village. I, children in my school, and our parents are now enjoying the safe water from the shallow wells.’”

***Kenya Mara: Kenya Mara River Basin and Water Development***  
*Trans Mara, Narok, and Bomet Districts*

**Start Date:** January 2009 (projected)

**End Date:** December 2009

**Project Funding:**

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USAID Africa Bureau</b>	<b>TCCC Foundation (Atlanta)</b>	<b>TCCC Foundation (Africa)</b>
\$326,912	\$80,000	\$61,152	\$185,760

**Key Partners:**

- Coca-Cola East Africa
- Nairobi Bottlers – local Coca-Cola bottler
- Kisii Bottlers – local Coca-Cola bottler
- USAID/East Africa
- Florida International University
- World Vision
- WaterPartners International

**Activities Summary:**

Increase access to sustainable safe water and sanitation services in communities and schools, promote behavior change and point-of-use drinking water treatment, improve local management of new facilities, broaden governance of water resources, improve water productivity among the poor, and test viability of community water credit program

**Expected Project Beneficiaries:**

- 25,800 people, including school children, benefiting from protected springs and construction of boreholes and shallow springs that will provide new access to safe, improved drinking water sources
- 600 students benefiting from the construction of VIP latrines in their schools

**Project Status:**

The sub-agreement between GETF and Florida International University (FIU) for their component of the project has been sent to FIU for execution. GETF also sent World Vision the GETF/World Vision sub-agreement for their component of the project for review and feedback. Upon World Vision approval, their sub-agreement will be executed, which is expected to occur at the end of January 2009. GETF conducted an in-country start-up workshop with local project members in November 2008. Both FIU and World Vision project activities are expected to begin by February 2009.



## ***Kenya Mombasa: Water and Sanitation Improvement*** *Kinango, Kaloleni, and Kilifi Districts, Coast Province*

**Start Date:** February 2009 (projected)

**End Date:** December 2009

### **Project Funding:**

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USAID Africa Bureau</b>	<b>TCCC Foundation (Atlanta)</b>	<b>TCCC Foundation (Africa)</b>
\$306,678	\$80,000	\$40,918	\$185,760

### **Key Partners:**

- Coastal Bottling Company – local Coca-Cola bottler
- USAID/Kenya
- Aga Khan Development Network including:
  - Aga Khan Foundation, Kenya
  - Coastal Rural Support Program, Kenya
  - Community Health Department, Kenya

### **Activities Summary:**

Support long-term community development with targeted support to improve access to drinking water, construct culturally-appropriate latrines, promote hygienic behaviors through school programs, and establish tree nurseries and tree planting to improve watershed management

### **Expected Project Beneficiaries:**

- 15,000 people benefiting from water storage facilities along the pipeline and 12,000 people in target communities accessing water from communal water points
- 6,500 pupils and 2,500 people accessing water from roof water harvesting facilities
- 3,000 people accessing improved water supply from small farm reservoirs
- 2,500 people accessing improved sanitation facilities
- 10,500 pupils accessing improved sanitation facilities, improved hand washing facilities, and hygiene promotion materials

### **Project Status:**

A fully executed sub-agreement between GETF and the Aga Khan Foundation has been completed. GETF conducted an in-country start-up workshop with local project members November 2008. Project activities are to begin January 2009.

## *Mali BraMali: Productive Uses of Treated Wastewater*

### *Peri-urban Bamako*

*Note: This wastewater reuse assessment project will build on the existing Mali Community Water Supply, Sanitation and Wastewater Program.*

**Start Date:** January 2009 (projected)

**End Date:** April 2009

#### **Project Funding:**

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USAID Africa Bureau</b>	<b>TCCC Corporate</b>
\$67,197	\$37,761	\$29,436

#### **Key Partners:**

- BRAMALI – (Groupe Castel) local Coca-Cola bottler
- USAID/Mali
- Winrock International

#### **Activities Summary:**

Conducting a feasibility assessment and developing an implementation plan for using treated wastewater from the BraMali bottling plant to improve livelihoods of poor local producers

#### **Expected Project Beneficiaries:**

As this activity is a feasibility study for a future project, it will not have immediate direct beneficiaries.

#### **Project Status:**

The sub-agreement has been signed between Winrock International and GETF; project implementation is expected to begin mid-February 2009.

## *Mozambique: Expanding Water Supply to Bairro 4 and Surrounding Areas* *Chimoio*

*Note: The contract is yet to be signed; therefore, the information below is subject to change.*

**Start Date:** January 2009 (projected)

**End Date:** September 2009

### **Project Funding:**

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>TCCC Foundation (Atlanta)</b>	<b>TCCC Foundation (Africa)</b>	<b>FIPAG – Dutch Gov.</b>
\$275,031	\$81,835	\$190,196	\$3,000

### **Key Partners:**

- Coca-Cola Sabco (Mozambique) SARL – local Coca-Cola bottler
- USAID/Mozambique
- Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Development Cooperation
- FIPAG – The Government of Mozambique Urban Water Investment Program
- Vitens – Dutch water company

### **Activities Summary:**

Extension of a secondary network to Bairro 4 and renovation of boreholes to complement municipal water access expansion

### **Expected Project Beneficiaries:**

- 10,500 people with access to safe, piped water for the first time – 8,000 people benefiting from renovated boreholes and 2,500 new consumers as a result of household connections to the existing municipal system

<b>Objectives and Milestones</b>	<b>Status</b>
<p><i>Improving Access to Clean Water</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Renovate 14 boreholes</li> <li>▪ Extend secondary water system network to Bairro 4</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A tender document was issued for the extension of the network to Bairro 4.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The bids received from the tender document were well in excess of the available budget for the project. A plan is currently being developed to lower the scope of the project and sign a contract with EJM for these works.</li> </ul>

## *Mozambique: Rehabilitating the TextAfrica Water Treatment System*

### *Chimoio*

**Start Date:** December 2007

**End Date:** February 2009

#### **Project Funding:**

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USAID Africa Bureau</b>	<b>USAID Mission</b>	<b>TCCC Bottler</b>	<b>FIPAG— Dutch Gov.</b>
\$1,662,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$325,000	\$337,000

#### **Key Partners:**

- Coca-Cola Sabco (Mozambique) SARL – local Coca-Cola bottler
- USAID/Mozambique
- Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Development Cooperation
- FIPAG – The Government of Mozambique Urban Water Investment Program
- Vitens – Dutch water company

#### **Activities Summary:**

Rehabilitating a dilapidated water treatment system to improve the quantity and quality of the municipal water supply, serving the city of Chimoio and its industries

#### **Expected Project Beneficiaries:**

- 25,000 people benefiting from expanded water access, including 12 schools, one provincial hospital, and one secondary health facility
- Coca-Cola Sabco (Mozambique) Sarl continuing production in Chimoio

<b>Objectives and Milestones</b>	<b>Status</b>
<p><i>Increasing Access to Clean Water (TextAfrica)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Renovate the TextAfrica water treatment plant</li> <li>▪ Install transportation main to connect water treatment plant to Chimoio’s water supply system</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction is underway at the TextAfrica water treatment plant by EJM (project contractor) and set for completion by early 2009.</li> <li>▪ FIPAG has begun construction on the transportation main (not under GETF contract) to be completed by early 2009</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <p>EJM requested an increase in budget and a no-cost extension to account for unexpected work that needed to be done on the main pipeline (which was in worse shape than originally expected). This was approved by the local FIPAG project manager, GETF, and the WADA Steering</p>

## West Africa: Transboundary Community Water Management

### Tano River Basin

**Start Date:** February 2007

**End Date:** February 2009

**Project Funding:**

TOTAL	USAID Africa Bureau	TCCC Foundation (Atlanta)	TCCC Foundation (Africa)
\$635,016	\$274,049	\$81,835	\$371,521



*A local woman is one of 20,000 people benefiting from the construction of boreholes and shallow wells*

**Key Partners:**

- Coca-Cola Northwest Africa
- Ghana Bottling Company – local Coca-Cola bottler
- USAID/West Africa
- Care International

**Activities Summary:**

Watershed management, capacity-building, infrastructure construction, and conflict prevention in a transboundary river basin spanning Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire

**Project Beneficiaries:**

- 20,000 people, including 3,000 school children, benefiting from improved access to water and sanitation services

**Key Achievements:**

- Nine boreholes constructed, four shallow wells drilled, and one well rehabilitated
- Nine latrine structures constructed
- 63 teachers trained to use teaching aids provided to promote hygiene in their respective schools. Teaching and learning materials on hygiene promotion supplied to all five schools in five beneficiary communities in Cote d’Ivoire
- Two communities completed their respective Watershed Management Plans
- About 10,000 trees (Mahogany, Cedrela, Ofram, Emire, Edinam and Kola) planted along the Tano River

Objectives and Milestones	Status
<p><i>Improving Access to Clean Water</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct diagnostic assessment of</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <p><u>Ghana</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conducted diagnostic assessment of community water systems.</li> <li>▪ Facilitated community Water and Sanitation Action Plans. All are</li> </ul>

Objectives and Milestones	Status
<p>community water systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitate community water action plan.</li> <li>▪ Facilitate community-led construction of water supply infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p>in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitated community-led construction of water supply infrastructure. Four communities Adusuazo, Ghana Nungua, Pantooso, and Jomoro have functional water systems. Adusuazo community has a mechanized system, and the other 3 communities have boreholes fitted with hand pumps. The 5<sup>th</sup> community, Nsawora, had a dry well.</li> <li>▪ Water quality analysis performed on all four wells in Ghana shows that all except Pantooso have no water quality problems. The iron content in the Pantooso well is 0.610mg/l. The WHO standard of 0.3mg/l). Installing an iron removal plant would be necessary to ensure a 100% patronage by the community.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ivory Coast</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conducted diagnostic assessment of community water systems.</li> <li>▪ Facilitated community water action plan.</li> <li>▪ Facilitate community-led construction of water supply infrastructure. Ehania-Tano and Kongodjan communities have each been provided with a new borehole fitted with hand pump. In addition, a broken down hand pump in Kongodjan was replaced with a new one. Nougoua–Tano has been provided with a hand dug well fitted with a pump. This completes the provision of water systems to three communities under the project. The contractor is yet to submit the water quality test results.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ None reported</li> </ul>
<p><i>Promoting Hygiene and Access to Sanitation Services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitating behavior change for school children in targeted areas.</li> <li>▪ Constructing sanitation infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <p><u>Ghana</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitating behavior change for school children in targeted areas. Schools continue to promote hygiene behavior change. The Ghana Nungua School now has a hand washing facility constructed with funds from the government’s Capitation Grant. Additionally, weekly award has been instituted by the Jomoro School for the cleanest pupil. Winners are given hygiene promotion stickers provided by the project to the schools as well as exercise books.</li> <li>▪ Construction of five units of latrine facilities has been completed on the Ghana side of the TBA as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adusuazo – 8 seater unit</li> <li>○ Ghana-Nungua – 6 seater unit</li> <li>○ Pantoosoo – 6 seater unit</li> <li>○ Jomoro – 6 seater unit</li> <li>○ Nsawora – 10 seater unit</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Objectives and Milestones	Status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the latrines are fitted with rainwater harvesting facilities, water storage tank and piping system to enable hand washing towards facilitating the behavior change process.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ivory Coast</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitating behavior change for school children in targeted areas. Teaching and Learning Materials on hygiene education have been supplied to schools.</li> <li>▪ Constructing sanitation infrastructure. Two out of four latrines have been completed. Works on the other two are on-going and are expected to be completed in February.</li> </ul> <p><i>Issues and Resolutions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of latrine infrastructure on the Ivorian side of the TBA is behind scheduled. Completion of the two remaining latrines is expected in the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of February.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Strengthening Government and Civil Society</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Working with district assemblies (DAs) in Ghana, sous-prefectures (SPs) in Ivory Coast, to mainstream water and sanitation activities into planning and budget processes.</li> <li>▪ Improving trans-boundary collaboration between Ghanaian and Cote d'Ivoire water management institutions.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <p><u>Ghana</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Working with district assemblies (DAs) in Ghana, sous-prefectures (SPs) in Ivory Coast, and relevant civil society organizations to mainstream water and sanitation activities into their planning and budget processes.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ivory Coast</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improving trans-boundary collaboration between Ghanaian and Cote d'Ivoire water management institutions.</li> </ul>

Objectives and Milestones	Status
<p><i>Improving Watershed Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reforestation of riparian zones through tree-planting and capacity building in agro-forestry.</li> <li>▪ Working with communities, traditional institutions, and local government for improved bushfire management.</li> <li>▪ Feasibility assessment of a “Payment for Watershed Services” system.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Achievements:</i></p> <p><u>Ghana</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reforestation of riparian zones through tree-planting and capacity building in agro-forestry. 13,631 trees (Mahogany-2,570, Cedrela-5,560, Ofram-2,298, Emire-615, Edinam-2,100, and Kola-488) have been planted along the Tano River.</li> <li>▪ Working with communities, traditional institutions, and local government for improved bushfire management.</li> <li>▪ Feasibility assessment of a “Payment for Watershed Services” system.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ivory Coast</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reforestation of riparian zones through tree-planting and capacity building in agro-forestry. The Mpossa Community has raised a community nursery made up of Jetropher plant. This is a commercial venture being undertaken by the community with support from a private entity in Aboisso.</li> <li>▪ Working with communities, traditional institutions, and local government for improved bushfire management.</li> <li>▪ Feasibility assessment of a “Payment for Watershed Services” system.</li> </ul>

## Projects Closing-Out in 2010

In 2010, at least eight Foundation WADA projects will be closing-out in Egypt, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and Zambia. This section presents a brief description of these projects, including fundamental financial and implementation information, along with a summary of expected key achievements.

### *CAFTA-DR: Water Stewardship Initiative*

*El Salvador and Honduras*

**Start Date:** November 2008

**End Date:** December 2009

#### **Project Funding:**

TOTAL	USAID LAC Bureau	USAID Africa Bureau	TCCC Corporate
\$445,907	\$284,700	\$72,900	\$88,306



### **Key Partners**

- The Coca-Cola Company
- USAID/El Salvador
- USAID/Honduras
- Clean Production Centers
- Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo
- Local Sugar Mills
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

### **Activities Summary**

Promote development and promulgation of Clear Wastewater regulatory requirements in CAFTA-DR countries, support voluntary adoption of CAFTA-DR and corporate environmental standards by Coca-Cola system bottlers, promote voluntary adoption of all CAFTA-DR environmental standards and industry water best management practices by industries, including Coca-Cola supply chain, and contribute to the broader international dialogue on sugar industry sustainable practices and water stewardship.

### **Expected Project Beneficiaries**

- Supply Chain Industry, specifically Coca-Cola sugar mill suppliers, will conduct environmental audits in conjunction with local Clean Production Centers, develop action plans to implement recommendations, and document and analyze experiences for broad dissemination
- Nationwide private sectors will engage in development and reform of wastewater management regulatory frameworks, indirectly benefitting all citizens

### **Project Status**

The contract with the original Local Project Coordinator was terminated and a new LPC, Eduardo Rodriguez was hired. GETF conducted an orientation call and continues to provide Eduardo with materials to ensure a smooth transition. Eduardo is meeting all project partners to become oriented with the project and to begin work on developing a final Work Plan including establishing budget amounts and identifying implementing partners.

## ***Egypt II: Enhancing Agricultural Water Conservation***

*Qena and Aswan governorates*

*Note: The implementation plan is yet to be signed off on by all partners; therefore, the information below is subject to change.*

**Start Date:** March 2009 (projected)

**End Date:** February 2010

**Project Funding:**

TOTAL	USAID Africa Bureau	USAID Mission	TCCC Foundation (Africa)
\$1,100,000	\$50,000	\$700,000	\$350,000

**Key Partners:**

To be determined

**Activities Summary:**

Rehabilitate water control structures and improve the management of scarce water resources by developing the capacity of water users to better maintain and operate canals and structures

**Expected Project Beneficiaries:**

To be determined

**Anticipated Key Achievements:**

- Water control structures, such as gates, intakes, aqueducts, and tail escape structures on branch canals and drains rehabilitated
- Structural improvements completed on meskas, or watercourses
- Training sessions for water users in the maintenance of small branch canals provided
- Improvements in water use efficiency based on structural and operational modifications

**Project Status:**

The Implementation Plan and tender document have been sent to the WADA Steering Committee for their review. GETF plans to conduct an in-country workshop in February 2009.

***Morocco: Community Water Supply, Sanitation, and Wastewater Program***  
*El Haouz and Doukkala-Abda Regions*

*Note: The implementation plan is yet to be signed off on by all partners; therefore, the information below is subject to change.*

**Start Date:** February 2009 (projected)

**End Date:** January 2010

**Project Funding:**

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USAID Africa Bureau</b>	<b>USAID Mission</b>	<b>TCCC Foundation (Africa)</b>
\$750,000	\$50,000	\$350,000	\$350,000

**Key Partners:**

- Société Centrale des Boisson Gazeuses – local Coca-Cola bottler
- Compagnie des Boissons Gazeuses du Sud – local Coca-Cola bottler
- USAID/Morocco
- CARE International

**Activities Summary:**

Increase access to improved potable water supply sources and sanitation facilities for vulnerable rural populations and improve water use practices by small farmers in intensive agricultural production areas to enhance livelihoods and ensure environmental sustainability

**Expected Project Beneficiaries:**

- 1,100 rural inhabitants with access to improved drinking water supply
- At least 10 community water supply and sanitation management committees established and trained
- 50 smallholder farmers trained in technologies, best management practices, and agricultural approaches
- 10 smallholder farmers investing in and adopting irrigation technologies and best practices that promote water use efficiency
- 5 farmer Water Users Associations (WUAs) or other farmer groups organized or strengthened to finance, invest, and manage affordable, collectively owned drip irrigation systems

**Project Status:**

Implementing partner CARE/International submitted the Overall Implementation Plan to GETF and Florida International University. Upon early review, GETF recognized CARE extensively over-budgeted for the project and has asked them to develop a new budget and implementation plan based on the funds available from GETF and FIU. GETF is scheduled to conduct an in-country start-up meeting in February 2009. Project activities are expected to begin late February 2009.

***Niger: Water for Health and Wealth: Multiple-Use Water Services  
Magaria and Matameye Regions, Zinder***

*Note: A second component (Point-of-Use) of this project is currently being developed by The GFA Consulting Group.*

**Start Date:** December 2008

**End Date:** January 2010

**Project Funding:**

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USAID Africa Bureau</b>	<b>TCCC Foundation (Africa)</b>
\$700,000	\$350,000	\$350,000

**Key Partners:**

- BraNiger – local Coca-Cola bottler
- USAID/Morocco
- Winrock International
- ARD, Inc.
- The GFA Consulting Group

**Activities Summary:**

Introduce economically and technically viable multiple-use water services that enable poor rural households to achieve sustainable and equitable improvements in access to water, income, health, hygiene, and food security

**Expected Project Beneficiaries:**

- 13,250 people with access to improved drinking water supply
- 800 households with access to water for agricultural purposes
- 8% increase in household income from vegetable and livestock

**Project Status:**

GETF and Winrock International signed the sub-agreement for the MUS project and GETF conducted a startup workshop with representatives from Winrock and ARD Inc. Project activities for the MUS component began in January 2009. The GFA Consulting Group is currently developing their Implementation Plan for the Point-of-Use (POU) component and is expected to be sent to GETF at the beginning of February 2009.

***Nigeria II: Improving Access to Safe Water and Sanitation in Enugu State  
Enugu State***

*Note: The implementation plan is yet to be signed off on by all partners; therefore, the information below is subject to change.*

**Start Date:** February 2009 (projected)

**End Date:** January 2010

**Project Funding:**

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USAID Africa Bureau</b>	<b>TCCC Foundation (Africa)</b>
\$700,000	\$350,000	\$350,000

**Key Partners:**

- Coca-Cola Nigeria
- USAID/Nigeria
- The Society for Family Health

**Activities Summary:**

Increase communities' access to improved drinking water sources by drilling boreholes and improve household water quality and reduced diarrheal disease by distribution and use of affordable point-of-use disinfectant products (WaterGuard and Pur). Increase schoolchildren's access to improved sanitation facilities by construction of school latrines and the promotion of hygienic and sanitary conditions in communities.

**Expected Project Beneficiaries:**

To be determined

**Project Status:**

Implementing Partner, the Society for Family Health (SFH), has developed the Implementation Plan for the project, which is currently being reviewed. Implementation is projected to begin in early 2009.

***Nigeria III: Watershed Protection and Improving Access Around Oguta Lake***

*Oguta Lake*

*Note: A viability assessment is currently underway to determine whether or not WADA will implement this project. This section describes what activities the project may include should it be implemented.*

**Start Date:** Mid-2009

**End Date:** Late 2010

**Project Funding:**

Funding for this project has not yet been determined

**Key Partners:**

- Coca-Cola Nigeria
- USAID/Nigeria

**Activities Summary:**

Address the ecological problems of the Oguta Lake, provide alternative sources of drinking water and provide sanitation facilities for the surrounding communities, generate economic empowerment among local communities, and provide water sanitation and health training

**Expected Project Beneficiaries:**

To be determined

**Project Status:**

A consultant to perform the project assessment will be selected soon, and the assessment will begin shortly after. Following the assessment, it will be determined if a formal Implementation Plan for the project should be developed.

***Senegal: Potable Water and Governance Development***

*Ziguinchor and Tambacounda Regions*

*Note: The implementation plan is yet to be signed off on by all partners; therefore, the information below is subject to change.*

**Start Date:** February 2009 (projected)

**End Date:** February 2010

**Project Funding:**

TOTAL	USAID Africa Bureau	TCCC Foundation (Africa)
\$700,000	\$350,000	\$350,000

**Key Partners:**

- USAID/Senegal
- The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation
- International Resources Group

**Expected Project Beneficiaries:**

- 18,000-28,000 people with access to safe drinking water
- 45-70 villages with functioning village management committees
- Ten rural councils with functioning Water and Sanitation Commissions

**Project Status:**

International Resources Group is currently developing the Implementation Plan to be sent to GETF and the WADA Steering Committee for review at the beginning of February 2009. GETF is scheduled to conduct an in-country start-up meeting in February 2009. Project activities are expected to begin late February 2009.

## ***South Africa: Water Supply with Watergy Intervention and Education in Schools***

*Provinces of Gauteng, Eastern Cape, and Western Cape*

*Note: The implementation plan is yet to be signed off on by all partners; therefore, the information below is subject to change.*

**Start Date:** February 2009 (projected)

**End Date:** February 2010

### **Project Funding:**

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USAID Africa Bureau</b>	<b>TCCC Foundation (Africa)</b>
\$700,000	\$350,000	\$350,000

### **Key Partners:**

- Coca-Cola South Africa
- USAID/South Africa
- Alliance to Save Energy
- The Mvula Trust

### **Activities Summary:**

Repair and rehabilitate school water supply and water-using sanitation infrastructure to improve efficiency, develop a maintenance and financial management plan with participating schools and neighboring communities, provide on-the-job training to school caretakers of water supply and sanitation systems, and provide water supply services to rural communities.

### **Expected Project Beneficiaries:**

To be determined

### **Project Status:**

This project is currently in the development phase. Implementing Partner Alliance to Save Energy, GETF, USAID, and TCCAF continue to work together to finalize the Implementation Plan. Implementing Mvula Trust continues to develop the Implementation Plan for the water supply component. It is expected that this project will begin implementation in February 2009. A Start-Up Workshop in South Africa has been scheduled for January 2009.

## Zambia

**Start Date:** TBD

**End Date:** TBD

**Project Funding:**

TOTAL	USAID Africa Bureau	TCCC Foundation (Africa)
\$400,000	\$200,000	\$200,000

**Key Partners:**

- Coca-Cola Zambia
- USAID/Zambia

**Project Status:**

This project is in the early stages of development. Local Coca-Cola partners are following project development, but have not yet committed to any involvement.



## GLOBAL ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT

WADA also benefits from cross-cutting activities which include Communications and Alliance Growth. Activities that occurred over the course of the year are briefly described below.

### *Communications*

*External Communications* – Several key activities occurred during the year to communicate publicly about WADA:

- A press release of USAID recognizing The Coca-Cola Company as the 2007 Alliance of the Year Award winner, due to its efforts in WADA was released on March 26, 2008;
- WADA was prominently referred to in articles about The Coca-Cola Company's commitment to water stewardship (Wall Street Journal, Financial Times) and in several high-profile speeches by Chairman Isdell and Chief Operating Officer Alexander Cummings;
- Media outlets in Tanzania, Malawi, Mali, and Uganda covered respective launch events or highlighted the urgent need for water and sanitation services and the ways in which WADA are addressing these issues (see sample media in Appendix C).

*Fact Sheets* – WADA has prepared Fact Sheets to describe the overall partnership and individual projects. These documents have been widely distributed at numerous events, conferences, and meetings to share the Alliance's achievements on the African continent. Updated versions to reflect new projects and the close-out of certain projects have been compiled and are posted on the WADA SharePoint for Steering Committee Review. Once approved, they will be distributed to the public.

*Photographs and Impact Stories* – WADA continues to compile a library of hi-resolution photographs, signed release forms, and "impact stories" for all WADA projects. WADA is also working with a TCCC communications consultant to develop detailed success stories to serve as testimonials for media and presentations, and for select projects, case studies to portray unique insights emerging from the project that will provide objective analysis and lessons learned to share with the broader community.

### *WADA Growth*

The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation (TCCAF) and USAID have committed to continuing their support of WADA through CY2009 with approximately \$6 million in combined funding. This contribution brings the total funding commitment to more than \$20 million since the Alliance's launch in late 2005.

In order to develop new projects, WADA will issue a *Call for Expressions of Interest* to USAID and Coca-Cola system representatives in select African countries in early 2009. With this latest funding commitment, WADA expects to support 8-12 WADA projects – in addition to those described earlier in this report. These projects will be locally-designed by USAID and Coca-Cola system representatives to address regionally-specific water needs, reviewed and approved by the WADA Steering Committee and Technical Review Team, and launched all in CY2009. For the first time since its launch, WADA may support several multi-year efforts in priority countries that emerge from this *Call for Expressions of Interest*.

## APPENDIX A: LIST OF ACRONYMS

AKF	Aga Khan Foundation
CBO	Community-based Organization
CCF	Christian Children’s Fund
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale (International Cooperation)
CWP	Community Water Partnerships
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc.
EMS	Environmental Management System
ERF	Environmental Review Form
ESP	Environmental Services Program
FIPAG	Fundo de Investimento e Património de Abastecimento de Água (The Government of Mozambique Urban Water Investment Program)
FIU	Florida International University
FY	Fiscal Year
GDA	USAID’s Global Development Alliance program
GETF	Global Environment & Technology Foundation
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLOWS	Global Water for Sustainability
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODA	Area-based Development Organization
ODC	Other Direct Cost
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
RFQ	Request for Quotation
RUWASA	Rural Water and Sanitation Association
SFH	Society for Family Health
TBD	To Be Determined
TCCC	The Coca-Cola Company
TCCAF	The Coca-Cola Africa Foundation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WADA	Water and Development Alliance
WAWI	West Africa Water Initiative

## APPENDIX B: MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORTING

The following table contains a selection of WADA Indicators based on Monitoring and Evaluation Reports and Close-Out Reports for FY07 (actual) and FY08 (actual) as reported by implementing partners for each project.

WADA Indicator	FY07	FY08	Total
Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply as a result of program assistance	41,606	211,928	253,534
Number of people in target areas with access to an improved sanitation facility as a result of program assistance	6,384	33,552	39,936
Liters of drinking water treated with program-supported methods for point-of-use application as a result of program assistance	0	0	0
Number of hectares under improved water resource, watershed, or basin resource management as a result of program assistance	0	74,276	74,276
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable water resources, watershed, or basin resource management and conservation that are implemented as a result of program assistance	1	5	6
Number of community water and sanitation committees established and trained with program assistance	67	193	260
Number of policies, laws, agreements, regulations, or investment agreements promoting sustainable water supply and sanitation that are implemented as a result of program assistance	5	16	21

## APPENDIX C: REPRESENTATIVE MEDIA

### Tanzania

Alasiri Newspaper – April 2008

# Shule ya Msingi yapigwa jeki kwa kujengewa vyoo

NA ABOUBAKARY MLAWA, PST -  
MOROGORO

UONGOZI wa Shule ya Msingi Madizini iliyopo katika mji mdogo wa Turiani mkoani hapa umesema wanafunzi wa shule hiyo wamekuwa wakijisaidia majumbani mwao kwa zaidi ya miaka mitatu kutokana na shule hiyo kutokuwa na vyoo, hivyo wanawashukuru wafadhili waliojitokeza kuwaondolea tatizo hilo.

Hayo yamesemwa na Mwalimu Mkuu wa shule hiyo Bi. Hadija Lugendo wakati akizungumza katika hafla ya kukabidhiwa vyoo vipya vilivyojengwa kwa ufadhili wa Shirika la maendeleo la marekani USAID na Coca Cola International.

Akasema tatizo la ukosefu wa vyoo katika shule hiyo limekuwepo tangu shule hiyo ilipofunguliwa mwaka 2004.

Mwalimu huyo akasema uongozi wa shule hiyo yenye wanafunzi 519 na walimu 14 ulilazimika kujenga sehemu ya kujisaidia haja ndogo kwa kuzungusha uzio wa nyasi, kwa ajili ya wanafunzi, huku walimu wakiomba huduma hiyo kwa majirani.

"Tulijitahidi kujenga kibanda hicho cha nyasi kwa kuwasitiri wanafunzi kwanza, huku sisi walimu ambao wengi wetu ni watu wazima tukiomba kujisaidia kwa majirani zetu," akasema Bi. Hdija.

Akasema ili kukabiliana na tatizo hilo, uongozi wa shule uliweka utaratibu wa kuwataka wanafunzi wote wanaoandikishwa darasa la kwanza kuwa ni lazima wajisaidie haja kubwa asubuhi nyumbani kwao kabla ya kufika shuleni kwani hakuna huduma hiyo.

Mwalimu huyo alisema pia inapotokea dharura kwa mwanafunzi kuzidiwa basi hulazimika kuomba ruhusa kwa mwalimu na kukimbilia nyumbani kwao ama popote atakapoona panafaa kujisaidia.

Akasema tatizo hilo pia huwakumba walimu ambao pia wanapozidiwa na haja kubwa hulazimika kwenda kujisitiri katika vyoo vya wananchi wanaoishi jirani na shule hiyo.

"Hata mimi niliwahi kushikwa na tumbo la ghafla ilinibidi nitoke darasani bila ya kuwaambia wanafunzi na kuwahi kwa jirani kuomba hifadhi," akasema mwalimu Lugendo

Kwa upande wake Mkurugenzi

wa Halmashauri ya wilaya ya Mvomero Bw. Mhando Senyagwa amesema tatizo la vyoo kwa shule za msingi wilayani humo ni kubwa na juhudi mbalimbali zinafanyika katika kuhakikisha vinajengwa vyoo vya kudumu.

Akasema wilaya imebaini kuwa si kwa shule za msingi tu hali hata kwa wakazi wengi katika mji mdogo wa Turiani hawana vyoo hali inayosababisha kuwapo kwa mlipuko wa kipindipindu mara kwa mara, hasa nyakati za mvua.

Nae Meneja wa Shirika la usimamizi na uhifadhi wa mazingira kanda ya Pwani, TCMP, Bw. Jeremiah Daffa ambaye shirika lake ndilo lililosimamia ujenzi na utoaji elimu ya mazingira amesema tatizo la uchafu wa mazingira katika eneo hilo ni kubwa hivyo juhudi zinaendelea katika kuhamasisha jamii ya Madizini kuboresha usafi sambamba na kuchimba vyoo majumbani mwao.

Akasema tayari kamati ya mazingira katika vitongoji zimeundwa ambapo elimu ya usafi imetolewa na wanakagua kila nyumba kuhakikisha kuwa wanatumia vyoo katika makazi yao.



# Mulanje communities get water project

by James Chimpweya

The United States Agency for International Development (Usaid), Africa CocaCola through Southern Bottlers and Mulanje Mountain Conversation Trust (MMCT), on Tuesday handed over a K36. 5 million (\$261,000) water project to Chisongoli communities of Traditional Authority Laston Njema in Mulanje.

Receiving the project on behalf of the communities, Mulanje District Assembly director of

public works Ellis Tembo warned the people against vandalising the project facilities.

“It will not please our donors and developing partners to hear that the facilities were vandalised. Let us make the project a success so that others should also benefit from them,” Tembo said.

Eighty taps were installed in 27 villages with 17,038 beneficiaries having access to improved water supply.

John Dickson, deputy chief of party from Water and Development Al-

liance said the project that started in 2006 has benefited many people.

“We have water supply services, watershed management, agricultural water use, and water resources governance in the Mountain Mulanje region. In the project, 150 farmer households were provided with small scale irrigation equipment and training while 100 hectares of small-holder tree crops have been established,” said Dickson.

Njema said the project will reduce waterborne

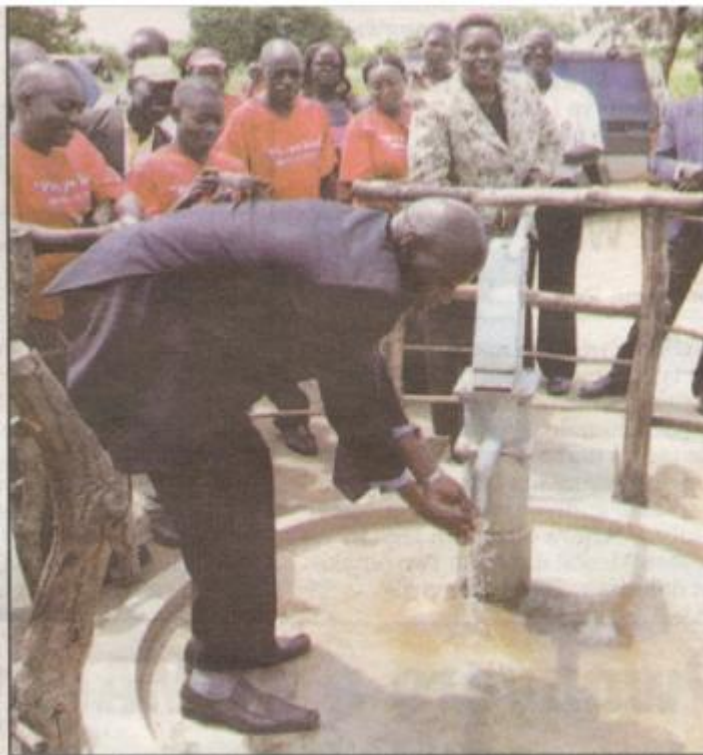
diseases because people have safe drinking water.

“As communities we want to thank our developing partners for the improved water supply and we are asking for more additional taps in areas that have not benefited from this project through other donors,” he said.

Through the project three water spring box supplies were constructed, one gravity-fed water system was rehabilitated and 276 village water-user committees were established.

## Uganda

### Rupiny



The caption below the cited image reads (as translated): “The water tastes good’ The chairperson of Lira district is drinking water that was provided under WADA project, funded by The Coca-Cola Company and USAID and implemented by CCF, COOPI, District water team and community members.”

TYE AMIT? Wonkom Franco Ojur me Lira tye abilo pii ame otucu ite Water Development Alliance WADA ame Coca cola kede USAID oculu kun CCF kede COOPI me Lira, Dokolo and Amuria te keto itic.



**Loyce Amucu**  
 MP adako pi Lira. Imat Rebecca Otengo okweny-oro NGO ame yo tic gi pe ojwako me weko bwolo otedero.  
 Imat Otengo onwongo tye alok i gombola Omoro, i saza Moroto, Lira distrik kan ame en onwongo obedo welo me awora ikwer me miyo pii ame dul me Northern Uganda Malaria and Tuberculosis (NUMAT) otucu pi konyo kwo otedero.  
 Imat Otengo omio tam bot onywal me cukuru cuny otino anyira pi mako kwan wek lobo te dongo. En opwo NUMAT kedde CCF pi konyo otedere ame oweko pii acil tye oromo gi.  
 En ocikere me mede ikubere kedde gamentite wek kel kony apol tung malo. En otino ni ebino neno iwang abit kite ame Peace and Recovery Development Program (PRDP) tye atic kedde.



GUM KEKEN: Imat Otengo tye amiyo cente ame CCF tye apoko pi culu kwan otino agor

The side story reads (as translated): *“The women MP for Lira district, Hon Rebecca Otengo warned non governmental organizations who lack seriousness in the work that they will not be allowed to operate in their area. The Hon made this comments while officiating the hand over ceremony of sanitation facilities provided by CCF /COOPI. The Hon advised parents to continue supporting girls in schools so that they can have a bright future to contribute to development. She promised to continue lobbying with the government of Uganda and other partners for funds for projects that will help the community.”*

Daily Monitor  
 March 30, 2008

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**PAGE: 14**  
**LOCATION: NORTHERN**



Lira District Woman MP Rebecca Amuge Otengo addresses residents on Tuesday during the handover of six boreholes Coca Cola and Usaid constructed for residents of Omoro and Amugu counties. She urged other corporate organisations to emulate Coca Cola by giving back to the people. Coca Cola and Usaid sponsored the construction of the boreholes in Lira, Dokolo and Amuria. PHOTO BY HUDSON APUNYO