



## EC WASH FINAL REPORT

Project Title	Basic and Sustainable WASH for the MDGs - Puntland State, Somalia
Location	Awr-culus, Rebeenti, Kalabeyr and Sinujiif
Sector(s)	Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH)
Project Duration – EC Wash	48 months
Start date – end date	
Implementing Partner	Somali Women Association (S W A)
Submission Date	
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## **Executive Summary**

I take this opportunity to thank the EC for contributing towards the fight against global poverty in general and for funding the EC WASH project in particular. Next, I extend my appreciation to CARE SSS, particularly the Puntland Sub-office's EC WASH project staff for their tireless efforts in the Implementation process.

I would also wish to thank the Government of Puntland for creating an enabling environment which has enabled us to carry out activities effectively and efficiently.

A particular acknowledgement goes to the mayor of Garowe for his advice and support during the implementation of the project. The Elders, local community committees, PASWEN the water authority and the ministry of Health for their presence and acceptance to work directly with the Youth and Women beneficiaries of the project

Finally, the communities who put away their grudges and differences to work towards the successful implementation of the project and their contributions , and the SWA project team and the Project officer for his superb running of the project. On behalf of S.W.A Board, I take this opportunity to thank all of you for the unprecedented support you have given S.W.A project implementation works. S.W.A Puntland, Somalia has taken a long and tiring journey to where it is now despite the drawbacks of the protracted political conflict in Somalia. We thank ALMIGHTY Allah for taking charge of every things and opening new doors for us as long as operations are based on humanitarian and developmental activities.

We are looking forward to your support and Godly blessings as you plan to supplement our projects and programs for the betterment of Puntland people

In this report, you read about the EC WASH project which has just concluded

## 1. Introduction

Somalia, with an estimated population of 8.5 million, has some of the lowest development indicators in the region as a result of the cumulative effects of prolonged and recurring drought, floods, poor governance and on-going conflicts. The percent of the population living in extreme poverty (per capita income less than US\$ 1) is 43.2% while the percent living in general poverty (per capita income less than US\$ 2) is estimated to be 73.4%. (UNDP/World Bank Socio-economic survey 2002). Somalia is experiencing one of the most challenging humanitarian crises in the world, characterized by protracted conflicts and natural disasters. The environment within the country varies greatly. While the Somaliland and Puntland zones in the North enjoy relative stability, functioning regional institutions and political development, the South-Central zone is in a state of emergency.

FSNAU post *deyr* analysis indicates that 220,000 people - 90,000 from urban areas and 130,000 from rural areas - are in crisis in the Northeast region of Somalia. A recent assessment by FSNAU in June 2011 indicated that the number of people in crisis had increased to 330,000 in Puntland alone. The majority had been either displaced after losing their animals to intermittent droughts in the last 7 years, or through conflict in the South of the country.

The response in Puntland settlements involved a range of UN and other local and international agencies, mainly in protection, health, nutrition, WASH, livelihoods, education, shelter, and food assistance. However, the response by agencies is fast overwhelmed by the influx of pastoralists and IDPs in/around the settlements of Garowe town.

SWA partnered with CARE on a 4-year EC sponsored Wash project in Puntland state. SWA proposed to work in four small towns (Sinujif, Kalabyr, Owruulus and Reebanti), and household domestic water supply through rehabilitation of shallow wells, construct household berkads and household latrines for poor and women headed families and construction of water berkads with solar panel for SME women groups

## **2.ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1. Brief Description of S W A**

**S.W.A** is one of local organizations established for the goal of improving the social welfare of the vulnerable women and children of Puntland State of Somalia.

**S.W.A** was established in February 16th in 1993, by a group of intellectual Women who combined efforts and resources to help the vulnerable groups of women, children and the poor people, particularly the internally displaced and returnees, to reconstruct and live a humble life

The Association is non-benefit seeking, serving beneficiaries regardless of ethnic, political, religious or racial affiliation.

Since the establishment of the organization, S.WA worked hard in the achievements of its targets, and to do this, the association developed and strengthened its governance and program units

### **2.2. Legal Status:**

S W A is registered as a local NGO with Puntland State government of Somalia, and mandated to operate humanitarian support activities in the region as well as greater Somalia. The organization has an elaborate constitution that directs operations, and collaborative partnership with Local and international NGO, government agencies business community and other stakeholders.

### **2.3 Vision**

Somali Women Association is committed to be the leading figure in serving long-term approach for the Puntland vulnerable groups, to enable and involve them more effectively in developmental programming, participation, decision making process with improved linkages of the partners.

S.W.A believes that through humanitarian support, participatory development, which is gender inclusive and provides equal opportunity to individuals of differing ethnic, religious and cultural backgrounds, all persons should receive equal rights to health, education, self-realization and fulfillment of socio-economic potential.

### **2.4 Mission**

**S.W.A** strives to contribute to the promotion of living standards of the poor people through humanitarian aid, developmental activities, and provides assistance yet being in a partner with donors and international agencies in situations of crisis or chronic distress and works towards the development of long-term solutions with those affected.

## **4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **4.1. Project Objectives**

*Overall Objective:* Improved health and well-being contributes to the stability and sustainable development of Puntland State of Somalia. The *specific objective* is to expansion of sustainable environmental services (WASH) for 4 selected peri-urban and rural communities in Garowe, specifically Awr-culus Kalabeyr Reebenti and Sunajif.

### **4.2. Strategic Approach**

The project addressed the water facilities (both new and rehabilitation), sanitation ( school, healthpost and household), and Hygiene promotion needs of small town (pastoralist villages) that host drought and conflict-affected populations, who have poor access to water, and sanitation services.

The project worked within community structures and also involved local and central government in planning and implementing project activities. This helps in resource conflict mitigation and complete ownership by target beneficiaries.

### **4.3. Target Group**

The project emphasis is on the needs of women, children and the vulnerable groups. The project will address their need for having enough safe water close to the home, safe fecal management and dignity through a household latrine, inclusion through community hygiene promotion, children's hygiene and sanitation training. Overall, the project aims to reduce risk against the multiple factors causing diarrhea, reportedly the main cause for child deaths in Puntland.

There are three expected results segregated into broad wash regimes

**ER1:** Sustainable access to safe drinking water increased for rural communities in 4 communities in/near Garowe with emphasis on vulnerable, often women headed households.

**ER2:** Sustainable access to basic sanitation facilities increased for rural communities in 4 communities in/near Garowe.

**ER3:** By the end of the project period the target population in 4 communities in/near Garowe demonstrates improved hygiene practices.

## **5. Method of implementation**

The project emphasized on the needs of women, children and the vulnerable groups. The project addressed their need for having enough safe water close to the home, safe fecal management and dignity through a household latrine, inclusion through community hygiene promotion, children's hygiene and sanitation training. Overall, the project aimed to reduce risk against the multiple factors causing diarrhea, reportedly the main cause for child deaths in Somalia. The method of implementing this initiative was through contractual set up of the partnership with CARE that took the following shape: (i) S W A have an overarching MOU with the CARE outlining details and modalities of the collaboration and agreed program strategy. (ii) **S W A entered a sub-grant agreement covering an annual project period with CARE at the beginning of each project year.** This sub-grant was an annual event where CARE assigned a set of activities to be undertaken annually until the end of the project period i.e. June, 2015. (iii) Care engineers designed the structure to be constructed, developed the bill of quantities and the engineers estimate for the said project. CARE then sends the design and blank BoQ for S W A to fill in, and submitted for funding with a proposal.

For water and sanitation and construction works, S W A worked with local leadership, village water and sanitation committees, and other stakeholders. The project works is mainly geared towards increasing access to safe water and sanitation for four (4) communities in and around Garowe town through rehabilitation of shallow wells, construction of school and health post sanitation facilities, household latrines.

For site selection, especially individual household latrines and Barkeds, contacts was made with local communities to select the beneficiaries, CARE and SWA verified the beneficiaries. A baseline survey conducted by CARE Somalia late in 2011, assessed water and sanitation needs and created awareness among local communities on project activities.

Excavation and construction works for the various water points began after consensus building and agreement on sites, domestic water supply wells were rehabilitated. A community contribution of 10-25% of the total cost was a prerequisite. For construction of latrines, beneficiary households cost-shared either in terms of labour or construction materials amount to at least 10 – 25% of the total cost.

The project engineer supervised and provided technical directions on the rehabilitation and construction works. During the implementation, village water committees were strengthened, hygiene and sanitation campaigns conducted, operators trained and cost recovery system established to cover the running costs related to the water points.

## 6. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

### Target location: Kalabeyr (with target population of 900HH or 362 students)

- I. Constructed water harvesting structures/berkads (HH level) 10m<sup>3</sup>:constructed 15no
- II. Support to rural women groups (water barks with solar panels) : constructed 2no
- III. Household latrines: Constructed of 50no. individual household latrines
- IV. Constructed school handwashing stations 2 set with 3no faucets on each side
- V. School latrines constructed 2 sets of 2 doors for Girls
- VI. Constructed 1no school water tank-5m<sup>3</sup>
- VII. Construced 1no Health water tank-5m<sup>3</sup>
- VIII. Constructed Health centers latrine-2 sets of 2 doors for women
- IX. Constructed Health centers handwashing station one unit with 3no faucets
- X. Distributed water filters 100no



### Target location: Sunajiif town (with Target population of 750HHs or 266 students)

- I. Household latrines: Constructed of 60no. individual household latrines
- II. Constructed school handwashing stations 2 set with 3no faucets on each side
- III. School latrines constructed 2 sets of 2 doors for Girls
- IV. Constructed 1no school water tank-5m<sup>3</sup>
- V. Construced 1no Health water tank-5m<sup>3</sup>
- VI. Constructed Health centers latrine-2 sets of 2 doors for women

- VII. Constructed Health centers handwashing station one unit with 3no faucets
- VIII. Rehabilitated 19 shallow wells
- IX. Distributed water filters 100no



**Target location: Awr-culus (with target population of 150HH or 104 students)**

- I. Household latrines: Construction of 30no. individual household latrines
- II. School latrines constructed 2 sets of 2 doors for Girls
- III. Constructed school handwashing stations 2 set with 3no faucets on each side
- IV. Distributed water filters 50no



**Target location: Reebenti (with target population of 150HH or 80 students)**

- I. Rainwater Roof harvesting structures/berkads (HH level)10m<sup>3</sup>:constructed 8no household berkads
- II. Support to rural women groups (water barkeds with solar panels) : constructed 2no
- III. Household latrines: Constructed 30no. individual household latrines
- IV. Distributed water filters 50no





## 8. Constraints

- Delay of fund
- Limited time allocated for the project activities
- Limited funds allocated for the activities

### Lessons learnt and successes

- The needs and aspirations of the recipient community must be taken into consideration before decisions are made
- Planning of project activities should be taken into account, information that may influence project implementation and act on them

- Continuous contact with the target community creates confidence and trust
- The communities are willing and able to contribute their share in rebuilding themselves and their society
- The success stories of the project were the formation of active SME women groups in kalabeyr and the implementation of the project activities

**PROGRAM ACTIVITES AND ACHIEVEMENTS TABLE (from the start of the project to date)**

Program Sector	Program Outputs	Initiatives that contributed to achievements
EC wash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household latrines –170</li> <li>• School latrines/health post latrines -14</li> <li>• Hand washing -12</li> <li>• Shallow wells – 19</li> <li>• Rain water berkhads -23</li> <li>• School/health post tanks -4</li> <li>• Distribution of water filters -300</li> <li>• SME tanks, solar -4</li> </ul>	EC wash Overal achievement – in Awr-ulus Reebenti, Kalabeyr and sinujif Garowe