

## Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

### FUNDING – As of 30 April 2009

CAP 2009 funding	Requested (\$)	Received (\$)
	35,798,939	5,988,422
Of this funding from:	HRF	1,651,954
	CERF	2,399,999

### 2009 CAP – CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure access to safe water supply facilities and adequate sanitation facilities for affected women, men, girls and boys
2. Adoption of good hygiene and sanitation for the affected men, women, boys and girls
3. Enhance the capacity of local communities (women and men), civil society, authorities and the private sector to operate, maintain, and monitor water and sanitation delivery facilities

### Objective 1.

The poor performance of the Gu rains continues to adversely impact communities in Somalia's central region. Over 157,000 people in Puntland alone are surviving on 2 litres per person per day or less, and the effects of the drought continue to expand in to new areas. Villages are now starting to empty as communities seek areas where water is accessible. Over 204,000 people have received emergency water trucking this quarter from ADRA, Concern, IRC, Mulsim Aid, Rhamo/NRO, SCUUK, SDRO, Yme, UNICEF, Vetaid in Bay, Mudug, Bari, Nugal, Sool, Sanag and Hiran. The WASH cluster is in the process of holding regional meetings in Somalia to map drought affected areas and plan for drought mitigation activities.

Within the last month fighting in Mogadishu has led to the displacement of an additional 182,000 people of which an estimated 50,000 have relocated to the Afgooye corridor<sup>1</sup>. In response to this recent wave of displacement, the WASH cluster has attempted to step up activities; SDRO increased water trucking from 846,300 litres per day to 1,335,200 litres per day for an additional 46,000 people in the Afgooye corridor and 3 IDP locations on the periphery of Mogadishu.

Oxfam Novib, Oxfam GB and INTERSOS completed piped water systems in the four sectors of the Afgooye corridor benefiting 209,176 IDPs. Despite this one sector, K10-K15 housing approximately 47,000 existing IDPs and 18,000<sup>2</sup> new IDPs still has a severe shortage of water (less than 2 litres per person per day). Islamic Relief is currently assessing shortfalls in water provision and is ready to provide water trucking in the Afgooye Corridor and surrounding areas of Mogadishu for 37,250 persons per day for as long as 5 months. The average consumption of water is currently 8.1 litres per person per day but varies between 1.3 litres and 12.6 litres depending on the level of service. Oxfam GB, Oxfam Novib, SDRO, INTERSOS and GSA continue to support more than 463,000 IDPs with chlorinated water, user fees and operation and maintenance costs in the Afgooye corridor. UNICEF and SOPHPA are currently chlorinating 19 wells in the Afgooye corridor for an estimated 11,400 persons.

The lack of adequate sanitation facilities in the Afgooye corridor remains a major public health concern and the WASH cluster is to look at more durable solutions for sanitation in IDP camps, in the next quarter. Currently there are an estimated 5,068 functioning latrines for approximately 530,572 existing IDPs and 95,213 new IDPs<sup>3</sup>, meaning on average there is 1 latrine for every 212 IDPs. This is far short of the SPHERE sanitation indicator of 1 latrine for every 20 persons. In fact the WASH cluster had tried to set a more achievable standard of 1 latrine for every 30 persons, but even to achieve this standard, more than 15,700 new latrines would have to be constructed. An emergency standard of 1:50 is currently being

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR figures. WASH partners in the corridor have a combined total of 95,213 newly displaced in the Afgooye corridor

<sup>2</sup> GSA assessment

<sup>3</sup> IDP numbers are based on recent assessments from partners working in Afgooye. They are based on the population and volume of water Oxfam Novib, Oxfam GB, INTERSOS, and UNICEF are providing on a daily basis.

employed, and so far INTERSOS, SDRO, GSA and Oxfam GB have proposed to build 2,518 new latrines and rehabilitate 400 latrines. This will bring sanitation coverage to 1 latrine for every 87 IDPs, and leave a remaining shortfall of 4,530 latrines to achieve a 1:50 standard.

Oxfam Novib completed 80 latrines for 960 persons this quarter in the Afgooye corridor.

In Mogadishu, SAACID together with UN-HABITAT, have rehabilitated 6 public wells in Waberi, 6 public wells in Abdul-aziz District, 6 public wells in Karaan, 6 public wells in Bondhere District and 6 public wells in Hamar-jajab District for an estimated 18,000 persons. UNICEF with SOPHPA are chlorinating 180 wells inside Mogadishu for an estimated 108,000 persons.

NRC has constructed 4,250 family latrines within Mogadishu City<sup>4</sup>

UNICEF through DRC distributed 6,282 Family Kits to 37,692 new IDPs outside of Mogadishu while INTERSOS continues to distribute hygiene kits to 13,200 persons in the Afgooye Corridor. CESVI is currently distributing 1,100 hygiene kits for 6,600 IDPs in Hiraan.

In IDP camps in Mudug IRC has completed 22 communal latrines for 550 persons, while in Bay and Bakool World Vision completed 84 latrines for 4,200 IDPs and ADRA completed 176 for 1,760 persons. MEDAIR is constructing 50 latrines for 900 IDPs in Togdheer.

World Vision is currently disposing of 683m<sup>3</sup> of solid waste in IDP camps in Middle Juba, while MEDAIR has constructed 25 solid waste containers and CARE 28 containers for IDP camps in Togdheer.

No major outbreaks of AWD or Cholera were reported in the last Quarter although outbreaks did occur in Kimsayo in Lower Juba, Merka in Lower Shabelle, Buur Hakaba in Bay and Hobyoo in Mudug as well as in the Afgooye Corridor.

According to WHO, there have been 28,000 AWD/Cholera cases (CFR of 0.38%) so far this year which equals a 60-70% decrease in cases and 300% decrease in CFR over the same period in 2007. In part this is the result of the prepositioning of chlorine stocks and flexible UNICEF partner agreements that lead to better and faster responses to outbreaks.

AFREC is currently chlorinating 80 water sources for 8,750 persons in Middle and Lower Jubba.

In Puntland UNICEF<sup>5</sup> supported the rehabilitation of 3 boreholes and 40 shallow wells, and is chlorinating 106 tanks in 23 IDP camps for 48,000 people.

In the CSZ UNICEF rehabilitated 94 water systems benefiting approximately 87,000 IDPs. Approximately 1,700 water systems are being operated, maintained and chlorinated for approximately 908,000 people by UNICEF partners

UNICEF supported hygiene promotion to 454,000 IDPs and constructed 900 latrines for 31,000 IDPs in the CSZ, and PHAST/CHAST training to 2,300 IDPs in Bossaso.

### **Outside of the emergency settings the WASH cluster has achieved or is in the process of completing:**

Oxfam GB is constructing 3 new boreholes for 25,297 persons in W. Galbeed and Togdheer, while COOPI is constructing 4 for 18,600 beneficiaries in Nugaal and Mudug.

ADRA completed 2 borehole rehabilitations for 5,715 persons in Bay and is rehabilitating another 2 for 5,900 persons. CARE rehabilitated 2 boreholes in Mudug for 33,066 persons. Concern completed 1 borehole rehabilitation and 4 piped networking for 12,900 persons in Galgadud and is rehabilitating another 3 boreholes for 30,600 persons. IRC is rehabilitating 2 boreholes in Mudug for 16,308 persons, and COOPI is in the process of rehabilitating 2 boreholes for 10,000 persons in Gedo.

CARE is constructing 10 new pipe systems for 18,313 persons in W. Galbeed and Togdheer, while INTERSOS is constructing 4 systems in Middle Shabelle.

Oxfam GB is constructing 38 new Berkhads for 8,794 persons in W. Galbeed and Togdheer.

ADRA completed 21 berkhad rehabilitations for 3,079 persons in Bay and Hiraan, while CARE are rehabilitating 7 berkhads in Togdheer for 2,100 persons.

In Bay Concern completed the rehabilitation of 13 water pans for 6,096 persons, while COOPI rehabilitated 10 and are rehabilitating a further 11 water pans for a total of 63,360 persons in Hiran, Bay,

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<sup>4</sup> Not within the last quarter, no data available on completion dates

<sup>5</sup> UNICEF data is for the period covering Quarter 1 and Quarter 2

Bakool, Gedo and Galgadud. ADRA rehabilitated 19 water pans for 30,401 persons in Bay and have 4 in process. Bay and Bakool World Vision rehabilitated 12 water pans for 12,000 persons, while GTZ is currently rehabilitating 14.

COOPI are constructing 3 new water pans for a total of 3,960 persons in Gedo.

CARE is rehabilitating 3 dams in Togdheer that will benefit 5,580 persons.

UNICEF and Islamic Relief are rehabilitating one spring for 51,000 people in Bari.

In Puntland UNICEF completed the rehabilitation of 8 water yards, 6 motorized shallow wells, 5 open hand-dug wells and 3 berkads benefiting 42,900 people.

In the Baidoa an estimated 61,000 people benefiting from 2 urban water systems for Marka and Baidoa constructed by UNICEF partners.

In total, the WASH cluster is in the process or has completed the following:

Type of source	Number	Beneficiaries	Type of source	Number	Beneficiaries
Total water sources	554	572,879	New water sources	115	175,120
Total protected sources	40	263,886	Rehabilitated water sources	439	397,759

MEDAIR completed 295 household latrines for 1,770 persons in M. Shabelle, ADRA completed 149 latrines for 894 persons in Bay. CARE is in the process of constructing 702 household latrines for 14,040 persons in W. Galbeed and Togdheer. COOPI is in the process of constructing 110 latrines for 660 persons in Nugal and Mudug. While World Vision is constructing 668 shared family latrines for 13,760 persons in M. Juba and Bakool.

UNICEF completed the construction of sanitation facilities for communities in 29 villages benefiting 28,000 people, as wells as facilities for 3 MCHs and 15 schools in the NWZ and 23 schools serving 5,820 pupils, and 5 MCHs serving 20,000 persons in the CSZ.

CESVI with UNICEF completed the rehabilitation of 2 landfill sites in Burao.

### **Objective 2.**

More than 276,340 persons have participated in hygiene promotion activities within the last 3 months, through COOPI, Oxfam GB, MEDAIR CARE, World Vision and CESVI. The WASH cluster has begun to harmonise it's approach to hygiene promotion through the universal adoption of PHAST, CHAST and PHAST in emergencies.

ADRA completed the training of 186 hygiene promoters and Concern 100 hygiene promoters in Bay. CARE is currently training 380 hygiene promoters in W. Galbeed.

World Water Day was commemorated by UNICEF in across Somalia benefiting 20,000 persons while the Global Handwashing Day was celebrated in over 80 schools .

### **Objective 3.**

In order to enhance the sustainability of projects ADRA formed and trained 33 Water and Environmental Sanitation Committees (WES) in Bay, while World Vision trained 47 WES committees in Bay and Bakool and is training 55 more in Middle Juba. Concern trained 2 WES committees in Galgadud, while COOPI is training 9 WES committees in Gedo.

In the NWZ UNICEF has trained 16 Water managers, 14 pump mechanics and 2 accountants from Zamzam company and 350 Village health promoters as Trainers Of Trainers of PHAST. In the CSZ 7 water technicians and 5 WASH committees were established and trained in 15 villages in Togdheer region with Caritas.

The WASH cluster is in the final revision of the Somalia WASH guidelines. The guidelines include a Strategic Operating Framework for WASH cluster members, Guidelines for Assessment, WASH activities and AWD/Cholera response.

One training has been conducted on GPS and mapping for the WASH cluster members and a further training is to come within the next few weeks. Funding is being secured for a distance management workshop as well as a basic introduction to PHAST, CHAST and PHAST in Emergencies for cluster members.

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