

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

FUNDING –

| CAP 2009 funding | Requested (\$) | Received (\$) | % Funded |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------|
| | | | |
| Of this funding from: | | | |
| | | | |

2009 CAP – CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

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| 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 |

Drought

Drought continued to be the major concern of the cluster during the 3rd quarter of 2009. An estimated 1.4 million people have been affected by the drought with the WASH cluster supporting more than 697,000 persons with emergency water trucking.

| Organisation | Beneficiaries | Location |
|-------------------|----------------|---|
| ICRC ¹ | 585,000 | Bakool, Bay, Galgaduud, Mudug, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, Gedo |
| NCA | 51,660 | Bari, Nugal |
| Medair | 42,576 | Togdheer |
| Candlelight | 37,836 | Sool, Sanag |
| Muslim Aid | 18,173 | Sool, Bari, Nugal and Karkaar |
| SPDS | 10,439 | Bari |
| Oxfam GB | 4,795 | Gedo |
| IAS | 4,000 | Mudug, Nugal |
| IRC | 2,895 | Mudug |
| Total | 757,374 | |

Table 1. Drought related water trucking

At the end of the 3rd quarter the Deyr rains had just begun to fall and because of an El Niño event are likely to be better than those of 2008, offering some respite for the drought affected populations. However, El Niño's can also potentially cause rivers to overflow leading to displacement and outbreaks of Acute Watery Diarrhoea and Cholera (AWD). During the 3rd quarter the WASH cluster began to develop a Flood/AWD Response plan.

Afgooye and Mogadishu

At the beginning of the quarter, SDRO had been providing water to 146,900 IDP in the Afgooye Corridor Dayniile, Kax Shiqal and Northern Mogadishu. Due to a lack of funding, the number of beneficiaries has now reduced to 76,250 persons. Islamic Relief supports 37,250 IDPs in the Corridor, while MSF France² supports 39,000 IDPs in Dayniile.

IDPs in the Afgooye Corridor currently consume an average of 8.3 litres per person, just over half of the 15 litres recommended by SPHERE for disaster affected populations.

| Organisations | Location | Litres of water provided per day | IDP Water Consumption |
|---------------|----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | |

¹ ² ICRC and MSF France are standing invitees and does not participate in the cluster approach.

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
| GSA, Islamic Relief | K10-K15 | 331,000 | 6.7 |
| Oxfam GB/Hijra, Islamic Relief | Ceelasha | 1,677,000 | 8.7 |
| Intersos/BURDO, Islamic Relief | Xawa Gabdi | 261,960 | 5.2 |
| Oxfam Novib/SAACID Intersos/BURDO, UNICEF/SDRO | Lafoole | 1,027,206 | 7.3 |
| UNICEF/SDRO, NCA/Beniadim | Faculty of Agriculture | 1,054,000 | 11.4 |
| Total | | | 8.3 |

Table 2. Water provision in the Afgooye Corridor

The 3rd quarter has seen a number of organisations funding expire in the Afgooye corridor, highlighting the increasing funding problems the Cluster faces when providing long-term support to IDP populations. As a result more than 90,000 persons across the corridor had to find alternative water sources, sometimes having to walk up to 5km to fetch water. Oxfam GB/Hijra rehabilitated 1 borehole in Ceelasha for 75,120 IDPs and completed new pipe systems to 31 camps for 38,927 IDPs. Oxfam GB also began implementing a program to extend their water supply network into Xawa Cabdi at the end of the quarter.

UNICEF/SOPHPA continue to chlorinate 166 shallow wells in Mogadishu for over 117,000 persons, 14 shallow wells in Dayniile for 8,400 IDPs, and 15 boreholes in the Afgooye corridor for 9,000 IDPs.

At the end of the 3rd quarter 3,972 latrines had been, or were in the process of being constructed. When completed, sanitation coverage in the corridor will be on average 46%, meaning there will be one latrine for every 61 persons. However, this ranges from just 13% in Lafoole (one latrine for 149 persons) to 74% in Km 10-15 (one latrine for 27 persons). A further 16,052 latrines are required to meet the SPHERE recommendation of one latrine for every 20 IDPs; the cluster continues to seek funding for this major public health concern, particularly now, as the Deyr rains approach and the cholera is confirmed in Mogadishu.

| Organisation | Latrines | Status | Location |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------|
| GSA | 556 | Planned | Km 10-15 |
| NRC/Beniadim | 600 | Ongoing | Km 10-15 |
| Oxfam GB | 300 | Completed | Ceelasha |
| NRC/SYPD | 340 | Completed | Ceelasha |
| Intersos | 742 | Completed | Xawa Abdi |
| NRC/Beniadim | 300 | Planned | Xawa Abdi |
| - | - | - | Lafoole |
| DRC | 1,134 | Planned | Faculty of Agriculture |
| Total | 3,972 | | |

Table 3. Sanitation in the Afgooye Corridor

NRC constructed 10 latrines at Medina Hospital with partners Baniadam and SYPD, and 5 latrines for 150 IDPs in Tawakal, Mogadishu.

Oxfam GB removed a total of 2,500m3 of solid waste in Ceelasha, for 192,150 beneficiaries.

Oxfam GB and Hijra provided hygiene promotion to 38,927 IDPs in 30 camps within Ceelasha, while Intersos did the same for 8,000 IDPs in Xawa Abdi. NRC provided 10,650 IDPs in the Afgooye corridor and Mogadishu with hygiene promotion.

Oxfam GB and WASDA have trained 376 female and 94 male hygiene promoters in Ceelasha during the last quarter, while Intersos and BURDO trained 12 female and 8 male hygiene promoters in Xawa Cabdi. Oxfam GB and WASDA trained 76 WES Committees in Ceelasha.

New Water Systems

Outside of the Afgooye corridor WASH partners have constructed 85 new water sources in the last quarter with a further 28 under construction for a total of 125,638 persons.

| Water Sources | New Water Sources Completed | Beneficiaries | New Water Sources Ongoing | Beneficiaries |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Shallow Well | 34 | 21,600 | 20 | 11,200 |
| Borehole | 2 | 12,500 | 1 | 3,500 |
| Pipe System | 5 | 28,860 | 3 | 31,000 |
| Berkhad | 13 | 4,100 | 4 | 1,200 |
| Water Pan | 31 | 11,678 | - | - |
| Dam | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 85 | 78,738 | 28 | 46,900 |

Table 4. Completed and ongoing "new" water sources

UNICEF and partners MWMR, SHILCON, SORERDO, LQC, PSAWEN, SWS, and MOPWT completed 34 new shallow wells for 21,600 persons in Somaliland and Puntland.

COOPI and CEFA completed 1 borehole for 3,500 persons in Garowe, while Yme and partners GSA and NorSom completed 1 borehole for 9,000 persons in Gawan, Hobyo District. CISP is also currently drilling one new borehole for 3,500 persons in Gawan. UNICEF and partner Africa 70 are nearing completion of 3 new pipe systems for 31,000 people in W. Galbeed, while IRC completed 1 new pipe system for 16,260 in Galkayo. Oxfam GB and Hijra completed 4 new pipe systems for 12,600 persons in Wadajir, Hodan, Waberi, and Xamar Jab Jab Districts of Mogadishu.

Oxfam GB and Havoyoco completed 6 new Berkhad in Odweyne for 1,800 persons while UNICEF and the MWMR completed 2 in Garadag for 800 persons. IRC completed 5 new Berkhad for 1,500 persons in Galkayo while IAS and NUWA are currently constructing 4 for 1,200 persons in Nugal and Mudug.

COOPI and CEFA constructed 31 new water pans for 11,678 persons in Hiraan, Galgaduud, Middle and Lower Shabelle and Gedo.

Rehabilitated Water Systems

Outside of Afgooye the cluster rehabilitated 157 water systems and is currently rehabilitating 9 further systems for a total of 414,911 persons.

| Water Sources | Rehab Water Sources Completed | Beneficiaries | Rehab Water Sources Ongoing | Beneficiaries |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Shallow Well | 76 | 40,987 | - | - |
| Borehole | 25 | 186,621 | 3 | 19,710 |
| Pipe System | 46 | 54,854 | - | - |
| Berkhad | 10 | 10,629 | - | - |
| Water Pan | - | - | 6 | 102,110 |
| Total | 157 | 293,091 | 9 | 121,820 |

Table 5. Completed and ongoing "rehabilitated" water sources

CARE rehabilitated 18 shallow wells in Nugal, for 13,707 persons, while COOPI and CEFA rehabilitated 13 shallow wells for 3,200 persons in Mudug. IRC completed the rehabilitation of 13 shallow wells in Galkayo for 8,080 persons, while 4 wells were completed in Lower Jubba by KISIMA. UNICEF and partners MWMR and RHO, completed 28 shallow well rehabilitations in Sanaag, Togdheer, Awdal, and W. Galbeed.

ADRA rehabilitated 2 boreholes for 5,900 persons in Qansah Dere, and CARE 9 boreholes for 81,801 persons in Sanaag, Sool, and Kar Kar. In Ceelbuur and Berdale Concern rehabilitated 4 boreholes for 48,000 persons, while COOPI and CEFA completed 3 borehole rehabilitations in Goldogob and Garbaharey for 15,000 persons. IRC rehabilitated 2 boreholes in Galkayo and Wisil in Hobyo District for 18,420 persons. UNICEF and partner MWMR rehabilitated 5 boreholes for 17,500 persons in Togdheer, Awdal and Sanag.

In W. Galbeed and Togdheer Oxfam GB and Havoyoco rehabilitated 41 berkhads for 53,252 persons, while HRDO completed 3 for 702 persons, and TARDO completed 2 for 900 persons in Adado.

COOPI and CEFA rehabilitated 5 water pans for 5,800 persons in El Wak and Garbahare, HARD and EHF also rehabilitated 1 water pan each in El Wak for a 1,843 and 776 persons respectively. TARDO completed the rehabilitation of 3 water pans in Adado.

Sanitation

Outside of Afgooye and Mogadishu the WASH partners completed 478 latrines and are in the process of completing a further 338 for a total of 20,638 persons and IDPs.

| Sanitation | New Sanitation Completed | Beneficiaries | New Sanitation Ongoing | Beneficiaries |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| HH latrine | 179 | 2,049 | 233 | 4,650 |
| Communal latrine | 299 | 8,689 | 105 | 5,250 |
| Total | 478 | 10,738 | 338 | 9,900 |

Table 6. New and ongoing sanitation activities

COOPI and CEFA completed 159 household latrines for 1,549 persons in Garowe, Godob, Godobjiran, Galkayo and Jariban, while IRC constructed 20 latrines for 500 IDPs in Bulo Bacley and Bullo Liban IDP camps in Galkayo. Oxfam GB and partner WASDA are in the process of constructing 233 household latrines for 4,650 persons in Afmadow.

NRC constructed 260 new communal latrines for 7,800 IDPs in Tawakal, Alanley, Bisharo, and Araft IDP camps in Galkayo.

Intersos is in the process of constructing 105 communal latrines for 5,250 IDPs in Kalaguye, Biasa, Sheik Sabi, and Sheik Omar IDP camps in Jowhar.

UNICEF and MWMR completed sanitation facilities for two schools in Hargeisa and three MCHs in Hargeisa and Berbera.

UNICEF and CESVI have been removing solid waste for 96,000 persons in Burco Town in Togdheer, while COOPI constructed 244 solid waste containers in Godob, Godobjiran, Galkayo, Garowe, and Jariban.

Hygiene Promotion

In the 3rd quarter COOPI trained 45 female and 36 male hygiene promoters in El Wak, while SOOJEED trained 4 male and 4 female hygiene promoters in Adadon. Oxfam GB and WASDA were in the process of training 48 female and 72 male hygiene promoters in Afmadow.

COOPI provided hygiene promotion activities to 108,460 persons in 51 locations Afmadow, Jamaame, Garbahaarey, El Wak, Garowe, Godob, Godobjiran, Galkayo and Jariban, while NRC supported 7,800 IDPs in Galkayo with hygiene promotion.

Oxfam GB continues to undertake hygiene promotion in 12 locations within Banadir, El Wak and Afmadow for 32,119 persons.

WES Committees

COOPI formed and trained 90 WES committees to help support the operation and maintenance of water infrastructure, and improve environmental sanitation in El Wak, while Oxfam GB and WASDA are in the process of training 15 in Afmadow, Lower Juba.

Additional Activities

The WASH cluster completed the final revision of the Somalia WASH guidelines. The guidelines include a Strategic Operational Framework for WASH cluster members, Guidelines for Assessments and WASH activities.

The WASH cluster convened an AWD/Cholera Response Technical Working Group (comprised of UNICEF, Oxfam GB, IRC, COOPI, and Islamic Relief to help standardise the WASH partners response and approach to AWD outbreaks.

A WASH strategy for 2010 and beyond was formulated with 29 NGOs and UN agencies. For the CAP 2010, 64 project sheets were submitted by 51 different organisations.

SWALIM (Somalia Water and Land Information Management) conducted training on the SWIMS Somalia Water sources Information Management System) for 11 organisations and GPS training for 25 organisations.

The WASH cluster began a process of internal evaluation by WASH Cluster partners and will compile the results in the 4th Quarter.

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