NEW WORLD

Inclusive Sustainable Human Development Initiatives

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New World
This publication highlights the achievements of New World, a four year partnership programme between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Coca-Cola that improved water supply and sanitation, promoted responsible water resource management, and empowered women and young people through more than 40 projects supporting communities in 19 countries around the world.

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"UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in nearly 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations."

INTRODUCTION

With the advent of Agenda 2030, the world has committed to embarking on a more sustainable future. A future that is more than just a desirable aspiration but one that can be defined by sustainable development goals (SDGs). Central to meeting the expectations of the SDGs is the need for individuals, organisations and companies to come together to find solutions. Through partnerships, groups with complementing skills and resources can combine their knowledge to overcome challenges. This is the spirit in which UNDP and The Coca-Cola Foundation launched their partnership programme - New World: Inclusive Sustainable Development Initiatives.

Since 2015, the programme has encouraged civil society organisations to find innovative and sustainable solutions that improve access to water and sanitation, manage water resources, and empower women and young people. Through its work, the programme has benefitted hundreds of thousands of people. It has helped women develop business skills and establish companies, encouraged young people to become agents of change, piloted novel water access and management solutions, and improved access to sanitation.

While there are many examples of success in this publication, central to this is the programme's focus on communities identifying local problems and finding demand driven and locally owned solutions. In Zimbabwe, for example, the programme worked with a women-led community based organisation in Nyanga to help seven villages gain access to water for drinking and agriculture. As a result, over 3,000 people now have clean drinking water. The new water source is also being used to irrigate community gardens, and the fruits and vegetables grown are now being sold, helping to improve the local economy.

In Turkey, the programme helped women of Eldivan establish a new cooperative. Under the cooperative's new brand, Külçe, the women produce a range of pastas, tarhanas, dried fruits and seasonal preserves. The women involved in the cooperative sold US$7,000 in the first 9 months of the cooperative's establishment. Consequently, their low carbon and solar energy production process contributed to their winning a Small Carbon Hero Award from Turkey's Sustainable Production and Consumption Association.

While the programme has focused on small-to-medium scale projects, such as those briefly mentioned above, these now serve as working examples for others to replicate and grow. The booklet is a showcase of the programme's core results, but the overall impacts of the programme lie within the long term, positive benefits to the communities it has reached. We hope you will enjoy reading this summary overview of the UNDP – Coca-Cola New World Programme.

CONTENTS

REGIONAL CLIMATE BOX

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Communicating climate change

Climate change is one of the greatest issues facing humanity in the 21st century. However, the general public still lacks awareness on its causes and impacts. Improved awareness can help people make more informed and environmentally sustainable choices. It can also influence governments to take their climate-related responsibilities more seriously.

New World's Regional Climate Box project started increasing climate change awareness at the "seed" level: among school children. The Climate Box is an interactive learning toolkit that provides information in an attractive and entertaining way, helping to create informed and empowered future agents of change. Originally developed for Russian schools as part of the Coca-Cola/UNDP partnership 'Every Drop Matters', the project expanded to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan by adapting and translating the materials for each country. Then printed copies of the box were distributed to 300 schools, benefitting over 50,000 students. These students gained an understanding of the science, impacts, and mitigation of climate change. Approximately 500 teachers were trained on the use of the materials, and local education authorities helped develop the materials in each country.

KEY RESULTS

- Climate Box adapted to local contexts of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and disseminated to more than 300 schools
- 50,000 students now have access to new materials for climate change educational activities
- Over 500 teachers learned how to teach about climate change better through the Climate Box educational activities

Title: Climate Change Education and Awareness Project – "Climate Box" interactive learning tool-kit
Location: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan
Implementation period: 2016 - 2017
Implementing agency: UNDP
Budget: US$380,000 (NW: US$280,000/ Co-financing US$100,000)

AZERBAIJAN

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Breaking gender stereotypes

Engrained cultural stereotypes often contain women's roles solely as homemakers, a problem faced in many rural communities of Azerbaijan. Women wanting to play a more integrated role in society often struggle to find jobs outside the home. Lacking basic literacy skills or access to job vacancy resources only amplifies their challenge, preventing them from exploring opportunities outside of what is traditionally expected. The New World project encouraged women to realise their potential. Working in Baku, Neftchala and Saylan, training sessions taught women the skills required for job hunting, resume writing, interview techniques, and effective communication. Women Resource Centers were created in Neftchala and Salyan. These centers help women gain business-related skills and be more publicly involved in their communities. The project assisted 21 women with disabilities develop business skills. These 21 women, along with others involved in training sessions, developed their own business proposals. Some proposals were funded, with the entrepreneurs starting fitness, wedding and computer service businesses. To tackle stereotypes, gender equality sessions were held in schools for 80 teachers and students. 45 students attended training of trainer sessions to continue educating their peers on gender equality. 452 women directly benefitted from the activities. The resource centers are still active, enabling more women to gain the skills and confidence to achieve their goals.

1st PROJECT KEY RESULTS

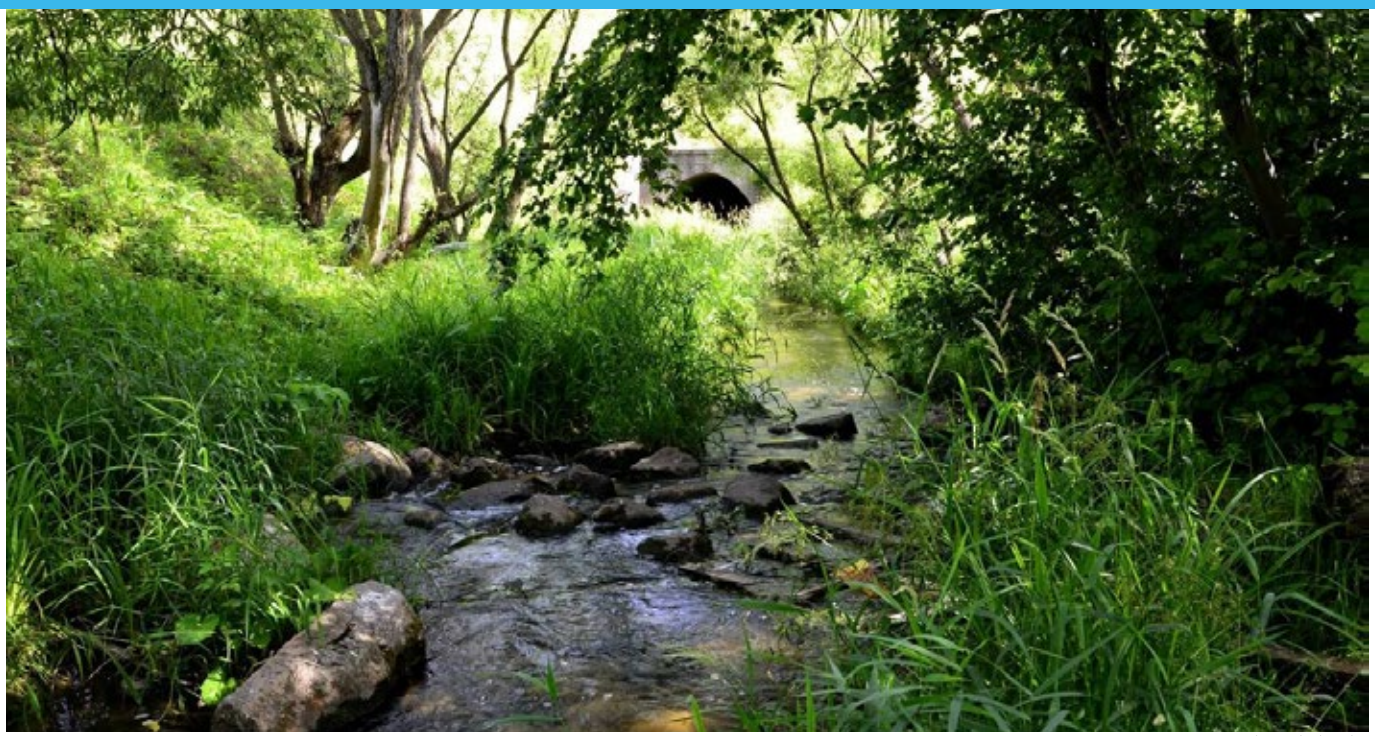
- 139 women improved their business development skills through various trainings
- 21 women with disabilities gained new work skills and developed business plans
- 6 women entrepreneurs started new businesses in the areas of fitness, event management, and computer service
- 45 young trainers were trained as trainers on gender equality and women's empowerment
- Women Resource Centre in Neftchala established and registered as an NGO

2nd PROJECT KEY RESULTS

- 218 women improved their skills through various trainings
- 58 women entrepreneurs developed business skills to start or improve their businesses, and 16 women received support to start their new ventures
- Water and sanitation facilities were constructed at 5 rural schools and 1 kindergarten of Neftchala
- Women Resource Centre in Salyan established

Title: Economic and social empowerment of young women and women with disabilities
Location: Baku and Neftchala regions
Implementation period: 2015 - 2017
Implementing agency: UNDP in Azerbaijan
1st Project Budget: US$113,472 (NW: US$90,000 / Co-financing: US$23,472)
2nd Project Budget: US$164,000 (NW: US$150,000 / Co-financing: US$14,000)

BELARUS



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Reducing contamination of Dubravenka River

In Mahilioŭ, there are over 75 storm sewers discharging directly into rivers without any form of water treatment. The resulting pollution of surface and groundwater, includes the aquifer that supplies water to 20% of the city's population. The ongoing New World project aims to construct on-site water treatment examples to demonstrate potential solutions to reduce contaminants entering water streams.

To reduce water volumes entering the storm sewers in the first place, the project will engage the local community and establish a school education programme, raising awareness of local water issues. Once the activities are completed, 70,000 people will benefit from the aquifer's reduced contamination. As a pilot site, Mahilioŭ will serve as a showcase for other urban areas of Belarus that struggle with poorly managed storm water.

KEY RESULTS*

- 70,000 people will benefit from reduced contamination of the aquifer's drinking water
- Overall improvement of water quality will benefit approximately 20,000 people that use the river for sports and bathing
- 100 school students will learn about local water issues
- Informational and awareness raising materials will be disseminated among adults and children

Title: Happy Rain: Green solutions for storm water management in small river catchments in the city of Mahilioŭ, Belarus
Location: Mahilioŭ
Implementation period: 2016 - 2017
Implementing agency: Ekapraekt
Budget: US$101,513 (NW: US$99,713 / Co-financing: US$1,800)

*The key results are subject to completion of all project activities planned under the project.

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Supporting sustainability of the Yelnia Bog

The ecosystem services provided by Yelnia Bog, one of the largest raised peat bogs in Europe, are vitally important. Despite having special conservation status, the bog has been severely impacted by human activities. Reductions and redirection of water to the bog, peat fires, peat removal, and land drainage have all affected the health of the reserve's ecosystems. These threats are largely due to low levels of environmental awareness, which lead to detrimental behaviour and attitudes towards the environment.

The New World project established a series of awareness raising activities, focussed particularly on school children, and improved management practices within the reserve. The project established an ecological education centre within a school, educating 1,500 school children on the important services Yelnia provides.

KEY RESULTS

- An evaluation of the bog's ecosystem revealed the value of services the ecosystem provides to society
- An environmental education center was established in Germanovichi secondary school
- Educational materials about the importance of the Yelnia bog were incorporated into the school's curriculum
- A newly-developed test technology system now permanently monitors peat fires on Yelnia
- An eco-educational trail was established
- Local guides were trained to conduct educational activities on the ecotrail

Title: Building resilience capacity of local communities in Myory and Sharkovschina districts with regard to sustainable water management for the protection of the Yelnia bog, Belarus
Location: Myory and Sharkovschina districts, Vitebsk region
Implementation period: 2016-2017
Implementing agency: UNDP Belarus
Budget: US$214,600 (NW: US$125,000 / Co-financing: US$89,600)

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The wardens of Yelnya: Protecting a Belarusian bog

Almost every morning, ecologist Kasia Kazachonak walks through the Yelnya bog. She is one of the "Wardens of Yelnya" who monitor the bog's condition, threats and species, and help repair the dams.

For Kasia and around 37,000 others in the area, the Yelnya bog is a lifeline. Its unique ecosystem, home to a large number of rare species of plants and animals, draws scientists' interest and expeditions. During the cranberry harvest season, locals earn extra money picking berries.

But this richness was not always the case. In recent years, the bog faced the threat of extinction. With rivers drying up, a network of drainage channels was cut across the bog's terrain to provide water to industry.

The ecosystem rapidly fell into decay. Dried moss turned the bog into a powder keg, and since 1975, more than 14,000 hectares of the bog (77 percent of its total area) had been burned to ashes by peat fires.

"It was very scary," recalls Kasia of one such fire. "The water to put out the fire was taken from a nearby lake, but even the hoses were burning."

Since 1999, efforts have been ongoing to restore and preserve the Yelnya bog, with support from the New World project. 46 special dams were constructed to block the bog's channels, raising groundwater levels to 70 cm.

It's also been crucial to educate the community, especially the youth, about the bog's importance. Local school teachers created an environmental class on sustainable use of natural resources. The new eco-classroom allows them to virtually visit the bog and explore its plants and animals.

Thanks to the ecological education, youth and adults started treating Yelnya with more care. The bog is regularly monitored to ensure sustainable water management and preservation of the bog vegetation, and a regular assessment of greenhouse gas exchange and water volumes is maintained. But it is improving because of the active participation and cooperation of local scientists, businesses, teachers and students, parents, and government.

"We wanted to save Yelnya, and as a result our actions have had a much bigger impact — we changed ourselves and those around us," says one of the wardens.

EGYPT

© Jose Sanchez

Making waste work

Farmers of Egypt have been burning crop residues, the waste left over after harvest, for decades. But farmers did not understand the impacts this practice can have on human and environmental health. Normally treated as a waste product, these residues can actually be used to improve soil fertility. The New World project worked with the Abu Tesht agricultural community to recycle crop waste, which was then used to fertilize soil and improve soil water retention. The local farming community was provided with the know-how, machinery, and coordination skills to work in a more healthy and environmental way. Over 529 farmers and farmworkers participated in the project, producing 1,100 tons of compost. After seeing the benefits of the recycling, many local farmers are now embracing its ideas.

1st PROJECT KEY RESULTS

- New composting practices reduced the burning of crop residual waste
- 225 farmers and farmworkers improved their skills on compost creation
- Farmers collected 460 tons of crop residues and produced 736 m3 of compost
- Improved land preparation saved an estimated 110,000 m3 of water

2nd PROJECT KEY RESULTS

- 304 farmers learned crop residue management and composting
- 640 tons of crop residues were collected and 1,106 m3 of compost was produced
- Composting and residue plant residue management generated 815 work days

Title: Sustainable agriculture promotion through the recycling of crop residues in Upper Egypt
Location: Sharqi Samhud in Abu Tesht district
Implementation period: 2015 - 2017
Implementing agency: UNDP in Egypt
1st Project Budget: US$129,000 (NW: US$100,000 / Co-financing: US$29,000)
2nd Project Budget: US$190,000 (NW: US$165,000 / Co-financing: US$25,000)

ETHIOPIA

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Building resilience through clean water

Access to drinking water has long been a challenge within Gursum District, Ethiopia. Residents must travel long distances to fetch water. Physically demanding and time consuming, this situation was made worse by the effects of climate change. The New World project reduced the burden on water collectors, helping reduce the physical risks and time involved in the process. The project included the construction of 2 wells with solar water pumps, along with sanitation facilities at a school.

Local women, young people, and village elders attended hygiene training sessions. The team also worked with local government employees, helping them develop skills and knowledge related to climate change mitigation, such as the use of energy efficient solar powered lamps and land management. The installation of clean drinking water systems and hygiene training helped reduce the incidence of waterborne disease within Gursum.

KEY RESULTS

- 750 people now have access to clean drinking water
- The community wells provide 5,475 m3 of water per year
- 60 women, young people, and village elders learned about hygiene practices

Title: Building community resilience through improved access to clean water and the promotion of hygiene, sanitation and local capacity building
Location: Gursum district, Somali regional state
Implementation period: 2015
Implementing agency: Ogaden Welfare and Development Association
Budget: US$125,275 (NW: US$100,000 / Co-financing: US$25,275)

THE GAMBIA

© Tuncay Bozkurt, SenDeGel

Gaining water, saving time

Levels of sanitation and drinking water access vary throughout The Gambia. In those areas without access, life can be hard. This has been the case for many rural communities. The New World project helped these communities construct drinking water wells and connect them to solar powered irrigation systems covering a 1.2 hectare garden. To further improve agriculture and ease the manual workload of women, milling machinery was installed in four villages. These mills are capable of processing 1000 kg of flour per hour, greatly reducing the burden of manual grinding.

Money generated from the milling is collected by village development committees and fed back into new initiatives. Improved water access has reduced incidents of water-related illnesses. Newly installed solar power systems power water pumps and provide energy for refrigeration units. Communities no longer have to buy ice from traders at excessive prices. Refrigerated water and fruit juices can now be sold, generating further income.

1st PROJECT KEY RESULTS

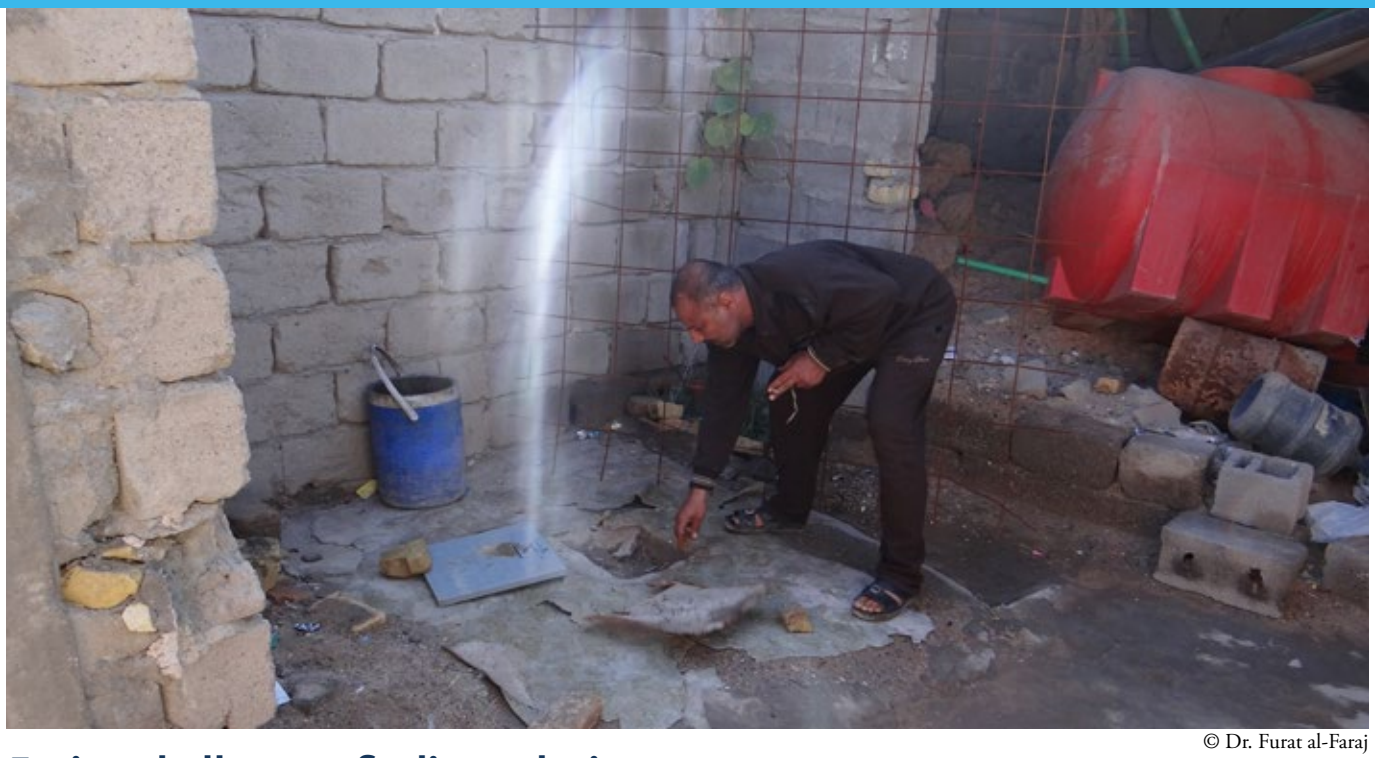
- 8,200 people in 8 communities now have access to drinking water
- 4,920 women and young people benefitted from labour saving machinery
- 8 bore holes provide over 50,000 m3 of water annually.
- 3 solar power systems were introduced as an alternative to centralised electrical networks

2nd PROJECT KEY RESULTS

- 20,000 people in 15 different communities benefitted from improved access to drinking water
- 8,100 women in 4 villages benefitted from the installation of rice milling machinery
- 500 portable solar kits were installed to support water distribution and increase access to energy for lighting and refrigeration in 4 villages

Title: Sustainable development projects for women and youth through access to clean water and energy
Location: The Gambia and Senegal
Implementation period: 2014 - 2017
Implementing agency: SEN-DE-GEL
1st Project Budget: US$90,935 (NW: US$75,000 / Co-financing: US$15,935)
2nd Project Budget: US$163,880 (NW: US$126,880 / Co-financing: US$37,000)

IRAQ



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Facing challenges, finding solution

Iraq faces many challenges, both large and small. The capacity of the national and local government to support effective water supply and sanitation services is greatly undermined by the daunting context of post-conflict reconstruction. Yet water and sanitation access is a fundamental need. The New World project in Iraq focused on promoting sustainable water supply and sanitation practices in the southern region in Basra. Working with the Basra governate, the New World project helped create a strategic plan to address the water crisis. The plan guides the Governate in the development of policies and actions required for sustainable governance. 150 local leaders, technical staff, and officials from local authorities attended training sessions that focused on increasing the awareness of decision makers to mitigate the risks of degraded water and sanitation systems. A further 200 people were trained in leak detection and water treatment.

KEY RESULTS

- Emergency repair work was made on the water network in Hay Al Fayha
- 4 water pumps were installed at four locations
- Strategic water management plan was produced for Basra
- 200 people improved their skills in water network maintenance, leak detection, and water treatment
- 150 people learned about water risk mitigation

Title: Promoting sustainable water supply and sanitation practices in Iraq
Location: Kurdistan region and Basra
Implementation period: 2015
Implementing agency: UNDP in Iraq
Budget: US$125,000 (NW: US$75,000 / Co-financing: US$50,000)

JORDAN

© Al Ma`wa for Nature and Wildlife

Valuing nature

Al Ma'wa, in northern Jordan, struggles with water scarcity. The area is designated a wildlife reserve, but the ecosystem's water needs compete with local communities who lack sufficient piped water. The local village only receives pumped water twice a month, relying mainly on other water sources, such as a local spring. The New World project increased access to water and generated environmental awareness. Collaborating with local schools, the team held awareness sessions on climate change, greywater* use, and rainwater harvesting.

NGOs were trained in the management of revolving funds and provided with seed funding for improving household water networks. Using the revolving funds, households receive money to renovate their home water supply and then, through the cost savings gained from these renovations, pay the funds back to the NGO. This was combined with the installation of water harvesting systems which help provide water to the nature reserve in dry periods. It is hoped that the local community will become more aware of the nature reserve and value the ecosystem services it provides.

KEY RESULTS

- 300 children and 100 adults learned about water related challenges
- 60 people had their household water networks improved
- 2 NGOs benefitted from 'revolving fund' capacity development sessions and received money to create temporary loans to households for water system renovation.
- A rainwater harvesting system helped to improve water provisions to the wildlife reserve

Title: Promoting wildlife conservation and the socio-economic development of rural areas
Location: Souf, Jerash Governorate
Implementation period: 2015 - 2016
Implementing agency: Al Ma'wa for Nature and Wildlife
Budget: US$116,700 (NW: US$99,700 / Co-financing: US$7,000)

*Greywater= household waste water that has not come into contact with feces or urine

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Greening Public Buildings

Water and energy are limited resources in Jordan. With a growing population and an influx of refugees, the cost of new water and energy solutions is rising. Despite an increasing population, there are many options available to mitigate the increasing demands placed on the country's resources. What is lacking, however, is awareness of these options. The New World project utilised public buildings and green spaces to demonstrate ways to increase efficiency in irrigation, household water consumption, lighting, heating, and decentralised solar-powered energy solutions.

Solutions installed in a mosque, church, convention centre, and municipal buildings showed the community how these systems can be adapted for their homes. 400 people attended awareness-raising sessions, learning about the benefits of energy efficient systems and receiving installation information. At the demonstration sites, improved irrigation and water efficiency systems save 400m3 of water, but will encourage further savings in homes. Since the demonstration sites are central to peoples' daily lives, people can easily learn about the efficiency benefits and how to implement them in their homes, which will lead to more sustainable communities.

KEY RESULTS

- Water and energy efficient technologies were installed at 4 public buildings
- 360 solar panels, with a of total capacity of 29 kWp, were installed on 4 public buildings with an estimated CO_2 reduction of 42 tons per year
- 194 water saving devices were installed in 3 sites and water collection systems in 2 of the sites resulting in approximately 93m3 of water being harvested, reducing network water usage
- 50 m2 of double-glazed windows installed in municipal buildings to improve energy efficiency
- Over 1,000 LED light bulbs were installed in 4 public buildings, reducing energy consumption by 40 percent

Title: Greening Public Buildings: Community Model for Scarce Resources Adaptation and Replication
Location: Karak, Balqa, Irbid and Mafraq
Implementation period: 2016 - 2017
Implementing agency: Land and Human to Advocate Progress
Budget: US$119,400 (NW: US$99,400 / Co-financing: US$20,000)

KAZAKHSTAN

© Tatyana Nemtsan

Modernizing agriculture

Agricultural irrigation methods in Kazakhstan are often outdated, resulting in inefficient use of water. Poorly maintained irrigation and drainage facilities, built during the Soviet agricultural boom, became neglected after dissolution of the Soviet bloc. As a result, potentially fertile land has become abandoned. The land that is still farmed often use far more water than necessary due to inefficient irrigation practices. There is a need to both improve irrigation efficiency, through modern technologies, improve the state of water transport networks, and restore land productivity.

New World installed automated irrigation water supply systems on 120 hectares of agricultural land to demonstrate how modern systems can reduce water consumption. To raise the ground water table and improve land productivity, 11 km of distribution networks were rehabilitated. Through the creation and distribution of educational materials, over 10,000 farmers received information on modern water efficient agricultural technology. 1,600 farmers learned irrigation and land management best practices. As a result, 1 million m3 of water has been saved over the demonstration sites.

KEY RESULTS

- Over 1 million m3 of water was saved on the demonstration sites due to installation of efficient irrigation technologies
- 11 km of distribution networks were rehabilitated, placing less strain on groundwater and improving productivity over 42 000 hectares of land
- 10,000 farmers learned about modern efficient irrigation technologies and approaches
- 1,600 farmers learned new advanced green agro-technologies and information on water use efficiency and best practices
- Hardy crop varieties, including melon, rice, potato and oilseed, were provide to local farmers to improve resilience and sustainability of the local communities

Title: Demonstration of water-saving agricultural technologies for crop cultivation in the Kyzylorda region
Location: Kyzylorda region
Implementation period: 2015 - 2016
Implementing agency: Cooperative Foundation for Conservation of Biological Diversity
Budget: US$139,390 (NW: US$75,740 / Co-financing: US$63,650)

© Aliya Iralina

Securing soils

The loss of the Aral Sea is one of the world's ecological tragedies. The remaining waters have become increasingly saline, and salt has spread and deposited on land, making agriculture increasingly hard. The Syrdarya River, which lays within the Aral district of the Kyzylorda region, once held abundant volumes of water and supported 2,500 small communities. Over recent years, the river and its delta have dried up, having a detrimental effect on many Aral communities. The New World project rehabilitated three kilometres of the Sholakaryk canal, improving the delivery of water to agricultural lands. These areas have increased production of melon and forage crops.
A trial of water efficient drip irrigation systems helped farmers learn more efficient water management strategies. To reduce the loss of land, thousands of trees were planted across unstable soils. These activities were complemented by awareness sessions targeted at children, women, and farmers. The sessions focused on water resource management and planting trees on deforested land. This has increased community participation in environmental initiatives and resulted in the establishment of a 'Green Corner' in local schools, where children can learn about environmental issues.

KEY RESULTS

- 18 communities benefitted from new forestry job opportunities created by project activities
- Salt resistant tree species were planted on over 14 hectares of land
- 4,500 m3 of water were saved
- 1,400 people learned about solutions to tackle land degradation and save water resources
- The farming community also gained access to pilot sites for water saving technologies such as laser land leveling

Title: Demonstration of improved practices of sustainable water management in the forestry sector of Aralsk district
Location: Aralsk district, Kyzylorda region
Implementation period: 2015
Implementing agency: Environmental Educational Centre - Tabigat Alemi
Budget: US$173,250 (NW: US$94,100 / Co-financing: US$79,150)

KYRGYZSTAN

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Reaching rural communities through water

Drinking water is far less accessible in rural areas compared to urban locations. The inhabitants of Karamyk, a village located in Kyrgyzstan's mountainous border with Tajikistan, face this problem. Its 2,800 inhabitants depended on water collected from a river, which takes two hours to collect. It's a hard task, even more so during harsh winter weather. And there was no certainty that the river water was safe to drink. The New World project installed a network piping water from a spring, six km from the village, to standpipes throughout the village.

To inspire others to replicate this approach, study tours were held for community organisations. The contamination of drinking water depends as much on hygiene as it does a safe water source, so hygiene training sessions were held within the village and a school health committee was established. As a result, the residents of Karamyk now have easily accessible, clean drinking water, and no longer have to spend a large part of their day collecting water.

KEY RESULTS

- 2,800 people now have access to drinking water
- 112 people learned about household sanitation and hygiene
- 120 children took part in an essay writing competition and learned about environmental issues
- Annually, the community gained 20,000 m3 of clean drinking water

Title: Improving access to drinking water, and hygiene and sanitation practices, in Rural Kyrgyzstan
Location: Karamyk village, Osh region
Implementation period: 2015
Implementing agency: UNDP in Kyrgyzstan
Budget: US$102,642 (NW: US$75,000 / Co-financing: US$27,642)

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New water, new villages

Batken province is a mountainous area where living conditions are difficult. To improve these conditions, the Kyrgystan government has started developing a planned village within the province. The development, and the new village Momunov that will be created, will become home to 600 young families. Currently, however, there are only 50 families settled. A lack of access to drinking water and sanitation has hampered further development of the site.

To assist those families already living in Momunov, and encourage others to move to the area, New World constructed a 5.9 km water network to supply the village. Taps are connected to this pipe throughout the village. Three schools and a health facility received upgrades to their water supply and sewerage systems, as well as installations of solar water heaters. The Rural Drinking Water Consumers Public Union members, responsible for the new infrastructure, were trained to manage the new drinking water system. The project also conducted trainings for parents and young people on water use and sanitation. Approximately 250 people now have access to an improved water source and Momunov now serves as a demonstration site for others to replicate.

KEY RESULTS

- A new 5.9 km piped water supply was installed
- Approximately 250 people now have improved access to water
- 1,825 m3 of water is now being supplied annually to families living within Momunov
- 7 communities in the region learned about water management and sanitation

Title: Improving access to drinking water in rural communities
Location: Karabak Aiyl Aimak, Batken District, Batken Province
Implementation period: 2016 - 2017
Implementing agency: UNDP in Kyrgyzstan
Budget: US$155,400 (NW: US$75,000 / Co-financing: US$80,400)

LEBANON

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Water wise communities

Lebanon is a relatively water rich country, but demands from domestic, agricultural and industrial sectors place the resource at risk. The country's agricultural sector often does not use water efficiently. This has begun to take its toll, with farmers beginning to feel the strain of water scarcity and abandoning fertile land. Yet simple adaptation and modernization of farming practices would alleviate many problems, as they currently use highly inefficient flood irrigation practices. The village of Menjez and its 1,600 occupants have experienced this.

The New World project worked with the Menjez community to demonstrate water efficient irrigation solutions which could be used in the village and throughout Lebanon. To reduce the demand placed on the water network, rainwater harvesting units were constructed. These were then connected to modern drip irrigation systems, which helped 40 farmers dramatically reduce their water usage. To show how simple solutions can greatly reduce water consumption, cheap water-saving fixtures were installed in 350 households. These fixtures reduce water use, but also reduce household costs. As a result, people reduced their household water consumption by 50 percent.

KEY RESULTS

- Around 10,000 m3 of water are being saved annually due to water saving household plumbing fixtures Approximately 390,000 m3 of water was saved through efficient irrigation
- 350 school students learned about the benefits of sensible water use
- 40 farmers now use water efficient irrigation and have seen benefits to their crop production

Title: Menjez- A water wise village
Location: Menjez, Akkar region
Implementation period: 2015
Implementing agency: G Association
Budget: US$117,034 (NW: US$100,000 / Co-financing: US$17,034)

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Empowerment and employment

The area between Mieh w Mieh and Saida City is one of Lebanon's poorest areas. Conflict, unemployment, and displacement have left communities struggling with violence, gender discrimination, and unemployment. Women and girls lack education opportunities and are absent from local decision making. There is a critical need to improve economic prospects for people, particularly women, within this area. The New World project gave Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian women women better opportunities through vocational training courses.

Evaluating what professions were needed within the region, hairdressing, culinary, and cosmetology courses (traditionally dominated by men) were selected for targeted skills development. 109 women (70 percent Lebanese, 30 percent Palestinian and Syrian) from Mieh w Mieh and surrounding areas participated in the courses, learning business planning, management, and life skills. Gender equality training was also held for community members. To assist women in developing and establishing their small businesses, partnerships with NGOs, the private sector, and financial institutions helped facilitate micro-financing and loans.

KEY RESULTS

- 109 Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian women enhanced their career, management, and life skills
- Both men and women from the local communities improved their knowledge on gender equality
- Access to microfinancing and loans was facilitated for women to develop businesses, with six US$2,000 loans distributed

Title: Irada (The Will)
Location: Mieh w Mieh
Implementation period: 2016 -2017
Implementing agency: Nabras Foundation
Budget: US$281,359 (NW: US$150,000/ Co-financing US$ 131,359)

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New women entrepreneurs boost their families and their community

In 2015, Ahlam came to Lebanon from Syria with her husband and three children. They, like many other Syrians, settled in the Mieh Mieh area, situated between two overcrowded Palestinian refugee camps. With the influx of people, the community has faced several pressures. Women especially are facing difficulties in finding ways to support themselves and their families.

This is partly due to not having the same educational opportunities as men. Ahlam, for instance, left elementary school to help care for her brothers. Several years later, after getting married, she tried to go back to school, but she had to give up again to case for her newborn children.

At 29, Ahlam already had significant experience with cooking. But she wanted to learn more, and potentially use her skills to support her family. When she found out about the culinary trainings offered by Nabras Foundation, she was keen to join.

Founded with a humanitarian and education mandate in 2009, the Nabras Foundation was supported by the New World Programme to offer a formal vocational training programme, focusing on cosmetology, hairdressing, and culinary arts. In 2016, they started organizing trainings for women in the Mieh Mieh area. They also added life skills sessions and an additional two month management training.

75 women - Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian - joined the trainings. Nabras selected the women who needed it the most, who were unemployed or have never had opportunities to work.

"I decided to take this training for the certification and to gain expertise," says Ahlam. "It is definitely my dream to open a restaurant if it's ever possible."

Aside from work skills, the trainings also gave women the opportunity to be more present in public life. Many had rarely left the house or thought about working. But now, many plan to open small businesses or work from their homes. The programme also assists women find employment opportunities in the community.

"The group is also wonderful, we love each other and we work together well. We even go to each other's homes to cook together. Our children became friends too."

PAKISTAN

© Muhammad Awais, SEEP

Solar sanitation solutions

The agriculture sector of Pakistan places significant demands on the country's limited water resources. Many areas receive insufficient rain for that to be the sole water source for crops. In peri-urban areas of Lahore, wastewater is often used to irrigate vegetables, grains, and fodder crops. This wastewater is often not treated correctly before being used. The New World project constructed and demonstrated solar powered wastewater treatment facilities. Working with communities in 7 villages, the project demonstrated the impact that decentralised wastewater treatment systems can have. This has helped 7,400 people improve their sanitation situation and also helped irrigate nine hectares of land with clean water. Each community now has the capacity to manage, operate, and maintain their treatment system, and serve as demonstration sites for others to replicate.

KEY RESULTS

- 7 villages now have decentralised wastewater treatment facilities
- 7,400 people have benefitted from the new facilities
- 80,000 m3 of water is estimated to be treated by the systems each year
- Sanitation committees have been established in each village
- 15 local plumbers learned how to operate and maintain the new treatment facilities

Title: Installation of compact solar powered sewage water treatment systems in peri- urban/rural areas around Lahore
Location: Karbath Hawaliyan; Rakh Chandrai; Barki; Ahlo Basti; Guru-mangat; Bhama Village; and Chapa, Lahore
Implementation period: 2015
Implementing agency: Society for Empowerment and Environmental Protection
Budget: US$84,990 (NW: US$77,800 / Co-financing: US$7,190)

© Noorani Mir, WWF

Empowerment and employment

Gilgit-Baltistan is often considered the water tower of Pakistan. The area is known for its natural beauty, with high altitude lakes, wetlands, flowers and glaciers. But the changing climate has started to affect the area's ecosystems. Glacial melt has increased, and rain and snow fall patterns have changed, leaving a heavy impact on the area's agriculture and food security. The New World project increased the resilience of local communities and ecosystems to environmental change. Working within 5 districts, high quality horticultural and cereal crops were brought to a local research centre for field testing, breeding and distribution. These plants are now being distributed to nurseries and farmers as planting stock.

Further supporting local farmers, test sites were established to understand the role that modern irrigation systems play in protecting local water resources and soil health. Over 300 farmers in the project locations learned about the use of modern farming techniques, and 45 farmers received business and marketing trainings. This has helped these communities adapt to a changing climate and face newly emerging challenges.

KEY RESULTS

- New varieties of apple, apricot, and several berry fruits were imported to the Gilgit-Baltistan area
- 10 hectares of land were established as agricultural demonstration sites
- 305 farmers learned about modern farming techniques
- 45 farmers learned about business and enterprise development

Title: Enhancing the value of water resources for livelihoods, youth employability and resilience, an R&D pilot in Gilgit-Baltistan
Location: Gilgit, Ghizer, Hunza, Nagar and Diamer districts
Implementation period: 2015 - 2016
Implementing agency: WWF Pakistan
Budget: US$203,800 (NW: US$142,000 / Co-financing: US$61,800)

© Suresh Lalwani, TDDO

Securing sanitation

Access to clean water and sanitation is a challenge for many people within Pakistan. Rural areas, such as Umerkot, Sindh province, struggle the most. It is a problem that affects health, education and family life. The New World project worked in 23 villages to improve sanitation and water access and to increase the understanding of how hygiene is critical to health. First, community organisations were established in each village, which helped select locations for the construction of water points and sanitation facilities.

With the construction of 250 toilets and 50 hand pumps, over 5,000 people now have access to clean water and sanitation. Health and hygiene training sessions were held in each village, where over 1,400 people learned about personal hygiene, food safety, and waterborne disease. Although many people in these communities once practised open defecation, these villages now have all been identified as open defecation free.

KEY RESULTS

- 5,250 people now have access to clean water and sanitation facilities
- 250 toilets and 50 drinking water hand pumps were installed through 23 villages
- Community organizations were established in each village, and manage the installed systems
- 1,425 people learned about health and hygiene
- An additional 38,325 m3 of water annually can now be accessed by communities for drinking purposes

Title: Provision of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities in UC Kharoro Syed of Umerkott
Location: Umerkot District, Sindh Province
Implementation period: 2015
Implementing agency: Thar DHAT Development Organization
Budget: US$88,336 (NW: US$79,987 / Co.financing: US$8,349)

© Muhammad Ali, MGPO

Resilient mountain communities

The village of Siksa is situated high in the mountains of Ghanche. The winters are cold and harsh, infrastructure is poorly maintained, road access is limited, and farmers rely on one annual crop. With no access to clean drinking water, and unreliable irrigation systems, water related challenges affect many aspects of daily life. The New World project constructed a piped water network to overcome these challenges. The network, supplied by perennial springs, irrigates 350 hectares of land and supplies 500 households with clean drinking water.

Through training sessions, 22 community members learned how to manage community activities and water resources, and operate the newly installed water network. During training, the role of women in local water management was emphasized. A community organisation that manages and maintains the new water network was established. In an area where decision making processes are often led by men, the new organisation requires 50 percent of its management to be women. The new water network has improved access to drinking water for 4,000 people and helped reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to limited water resources. Where crops were once reliant on rain, they are now fed by springs when the rains are insufficient.

KEY RESULTS

- A piped water network now supplies 500 homes and 350 hectares of land with water for irrigation and household usage
- 22 men and women community leaders learned about water resource management and how to manage the new water network
- A community organisation, to manage water resources, was established in Siksa community, with women comprising 50 percent of its management

Title: Integrated water resource management for food security, clean drinking water and sanitation services
Location: Siksa, Ghanche
Implementation period: 2016 - 2017
Implementing agency: Mountain and Glacier Protection Organization
Budget: US$183,085 (NW: 149,830 / Co-financing: 33,255)

© Shaukat Ali, Rotary International

Fighting polio through clean drinking water

A lack of clean drinking water and sanitation is linked to polio infections, a problem facing many people within Pakistan. While polio related risks affect all people, women are particularly affected by the lack of clean drinking water. They are most often the ones to walk several kilometres per day to fetch water. Even after traveling long distances, the quality of the water they collect is not good. Therefore, where centralised water and sanitation solutions are not available, alternative local solutions are needed.

The New World project installed seven solar water filtration systems in areas where polio infection posed a significant risk to communities. These systems reduce the risk of fecal contamination of water, and therefore risks of polio exposure. They also ease the burden on women, who no longer have to walk long distances to collect water. 2,500 households now have improved access to drinking water. Women from the communities also took part in health and hygiene training which raised awareness of contamination risks and how to implement simple solutions to remove these risks.

KEY RESULTS

- 7 solar powered water treatment units were installed
- 140,000 people benefitted from improved access to water
- 11 m3 of water is now being processed each day by the water treatment units
- Over 400 women learned about health and hygiene

Title: Zindagi: Improving access to drinking water and hygiene and sanitation practices in polio high risk areas of Pakistan
Location: Karachi, Multan and Nowshera
Implementation period: 2016 - 2017
Implementing agency: Rotary International
Budget: US$124,100 (NW: US$99,100 / Co-financing: US$25,000)

© Muhammad Awais, SEEP

Clean water, safe food: healthier communities in Pakistan

Haji Khalil, a 48 year old farmer, lives in Bhama village in Lahore. The farmers in the region mainly cultivate cabbage, spinach, garlic, potato, wheat and rice. But in this village, like many others, they often use sewer water coming from open drainage canals.

Khalil also used to grow these traditional crops, however was not convinced about the use of sewage for the production of food.

"Whenever I used untreated sewage water for the irrigation of my fields, I felt guilty. I always considered this land to be our mother that feeds us when we are hungry, it gives shelter in the form of a house, it provides space to my elders when they die, and in response, what I am giving back is untreated sewage full of human pathogens."

Many times Khalil decided that he will not nourish his land with sewage water but due to the non-availability of canal water and the high cost of electricity and diesel needed to run a well, he kept his lips and eyes closed. But neither he nor his family ever consumed products from their land.

One day, Mr. Kahlil met with a representative of the Society for Empowerment and Environmental Protection (SEEP) who was collecting information about the local community's needs around water, hygiene, sanitation, and environmental degradation. He realized that this was an opportunity to find a remedy for his personal conflict, to the benefit of his community, land, and environment. He provided a piece of land that was neighbouring with the main sewage channel for a sewage treatment plant. With New World support, SEEP installed the water treatment plant that enabled a continuous supply of treated water for irrigation in Bhama village.

The first time he opened the water source to use treated water for irrigation, he felt everything changed. "Now I feel like I am standing on different land," he said. "In the past, I used to hold my breath from the smell of rotten sewage coming from every part of field... But this time there was a dramatic change. When I used the treated sewage water, there was no odor and I felt like my whole world has changed."

Now the treated water is being reused for irrigation purpose and farmers like Khalil can use their products also for their own families, because they feel the products are safe now.

RUSSIA

© A.Baskakov

For a cleaner future

Lake Baikal, the world's deepest and oldest lake, holds 20 percent of the world's accessible freshwater. While the lake's water quality remains relatively good, it is increasingly threatened by the impact of human activity. Pollution from industry, municipal waste, illegal dumping, non-natural forest fires, tourism, deforestation, and mining is gradually taking its toll on the lake. Meanwhile, a general lack of environmental awareness among communities means that there is little motivation to address these problems.

Building on the work of done through the Every Drop Matters programme, the New World project conducted many awareness raising activities. The Baikal Box, an environmental education toolkit, was distributed to 125 secondary school teachers. The project funded eleven small grant projects, which helped local communities access water, increased access to natural areas, improved waste management, and generated local interest in the environment. Lake Baikal Day celebrated the lake with beach clean-up events.

KEY RESULTS

- Electronic waste collection services were established
- 11 Eco-tourism initiatives supported around the lake
- Walking trails and a local ecosystem pocket guide were created
- 3 schools received new water saving tap aerators
- 125 secondary school teachers now use Baikal Box for educational activities
- 30,000 people learned about environmental issues
- 18,000 kg of waste was collected from around Baikal Lake

Title: Baikal Lake community programme - For a cleaner future
Location: Lake Baikal
Implementation period: 2015-2016
Implementing agency: UNDP in Russia
Budget: US$155,000 (NW: US$105,000 / Co-financing: US$50,000)

© Nature Park "Volga-Akhtuba Floodplain"

Chaika lake restored

The Volga-Akhtuba floodplain is one of the greatest river valleys in the world. It is formed by the great Volga river and its branch, Akhtuba. The Chaika Lakes are situated in the most elevated part of the Volga-Akhtuba floodplain. Due to their elevation, they are only inundated with water during high floods. Land management throughout the flood plain has often been conducted without consideration of the effects it may have on natural flooding events. This has led to reductions in the number and intensity of floods, leading to detrimental effects on local biodiversity.

The New World project worked to restore lakes and natural vegetation within the Chaika Lake system. Flood plain meadows were also restored, which included the clearing of the dams and water diversions. With the lake system improved, recreational sites were developed to support local tourism and encourage awareness of the natural environment. This included the erection of gazebos, benches, cooking grills, parking, and fishing sites. Local communities attended awareness sessions encouraging their ownership of the restored site. As a result, the floodplain has been restored and local communities benefit from improved and well-managed access.

KEY RESULTS

- Native vegetation and flood plain meadows were restored, with over 4,600 tree and shrub saplings planted
- The lake area increased by 20 percent as compared to previous years
- Recreational sites helped increase access to the lakes for locals and tourists
- The lake volume increased 100,000 m3
- Over 3,300 people participated in awareness raising activities

Title: Blue Lakes Valley - Restoration of Chaika Lakes system
Location: Sredneakhtubinskiy District, Volgograd Oblast
Implementation period: 2015
Implementing agency: UNDP in Russia
Budget: US$70,000 (NW: US$67,000 / Co-financing: US$3,000)

STATE OF PALESTINE

© Palestinian Hydrology Group

Treating greywater for irrigation

Inadequate sewage treatment is a problem facing many areas within Palestine. For residents of Gaza, the systems that are in place are often ineffective. They are frequently overloaded due to use beyond their original design capacity, are inadequately constructed, or are not maintained properly. The area of Bani Suhaila greatly struggles due to its lack of a centralized sewerage system. Households rely on cesspits and septic tanks to dispose of sewerage. With more than 25,000 septic tanks being used within the area, and a lack of correct maintenance and desludging, local communities are at risk of disease.

The New World project reduced demands placed on household sewage systems through the demonstration of greywater treatment. Treatment units were installed at 135 homes. The water processed by these systems is no longer directed towards septic tanks. Instead, it is treated and used for irrigation. This reduces both the waste load reaching the tanks and the demands placed on fresh water resources. In addition, residents attended training sessions on greywater and irrigation system operation and maintenance, irrigation, and soil management. Communities now have an increased awareness of alternative water treatment solutions.

KEY RESULTS

- Greywater treatment promoted among families in Gaza
- 135 greywater treatment demonstration units were constructed
- Over 1,300 people benefited from the new demonstration units
- 4,928 m3 of water was saved through water treatment

Title: Household greywater treatment in restricted/border areas (AR/BA) of the Gaza Strip
Location: Bani Suhaila, Gaza
Implementation period: 2015-2016
Implementing agency: Palestinian Hydrology Group
Budget: US$105,340 (NW: US$99,040 / Co-financing: US$6,300)

SOUTH AFRICA

© Angelita Mills

Supporting women entrepreneurs

South Africa is a relatively prosperous country, yet it suffers inequality within its society. Increasing the capacities of small-to-medium enterprises may be one solution for reducing these inequalities whilst encouraging economic growth. However, the failure rate of these enterprises is high within the country. Approximately 75 percent don't succeed over the long term. This is especially the case for women and young people, who struggle to gain access to financial resources and investment capital for new projects.

The New World project worked with female entrepreneurs to help them grow and run businesses. It strengthened peer support groups which had previously been established during the UN-WOMEN 'Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs' project. Through special trainings, twenty-nine support groups developed marketing, business planning, and teamwork skills. This helped the groups increase sales, productivity, and market reach.

KEY RESULTS

- 4 support group trainers were taught to lead group training sessions
- 224 women pursued new educational opportunities
- 29 peer support groups were trained in business planning and development
- Individual entrepreneurs reported increased sales and the hiring of new staff as a result of training sessions

Title: Women empowerment through life skills, education and strengthening of peer support groups – for more resilient communities
Location: Nationwide
Implementation period: 2015
Implementing agency: UN-Women
Budget: US$123,472 (NW: US$100,000 / Co-financing: US$23,472)

© Joslyn Walker

Developing communities through tourism

In South Africa, the gap between the rich and the poor is large. The gap is most notable between urban and rural areas, with wealth concentrated in the nation's cities. Poverty is greatest in the rural areas, where communities have limited employment opportunities. However, the country's tourism sector is currently growing, and many tourists want to see areas beyond the cities. This offers rural communities opportunities to improve their economic circumstance.

Capitalising on this opportunity, New World helped develop seven tourist markets. These markets, owned and operated by women and young people, sell locally made products directly to tourists. These women and young people received business management and mentoring training so that they could run their businesses independently. 83 women and 58 young men attended sessions on health and safety, customer service, and marketing. The seven small businesses that were established are now running successfully and generating income in their communities.

KEY RESULTS

- 141 women and men entrepreneurs improved their knowledge on health and safety, customer service, management, and marketing training
- 55 percent of participants were young people
- 7 tourist markets were established as incubation hubs for emerging entrepreneurs
- Trainings improved the quality of craft products sold
- 3,800 craft products have been purchased by a German company

Title: WOWZULU: Tourist Markets Ignite Rural Enterprises
Location: Khula, Ndumo & Tembe, Emazizini, Inanda, KwaNzimakwe, Isandlwana, Ballito
Implementation period: 2016 - 2017
Implementing agency: Africa!Ignite
Budget: US$479,161 (NW: US$114,808 / Co-financing: US$364,353)

© Cedric Rachuene, World Vision

Rejuvenating wells

Most villages in the municipalities of Greater Letaba, Limpopo Province, use boreholes as a main source of water for household consumption. Non-functioning boreholes, coupled with limited rainfall, means people must to travel long distances to collect water for household needs. This affects women and girls most, as they are often responsible for household water collection.

Working in partnership with local authorities and the private sector, New Word helped improve water access through the construction and rehabilitation of boreholes. For better sanitation, the project constructed latrines and held hygiene education workshops. 2 boreholes, 22 water tanks, four toilets, and handwashing basins were constructed. These facilities were installed in communal areas, as well as in early childhood development centres and schools. These water and sanitation facilities are now maintained by a newly established WASH committee.

KEY RESULTS

- 2 boreholes installed villages of Thagalane and Molema
- New borehole water points benefit 681 people
- 22 water tanks were distributed to early childhood development (ECD) centres experiencing water challenges in Mopani District
- 4 latrines were constructed in the ECD centres
- Construction activities provided short-term employment for communities 14 hand-washing points were installed next to latrines in ECD
- A WASH committee was established and trained on water management and fee collection

Title: Mati Nakubasa (Water and cleanliness) Project
Location: Giyani and Thusalushaka, Limpopo
Implementation period: 2016 -2017
Implementing agency: World Vision
Budget: US$320,057 (NW: US$75,000 / Co-financing: US$245,057)

© Jean-Pierre le Roux, EWT

Drought resilient agriculture

The Marico River, a headwater within the Limpopo River Basin, supplies water to commercial farms and local communities. An important water source, it is part of a National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area, but it has faced severe pressure due to record droughts over the past two years. Many traditional communities, downstream of the river's irrigation system, have had to rely on groundwater for domestic and agricultural needs. As droughts are likely to become more common, they must develop climate smart solutions in response to the lack of water. The New World project worked with the communities of Koffiekraal to develop climate resilient gardens, where they learn about and practice water efficiency. The gardens also provide a source of income when the excess organic produce is sold.

One communal demonstration site and five vegetable gardens were established, using rainwater harvesting, vegetable tunnels, and drip irrigation systems. A borehole was also rehabilitated, providing a needed water supply. Community members were trained in permaculture and water-use efficiency. Trainings help local women make better decisions on healthcare, nutrition, and family planning. As the communities involved in the project also suffer from gender based violence, education programmes were conducted for both men and women. The communities involved have gained the skills to help reduce their water consumption, while also increasing their ability to grow fruits and vegetables.

KEY RESULTS

- 1 borehole, accessible to over 4,600 people in Koffiekraal village, was rehabilitated
- 1 communal vegetable site and 5 household vegetable demonstration sites were established
- 50 people learned and implemented permaculture and water efficient irrigation solutions
- 30 women learned about healthcare, nutrition, and family planning
- 4 eco-schools received citizen science river biomonitoring training, reaching over 170 children

Title: A Re Itireleng! Let's Do It Ourselves!
Location: Marico River Basin
Implementation period: 2016 - 2017
Implementing agency: Endangered Wildlife Trust
Budget: US$90,551 (NW: US$74,459 / Co-financing: US$16,092)

TAJIKISTAN

© Suyuntbek Tadjidinov, ACTED

Piped spring water

Access to water is a pressing need in rural areas of Tajikistan. While urban communities benefit from over 90 percent coverage, only 67 percent of rural areas have access to clean drinking water. This was a challenge faced by several villages in the Khatlon District. The local springs barely provide enough water to meet the needs of ten households. With a total population of over 1,000 people, this is not nearly enough to supply everyone. To meet their needs, families would take water from open dykes, which is dirty and unreliable. When the dykes would dry out, the nearest water source was 5 km.

The New World project constructed a piped water network from springs that connects to storage tanks and reaches 1,125 residents. The network, now managed by a cooperative, ensures the system is maintained and adequate funds for its operation are collected. The local community in each village was also involved in hygiene awareness training. Local people no longer rely on dirty water or travel long distances to collect it. Over the long term, this should reduce risks related to collecting and using unsafe water.

KEY RESULTS

- 1,125 people now have access to clean water
- The new water networks provide 8,213 m3 of water annually to communities
- Hygiene awareness has increased amongst the project communities

Title: Ensuring equal access to clean drinking water for remote villages in Khatlon
Location: Chulduchtaron, Pakhmdara and Navobod, Khatlon District
Implementation period: 2014 - 2015
Implementing agency: ACTED
Budget: US$98,454 (NW: US$76,964 / Co-financing: US$21,490)

© Suyuntbek Tadjidinov, ACTED

Local solutions to national challenges

Many of Murghab's 17,000 residents lack access to a reliable drinking water source. Water sources are often soviet era wells, which are contaminated or do not function, or from glacial streams. Often lacking government support, communities like those in Murghab don't have solutions to their many drinking water related challenges. The New World project installed new infrastructure and tested a community-based model for water management. This was in conjunction with increased hygiene awareness, and training on how this links to water management and risk prevention.

Water User Groups were established in each community, with a particular focus on women's roles in management. Through the installation of 20 wells, 3,718 people now have improved access to drinking water, with a supply of 89,000 m3 of water annually. This work has helped communities access clean drinking water and understand need for good hygiene. As a result, it is expected that incidents of waterborne disease will be reduced in the communities.

KEY RESULTS

- Wells constructed in 20 villages
- Water User Associations were established in each village and trained to manage the newly installed systems
- 3,718 people now have access to clean drinking water
- Over 89,000 m3 of water supplied to communities annually

Title: Empowering Remote Communities to Access and Manage Clean Drinking Water in Murghab
Location: 20 villages of Murghab
Implementation period: 2016 - 2017
Implementing agency: ACTED
Budget: US$89,812 (NW: US$75,000 / Co-financing: US$14,812)

TURKEY

© Emine Kuzutürk Savas,TEMEV

Women, work and wellbeing

Regardless of their education level or economic standing, it is almost always women that are the primary care givers within Turkish households. In rural areas, men usually hold authority in public life. Rural women do not have as many opportunities to meet and be active in educational and civic activities.

The New World project focused on increasing the ability of women to meet and attend trainings by establishing permanent, inclusive, spaces specifically tailored for women and children. Women's groups were established in several villages, through which 83 women received trainings. The women then established centres to provide a space to meet, exercise, and access education resources. 600 women also attended life skills and income development trainings. Through the trainings and new centres, women now have an opportunity to meet, improve their education prospects, and take part in activities outside of the home.

KEY RESULTS

- Women's groups were established in 4 villages: Ormandibi, Akın, Güryıldız, and Ayvali
- Four women's centres were established, providing education and social spaces for the newly established women's groups
- 600 women improved their life skills and an additional 27 women improved their computer literacy
- 166 children benefitted from reading and play group sessions

Title: Village based women's hubs
Location: Ormandibi, Akın, Güryıldız, and Ayvali villages, Tokat province
Implementation period: 2014 - 2016
Implementing agency: Mother Child Education Foundation
Budget: US$134,199 (NW: US$99,970 / Co-financing: US$34,229)

© Servet Harunoglu, HADD

Benefitting through bees

Historically, women of Van, Eastern Turkey marry at a young age and have few opportunities to contribute financially to their households. Those that do want to work often struggle to enter the work force, as there are few opportunities for them to do so. The New World project empowered these women to see new options for their future through the introduction of apiculture – bee keeping. The project established facilities for young women to breed bees. These included a laboratory, hives, and production equipment.

Twenty-two women took part in apiculture training and learned how to create queen bees and marketable products. Using the established facilities, they are now able to make up to 5,000 bars of beeswax soap. The items they produce are now being sold through various outlets, and discussions have been made with large stores for placing them on their shelves. As a result, young women have been empowered to develop their own businesses, rather than solely taking up traditional roles within homes.

1st PROJECT KEY RESULTS

- 22 women gained new skills in apiculture
- An apiculture laboratory and production site were constructed
- 7,000 bars of soap were produced
- Organic certification has been sought for the products

2nd PROJECT KEY RESULTS

- 16 young women took part in soap production courses
- 1800 soap products were sold
- 2 production facilities were constructed

Title: Queen Bee Project
Location: Van
Implementation period: 2015-2016
Implementing agency: Hisar Anatolian Support Society
1st Project Budget: US$124,720 (NW: US$97,720 / Co-financing: US$27,000)
2nd Project Budget: US$54,780 (NW: US$46,500 / Co-financing: US$8,280)

© Cengiz Tapan

Efficient irrigation

The effects of climate change are expected to be significant within Turkey. The anticipated 3°C increase in temperature and 25 percent reduction in annual rainfall in Southeast Anatolia will greatly affect water resource use and availability. 70 percent of the country's used water resources goes to irrigation. Although farmers are aware of the problems climate change presents, and are willing to adapt, considerable volumes of water are lost due to irrigation practices. Farmers need assistance in understanding the potential water saving solutions available to them.

The New World project demonstrated the benefits of shifting from daytime to nighttime irrigation, and introduced a tool to help farmers calculate crop water requirements based on this new practice. 50 farmers trialed the use of nighttime irrigation, covering over 500 hectares of cotton and corn fields. Benefitting from the success of the project, over 500 farmers received information on the project's results and the use of alternative irrigation practices.

KEY RESULTS

- 50 farmers participated in the night irrigation trials
- 500 farmers learned about night irrigation
- Over 500 hectares of land now are irrigated at night

Title: Adapting Irrigated Agriculture to Future: Night Irrigation at Harran Plain
Location: Harran Plain
Implementation period: 2016 - 2017
Implementing agency: Nature Conservation Centre
Budget: US$167,000 (NW: US$150,000/ Co-financing US$ 17,000)

© Karen Cirillo, UNDP

Green Economy for Villages

In Turkey, the role of many women, particularly in rural areas, is within the home, looking after children and running the household. Yet many have additional skills which could improve their household income, while empowering them to play a greater role in public life. The New World project helped women develop these skills through the creation of an environmentally aware cooperative business. Working with women from the Eldivan community, the project constructed a production facility where a selection of vegetable pastes, sauces, jams, and tarhana products could be made.

The 50 women involved in the cooperative were trained on business management and product distribution. As a side benefit, the project also conducted health awareness sessions specifically tailored towards women, in which breast cancer detection and other women's health issues were discussed. Under the newly registered brand name 'Kulce', 2,000kg of tomato paste, 500 kg of noodles, 50 kg of tarhana, 50 kg of ravioli and 500 pots of jam were produced and sold at local markets.

KEY RESULTS

- 50 women trained to own and operate a catering cooperative
- New food production facility was constructed
- Study tours were conducted to other cooperatives
- In their first 9 months, the cooperative sold nearly US$7,000 in products
- The facility's solar-power produced 6,760 kWh of electricity and saved 3,115 kg CO_2
- The women and the cooperative earned a Small Carbon Hero Award from Turkey's Sustainable Production and Consumption Association

Title: A green economy for the village
Location: Eldivan
Implementation period: 2015 -2016
Implementing agency: TEMEV – Clean Energy Foundation
Budget: US$111,500 (NW: US$79,400 / Co-financing: US$32,100)

© Karen Cirillo, UNDP

Turning bounty into business at a Turkish women's cooperative

On the outskirts of Eldivan, Turkey sit a set of small modern buildings covered in solar panels. This is the home of the Eldivan Women's Cooperative.

Inside the building, a dozen women are at work rolling and cutting pasta dough, which will be dried and packaged to sell at local markets under the Külçe brand. They also also produce seasonal jams, pickled and canned vegetables, dried tomatoes and fruits, and vinegars.

The cooperative is a relatively new organization, established in 2016 by local women.

Gülendam Çakici was one of the founding members. Studying law was her dream, and she is capable of handling anything. She is a certified honey producer and grows a multitude of fruits and vegetables in her garden.

When the opportunity came up to participate in a business training, she signed up immediately.

"I have taken care of my family for many years, and now it's time to build something for myself," she says.

The training was part of the Green Economy for the Village, a project designed to give local women an opportunity to create their own business, and to do it in a way that can stand on its own.

While the women received trainings, New World and the Eldivan municipality built a production facility, powered by solar energy. Rooftop-mounted solar panels meet the energy requirements of production.

To date, the solar panels have produced 6,760 kWh of electricity and saved 3,115 kg CO_2. And the cooperative recently received a Small Carbon Hero Award by Turkey's Sustainable Production and Consumption Association (SPCA).

New World helped the women legalize their cooperative and create and register the trademark for their distinct brand: Külçe. To inspire the women, study trips were organized to other local makers of traditional products to discuss their business approaches.

The women have had a prolific year: two tons of tomato paste, 640 kg traditional noodles, 600 jars of jam, and 130 kg dried tomatoes. The fruits of their labour have earned them nearly US$7,000. Now they are in talks with the municipality to open their own café and sales outlet at the bazaar.

The cooperative has grown from seven to fifty women. They are proud of their work and enjoying their independence. Gülendam is still fond of law though. Her goal is to be the first woman mayor of Eldivan someday.

UKRAINE

© UNDP in Ukraine

Inspiring future leaders

Inactivity is a problem in many countries, as people are becoming more sedentary. Within Central Eastern Europe, Ukraine has the unenviable claim to having the least active 18-29 year olds. This has a marked effect on health. To tackle this problem, the New World project focused on encouraging physical activity among young people while also creating new leaders. Through a series of campaigns, and supported by the National Olympic Committee, a nationwide 'new leader' contest was held. Over 260,000 students took part.

Winners of local events then attended an Olympic camp, where they met Olympic champions and were given the opportunity to develop their own environmental and health projects. Those participants which developed good ideas were then given US$5,000 each to develop their idea. As a result, 2 projects were funded. One project focused on cleaning the beaches close to Bashtanka, and the other installed water filters and drinking water fountains in a Komsomolsk city. Overall, this project reached one million school students from 4,000 schools.

KEY RESULTS

- 260,000 students took part in a national leadership contest
- 300 students attended an Olympic camp and met some of the country's sporting heroes
- 2 projects developed by young people were provided with funds to develop their ideas
- 4,000 schools benefitted from promotional and educational materials on leadership and environmental responsibility

Title: Strengthening leadership skills of youth (12+) through involvement of Olympians as role models and encouraging active participation of youth in the improvement of its communities
Location: Nationwide
Implementation period: 2015
Implementing agency: UNDP in Ukraine
Budget: US$155,000 (NW: US$100,000 / Co-financing: US$55,000)

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Protecting peatlands

In Smolyanka, it has been difficult to maintain irrigation systems. A lack of suitable financing led to a failure to clean and repair the system. As a result, the peatlands, which provide valuable agriculture, ecosystems, were drained. As these areas have become dry, the risk of peat fires has dramatically increased, along with emissions of greenhouse gasses, and presented significant health risks to local communities. The New World project cleaned 14.1 kilometres of blocked water canals, allowing water to flow back to the peatlands, increase soil moisture, and raise groundwater levels. This has helped local farmers use the land for pastures and other agricultural purposes, which enhanced opportunities for income development.

KEY RESULTS

- 14.1 km of irrigation canals were cleaned
- Renovation of the canals has helped increase water flows to 800 hectares of peatland
- A restored reservoir is now being used for recreation and tourism, attracting further income to the area
- Over ten farmers benefitted from improvements to land conditions
- 16 million m3 of water is now being fed into the peatland, due to increasess in the water table

Title: Creation of model for community sustainable development in Nizhym rayon
Location: Nizhyn rayon, Chernihiv oblast
Implementation period: 2016 - 2017
Implementing agency: UNDP in Ukraine
Budget: US$159,200 (NW: US$135,000 / Co-financing US$24,200)

UZBEKISTAN

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Empowering women through traditional skills

In households of Pastdargom, women are left to look after all parts of family life as men search for work in other regions or Russia. As maintaining a household becomes harder, women are pushed into finding temporary or informal work. These women have little control over the work they undertake, and lack the skills to become entrepreneurs. The New World project helped these women develop capacities to become independent entrepreneurs and generate their own income.

Fifty women attended courses where they learned traditional carpet weaving techniques. A workshop, equipped with looms, tools, and fabrics was constructed. As there are also issues with water, sanitation, and hygiene within Pastargom's communities, the Kanal Yoka water supply system was renovated. The rehabilitated system supplies water to 1,300 people and helps irrigate three hectares of land. Hygiene training was also held to provide locals an understanding of the critical importance that hygiene plays in keeping water uncontaminated.

KEY RESULTS

- 50 women gained the skills needed to create high quality carpets
- A weaving studio with 10 looms, tools and fabric was created
- 1,378 people benefit from a renovated water supply system
- 3 hectares of communal garden are now irrigated using the renovated water supply

Title: Building rural community resilience in Uzbekistan: economic prosperity and healthy environment
Location: Pastdargom district, Samarkand
Implementation period: 2015
Implementing agency: UNDP in Uzbekistan
Budget: US$102,717 (NW: US$74,980 / Co-financing: US$27,737)

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Weaving a stronger future in Uzbekistan

Munavaar is only 24 years old, but dreams of becoming a famous weaver of silk carpets. But a few years ago, this dream would have been incomprehensible.

She had only graduated from secondary school, without gaining a specialty from further education. Her only option would have been low-paying, seasonal agricultural work, which wouldn't provide enough support for her husband, son, and daughter.

Munavaar was one of fifty rural women trained in carpet weaving at the "Carpet Studio" of the Samarkand-Bukhara Silk Carpet Factory, with the support of the New World Project. The Studio is a small, full-service production house that also provides trainings and opportunities for employment, as it produces 20-30 high-quality carpets a year.There is a long tradition of carpet weaving in Uzbekistan, but rural women usually produce coarse woolen carpets, not highly designed natural silk carpets.

Munavaar's interest in the program was sparked by the chance for her to have a serious, sustainable business with a stable salary.

At first, it was difficult for her to attend the classes. Young women like her hadn't done work like this before. It was also the fruit harvesting season, and her whole family makes its living from collecting and preserving fruits. And who would take care of the children, if her mother-in-law was too old and her husband was busy with his business?

But Munavvar was determined to become a skilled carpet weaver. After she couldn't go to the factory where the trainings were held, New World project representatives came to her house with local authorities and the factory director to speak to her family members. They convinced the family to let Munavvar study the carpet weaving business and make the best out of her future. The mother in-law said, "Since such respected people came and asked for her, she must be very good at studies and surely will become an excellent skilled carpet weaver."

At the Carpet Studio's opening ceremony of the Carpet Studio, Munavvar thanked her mother in-law for her support. "I would like to dedicate my certificate to you. Thanks to you, my whole life has changed."

Munavaar is now successfully working as part of the Studio Weavers collective. Their products are purchased by locals, tourists, organizations, and companies. They are sent to Tashkent and other cities, as well as exported outside Uzbekistan. And Munavaar has many years ahead to work on becoming famous in her trade.

ZIMBABWE

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Communal gardens, organic solutions

It is often the poorest sections of society that feel the greatest effects of scarce water resources. Communities in Tandi, Makoni district, Zimbabwe, are no exception to this. Crops in this area are rain-fed, and the risk of failure is linked to the reliability of rains. People in this area also struggle with insufficient drinking water and sanitation. The New World project focused on increasing organic agriculture, increasing access to water and sanitation, and generating awareness of local challenges.

Six organic gardens were created, with water supplied from boreholes and facilities to create organic compost. Local farmers learned how to grow a range of crops and bring them to market. As well as irrigating the gardens, the boreholes were also connected to stand pipes for drinking water. Sanitation facilities were constructed for those working in the gardens and for the surrounding communities. To promote the construction of additional facilities, local builders learned the techniques required for safe sanitation. More than 360 people benefitted from these activities.

KEY RESULTS

- 224 farmers benefitted from the creation of organic gardens
- Standpipes, which supplyclean drinking water, reach 360 people
- Local builders learned how to build new sanitation facilities
- An estimated 2,628 m3 of drinking water is now being provided to community members annually

Title: Up-scaling organic agriculture activities through improved access to water
Location: Tandi Ward, Makoni District
Implementation period: 2015
Implementing agency: Makoni Organic Farmers Association
Budget: US$146,040 (NW: US$75,000 / Co-financing: US$71,040)

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Community weirs and water

Communities in Nyanga District struggle from a lack of reliable water, poor sanitation, and the ability to develop agriculture beyond subsistence levels. Having to depend on increasingly unpredictable rainfall, farmers often face food shortages. Crops are susceptible to failure when they do not receive suitable volumes of water to meet their growing needs. The lack of water affects every aspect of life within the ward.

The New World project helped communities access water coming from the Nyanga Mountains, through the construction of weirs and water storage. In 3 villages, a water pipe was connected to a previous constructed weir. In 2 additional villages, which did not have a local water source, a new weir was constructed and used to transfer water to homes and a community garden. Communities within these villages increased their fruit production and can now support more livestock. In total, 3,000 people now have access to water for drinking and agricultural purposes.

KEY RESULTS

- Over 3,000 people increased their access to water
- Due to better water availability, crop production has increased in community gardens
- The installation of water storage tanks helped communities become more resilient to water shortages

Title: Enhancing resilience to adverse effects of climate change by communities in ward 19 of Nyanga district through water harvesting and sustainable agricultural practices
Location: Sedze, Mambemba, Nyatondo, Nyahokwe, and Sarutani villages, Nyanga
Implementation period: 2016 - 2017
Implementing agency: Chitsanza Development Association
Budget: US$181,500 (NW: US$123,500 / Co-financing: US$68,000)

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Spreading organic farming across Zimbabwe

Things for the Makoni Organic Farmers Association were going well, but they wanted to improve things. One was their production abilities. And one was their health.

"We used to get sick without knowing that the two major factors were the use of hazardous chemicals in our vegetable gardens, as well as the unprotected wells," said Shame Magaya, a farmer and member of the Association.

To increase their business, they would need to find better ways to irrigate their crops that were more sustainable and not dangerous to the safety of their produce.

The Association improved access to water supply in the village with support from New World. They drilled 6 boreholes in their organic gardens, installing solar pumps and manure tanks allowing them to use water from the borehole for irrigation purposes.

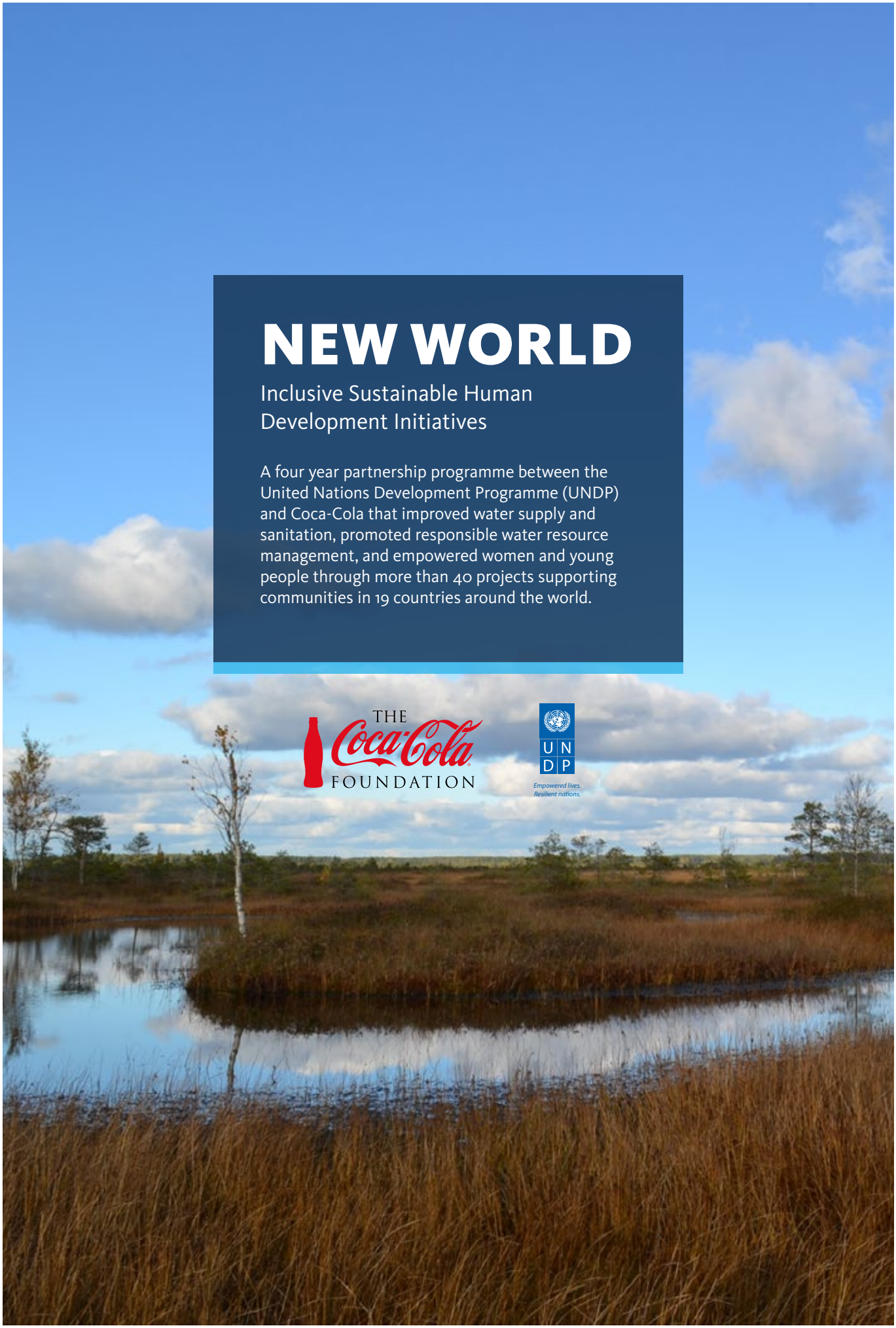
New irrigation practices in place, the Association focused on the increased adoption of organic farming standards. They offering trainings for local farmers and introduced new enterprises such as beekeeping, nurseries, indigenous chickens, and mushrooms to broaden livelihood options.

Once the farmers received their training, now they needed make organic farming profitable. The Association established seven one-acre organic farming gardens for production, demonstration activities, and trainings. Member farmers improving their practices and land management techniques up to International Organic Certification standards, so that their products can be marketed domestically and internationally. 224 farmers qualified for organic certification.

But as a result of the increased demand, more land and increased access to water resources for irrigation were required. New World again supported them to expand their gardens, develop more water infrastructure, improvie fertility management, and install sanitary facilities.

Now, the lives of local farmers have improved significantly. *"My name is Gogo (grandmother) Muradzai and I am 58. "Can you imagine carrying about 18-20 litre buckets of water weekly to irrigate my farm at this age?," says Gogo Muradzai, 58 years old. "Now I use a hose pipes when watering my beds and it's just perfect."*

Looking ahead, the Association would like to establish a marketing centre to allow the members to sell their products. In order to expand its successful example, the Association has started mobilizing other farmers and influencing groups elsewhere to join in. This approach has been replicated in two other areas, and the Association has become a champion in promoting organic farming practices in Zimbabwe.



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