

Samaritan's Purse

USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Response for Conflict-Affected Populations in Unity State

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Project Overview

Samaritan's Purse (SP) has successfully completed the third quarter of the OFDA agreement. During the dry season, SP built on the last two successful quarters and delivered needed WASH services for the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities who were far from the center of Mayendit County in fear of further attack and inaccessible for most part of the previous quarters. In Pariang, activities were scaled up, and SP addressed the needs of the community by rehabilitating boreholes for water supply and promoting personal and environmental sanitation and hygiene. In Mayom and Abiemnom, the roads dried up and accessibility to most locations was feasible. All planned activities in Abiemnom were achieved with the exception of the construction of latrines. As soon as the Abiemnom – Mayom road opened, the project was able to recruit eight field-based staff, who live in the areas restricted by road access, at the end of January.

Samaritan's Purse expanded water supply infrastructure services during this quarter through rehabilitation of 53 boreholes. Under environmental health, a total of 50 stances of bathing shelters were constructed within Mayom town. This activity should mitigate the practice of most of the communities bathing in the river and thus decrease their risk of infection by diseases associated with heavily polluted water. Samaritan's Purse also established and trained 23 water management committees (WMC) and 36 hand pump mechanics to ensure sustainability of the boreholes. The WMCs will be responsible for raising awareness of and ownership of the water points among the beneficiaries, conducting preventive maintenance, and identifying functionality of water sources within their committees.

Project Summary

Sector: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Objective: Provide emergency safe and clean water, adequate sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion activities for vulnerable displaced populations.

Total Number of Beneficiaries Targeted: 198,974

Total Beneficiaries Reached: 56,520

Accomplishments:

Water Supply Infrastructure

- A total of 53 boreholes were rehabilitated in Mayendit, Pariang and Mayom counties. Samaritan's Purse conducted water quality testing at 37 of these boreholes to test for the presence of fecal coliform bacteria and chlorinated 16 boreholes in Mayendit and 10 boreholes in Mayom. All 16 boreholes in Mayendit tested negative, and all boreholes in each location were chlorinated. In addition to the SP rehabilitated boreholes, SP tested six neighboring operational boreholes to check water quality.
- In Mayendit, SP found almost a million liters of water had 0 coliform for the 16 boreholes. Also, aquatabs were distributed, and 0.2 mg/L of residual chlorine was applied to water points in Bhor and Madol 2 payams because of the potential for water to be contaminated at household level.
- A total of 23 WMCs (258 individuals) were established and trained in Mayendit, Pariang and Mayom.
- In Pariang, 36 hand pump mechanics were trained on maintenance of water points.

Sanitation Infrastructure

- In Mayom, excavation of five pits for 25 stances of latrines for community latrines was completed in Mankien Payam.

Hygiene Promotion

- A total of 16 health and hygiene committees, comprised of 197 individuals, were established and trained in Mayendit, Pariang, Mayom and Abiemnom.
- A total of 17,983 bars of soap were distributed in Mayendit and Mayom.
- A total of 31 health and hygiene promotion campaigns were conducted in the four counties, and 10 clean up campaigns were carried out in both Mayom and Abiemnom counties.
- A total of 2,175 households in Mayendit County received point-of-use chlorine tablets (Aquatabs).

Environmental Health

- A total of 512 household level bathing shelters were constructed in Mayendit, and 50 stances of community bathing shelters were constructed in Kwerubone Payam, Mayom.
- A total of 22 water-drainage systems with separate cattle troughs were installed at boreholes in Mayendit and Pariang.
- A total of nine communal solid waste disposal sites were created, and 11 community-led cleanup/debris removal activities were conducted in Mayendit, Pariang town and Panyang Payam center.
- In Mayom, SP supported the community in excavation of two garbage pits, and 72 members of the hygiene committee were trained on solid waste management.

Issues and Concerns:

In both Mayendit and Pariang, there are locations where the existing boreholes are scarce and the stress on them is causing frequent breakdown. It is critical that new boreholes be drilled in the future in order to adequately solve this problem. The coming rainy season also poses a threat to the implementation of the project and to the communities in Mayendit, especially for communities with limited or no access to safe water and high rates of open defecation, which puts them at high risk of acute watery diarrhea (AWD).

There is also a lack of sufficient sanitation infrastructure in Mayendit, Mayom and Abiemnom. Samaritan's Purse in Mayendit was not able to receive the amount of latrine slabs and plastic sheets (tarpaulin) that were requested in January due to a shortage of supplies at the WASH cluster pipeline store, which has caused delays in some of the key activities. These items are still pending with the WASH cluster. In Mayom and Abiemnom, inability to find some of the local construction materials, for example sand, gravel and poles, slowed down the implementation of the latrine construction program. These materials had to be brought from distant areas such as Wau, Akuem and Kwajouk.

In Mayom, frequent insecurities along the road and within the operational areas have been a major concern. The military often stops humanitarian workers on the roads forcing transportation of military personnel in NGO vehicles from one checkpoint to the other. By continuing to communicate clearly the rules of humanitarian interventions and coordinate with local military authorities, Samaritan's Purse hopes to mitigate this issue.

Plan for Next Quarter:

Water Supply Infrastructure

- Rehabilitate 19 boreholes and two water yards in Mayendit, Pariang and Mayom counties.
- Conduct water-quality testing for 28 water points and chlorinate the water points.
- Conduct 13 refresher trainings for 13 WMCs in Mayendit and establish and train 10 community WMCs in Pariang and Mayom. Mayom road will not close until August.
- Train 39 hand pump mechanics.
- Give full maintenance for eight generators of different mechanized schemes in Pariang.

Sanitation Infrastructure

- Decommission latrines as needed and finish the construction of communal latrines, including 28 blocks of 15 stances, already started in Mayendit.
- Complete the construction of 50 stances of communal latrines in both Abiemnom and Mayom.

Hygiene Promotion

- Conduct 17 health and hygiene promotion campaigns in Abiemnom, Mayom and Pariang.
- Distribute point-of-use chlorine tables in Mayendit, and distribute WASH NFIs to at least 900 households in Mayom.
- In Mayendit, conduct refresher trainings for 13 health and hygiene committees and continue household level and small group hygiene promotion with the trained health and hygiene committees.
- In Pariang, Mayom and Abiemnom, establish and train nine community health and hygiene committees.
- Carry out 20 clean up campaigns in both Mayom and Abiemnom.

Environmental Health

- Construct 15 communal solid-waste disposal sites in Mayendit, Pariang, Mayom and Abiemnom.
- Conduct 12 community-led debris clean ups in Mayendit and Pariang.
- Train 63 members of the health and hygiene committee in Mayom and Abiemnom as well as two communities in Pariang on solid waste management.
- Construct 50 bathing shelters in Mayendit.
- Install appropriate water-drainage systems at four boreholes in Pariang.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Conduct end line survey for the current project, as appropriate based on cost modification request.

Sector: Nutrition

Objective: To reduce moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among IDPs and communities in targeted areas through the rollout of a Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) and Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP)

Total Number of Beneficiaries Targeted: 2,551

Total Beneficiaries Reached: 1,051

Accomplishments:

- In Pariang and Panyang payams, 4,229 children under five (U5) were screened for acute malnutrition at community level. Based on Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC), 4.6% presented with MAM, 1.5% with SAM, while 93.9% of the population screened were found to be at a healthy nutrition level.
- A total of 93 (39 male and 54 female) children U5 were reached with TSFP services.
- Also, 51 (29 male and 22 female) children U5 received OTP services.
- Additionally, 184 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were reached through TSFP.
- A total of 165 children on the feeding programs were treated for other ailments underlying their nutritional status such as acute watery diarrhea (AWD), lower and upper respiratory tract infections, fever, and malaria.
- Further, 171 children U5 were given Vitamin A supplements and 138 received deworming tablets.
- A total of 48 community nutrition volunteers (CNVs) were trained on community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) protocols.
- A total of 40 Mother to Mother Support Groups were established. Overall, 676 (142 male and 534 female) child caregivers were reached with IYCF messages.
- Two cooking demonstrations were conducted through the Mother to Mother Support Groups, and four outreach sites were established and are operational in Aliiny and Werthen.

Issues and Concerns:

Delayed commencement of initial implementation affected the progress of activities. The delay was due to the negotiations between SP, CARE, UNICEF and the Nutrition cluster pertaining to the areas each organization will roll out services. Delays in provision of OTP supplies resulted in a late distribution of OTP services in the community. Additionally, pipeline breakage in PLW supplies compromised the consistency of TSFP PLW provision. Continued follow up with WFP is ongoing to ensure that the required supplies are delivered to allow for smooth delivery to the target population.

The negative attitude of the community towards voluntary work affected the CNVs' motivation as well as the overall progress of some activities especially active case finding and community mobilization. Continued sensitization of community leaders and the community at large is ongoing to ensure improved uptake of the services by the communities.

Plans for Next Quarter:

- Provide TSFP and OTP services to children U5 and PLW.
- Promote optimal IYCF practices among caretakers through the Mother to Mother Support Groups.
- Mass MUAC screenings for children U5 and PLW.
- Mass Vitamin A supplementation and de-worming for children U5.
- End line survey to ascertain the impact of the project on the community, as appropriate based on cost modification request.

Performance Indicators			
WASH Indicators	Performance		
	Baseline	This Quarter	Cumulative to date
Bathing Facilities (Crude Coverage): # of people per safe bathing facility completed	N/A	111	156
Community Cleanup: # of community cleanup/debris-removal activities conducted	0	30	58
Solid-Waste Management (Communal): # of communal solid-waste disposal sites created and in use	0	11	41
Number of people benefitting from solid-waste management, drainage, and/or vector-control activities (without double counting)	0	35,501	72,245
Hand-Washing Knowledge: # of respondents who know 3 of 5 critical times to wash hands	171 (51.9%)	NA	NA
Household Water Quality (Point-of-Use Chlorine): # of people receiving point-of-use chlorine products	0	13,485	15,022
Water Point Management: # of village water-user committees created/trained	0	23	36
Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass-media campaigns and without double-counting)	0	45,517	129,978
Number of people directly benefitting from the sanitation-infrastructure program	0	NA	NA
Excreta Disposal (Open Defecation): # of households with no evidence of feces in the living area	108 HH (31.5%)	NA	NA
Excreta Disposal (Crude latrine coverage): # people per usable latrine	965 (0.10%)	NA	NA
Number of people directly benefitting from the water supply infrastructure program	0	30,950	50,100
Source Water Quality (Bacteriological): # of test results with 0 fecal coliforms per 100 mL sample	0	37	50
Use of Improved Water Sources: # of households collecting all water for drinking, cooking, and hygiene from improved water	10,869 HH 59,692 Individuals (30%)	NA	NA
Water-Safety Plan: Number of water points developed, repaired, or rehabilitated	0	39	72

Nutrition Indicators	Baseline	This Quarter			Cumulative to date
		Male	Female	Total	
Number and percentage of children 6 - <24 mo. receiving foods daily in four food groups	0.3%			NA	NA
Number and percentage of infants 0-<6 mo. who are exclusively breastfed	50%			NA	NA
Number of people receiving behavior change interventions, by age and sex	0	142	534	676	676
Number of health care providers and volunteers trained in the prevention and management of MAM, by sex	0	15	40	55	55
Number of people admitted to MAM services, by sex and age	0	39	238	277	277

Number of sites managing MAM	0			4	4
Number of health care providers and volunteers trained in the prevention and management of SAM, by sex	0	15	40	55	55
Number of people treated for SAM, by sex and age	0	29	22	51	51
Number of sites established/rehabilitated for inpatient and outpatient care	0			4	4
Rates of admission, default, death, cure relapse, nonresponse-transfer, and length of stay	NA			NA	NA

Impact Story



Nyanyok Tiop is a member of the host community living on the outskirts of Panyang payam at Biem-Aliny Boma (village) in Pariang County. A mother of five, Nyanyok is the head of her household since her husband died after being sick for a long time. One of Nyanyok’s many responsibilities includes collecting water for her family. She is, however, frequently assisted by her children in this task.

Although Biem-Aliny village has a borehole, it was broken and the community could not collect water from it. As a result, the community, including Nyanyok and her children, were forced to drink *hafir* (stagnant water). According to Nyanyok Tiop, “I and my village community decided to go to another area where there is safe water sources to drink for IDPs. The hafir

was causing so many stomach problems, three of my children were sick and I couldn’t afford to take them to Pariang for medication, but thank God they recovered now. We would have been forced to go another village or Payam leaving our belongings here if SP hadn’t fixed our water problem”.

Samaritan’s Purse recently rehabilitated the borehole in Biem-Aliny and has materials to construct a fence, work on drainage and separate cattle troughs to avoid contamination of water. Nyanyok Tiop told SP, “Now I am happy for our borehole is rehabilitated, and I only travel 200 m from my home to get safe water.” Nyanyok and her community are no longer thinking about leaving their village because their borehole is repaired, and they are not drinking hafir anymore. She is also very pleased with SP’s preparation to construct fencing, drainage ways and separate cattle troughs. She was also selected by the community to be a trained as a member of the water management committee of that borehole in order to keep the water source safe. As a result of cleaner water, Nyanyok and her neighbors are no longer experiencing the diarrheal and water-borne diseases they faced before the borehole rehabilitation.