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Samaritan's Purse International Relief

Humanitarian Response for Conflict-Affected Populations in Unity State

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Mayom County Baseline Report

FEBRUARY 2015

Headquarters Contact

Drew Privette
Regional Director, East Africa and
Middle East
Samaritan's Purse IHQ
Address: 801 Bamboo Rd.
Boone, NC 29607
Phone: +1-828-278-1251
Email: dprivette@samaritan.org

Field Contact

Mark Stevens
Country Director
Address: South Sudan
Phone: +211 914 986 211
Email: mstevens@samaritan.org

PREFACE

This report was prepared by the National Monitoring and Evaluation Manager - Samaritan's Purse (SP) South Sudan. Special thanks are extended to the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) team in Agok for their tireless efforts during the entire study. In addition, gratitude is extended to the communities whose members actively participated in this baseline assessment, as the perspectives they provided will be instrumental to the completion of this project.

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ACRONYMS

CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSCW	Centre for the Study of Civil War
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FCS	Food Consumption Scores
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FSL	Food Security and Livelihood
GoNU	Government of National Unity
GoSS	Government of South Sudan
HH	Household
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (Republic Of South Sudan)
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PRIO	Peace Research Institute Oslo
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
SP	Samaritan's Purse
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WUC	Water User Committee

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report presents key Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) highlights from Mayom County. The baseline survey was conducted in the month of February 2015. The survey was both quantitative and qualitative in nature using standardized questionnaires and employing purposive method. A total of 120 respondents were surveyed quantitatively and eight key informants were used for qualitative data. Data collected was coded, entered into an Excel data base, cleaned, analyzed and presented in the form of tables, charts and graphs. Annexed to this report are the questionnaire and WASH Project indicator tables to provide a more in-depth conceptualization of indicators analyzed and presented in the report.

The highlights of the survey results are as follows:

Gender responsiveness

Of the 120 respondents interviewed, 82% were females and 18% were males. This reflects gender responsiveness. Females were either readily available to provide responses, head of households or were deemed to be more knowledgeable about the study themes.

Settlement patterns

According to the study findings, 54% of the respondents reported having been displaced by the current crisis and 46% were either native or settled in the survey areas voluntarily.

Water access and usage indicating that 79% are using an unimproved water source and 21% are using an improved water source.

Environment and hygiene

Regarding the toilet facility used, 92.5% of the respondents use the bush and 7.5% refused to respond to the question.

The results revealed that 33% could mention three or more critical times of hand washing. The minimum acceptable critical times are 3 or more but this was not found in the study area.

Food Security

Respondents were asked about their current food stock and 68% said it would last less than one week, 25% one week to one month and 7% more than one month.

Targeted and urgent interventions such as community education and involvement are needed to address the alarming WASH and Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) needs in Mayom County.

2 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

2.1 About Samaritan's Purse International Relief

Samaritan's Purse (SP) has been serving at-risk populations in Sudan and South Sudan for nearly 20 years with bases and sub-bases throughout Unity State, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile, all under the management and guidance of experienced international and national staff. In addition to experienced personnel, SP also has operational capacity in South Sudan to respond swiftly to complex disasters and to implement in emergency situations.

Worldwide, SP has provided life-saving assistance to conflict and disaster-affected populations for 45 years and brings proven technical capacity and experience in emergency relief, transitional relief, and post-conflict stabilization in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Eastern Europe. Samaritan's Purse's sectors of expertise include health, nutrition, FSL, WASH, emergency shelter & food assistance, and transition services. Organizationally, SP strives not merely to provide emergency aid to those in need, but also to enable beneficiaries to achieve self-sufficiency.

In South Sudan, before the December 2013 conflict, SP ran huge WASH programs in Northern Barh El Gazal, Yida and on a smaller scale in Abiemnom and Mayom. Following the December 15, 2013, crisis, SP has since responded to emergency WASH needs in Nimule, Eastern Equatoria, and Minkamon in Lakes State, to reach out to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities affected by the conflict.

In Mayom County, immediately after the attack of the county at the beginning of 2014, SP carried out a rapid assessment, and a small scale response in WASH was carried out in the months of May and June. Samaritan's Purse also responded in the FSL sector by providing seeds and tools for over 6,000 households (HHs). However, the humanitarian needs of the war affected population of Mayom continue to be marred by increased conflicts within the payams of the county and also floods that hit the county during the rainy season causing massive destruction of property and food crops. The population of Mayom is mainly cattle keepers and their livestock have been hit by a strange disease worsening further the social economic facets of the community.

These manmade and natural disasters have worsened the humanitarian situation of a population of close to 120,000 people that currently live in Mayom County (IPC September 2014 report). A baseline like this was conducted in four payams to learn the extent of the humanitarian needs in the sectors of WASH and FSL.

3 METHODOLOGY

This section presents the methodological steps undertaken to conduct the baseline assessment. These include but are not limited to; aims of the assessment, questionnaire development, and sampling frame development, data collection, entry and analysis and report writing.

3.1 Aim of Assessment

The aim of the survey was to establish a baseline to act as the foundational document in order to target beneficiaries and increase the suitability of SP's OFDA-funded emergency WASH intervention in Mayom County. It aimed to capture and analyze WASH-infrastructure gaps and the communities' knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to proper sanitation and hygiene behavior to inform project implementation. The baseline will also be used to measure the impact of the WASH project upon completion.

Note: The Baseline survey conducted in August 2014 by SP and Forcier Consulting did not include Mayom County as it was not accessible at the time due to heavy rains that had made roads inaccessible. When the rains reduced and roads became passable, the WASH implementation team based in Agok felt it necessary to conduct a similar baseline like that conducted in Abiemnom, Mayendit and Pariang counties. The information generated helps to set a baseline for Mayom County and at the end of the project a similar survey will be conducted to determine the extent to which it has achieved its objectives.

3.2 Methodology

In order to effectively and holistically establish a baseline, a combination of quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews were used during the evaluation. The same methodology that was collaboratively developed by SP and Forcier during the baseline survey conducted in August 2014 was applied in this study.

3.3 Questionnaire

One integrated tool was used to assess WASH and FSL needs and develop a baseline for the proposed project. The survey applied the same questionnaire that had been administered in other locations like Mayendit where the OFDA project is being implemented.

3.4 Sampling

The baseline survey was designed to be conducted at the household level in four payams across Mayom County. Respondents were household members 15 years of age or older. While an effort was made to ensure the inclusion of female respondents, especially heads of household, no gender quotas were guaranteed. A similar weighting system to select sample size was used because there was no beneficiary population list to determine the quotas and disperse throughout a number of payams.

3.5 Sample Size

The following formula was used to determine the sample size for this survey:

$$n = (z^2 p (1 - p)) / d^2$$

Where:

n = Sample size (120)

z = Confidence limit = 95% (1.95)

p = Expected proportion of a given variable (0.5)

d = Margin of error at + or - 0.05

3.6 Survey Population

Table 1: Survey Population

Payam	Number Surveyed (N)
Mankien	40
Ruath Nyibol	40
Kweriboune and Wangbor	40
Total	120

3.7 Household Identification and Acquiring Permission

When the team entered each community, they identified the community leader (Chief, Executive Director or Administrator) and asked permission to conduct the survey. The team then proceeded to the center of the community and selected a random number that was less than the sampling interval (for example, if the sampling interval was three, the random number selected may be two). Each interviewer headed in a different direction and chose a house to survey corresponding to the randomly-selected number (two, in the previous example). Following this pattern, they then interviewed every third household.

3.8 Selection and Training of Data Collectors

To minimize errors and increase the data's credibility, the selected data collectors and entrants were knowledgeable about the community and were fluent in the local language and in English. Once the data collectors were identified (Community volunteers), they were trained in the application of the questionnaires and selection of households to be interviewed. The SP WASH staff in Agok supervised the entire survey exercise to ensure quality and timely completeness.

3.9 Timeline

The study was conducted in the months of January/February 2015 as shown in the table below:

Table 2: Timeline

Date	Activity	Remarks
15-22 January 15	Recruitment of staff	Completed
28-30 January 15	Training of staff for data collection	Completed
2-6 February 15	Data collection	Completed
5-6 February 15	Data entry	Data entry done in Agok
9-13 February 15	Data analysis and report writing	Conducted in Juba

3.10 Data Quality

It is important to ensure and maintain the highest quality of data. This begins with the selection of respondents and the methods through which interviews are conducted, and continues through data entry and analysis. The following steps were followed to ensure data quality:

1. In the field, the supervisor checked the completed questionnaires thoroughly to ensure that:
 - a. All answers were clear with no ambiguity
 - b. Skip patterns were followed
 - c. No questions were missed
2. If problems with the questionnaire were identified, the interviewer returned to the respondent and collected the missing information. If this was not possible, the questionnaire was discarded and an additional household was sampled.
3. When the coordinators received the surveys for each area, they checked that the correct number of surveys had been completed and gave each survey a unique identification number.

3.11 Data Entry

A standardized Excel spreadsheet was created for data entry for this baseline survey. An SP staff member was trained to do the data entry by the National Monitoring and Evaluation Manager as part of the capacity building initiative.

3.12 Data Checking

Once the questionnaire results were entered into the spreadsheet, the coordinator randomly selected 20 questionnaires from the total and checked that the data in the database matched the paper questionnaires. If errors were found, they were corrected, and further questionnaires were selected and checked.

3.13 Data Analysis Methods

The collected baseline survey questionnaire data was analyzed using Excel to view trends, in particular overall totals, averages and percentages of the answers to selected questions. The data was disaggregated by sex. In addition, the food types consumed were calculated for each household and averaged to get a generalized representative view.

3.14 Report Writing

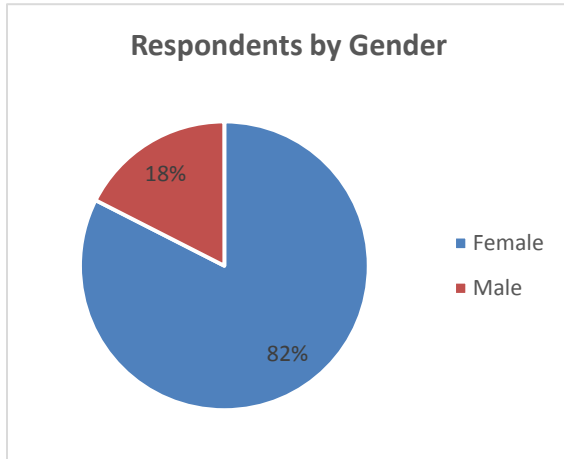
The survey report was written by the SP National Monitoring and Evaluation Manager and reviewed by the WASH Program Manager and other technical experts in SP for accuracy, consistency and finalization.

4 PRESENTATION OF ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The questionnaire produced the following results, listed below in three sections by theme: water access and usage, environmental hygiene, and food security.

4.1. Quantitative results

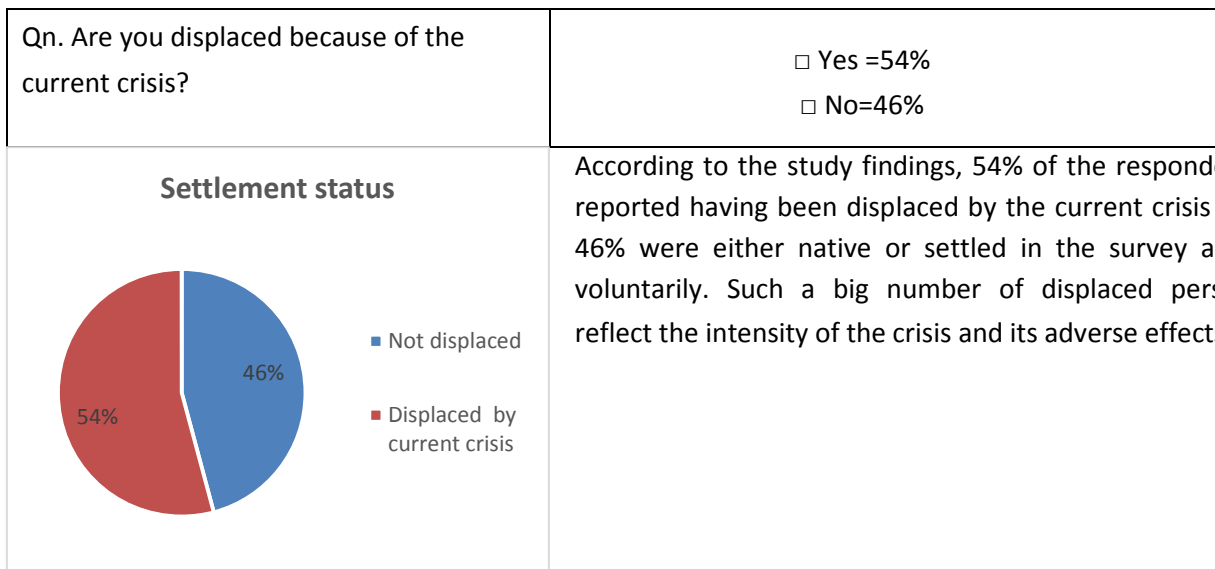
Below are the quantitative results of the study;



The total sample size for the survey was 120 and 120 people were interviewed, thus attaining a 100% response rate.

Of the 120 interviewed, 82% were females and 18% were males. This reflects gender responsiveness. Females were either readily available to provide responses, were head of households or were deemed to be more knowledgeable about the study themes.

Chart 1: Respondents by Gender

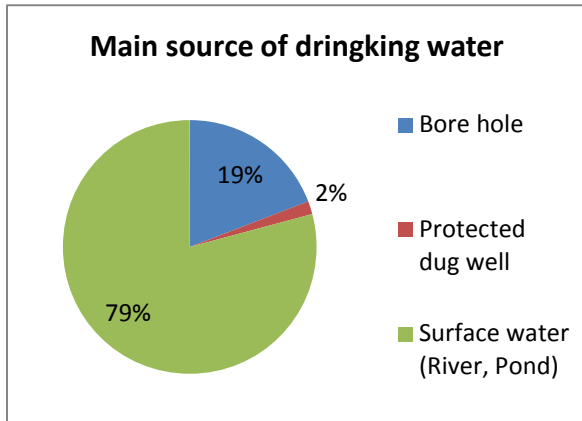


According to the study findings, 54% of the respondents reported having been displaced by the current crisis and 46% were either native or settled in the survey areas voluntarily. Such a big number of displaced persons reflect the intensity of the crisis and its adverse effects.

Chart 2: Settlement status

4.2. Water access and usage

Qn. What is the main source of drinking-water for members of your household?	<input type="checkbox"/> Borehole =19% <input type="checkbox"/> Protected dug well =2% <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water (river, pond)=79%
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For their main source of drinking water, 79% of the respondents drink from surface water (river, pond), 19% from a borehole and 2% from a protected dug well. This situation needs to be urgently addressed in Mayom County.

Chart 3: Main source of drinking water

Qn. Do you treat your water in any way to make it safer to drink?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes=8% <input type="checkbox"/> No=89% <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know=3%
---	--

The study also probed further to know about water treatment in the surveyed areas: 107 (89%) stated they do not treat water, 10 (8%) stated they treat their water and 3 (3%) did not know.

For those who said they treat water, when probed about methods used in treating, responses were: bleach/chlorine, boil, and strain through cloth.

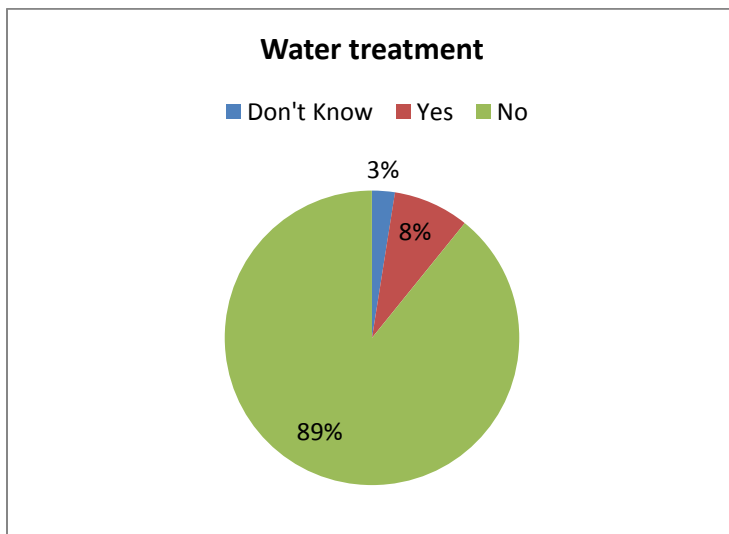
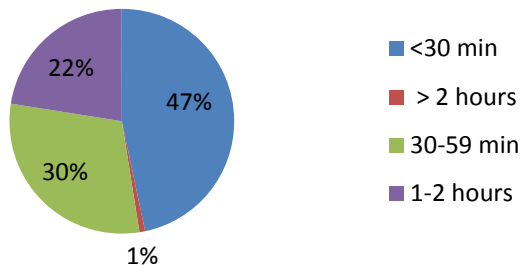


Chart 4: Water treatment

Qn. How long does it take to go get water and come back (single trip, not including waiting or socializing time)?

- < 30 min =47%
- 30 – 59 min=30%
- 1 – 2 hours=22%
- > 2 hours=1%

Single trip time taken to access a water source



The results of the study show that 47% of respondents take less than 30 minutes to reach a water source, 30% take 30-59 minutes, 22% take 1-2 hours and only 1% take more than 2 hours to access a water source.

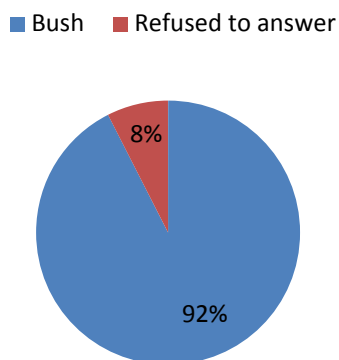
Chart 5: Time taken to access water

4.3. Environment and Hygiene

Qn. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?

- Bush=92.5%
- Refused to answer=7.5%

Toilet facility used



Regarding the toilet facility used, 92.5% of the respondents use the bush and 7.5% refused to respond to the question.

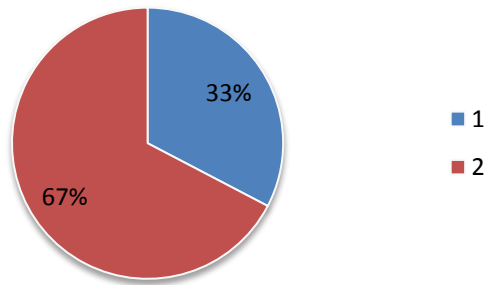
The situation needs combined immediate measures including community members' engagement in order to be reversed to avoid negative consequences that come with open defecation.

Chart 6: Toilet facility used

Qn. When do you wash your hands? (Do not read answers. Ask, "Anything else?" Check all answers given.)

Those who know at least 3 critical moments=33%

Critical times of handwashing



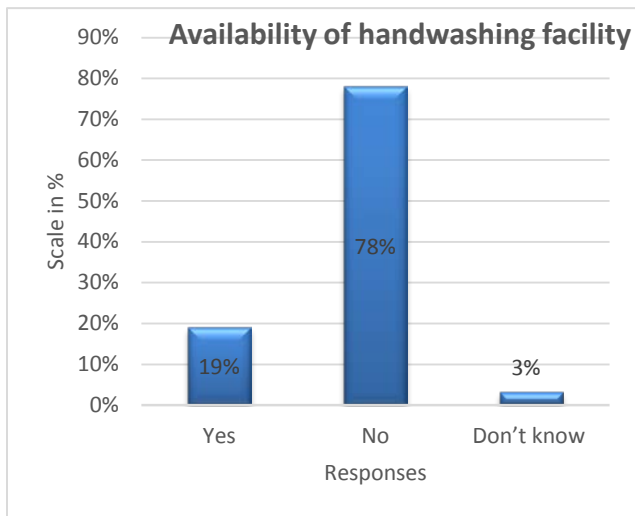
The results revealed that 33% could mention at three or more critical times of hand washing. Of those who know, they mentioned before eating, before feeding children, before preparing food, after defecation, and after cleaning baby's bottom.

This is below the WASH minimum standards of 3 or more critical times of hand washing.

Chart 7: Critical times of hand washing

Qn. Do you have a household hand washing facility? If yes, show me. If it's an ibrik, check "No."

- Yes =19%
- No = 78%
- Don't know = 3%

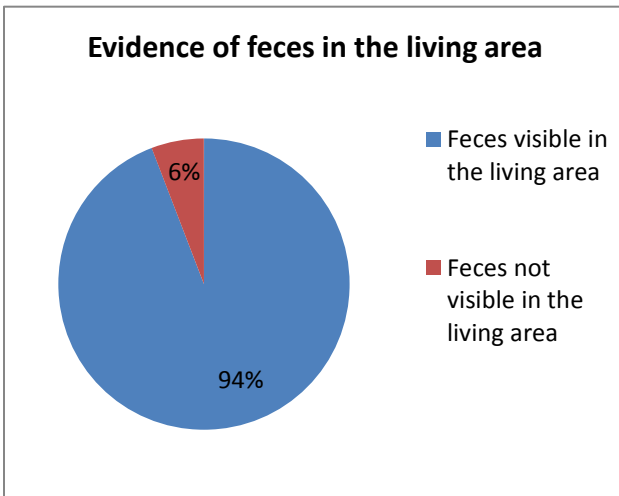


At least 78% do not have a hand washing facility, 19% have a hand washing facility, and 3% didn't know.

Chart 8: Availability of hand washing facility

Qn. For surveyor only (DO NOT ASK THE RESPONDENT) Observe: Is there any evidence of feces in the living area?

- Yes= 94%
- No=6%



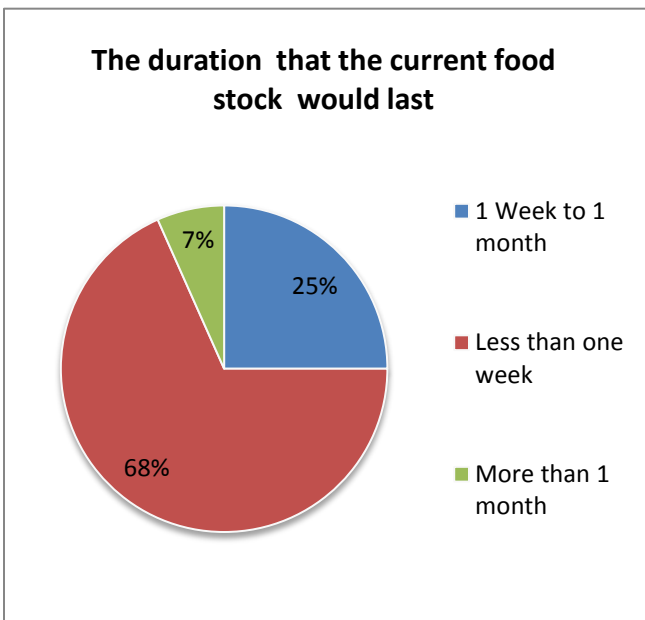
The surveyors critically observed the living areas of households sampled and 94% reported having seen feces around and 6% households did not have visible feces in the living area. The findings correlate with the responses given on availability and/or use of latrines among sampled households.

Chart 9: Evidence of feces in the living area

4.4. Food Security

Qn. How long will your current food stock last?

- Less than one week=68%
- One week to one month=25%
- More than 1 month=7%



Respondents were asked about their current food stock and 68% said it would last less than one week, 25% said it would last one week to one month and 7% said more than one month.

The figure reflects the food insecurity situation in Mayom County and the need for intervention.

Chart 10: The duration of current food stock would last

Qn. What is the main source of your food?
[single response]

- Own crop/garden production=6%
- Work for food=33%
- Gifts from neighbours/relatives=9%
- Market/shop purchase=49%
- Gathering=3%

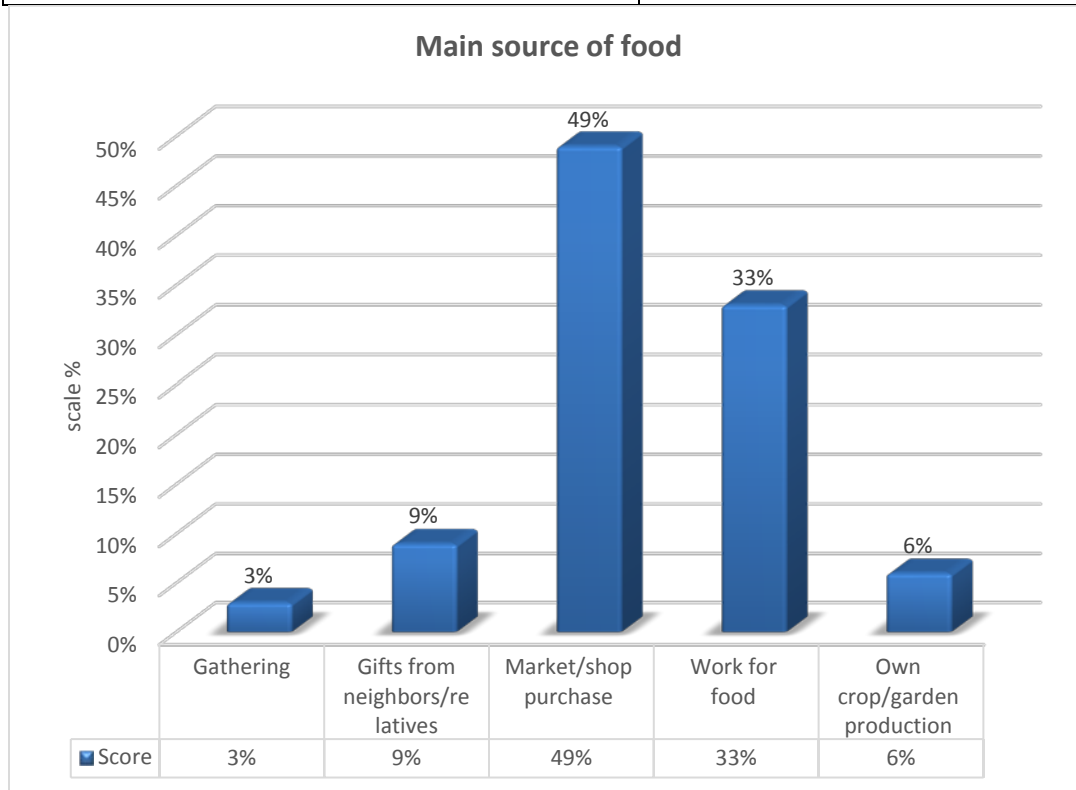


Chart 11: Main source of food

The graph above shows the main source of food as indicated by respondents. A total of 49% of respondents get food from markets or shops, 33% from work for food, 9% from gifts from neighbors and relatives, 6% from own crop/garden production and 3% from gathering.

Qn. What is the single biggest obstacle to providing food for your family?

- No seeds= 12%
- Insecurity= 27%
- No money/assets=13%
- Markets not functioning= 14%
- Weather= 33%
- Don't know= 1%

Biggest obstacle to providing food for family

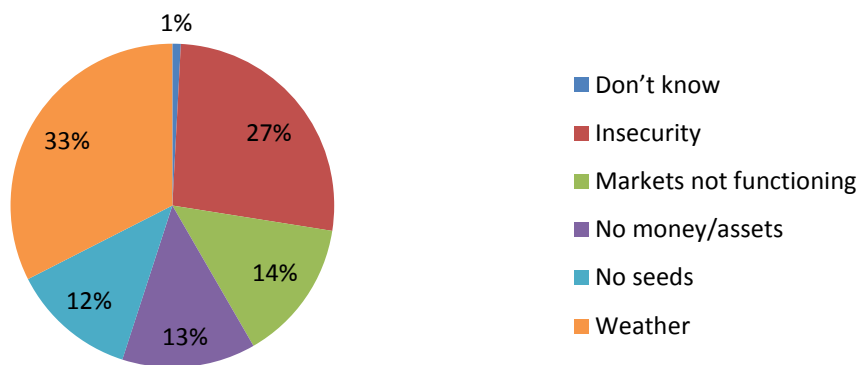


Chart 12: Biggest obstacles to providing food for family

The chart above indicates obstacles to providing food for the family. Weather (33%) and insecurity (27%) are ranked high.

Consumption of classified food stuffs (Weighted Average) in the last seven days

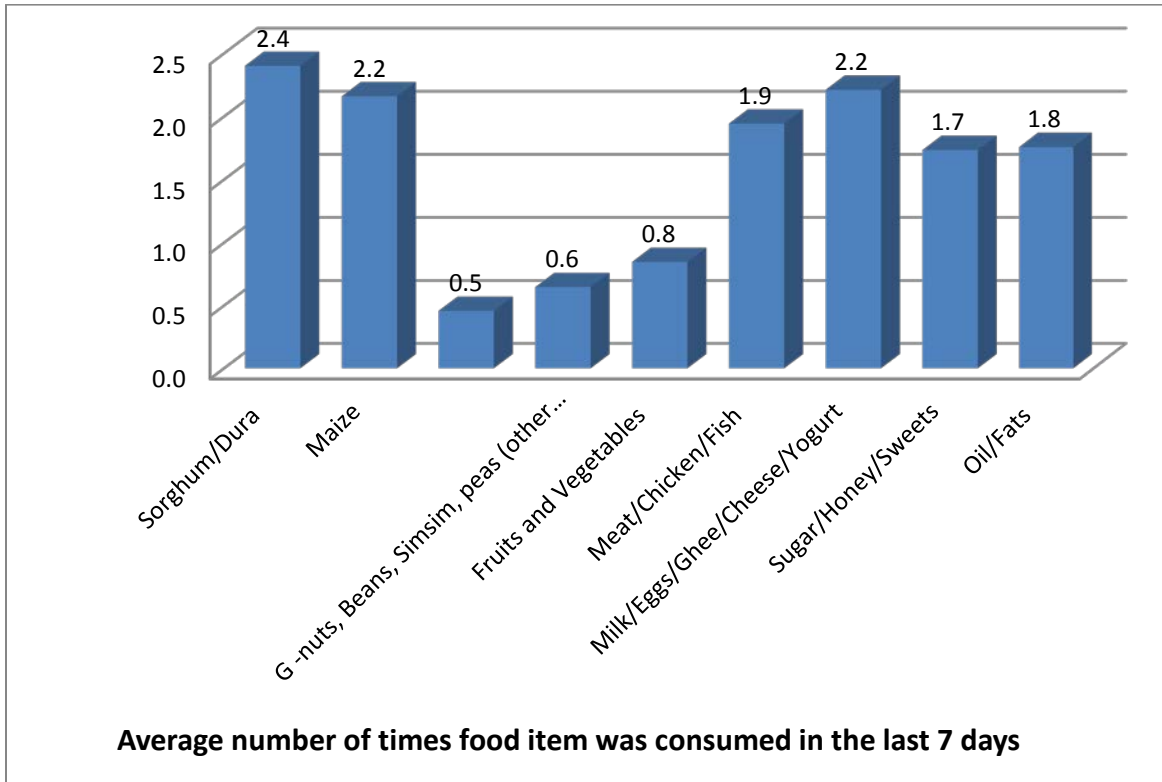


Chart 13: Weekly average consumption of classified food stuffs

Chart 12 indicates the weighted average food consumption in the last seven days as categorized in the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Food Consumption Score (FCS). The highest consumed food stuff is Sorghum/Dura with an average of 2.4 times in the last seven days, Maize with 2.2 times, Milk/Ghee/Cheese/Yogurt 2.2 times and Meat/Chicken/Fish consumed 1.9 times in the last seven days.

4.5. Qualitative

A deliberate effort was also taken to collect qualitative data through Key Informant Interviews among County Executive Directors, Payam and Boma Administrators and Chiefs. Below is a table summarizing the responses.

Table 3: Qualitative data

No.	Question	Response
1.	I want to begin by asking you a few questions about the community members in this area. Can you tell me a bit more about this community? Where have people come from? How have recent security events affected this community?	<p>Where people have come from and reasons for their coming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDPs from Bentiu, Wangkai, Mankien, Mayom • Insecurity • Government controlled area with good security • There are also traders from Darfur and East Africa <p>Effect of the insecurity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of WASH services
2.	Samaritan's Purse is here to work on a project related to water, sanitation and hygiene. In order to help them ensure the project is successful, I'd like to ask you some questions about current knowledge, attitudes and practices within this community. First, I'd like to know more about the various water points that exist here. Where are they? How long does it take to reach them? Are they clean? In good working order? Are improvements needed? What do you think needs to be done to make them better? Safer?	<p><u>Kuerbouna</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 hand pumps, 1 functional, 2 not functional • Functioning hand pump is a far distance, so people use river water <p><u>Wangbuor</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 hand pumps, 6 of them not functioning • Women take 2hrs to reach hand pump <p><u>Mankien</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People use borehole and river, some boreholes are far and some are broken down and need rehabilitation • The nearest borehole is 30 mins to 1 hour away • Also use wells • River and well water isn't really clean, can cause stomach discomfort • People keep water in a pot to settle before drinking <p>Ruath Nyibol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 boreholes and 2 water yards, of which 7 boreholes and the 2 water yards are not functional • Between 30 mins and 1 hr to the nearest water point

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committees need to be formed for the water points <p><u>Ruath</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 4 bomas, 21 boreholes and 2 water yards. Of these only 3 boreholes are functional • The water yards used generators which are no longer there now • Takes between 30mins to 1hr to reach nearest water point • The water points need to be rehabilitated and some new ones drilled • People should take ownership of the water points and take care of them
3.	Do people use water from different sources for different activities? For example, the water that people use to wash clothes, do they get this water from a different place than the water they use to cook? Or to bathe? Please explain to me the different sources and why different types of water are used for these various activities.	In most cases people use different water sources for different activities: for example, they use river water for washing clothes and bathing and borehole water for drinking and cooking. It is easier to get water from the river, so it is mostly used for washing.
4.	Do different people have different access to different types of water sources? Are there water sources specifically for IDPs and for residents? If so, can you explain the difference to me?	The IDPs and host community share the same water sources.
5.	What type of sanitation infrastructure exists here? Where do most people defecate? In the bush? Are there communal latrines? Household latrines? Do IDPs and residents use the same facilities? Do you think constructing or rehabilitating latrines would cause people to use them? Why or why not?	<p><u>Kuerboune</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sanitation facilities, no communal and household latrines • People defecate in the bush • Request SP to construct some latrines and rehabilitate boreholes <p><u>Wangbour</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sanitation infrastructure, no communal and household latrines • Most people use the bush, both IDPs and host community use the bush • Encourage latrine construction <p><u>Mankien</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One communal latrine and a few household latrines, of which some have collapsed • Many people use the bush • People can use the latrines if construction and rehabilitation is done

		<p><u>Ruath Nyibol</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only two latrines exist, and people use them without payment • Majority of the people use the bush, no communal or household latrines • No one would go to the bush if they had latrines <p><u>Ruath</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some people have household latrines, but most people use the bush • There is a communal latrine near market but a fee is charged to use it • Both host community and IDPs can use them
6.	How often do members of your household suffer from water-related diseases, such as watery diarrhea, cholera, malaria, or eye infections etc.? Do you know of any ways to prevent water-related diseases?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members suffer from water-related diseases like diarrhea, malaria and eye infections frequently, both in the wet and dry season • These can be prevented by using pit latrines, drinking clean water, keeping the surrounding area clean and provision of mosquito nets • Boiling water can kill germs • Were told to sleep under mosquito net to prevent malaria and cover food to prevent diarrhea but it doesn't work • Organizations need to provide chlorine to disinfect water
7.	What do people do with their household rubbish? Are there designated rubbish disposal areas in the bush or at different places in the village?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People pour their rubbish anywhere in the bush, roadside. • There is no designated rubbish disposal area • Some homesteads collect and burn their rubbish
8.	One of the primary objectives of this project will be to promote proper disposal of rubbish, latrine use, and to encourage people to wash their hands. What do you think is the best way for Samaritan's Purse to promote these activities? Committees? Promoters? Mass media campaigns? If you had to design a way to spread a message through the entire community how would you do it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select and train committees to oversee activities • Public meetings can be conducted to promote the messages • When doing hygiene promotion it's better to inform village leader so he/she can help in the mobilization • Public announcement can be done through radios and microphones • Need to meet Chief before starting to work in an area
9.	Are there any existing community committees in this area? Are they functional and successful? What makes these committees successful? [Ask if water user committee is not mentioned]: Is there a water user committee in the area? Is the WUC active? Do they	<p><u>Kuerbourne</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were community committees before the war; the committees are no longer functional • There are no WUCs , no fees collected

	<p>collect water user fees? How is the WUC perceived by the community? If SP were to establish additional committees, what advice would you give them?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise committee to work diligently with leaders to promote good WASH <p><u>Wangbour</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community committees present and functional • WUCs are active and charge fees • WUCs perceived by community to take care of hand pumps <p><u>Mankien</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committees were present but are not functional now • Community welcome to SP forming committees <p><u>Ruath</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is one WUC • County public health department deals with hygiene and sanitation • There are some WUCs, no fees are collected • Advise community to work closely with partners to achieve goals <p><u>Ruath Nyibol</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 WUC with 5 members • Committee is successful, community contributes money when borehole breaks down • Advise the community not to isolate themselves from SP
10.	<p>Our goal is to share information with Samaritan’s Purse in order to ensure this project is successful and can benefit from these activities. Is there any general advice you would give them based on past NGO work in this area?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We request Samaritan’s Purse to rehabilitate several boreholes • We ask SP to construct pit latrines, drill and rehabilitate boreholes and water points as the past NGOs did before • Appreciate SP for consulting them • Advise SP to be cooperative and keep their promises and follow the same step as other NGOs • Hope SP will be an active partner in training the youth • Ask SP to provide mosquito nets to help stop the spread of malaria

LIST OF RESPONDENTS

No.	NAMES	TITLE	PAYAM
1.	Simon Gatduel Maloah	Executive Director	Wangbuor
2.	William Nhial Teny	Chief	Wangbuor
3.	Stephen Bawar Mot	Executive Director	Kuerbouna
4.	Simon Mabany Tut	Head Chief	Kuerbouna

5.	William Matut Maduot	Chief	Mankien
6.	Makuar Doboal	Executive Director	Mankien
7.	Mathew Kam Mut	Executive Director	Ruath
8.	Mayang Thilchot	Head Chief	Ruath Nyibol

5. CONCLUSION

In summary, the study provided very useful insights about the WASH and FSL situation in the surveyed payams of Mayom County. The project is also being implemented in other counties like Abiemnom, Mayendit and Pariang with OFDA funding. The findings are very relevant to set the baseline for the project and future programming. Efforts to provide services should be heightened to reverse the situation.

6. ANNEX: QUESTIONNAIRES AND INDICATOR TABLES

6.1. Quantitative Questionnaire

(INSTRUCTIONS: The primary respondent should be the wife or mother in the household. If this respondent is not present or does not exist in this household, any adult (15 years and above), who can provide information on the household should be interviewed.)

Interviewer Identification

Name			
Supervisor			
Date of Interview:		Community:	

Introductory Statement and Opt Out

- Good Morning/Good Afternoon
- My Name is _____ and I work for Samaritan's Purse South Sudan.
- You have been selected to participate in this survey, but it is voluntary and you can choose to opt out
- Your participation is greatly encouraged and appreciated, as it will allow your community to receive better services
- The purposes of this survey is to identify the water, sanitation and hygiene needs in your community
- This survey is strictly confidential. No identifying information will be kept about you, and the information from this survey will be combined with other surveys before it is reported so that no one can identify your answers

<p>1. This interview will take ___ minutes. I will not record your name and your answers will remain confidential. Do you agree to participate? [single response]</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (2)</p>
<p>2. Are you displaced because of the current crisis? [single response]</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)</p>
<p>3. Gender of respondent [do not ask] [single response]</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Female (2)</p>
<p>4. Household role of respondent? [multiple response]</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Household Head <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> Child <input type="checkbox"/> Father / Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Brother / Sister <input type="checkbox"/> Grand Child <input type="checkbox"/> Niece / Nephew <input type="checkbox"/> No relation</p>
<p>5. Who is the head of household? [single response]</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>
<p>6. How many people slept here last night?</p>	<p><i>Numeric</i> <i>[limit 30]</i> [Don't know (888), Refused to answer (999)]</p>

<p>7. What is the main source of drinking-water for members of your household? [single response]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Borehole (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Protected dug well (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Unprotected dug well (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Rainwater collection (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water (river, pond) (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (997) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
<p>8. Do you also use this water source for cooking and hygiene (e.g. bathing)? [single response]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
<p>9. What is the main source of cooking water for members of your household? [single response]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Borehole (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Protected dug well (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Unprotected dug well (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Rainwater collection (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water (river, pond) (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (6) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
<p>10. What is the main source of hygiene/bathing water for members of your household? [single response]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Borehole (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Protected dug well (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Unprotected dug well (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Rainwater collection (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water (river, pond) (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Rainwater collection (6) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888)

	<input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
11. How many 20 litre jerry cans (or equivalent container) did you collect yesterday? [single response]	Total: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
12. How many 20 litre jerry cans did you use yesterday for drinking, cooking, hygiene/bathing purposes?	<i>Numeric</i> <i>[limit 30]</i> [Don't know (888), Refused to answer (999)]
13. On how many days in the last week did you feel that the household had insufficient quantity of drinking water?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 (1) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 (2) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 (3) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 (4) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 (5) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 (6) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 (7) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 (8) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999) [numeric 0-7]

<p>14. If more than 0 days, what was the main reason for this?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Insecurity (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Cost (2) <input type="checkbox"/> High consumption (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of jerry cans (4) <input type="checkbox"/> No water at water point (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
<p>15. How long does it take to go get water and come back (single trip, not including waiting or socializing time)? [single response]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> < 30 min (1) <input type="checkbox"/> 30 – 59 min (2) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 2 hours (3) <input type="checkbox"/> > 2 hours (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
<p>16. How long do you usually wait in line for water?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> < 30 min (1) <input type="checkbox"/> 30 – 59 min (2) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 2 hours (3) <input type="checkbox"/> > 2 hours (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
<p>17. Do you treat your water in any way to make it safer to drink? [single response]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)

<p>18. If yes, what do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink? Record all items mentioned</p> <p>[multiple response]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Boil (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Bleach/chlorine (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Strain through cloth (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Solar disinfection (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (997) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
<p>19. If other, please specify</p>	<p>[text]</p>
<p>20. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p> <p>[single response]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)(1) <input type="checkbox"/> Pit latrine with slab (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Pit latrine without slab/open pit (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Bush (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
<p>21. Do you share a latrine with other households?</p> <p>[single response]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – shared latrine (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – community latrine (2) <input type="checkbox"/> No (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
<p>22. Is there soap or ash available for hand washing at the latrine?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – shared latrine (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes – community latrine (2) <input type="checkbox"/> No (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)

23. If yes, how many households share the latrine?	[numeric]
24. For surveyor only (DO NOT ASK THE RESPONDENT) Observe: Is there any evidence of feces in the living area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (2)
25. How many children under 5 years of age live in this home?	[numeric] <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
26. How many children under 5 years of age had diarrhoea in the past 2 weeks?	[numeric] Don't know (888) Refused to answer (999)
27. What is the age of the youngest child in your household? (in months)	[numeric] Don't know (888) Refused to answer (999)
28. Has this child ever been breastfed? [single response]	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
29. Was this child breastfed within the first hour after birth? [single response]	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
30. Is the child exclusively breastfeeding? [single response]	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
31. When do you wash your hands? (Do not read	<input type="checkbox"/> Before eating (1)

<p>answers. Ask, "Anything else?" Check all answers given.)</p> <p>[multiple response]</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Before feeding children (2)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Before preparing food (3)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> After defecating (4)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> After cleaning a baby's bottom (5)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)</p>
<p>32. Do you have a household hand washing facility? If yes, show me. If it's an ibrik, check "No."</p> <p>[single response]</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No (2)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)</p>
<p>33. Is the hand washing facility still functioning?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes (1)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No (2)</p>
<p>34. How many feddans are you cultivating this year?</p>	<p>[numeric]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)</p>
<p>35. How many feddans would you cultivate in a normal year (before the conflict)?</p>	<p>[numeric]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)</p>
<p>36. How long will your current food stock last?</p> <p>[single response]</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Less than one week (1)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One week to one month (2)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> More than one month (3)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)</p>

<p>37. What is the single biggest obstacle to providing food for your family? [single response]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> No seeds (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Insecurity (2) <input type="checkbox"/> No money/assets (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Markets not functioning (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Weather (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (997) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
<p>38. How far is the nearest functioning market? [single response]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 0-5km (less than one hour walk) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> 6-10km (between one and two hours walk) (2) <input type="checkbox"/> More than 10km (more than two hours walk) (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (888) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (999)
<p>39. Over the last 7 days how many days did you consume Sorghum/Dura?</p>	<p>[Numeric 0-7 only]</p>
<p>40. Over the last 7 days how many days did you consume Maize?</p>	<p>[Numeric 0-7 only]</p>
<p>41. Over the last 7 days how many days did you consume Cassava/Millet/Rice/Roots (other cereals and tubers)?</p>	<p>[Numeric 0-7 only]</p>
<p>42. Over the last 7 days how many days did you consume G-nuts, Beans, Simsim, peas (other pulses)?</p>	<p>[Numeric 0-7 only]</p>

43. Over the last 7 days how many days did you consume Fruits and Vegetables?	[Numeric 0-7 only]
44. Over the last 7 days how many days did you consume Meat/Chicken/Fish?	[Numeric 0-7 only]
45. Over the last 7 days how many days did you consume Milk/Eggs/Ghee/Cheese/Yogurt?	[Numeric 0-7 only]
46. Over the last 7 days how many days did you consume Sugar/Honey/Sweets?	[Numeric 0-7 only]
47. Over the last 7 days how many days did you consume Oil/Fats?	[Numeric 0-7 only]
48. What is the main source of your food? [single response]	<input type="checkbox"/> Own crop/garden production (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Work for food (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Gifts from neighbours/relatives (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Market/shop purchase (4) <input type="checkbox"/> Borrowing/debts (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Food aid (6) <input type="checkbox"/> Hunting (7) <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing (8) <input type="checkbox"/> Gathering (9)

6.2. Qualitative Questionnaire

INTERVIEW DETAILS:

Client:

Samaritan's Purse

Project Name:

WASH Baseline Survey

WO Code:

WO4333

FC Researcher Name:

State:

County:

Payam:

Boma:

Interview Date:

Start Time:

End Time:

Respondent Name:

Respondent Title:

Respondent Age:

Respondent Sex:

SECTION 1: RELEVANCE & QUALITY OF DESIGN

SPECIFY INDICATORS ADDRESSED, AS PER ToR OR OTHER RELEVANT PROJECT DOCUMENTS:

- **Access to and impact of direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass media campaigns and without double-counting);**
- **Prevalence of safe defecation and waste disposal practices;**
- **Attitudes and practices with relation to latrines and hygiene;**
- **The availability of water for drinking, cooking and hygiene from improved water sources;**

1. I want to begin by asking you a few questions about the community members in this area. Can you tell me a bit more about this community? Where have people come from? How have recent security events affected this community?
2. Samaritan's Purse is here to work on a project related to water, sanitation and hygiene. In order to help them ensure the project is successful, I'd like to ask you some questions about current knowledge, attitudes and practices within this community. First, I'd like to know more about the various water points that exist here. Where are they? How long does it take to reach them? Are they clean? In good working order? Are improvements needed? What do you think needs to be done to make them better? Safer?
3. Do people use water from different sources for different activities? For example, the water that people use to wash clothes, do they get this water from a different place than the water they use to cook? Or to bathe? Please explain to me the different sources and why different types of water are used for these various activities.
4. Do different people have different access to different types of water sources? Are there water sources specifically for IDPs and for residents? If so, can you explain the difference to me?
5. What type of sanitation infrastructure exists here? Where do most people defecate? In the bush? Are there communal latrines? Household latrines? Do IDPs and residents use the same facilities? Do you think constructing or rehabilitating latrines would cause people to use them? Why or why not?

6. How often do members of your household suffer from water-related diseases, such as watery diarrhea, cholera, malaria, or eye infections etc.? Do you know of any ways to prevent water-related diseases?
7. What do people do with their household rubbish? Are there designated rubbish disposal areas in the bush or at different places in the village?
8. One of the primary objectives of this project will be to promote proper disposal of rubbish, latrine use, and to encourage people to wash their hands. What do you think is the best way for Samaritan's Purse to promote these activities? Committees? Promoters? Mass media campaigns? If you had to design a way to spread a message through the entire community how would you do it?
9. Are there any existing community committees in this area? Are they functional and successful? What makes these committees successful? [Ask if water user committee is not mentioned]: Is there a water user committee in the area? Is the WUC active? Do they collect water user fees? How is the WUC perceived by the community? If SP were to establish additional committees, what advice would you give them?
10. Our goal is to share information with Samaritan's Purse in order to ensure this project is successful and can benefit from these activities. Is there any general advice you would give them based on past NGO work in this area?