



FINAL REPORT

Project Name: Humanitarian Support for Communities Affected With High Level of Returnees

Country: South Sudan

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Contact Person: HQ: Camille Davis

Field: Claudia Futterknecht

cdavis@care.org

fclaudia@ss.care.org

404 979 9298

OVERVIEW

With the purpose of improving the well-being of returnees and the affected host communities in Unity State through addressing their immediate humanitarian needs, CARE implemented a USAID funded WASH project in Unity State focused on areas with highly influx of returnees. The Project targeted 36,000 Individuals in Mayendit, Guit, Rubkona and Pariang counties respectively.

The project ended July, 31st 2012 and has significantly led to increased access to safe water through rehabilitation of 40 water points, carried out hygiene and sanitation promotion activities and strengthening of community's capacity to appropriately respond to future water points maintenance. The project has also conducted a detailed Household Livelihood Security Assessment in the four project sites to see the outcomes/impacts of WASH Intervention and to document improvements of lives of beneficiaries. The report of the survey was shared with key partners and beneficiaries during the quarter 4 project review workshop with stakeholders and beneficiaries.

The household livelihood security assessment, conducted by in March 2012 targeting four Counties, namely, Rubkona, Guit, Pariang and Mayandit, results show that, households that are using water containers with lids to fetch and store water have greatly improved from 56.46% to 71.30%, compared to 2010 survey results. While number of HHs with latrines increased from 6.03% to 10.8% and hand washing with soap from 5.43% to 17.3%.

Unity State has continued to face multiple humanitarian challenges including the influx of over 61,616 refugees displaced from Southern Kordofan state of Sudan currently hosted in Yida, Pariang and Nyiel Payams of Unity State; hosting over 88,016 of the 406,000 returnees that have been repatriated to South Sudan since October 2010; unpredictable and fragile security threats from both the Sudan Armed Forces and the Organized Militia Groups; and inaccessibility of most Counties due to poor road conditions and heavy rains.

This report gives final project progress updates that include; summary of the main project activities accomplished, successes realized, the challenges faced and the lessons learnt during project implementation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OFDA funding for 2011, has contributed significantly in achieving the following Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Activities:

- 40 hand pumps were rehabilitated (7 in Mayendit, 8 in Guit ,10 in Pariang and 15 in Rubkona Counties);
- 67 hand pump minders were trained (30% female and 70% male) 15 from Mayiendit, 20 from Rubkotna, 12 from Guit, 20 from Panrieng counties.
- 8 Water Management Committees were established and 40 members were trained in which (90% female and 10% male) two committees in each county.
- 37 Community Hygiene Promoters were trained (80% female and 20% male) , 10 from Rubkona, 10 from Panriang, 10 from Mayiendit and 7 from Guit Counties.
- Continuous monitoring, supervision and guidance of Community Led Total Sanitation activities.
- Shared Household Livelihood Security Report findings with stakeholders and beneficiaries.



- Conducted Quarter 4 OFDA project review with key stakeholders and beneficiaries
- Conducted training for 20 selected partners: INGOs, CBOs, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources etc. on CTLS module
- Conducted CLTS exchange visit in Mayendit County with volunteers from Rubkona, Guit and Pariang Counties, to enable beneficiaries to exchange ideas, knowledge and experiences leading to improvement in hygiene and sanitation.
- The construction of the three VIP institutional latrines in the three selected primary schools in Rubkona County have been completed and in use.
- 500 pupils have been trained on CHAST (children hygiene and sanitation transformation) in Guit, Pariang, Mayendit and Mayendit counties in which 90% were female and 10% were male.
- 30 sets of tools have been provided to the water management committees (WMCs) for the rehabilitation of non-functional hand pumps in the four counties (Rubkona, Pariang, Guit and Mayendit).

These activities have been achieved through coordination with other International Non-Governmental Organizations and Government Institutions such as; Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources both at the County and State levels.

To date, the project has rehabilitated 40 boreholes with OFDA funding, providing safe potable water to approximately 20,000 beneficiaries.

SECTOR 1 WATER ,SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Objective: State the objective for the sector using the exact language as in the proposal

Subsector 1: Water Supply

1. Water Points Rehabilitation:

Following a joint assessment which was conducted by CARE and County Water Departments staffs from Mayendit, Guit, Pariang and Rubkona Counties, 20 hand pumps (7 in Mayendit, 8 in Guit, 4 in Pariang and 1 in Rubkona Counties) have been rehabilitated in the last quarter of the project leading to provision of improved water supply to the beneficiaries in the four Counties named above. In total, 40 boreholes have been rehabilitated since the inception of the project in the 4 targeted Counties in Unity State with funding from OFDA. In a field surveillance/supervisory visit report shared by County Water Departments and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, it was estimated that almost 90% of the boreholes rehabilitated by CARE in collaboration with partners and beneficiaries in the four Counties of Unity State are efficiently functional and serving a large population with improved (Quality and quantity) water supply.

2. Strengthening of Water Management Committees (WMC):

Two separate Water Management Committees in each of the 4 targeted Counties (Mayandit, Pariang, Rubkona and Guit), were established - each committee comprised of 5 members (total of 40 members), with 90% females. The Water Management Committees were given clear terms of reference indicating their duties and obligations. Besides, they were trained on: water hygiene and environmental sanitation, village water supply structure and maintenance, and gender mainstreaming & sensitivity. As a strategy of the State Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the County water departments supervised the activities of the Water Management Committees with support from CARE field staffs. The Water Management Committees in turn work hand in hand with pump minders to ensure continuous functionality and sustainability of the facilities.

3. Selection and training of hand pump minders:

A total of 60 hand pump minders (25 females and 45 males) have been selected by the Communities during village meetings held in Mayendit, Pariang Rubkona and Guit Counties. The selected minders were then trained by County Water Department with technical support from CARE's hand pump technicians on how to repair and maintain a borehole. In a post training interview with one of the trainees known as Riek Biel Mal, he said "I am privileged to

be selected by my own villagers to be a pump minder, I am also happy to be a beneficiary of this training where I have learnt new knowledge to serve my community better". The minders were trained on practical as well as theoretical elements of hand pump repairs including: Indian Mark II hand pumps, maintenance of Indian Mark II, etc. These hand pump minders were registered in the office of the County water departments as the local government structure at the County level.

4. Distribution of tools for borehole's maintenance:

As a strategy of empowering communities to repair and maintain their water points which will ultimately pave way for sustainability, 30 sets of tools have been distributed to the water management committees and Pump minders by CARE International. The tools (Standard and special tools for IM-II) are meant to facilitate the rehabilitation of nonfunctional hand pumps in the four counties (Rubkona, Pariang, Guit and Mayendit). The County Water Departments oversee the safety and control of the tools.

5. Pre-Positioning of hand pumps Spare parts:

CARE has procured and prepositioned hand pump spare parts in Pariang County. These materials included; 10 galvanized 1 1/4 pipes, 10 connecting rods, 5 water tanks, 1 fishing tool, 5 cylinders, and 5 chains. These materials were handed over to the Pariang county water department coordinator in the presence of the water management committees and pump minders, to enable them perform operational maintenance of the hand pumps.

Subsector 2: Hygiene Promotion/Behavior Change

1. Children Hygiene & Sanitation Transformation (CHAST):

During the reporting period, 500 pupils (320 girls and 180 boys) have been trained on CHAST (children hygiene & sanitation transformation) module in Mayendit, Guit, Rubkona and Pariang Counties respectively. The content of the CHAST module highlighted the following key topics; mapping out hygiene and sanitation concerns in school, sanitation ladder, roles and responsibilities of CHAST using F-diagram and tippy tap for washing hands. The CHAST module encourages school children to value hygiene and sanitation through advocating for hand washing, safe disposal of wastes, household's treatment of drinking water, important and usage of latrines and improved food hygiene. In addition to that school hygiene clubs were formed in the targeted schools, to facilitate and mobilize their colleagues to participate on keeping school environment clean and conducive for learning. The general sanitation view (open defecation) was a common practice among the pupils due to lack of knowledge and awareness, on hygiene and sanitation issues before introducing CHAST approach.

2. Training of Community Hygiene Promoters:

To create awareness among the community about safer environment for human habitation which reduces the risks of getting diseases, the project trained 40 Community Hygiene Promoters in Mayendit, Rubkona, Pariang and Guit Counties of Unity State. The trained Hygiene and Sanitation promoters will continue sensitizing the Community on better ways of promoting hygiene practices in the communities of their respective counties, using PHAST (participatory hygiene & sanitation transformation) and CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation)- all about more community involvement and participation, modules.

Subsector 3: Sanitation

1. Partners training on Community Led Total Sanitation (Later on referred to as CLTS):

During the reporting period, 20 members from different partners (INGOS, CBOS, Line Ministry and Relief & Rehabilitation Commission) were trained on Community Led Total Sanitation module. The purpose of this training is to have both a vertical (community driven approach) as well as horizontal (Institutional driven approach) impact that lead to discouragement of open defecation while strongly encouraging construction of pit latrines at household levels by the communities and no subsidies is given. As a result, the community able to construct 348 household latrines on their own in the 4 targeted Counties (215 in Mayandit, 86 in Pariang, 36 in Guit and 11 at

Rubkona respectively). As mentioned earlier, the HLSA results for 2012 shows significant improvement in the sanitation condition (number of HHs with latrines moved from 6.03% to 10.8% and hand washing with soap moved from 5.43% to 17.3%).

The Below Table Shows Results of the two HLSAs conducted in 2010 and 2012:

Hygiene Promotion:

Hygiene Promotion and Behavior Change			
	Indicators	HLS Assessment 2010	HLS Assessment 2012
1	Households properly disposing excreta	6.35%	13%
2	Respondents hand washing behavior		
	Water only	93.93%	81.80%
	Soap and water	5.43%	17.30%
	Ash and Water	0.50%	0.30%
	Clean sand and water	0.50%	0.60%
3	Households demonstrating proper handling of water		
	Households using metal/plastic containers with a lid used to fetch water for drinking and cooking	56.46%	71.30%
	Households using metal/plastic containers with a lid used to store water for drinking and cooking	60.27%	71.60%
4	Households possessing soap	19.95%	32.80%

Sanitation:

Sanitation			
	Indicators	HLS Assessment 2010	HLS Assessment 2012
1	Households with latrines	6.03%	10.80%
2	Households with hand washing facility	22.78%	28.10%



Water Supply:

Water				
	Indicator	HLS Assessment 2010	HLS Assessment 2012	Sphere standard
1	Average water use for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene(liters)	10.02	11.04	>15
2	Percentage of household travelling less than 500 meters to the water source	74%	71.60%	100%
3	Queuing time at a water source(minutes)	28.42	15.12	<30

2. CLTS Exchange Learning Visit:

In order to create an interactive exchange of ideas among the beneficiaries from the 4 different Counties, the project conducted a CLTS exchange visit in Mayendit County. The CLTS practitioners from the other three Counties were all transported to Mayendit County where they were they found an enabling environment to exchange ideas, knowledge and experiences leading to improvement in community Hygiene and sanitation. Throughout the project, the field team were monitoring, supervising and giving technical advice to the CLTS practitioners.

3. Construction of Institutional Latrines:

Despite the many construction challenges in Unity State, the construction of the three Institutional latrines has been completed in Rubkona County (Pakur, Bentiu girls and Rubkona primary schools) and are in use.

PICTURES

Latrine constructed through CLTS approach



Pump minders on repairing a hand pump



CHAST training in Mankuai primary school



Hygiene promoters on the Hand washing exercises



Water management committee's members on training

HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD SECURITY ANALYSIS

CARE conducted a household livelihood security assessment in 2010, and some of the gaps identified by the assessment concerning WASH related issues. Hence the OFDA project was designed to address gaps identified in the assessment. The table below shows results of household livelihood security assessment, conducted by CARE in March 2012 which compared the results of the previous assessment of 2010 (before the intervention). This evidences the significant improvement in water, sanitation and hygiene, in the 4 targeted Counties.

PROGRESS ON CORE PROGRAM INDICATORS (ASSESSING PROGRAM MILESTONES) (JUNE 2011-JULY 2012)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		
Indicator description	LOA Target (1Yr)	FY1 Target	FY2 Target								
Water Supply				June Sept 2011	Oct Dec 2011	Jan Mar 2012	Ap May 2012	JUNE JULY 2012	Total	%(J/B)*100	Comments
Number of boreholes rehabilitated and maintained	30	20	10	0	10	12	18	0	40	133%	Routine biological tests results, samples were taken after the completion of each rehabilitation. The results informed the decision to allow communities to use the hand pump
Number of water management committees(WMC) trained	30	20	10	0	26	6	8	0	40	133%	
Number of hand pump minders trained	60	30	30	0	17	27	23	0	67	111%	
Average water usage of target population in liters per person per day prior to and after interventions	15	10.20	15						11.04		Information collected through a household survey (HLSA), prior to the inception of the project through the HLSA 2010 and recently through a follow up survey HLSA 2012, slow improvement towards reaching target
Number and percent of water points with measurable chlorine residual exceeding 0.2 mg/l	30	20	10	0	10 100%	22 100%	40 100%	-	40 100%	133%	
Sanitation											
Number of Institutional latrines constructed	3	2	1	0	1	1	1	-	3	100%	two latrine units per institution
Number and percent of household latrines completed that are clean and in use in compliance with Sphere Standards.	100	50	50	0	110 100%	204 100%	314 100%	314 100%	314 100%	314%	Information collected routinely from CLTS participating households
Number and percent of household hand-washing Facilities completed and in use.	7,200	4,000	3,200	0	1,000 100%	2200 100%	4000 100%	4000 100%	4,000	125% 100%	Information collected routinely from CLTS participating households



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Number and percent of household disposing of solid waste appropriately	7,200	4,000	3,200	0	1,000	2,200	4000	-	4,000	125%	Information collected routinely from CLTS participating households
Hygiene/Promotion Behavior											
Number of hygiene and sanitation promoters trained	60	30	30	0	10	11	16	-	37	61%	See narrative on challenges encountered
Percentage of target population demonstrating good hand washing practices	7,200	4,000	3,200	0	1,000	2200	4000	4000	4,000	125%	Information collected through a household survey (HLSA), prior to the inception of the project through the HLSA 2010 and recently through a follow up survey HLSA 2012
Percentage of target population demonstrating correct water use and storage	36,000	20,000	16,000	0	32%	37%	57%	57%	57%	57%	Information collected through a household survey (HLSA), prior to the inception of the project through the HLSA 2010 and recently through a follow up survey HLSA 2012
Number and percent of clean water points functioning three months after completion	30	20	10	0	10	22	40	40	40	131%	Information collected routinely from all hand pumps rehabilitated by CARE



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CHALLENGES FACED

Continuous closure/blockade of South Sudan – Sudan road by the Khartoum based Government due to political reasons which have affected Unity State very much in which 95% of the goods/commodities in the State are brought from Sudan. This scenario led to delay in the procurement of the tools, spare parts for hand pumps repairs and construction material such as gravel, industrial material which are not found locally in Bentiu. To overcome this challenge, alternatives for procurement of project materials/items were used and imported from East Africa through Juba.

Low human resource capacity, due to the effects of two decades of war, Unity State had suffered from lack of education and generally low level of human resources. As a result it is a major challenge to find and retain personnel locally with the right skills and experience to run the projects, especially the technical staff – Project Manager, Hygiene & Sanitation cadres. However CARE, was able to fill in the gap through recruiting staff from neighboring States (Upper Nile, Lakes) and as well as from greater Equatoria.