

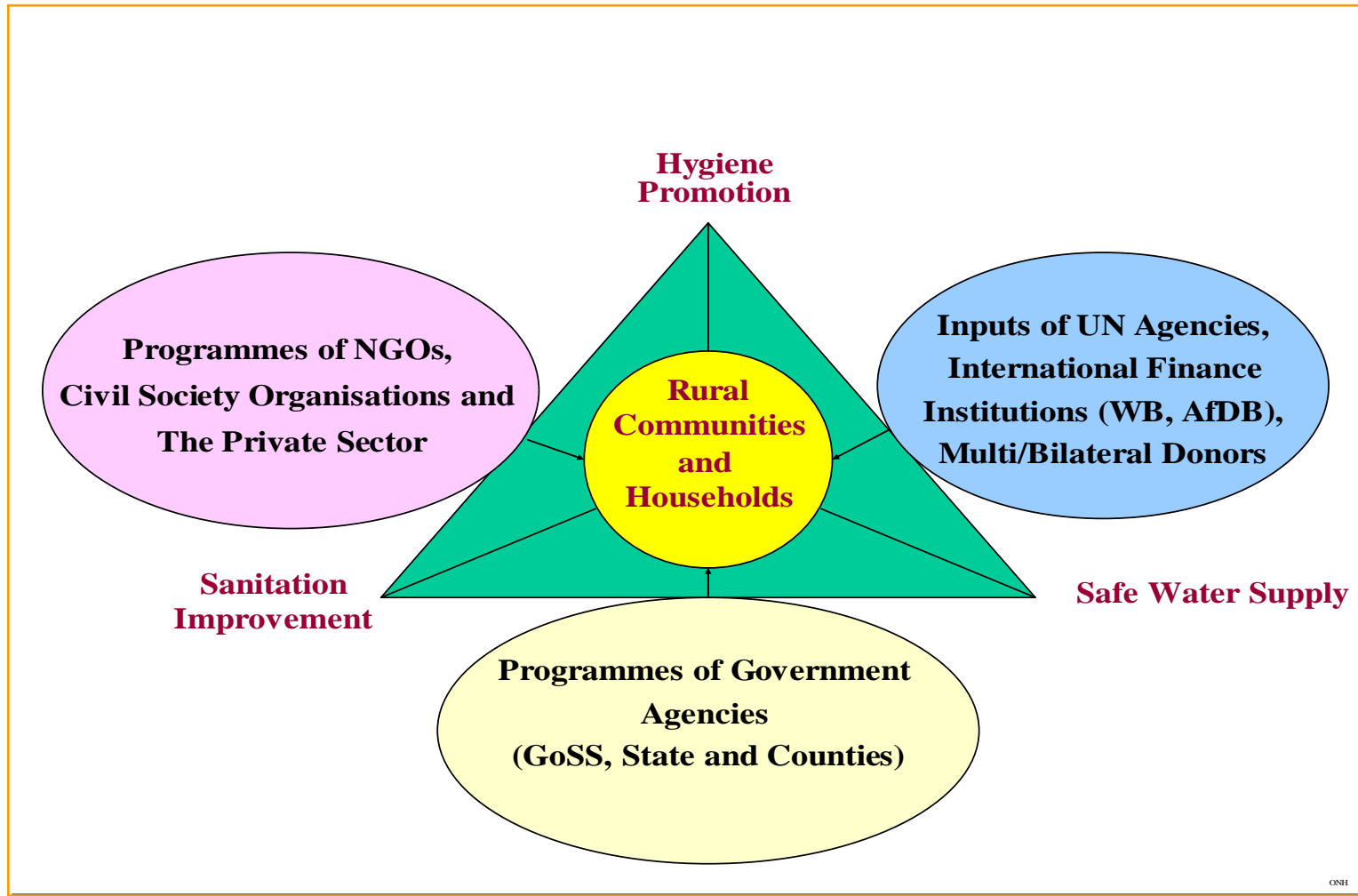
# Status of Safe Drinking Water in Guinea Worm Endemic Villages/Localities in Southern Sudan

UNICEF/Partners' Presentation at  
SSGWEP Review Meeting in Atlanta  
October 16-17, 2008

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# The Southern Sudan Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Framework



# Objectives of SSGWTF Water Sub-Committee

- Development of tracking data base for the intervention in guinea worm endemic villages
- Coordinate the planning and implementation of safe water provision to GW EVs
- Identifying and targeting underserved areas
- Advocate for funding for the development of clean water sources for GW EVs
- Sustainable management of water points
- Operation and Maintenance of water facilities
- Alternative technology for provision of safe water supply
- Ensure the inclusion of GW awareness in H & S education programs

# Key Water Sub-committee Members

- MWRI (GoSS level Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation), State-RWDs PACT, UNICEF – Major players in the eradication efforts
- UNHCR
- NGOs
- Community-based organizations

# Status of Safe Water Provision in Guinea Worm Eradication Villages

Year	# Water Points Planned		# Water Points Completed			% achieved
	New	Rehab.	New	Motorized system	Rehab.	
2006	34	-	19	-	-	56
2007	170	30	77	1	28	55
2008	130	70	101	3	-	56.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	

# Key Constraints

- Poor road infrastructure coupled with rains make accessibility to certain areas impossible
- Insecurity in certain areas.
- Late in-flow of funds – by the time funds flow in, the rains have already started.

# Challenges

- No detailed data for the planning of new water sources
- Lack of competent drilling contractors
- Lack of effective coordination among the different stakeholders
- Seasonality of WES programme delivery in the light of one year funding cycle (Jan – Dec.)
- Reliance only on borehole sources
- Failure to ensure sustainability of water sources
- Lack of pump spare parts at the county and community levels
- Weak capacity of government at all levels

# Key actions taken to address the challenges

- Monthly update of progress
- Updating the WASH database by scaling up of inventory of facilities in Southern Sudan.
- Expanded the database of contractors through adverts in neighbouring countries
- States will be required to report on specific WASH activities in Guinea Worm villages in the next bi-annual WES Coordination meeting
- Sector Coordination meeting: 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday of every month – Led by UNICEF

# Key actions taken to address the challenges -2

- Capacity building of state level staff in borehole drilling and supervision,
- States supported with 10 vehicles (1 each for the 10 states) and 20 motorbikes (2 per state) for projects supervision and O&M.
- Alternative methods such as motorized schemes, improved hand dug wells and rainwater harvesting are some of the alternative technologies being considered in some of the endemic communities wherever feasible in 2009

# Plans for 2009

<b>Partner</b>	<b>New Facilities</b>	<b>Rehabilitation</b>	<b>Focus State (s)</b>
UNICEF	80	50	CES, Lakes, Warrap, EES, WBeG, NBeG
PACT	20	35	CES, Warrap
MWRI	50	-	CES, Lakes, Warrap
SFM	-	30	CES
Gap	50	-	CES, Lakes, Warrap
Total	200	115	

# Implementation strategy for 2009 - 2012

- Development of SS Rural Water and Sanitation Strategy that will ensure sustainable water supply in rural communities.
- Community mobilization/management system and borehole drilling are packaged together in contracts.
- Emphasis on geophysical survey to improve on BHD success rate especially in the areas known to have no groundwater prospects, eg Jie in Kapoeta, EES.
- Training and equipping of Pump Mechanics at county level;
- Use of local drilling contractors where available to reduce mobilization time that is associated with international companies

# Implementation strategy for 2009–2012 - 2

- Intensify monitoring of activities in all project areas – including joint monitoring involving donors, GoSS, UNICEF, implementation partners.....
- Support establishment of spare parts centers at county levels – this will include public-private partnership
- Scaling up of water point inventory to ascertain functioning/non-functioning points in Southern Sudan.

# Conclusion

- For Guinea worm disease to be interrupted by the end of 2009 in Sudan the following must be ensured:
  - Identifying and bringing on board more water partners in the eradication programme
  - coordination among sector partners improved
  - O&M issues are well addressed
  - Every single case of the disease is contained
  - One hundred per cent of cases reported
  - Intensification of hygiene education at the community level

A photograph of three young children, likely in a healthcare or community setting. The child on the left is wearing a green hooded garment and has a slightly open mouth as if speaking or singing. The child in the center is wearing a bright blue hooded garment and is clapping their hands. The child on the right is wearing a green hooded garment and has a neutral expression. The background is slightly blurred, showing other people in similar attire.

THANK YOU

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Health, Education, Equality, Protection  
ADVANCE HUMANITY

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