



# **STRATEGY OF COMMUNITY BASED PARTICIPATION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES**

**Yusuf Batil Refugee Camp**

*West part*

*June 2014*

**Date:** 15/06/2014

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# INDEX

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Definition of Household Latrine**
- 3. Design of Household Latrines**
- 4. Implementation of the strategy**
  - 4.1. Strategy: phase 1
  - 4.2. Strategy: phase 2
- 5. Achievements of the strategy**
- 6. Challenges of the strategy**
- 7. Recommendations and lessons learned**

**Annex 1 – Lining design proposition**

**Annex 2 – Superstructure design**

**Annex 3 – Sanitation coverage evolution**

**Annex 4 – Baseline survey report July 2013**

**Annex 5 – Gap filling strategy September 2013**

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Also, to Issa Gilbert Dagama for his support for the update in the databases of monitoring.

And of course and essentially...

Thanks to all the community of Yusuf Batil, for their engagement and interest in this project!

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Since May 2013, Solidarites International took over the former area of intervention of Save the Children and Goal. When the work started in these areas, the feedback received from the community indicated the existence of gaps in terms of coverage.

Due to this fact, a baseline survey was conducted on July 2013. The results of this survey were presented to the community leaders, and a strategy of gap filling was conducted since end July until mid-September.

This strategy combined the construction of Shared Family Latrines (SFL) and Household Latrines (HHL), with different deals for the construction with each community, according to the access to sanitation of each sheik area:

- ✓ Areas with more than 40 persons per latrine: SI built 70% of SFL, and the community should build the 30% remaining HHL.
- ✓ Areas with 20 to 40 persons per latrine: SI built 50% of SFL, and the community should build the 50% remaining HHL.
- ✓ Areas with 20 or less persons per latrine: SI did not build any other SFL, but supported the community to replace the latrines that got full with HHL built by the community.

After the gap filling, the update was presented to the community leaders and the formal transition to household latrine strategy was announced, starting officially in October 2013.

*Please consult the annex reports of “Baseline survey on sanitation coverage, July 2013” and the “Gap filling strategy report, September 2013” for more information.*

## 2. DEFINITION OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINE

Several factors define a Household Latrine<sup>1</sup>

- The latrine is located inside the “extended family” compound.
- The construction of the latrine is based on community participation, with no cash incentive.
- One latrine should be shared by ideally 12 persons on average (1 to 5 tents), with a maximum of 20 persons per latrine.
- If there are more than 20 persons sharing the latrine, 2 household latrines should be built within the family compound.
- There must be at least one hand washing system present at household level.

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<sup>1</sup> According to the consensus found between all WASH partners in Maban during the workshop held by UNHCR the 9 October 2013.

### 3. DESIGN OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

The design for HHL was agreed between all Maban WASH partners in October 2013.

#### A) PIT

The standard pit the community is digging by itself in Batil Refugee Camp is of 3 m deep and 1 m of diameter. Nevertheless, SI encourages the families to dig until 4 meters in the areas where the soil allows doing so, in order to increase the life span of the latrine.

#### B) LINING

The lining is optional for the community, as SI considers that it is them who should decide if they prefer to install a lining or not, according to the type of soil on which they are living.

The design of lining will also depend on the type of soil:

##### Lining applicable to sandy soils – BoQ (design in Annex 1):

- GI sheet: 5 pieces of 3 x 0.9 m
- Bending wire: 3 kg
- Iron bar: 1 piece of 12 m cut in 3 parts

**Note:** In the cases where it was needed, SI provided the lining for the household. When the soil conditions allows, SI tried to promote the non-installation of lining as the infiltration is reduced by its installation.

##### Lining applicable to black cotton soils - BoQ (design in Annex 2)

- Sewed half sandbags (sausages): 45
- Rubber tyre (garang): 2 bundles of 10 SSP
- Shovel: 1 (for filling the sandbags)

**Note:** *The acceptance of the refugees for this type of liner was not very high, since they felt it would not avoid the pit from collapsing.*

*If this system had a good acceptance among the community in the future, the selling at low cost of sewed sandbags coming from food distribution for sanitation purposes, could possibly generate a source of income for some groups.*

### C) SUPERSTRUCTURE:

The design of the superstructure will remain the same as for SFL in Batil Camp (*design in Annex 3*)

Bill of Quantity:

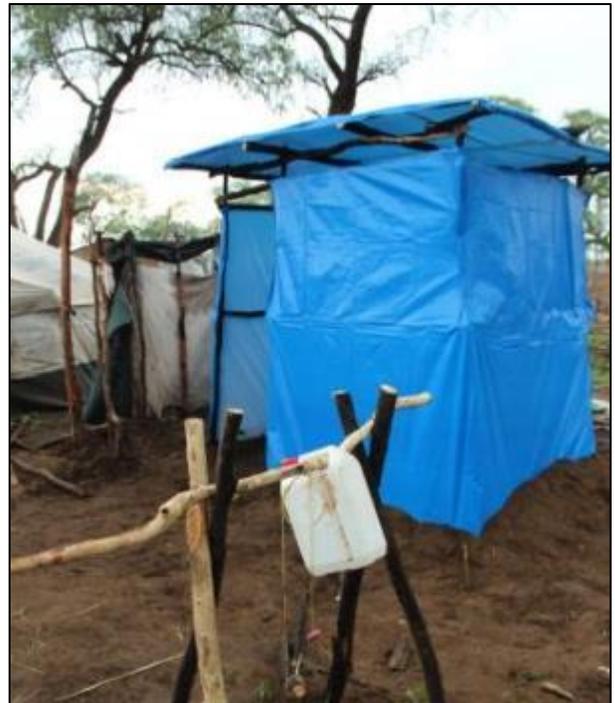
- Bundles of wood: 3 bundles of 10 pieces
- Fat poles: 6 pieces of 2 m long
- Plastic sheet (resistant to UV radiations): 1.5 pieces
- Nails 4": 0.5 kg (for nailing the slab to the fat poles)
- Nails 3": 3 kg (for superstructure construction)
- Nails 1.5": 1 kg (for plastic sheet installation)
- Slab: 1 piece

### D) HAND WASHING SYSTEM:

The hand washing system promoted is the tippy tap, due to its easy installation and low cost.

Bill of quantity:

- Bundles of wood: 1 bundle of 5 pieces
- Nails 3": 4 pieces
- Jerrycan 5 liter: 1 piece
- Local rope: 1.5 m



## 4. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

As a general reminder, the conditions for the construction of household latrines were that the community would dig their own pit and SI will only support them with the distribution of materials and training on construction. This condition applies to both phase 1 and phase 2.

### 4.1. PHASE 1

The first phase of the strategy was implemented between October and December 2013.

It is worth taking into account that at the moment of launching the strategy, SI and the rest of WASH partners were expecting low participation, according to the exchanges held with the community.

Being SI the first partner to implement the community participation approach for the construction of latrines, and due to the initial reluctance of the community leaders and communities in general to switch to a self-construction approach with no cash incentive, it was decided to do a general mobilization in their area of intervention, instead of focusing on some specific parts of it.

The phase 1 includes several activities in order to stimulate the willingness of the community to have their own latrine.

#### A) REGULAR MEETINGS WITH COMMUNITY LEADERS

Regular meetings have been held with the community leaders since the Baseline Survey in July 2013 up to the end of the project in May 2014. A great emphasis was put on this activity, since the response of the communities is in a big measure conditioned by the acceptance of the community leaders.

The visual materials proved to be very effective for the understanding of the strategy, and more specifically, the tables comparing the coverage by sheik with colour codes (*green: good coverage, orange: medium coverage, red: bad coverage*)



## B) MOBILIZATION

5 teams of 2 persons started to be operational in October. Each team had a fix area of intervention, being their main tasks:

- The mobilization of the community towards the self-construction of latrines.
- Answering to the community on all their doubts about the strategy.
- Being the relay between the community and SI to listen to their suggestions and worries.
- Collecting information about the interested families.
- Disseminating messages about special activities.



*Community mobilization team*

## C) REGULAR TRAININGS

Since the beginning of October, a weekly training was held in the former Biometric Registration Centre of UNHCR in Batil.

The trainings were held every Friday at 09:00am, after having decided with the community which could be the best timetable according to their activities and SI availability.

The trainings were done showing one demonstration superstructure and one demonstration lining with sandbags, as well as a tippy tap as system of hand washing promoted.





*Images of trainings on self-construction of latrines and hand washing systems*

#### **D) SUPPORT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND CORRECTION OF DESIGNS**

One team of 5 community trainers was also recruited.

The community trainers accompanied the community mobilizers in their areas of intervention and were also aware about the information to transmit to the community.

The main task of this team was to support the community to construct their latrines and try to correct the designs when there were weaknesses detected.



## E) DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIALS

The sanitation team supervised the completion of the pits in the community and when it was considered according to standards, distributed the materials to the families on a house to house basis.

This phase was the more time consuming, since it implied localizing the concerned family and transport the materials one by one to the households.

A distribution list was signed by the families and constituted the main tool for the monitoring of construction, in order to be able to detect the cases where the materials are distributed but they are used for other issues than latrines.



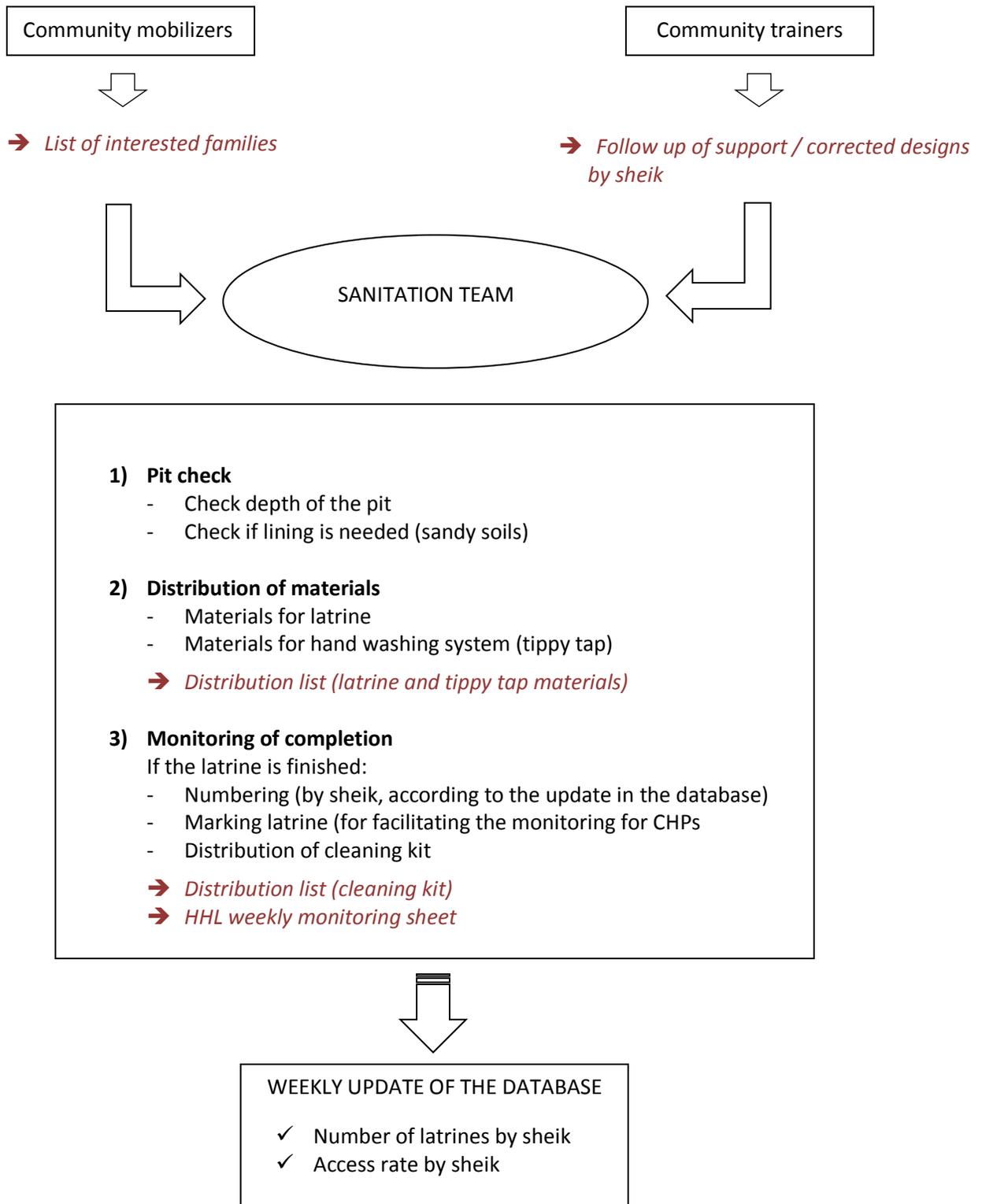
*Nura, the first single woman to dig her own pit in Batil!*



*A man constructing a latrine for his family*

*Phase 1: summary of the strategy*

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## 4.2. PHASE 2

The second phase of the strategy was implemented since end of January until May 2014.

During the month of December, SI faced a behaviour change enhanced by the Community Mobilizers and the Community Hygiene Promoters in the self-construction of latrines. In less than three weeks, the number of households digging their own pit increased exponentially.

The sanitation team experienced big difficulty in monitoring this increase. This is due to the fact that at the phase one, when the mobilization was happening, the families included their names in the list of interested families without having done their pit. The challenge came since many people that wrote down their names did not finally dig their pit, and some that did not inform the sanitation team, dug them nevertheless.

According to the high increase of open pits in a short period of time, an assessment was carried out by the sanitation team in January, showing around one thousand open pits.

As the demand of the community was doubling the forecast done, a spread messaging was sent to the communities in order to inform them to stop digging. The sanitation activities of SI were then redesigned in order to cope with the high demand, and a readjustment of the strategy was needed, in order to scale up the capacity of distribution of materials.

The activities done during this phase are based on answering to the demand of the families registered during the assessment.

### **A) REGULAR MEETINGS WITH COMMUNITY LEADERS**

As in the first phase of the program, it was crucial to inform the community leaders about the change in the strategy.

After the assessment of open pits, the list of families having open pits was presented to the sheiks and SI explained that our activities would be reoriented in order to prioritize the distribution of materials to these families.

Once the adaptation of activities was done, the sheiks were again called for meeting to inform them about the engagement to distribute to all the families included in the assessment list. The list was showed to the sheiks and they were individually informed on who were the beneficiary families in each area.

## **B) SCALE UP THE SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIALS**

This was the factor that allowed coping with the high demand. A system of mass distribution of materials was implemented, replacing the former house to house system.

The distribution had to be prepared in advance in order to be efficient. The steps for the organization of the distributions are described below.

### **Preparation of the distribution:**

- The beneficiary families were selected among the list depending on their location.
- Vouchers were distributed to the selected families some days in advance in order to allow them prepare the transport of materials.
- The pre distribution list was prepared including the name of the family and the ration card number in order to limit fraud.



*Preparing the distribution list at the same time of voucher distribution*

### **Preparation of the distribution:**

- 6 distribution points were established in all the west side of Batil. Each week, the distribution was organized in one or two of the points.
- The “heavy” materials (wood) for the distribution were prepositioned the day before the distribution. Night guards living around the point were hired for keeping the wood that night, with no incident of theft reported during all the length of the project.
- The day of the distribution, the “light” materials were brought on site: slab, plastic sheet and nails.

### **Distribution:**

The vouchers brought by the community were crosschecked with the number of their ration card. If the numbers matched, the materials were distributed.



*Crosschecking vouchers with ration cards before proceeding to the distribution*



*Receiving the vouchers*



*Carrying the materials back home*

**Post distribution:**

- The community mobilizers were checking the areas the following weeks to the distribution. A weekly report on the latrines completed per sheik was given to the sanitation team.
- The sanitation team processed the data given by the community mobilizers and visited each area.
- Each finished latrine was marked with a number: *“Sheik XXX, HHL number YYY”*
- The database for new latrines was updated on a weekly basis



### Cleaning kits:

- Periodically, a cleaning kit distribution was organized for the latrines already constructed.
- The community mobilizers visited all the latrines finished since the previous distribution, giving the vouchers for the cleaning kits.
- For each family, one kit was distributed.



- 1 bucket
- 1 broom
- 1 lid for the slab
- Tippy tap construction materials

*Distribution of cleaning kits*

### **C) INCREASE THE NUMBER OF COMMUNITY TRAINERS**

- The number of community trainers was doubled from 5 to 10 persons.
- In team of 2, each team was allocated to a sub area of intervention within the western side of Batil.
- The main tasks of the community trainers in phase 2 were:
  - To assess the community about the use of tools for construction
  - To support the construction when the family required technical advice
  - To correct the design of the superstructure if needed

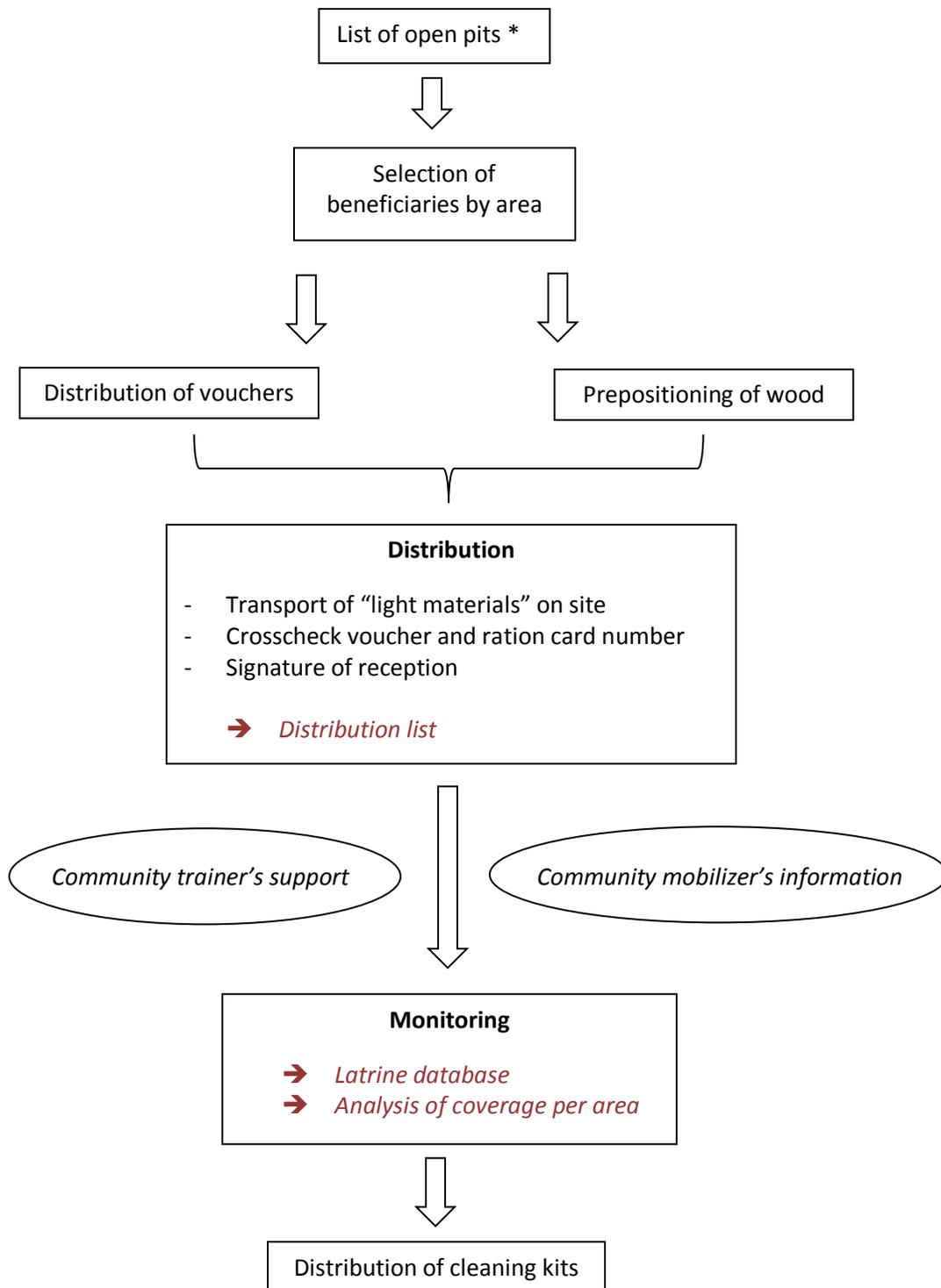


### **D) INCREASE THE MONITORING CAPACITY**

Initially the construction of monitoring was done once a week. Since phase 2 was implemented, it was increased to 3 days per week.

Phase 2: Summary of the strategy

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\* Assessment January 2014

## 5. ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGY

The main achievement of the strategy is the **community participation and involvement**, resulting in better sanitation coverage and ownership, and therefore, an improvement in public health.

SI distributed, in total, materials for 1282 families, including the pilot activity carried out before the official launching of the household strategy at a global scale in SI area of intervention. Out of those 1282 households having received materials, 1249 have been constructed.

The key factors for the success of the strategy are thought to be:

- ✓ The willingness to have private and cleaner latrines (the community does not have sense of ownership of SFL latrines, and therefore are not willing to maintain their clean for the neighbours)
- ✓ The fact of seeing neighbours enjoying of a higher privacy and well-being

## 6. CHALLENGES OF THE STRATEGY

### ▪ **Challenge 1: Initial refuse of the community**

Some community leaders at the beginning refused the change of strategy even if their community was willing to participate in the process.

Mitigation mechanism: The information exchange with the community through the community mobilizers was helpful to analyze the areas where the sheiks would be reluctant, in order to organize special meetings for answering their doubts and for sensitization with them.

### ▪ **Challenge 2: Technical support**

The community needs technical assistance for the design of latrines.

Mitigation mechanism: A team of community trainers was recruited in order to support the community in the construction.

### ▪ **Challenge 3: Space**

Limited space to build in some areas of the camp.

Mitigation mechanism: To advocate for more space with camp management and UNHCR and to move some tents if needed.

### ▪ **Challenge 4: Logistic setup**

Difficulties to cope with the high work load with a house to house distribution system (team dimensions, support vehicles, etc.)

Mitigation mechanism: Scale up to a mass distribution system. Hiring one or two tractors to be able to carry large quantities of material is highly advisable.

▪ **Challenge 5: Access to vulnerable persons**

The strategy needs to develop a specific mechanism for the vulnerable persons that might not be able to dig their pit.

Mitigation mechanism: Prioritizing of distribution of materials to widows and building of special latrines for persons with disabilities.

Important: The mechanism for the participation of vulnerable has still to be improved and extended to other vulnerable groups.

▪ **Challenge 6: Quality of the design**

The life span can be reduced for the following main reasons:

- *Lack of roof:* Some families do not put roof since they use that plastic sheet either to make the latrine bigger, either to sell it.

Mitigation mechanism: Discouraging methods such as cutting the plastic sheet for making it less attractive for selling could be used. Nevertheless the priorities of the families are a non-controllable factor.

- *Use of nails:* Some families' claim never having used nails before, and therefore their manipulation becomes difficult at the beginning.

Mitigation mechanism: Training on construction. Consider also the use of ropes to tight the plastic sheet to the wooden superstructure as alternative.

- *Pit depth:* Many families do not dig their pit to an appropriate depth.

Mitigation mechanism: Monitoring. Refuse to distribute the materials until the pit will have adequate dimensions.

- *Partial selling of items (especially in times of food shortage):* According to SI experience, the families generally speaking are not selling totally their items for latrines. In most of the cases, only part of the plastic sheet and nails are sold, but the latrine is still completed using old plastic sheet, meaning that even in times of food shortage the community sees a latrine as a priority.

Mitigation mechanism: Discouraging methods such as cutting the plastic sheet for making it less attractive for selling could be used. Nevertheless the priorities of the families are a non-controllable factor.



*Household latrine using partially new and old plastic sheet*

▪ **Challenge 7: Demand of replacement of broken materials**

The community starts asking for the replacement of broken materials, especially the plastic sheet. Nevertheless, the strategy has been doing one shot distribution and then the responsibility for reparation is transferred to the community.

Mitigation mechanism: Continue to communicate to the sheiks this condition of the strategy, and spread the message through the community mobilizers. The community should move forward the construction of superstructure with local materials in the following months.

▪ **Challenge 8: Vandalizing of Shared Family Latrines to cope with the demand for Household Latrines**

SI has tried to cope at a maximum with the increasing demand. Nevertheless, the engagement SI took with the community was to distribute to all the families that had dug their pit until the assessment done in January. Even though a message spreading campaign was launched to inform people to stop digging, the community continues willing to have their own toilet.

When facing a lack of materials, they proceed to the misuse of the Shared Family Latrines in several ways:

- Theft of materials of superstructures of Shared Family Latrines (SFL) to construct Household Latrines.
- Appropriation of SFL inside family compounds in order to transform them in HHL

These practices leave families without HHL without access to public latrines.

Mitigation mechanism: Sensitization and discussion with community leaders, even though the impact is very limited.

▪ **Challenge 9: Dependence on external support for the construction of latrines**

- Lining: The materials for the lining constructed with iron sheet need to be provided to the community since the access to these is impossible at the moment in the camp.
- Slab: The slabs used until now are bought out of Maban and transported on site.
- Wood: The needs of wood are very big in order to cope with the demand.
- Plastic sheet: The plastic sheet is also bought out of Maban and transported on site.

Mitigation mechanism: none for the moment, but the promotion of use of local materials should start to be implemented in the mid-term.

▪ **Challenge 10: Self decommissioning**

The self-decommissioning by the community has been relatively widely observed in SFL. The HHL have not yet started getting full but it is highly probable that this practice will also be replied at household level.

Mitigation mechanism: Awareness about the risks of self-decommissioning. Alternatively, if the practice is uncontrollable, the option of training on good self-decommissioning practices could be considered.

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND LEASONS LEARNT

The community has shown a great interest in sanitation facilities and a high willingness to increase their privacy and comfort.

Therefore, all the main recommendations are oriented to up scaling the distribution system as much as possible in order to cope with the demand and improve the ratio of access to latrines.

### 1. Increase the capacity of distribution of materials

The location of tractors is highly recommended in order to scale up the distribution capacity. For the setup of SI, two tractors were used: one for making purchase of wood one week in advance, and another one for the transportation of materials for the distribution.

### 2. Continue to organize regular meetings with the community leaders

One of the keys of the success of the strategy has been the implication of the community leaders through regular meetings in order to give updates in the progression or changes in the strategy.

### 3. Increase the training on good construction practices

The scale up implies less capacity of control on house to house construction. To balance this effect, the training should be increased. This can be done through centralized trainings periodically, or through delocalized trainings per area. The increase of the community mobilization team is also advised in order to facilitate message spreading.

### 4. Implement a further analysis of hand washing systems

Regarding hand washing system, the tippy tap use is very variable according to the family. The remarks coming from the field appoint the frequency of refilling as factor of possible discouragement in big families. The tippy tap seems more likely to be accepted by reduced size families.

According to SI monitoring of use of HHL, the use of tippy tap improved through the year 2014. Nevertheless, it is still not a generalized system in the majority of households. Out of 915 latrines surveyed, only 405 tippy taps were complete and containing water (44%).

### 5. Implement a campaign of sensitization for the reinforcement of superstructures for the rainy season

Since the materials are distributed once to encourage the community, the responsibility of maintenance after comes to them. This should be emphasized specially for the rainy season.

And last, but not least...

**Do not underestimate the willingness of the community!**

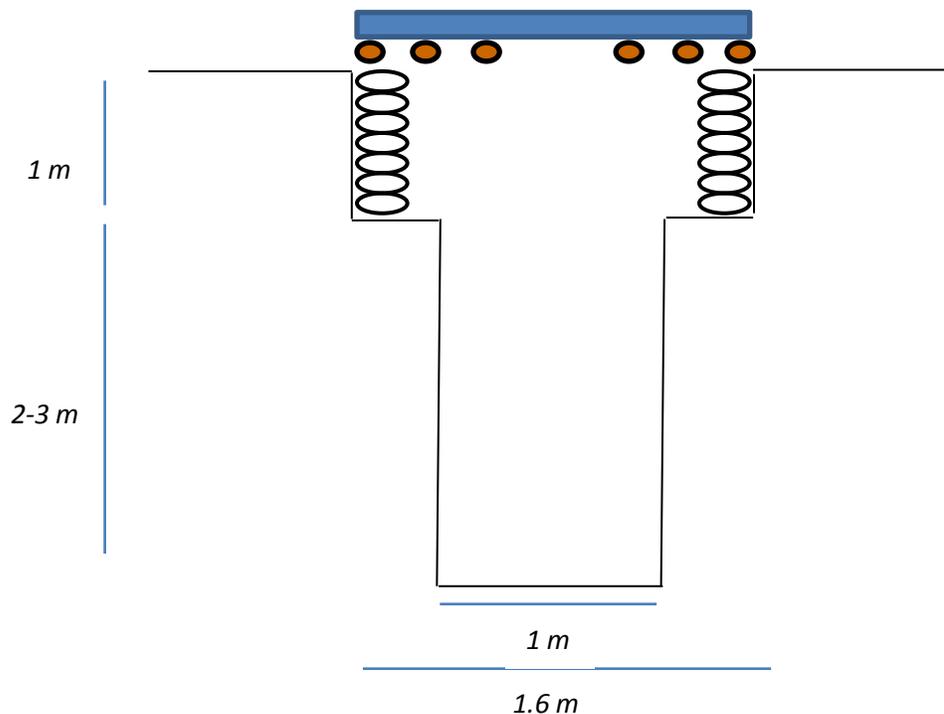
# ANNEX 1 – LINING DESIGN PROPOSITION

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## For black cotton soils

The lining proposed will only be installed in the first top 1 meter of pit, for two main reasons:

- ✓ To reduce the amount of work for the community.
- ✓ The main part of collapsing happens in the surface of the pit because of infiltration of rainwater from the floor.



- 1) Cut the sandbags in half and stitch the sides
- 2) Return the sandbag so that the stitching stays inside
- 3) Fill the sandbag with the soil extracted for the pit digging
- 4) Place the sandbags against the walls of the pit making a ring
- 5) Compact the soil inside the sandbags with a hammer or manually
- 6) Add a second ring putting the junctions in the following way



- 7) Fill up with sand bag rings until the top of the pit. The quantity of rings for 1 meter will be approximately 8, and 1 ring will take approximately 5.5 half sand bags.
- 8) Install the fat poles and the slab.
- 9) Build the superstructure.



**For sandy soils**

The proposed lining will cover all the surface of the pit, in order to prevent the walls from collapsing.

The model proposed consists of a cylinder of galvanized iron sheets, linked together with iron bar circles that maintain the shape once the liner is installed.



*Attachment of the iron bar to the GI sheets*

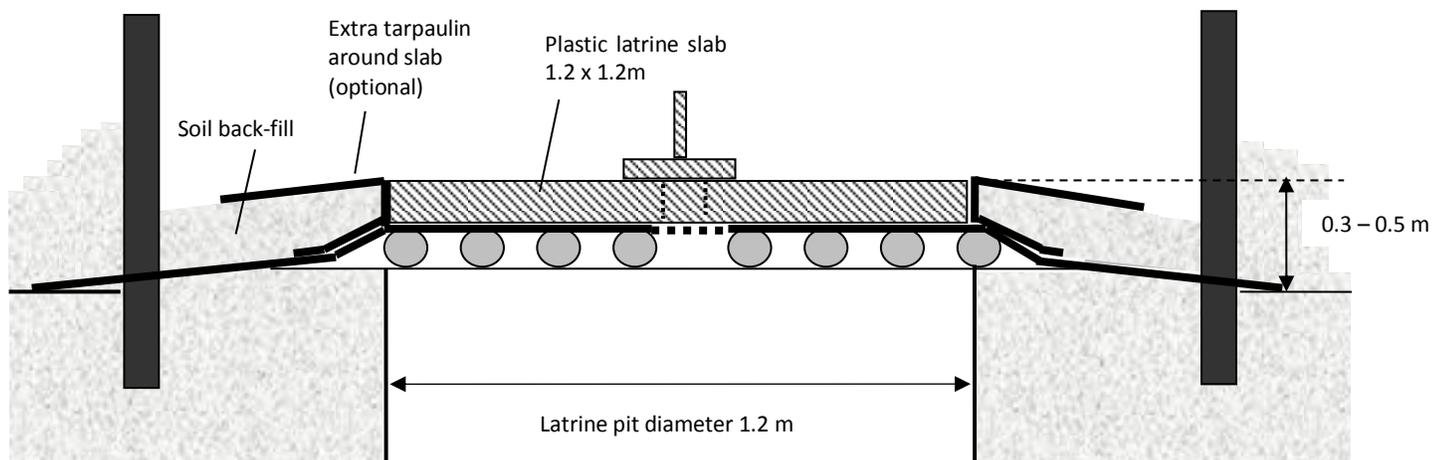
*Lining ready to use*

## ANNEX 2 – SUPERSTRUCTURE DESIGN

### Slab installation

Source: MEDAIR

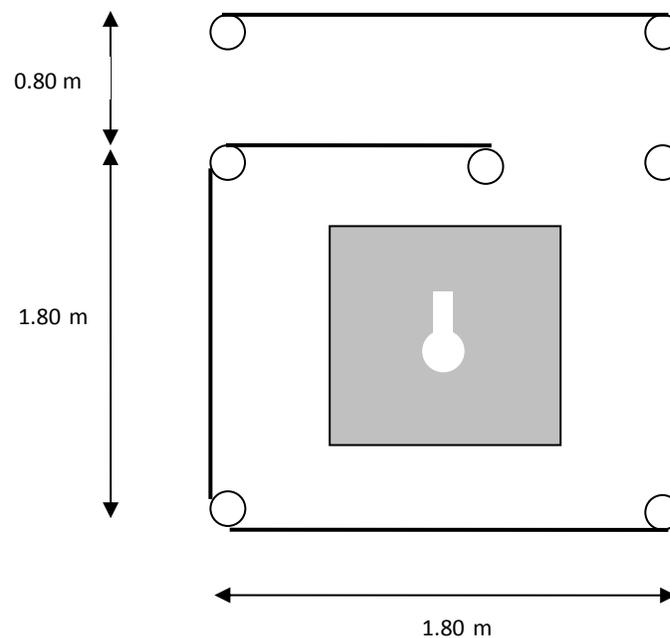
1	Agree orientation of latrine (slab faces forward so poles should also be laid in this direction)	
2	<p>Lay 6 poles (minimum diameter 3") for supporting the latrine slab. Check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poles extend at least 0.5 m beyond edge of pit (practically this means that the two central poles will be 2.2 m; remaining 6 can be shorter)</li> <li>• Poles are laid flat, <b>so slab is firmly balanced</b></li> <li>• Space for latrine hole</li> <li>• The top of the latrine slab should sit 0.30 – 0.50 m above ground level, to reduce risk of flooding</li> </ul>	
3	<p>Poles covered with tarpaulin and slab, with soil back-filled around.</p> <p><b>Note: make sure that outside the superstructure area the soil is cleared right back down to ground level!</b> (This is so that the tarpaulin for the walls can be extended outwards - by approx 0.5 m - along the ground surface to prevent surface water entering).</p>	



## Superstructure installation

Source: MEDAIR

1	<b>Dimensions</b> Length/ width - Superstructure should be 1.8 x 1.8 m <sup>2</sup> , with an additional entrance passage of width 0.80 m. Height – Superstructure should be 2.0 m high at the front entrance, reducing to 1.8 m at the back.	
2	<b>Wooden poles</b> The 4 corner poles should be 2-3" (small poles of 1 – 1.5" can be used for remaining framework) The base of all poles should be treated with <b>anti-termite</b> before fixing in the ground	
3	<b>Roof</b> Must extend about 0.20 m beyond the walls of the latrine to reduce risk of rainwater entering. Tarpaulin on the roof must be pulled (and nailed) tightly in place to prevent water pooling on top. [Note: roof nails poking through shall be bent back so there is no danger to the user]	



## ANNEX 3 – SANITATION COVERAGE EVOLUTION

These data do not include the update of the baseline of June 2014.

Nb	Sheik name	Population	Ratio access baseline <i>pers/lat</i>	Ratio access updated <i>pers/lat</i>
1	Abbud Hassen Haroun	341	17	9
2	Abdalla Mohammed Adam	170	43	14
3	Abdullahi Yousif Alwali	207	26	5
4	Abjal Gumfa Suldak	556	42	13
5	Aburas Abdalla Turmbal	0	42	0
6	Aburizig Hangug	1215	24	12
7	Abusitta Suliman Lol	641	49	24
8	Agab Lieben	216	97	7
9	Ahmed Shukri	89	11	7
10	Alamin Kotom Gogain	285	26	11
11	Albashir Saad Lol	1131	63	11
12	Albur Hussein Adam	673	32	13
13	Aldew Altom Abdalla	412	19	9
14	Alfaki Tifil	91	15	13
15	Ali Matar Makana	140	15	11
16	Alnazir Joda Altom	331	27	8
17	Alshaieb Asyak Koi	288	32	8
18	Altom Rajab Saed	480	3	6
19	Asaad Alnair	120	40	24
20	Babikir Bungut Toksuma	386	26	10
21	Bakhit Munsour Alamin	399	28	10
22	Darwish Shawish Waifa	467	26	13
23	Eissa Semat Belfa	279	280	12
24	Hussein Batel	368	368	12
25	Ibrahim Bade Falah	323	OPEN DEFECATION	9
26	Idris Mohammed Saad	279	19	6
27	Jader Galmo Eta	219	73	20
28	Jahala Kassala Omer	135	16	6
29	Jor Mahadi Aljundi	143	20	12
30	Juma Bilel	929	17	11
31	Khalifa Gasim	794	15	11
32	Khames Kurmuk Yok	439	34	14
33	Khamis Abulang	157	16	9

34	Lagot Daso Eda	332	20	11
35	Maduk Musa Moi	724	26	13
36	Mohammed Umran Idris	307	30	13
37	Moon Jumada Shanfa	380	187	14
38	Mufatish Hamid Kon	886	41	14
39	Musa Bagar	464	31	15
40	Omer Maida Abdalla	674	84	10
41	Osman Karab Asheikh	1013	36	15
42	Osman Mohammed Makawi	522	27	13
43	Ramadhan Safa John	791	34	14
44	Sadig Malad Alnur	454	20	9
45	Saraf Aljundi Sadig	1207	30	15
46	Sebit Alum	409	21	10
47	Suliman Air Lay	537	34	10
		21403	47	11



# **BASELINE SURVEY ON SANITATION COVERAGE**

**Yusuf Batil Refugee Camp**

*West part*

*July 2013*

**Date:** 14/08/2013

**Author:** Celia GONZALEZ OTALORA – WATSAN Program Manager

## 1. Objectives

The purpose of this baseline survey is multiple:

1. Evaluate the sanitation coverage situation in the new areas of intervention of Solidarites International.
2. Detect possible gaps -more than 20 people par latrine- and determine the number of latrines to build/decommission.
3. Determine the remaining depth of the pits, in order to give an indication of remaining lifespan of latrines.
4. Evaluate the presence and use of hand washing systems.
5. Seek for possible superstructure rehabilitations.

## 2. Dates

**Starting date:** 1<sup>st</sup> July 2013

**Ending date:** 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2013

## 3. Area of intervention

Regarding sanitation activities, Solidarites International handed its area of intervention to Medair and took over the West part of Batil refugee camp in May 2013. The sanitation coverage in this area was previously managed by various organisations:

- South West area: managed by GOAL, with collaboration from Medair for gap filling.
- North West area: managed by Save the Children.

In terms of global coverage, the indicators were correct, and the information received during the handover was used for the weekly indicators update since then.

Nevertheless, due to the short handover and according to the information coming from the community during the first month, SI realized there was a weak visibility in terms of local coverage in some areas, as well as a lack of information about latrines' lifespan or presence/absence of hand washing systems. This need of information, confronted to the update on population data coming from the Biometric Registration carried out by UNHCR, did not allow calculating accurately the sanitation coverage. In order to get a clearer view and to make sure the latrines' repartition was in line with UNHCR standards across the area of intervention, SI decided to launch the present latrine survey.

The survey covered a total of **1047 latrines** which serve an estimated total population of **21,445 persons**<sup>2</sup>. The survey was managed by one team of two persons in average, working 6 days a week during a month.

A common design was used with a pit depth of 3.0m and a diameter varying from approximately 0.9 to 1.10 meters.

## 4. Methodology

### 1) COLLECTION OF INFORMATION ON THE FIELD

The survey was held differentiating the areas by sheik in order to facilitate the collection of information from the community. For every latrine, the following information was collected:

- Name of the sheik
- Latrine number
- Caretaker
- Number of Households sharing the latrine
- Depth of the pit (the latrines are considered to be 'full' when less than 0.5m of space remains i.e. the total useable depth is 2.5m)
- Hand Washing System type
- Hand Washing System in use (yes or no)
- Other information (need for rehabilitation, cleaning kit, etc.)

### 2) DATA TREATMENT

For the data treatment, the information collected on the field was combined to the population data of the Biometric Registration of UNHCR.

This information allowed calculating the following parameters:

- Total number of latrines by sheik
- Total of latrines to decommission
- Total of useable latrines (*total number – total to decommission*)
- Access ratio to sanitation by sheik (*total population by area / total of useful latrines*)
- Number of necessary latrines to reach coverage of 20 persons per latrine (*total population / 20*)
- Latrines to construct (*number of necessary latrines – number of useable latrines*)

After the data treatment, three types of situations were identified:

- ✓ **Areas with more than 40 persons per latrine:** 30% of the population in West Batil.
- ✓ **Areas with between 20 and 40 persons per latrine:** 50% of the population in West Batil.
- ✓ **Areas with 20 or less persons per latrine:** 20% of the population in West Batil.

Results are detailed in *Annex 1*.

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<sup>2</sup> UNHCR biometric registration data (June 2013)

## 5. Strategy of gap filling

After the emergency phase in Yusuf Batil Refugee Camp, the strategy is switching towards an increased community participation in the construction of sanitation facilities with an overall objective of increasing the ownership of the community regarding those facilities, in order to improve their maintenance and hygiene practices.

The strategy adopted is to mix the construction of shared family latrines (SFL)<sup>3</sup> provided by SI, which aims to fill quickly the main identified gaps, with a household latrine (HHL)<sup>4</sup> approach:

- ✓ **Areas with more than 40 persons per latrine:** SI will build 70% of SFL, and the community should build the 30% remaining HHL.
- ✓ **Areas with 20 to 40 persons per latrine:** SI will build 50% of SFL, and the community should build the 50% remaining HHL.
- ✓ **Areas with 20 or less persons per latrine:** SI will not build any other SFL, but will support the community to replace the latrines that will get full with HHL constructed by the community.
- ✓ For all the areas, SI will be in charge of the decommissioning of full latrines.

This strategy is being implemented at the moment and will be followed closely in order to observe the reaction of the community, so that actions can be taken according to the evolution of the strategy.

The results were presented to all the sheiks living in the area of intervention of Solidarites International on the 13<sup>th</sup> of August 2013. The attendance of sheiks was of 72% -34 out of 47- in addition of some representatives of the sheiks (*Annex 2*).

A second presentation for the 13 sheiks missing will be done in order to try to inform all the sheiks in SI area of intervention. These results will also continue to be presented to the different communities, informing and involving women and men.

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<sup>3</sup> *SFL: latrine shared by ideally 4 families (objective: 20 persons/ latrine). The labor of the pit digging is paid to the community and the superstructure is built by contractors.*

<sup>4</sup> *HHL: latrine shared by only one extended family (objective: 10-15 persons/ latrine). The beneficiaries dig the pit on their own without remuneration. SI provides only the construction materials and the training.*

## 6. Conclusions

**Total: 1047 latrines surveyed**

**Useable latrines: 740 (71%)**

**Latrines to decommission: 307 (29%)**

The sanitation coverage in the west part of Batil refugee camp can be summarized as follows:

- 28% of sheik areas have more than 40 persons per latrine and need, therefore, urgent intervention.
- 43% of sheik areas of areas have between 20 and 40 persons per latrine, and will be the second priority for the gap filling.
- 30% of sheik areas have a coverage corresponding to the standard of maximum 20 persons per latrine.

Following this conclusion, the actions below will be implemented:

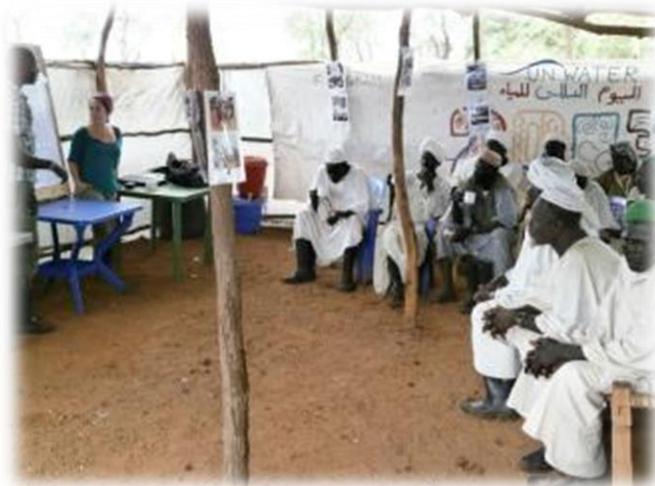
- ✓ Shared family latrines: SI will build 240 SFL during the months of August and September – following a schedule of approximately 25 latrine building per week.
- ✓ Household latrines: SI will mobilize the community for trying to reach the objective of at least 150 additional HHL until the end of December.
- ✓ The 37% of broken hand washing stations will be replaced and a hand washing follow up and reparation system will be put in place to reach a monthly maintenance.
- ✓ In addition, SI will decommission at least 307 latrines and will follow closely the evolution of the filling or collapsing of pits due to the rainy season, in order to provide an answer for the additional needs.
- ✓ SI will update the partners on the sanitation progress, on a weekly basis, in the wash matrix.

## ANNEX 1 – SUMMARY OF LATRINE COVERAGE BY AREA

Sheik name	Population	Latrines	Latrines to decommission	Useable latrines	Ratio access p/lat	Number of latrines necessary for coverage 1 lat / 20 p	Latrines to build	Planning	
								SFL	HHL
<b>OPEN DEFECACTION</b>								<b>70%</b>	<b>30%</b>
Ibrahim Bade Falah	321	15	15	0	0	16	16	11	5
<b>AREAS WITH &gt; 40 PERSONS / LATRINE</b>								<b>70%</b>	<b>30%</b>
Hussein Batel	368	2	1	1	368	18	17	12	5
Eissa Semat Belfa	280	6	5	1	280	14	13	9	4
Moon Jumada Shanfa	373	19	17	2	187	19	17	12	5
Jader Galmo Eta	220	3	0	3	73	11	9	6	3
Asab Lieben	389	4	0	4	97	19	16	11	5
Omer Maida Abdalla	671	33	25	8	84	34	26	18	8
Albashir Saad Lol	1130	29	11	18	63	57	42	28	14
Abusitta Suliman Lol	642	13	0	13	49	32	19	13	6
Abdalla Mohammed Adam	170	8	4	4	43	9	5	3	2
Aburas Abdalla Turmbal	421	16	6	10	42	21	11	8	3
Abjal Gumfa Suldak	545	24	11	13	42	27	14	10	4
Mufatish Hamid Kon	886	42	20	22	41	44	22	16	6
<b>AREAS WITH 20 - 40 PERSONS / LATRINE</b>								<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>
Asaad Alnair	120	3	0	3	40	6	3	1	2
Osman Karab Asheikh	1002	39	11	28	36	50	22	11	11
Ramadhan Safa John	781	46	23	23	34	39	17	8	9
Suliman Air Lay	542	17	1	16	34	27	11	5	6
Khames Kurmuk Yok	436	13	0	13	34	22	9	4	5
Albur Hussein Adam	669	35	14	21	32	33	12	6	6
Alshaieb Asyak Koi	285	12	3	9	32	14	5	2	3

Musa Bagar	462	18	3	15	31	23	8	4	4
Mohammed Umran Idris	303	18	8	10	30	15	5	2	3
Saraf Aljundi Sadig	1182	50	10	40	30	59	19	9	10
Bakhit Munsour Alamin	395	18	4	14	28	20	6	3	3
Alnazir Joda Altom	327	15	3	12	27	16	4	2	2
Osman Mohammed Makawi	516	20	1	19	27	26	7	3	4
Babikir Bungut Toksuma	391	17	2	15	26	20	5	2	3
Darwish Shawish Waifa	465	25	7	18	26	23	5	2	3
Alamin Kotom Gogain	284	20	9	11	26	14	3	1	2
Abdullahi Yousif Alwali	206	15	7	8	26	10	2	1	1
Maduk Musa Moi	720	43	15	28	26	36	8	4	4
Aburizig Hangug	1207	66	15	51	24	60	9	4	5
Sebit Alum	405	32	13	19	21	20	2	1	1
<b>AREAS WITH &lt; 20 PERSONS / LATRINE</b>								<b>0%</b>	<b>HH</b>
Lagot Daso Eda	333	16	0	16	20	16.7	0	0	
Jor Mahadi Aljundi	144	7	0	7	20	7	0	0	
Sadig Malad Alnur	443	34	12	22	20	22	0	0	
Aldew Altom Abdalla	410	28	6	22	19	21	0	0	
Idris Mohammed Saad	279	16	1	15	19	14	0	0	
Juma Bilel	927	65	11	54	17	46	0	0	
Abbud Hassen Haroun	341	21	1	20	17	17	0	0	
Jahala Kassala Omer	131	10	2	8	16	7	0	0	
Khamis Abulang	157	10	0	10	16	8	0	0	
Ali Matar Makana	139	15	6	9	15	7	0	0	
Alfaki Tifil	91	10	4	6	15	5	0	0	
Khalifa Gasim	798	53	0	53	15	40	0	0	
Ahmed Shukri	90	8	0	8	11	5	0	0	
Altom Rajab Saed	48	18	0	18	3	2	0	0	
	<b>1047</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>740</b>				<b>389</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>157</b>

## ANNEX 2 – PRESENTATION OF RESULTS TO THE COMMUNITY



## VISUAL MATERIALS FOR THE PRESENTATION

More than 40 p/wc  
SUBURITES: 70% of  
COMMUNITY: 34% of

Sheik	#	latrine usable	latrine broken	p/wc	latrine needed	SP	HH
Aboum Boud	321	0	45	40	16	41	5
Hassan Babil	568	4	4	568	47	42	5
Essa Senat	280	4	5	280	43	3	4
Maka Senata	973	2	19	487	47	42	5
Jader Salme	220	2	1	110	3	6	3
Asala Leben	583	4	0	97	16	41	5
Omer Meida	671	8	25	84	26	48	8
Alwashir Saad	4150	45	14	75	42	28	44
Rhassida Saliman	642	43	0	48	43	43	6
Abdalla Mohammed	170	4	4	43	5	3	2
Aburas Abdalla	421	40	6	42	41	8	3
Aouja Gouja	545	15	11	42	44	40	4
Mufatide Hamed	886	22	20	44	22	46	7

Areas with more than 40 persons per latrine

20-40 p/wc  
SUBURITES: 50% of  
COMMUNITY: 50% of

Sheik	#	latrine usable	latrine broken	p/wc	latrine needed	SP	HH
Asaad Almar	420	3	0	40	3	1	2
Ramadhan Saja	181	22	23	36	47	8	3
Oumar Karab	4002	28	41	36	22	41	14
Sulman Ali	842	46	4	84	41	5	6
Khams Karmak	436	15	0	34	3	4	5
Abou Hassan	668	24	94	32	42	6	6
Abouss Ayak	285	3	5	32	5	2	3
Musa Saiga	462	15	3	31	8	4	4
Beloumed Uwan	305	10	8	30	5	2	3
Sanaï Alpendi	1182	40	10	30	43	3	40
Bakht Haroon	355	41	4	28	6	3	3
Abakar Jada	527	41	3	23	4	2	2
Oumar Beloumed	616	15	1	27	7	3	4
Sabaki Saiga	331	15	2	26	5	2	3
Sarakh Shaunk	465	16	7	26	5	2	3
Alama Koton	284	11	9	26	3	1	2
Abdallah Saouf	206	8	7	26	2	1	1
Matak Neta	720	28	45	26	8	4	4
Abouling Hamy	4207	51	15	24	9	4	5
Sala Rim	405	11	13	21	2	1	1

Areas with 20 to 40 persons per latrine

Less than 20 p/wc  
SUBURITES: 40% of  
COMMUNITY: 14%

Sheik	#	latrine usable	latrine broken	p/wc	latrine needed	SP	HH
Lagat Dasa	333	46	0	20	0	0	0
Jou Mahadi	444	7	0	20	0	0	0
Souley Hladig	443	22	12	20	0	0	0
Alatau Altam	410	22	6	19	0	0	0
Missa Mohammed	273	15	1	19	0	0	0
Juna Biel	927	54	11	17	0	0	0
Abou Hassan	341	20	1	17	0	0	0
Jahala Kassala	131	8	2	16	0	0	0
Khams Aboung	157	10	0	16	0	0	0
Ali Matar	130	3	6	15	0	0	0
Alfaki Tifil	91	6	4	15	0	0	0
Khalifa Saouf	798	53	0	15	0	0	0
Ahmed Shukri	80	8	0	11	0	0	0
Altam Rajab	48	48	0	3	0	0	0

Areas with 20 or less persons per latrine

## SHEIK ATTENDANCE SHEET

	NAME OF SHEIK	ATTENDANCE
1	Abbud Hassen Haroun	x
2	Abdalla Mohammed Adam	x
3	Abdullahi Yousif Alwali	x
4	Abjal Gumfa Suldak	x
5	Aburas Abdalla Turmbal	x
6	Aburizig Hangug	x
7	Abusitta Suliman Lol	
8	Ahmed Shukri	x
9	Alamin Kotom Gogain	x
10	Albashir Saad Lol	x
11	Albur Hussein Adam	x
12	Aldew Altom Abdalla	
13	Alfaki Tifil	x
14	Ali Matar Makana	
15	Alnazir Joda Altom	
16	Alshaieb Asyak Koi	x
17	Altom Rajab Saed	
18	Asaad Alnair	x
19	Asab Lieben	
20	Babikir Bungut Toksuma	x
21	Bakhit Munsour Alamin	x
22	Darwish Shawish Waifa	x
23	Eissa Semat Belfa	x
24	Hussein Batel Kalfa	x
25	Ibrahim Bade Falah	x

26	Idris Mohammed Saad	x
27	Jader Galmo Eta	
28	Jahala Kassala Omer	x
29	Jor Mahadi Aljundi	x
30	Juma Bilel	x
31	Khalifa Gasim	x
32	Khames Kurmuk Yok	
33	Khamis Abulang	
34	Lagot Daso Eda	
35	Maduk Musa Moi	
36	Mohammed Umran Idris	x
37	Moon Jumada Shanfa	x
38	Mufatish Hamid Kon	x
39	Musa Bagar	x
40	Omer Maida Abdalla	x
41	Osman Karab Asheikh	
42	Osman Mohammed Makawi	
43	Ramadhan Safa John	x
44	Sadig Malad Alnur	x
45	Saraf Aljundi Sadig	x
46	Sebit Alum	x
47	Suliman Air Lay	x
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>



# **SANITATION GAP FILLING STRATEGY**

**Accountability session with the  
community leaders**

**Yusuf Batil Refugee Camp**

*West part*

*September 2013*

**Date:** 28/09/2013

**Author:** Celia GONZALEZ OTALORA – WATSAN Program Manager

# 1. Introduction

During the month of July 2013, a baseline survey was carried out by the sanitation team of Solidarites International. The survey covered a total of 1047 latrines which serve an estimated total population of 21,445 persons<sup>5</sup>.

The aim of this baseline survey was to assess the sanitation coverage situation in the new areas of intervention of Solidarites International, taken over from the former areas of Save the Children and GOAL.

The results of the baseline survey were presented to the community leaders on the 13<sup>th</sup> of August 2013. In this meeting, the following data were explained to the sheiks and crosschecked with them:

- Gaps: a classification of areas was done depending of their ratio of access to latrines (less than 20 persons per latrine, between 21 and 40 persons per latrine, and more than 40 persons per latrine)
- Number of useable latrines by area
- Number of latrines to decommission by area

This meeting was also the opportunity to explain to the community leaders the change of strategy regarding sanitation. The concept of household latrine was officially presented, and SI tried to find a deal with the community regarding the construction that will be done exclusively by SI, and the contribution to the project that the community should engage.

The **gap filling strategy implemented** was the following:

- ✓ Areas with more than 40 persons per latrine: SI would build 70% of SFL<sup>6</sup>, and the community should build the 30% remaining HHL<sup>7</sup>.
- ✓ Areas with 20 to 40 persons per latrine: SI would build 50% of SFL, and the community should build the 50% remaining HHL.
- ✓ Areas with 20 or less persons per latrine: SI would not build any other SFL, but would support the community to replace the latrines that will get full with HHL built by the community.
- ✓ For all the areas, SI took in charge the decommissioning of full latrines.

The construction of latrines by SI took place between this meeting and mid-September 2013, being the total number of shared family latrines constructed of 246.

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<sup>5</sup> At the moment of the survey, the data of the UNHCR biometric registration of June 2013 was used for the calculation of the ratio of access to latrines.

<sup>6</sup> Shared Family Latrine: communal latrines shared by several families, with a standard of 20 persons/ latrine.

<sup>7</sup> HHL: latrine shared by only one extended family (objective: 10-15 persons/ latrine). The beneficiaries dig the pit on their own without remuneration. SI provides only the construction materials and the training.

## 2. Purpose of the meeting

The 26<sup>th</sup> September 2013, a meeting with the community leaders of SI area of intervention was held.

The 47 sheiks or their deputies had been invited to the meeting, with an attendance of 72% (34 sheiks).

The aim of the meeting was multiple:

1. To show the community leaders the advancement of the work done by SI since the end of the baseline survey.
2. To compare the results of the baseline survey with the updated situation regarding sanitation coverage.
3. To explain again the reasons for the change in the latrine construction approach.
4. To answer to all the questions the communities may have developed since SI announced the change in the strategy.
5. To mobilize the sheiks towards the construction of household latrines.
6. To have the feedback of the community on this issue.

## 3. Update on sanitation coverage

The table in *Annex 1* shows the evolution in sanitation coverage from end from August to mid-September.

A similar table has been elaborated for showing visually the advancement of the situation to the community leaders.

Some highlights about the impact of the gap filling strategy:

- 246 new latrines were constructed by SI and until the day of the meeting, 40 additional household latrines were built by the community in SI area of intervention.
- 307 latrines were decommissioned.
- The average of access to latrines in the baseline was of 52 persons per latrine, including one area in which there were no useable latrines available.
- The average of access to latrines the day of the meeting was of **21 persons per latrine**.

## 4. Discussion and mobilization of the community leaders

After the presentation of the results, a more detailed explanation about the household latrine construction strategy was given to the sheiks, including the economic reasons for the switch to a community based approach.

The explanation was done with the support of visual materials, in which the number of household latrines that each community was supposed to construct in order to achieve a ratio of 20 persons per latrine was compared to the actual number of household latrines constructed (*see annex 2*).

During the discussion, a particular emphasize was put on the following aspects:

- Increase of comfort for the families.
- Improvement of cleanliness as the latrine is only for the family and will not be used by strangers.
- Increase of life span of the latrine (used by less persons)
- Reasons for the non-incentive strategy

The last point raised multiple questions from the sheiks, including some expressions of reject in some cases. All the questions were answered one by one, until no more doubts were raised.

To finish the meeting, the sheiks Eissa Semit and Ali Matar, that had a very good response in terms of household latrine construction in their communities, spoke to the rest of the sheiks, explaining the advantages and disadvantages of the self-construction of latrines.



*Sheik Ali Matar explaining to other sheiks the advantages of HHL*

## ANNEX 1 – EVOLUTION OF SANITATION COVERAGE AFTER THE GAP FILLING STRATEGY

Classification according to the ratio of access during the baseline survey (July 2013) (from higher to smaller):

	Sheik name	Pop	SFL		HHL	TOTAL	Ratio access baseline	Updated ratio access p/lat
			old	new				
1	Ibrahim Bade Falah	321	0	11		11	Open Defecation	29
2	Hussein Batel	368	1	12	1	14	368	26
3	Eissa Semat Belfa	280	1	9	8	18	280	16
4	Moon Jumada Shanfa	373	2	12		14	187	27
5	Omer Maida Abdalla	671	8	18		26	84	26
6	Jader Galmo Eta	220	3	6	2	11	73	20
7	Albashir Saad Lol	1130	18	28		46	63	25
8	Abusitta Suliman Lol	642	13	13		26	49	25
9	Abdalla Mohammed Adam	170	4	3		7	43	24
10	Aburas Abdalla Turmbal	421	10	8		18	42	23
11	Abjal Gumfa Suldak	545	13	10		23	42	24
12	Mufatish Hamid Kon	886	22	16	4	42	41	21
13	Asaad Alnair	120	3	1		4	40	30
14	Osman Karab Asheikh	775	28	11		39	36	20
15	Ramadhan Safa John	781	23	8		31	34	25
16	Suliman Air Lay	542	16	6		22	34	25
17	Khames Kurmuk Yok	436	13	4	5	22	34	20
18	Albur Hussein Adam	669	21	6		27	32	25
19	Alshaieb Asyak Koi	285	9	2		11	32	26
20	Musa Bagar	462	15	4		19	31	24
21	Mohammed Umran Idris	303	10	2	3	15	30	20
22	Saraf Aljundi Sadig	1182	40	9		49	30	24
23	Bakhit Munsour Alamin	395	14	3		17	28	23
24	Agab Lieben	389	14	11		25	28	16
25	Alnazir Joda Altom	327	12	2		14	27	23
26	Osman Mohammed Makawi	516	19	3		22	27	23
27	Altom Rajab Saed	480	18	3		21	27	23
28	Babikir Bungut Toksuma	391	15	2		17	26	23
29	Darwish Shawish Waifa	465	18	2		20	26	23
30	Alamin Kotom Gogain	284	11	1		12	26	24

31	Abdullahi Yousif Alwali	206	8	4		12	26	17	
32	Maduk Musa Moi	720	28	4		32	26	23	
33	Aburizig Hangug	1207	51	9		60	24	20	
34	Sebit Alum	405	19	3	2	24	21	17	
35	Lagot Daso Eda	333	16	0	1	17	20	20	
36	Jor Mahadi Aljundi	144	7	0		7	20	21	
37	Sadig Malad Alnur	443	22	0		22	20	20	
38	Aldew Altom Abdalla	410	22	0	1	23	19	18	
39	Idris Mohammed Saad	279	15	0		15	19	19	
40	Juma Bilel	927	54	0		54	17	17	
41	Abbud Hassen Haroun	341	20	0		20	17	17	
42	Jahala Kassala Omer	131	8	0	2	10	16	13	
43	Khamis Abulang	157	10	0		10	16	16	
44	Ali Matar Makana	139	9	0	11	20	15	7	
45	Alfaki Tifil	91	6	0		6	15	15	
46	Khalifa Gasim	798	53	0		53	15	15	
47	Ahmed Shukri	90	8	0		8	11	11	
							<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>21</b>

## ANNEX 2 – EVOLUTION OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

- The column of “HHL engaged” represents the number of latrines that the community should construct to achieve a ratio of 20 persons per latrine.
- The column of “HHL constructed” represents the number of latrines built by the community up to the date of the meeting.
- The column of “HHL remaining” represents the number of latrines that the community should still construct to achieve the ratio of 20 persons per latrine. The negative numbers mean that the community has constructed more than expected.

	Sheik name	HHL engaged	HHL constructed	HHL remaining
1	Ibrahim Bade Falah	5	0	5
2	Hussein Batel	5	1	4
3	Eissa Semat Belfa	4	8	-4
4	Moon Jumada Shanfa	5	0	5
5	Omer Maida Abdalla	3	0	3
6	Jader Galmo Eta	5	2	3
7	Albashir Saad Lol	8	0	8
8	Abusitta Suliman Lol	14	0	14
9	Abdalla Mohammed Adam	6	0	6
10	Aburas Abdalla Turmbal	2	0	2
11	Abjal Gumfa Suldak	3	0	3
12	Mufatish Hamid Kon	4	4	0
13	Asaad Alnair	6	0	6
14	Osman Karab Asheikh	2	0	2
15	Ramadhan Safa John	11	0	11
16	Suliman Air Lay	9	0	9
17	Khames Kurmuk Yok	6	5	1
18	Albur Hussein Adam	5	0	5
19	Alshaieb Asyak Koi	6	0	6
20	Musa Bagar	3	0	3
21	Mohammed Umran Idris	4	3	1
22	Saraf Aljundi Sadig	3	0	3
23	Bakhit Munsour Alamin	10	0	10
24	Agab Lieben	3	0	3
25	Alnazir Joda Altom	2	0	2

26	Osman Mohammed Makawi	4	0	4
27	Altom Rajab Saed	3	0	3
28	Babikir Bungut Toksuma	3	0	3
29	Darwish Shawish Waifa	2	0	2
30	Alamin Kotom Gogain	1	0	1
31	Abdullahi Yousif Alwali	4	0	4
32	Maduk Musa Moi	5	0	5
33	Aburizig Hangug	1	0	1
34	Sebit Alum		2	-2
35	Lagot Daso Eda		1	-1
36	Jor Mahadi Aljundi		0	0
37	Sadig Malad Alnur		0	0
38	Aldew Altom Abdalla		1	-1
39	Idris Mohammed Saad		0	0
40	Juma Bilel		0	0
41	Abbud Hassen Haroun		0	0
42	Jahala Kassala Omer		2	-2
43	Khamis Abulang		0	0
44	Ali Matar Makana		11	-11
45	Alfaki Tifil		0	0
46	Khalifa Gasim		0	0
47	Ahmed Shukri		0	0

## ANNEX 3 – PHOTOS OF THE MEETING



## ANNEX 4 - ATTENDANCE SHEET



**ACCOUNTABILITY SESSION ON SANITATION COVERAGE**  
**BATIL WEST - SHEIK ATTENDANCE SHEET**

	SHEIK NAME	SIGNATURE
1	Abbud Hassen Haroun	
2	Abdalla Mohammed Adam	
3	Abdullahi Yousif Alwali	
4	Abjal Gumfa Suldak	
5	Aburas Abdalla Turmbal	
6	Aburizig Hangug	
7	Abusitta Suliman Lol	
8	Ahmed Shukri	
9	Alamin Kotom Gogain	
10	Albashir Saad Lol	
11	Albur Hussein Adam	
12	Aldew Altom Abdalla	 fingerprint
13	Alfaki Tifil	
14	Ali Matar Makana	
15	Alnazir Joda Altom	

*Accountability session  
on sanitation coverage*

September 2013

Batil Refugee Camp - West

16	Alshaieb Asyak Koi	اسياك
17	Altom Rajab Saed	الترم
18	Asaad Alnair	النير
19	Asab Lieben	
20	Babikir Bungut Toksuma	بابكير
21	Bakhit Munsour Alamin	
22	Darwish Shawish Waifa	دارويش
23	Eissa Semat Belfa	عيسا
24	Hussein Batel Kalfa	الحاتل
25	Ibrahim Bade Falah	
26	Idris Mohammed Saad	الدرسي
27	Jader Galmo Eta	
28	Jahala Kassala Omer	
29	Jor Mahadi Aljundi	الجر
30	Juma Bilel	الجم

31	Khalifa Gasim	
32	Khames Kurmuk Yok	
33	Khamis Abulang	
34	Lagot Daso Eda	
35	Maduk Musa Moi	
36	Mohammed Umran Idris	
37	Moon Jumada Shanfa	
38	Mufatish Hamid Kon	
39	Musa Bagar	
40	Omer Maida Abdalla	
41	Osman Karab Asheikh	
42	Osman Mohammed Makawi	
43	Ramadhan Safa John	
44	Sadig Malad Alnur	
45	Saraf Aljundi Sadig	
46	Sebit Alum	sabit.
47	Suliman Air Lay	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>