Working Together

A Case Study of Bidibidi Refugee Settlement
South Sudan Refugee Response, Yumbe District, Uganda

August – December 2016

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Humanitarian WASH Sector Coordination Meeting

February 1, 2017

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Session Overview

1. Introduction
2. Resource Allocation
3. WASH Standards and Indicator
4. Engaging the District Departments
5. Communication and Feedback Mechanism
6. WASH Coordination Model
7. Challenges
8. Transition and Long-term

Introduction

- At the beginning of emergency, 2nd August 2016, planning figure was at 40,000.
- Increased to 100,000, 200,000 and finally to 250,000
- Worst case scenario – 272,281 refugees in 5 months!
- Largest single day influx on September 8th = 5,300 refugees!
- 5 Zones created
- 2 reception centers

Resource Allocation

- Limited Resources

  Didn't matter who is doing what/where

- Resource allocation & planning at WASH Coordination
  - Resource sharing from day 1
  - Items for WTP: Pumps, bladder tanks and fittings
  - Artesian well in Zone 4: T95 and T70 tanks
  - One agency supply tank and another install: 174 of 10m^3 PVC tanks installed – 39 decommissioned in Zone 1
  - Water bowsers by different agencies
- Hygiene promotion
  - At beginning of the emergency, defined area for hygiene promotion. Every partner contributed 10, 20,15 etc. all HPs worked in the same area

Cholera cases in Zone 1

In August 2016

Resource Allocation

- How we managed the cholera cases in Zone 1
  - Strong coordination
    - District health department, UNHCR, UNICEF and Health Partners
  - Joint massive campaign
    - Mobilized hygiene promoters from different agencies
    - Sensitization: market, house to house, community meetings
    - Partners contributed items in one pool for distribution
    - Latrine use; jerry-cane cleaning; disinfection
    - Hygiene Promotion Working Group (HPWG) – UNICEF led

No reported death cases!

Resource allocation

- Cooperation between different partners
  - E.g. Latrine blocks; pits, poles and labor funded by a different organization; tarpaulin, treated logs, plastic slabs supplied by UNHCR/UNICEF warehouses
  - Need for WASH facilities; didn't matter who was funding the facilities. *Life Saving First!*
- Area of work
  - Zones divided into sub-zones for different agencies
  - Handover area of work: one agency hands over to another including their own WASH facilities
  - Allocation of areas for borehole drilling

WASH Standards and Indicator

- WASH standards
  - Different agencies different WASH standards
  - All standards discussed and agreed in the coordination meetings; based on available resources and the daily influx
  - E.g. from 5” to 6” casings for all borehole drilling
  - WASH indicator for emergency, transition and long term
  - Gap analysis – best discussed at Zone meetings and shared at WASH coordination meetings

WASH Standards and Indicator

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	**Water**									
2	Emergency (10L/p/d)	Water Trucking to 10m3 Rototanks, 1km Maximum Access Distance								
3	Transition (15L/p/d)	1km Maximum Access Distance, Maximum 500 persons per HP, 250 persons per tap								
4	Long Term (20L/p/d)	1km Maximum Access Distance, Maximum 300 persons per HP, 250 persons per tap								
5	**Latrines**									
6	Emergency (1:50)									
7	Transition (1 per 4 HH)	Constructed by household, support with slab, logs, poles, digging kits (1 per 10HH)								
8	Long Term (1 per HH)	Constructed by household, support with slab, logs, poles, digging kits (1 per 10HH)								
9	**Hygiene Promotors**									
10	Emergency (1:500)									

WASH Strategy Planning
October 11, 2016

Critical Gaps and Targets

- Long Term Water Supply Systems Development
  - 50% coverage with Handpump wells (5 inch) >0.75m3/hr
  - Number required: 250;
  - Current commitments 65
  - **GAP 185**

  - 50% coverage with High yield boreholes (6 inch) >10m3/hr with solar powered mini pipe networks with tapstands (1 tap/250 pers)
  - Number required: 19
  - Current commitments 8
  - **GAP: 11**

WASH Standards and Indicator

Innovation

The Mobile Water Trucking

Underground storage tanks in Zone 4 Artesian Well T95 (2) and T70 (2)

Engaging the District Departments

- District Water and Health Departments
  - At beginning of emergency, DWO attended the WASH coordination meeting
  - WASH coordination at the DWO – initially twice a month then every last Friday of the month
  - DWO, DHI supported during training of WUCs, HPMs
  - DWO and Sub County support – water trucking from Medigo, Kuru and Omugo Sub County

Communication and feedback mechanism

During emergency, information is as critically important to people as water!

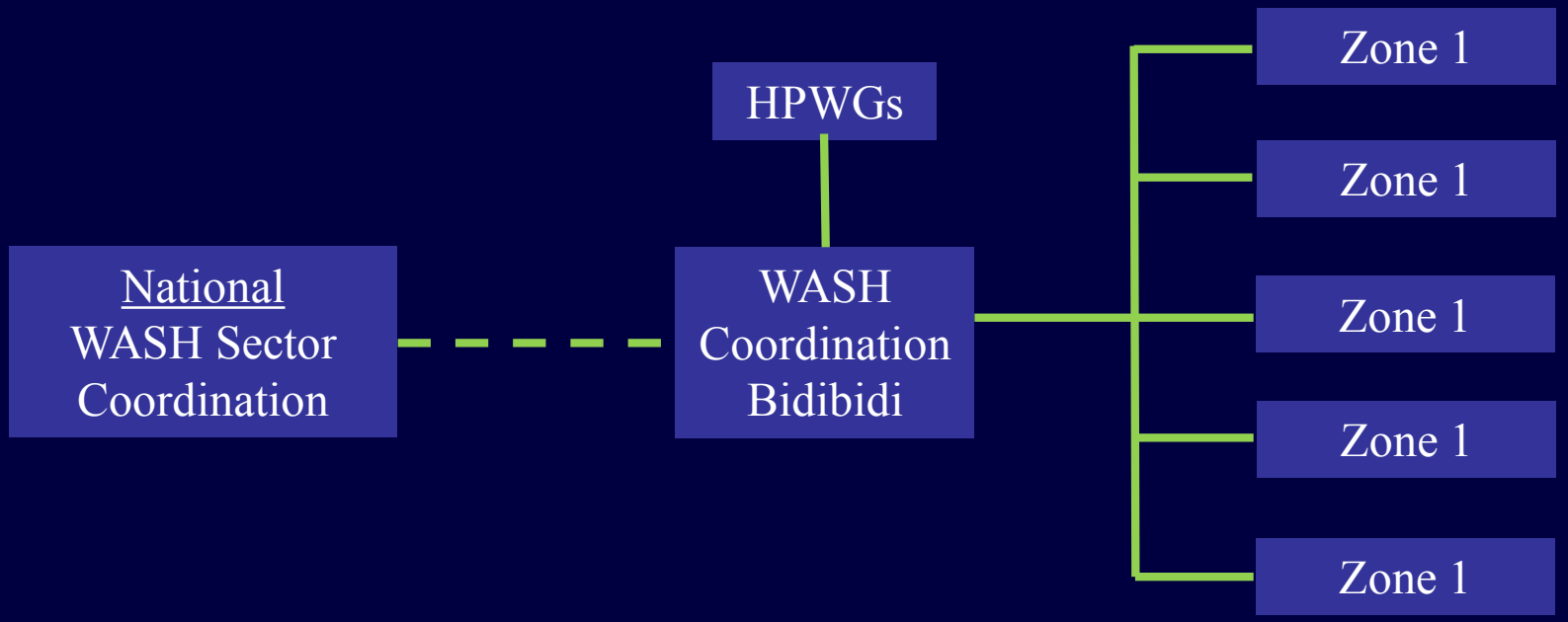
- Support from OPM
  - E.g. support to resolve issues with host community
  - Quickly contained protest within the settlement
  - Attended WASH coordination meeting
  - Resolved issues of peaceful coexistence of refugees with host communities
- Communication
  - Phone calls, mega phones in settlements/banners
  - Emails
  - Meeting, meeting, meeting

WASH Coordination

- First two months of response (August and September)
  - UNICEF led WASH coordination at the beginning
  - Three meetings per week – Monday, Wednesday and Friday; all WASH attended meetings
  - UNHCR/Oxfam chaired WASH Coordination
  - District Water Officer attended meetings
  - Created focal point agency for each Zone
- October to November
  - Wednesday meeting shifted to Zones
  - 2nd and last Friday of the month – meeting at DWO
- December
  - General on Friday; Zonal meetings on Wednesday
  - Last Friday of the month – at DWO

WASH Coordination – Zones and HPWGs

- Hygiene Promotion Working Groups (HPWGs) – meetings every Monday
  - Approaches to hygiene promotion; Standards; Methodology; Joint training of Hygiene Promoters – district support; Harmonized SOP



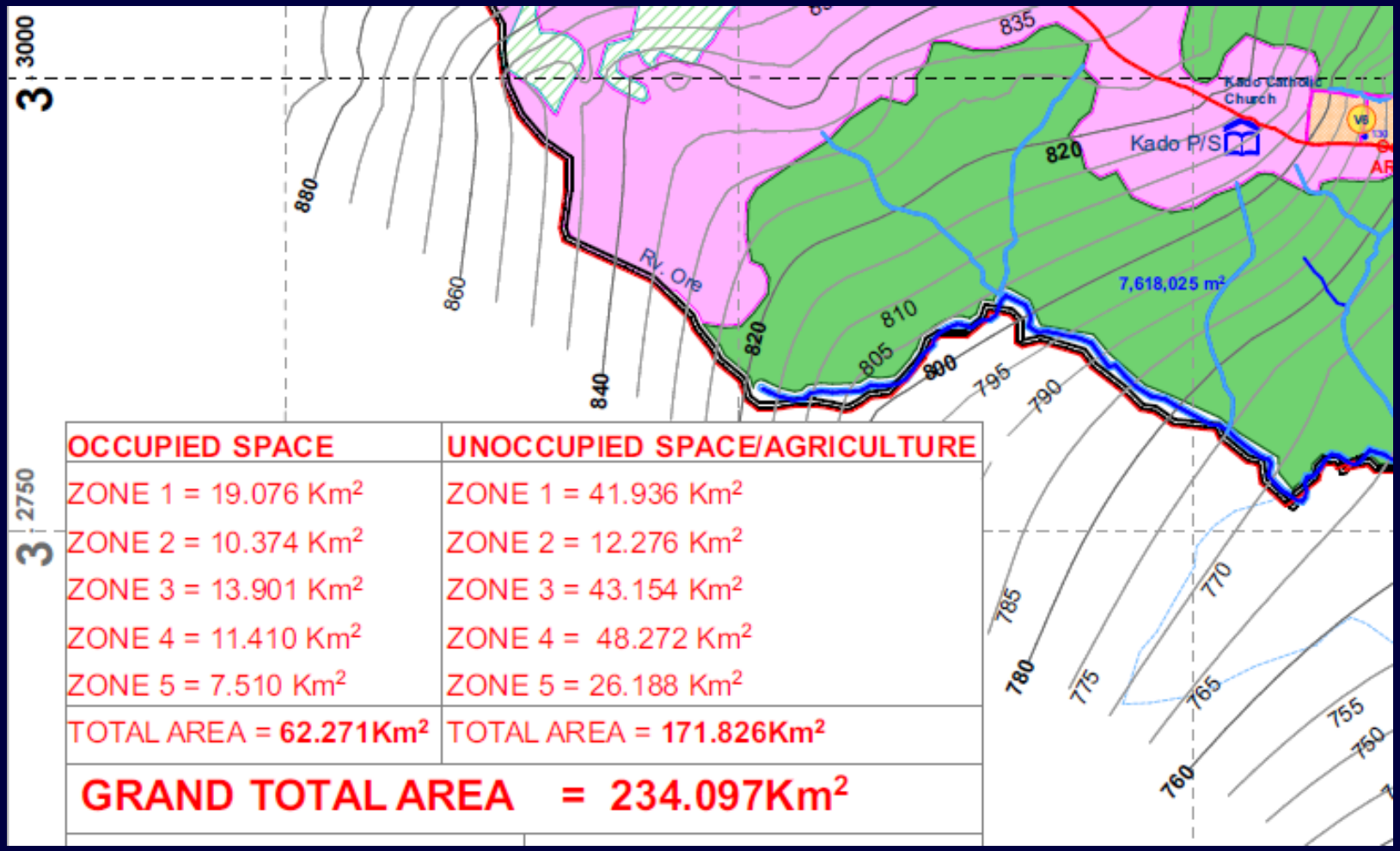
WASH Coordination

- Did it work out? YES
  - Resource allocation
  - Gaps identification and analysis
  - WASH standards and indicators
  - Information sharing e.g. guidelines
  - Zonal focal points – Activity, gaps, etc. per zone
  - Resolving issues
  - Influencing WASH actions; e.g. hand pumps to high yield for motorization, e.g. communal latrines to HH latrines
  - One presentation at the interagency meetings

Challenges

- Challenges
  - Donor limitation; Activity, Zones etc
  - Settlement pattern; not clear where population would be settled
  - Overwhelming daily influx; plots, water, sanitation etc
  - Self relocation by refugees
  - Quality issues; limited resources; changes in design for emergency communal latrine

Challenges



OCCUPIED SPACE	UNOCCUPIED SPACE/AGRICULTURE
ZONE 1 = 19.076 Km²	ZONE 1 = 41.936 Km²
ZONE 2 = 10.374 Km²	ZONE 2 = 12.276 Km²
ZONE 3 = 13.901 Km²	ZONE 3 = 43.154 Km²
ZONE 4 = 11.410 Km²	ZONE 4 = 48.272 Km²
ZONE 5 = 7.510 Km²	ZONE 5 = 26.188 Km²
TOTAL AREA = **62.271Km²**	TOTAL AREA = **171.826Km²**

GRAND TOTAL AREA = 234.097Km²

Transition and long term

- What's next
  - Continue with the model of WASH coordination
  - High yielding borehole in the settlement; 100% solar or hybrid systems depended on population
  - 100% solar system; Small (2,000/3000 people) and large (8,000-20,000 people)
  - Hand pump (8,400l/d) Vs High yield (160,000l/d); 1 motorized ~ 19 hand pumps
  - 71/143 functional hand pumps. No more drilling!
  - 2 agencies; budget for hand pumps to motorized system
  - No water user fees in the settlement; no income generating activities

Thank you