

Introduction

The humanitarian situation in South Sudan has deteriorated since the onset of civil war in 2013, with an estimated 1,8 million internally displaced¹, 1,18 million displaced in neighbouring countries², and 3,7 million people food insecure³. DFID Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Building in South Sudan (HARISS) programme is a five-year program seeking to save lives, alleviate suffering and support vulnerable communities’ ability to cope with and recover from challenges. Upon request from DFID, IMPACT Initiatives provided short-term monitoring and verification of HARISS contracting partner activities from December 2016 through May 2017.

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) is an intergovernmental organisation that works to ensure the humane management of migration, promote international cooperation on migration issues, support the search for practical solutions to migration problems and provide humanitarian assistance to migrants, refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). This factsheet summarises the key findings of a monitoring and verification visit to an IOM Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) project in Wau County, Western Bahr el Ghazal on 16 March 2017.

Project Summary

Contracting Partner: IOM
Implementing Partner: Not Applicable
Sector: WASH

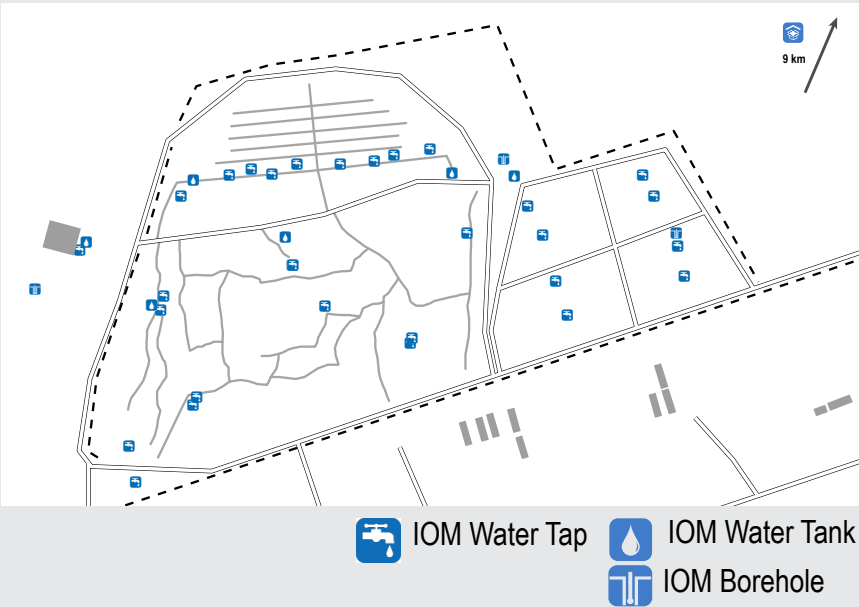
Site Visit Location: Wau Protection of Civilians (PoC) site and WASH pipeline warehouse, Wau County, Western Bahr el Ghazal

Project Start Date: 27 July 2017
Anticipated End Date: Ongoing

Overview of findings

IOM provides water to all Wau PoC residents; sanitation (latrines, toilets, liquid and solid waste disposal) and hygiene promotion in Nazareth collective centre; and operates the WASH core pipeline for WASH cluster members in Western Bahr el Ghazal. The IMPACT site visit focused specifically on verifying the water distribution system in the PoC and the storage of WASH pipeline supplies in Wau. The IOM WASH team had succeeded in providing potable water to 30,054 PoC residents at the time of the site visit. There were no specific water provision challenges in Wau PoC.

Map 1: Site Visit Location - Water taps and tanks in Wau PoC



Monitoring Methodology

- IMPACT utilised the following methodologies to assess this project:
- Secondary data review of contracting partner’s (IOM) proposal, first quarter narrative report and logframe
 - Verification of project activities, outputs and outcomes through three Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with IOM staff (including a trained community member), GPS mapping and physical verification of WASH infrastructure and WASH pipeline warehouse

KIIs provided insights into programme implementation including strengths and challenges. Physical verification of water points verified WASH programming.

Strengths	Challenges
1. One staff member reported that the WASH team provides a surplus of quality water in the PoC, as evidenced by the absence of lines at the water distribution points across the camp. 2. An IOM staff member (who also resided in the PoC) indicated that community members were satisfied with the provision of water in the PoC.	External Challenges 1. The only identified challenge by KIIs was the context of insecurity in Western Bahr el Ghazal. Specifically, this has prevented the WASH team from expanding to areas outside of Wau Town. For example, an interagency team including the WASH team had recently traveled to two IDP sites outside of Wau Town, Giza and Ngo Halima. The WASH team had installed WASH infrastructure and intended to return to build capacity of community members to maintain the infrastructure but insecurity prevented a subsequent visit.

Figure 1: Water tank supplying water to two sectors of the PoC



Figure 2: Spare generators for water pump operation in the WASH pipeline warehouse



Figure 3: Water distribution point with six taps in Wau PoC



Figure 4: Generator operated borehole pump



1. OCHA. South Sudan: People Internally Displaced by Violence. Nov. 2016.
2. UNHCR. South Sudan Situation Regional Overview. Dec. 2016.
3. FAO. South Sudan: Escalating Food Crisis in 2017. Nov. 2016.

IOM2 Project Factsheet: IOM WASH Programme

Third Party Monitoring for DFID HARISS Programme

Proposed, Reported and Verified Project Activities, Outputs and Outcomes

IMPACT collected data from both primary and secondary sources to compare proposed, reported and verified project activities, outputs and outcomes. Non-verified items do not indicate that these activities, outputs, or outcomes are not occurring, but rather that the methodology did not capture this information.

- ☒ Reported or verified items
- ☐ Non-verified items

	Proposed	Reported ⁴	Verified
	<i>Proposed items refer to activities, outputs and outcomes that were submitted in the contracting partner's proposal to DFID.</i>	<i>Reported items refer to activities, outputs and outcomes that were reported in standard reporting to DFID or internal documents shared with IMPACT.</i>	<i>Verified items refer to activities, outputs and outcomes that were verified through KIIs, FGDs or physical observation.</i>
Location	☒ Wau PoC, Wau County, Western Bahr el Ghazal	☒ Wau PoC, Wau County, Western Bahr el Ghazal	☒ Wau PoC, Wau County, Western Bahr el Ghazal
Activities	☒ Expand WASH services in identified priority communities ☒ Operate common WASH pipeline ☒ Seek sustainable solutions to reduce reliance on imported pipeline items and fuel ☐ Continuous assessments of support needed ☐ Mobilise WASH Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPnR) team to provide emergency mobile WASH frontline response⁵ ☐ Coordinated identification and selection of beneficiaries with EPnR Working Group under WASH cluster⁵	☒ Expand WASH services in identified priority communities - IOM installed two 20m³ and four 10m³ collapsible water tanks and two 45m³ water tanks totaling 170m³ 17 water points installed around the PoC - Locally hired community members conduct daily water treatment and quality monitoring ☒ Seek sustainable solutions to reduce reliance on imported pipeline items and fuel - IOM drilled two boreholes in the PoC to reduce reliance on water trucking	☒ Expand WASH services in identified priority communities - Physically verified water infrastructure in Wau PoC - KIIs confirmed construction and maintenance of water supply in Wau PoC - KII confirmed that a total of 50 community members were hired to maintain water supply (four plumbers, four water quality monitors, 12 generator operators, and 30 tap stand monitors) - KII confirmed that four water quality monitors test the water quality from each water point twice per day ☒ Operate common WASH pipeline - Visited WASH pipeline warehouse in Wau - KII confirmed provision of WASH Non-Food Items (NFIs) such as jerry cans, soap and hygiene kits to PoC residents
Outputs	☒ Provision of quality water in adequate quantity to IDPs ☒ Procurement and management of WASH Core Pipeline items for IDPs through the WASH cluster ☒ Pipeline supplies available in partner warehouses at any given time allowing for prompt emergency response (% of planned procurement) ☐ Provision of sanitation facilities⁵ ☐ Solid and liquid waste management⁵ ☐ Hygiene awareness activities for vulnerable communities in Greater Upper Nile⁵	☒ Provision of quality water in adequate quantity to IDPs Total functional water storage capacity of 170m³ in PoC	☒ Provision of quality water in adequate quantity to IDPs - Physically verified 31 distribution taps across the PoC - KII reported construction and maintenance of four wells, five water tanks and 31 distribution taps in Wau PoC ☒ Procurement and management of WASH Core Pipeline items for IDPs through the WASH cluster - Physically verified WASH core pipeline items in Wau rub-hall - KII reported provision of latrines and bathrooms in Nazareth collective centre ☒ Pipeline supplies available in partner warehouses at any given time allowing for prompt emergency response - Physically verified WASH pipeline warehouse (IOM is considered a WASH pipeline partner) - KII reported that water distribution supplies were procured through WASH pipeline
Outcomes	☒ The risk of disease outbreaks and water-borne diseases is reduced amongst IDPs and host communities	<i>Reporting documents did not include information on outcome indicators.</i>	☒ The risk of disease outbreaks and water-borne diseases is reduced amongst IDPs and host communities - KIIs confirmed that water quality testing and treatment occurred daily at tap stands - KII confirmed that water tanks are tested, chlorinated and re-tested on daily basis

4. Reported data based on 1st quarter narrative report for period of 17 July to 30 September 2016

5. KIIs confirmed that IOM conducted these activities in Wau collective centres, but this site visit exclusively focused on WASH activities in the PoC and warehouse.