

## Final Report to Jersey Overseas Aid Commission Emergency and Disaster Relief Fund

**Agency:** Tearfund  
**Implementing Partner:** N/A  
**Relief Project Title:** Emergency WASH Relief to Gumbo and Kator, Central Equatoria  
**Project Location:** Gumbo, Kator and Katigiri Central Equatoria  
**Amount of Grant Given:** £30,000  
**Date Grant Received:** 6 February 2014  
**Date of Final Report:** 19 October 2014

### Project Progress:

This project was to provide Emergency WASH relief to two sites in Juba hosting displaced people (IDPs) after the conflict which started in Juba in December 2013.



*Don Bosco IDP camp*

### Don Bosco

Don Bosco is a community led by St. Vincent de Paul Salesians, and includes a Church, clinic and vocational training school. The IDP camp in Don Bosco continues to grow. The original figure of 120 households (373 people) increased to 173 households and 830 people during the course of the project. In February, the families moved out of the school to enable the pupils to resume their lessons, onto land belonging to Don Bosco Church. The land was cleared of bush, and there were no facilities there. Tearfund constructed 16 temporary latrines and 8 bathing shelters in the camp, which enabled SPHERE standards to be met for the first few months of the project. Tearfund also repaired the borehole which is shared with the community. Tearfund has very good relations with Don Bosco, and was one of the first agencies to provide support. Since the first few months of the initial response, Don Bosco IDP camp has significantly increased in size to 290 households, and now has drawn the attention of other organisations who are helping to respond.

The original households who arrived at Don Bosco came mainly from Bor and Mogiri, around 180 km away. Many of them were wives of military men, who had to leave the barracks when fierce fighting broke out between Government and opposition troops. They fled on foot, unable to carry anything except their children with them. After 3-5 days walk they arrived at Don Bosco school and Church on the outskirts of Juba. Since then, some of the women have not heard from their husbands and do not know whether they are still alive, whilst others have confirmed that their husbands are dead.



*Tearfund WASH staff run a demonstration for the community on the handwashing installation*

In light of the situation and needs of the IDPs, Tearfund has also been advocating with other agencies, ensuring that shelter materials are provided and that the Protection cluster are following up on the separated children present in the camp. With other funding, Tearfund has been able to provide food aid, and are now facilitating WFP food distributions as well as supporting a school that Don Bosco are running for 467 IDPs and host community children.

### **Kator Church**

St. Therese's Church in Kator is one of the country's largest Churches. When fighting broke out in Juba on December 15<sup>th</sup> 2013, hundreds of people flocked to the Church, seeing it as a safe haven. Even when the active fighting stopped, there were many people who slept overnight at the Church in order to avoid the house-to-house searches and looting that was taking place in the mainly Nuer neighbourhoods. Initially, even when some women did decide to risk returning home, they came back to stay at the Church after being threatened by military. Over the project period, the security situation has stabilised and there are no longer people staying overnight at the Church. In addition to the people who used the Church as a safe base, there were also 139 households (686 people) who had lost their homes during the fighting or who had found them requisitioned by military. These people tended to come from areas of Juba near the barracks, such as Lologo or Kor William. They were able to salvage a few more items

than those living at Don Bosco, but were still lacking many of the basic necessities.



*Preparing for NFI distribution at Kator*

Originally, IDPs were obtaining water either from a borehole about 10 minutes away (which tasted salty) or from a visibly polluted river where one woman was bitten by a snake whilst collecting water. Tearfund arranged for a supply of water to be provided to Kator Church, installing a 2,000 litre tank and tapstand. Water trucks came daily for over two months to top up the tank with water. This enabled the IDPs to have ready access to water, which they could use for drinking, cooking food, handwashing and washing themselves and their clothes.

Due to the influx of people, the original 3 stands of latrines in the main church compound, reached capacity. Thus in addition Tearfund constructed two blocks of 3 latrines each, one for women and one

for men. Thus the new 6 latrines ensured that this activity was well within the SPHERE standards with 1 latrine per 114 people<sup>1</sup> (500 as per SPHERE). Ensuring levels below the standard was pivotal as the project reached into the rainy season beginning in May, which enhances the likelihood of diseases such as cholera, particularly for people living in camp situations. During the construction, it was discovered that the type of soil was very loose, thus requiring additional cement support in the pits for stabilisation. As a consequence, costs were higher than originally anticipated for this activity.



*Sister Agnes with the Kator clinic latrines*

The Church compound also has a community of Sisters, who run a primary health clinic for the local community. The Sisters were the primary support for the IDPs, providing health care (including midwifery services), support for women who had undergone sexual violence, and also shelter for the IDPs during rain or insecurity. The Sisters and the clinic had no functional latrines at the beginning of the project, as one block had collapsed (now demolished for safety reasons) and the old ones had reached full capacity. Using Jersey funds and funds from Tear Australia, Tearfund therefore worked with the Sisters to construct a

block consisting of two latrines and one bathing area. This will continue to be used permanently by the clinic, which sees over 400 patients a month.

### Challenges

There were some challenges working at Kator Church, particularly in balancing the desires of the Church authorities and the needs of the displaced people. The church as an institution enjoys visibility in Juba. This particular church is well known to authorities. In an effort to mitigate the IDP presence in Juba, there was pressure from authorities to reduce visible evidence of the conflict, and therefore the presence of IDPs. This affected Tearfund as initial plans to construct temporary latrines and bathing shelters were opposed. However, in recognizing the urgent need in the compound, Tearfund did manage to negotiate the construction of a transportable bathing shelter. However, in place of the planned emergency latrines, IDPs had to share the pre-existing 3 stances of latrines until the additional 6 permanent latrines were built. Continued political pressure resulted in the abrupt move of the IDPs in Kator church in April 2014. This happened very suddenly, leaving Tearfund unable to track where the households went.



*Water provision at Kator*

### Katigiri

The community of Katigiri is 100km South West of Juba. Due to its relative peace and security, 3,614 households (18,700 people), who fled Juba when the fighting broke out in December 2013, are seeking refuge there. Many of these were the wives and children of soldiers who were unable to stay in the barracks, and returning to the villages they grew up in. The IDPs were welcomed by the host community, who shared their houses, assets and food, putting strain

<sup>1</sup> 686 beneficiaries divided by 6 latrines

on their already limited resources. This increased the population by over a third in some areas. Working with two other donors, Tearfund distributed seeds and tools to the IDPs and host community, and also repaired boreholes. Katigiri was therefore selected as a third location for sanitation work. In the initial proposal, more emergency latrines were envisaged; however, as the IDPs were integrated with the host community this was not the most appropriate response. Tearfund worked with the community and the local Parent Teacher Associations, and it was agreed to construct a block of latrines in Katigiri primary school whilst 3 other schools received digging kits and handwashing stations. The block of latrines was built in conjunction with Tear Australia, with Jersey providing materials and Tear Australia (and community contribution) covering the labour costs. 239 children are now benefitting from that latrine block.

**Outcomes:**

Planned Activities	Actual Activities
Procurement and installation of 40 emergency latrines in Central Equatoria, including Gumbo and Kator	16/40 – for reasons detailed above 16 emergency latrines have been constructed and installed in Gumbo. However, the digging kits for the Katigiri schools are charged to this line.
Procurement and installation of 16 permanent latrines (8 in two locations with 2 blocks of 4 for men and women)	12/16 permanent latrines installed  8 permanent latrines have been constructed at Kator Church. There are 3 male and 3 female in the main Church area, with an additional 2 latrines in Kator clinic. Together with Tear Australia, 1 block of 4 stances was constructed in Katigiri Primary School.
Procurement and installation 20 handwashing stations and 40 bathing stations (bathing stations for women will be separately located)	10/20 handwashing stations installed  2 stations were installed in Kator (shared between the latrines) and 4 in Don Bosco for each block of latrines. 4 other handwashing stations were provided for the 4 schools in Katigiri. As fewer latrines were built, fewer handwashing stations were installed. Tearfund obtained soap from UNICEF and distributed to Don Bosco and the schools.  8/40 bathing shelters installed  8 bathing shelters were constructed in Don Bosco. 1 transportable shelter was constructed in Kator. 1 permanent bathing shelter was constructed in Kator clinic, which will enable people staying at the clinic to bathe. In addition, hygiene training took place for key IDP leaders in Kator, and a hygiene sensitisation session in Don Bosco which included communication of hygiene messages and a clear-up of the site.
Repair of one broken borehole at the Don Bosco School in Gumbo	100%  The broken borehole at Don Bosco (shared by the

	IDPs and the community) was repaired. Additionally, 9 members of the Water User Committee received training on Water Safety Plans.
Provision of 30L of emergency water supply to displaced households at the Kator church	2,000l instead of 30l were supplied  Tearfund installed a 2,000 litre water tank in Kator Church, and arranged daily water trucking from 22 <sup>nd</sup> January to 28 <sup>th</sup> March for 686 people.
Provision of 250 NFI kits to 250 households in Gumbo and Kator	233/ 250 NFI kits distributed  233 NFI kits were distributed to 98 households in Don Bosco and 135 households in Kator Church. The kits consisted of a blanket, sleeping mat, mosquito net, water jug, 4 plates, 4 cups, 1 bucket, 1 jerrycan, 2 laundry soap, 2 hand soap, 1 ebrick, 2 saucepans (Don Bosco only), 1 Serving spoon (Kator only).

### Budget:

Activity	Unit	Number	Times	Unit Cost (£)	Total Budget (£)	Total Actual Expenditure (£ Sterling)	Variance
NFIs per household	HH	250	1	63.37	15,842.50	10,191	- 5,652
Emergency Latrines	Stances	40	1	44.10	1,764.00	4,854	+3,090
Permanent Latrines	Stances	16	1	390.00	6,240.00	10,120	+3,880
Bathing Shelters	Cubicles	40	1	43.70	1,748.00	1,450	-298
Handwashing	Stations	20	1	30.00	600.00	639	+39
Drinking Water Tank/Tap	Stations	20	1	30.00	600.00	714	+114
Drinking Water Provision	Daily	30	2	25.00	1,500.00	1,013	-487
Borehole Repair	Borehole	1	1	260.00	260.00	880	+620
WASH Manager	Manager	1	1	1,445.00	1,445.00	139	-1,306
				<b>Total</b>	<b>£30,000</b>	<b>£30,000</b>	

### Budget versus Actual Expenditure

There are some noteworthy differences between some of the budget lines and actual expenditure. Generally, it has to be acknowledged that the fluid nature of the first weeks following the start of the direct violence in December made it extremely challenging to collect accurate costings from various suppliers. The national supply chain was further impacted as many distributors, buyers and sellers themselves had been displaced, disrupting supply as well as price fluctuations for some of the purchases.

Further assessment revealed that the planned borehole repair was more expensive than budgeted as two separate repairs were required. To complement this, this budget line includes training for the Water User Committee which was an additional activity not originally included in the proposal, yet recommended to accompany WASH activities of this kind.

Some items such as the NFIs could be procured under budget. Local exchange rates changed considerably during the project so that the proposed number of latrines to be constructed was not feasible within the given budget. However, since in the project locations there was a much more urgent need for sanitation than for additional NFIs, Tearfund aimed to maximise the value on lines such as the latrines as much as possible under the circumstances. As a result of the increased cost of the latrines, Tearfund decided to cover the cost of the WASH manager enabling more Jersey funds to be used for direct project activities.

Tearfund acknowledge that we should have sought consent for lines outside the 15% expenditure flexibility. However, in light of the fluid security context at the time, this meant that the organisation was unsure whether it could continue operations in the country considering the spiralling nature of the conflict.

Tearfund  
August 2014

## Individual story - Monica

Monica is one of the women who lives at Don Bosco IDP camp. She used to live with her husband and children at the army barracks in Bor. However, when fighting broke out in the town in the middle of December, she had to flee. It took her 5 days to walk the 187km to the capital city of Juba, pushed on by fear of the war behind her. It was a long and difficult walk as not only was she caring for her 4 young children - Cecilia, Dominic Anneto and Jima – but she was also heavily pregnant. Monica gave birth to a little boy about 2 weeks after arriving, and named her son ‘Don Bosco’ as a way of expressing gratitude to the Church and school that has provided care for her.

Monica was unable to carry anything with her from Bor. When Tearfund first met her in January, the only thing that she had was a blanket that the Church had found for her. Monica was one of the beneficiaries of the NFIs that Tearfund distributed using funds from the Jersey Overseas Aid Commission. Now she has a sleeping mat, another blanket, saucepans, a jerrycan, a bucket, a water jug, plates and cups. Monica says that “Tearfund has made life a bit easier for me. These items are a real help.”

Monica does not know where her husband is now or even if he’s alive. She knows that his younger brother was killed in the fighting and is praying that her husband is safe. He doesn’t know where she is and they have no way of getting news of each other. Monica has no option but to wait and hope that peace will come soon – and protect her 5 children - Cecilia, Dominic Anneto, Jima and Don Bosco.



*January 2014. Left: Monica and her 5 day old son. Right: Tom, a Tearfund staff member, with Monica and her children - Cecilia, Dominic, Anneto, Jima and Don Bosco – and all their belongings.*



*February 2014 - Monica and Don Bosco in their home, together with their new belongings after the NFI distribution.*