Working Together

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

August – December 2016

Presented by Alex S. Ayella
Humanitarian WASH Sector Coordination Meeting
February 1, 2017
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, 2\textsuperscript{nd} 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 8\textsuperscript{th} = 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
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!
• 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

### 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
  - 2\textsuperscript{nd} 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 HPWG

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

Diagram:
- National WASH Sector Coordination
- WASH Coordination Bidibidi
  - HPWG
  - Zone 1
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  - Zone 1
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

- 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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPIED SPACE</th>
<th>UNOCCUPIED SPACE/AGRICULTURE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZONE 1 = 19.076 Km²</td>
<td>ZONE 1 = 41.936 Km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZONE 2 = 10.374 Km²</td>
<td>ZONE 2 = 12.276 Km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZONE 3 = 13.901 Km²</td>
<td>ZONE 3 = 43.154 Km²</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZONE 4 = 11.410 Km²</td>
<td>ZONE 4 = 48.272 Km²</td>
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<td>ZONE 5 = 7.510 Km²</td>
<td>ZONE 5 = 26.188 Km²</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL AREA</strong> = 62.271Km²</td>
<td><strong>TOTAL AREA</strong> = 171.826Km²</td>
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**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