

Water

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Result area 1 - IWRM

Water

RESULTS

The concept of integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) has been adopted by South Sudan in its Water Policy (2007) and elaborated in its draft water bill (2011). This has been necessitated primarily by local competition over water among different users (such as irrigation farmer, cattle keepers and urban use) - the former had often resulted into intercommunal conflicts. In addition, at the regional level, South Sudan became a member of the Nile Basin Initiative - an organization made up of 11 Countries that fall within the Nile Basin - whose main aim is to encourage cooperation among the countries over sharing the Nile waters. This national and international contexts has increased the need to properly manage water resources in South Sudan both for local and regional benefit. However, implementation of IWRM has been slow - mainly due to civil conflict that broke out in 2013 - whose effects continue to reverberate across the country until now. In addition, there are also challenges relating to poor institutional and legal environment, lack of data and limited financial and human resources capacities.

The Water for Lakes and Water for Eastern Equatoria projects are the first IWRM projects to be implemented in independent South Sudan with the main aim of operationalizing the institutional structures in the Kinneti Basin, collecting, analyzing and disseminating river water resources data for informed decision and building capacity of local partners on IWRM. In addition, the projects also aimed at supporting communities to sustainably use water and land resources to pursue their livelihoods.

In 2019, institutions in the Kinneti River Basin were constituted and operationalized including Kinneti River Basin Management Board (KRCMB) and various water users associations. The Local (state level) ministry of Physical infrastructure (responsible for water management) has also been supported to supervise the activities of the newly formed institutions. Regular water resources data collection, analysis and dissemination continued and available information has been used to inform water resources planning in the basin. As a result, 1099 people benefitted from improved water quality and sustainable (environmentally friendly) livelihoods opportunities in the basin.

INDICATORS

	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
ST_Number of people benefiting from improved river basin management and safe deltas	0	1000	1099	24745
ST_Number of river basin organizations supported on watermanagement	0	2	2	24745

Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 1

Assess achieved results compared to planning:	C. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved.	The Water for Eastern Equatoria (act. 24745) - that contributed to this results- entered its final year in 2019 following extensively building relations with different communities in the project implementation area. This has enabled the project to achieve the expected target. The years 2019 was also marked as consolidation years where critical infrastructure activities were concluded and sustainability elements were pursued.
Implications for planning.	On 31 October 2019, the Water for Eastern Equatoria Project closed after 6 years of implementation having laid a strong foundation on the concept of IWRM. The Embassy in Juba plans to use lessons learnt from this activity to move the concept of IWRM forward by mainly building local institutional capacity.

Result area 2 - WASH

Water

RESULTS

Access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and hygiene education is a key priority for the government and partners in South Sudan and this priority has been adequate reflected in the country's Water Policy (2007) and draft Water Bill (2011). Yet achievement of better WASH outcomes has been a huge challenge mainly due to the civil conflict that broke out in 2013 that severely limited the government's capacity to support the sector hence relegating the responsibility of providing WASH services mainly to development partners. As a consequence, nationally, today only 50 percent of the population have access to safe drinking water and 10 percent have access to improved sanitation. Even for existing water facilities between 30-50 percent are dis-functional. This has left South Sudan very vulnerable to WASH related diseases such as cholera.

The Water for Lakes and Water for Eastern Equatoria projects each had a component dedicated to provision of WASH services. This was carried-out through the provision or rehabilitation of small-scale water supply facilities, initiation of the construction of sanitation facilities following the community led total sanitation (CLTS) and community focused hygiene education. These interventions have been accompanied by important sustainability initiatives that are focused on community involvement, participation and ownership - mainly focused on community financing for operation and maintenance (O&M).

As a result, in 2019, a total of 202.344 people gained access to sustainable safe drinking water; 13.601 people gained access to improved sanitation facilities and 609 water management institutions were strengthened to sustainably manage their water facilities. To increase local revenue base for sustainability, 73 groups in targeted communities were supported and run Village Loans and Savings Associations (VSLA's) that contributed directly to O&M of their water facilities.

INDICATORS

	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
ST_Number of drinking water points constructed	0	720	133	25371
ST_Number of people living in open defecation free communities	0	0	0	25371
ST_Number of people trained in WASH institutions	0	160	119	25371
ST_Number of people using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1.1)	0	156400	202344	25371; 24745
ST_Number of people using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap	0	62400	13601	24745; 25371
ST_Number of people with access to micro finance for WASH	0	310	73	25371
ST_Number of WASH organizations strengthened	0	240	609	25371

Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 2

Assess achieved results compared to planning:	C. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved.	In 2019, water for lakes and water for eastern equatoria projects concentrated finalising construction of safe water supply facilities and building the capacity of water management committees. This has resulted in over achievement of targets in safe water supply and WASH institutions strengthened. Indicator on safely managed sanitation was below expectation because implementation of community led sanitation approach - that is favored by the projects - became very challenging as most communities were affected by the ongoing conflicts and could not construct their own latrines.
Implications for planning.	WASH needs remains enormous in South Sudan and as such the Embassy in Juba developed a follow-up activity with UNICEF to fast track achievement of WASH results. * Find more information on the projects on Openaid.nl with the activity numbers listed under 'Source'