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# PAGIL PAYAM, AYOD COUNTY JONGLEI STATE

## WASH and NFI Assessment Report

<b>Activity:</b>	Conduct a quick assessment of water and sanitation situation together with identifying needs for ES NFIs in Pagil and surroundings.	
<b>Location:</b>	Pagil	N 8' 14140.30 / E 30'4042.75
<b>Duration:</b>	8-14.11.2014	
<b>Itinerary:</b>	Juba-Rumbek-Pagil-Rumbek-Juba	
<b>Assessment team / Counterparts:</b>	<b>PAH</b>	<b>Key counterparts</b>
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<b>Methodology:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Meeting key informants - interviews with the RRC representative (William Rot), health worker (John Chol), working with the PHCU being established by COSV, Board Director for education (John Kong)</li> <li>✓ Conducted 16 household interviews with both the host communities and IDPs.</li> <li>✓ Conducted two FGDs, one with the women and the other with men</li> <li>✓ Mapping of water sources in Pagil Boma - team has found three</li> </ul>	

	boreholes, one functional and two non-functional and has repaired one of the boreholes that was not functioning.
<b>Logistics:</b>	The team used UNHAS special flight to Pagil and stayed in RRC compound. In Pagil there is no working network, only satellite phone was available as a source of communication. The team also used VHF radios as a way for internal communication
<b>Security:</b>	Security situation in Pagil is perceived as calm and stable - after the team in Juba contacted with authorities on the ground who confirmed that team is welcomed and will be secure, the ERT went on the ground and did assessment for 7 days.

General context / Background of the assessment:	
Population information	Number of affected people
<p>According to the assessment conducted in Pagil on 8-13.11.2014, RRC confirmed that from previous census carried out in April 2014, the total number of people in Pagil Payam were 35 036 individuals of which 25 000 were IDPs. In Pagil Payam there are 6 Bomas with their population breakdown as bellow: Pagil and Chuilbong Bomas have 1 272 HH with a population of 19 000 individuals, Waydang and Waytot Bomas have 1 026 HH and 14 890 individuals Waydang has 933 HH and 1 146 individuals. The team could not have the details from Menime because there is no secondary source and area is not reachable by foot.</p> <p>Population figures mentioned above would be verified during registration when the team gets back on the ground for intervention - the RRC mentioned that there were new arrivals after the April 2014 census who might have not been counted.</p>	<p>A total of 35 036 people comprising of both IDPs and host communities with exception of Menime Boma.</p>
Context	
<p>Pagil is situated in Ayod County and it was Head Quarter for Pagil Payam which is recently shifted to Chilbong Boma. Pagil is the last Payam of Ayod County and it is located close do Old Fangak from the north, west Mogok from the south, Uror County from the east, Pigi County from north and Bentiu from the west, it is quite far from main roads. Pagil Payam has 6 Bomas: Waydang, Waydieng, Menima, Pagil, Chilbong and Waytot.</p> <p>After the crisis that started on 15<sup>th</sup> of December 2014, many IDPs settled in Pagil - mainly from Bor but also from Upper Nile and Unity States, also the new fighting's that occurred in Pigi County on the beginning of November 2014 has resulted in additional movement of people from the north to these areas. The floods in the areas resulted in to displacement of</p>	

many households.

UNICEF conducted RRM mission to Pagil on 2-9.10.2014 and according to that, in the area representatives of water departments are not present and there is no many functioning borehole - communities fetch water from seasonal ponds and rivers or go to other villages to use boreholes. People also don't have access to soap and other goods that are usually available on the market. UNICEF noticed open defecation practices in the area.

Major needs in terms of WASH identified by UNICEF:

- Creating a map of water points in Pagil and surroundings
- Identifying local pump mechanics and their capacity regarding rehabilitation of broken boreholes
- Raising awareness about treatment of water on HH level
- Hygiene promotion activities that will help in prevention of diseases outbreaks.

### Summary of findings:

#### General/other sectors:

From discussion conducted with the RRC representative the structure of the Payam authorities are arranged as the RRC representative as the overall, Payam administrator, Boma administrators, Head Chief, Executive Chiefs, Sub-Chiefs and Head's Men.

Currently there is only one NGO operating in the area - COSV - which keeps PHCU in Pagil Boma, but according to the health worker, they have run out of drug supplies though they are expecting it soon. At the moment PHCU is not attending to the sick persons due to the lack of medicines.

The information from the RRC, key informant interviews and household interviews show that WFP did food distribution in October 2014, UNICEF also supplied some school materials like books, pens etc, supplied vaccines and vaccinated 3 410 children under the age of five years in October 2014 but currently both agencies are not on the ground.

#### STRUCTURE OF THE COMMUNITY

The community of Pagil are comprised of both IDPs and the host community, they are integrated together as most of the IDPs have host relatives and stay in the same homes. According to that, there is no separate IDP camp in the area.

Most of the IDPs came from Bor, Upper Nile and Unity States late last year and early this year after the political crisis. Also there are few households being displaced by the floods and it is unknown as to when they will go back to their respective places as most of them regard Pagil as one of the most secure and calm location security wise.

The children and the women seems to be the most vulnerable persons as the health worker confirmed that the common diseases are rampant among children and the mothers.

## MAIN CHALLENGES

The main challenges in Pagil from the interviews carried out and the observations includes:

- lack of clean and safe water as almost all the community uses water from the swamp (flood) and from one working borehole in Pagil 1
- entire community practices open defecation which intern causes contamination of the soil and water
- animals drink and defecate in the same water hence there is high risk of outbreaks of water related diseases
- vulnerability to mosquito bites as most people do not have mosquito nets and the team observed high number of malaria cases
- lack roads and means of movements is a big challenge as the area is heavily flooded.

The community of Pagil have scattered settlement, they live in grass thatched tukuls with mad walls, local material are available for construction of tukuls except they have challenges with accessibility of tools like pangas and axes. The area is remote with no local market where people can get basic items like soap, salt, the only place where they can get those items is Ayod which is four-five days walk, making livelihood difficult to them.

The community of Pagil practices subsistence farming but on very small scale - they mainly cultivate sorghum. IDPs as well as host community are mainly pastoral community and currently they are depending on the food supply from WFP, the little harvest from their farms, wild food (greens) and fish from the flood water.

## WATER

According to the assessment there are 15 boreholes in Pagil Payam as whole, with 5 boreholes in Waydang, 4 in Waytot, 1 in Waydieng, 3 in Pagil and 2 in Chuilbong, all are reported to be non functional except one (1) in Pagil. The community of Pagil Payam entirely depend on the water from the flood as main source of water for domestic use and livestock, where in the dry season when the flood water dries up, some people relocate in search for water and some open up hand dug wells which give inadequate yields.

As the community mainly use water from the swamp/flood, it takes them 10-15 minutes to collect water and they don't have to queue. In Pagil 1 where there is one functional borehole, still most people do not fetch from the borehole as they try to avoid queuing and instead fetch from the pond/flood water which is not clean and safe, however safe people's time. This water source is also seasonal as the flood is being brought by the rain water which may dry up in two to three months from now (by February 2015).

During household visits, the community in Pagil 1 reported that during dry season when the flood water dries up all the community members encroach on the one borehole where it takes them six hours in the queue in order to get water.

According to the household data collected, each person uses 12.5 litres of water per day (calculation done on a base of number of jerry cans used per day by each household). The households do not have proper water containers for both collecting and storage, there are few with jerry cans but they are dirty which will cause additional contamination of water.

There are two pump mechanics in Pagil out of the six reported to have been trained in Ayod by PAH last year before the crisis but the capacity of the two who are available is low, the other four moved to different locations during the crisis and are not available.

## **SANITATION**

Sanitation of the area is generally poor as there are no latrines - both communal and household - people are practising open defecation which is seen to be a thread to the hygiene of the community.

This practice presents the risks of disease outbreak, especially water related diseases like cholera, acute watery diarrhoea etc, as the area is heavily flooded and water is contaminated by human and animal faeces.

On the other hand, the IDPs understand the importance of using latrines as most of them came from urban and semi urban areas where they were using latrines - currently they have challenge with latrine digging tools so they are not able to dig pit by themselves - whereas most of the host community feels it is culturally indecent to use latrines as it would make everyone know that one is going to defecate which is embarrassment to them.

## **SHELTER**

The area has local materials for shelter construction like grass and poles with exception of construction tools like pangas, axes and sickle.

IDPs are mainly living together with host community, sharing houses and household equipment.

## **WASH NFI**

Most of the HHs don't have proper water transportation and storage containers, mosquito nets, water purification, cooking utensils, filter cloths and soap which imposes high risk of WASH related diseases. Community also doesn't have any medicines for treatment, there is also no operating health centre, which could provide proper assistant for patients.

## **EDUCATION**

The school in Pagil is basic from primary one to primary five. School doesn't have any structure and teaching facilities like black boards, chalk etc, they study under the trees. The school opens at 12:00 pm to 5:00 pm. Children drinks directly from the flooded swamps and go in to the nearby bushes for defecation. There are 273 pupils in the school, both boys and girls and eight male teachers who are all volunteers.

## **HEALTH**

Pagil Payam has only one PHCU operated by COSV with one block of semi-permanent latrine. According to the health worker on the ground there is no supply of medicine at the moment the common diseases are: malaria, typhoid, kala-zar, diarrhoea, skin diseases and intestinal worms in which most of these diseases are rampant among children and women.

The PHCU at the moment does not attend to sick patients as they do not have drugs in the facility making the community more vulnerable.

**Detailed information on water points:**

Water Points	Status	Recommendation	Coordinates	Location /Boma
Pagil 1 IM II	functional	Water quality testing, construction of the drain channel, fencing training of WUCs	N 08'45'0.85" E031'16'0.83"	Pagil
Pagil PHCU IM II	2 Functional after repairing by PAH during assessment	Water quality testing, construction of the drain channel and flat form, fencing training of WUCs	N 08'42'31.62" E 031'16'11.11"	Pagil
Pagil 2 P/S IM II	Broken	Repair, Water quality testing, construction of the drain channel and flat form, fencing training of WUCs	N 08'42'37.70" E 031'16'8.23"	Pagil
2 Chuilbong IM II	Broken down	Assess and repair		Chuilbong
5 Waydang IM II	Broken down	Assess and repair		Waydang
4 Waytot IM II	Broken down	Assess and repair		Waytot
1 Waydiang IM II	Broken down	Assess and repair		Waydiang

**Recommendations:**

**WASH**

**Water:**

- Rehabilitation of broken boreholes in Pagil Boma

- Water quality testing in Pagil Boma
- Training of WASH committees - establishing new Village Water Committees for host communities in locations where boreholes were rehabilitated by PAH
- Training of pump mechanics - new training for 6 pump mechanics
- Water source protection - working through Village Water Committees

**Sanitation:**

- Emergency latrines at school
- Establishment of hand washing facilities at school and PHCU
- Distribution of soap for hand washing facilities at school and PHCU

**Hygiene:**

- Training of Community Hygiene Promoters
- Carry out hygiene promotion activities - focusing on Community Hygiene Promoters, poster campaign for PHCU and school, working with women groups
- Garbage disposal - cleaning campaign, digging rubbish pits, distribution of digging tools

**Shelter and NFIs**

Carry out a registration of beneficiaries which will target both IDPs and host community households. If registration is done, the following NFIs need to be provided:

- a) Buckets
- b) Soap
- c) Jerry cans
- d) Filter cloth
- e) Chlorine tablets and PUR
- f) Mosquito nets
- g) Souse pan

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Annex 1. Photographs from the assessment



Repaired borehole in Pagil near the PHCU



Source of water both for human and animals



Borehole assessment



HH interviews



Women FGDs



During KIIs with the local authorities





Unprotected water source



Accessibility of the villages