

# FINAL evaluation summary

The role of integrated water resource management in **South Sudan**: fostering resilience, delivering economic development, improving health, and promoting peace in a long-term process.



## What did W4EE do?

Engagement of the private sector to build and sustain growth

Integrated water resource management of the Kenneti watershed and surrounds

Safely managed and climate-resilient drinking water

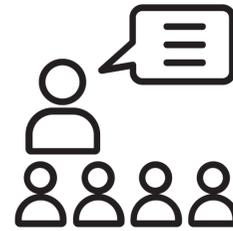
Conflict sensitive management of water for productive use, contributing to sustainable productivity and value addition in agriculture, horticulture and livestock

Improved sanitation and hygiene operated in a sustainable manner

## What difference did W4EE make?



226,187 people received access to safe drinking water



122,701 people reached with hygiene education



57,891 people received access to improved sanitation

## Capacities were strengthened

Local potential to sustain W4EE successes was vastly improved through training and institution-building



- Operational hydrological monitoring system with 9 stations, trained government staff, water quality testing lab and GIS centre
- 209 operational water management committees comprising community members trained in minor operations and maintenance of boreholes, pumps, and small water distribution systems
- 46 state and county technical staff were trained to support and further train water management committees at new and rehabilitated water points

## Local ownership was secured

From the highest level of government down to the farmer in the field, all social actors understood their role in protecting and managing precious resources



- 70% of W4EE team were South Sudanese nationals
- Common interest groups - fisheries, pastoralists, farmers, and other water users in the community - meet regularly and discuss environmental conservation & protection of the catchment areas
- Water management committees have taken responsibility for infrastructure maintenance, which is funded by community cash or in-kind contributions

## Some key interventions

Establishment of Kenneti Watershed Management Board

Upper, middle and lower Kenneti Watershed was GIS mapped for agro-ecological, hydrological and production zone potential

Engagement of national community-based organisations, individuals, private consultancy, and infrastructure firms as well as NGOs to ensure local capacity is created

Infrastructure investments: 91 new and 106 rehabilitated boreholes drilled and fitted with hand pumps, concrete aprons, and animal troughs; 6 new small water distributions systems and rehabilitation of 4 inoperative ones; a hafir, charco and 2 sub-surface dams; 30 girl-friendly latrines blocks in schools

Community-led total sanitation (CLTS) 'triggering' in 66 villages to achieve open-defecation-free status

Creation and training of sub-catchment area water resource user associations as well as common interest groups

Farmers supported with training, tools and equipment to facilitate dry season farming and to create models ("progressive farmers") for others to follow

Functional health clubs were established in 47 schools and 138 teachers given children's hygiene and sanitation training, impacting 16,888 learners



Strong emphasis has been placed on sharing best practice, replicating and scaling up. Local service providers, partners, and project beneficiaries have been connected with forthcoming development opportunities to sustain success and avoid duplication of efforts.

## The private sector was engaged

Commercial management approaches were injected to sustain growth and create jobs



- Local services used to offer extensive mentoring and training, especially in business development, to farmers, livestock traders, and youth and women-led enterprises and cooperatives
- Four small businesses selling seeds, farm equipment, and services transformed into water and farm service centres and supported in the development of business plans and supply of inputs and equipment
- 34 village savings and loan associations supported in establishing by-laws and savings kits

## Women and youth in spotlight

Quick-impact interventions focused on building skills and linkages to other opportunities were a special focus



- Youth groups were supported with business mentoring and inputs to start enterprises such as a commercial car washing bay and vegetable farming
- 940 women benefited from economic activities. For example, mentoring and inputs were given to 250 poultry farmers organised in 10 groups of mainly women
- A youth pastoralist led a feedlot fattening initiative in Kapoeta teaching other herders how to increase animal fodder production and reduce pressure on rangeland and the stocking rate



"This project has improved the community and brought it towards self-reliance, building resilience and eventually development. You see how productive farmers have become and how the private sector, like the farm service centres, has a role to play. Instead of giving free to the community, people must pay something. That is where ownership comes in. When you own something, you handle it with care. If it's free, you don't protect it; you expect more and more."

Dr Margaret Itto, Deputy Governor Torit State, farmer and businesswoman



"The project is a testimony that even in a conflict setting, development can persist. The individual can contribute to his or her own success, no matter how small the amount. There is room for markets. People can prosper."

Andrew Yunda, NIRAS Deputy Team Leader seconded from the Ministry of Water Resources & Irrigation.