



Sebit and the driver ready for another round of the desludging process © IOM 2021 / Nabie LOYCE

<p>246,496 individuals reached with WASH services across South Sudan</p>	<p>42,000 individuals benefitting from community-managed water supply services</p>	<p>5,712 individuals benefited from IOM's Community-Led Total Sanitation Programme</p>	<p>67 boreholes rehabilitated in IPC 4/5 areas in Warrap State</p>	<p>6,553 WASH NFI kits distributed, in addition 6,480 dignity kits distributed</p>
---	---	---	---	---

Accomplishments

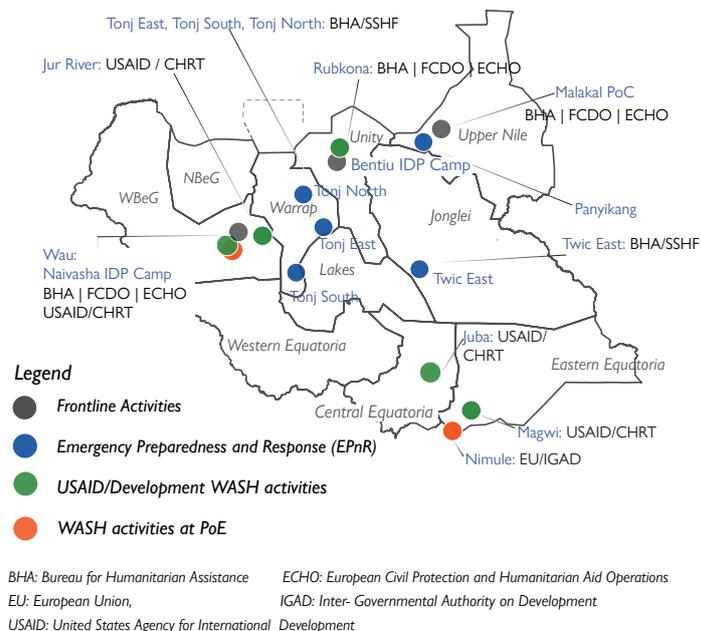
Between April to June 2021, IOM continued to be the largest WASH service provider in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) and IDP sites in South Sudan, ensuring that 139,045 internally displaced persons (IDPs) received daily WASH services, including solid and liquid waste management. At the same time, IOM maintained WASH and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention interventions outside the PoC/IDP sites, as well as responding to sudden humanitarian crisis through its Emergency, Preparedness, & Response (EP&R) team.

As the designated agency responding to WASH gaps in counties experiencing famine-like conditions, IOM continued to provide WASH services in three of the most critical IPC 4 & 5 counties (Tonj East - Paweng, Makuach and Paliang; Tonj South - Tonj payam and Thiet, Jak; as well as Tonj North - Manlor, Pagol, Aliek, Alabek and Marial Lou). IOM's intervention continued to be based on providing lifesaving assistance against food insecurity and flood response preparedness by addressing the most acute WASH needs. During this period, IOM supported 87,613 individuals (including SAM/MAM Caregivers), increasing their safe, equitable, and dignified access to WASH services.

IOM continued to support infection prevention and control (IPC)/WASH and risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) COVID-19 related activities at one point of entry in Nimule, contributing to South Sudan's COVID-19 preparedness and response efforts.

In total, during this quarter, IOM reached 246,496 individuals with WASH services across South Sudan.

WASH Operational Presence



<p>1 PoE site supported with COVID-19 related RCCE and IPC/WASH services</p>	<p>COVID-19 Response</p>	<p>60,884 individuals reached with hygiene promotion as well as COVID-19-related risk communications and community engagement activities</p>
---	---------------------------------	---

Success Story: Borehole Drilling in Jur River



Akoot Dhel Wol fetching water from the borehole © IOM 2021

Akoot Dhel Wol is a resident of the community of Mabor Abiei where the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has recently started its Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion activities. The activities are part of the USAID funded program on “WASH Response and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)” which is currently in its final year of implementation.

Mabor Abiem is a remote area of Jur River in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal State. As part of the Nyinako Boma, this area has very limited access to WASH services. To address this gap, IOM drilled one high yielding borehole in the area to increase access to clean and safe water. The residents of Mabor Abiem had never benefitted from any humanitarian support before IOM prioritized the area.

Akoot Dhel Wol is a 42-year-old mother of five children. All her family members used to suffer from diarrhea and typhoid fever, which she associated to taking polluted water from the open unprotected shallow well – their only source of drinking water. As she highlights, the most stressful thing was walking a long distance (1.5 hours, one way) every morning with her three daughters, searching for water from ponds or open wells which had bad smell and yellow colour like urine, exposing them to risks such as water-related diseases, wild animals, snakes, and gun men (on the way). She felt “their life was under threat and the scorch of the sun could not spare them”. It was worse during dry season as all the shallow wells and ponds would dry up and they had to fetch water from the river which aggravated the health problems they had. Overall, this affected their livelihood as a lot of time was lost in search of water that was not even potable, further compromising their health.

With the funding from UASID, IOM drilled one new borehole in Mabor Abiem in April 2021. Akoot Dhel Wol and her children can now fetch clean water from the borehole with water fit for human consumption. They have enough time for cultivation and fewer challenges as the stress of searching for water doesn't exist anymore. All her family members are now taking showering daily, and the stress she used to have with her daughters during menstruation is gone. Her three daughters now also attend school normally. Her children no longer survive on wild fruits as she can prepare meals on time for the family, and cases of diarrhea and typhoid fever have reduced as well.

The original article has been adjusted to the quarterly report format; the story was written by: Onji Charles, June 2021

Success Story: Desludging Latrines: An Essential Part of Hygiene Promotion in Malakal Protection of Civilians Site

Some 30,000 internally displaced people have fled danger from years of communal violence to live at a United Nations' Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Malakal, South Sudan. Human waste and its treatment are unavoidable subjects everywhere people gather. In places like Malakal — where men, women and children all face health care challenges under stressful conditions—waste management can be the difference between well-being and a raging contagion such as cholera. “It takes commitment, courage and determination to do this work,” says Sebit Michael, one of 27 locally recruited members of the Liquid Waste Management Team working for the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Malakal. The unit — also known as the Desludging Team — is responsible for emptying and maintaining more than 1,200 pit latrines in the PoC site, each in use dozens of times each day. This morning Sebit is pulling a heavy long pipe connected to the desludging tractor visiting one of the male pit latrines. Desludging starts with emptying the latrines into the tanks attached to the tractor and taking the contents for disposal in a waste stabilization pond about a mile and a half away.

IOM built the disposal ponds to have a combined volume of over 8,600 cubic meters. Each contains tons of sludge that the 30,000 inhabitants of the Malakal PoC site replenish daily. It takes almost an hour for Sebit and his team to pump out the sludge from one latrine site and remove the waste to the ponds, then return to the next latrine. There are two deep ponds—also known as “anaerobic” ponds—where the waste breaks down, and one shallow, “facultative” pond, where IOM monitors chemical reactions and water temperature, and water stability and acidic measures are done. Drainage channels take the water away. “Since their construction in 2015, the waste stabilization ponds have been effective in leading to the reduction of a number of disease outbreaks, especially in the PoC site,” adds IOM's Onekalit James.

The original article has been adjusted to the quarterly report format; for the full story, please [see here](#).