

CARE International Sudan

Provision of lifesaving and sustainable WASH services for Vulnerable Populations in South Darfur and South Kordofan states, and emergency WASH services to Tigray refugees in Gedaref State.



Final Evaluation



February 2022



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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CIS	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
SD	South Darfur State
ED	East Darfur State
SWC	State Water Corporation
RWA	Rural Water Administration
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HH	Household
MOH	Ministry of Health
ANC	Ante-Natal Care
SBV	Sexual Base violence
WES	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Project
WUC	Water User Committee
PM	Pump Mechanic
FFS	Farm Field School
SSF	Slow sand Filter
PPT	Participatory Performance Tracker
EMONC	Emergency Management of Obstetric Neonatal Care
GSMN	Global Acute Malnutrition
TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
OTP	Out-patient Therapeutic Programme
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition

Executive Summary:

This final evaluation conducted for the ended project “*Provision of lifesaving and sustainable WASH services for Vulnerable Populations in South Darfur and South Kordofan states, and emergency WASH services to Tigray refugees in Gedarif State*”. The evaluation conducted internally by CARE staff led by the MEAL coordinator and the MEAL team in the field with support and cooperation from the project team. The evaluation took place in the three States (South Darfur, South Kordofan and Gedarif States) where project operated. The evaluation team used different methods for data collection including FGDs, KIIs and disk reviews. Voting approach during the conducted 9 FGDs used to determine the % regarding level of satisfaction from project delivered services.

The project contributed to the reduction of morbidity and mortality through increased access to lifesaving and sustainable WASH services for 265,914 914 (71877 women, 69058men, 63740 girls, 61239 boys) vulnerable refugees, IDPs and host community members in South Darfur, South Kordofan, and Gedaref states and preposition essential WASH supplies for any emergency or outbreak, which exceeded the targeted 248017 individuals.

Based on the findings from direct consultation of the project beneficiaries and other stakeholders; the project was implemented in good level of effectiveness and efficiency, and good signs for sustainability for most of it is interventions, this manifested by achieving all the planned interventions, and support targeted beneficiaries to improve access to safe water, sanitation and improve hygiene practices.

Involvement of community organizations as actors in water management, and other WASH activities ensure sustainability of the project interventions.

A total of 265,914 (71877 women, 69058men, 63740 girls, 61239 boys)People have improved WASH services, all of them have improved access to safe water in the targeted three states, the maximum distance to water sources is 500m and the filling time do not exceed 3 minutes, as confirmed by the consulted people during group discussions and observed during visits, this was achieved through constructing new water sources, rehabilitation of broken once to provide adequate water and increasing of distribution points to make water collection easy.

A total of 262,252 individuals (70887 women, 68107men, 62862girls, 60397 boys) living in settlements with a functional solid waste management system.

A total of 35,300 (9542 women, 9167 men, 8461 girls, 8130 boys) people have improved access to sanitation through construction/rehabilitation of HH latrines, and the extensive work done in hygiene promotion in addition to the conducted cleaning campaign have good impact in reducing open defecation which observed as very minimum in some places, this also have improved the environmental health and have very good impact in reduction of transmitted diseases.

Forming of community structures and provide them with the required capacity building, in addition to involve them in the implementation, enhanced the sustainability of the interventions after project phasing out, in particular the sustainability of water supply, as required logistics will be secured

from the introduced and enhanced water tariff system and the formed and trained Water User Committees whom will take responsibility of management operation and maintenance

1. Limitation and challenges:

- Far distances and very bad roads to the targeted areas and some of security hazards particularly South Darfur affected easy movement to the targeted villages.
- Lack of communication in some areas, particularly Jabal Mara which is a closed area under control of armed group affected getting permission in time and caused some delay in collecting the required data.
- Very limited time for conducting the evaluation internally by CARE staff.
- Security situation in Gadir locality affected the site visits and collecting the required data for in-depth analysis of the achievements.

2. Introduction and background:

Under the ECHO HIP 2020, CARE has been implementing the project “Provision of lifesaving and sustainable WASH services for vulnerable populations in South Darfur and South Kordofan states, and emergency WASH services to Tigray refugees in Gedaref State from 1.06.2020 to 30.11.2021.

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality through increased access to lifesaving and sustainable WASH services for 248,017 vulnerable refugees, IDPs and host community members in South Darfur, South Kordofan, and Gedaref states and preposition essential WASH supplies for any emergency or outbreak.

The specific objective of the project is: Provision of lifesaving and sustainable WASH services, ensuring equitable access for 214,517 vulnerable refugees, IDPs, and host community members in South Darfur and South Kordofan states and responding to any emergency or outbreak, and provision of emergency WASH services to 26,000 Ethiopian refugees and 7,500 host community members in Um Raquba and Tuned bah, Gedarif.

While the initial proposal covered the operation in South Darfur and South Kordofan, CARE expanded its intervention to Gedarif through a modification request and top up budget in December 2020, to respond to the Ethiopian refugee influx in the east of the country.

In line with CARE's humanitarian-development-peace Nexus commitment, the project is to focus on sustainable, equitable, community-based structures, developing local capacity and resource management and fostering peaceful coexistence that will endure beyond the life of the project.

3. Objectives of final evaluation

The overall objective of the final project evaluation is to measure progress against stated objectives. The task is to provide the project stakeholders with information about the performance of the project for the project duration (its relevancy, efficiency, effectiveness, and potential impact); Therefore, the practical recommendations emerging from this evaluation will:

- Generate information on the level of achievement of the intervention objectives (outcomes and wherever possible any evidence of emerging impact).
- Inform and guide the design of future CARE projects;

4. Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation followed a multiple method to collect and triangulate the data, both qualitative and quantitative method for collecting data were used, this includes; review of the existing project reports and other documents such as the project proposal including the targeted indicators, consultation of the different project stake holder including beneficiaries and service.

Desk review

Desk review conducted for all project documents including proposal and the project reports, and different tools used for data collection and reporting during implementation as well as the documents of the formed and trained community-based organizations.

Focus Group Discussions (FGD):

The FGDs were conducted for collecting the required qualitative data, it used to engage the community in a deeper conversation about delivered services and level of their satisfaction.

Total of 9 FGDs were conducted in the three states, including 3In South Darfur, 3 in south Kordofan and 3 in Gedarif state. Focus discussions used to collect qualitative data about satisfaction regarding the project implementation and the services provided.

5. Findings:

Relevance

The consulted community representatives reflected that; the project was very relevant and supported the communities to access their really needed services, which includes access to WASH Service, and they said through FGDs, communities confirmed that the project was quite relevant to their circumstances. Before the project, incidence of water borne diseases and related deaths were quite high, but the communities were not aware of the causes.

The implemented WASH interventions alignment with the inline authorities' objectives and strategy which well-coordinated with other key actors and activities well implemented without overlap and with realistic coverage to achieve program objectives and satisfy targeted

beneficiaries need in appropriate access to safe and equitable water is ensured for the target population in sufficient quantities for drinking, cooking, personal and domestic hygiene.

The provided support to the refugees from Ethiopia in Gedarif state, has real support them and meet their urgent need for live saving and provide the essential services in very critical time particularly provision of safe water and sanitation.

The project provided required services for people living in areas under control of the armed group in Jabal Mara area where government is totally absent and cannot provide any type of support and services and people live in these areas are totally depending in the support of INGOs.

Efficiency

The project was implemented in a good level of efficiency; Almost 100% of the targeted activities were implemented in the targeted three state, in addition some gained money used to add new activity (upgrade hand pump in SD)

his is manifested by; Procurement procedure were, strictly, CIS procurement policies and guidelines, provision of services done through quotations that guaranteed fair prices and high quality as appropriate. Segregation of duties is properly maintained in financial procedures as per the CIS financial system. The designed project activities were implemented and supported achieving the results.

During evaluation and in regarding intervention planning and implementation (Efficiency), it observed that; all available resources allocated in the three states have been used economically in delivering the project outputs/results, in terms of quantity, quality and.

However, all targeted activates were achieved, but some delays scored in some intervention which required additional time after original project live time, this resulted from some reasons including delay in start of implementation in the beginning of the project, and other external reasons such as lack of fuel and the instability of political situation.

Effectiveness

The project implemented in very good level of effectiveness, and have very good impact in the life of the targeted people, it supported the targeted people to improve their access to safe and sustainable water, improve access to sanitation services, improve environmental health and resulted in reducing the spread of water porn and flies transmitted diseases.

Benefiting from gaining some budget due to devaluation, the project over achieved the targeted 214,517 individuals, and contributed to the reduction of morbidity and mortality through increased access to lifesaving and sustainable WASH services for 265,914 914 (71877 women, 69058men, 63740 girls, 61239 boys) vulnerable refugees (47,661), IDPs (126,032) and host community (92,221) members in South Darfur, South Kordofan, and Gedaref states

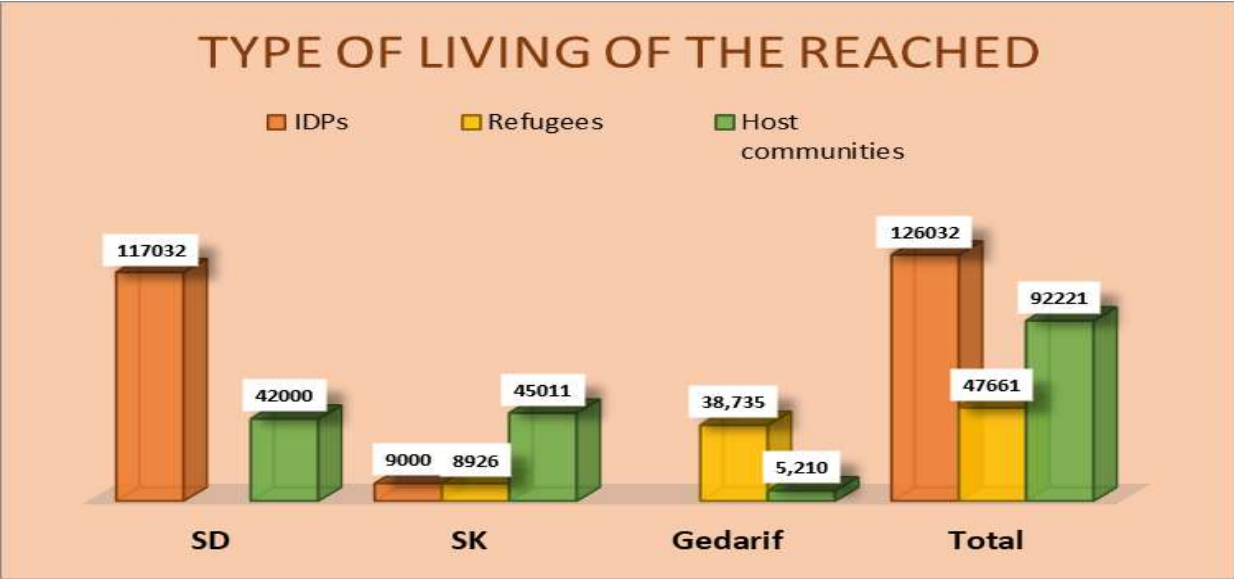


Figure 1: Reached people - type of living

health which resulted in reducing bad behaviors and practices and declare some community as open defecation free and reduce open defecation in some communities to very minimal.

Water Supply

The project succeeds to provide and improve access to sustainable safe water for 265,914 (71877 women, 69058men, 63740 girls, 61239 boys) of individuals with maximum distance of 500m and filling time of 3m.

All the people who provided with safe water are from most vulnerable communities, including internal displaced people, South Sudanese Refugees and the hosting communities in South Darfur and South Kordofan, in addition to the Ethiopian refugees and part of the hosting communities in Gedarif State.

The consulted people reflected that: all families now can easily collect 5 Jeri Cans per day (one Jeri can = 18 litter), which made the average consumption is 15 litter/person/day particularly in SD and Gedarif states while in South Kordofan HH collecting around 4 Jerri Cans/day and the average consumption *Figure 2: New water tank in Gereida* is 12 litter/P/day.

In South Darfur; 159,032 (42,986 women, 41,301 men, 38120 girls and 36,625 boys) have improved access to safe water, 117,033 individuals (31634 women, 30393men, 28053 girls and 26953 boys) are DPs in Gereida camp and 42,000 (11353 women, 10907 men, 10067 girls and 9673boys) are from host communities in Jabal Mara area. This was achieved through:



IDPs in Gereida have improved access to save water, this was achieved through providing continuous operation and maintenance for sex water yards, each water yard serving about 20,000 people (about 3200 HH) (average yield is 6000 gallons/hour and working 12 hours per day). The consulted people reflected that; the maximum distance to water point is 500m as water point are well distributed in the camp and providing water all the day, however, there some queuing in the critical times, but the waiting time do not exceed 15 minutes.

10,000 people (2703 women, 2597 men, 2397girls and 2303 boy) have improved access to water services in Jabal Mara area, this was achieved through rehabilitation of broken 20 hand pumps (each hand pump serving 500 persons (about 83 HH)) in Jabal Mara area, this work was done with full participation from the community, represented by the hand pump mechanic teams (30 members) who were trained and equipped with the required tools. The trained HP mechanics will continue in providing maintenance for the hand pumps which indicating the sustainability of water supply from these sources.

In south Jabal Mara area; almost 20190 (5459 women, 5245 men, 4841 4651) people were provided with safe water, two water yards (boreholes) were rehabilitated in Golda and Tron Tonga villages, the rehabilitation work successfully done including replacement of the water tank, rehabilitation of the water collection point and provide the required protection through fencing. The consulted people are satisfied with the rehabilitation of these water sources, and accordingly, the managed to establish management system to ensure sustainability including adopting of tariff systems.

Total of 17,573 (5726 men, 6641 women, 2367 boys, and 3009 girls) people were benefitted from these improved water supply systems in Feina and Gorlombang in Jabal Mara area through upgrading of 2 existing HPs and changing of the operation system to submersible pump using hybrid solar systems, the upgrading includes attaching of two water tanks, water distributed to the beneficiaries through the constructed 4 water points and connected from the water tanks.

For more involvement of the communities and to ensure sustainability of community access to safe water; 5 Water Users Committees (WUC) were formed and trained (4 in Jabal Mara area and 1 in Gereida camp) the members of these committees were selected by the communities including 47 members (24 females and 23 males), the main role of the committees is to manage the water sources and insuring the continuous operation and maintenance of the water sources.

Based on the PDM assessment most of the indicated that the voucher system is very effective in supporting the vulnerable people to have access to water. 89% of the beneficiaries used the vouchers for one month, 4% used it for 5 Months, 5% did not use their vouchers due to problems in the water sources, 2% used it for different times and none of the beneficiaries sold the vouchers as they confirmed, they all used it for providing water for their families.

In South Kordofan: Total of 62,936 persons (17012 women, 16344 men, 15086 girls, 14494 boys) were supported by the project and have improved access to safe water, this manifested by the great effort done to enhance water supply system in the targeted areas.

South Sudanese refugees and host communities in hay Almadaris were provided by sustainable and safe water through providing the required operation and maintenance for 2 motorized water supply, two water points constructed to reduce the distance for water collection point to maximum 500m. To ensure sustainability of water supply, the rehabilitated and constructed water sources were handed over to the authorities, they will do the required follow up and coordinate with the formed and trained WUC to insure continuous functioning of these sources.

Refugees, displaced people and host communities in Sirajia, were supported to improve access to safe water, the water source they use was rehabilitated.

Communities of three villages in Gadir and Abu Jubeha localities were supported to improve access to safe water, three broken water yards were provided with the required spare parts and logistics, the rehabilitation work completed and the water yards continue providing safe water to targeted people.

One of the factors hindering the sustainability is the availability of required logistics for O&M in time, activating the water tariff system is an important factor to ensure sustainability of water supply. In this regards CARE worked with community to insure all people are paying water fees (Tariff), and to imprecise that all people are paying, CARE supported the most vulnerable people to continue pay for water, this was done through introducing of water voucher.

The targeted people in Gadir locality have improved access to safe water in the targeted villages, three water yards were rehabilitated to supply water.

Women and girls have the main responsible for fetching water; they use to fetch water from hand pumps which was difficult and time consuming, the upgraded two hand pumps to mini water yards support them in reducing time and energy they use for water collection and thus give more time to other important work particularly taking care of children. In addition, upgrading pumps increased the water supply and provided safe water for more people. Use of solar power for water pumping will reduce the operation and maintenance cost which will contribute to sustainability of these sources.

The formed and trained 5 WUCs in South Kordofan are playing important role in supervision and management of the water sources, this will support the sustainability of these sources, peering in mind women were selected as part of these committees as the responsibility for water collection is mostly for them. The formed WUCs were provided with the required training and capacity building to play their roles.

CARE supported 8000 persons in Gadir and Abu Jubeha localities to continue access to safe water through rehabilitate of 16 broken hand pumps 12 in Gadir locality and 4 in Abu Jubeha localities. It is worth mentioning that some of the rehabilitated hand pumps in Abu Jubeha were affected by the conflict in the area during the last months of last year.

Responding to the conflict emergency in the eastern part of the state(SK) CARE used the savings money from exchanges rate to expand its services to cover the needs of approximately 9000 individual from IDPs and hosting community in Abu Jubeha locality, those affected people are mainly from the conflict in Gadeer locality, specifically from Alhimaid cluster area and resides in (Karima, Alrahmania and Algardoud locations areas), those IDPs and host communities are benefits from the through upgrading of additional one HP to water yard with double power system in Algardoud village, introducing Solar technology to the existing 2 water yards(in Karima and Alrahmania) and trained 21 community member on basic management skills in the intervention areas to increase access to safe water within reasonable distance.

In Gedarif: Total of 43,945 (11878 women, 11413men, 10 534 girls, 10121boys) persons have improved access to continuous safe water. Construction of the surface water treatment plant in Tunaidba refugee camps provided safe water to 23,234 persons in the camp (6280 women, 6034 men, 5569 girls, 5351 boys) and part of the host communities, it reduced the dependency on water trucking system which is not sustainable and need continuous funding for continuous supply and need for continuous treatment as water is subject to pollution in the sources and during transporting to the ladders in the camp. Training community members in operation and maintenance of this source will ensure sustainability of water supply to people living in the camp and part of the host communities.

The constructed treatment plant is based on slow sand filtration technology, which uses surface water, thus, it needs continuous follow up and ensure quality of water through regular testing and treatment to avoid pollution.

Ethiopian refugees in UM Raquba camp were provided with continuous access to safe water to 20,711 (5598 women, 5379 men, 4964 girls, 4770 boys) through providing the required operation and maintenance for existing three motorized water supply system.

The formed and trained WASH committees are playing good roles in continuous monitoring of water points and providing the required capacity building for efficient collect and use of water.

Solid waste management

Environmental health improved by the introduces and adopted by the targeted communities in the three states, where communities provided with required cleaning tools. The formed and trained Community Health Promoters played important roles in mobilizing their communities and the succeed in implementing 224 cleaning campaigns (100 in Sk and 124 in SD), these campaigns conducted on weekly basis, the CHPs facilitated this work and insured that the collected solid wastes were collected safely and removed to final disposal site, this work has positive impact on reduce vector borne diseases site and all targeted people benefited from this

Excreta disposal:

In South Darfur: Total 2,588 people (700 women, 672 men, 620 girls and 596 boys) have improved access to safe, clean sanitation, this was achieved through construction and rehabilitation of 510 latrines. In Gereida IDPs camps all latrine constructed less 50-meter form dwelling which resulted in providing high level of protection to women or girls as they now do not need to go outside the village as most of violence cases in past were due to lack of services close to their houses. It observed that no open defecation inside camps during transect walk observation, which has positive impact on reduction of vector borne diseases and files transmitted diseases.

Sanitation services (latrines) were also provided to some public facilities most of it were in schools. 12 VIP latrines were constructed in Jebel Mara, one in the Gorlombang and 8 in schools (10 blocks with 4 drops holes), the schools located 6 in EJM and 4 in SJM.

In South Kordofan:

However, there was no construction of latrines in SK state, but as result of the extensive hygiene promotion and conducted cleaning campaigns have significant impact in changing behavior of people in dealing with excreta disposal.

In Gedarif: Ethiopian refugees were provided access to latrines constructed as emergence response. Whoever, the targeted beneficiaries were achieved, but still there is a gap in access to latrines, as the camp is still receiving new refugees. Constructing shared latrines reduces the responsibility of community members in keeping latrines clean in addition to lack of protection as latrines are continuously subjected to dismantling of superstructure materials to use it for shelters.

Hygiene promotion:

A total of 262,252 have improved knowledge in personal hygiene and environmental health. Good mobilization was done for the targeted communities, resulted in high level of participation in WASH activities, this was supported by the good facilitation of the formed and trained CHPs.

In South Darfur: The hygiene promotion work focused on personal hygiene and environmental sanitation, proper handling of water and food, mobilizing the communities to participate in all WASH activities, hand washing in critical time, proper using of latrines, COVID-19 prevention and orientation in PESA, gender and protection mainstreaming across all the sectors.

120 persons from the communities were selected, train (70 males, 50 females) and formed in 6 Community Hygiene Committees (4 in SJM, 1 in EJM and 1 in Gereida IDP camp).

To improve hygiene among school students; 6 school clubs were established (2 in Gereida IDP camp, 2 in SJM and 2 in EJM) involving 72 members, 60 are students (30 boys and 30 girls) and 12 teachers (6 males and 6 female).

Families' models' programs, as parts of hygiene promotion activities are most replicated in Gereida IDPs camp at house hold level which contributes to make significant change in life of people. It has made a lot of changes in the way of life of families through good hygiene practices.

In south Kordofan: The selected and trained 6 community hygiene committees (5 in Gadir and 1 in Abu Jubeha) played important roles in in improving self and environmental hygiene through providing hygiene awareness to the targeted communities and mobilizing and facilitating conduction the cleaning campaigns.

The CHP also worked closely with the formed and trained school wash clubs in 7 schools children in the target community, this resulted in declaring ODF, the CHPs played important roles in this through providing continuous hygiene promotion in coordination with selected and trained 7 school WASH clubs. This covering 7 villages in Abu Jubeha and Gadir localities, 70 students (34 are girls) were involved in the school WASH clubs (10 Each). The school clubs contribute to raise awareness in hygiene and environmental and they managed to conduct 54 sanitation and hygiene campaign in schools covering some topic about open defecation, washing hand after using the toilet, and self-hygiene.

It was observed that; the environmental health has significantly improved, after providing the required tools and logistics, the formed and trained community hygiene committees succeed in mobilizing 9498 from community members to effectively participating in the conducted 126 cleaning campaigns. The project partners.

The improvement in personal hygiene and environmental health motivated by the extensive hygiene promotion. During the project implementation period; 125 hygiene promotion campaigns

were conducted in South Kordofan State, in which targeted communities received awareness raising in the areas of hand washing with soap and water, Pregnant care, Personal hygiene, water safety, environmental health, water related diseases, sanitation-related diseases, solid and liquid waste management, good health practices, health tips, and COVID-19 prevention.

In addition, school students (2015 boys and 1679 girls) and 37 teachers' awareness were increased through the through the conducted 54 sanitation and hygiene promotion campaigns in schools (34 in Gadir and 20 in Abu Jubeha locality).

In Gedarif State: Hygiene promoters are in the camps are very organises and doing very good job, the have very good reporting system and very organized work, as they are providing incentives for their work, no sign for insuring sustainability, this needs good corporation with other actors in the camp to continue involve them.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

- The WASH activities have increased access to safe drinking water from protected water sources such as hand pumps, Min water yards and water yards. Furthermore, communities' knowledge on water treatment, using protected water sources and other key hygienic practices have significantly improved, which may have positive impact in decrement of water-borne diseases such as diarrhea and other water related diseases especially among children.
- Integrating protection and gender issues into WASH programming such as provision of safe drinking water, and HH latrines contributed to reduction of distance travelled by girls and women to the nearest water point, and for defecation, positively contributed of reduction of risk of violence against girls on the way to or from water points (SGBV). There is a need for continuous deliberate efforts to mainstream these components in all future programming
- Special consideration should be given to women participation in the committees and to be in lead position, as they are the main affected people in the communities and responsible for collecting water, taking care of children in addition to their role in improving the livelihood of their families. Women role and participation in WUCs and other WASH community-based water source management committees is one of the big challenges, due to cultural and historic reasons, women are often the primary collectors, transporters and users of water in South Kordofan, South Darfur and Gedarif.
- Hygiene promotion campaigns and trainings of community members within the committees were very effective in reducing the open defecation according to direct observation and FGDs. Soap is sometimes replaced by ash or sand, as recommended during the hygiene promotion, however, most of the beneficiaries from targeted community after participating in FGD were not able to afford the cost of purchasing soap due to their poverty.
- Explore innovative ways of changing attitudes and practices relating to use of ash/ soap during critical times for hand washing since adoption of use of soap/ ash during hand

washing was just too low to be acceptable. Similarly, the setting up and maintenance of hand washing locations with soap and water at homesteads needs more aggressive campaigns as the evaluation received more excuses for the absence of hand washing locations (tip taps) than evidence of their presence at the homesteads visited for hygiene inspection reasons.

- The design of the latrines and shelters in the refugee camps in Gedarif need to be revised as it is not sustainable, use of local materials make these facilities always subjected to either damage particularly in rainy season or taken by the people in the camp and use it for shelters, which make it continuously need for rehabilitation.
- However, good solid waste management systems were introduced, but Communities' practice in some areas is not to the expected level. This might partly be attributed to lack of sanitation facilities.

7. Annex:

Annex 1: Updated log frame

Expected result	Indicators	Baseline	Targeted value	Achieved by end of project
Specific objective: Provision of lifesaving and sustainable WASH services, ensuring equitable access for 214,517 vulnerable refugees, IDPs, and host community members in South Darfur and South Kordofan states and responding to any emergency or outbreak.	% of target population with adequate WASH services and hygiene practices	60%	80%	82.7% SK:80% SD:82% Gedaref: 86%
	% of target population with adequate WASH services and hygiene practices	60%	80%	84.5% SK:92% Gedarif:77.4% SD: 84%
	% of target facilities (PHU, schools, markets) with basic WASH services functioning	0	80%	82%
	% of beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, age and diversity) reporting that humanitarian assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable and participatory manner	0	80%	82.7% SK: 80% SD: 82% Gedarif: 86%
Result (1): Increased and equitable access to sustainable, safe, and gender-sensitive water supply, sanitation facilities, and hygiene practices for 214,517 crisis affected women, men, girls, and boys.	Number of people having access to sufficient and safe water for domestic use	120.459	215.484	265,914 (71877 women, 69058men, 63740 girls, 61239 boys)
	Number of people with access to dignified, safe, clean and functional excreta disposal facilities	0,00	7.800	35,300 (9542 women, 9167 men, 8461 girls, 8130 boys)
	Number of people living in settlements with a functional solid waste management system	120.459	248.017	262,252 (70887 women, 68107men, 62862girls, 60397 boys)
	Number of people receiving direct hygiene promotion (excluding mass-media campaigns and without double-counting)	138.150	248.017	262,252 (70887 women, 68107men, 62862girls, 60397 boys)
	Number of people having regular access to soap to meet hygienic needs	0,00	25,00	7,264
Result (2): More than 40,000 emergency or disease outbreak affected populations in South Darfur and South Kordofan states receive immediate and lifesaving WASH services				

