Volunteer organization Emergency WASH Response strategy

Emergency WASH Response strategy
General humanitarian Situation
Volunteer organization WASH Strategic plan
Intervention areas for response to short- term WASH implementation
Access to water
Water quality monitoring and treatment
Safety accessibility for water services
Waste Management
Excreta disposal and Vector Control
Hygiene Promotion
WASH in schools , health facilities and child friendly spaces
Contributions of V. organization in long WASH strategic plan
Strategy of water supply management
Sanitation strategy
Hygiene strategy
Impacts of climate change
GBV risk mitigation minimum measures
Strengthen enabling environments

Volunteers organization Emergency WASH Response strategy

This strategy was set up mainly to address the WASH needs of the current crisis in Sudan. The strategy was involved the provision of adequate safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion to the communities affected by the conflict in Sudan. The strategy was planned to reach more than 30000 people who are affected by the continues conflicting in the country. Volunteer organization exerted huge efforts to build the concreate WASH strategy for contributed with whole WASH actors in intervention areas to mitigate the negative result that affected in accessibility of water source for the communities as well as hygiene and sanitation practices.

General humanitarian Situation

Unfortunately, most the poor Sudanese people were faced the common WASH crises in Sudan that placed a long time before the current conflicted between RSF and SAF on 15th of April 2023. Even before the current conflict the WASH needs in the country were already increasing earlier since 2022 because of the country faces some environmental risks, including recurrent flooding events, droughts and widespread food insecurity and economic challenges. Prolonged internal displacement, high refugee caseloads, and continual pockets of inter-communal conflict further exacerbate needs and vulnerabilities. Factors such as rainy season, an extended hunger gap and lack of shelter, causing exposure to malaria and AWD, Dengue fever and other WASH related diseases (particularly amongst children under five, and Pregnant & Lactating Women.

Volunteer organization WASH Strategic plan: -

The emergency WASH strategy is to help ensure dignified and safe access to WASH services through provision of adequate water supply and improved sanitation and hygiene facilities to those vulnerable Sudanese communities and Refugees that are /and will be affected by the recent conflict in Sudan. The WASH support for refugees, IDPs and affected host communities will consist of:

- Improved quantity and quality of available water supply, provision of sanitation services through construction and rehabilitation of latrine and showers, support solid and medical waste management, drainage and vector control activities and hygiene promotion.
- For IDPs and affected host communities, the organization will continue support the new and old IDPs in the location of their displacement and vulnerable communities hosting the IDPS including village communities where the conflict has resulted in the damage of their water supply and sanitation services.
- For urban towns and cities WASH support will be channelled through the support to State Water Corporation (SWC) as well as Water

Environmental and Sanitation Project (WES) in the rehabilitation, operation and maintenance of damaged water supply Systems. The organization will work closely with SWC & WES for the technical aspects of the water systems rehabilitation.

- WASH strategy in volunteers' organization will continue to integrate some most important cross curing issues including environmental conservation, HIV and GBV risk mitigation activities to ensure safe and dignifies access to water supplies.
- Hygiene promotions will be based on a gender responsive programming with specific focus on pregnant and lactating women. Where existing, the WASH user committee will work closely with the protection committees to decrease the protection risks when accessing WASH services.
- In all response settings (IDPs, Refugees, Host communities) water user committees and hygiene promoters will be formed and trained to participate in the service provision, and they might receive incentives for their work depending on the availability of fund.

Intervention areas for response to short- term WASH implementation

The same plan should be implemented as **Centarl Darfur** and South Darfur

- **the** fighting in Nayala and Zalangi town and surrounding localities is ongoing and it has arguably been one of the worst affected, with damage of the infrastructures is reported as being extensive and widespread Volunteer organization has on going WASH programme targeting IDPs and vulnerable host communities. As per plan WASH emergency response will be given high priority as the needs is very high. Volunteer organization will also focus on longer term Water and sanitation infrastructure construction and the detailed technical assessment will be carried out once the situation on ground allowed to make the reconstruction and rehabilitation of effected wash water sources to facilitate the accessibility and water, sanitation and hygiene through introducing WASH technologies and improve community capacity for sustainable view.
- **East Darfur** it's considered to be safest among the Darfur region and many people from active fighting areas have been travelled to the state putting high pressure on already exhausted WASH facilities, challenges for WASH response in Esat Darfur include a lack of contingency stocks because of inadequate funding, insecurity challenge associated with the ability to transport requited supplies to the state. Volunteer organization has ongoing WASH intervention in the state and would provide a strong foundation for a scale-up its emergency response.
- **White Nile**

Below are the core Activities that will be implemented in accordance with volunteer organization technical standards, while the activities implementation will be flexible as per the need and context.

Access to water

- Construction or rehabilitating the existing water distribution system including all necessary plumbing works
- Upgrading/rehabilitation of existing water system using hybrid systems in consultation with the communities and government line ministries.
- Provision hand pumps spare parts for rehabilitation of existing broken handpumps and drilling new ones.
- Construction of new water systems based on identified needs. This include drilling of new boreholes, installation of elevated water tanks, construction of water pumping and distribution lines and water distribution points (taps stands).
- Including and supporting women's and girls' participation and leadership in community-based structures such as water user committees.
- Establish, train, and equip village/community pump mechanics and circuit riders to support WUCs in the maintenance of targeted water systems.
- Construction of new water systems based on identified needs. This includes drilling of new boreholes, installation of elevated water tanks, construction of water pumping and distribution lines and water distribution points (taps stands).
- Establish and build the capacity of gender-balanced Water User Committees to manage targeted community water supplies and to encourage women's leadership in these structures.

Water quality monitoring and treatment

- Conduct regular water treatment (water chlorination).
- Water quality testing at source/storage tank/HH level (free residual chlorine, fecal coliform & turbidity, and chemical water quality testing)
- Household water treatment through distribution of water disinfectants (0.33mg chlorine tablet) where there is no access to chlorinated water. Distribution will be accompanied by training in proper use of the distributed chlorine tablet for HH water treatment (one tablet of 0.33mg enough for 20 liters of water).

Safety accessibility for water services

- Provide safe and confidential feedback and sharing information channels to ensure vulnerable groups safe access to accountability measures.
- Regular consultation with women and girls to ensure their inclusion in the program decision making processes

Waste Management

- Support condcut regualar enviromental cleaning campaings though solid waste collection and transportation to the final disposal areas
- Provision of garbage trucks for collection and transporting the garbage to the final disposal sites. Include management of final disposal sites for camps as well as support municipalities to maintain functionality of municipality dumpsites.
- Provision of refuse container (100 litres/10 families) and linking it with garbage collection or any other refuse collection system.

Excreta disposal and Vector Control

- Construction of emergency gender and age segregated shared latrines and showers
- Provision of garbage trucks for collection and transporting the garbage to the final disposal sites. Include management of final disposal sites for camps as well as support municipalities to maintain functionality of municipality dumpsites.

Hygiene Promotion

- Selection and training of community mobiliser to disminate hygiene massegs to the wider communities.
- Hygiene promotion, focusing on: personal hygiene (incl hand washing), safe water chain, diarrhoea management including distribution of ORS and food hygiene (to address identified risky hygiene behaviours).
- Hygiene promotion activities (hygiene session, house to house visit, hygiene promotion campaigns, IEC materials, practical sessions such as hand washing with children).
- Distribution of hygiene and dignity kits after consultation with women and girls according to the WASH cluster stanard

WASH in schools , health facilities and child friendly spaces

- Rehabilitation/Construction of appropriate water facilities
- Ensuring access to safe water based on needs, through provision of filters or other water treatment options (water chlorination).

- Rehabilitation/Construction of sanitation facilities (latrines and showers), ensuring gender and age specific needs.
- Support construction of medical waste incinirators to ensure propor medical waste managment
- Hygiene promotion – including core hygiene messages and messages on hand washing with soap and provision of essential hygiene items such as soap to enable good hygiene practices
- Soap available at hand washing points.
- Creation of School Hygiene groups

Contributions of V. organization in long WASH strategic plan:

The purpose of volunteer organization WASH Strategy is to guide organization-wide contribution to WASH sector goal: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all by 2030. It is designed to inform and support organization planning and strategy processes, and to guide the implementation of the program to contribute to long-term planning.

The Volunteer organization will focus on helping every vulnerable gain access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, including in schools and health centers, and in humanitarian situations when children are most vulnerable. The Strategy signals increased engagement in “newer” areas such as adapting to climate change; services in small towns and informal settlements (urban); and engaging the private sector as a key partner beyond their traditional role of providing goods and services.
The Strategy builds on lessons from existing programmers and experiences, while introducing new areas of emphasis. These include greater engagement with partners in urban areas, to help ensure that children are reached wherever they are; mainstreaming risk-informed programming to mitigate the impact of climate change and emergencies; and more extensive involvement with the private sector and other new partners to encourage innovation and programming on a scale.

Strategy of water supply management

An important interim step on the ladder is “basic water” which is defined as an improved drinking water facility that is within 30 minutes round trip collection time as indicate by whole WASH sector. Universal and equitable access means prioritizing support for services to marginalized and vulnerable communities that are still unserved or underserved, to ensure the availability of safe water for Volunteer organization target groups. Only by making sure these communities are targeted first will universal access be reached. The long strategy for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (2016-2030) The new agenda requires to increase its

support to governments to strengthen institutions and build systems to make services reliable over time and water safe to drink.

- Volunteer organization will contribute to an effective and accountable water sector; reliable regulation for oversight; performance monitoring, sound pricing and tariffs to ensure affordability; models for service management and operations; and the adoption of national water safety frameworks and community level water safety planning.
- Support will also focus increasingly on improving household water security and the resilience of water supply systems using risk assessments and management methodologies.
- Programming inputs will target three levels of intervention depending on country context:
  1- The water points level, the water service level and the water sector level,
  2- Support and address access to drinking water, water safety and the
  3- Sustainability of services and water sources.
- At the water point level Volunteer organization will help to mobilize and enable households and communities to steward local water resources and demand easily accessible, safe, sustainable and affordable water services, while improving the capacity and professionalism of water well drillers and other service providers.
- Participation of women in planning, implementation and management of the drinking water service is critical and will be systematically encouraged.
- Volunteer organization will support the sustainability of open defecation elimination programmes by promoting regular engagement with communities before and after they have reached their goals to ensure they do not slip back from earlier achievements and at same will encourage innovative approaches responsive to the needs of the disadvantaged and most vulnerable including CLTS, CATS and institutional latrines.

Sanitation strategy:

Volunteer organizations will contribute in continued efforts to eliminate open defecation while also working with government and partners to achieve a basic level of access to sanitation for all and move towards progressively achieving safely managed sanitation.

V- organization will lined with global indicator for sanitation monitoring using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water. Online with WASH sector Volunteer organization will go with the sanitation objectives:

1- Eliminate open defecation by 2030, which involves accelerating current rates of progress.

2- Improve the quality of sanitation programming to ensure communities are investing in improved toilets and can move up the ladder.
3- Strengthen sub-national capacities for effective monitoring and verification processes.
4- Support innovations and business models on a large scale.

Hygiene strategy:

- V- organization will focus on influencing hygiene behavior change in the four key areas of handwashing, menstrual hygiene management (MHM), safe water handling, and the safe disposal of excreta. These areas will be emphasized in programme design based on evidence of their importance to the health and well-being of children, women and communities and on the fact that they are still areas of weakness in national WASH programmes in many countries.
- Promotion of innovative approaches such as daily group handwashing in schools, as well as collaboration with early childhood education, education and nutrition programmes,
- Develop and promote more robust handwashing behaviour change and social norm strategies that go beyond promotional models centred on the fear of disease and epidemics.
- Work with the partners to expand MHM initiatives to reduce barriers to education for girls, fight stigma, and contribute to positive health and well-being outcomes for girls and women.
- Programming will include the fostering of multi-sectoral partnerships and action on MHM, support for formative research, capacity building and engagement with government and partners on building enabling environments.
- Involvement in menstrual hygiene management (MHM) programming will continue to be centered on the school environment, with an increased focus on related activities in health facilities and communities.
- Volunteer organizations will continue to incorporate safe water handling within its behaviors to change promotion efforts, to help ensure that water quality is not compromised between the point of extraction and the point of use.
- Volunteer organization will emphasis improved practices for the disposal of infant and child faces as an integral part of its sanitation and hygiene programming
- Delivering key messages at critical moments will be essential to improving hygiene for example, health workers can reach new mothers before they leave a health care facility after childbirth, with key messages on handwashing with soap and on safe excreta disposal.
- Engagement across sectors and co-location of interventions relating to policy, implementation and monitoring is especially effective for promoting

and reinforcing behaviors change, allowing governments to support the promotion of critical behaviors through a wide range of channels.

Impacts of climate change

The impacts of climate change must be addressed. Water is the means through which climate change is felt first, and children are among the most vulnerable to its negative impacts. Extreme storm events, flooding, multi-year droughts, saltwater intrusion and long-term changes to groundwater availability threaten existing water and sanitation systems. These impacts are increasing in prevalence and projected to further accelerate.28 This will make SDG 6 more difficult to achieve throughout the world, but especially in poor countries and vulnerable communities, with fewer resources available for response and adaptation. As communities are increasingly affected, climate change risk assessment, and building the resilience of communities, water and sanitation systems, and institutions, must be at the core of sectoral program me design, planning resource allocation, implementation and monitoring.

GBV risk mitigation minimum measures

- GBV risk mitigation minimum measures such as adequate lighting, sturdy internal locks, and privacy fencing will be considered.
- Before initiating works ensure there is a system developed to cover the cleaning/operation and maintenance.
- Volunteer organization will regularly monitor all facilities to ensure the facilities are used and safe in access.
- Provision of latrines/bathing separate for men and women with proper drainage.
- The priority for V- organization public health promotion activities is to support and build communities collective capacity to mitigate public health related risks and maintain good health practices throughout this humanitarian response. Volunteer organizations will provide substantial support, training and knowledge dissemination through new and existing community structure and community health volunteers. As well as

Strengthen enabling environments

Working closely with governments and partners including the UN agencies, Volunteer organization will use its convening power to help develop the strong national WASH enabling environments that are of critical importance for building an effective sector that delivers results for children. This includes promoting women's leadership at all levels of government and advocacy with partners. Volunteer organization will contribute to strengthened enabling environments at all levels, from national to local, through five areas of action, which correspond to

the building blocks agreed upon by the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership: