



JAPAN PLATFORM

# Humanitarian Assistance for South Sudan





South Sudan

Japan Platform

# Towards Consolidation of Peace

~ What we have done since 2006 ~

Population .....	10.31 million (2011)	Languages ...	English(official), Dinka, Nuer and others
Capital .....	Juba	Religions .....	Christianity, Islam and others
Ethnic Groups .....	Dinka, Nuer, Shilluk and many others	GDP .....	US\$ 18.3 billion (2011)

\*Source: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc.

The Republic of South Sudan (hereinafter referred to as "South Sudan") is the newest country in the world as it achieved secession on 9th July 2011 as the 54th country in Africa after the civil war which endured for more than 20 years. Although it is classified as a least developed country (LDC), there is hope for its tangible development in the coming years. With the active assistance of the international community, effort of the nation building is making steady progress, developing essential infrastructure which was severely damaged during the civil war to rebuild people's lives.

Japan Platform (JPF), an international emergency humanitarian aid organization operating on the principle of an equal partnership between NGOs, the business sector, and the Government of Japan, embarked on Humanitarian Assistance Programme for Southern Sudan (Phase 1 through Phase 5) in August 2006 when the interim administration for 6 years by the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) began after Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) was signed in 2005. Since April 2012, the programme was renamed the South Sudan Humanitarian Assistance Programme following the referendum on the secession of Southern Sudan in January 2011 and its official secession in July of the same year. JPF functions as a platform to assist and coordinate the projects of its member NGOs and 9 member NGOs have so far been implementing projects in South Sudan.

The programme for South Sudan of JPF was launched to consolidate the much needed peace through assisting returnees from Sudan and other neighbouring countries as well as the host communities which receive these returnees, thereby helping people to regain a stable life. Each member NGO has primarily worked in areas far from Juba, the capital, to assist such fields as water and sanitation, basic health, education, livelihood and/or socially vulnerable groups. Despite the difficult situations, the international staff of NGOs is engaged in many different types of work to quickly respond to the needs of the people of South Sudan while securing their own safety and health.

With most of the funding coming from the government of Japan, JPF provides financial assistance for member NGOs to implement their projects. The total funding between 2006 and March 2013 is about 3.1 billion yen. JPF also supports the projects of its member NGOs through strengthening the relationships with the South Sudanese government and other aid donors, promoting inter NGO networks for the sharing of information on safety, assessing local conditions and aid trends and conducting information dissemination to external actors.

South Sudan is a LDC with a GNI per capita of US\$ 984 in 2011 (Statistical Bureau, Government of South Sudan). The primary education completion rate is approximately 10% (2010; World Bank, etc.) and the literacy rate is 27%. The infant mortality rate of 102 per 1,000 live births and the maternal mortality rate of 2,054 per 100,000 live births (2006; World Bank, etc.) are almost the worst in the world. Health and medical services are seldom available in rural areas. The coverage of the water supply system is as low as a few percent even in Juba. Many rural villages do not have a borehole. The Government of South Sudan is in need of international cooperation to tackle these financial and administrative issues. Playing a significant role in bridging the administration and local people, there is much expectation for and trust in the JPF and NGOs.

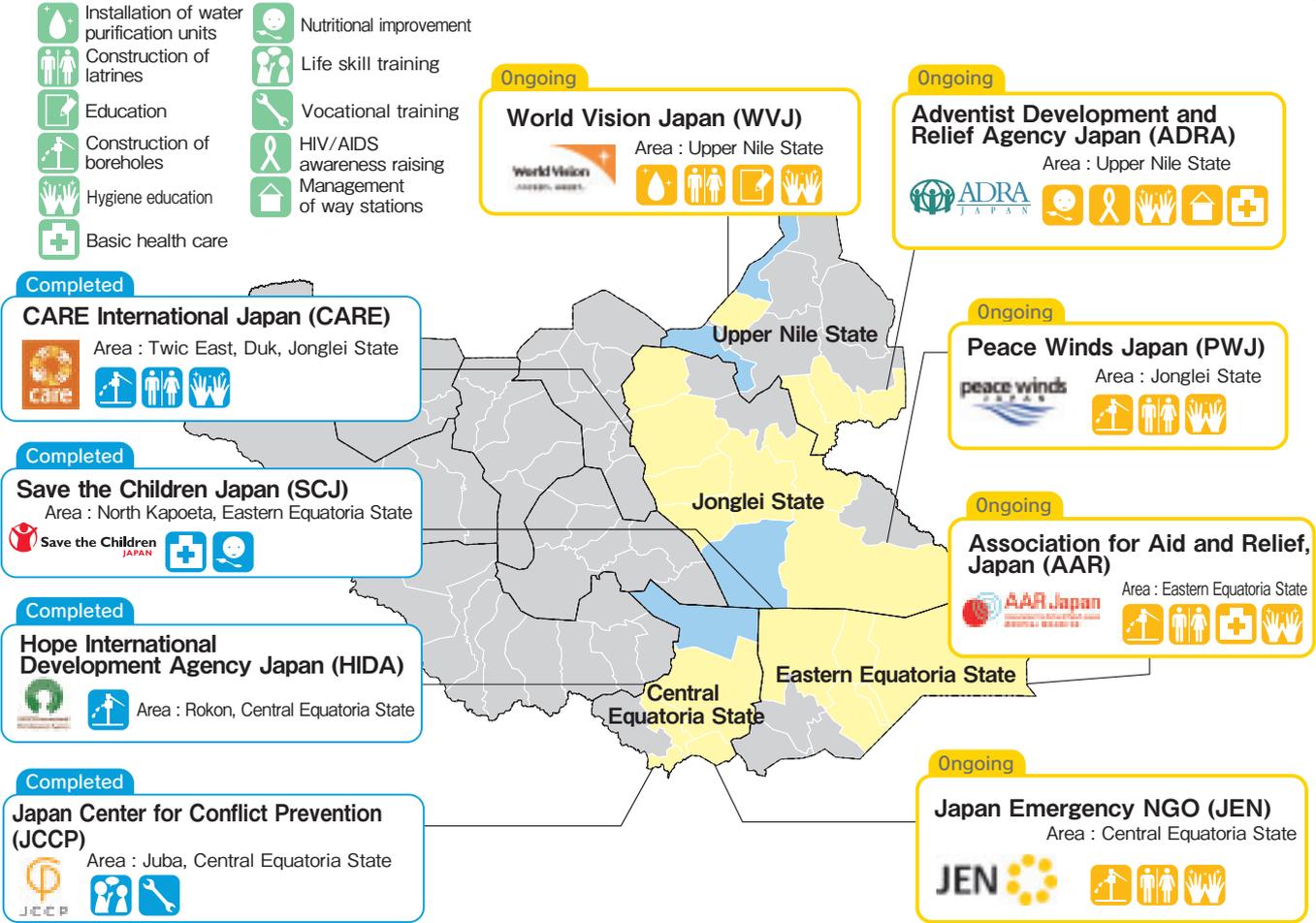
This report introduces the JPF's programme of humanitarian assistance in South Sudan.



Local residents using a newly constructed borehole

©PWJ

# South Sudan Programme Map



# South Sudan Programme Timeline

Completed Ongoing

	Humanitarian Aid for Southern Sudan						South Sudan
	Initial Response	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phase 1
Period	17/04/2006 to 08/08/2006	09/08/2006 to 31/03/2007	01/04/2007 to 15/05/2008	01/04/2009 to 31/03/2010	01/04/2010 to 31/03/2011	01/04/2011 to 31/03/2012	01/04/2012 to 31/03/2013
Purpose		Repatriation and reintegration		Consolidation of peace			Consolidation of peace
AAR	Joint assessment	Water and Sanitation; Basic health	Water and Sanitation; Basic health	Water and Sanitation; Basic health	Water and Sanitation; Basic health	Water and Sanitation; Basic health	Water and Sanitation; Hygiene
ADRA	Joint assessment	Repatriation	Repatriation	Repatriation; Basic health; Livelihood; Hygiene	Repatriation; Basic health; Livelihood; Hygiene	Basic health; Livelihood; Hygiene	Education; Basic health; Water and Sanitation
CARE				Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation	
HIDA			Initial assessment; Water and Sanitation				
JCCP				Protection; Livelihood	Protection; Livelihood	Protection; Livelihood	
JEN			Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation
PWJ	Joint assessment	Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation; Emergency supplies	Water and Sanitation; Emergency supplies
SCJ					Basic health		
WVJ	Joint assessment	Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation; Livelihood	Water and Sanitation; Education; Protection	Water and Sanitation; Education; Protection	Water and Sanitation; Education; Protection	Water and Sanitation; Education
JPF	Joint assessment	Monitoring	Monitoring; Evaluation	Liaison/coordination; Monitoring	Liaison/coordination; Monitoring; Evaluation	Liaison/coordination; Monitoring; Evaluation	Liaison/coordination; Monitoring; Evaluation

\* After the completion of the projects at the end of FY 2007, JPF conducted an assessment to decide whether to continue the programme in FY 2008.  
 \* The information is correct as of March 2013.

# Summary of Assistance

## Main Outputs (05/05/2006 to 31/03/2012)

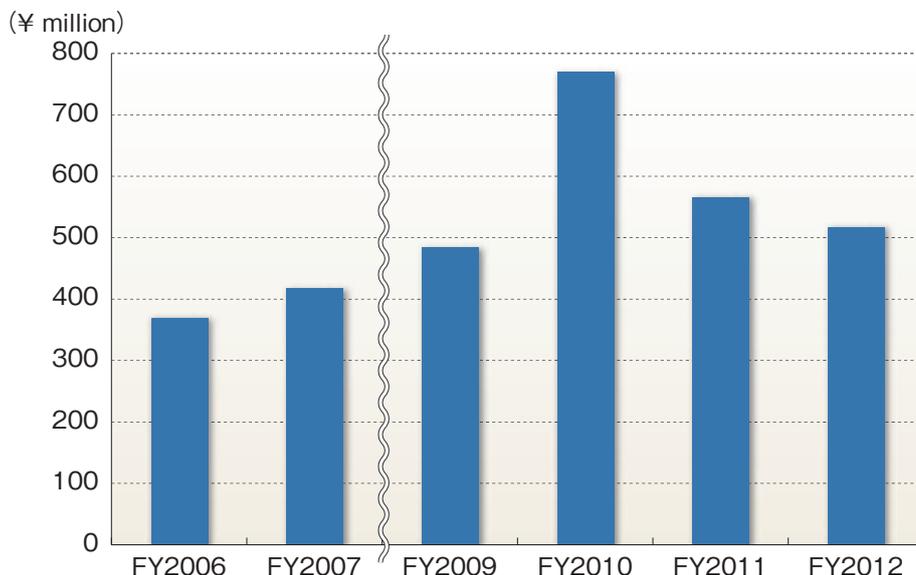
 <b>Water and Sanitation</b>	Installation of water supply facilities ..... 491 facilities Construction of latrines ..... 721 units Participants in hygiene workshop ..... 135,771 persons Persons completing the trainings in the maintenance of water supply facilities ..... 2,013 persons
 <b>Livelihood Assistance</b>	Trainees completing the vocational trainings ..... 900 persons
 <b>Education</b>	Construction of classrooms ..... 13 classrooms School feeding pre-primary children ..... 8,552 meals
 <b>Health</b>	Participants in the nutrition trainings ... 26,036 persons Participants in the HIV/AIDS trainings ... 60,203 persons
 <b>Repatriation</b>	Returnees staying in the way stations ..... 7,922 persons



©CARE

※Water supply facilities include boreholes (constructed or renovated), water towers and water purification units.  
 ※The number of persons completing the trainings in the maintenance of water supply facility includes those who have acquired borehole repair skills.  
 ※These figures are based on the final project reports for FY 2006 to FY 2011.

## Historical Trends of Funding by JPF (05/05/2006 to 31/03/2013)



©JPF

※After the completion of the first set of projects at the end of FY 2007, JPF conducted an assesment to decide whether to continue the programme FY 2008.

## Total Funds (05/05/2006 to 31/03/2013)

The Government Grants  
¥3,127,634,510

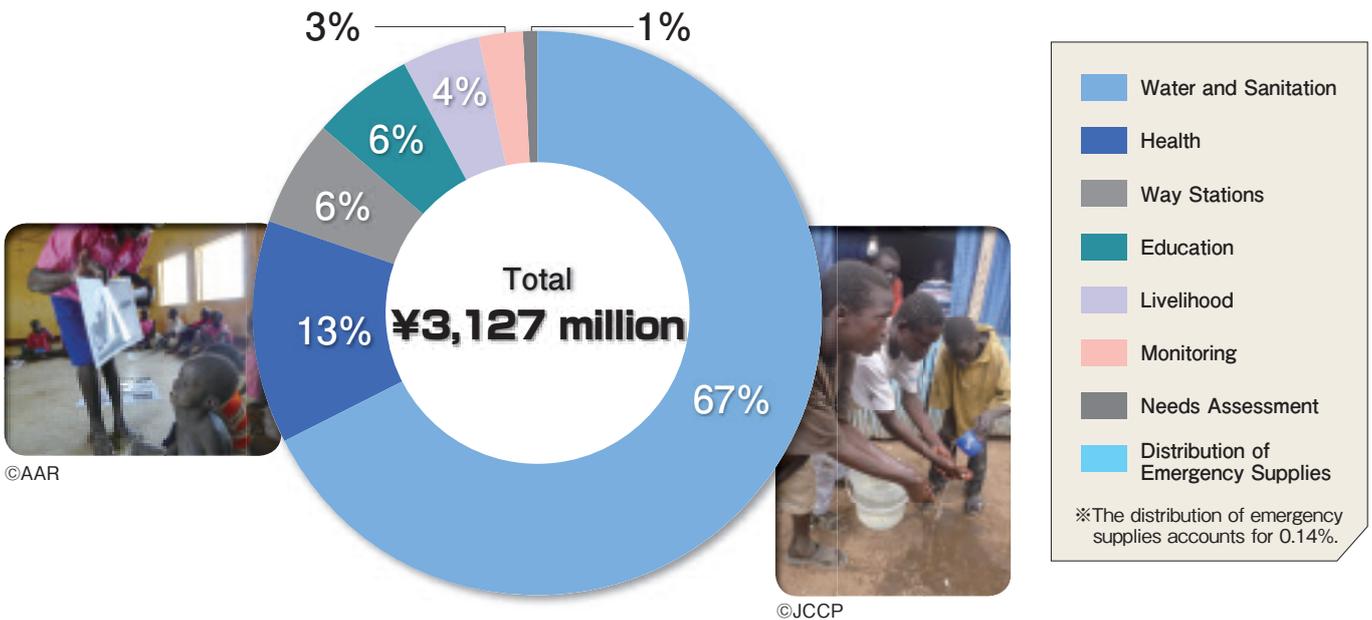
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Private Sector Funds  
¥93,400

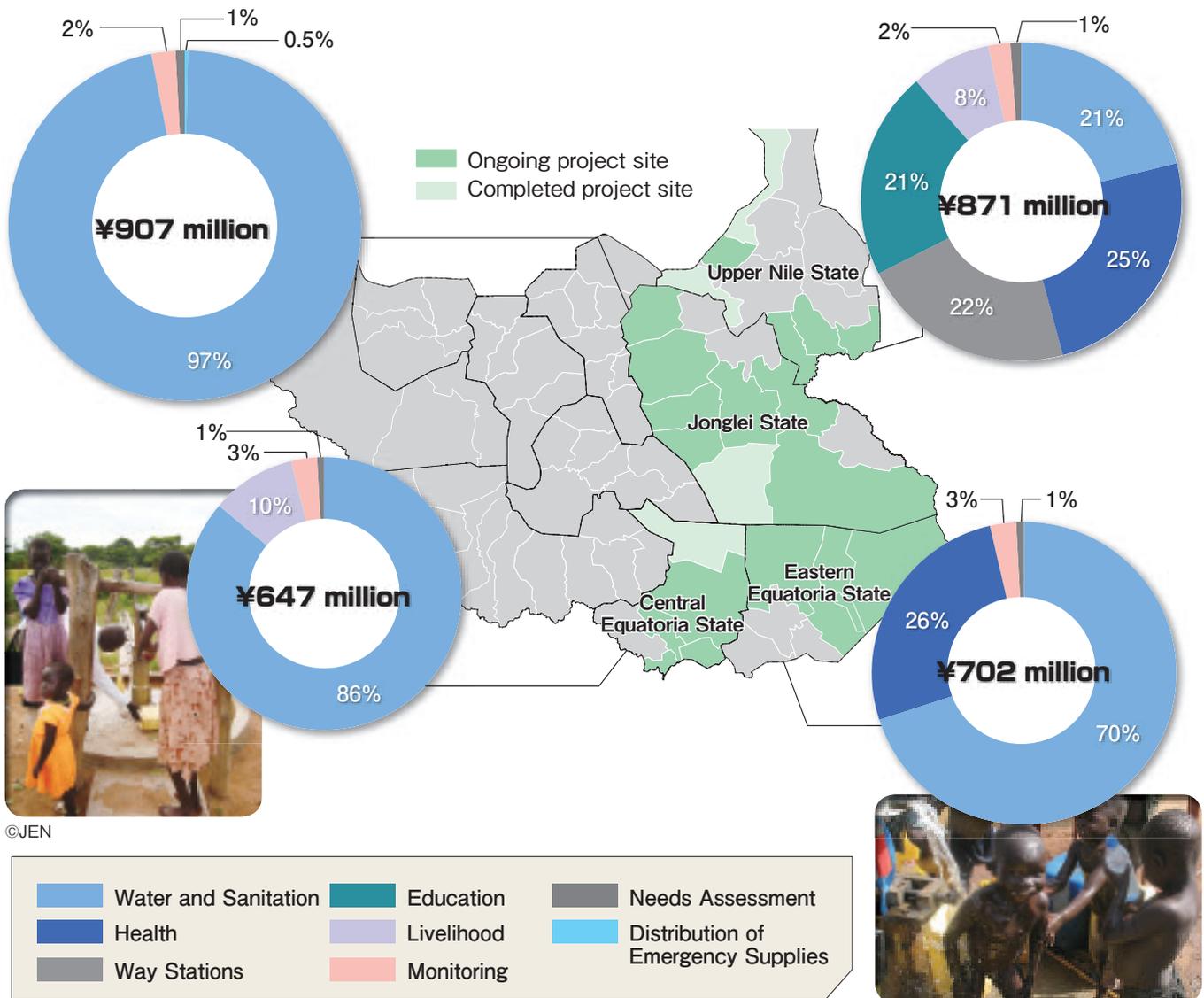
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Total Funds  
¥3,127,727,910

### Project by Sector (05/05/2006 to 31/03/2013)



### Project Areas by State (05/05/2006 to 31/03/2013)



# The Start of Assistance

# '06 ~ '07



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## Quick Response to Local Needs

In April 2006, JPF decided to provide humanitarian assistance for Southern Sudan. 4 NGOs: Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR), Adventist Development and Relief Agency Japan (ADRA), Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) and World Vision Japan (WVJ) planned to participate in the programme and JPF sent a joint assessment mission in May 2006. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees and UN World Food Programme joined the mission in view of future collaboration. The purposes of this mission were 1) to identify the need for emergency humanitarian assistance in anticipation of a massive flow of returnees, 2) to outline the necessary projects and 3) to form a medium to long-term assistance strategy.

The field survey of the mission identified 4 points: 1) the full-scale return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) would start in the dry season which would begin around October 2006, 2) there was an absolute shortage of basic infrastructure, 3) the gap between need and assistance was especially large in rural areas and 4) the number of NGOs capable of providing assistance was not many.

At that time of the joint assessment, the situation in Southern Sudan was extremely difficult and there were almost no buildings that could be used as an office even in Juba, and the NGOs struggled in locating their local offices. According to one of the NGO staff at the time, NGO staff had to stay in a tent hotel costing US\$ 100 per night and had to rely on a satellite phone due to the absence of a mobile phone network. Around the rural project sites, the road conditions and the security situation were bad. The unavailability of any means of travel often forced them to rely on the UN vehicles. Due to the increasing number of returnees, quarrels often occurred among people waiting their turn at borehole sites because a large number of people had to share a limited number of boreholes. Due to the lack of latrines, both adults and children left their excrement in any convenient place, fouling everywhere, particularly during the rainy season. After coordination with local governments, UN organizations, other NGOs and local communities, the 4 NGOs that had conducted the joint study decided to provide assistance for returnees through the management of way stations and provision of water supply, sanitation and basic health. In Phase 1 of the Humanitarian Assistance for Southern Sudan (between August 2006 and March 2007), these 4 NGOs received total funding of approximately 357 million yen. With this funding, they achieved

the construction of way stations, water supply systems and latrines in communities to which returnees came back, distribution of mosquito nets and training on malaria prevention. In Phase 2 (between April 2007 and May 2008), Japan Emergency NGO (JEN) and Hope International Development Agency participated in the programme and implemented their water and sanitation projects, and the total amount of the funds for the 6 NGOs was approximately 413 million yen.

In January 2008, JPF dispatched the final monitoring mission to Southern Sudan and assessed the impacts of the programme and made recommendations for the next programme. The actual inflow of refugees and IDPs in 2007 was less than what was anticipated. However, the return of more than 2 million IDPs was expected between 2008 and 2009. Thus, the mission found huge emergent needs for water supply, etc. The projects of Japanese NGOs funded by JPF gained a high reputation from the interim government of the Southern Sudan and the UN agencies. These organizations then requested JPF to provide assistance for education, medical care, livelihood improvement, etc. in addition to the much more urgently needed construction of shelters, water supply systems and sanitation facilities. As major donors were going to maintain the emergency humanitarian phase until the referendum in 2011, the monitoring mission concluded that JPF should continue its assistance. JPF also found it necessary to prepare a strategy for future assistance based on the actual local conditions as well as a need for field coordination and information dissemination. In addition, it recognised the importance of understanding the complicated social, cultural, and political background of the country after the civil war.



Returnees travelling with as much luggage as they can carry

©ADRA

# Outcomes of Assistance

## Benefiting Some Half a Million People

This was the most difficult period for the Japanese NGOs to implement their projects. As it was difficult to procure supplies within Southern Sudan, the import from Kenya and the neighbouring countries was essential. The poor road conditions made delivery of the materials for projects difficult, and implementation of the projects were halted from time to time due to armed clashes. Despite these challenges, the NGOs gradually succeeded in managing and implementing their projects, locating their field offices and recruiting local staff.

The projects of the 6 NGOs in Phase 1 and Phase 2 included the construction of 79 boreholes, 20 water purification units and 137 latrines, benefiting about 490,000 people. In addition, way stations benefitted 7,580 returnees, 8,000 mosquito nets were distributed and 2,800 households received agricultural tools, seeds, and fishing nets for their livelihood. Besides these outcomes, such projects as hygiene workshops at schools and communities and training in water management, agriculture and fishery were also implemented in the Upper Nile, Jonglei, Central Equatoria, and Eastern Equatoria States.



Delivering project materials to a remote area

©PWJ



A latrine pit dug by local residents

©CARE



Registration of returnees at a way station

©ADRA



Public latrines constructed at a primary school

©JPF

Phase 3 to Phase 5

# Resuming Assistance

'09 ~ '11



©SCJ

## Multiple-Year Programme over 3 Years

Even after May 2008, when the projects in Phase 2 of the JPF programme ended, Japanese NGOs continued their humanitarian assistance for Southern Sudan another year, finding other sources of funds. However, JPF decided to reconstruct the programme of JPF to achieve peace consolidation as the super goal, and to gain more comprehensive outcomes of their assistance through information exchange among them. JPF decided to implement a multiple-year programme of 3 years between April 2009 and 2011, when the referendum on South Sudan's secession would take place while reviewing this programme at the end of every fiscal year. Phase 3 started in April 2009 (until March 2010), followed by Phase 4 (between April 2010 and March 2011) and Phase 5 (between April 2011 and March 2012). The programme of these 3 phases was primarily funded by the Government of Japan and the total funding was 1.8 billion yen.

The 8 NGOs that participated in this programme focused on assistance for returnees, water and sanitation, education, livelihood assistance and health. Particular emphasis was placed on strengthening the capacity of communities and the inclusion of socially vulnerable groups. The projects were implemented in Upper Nile, Jonglei, Central Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria.

In Phase 3, CARE International Japan started projects on water and sanitation in Jonglei and the Japan Center for Conflict Prevention also began projects to raise awareness of and provide vocational training for street-children and the others in Juba, the capital. In Phase 4, Save the Children Japan embarked on projects regarding basic health for pregnant and lactating women and children in Eastern Equatoria. ADRA shifted its focus from assistance for returnees to awareness raising of HIV/AIDS and livelihood assistance. WVJ expanded the scope of its projects by including projects on education and assistance for socially vulnerable groups. The 5 NGOs active in Phase 1 and Phase 2 continued their projects for South Sudan throughout Phase 3 and Phase 4. The latter was a period which saw the maximum participation of Japanese NGOs as 8 NGOs implemented projects throughout Southern Sudan.

Relying on its own network, JPF coordinated the projects of each NGO to achieve the common objective of the consolidation of peace, clarifying the purposes of each project within the framework of the programme. JPF sent staff to South Sudan in every phase for liaisoning, coordination, and monitoring.

The staff of JPF sent to South Sudan 1) strengthened the relationship among the GOSS and other donors in Southern Sudan, 2) conducted research on the local conditions and trends in aid, 3) disseminated information to other actors outside, 4) conducted monitoring and evaluation of each project and 5) made suggestions to feed into the following year's programme.

column 01

Interview

### Making assistance visible to local people

Riichi Miyake,  
Vice-President, Fuji Women's University

I visited Southern Sudan in the autumn of 2010. Despite the severe devastation throughout the country due to the long civil war, people seemed full of hope before the forthcoming independence in 2011. However, as actual nation-building is accompanied by a number of challenges, the validity of all processes of nation-building should now be examined two years since independence. Villagers themselves need to sustain their lives and ensure that they have sufficient water, food and shelter. In this regard, they need the support of the international community and we would need to take enough time to satisfy their needs. NGOs are able to take subtle action and are able to convey people's good-will directly to local people. During my stay in South Sudan, I was encouraged by the dedicated work of many Japanese staff based on their conversation with local people. More than anything, visibility of assistance to local people is much needed.



# Achievements of the Programme

## Reaching 600,000 people

Southern Sudan in 2009 when the multiple-year programme began, seemed to be in a transition from the stage of emergency humanitarian assistance to that of development. However, the security level was quite low before the general election in April 2010, which generated about 300,000 IDPs, returning international assistance efforts to the emergency humanitarian assistance stage. Assistance for reconstruction by the government in rural areas was interrupted except for particular areas. Also, the process to improve the infrastructure to receive returnees encountered many difficulties.

To improve the situation, JPF assisted about 600,000 people through various projects between FY 2009 and FY 2011. The beneficiaries included 1) more than 230,000 people who got access to clean water, 2) more than 45,000 people who got access to latrines, 3) more than 120,000 people who received health training and 4) more than 8,000 returnees who passed through way stations. The achievements of the projects in the water and sanitation area, which accounted for 70% of the programme budget, contributed to reducing conflicts between local people over the access to water.



Children washing their hands using the water tank provided by a project. ©PWJ

The programme of JPF achieved the concrete objectives of the international community in all sectors. As JPF member NGOs have been working in areas where other international NGOs have rarely worked, they have established a good reputation among the state and county governments of Southern Sudan and UN organizations.



Explaining the importance of maintaining boreholes using pictures to local people. ©AAR

### column 02

### Symposium

## Symposiums to deepen an understanding of South Sudan

JPF regularly organizes symposiums in Japan with the aim of gaining a deep understanding of South Sudan and of increasing the support for NGO's humanitarian assistance.

In December 2010, just before the referendum, JPF and Osaka University's Global Collaboration Center (GLOCOL) organized a symposium in Tokyo: "Southern Sudan Decides on Independence: Prospective Results of the Referendum and Potential for Humanitarian Aid," in which about 100 people participated. Eisei Kurimoto, Director of GLOCOL (at the time) and professor of the Osaka University's Graduate School of Human Sciences delivered the keynote speech: "Sudan After the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Referendum." Then, reports on NGO's humanitarian assistance and a panel discussion on the prospective of the referendum and potential of humanitarian assistance followed. The symposium provided a forum for analysis of the issues during the 6 years of transition after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), summarizing the outcomes of assistance and discussing the prospects.

In July 2011 right after the secession of South Sudan, another JPF symposium was organized entitled "South Sudan has gained secession: What contribution can the international community make?" co-organized by GLOCOL in which 100 people participated. Following 6 presentations by researchers, NGOs and JICA staff, Naoaki Omiya, a film director, showed a film based on interviews in South Sudan. How the international community should support nation building led by local people was then discussed.

In February 2013, the symposium: "Consolidation of Peace and

Sustainable Development in South Sudan" was organized at the University of Tokyo's Komaba Campus co-organized by JPF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the University of Tokyo's Graduate Programme on Human Security. More than 100 people participated in this symposium. Toby Lanzer (Assistant Secretary-General, the Secretary-General's Deputy Special Representative of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), UN Resident Development Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Representative of the UNDP) delivered a keynote speech. A panel discussion followed to discuss the Japanese efforts for South Sudan and collaboration with other donors. Through organizing these kinds of symposiums, JPF shares and disseminates information on South Sudan.



©JPF



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**Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR)**

**Human resources development underpinning people's health**

Association for Aid and Relief, Japan has been active in Eastern Equatoria State which has accepted more than 50,000 returnees since the end of the civil war. The main focus has been on water provision and sanitation to ensure healthy and stable living conditions for the public.

Before the involvement of AAR, only one-third of local people had access to clean water and diseases caused by unsanitary water were rampant. AAR started with the construction of water supply facilities. Following a needs survey with local people and a water quality survey, 41 boreholes and 4 water towers were constructed in 3 years from 2009. Workshops are held to teach local people how to operate the faucet and hand-pump for their proper maintenance. The importance of regular cleaning is also stressed. More technical training sessions involve lectures on the borehole mechanism and functions of various parts and actual repair work. With the involvement of local people, 158 boreholes have so far been repaired, benefiting more than 100,000 people.

In addition to the work of securing access to clean water, AAR is active in extending proper knowledge of sanitation to create a hygienic environment. Workshops targeting people who live in the vicinity of new boreholes are held to educate them on sanitation so that they develop hygienic habits. The participants



Workshop to make local people realize importance of borehole maintenance. ©AAR

practice using clean containers and regular hand washing and spread these habits to other residents. The health education of AAR at local primary schools has led to the organization of health clubs by the pupils, contributing to an overall improvement of personal hygiene.

Since 2010, AAR has been providing assistance for the operation of a clinic and the development of skills by means of supplying medical equipment and materials and providing guidance on diagnostic and prescribing techniques for local medical staff with a view to improving the state's health service. The clinic is now capable of diagnosing an average of some 200 people a month and of prescribing appropriate medication, illustrating the steady development of human resources to carry the local health service forward.



**Adventist Development and Relief Agency Japan (ADRA)**

**Support for the reintegration and self-reliance of returnees and host communities**

Adventist Development and Relief Agency Japan has started its operation of Way Station in Nasir and Pagak, the remote villages from the capital of Upper Nile State, through which returnees from Ethiopia received the basic utensils for setting up their lives at their final destinations in South Sudan. ADRA has also supported returnees for their resettlement and self-reliance, their harmonization with host communities, and the improvement of basic infrastructure at those locations, which have limited access to basic public services due to the remoteness from the capital of Upper Nile State. At those Way Station facilities, ADRA has also been providing returnees with opportunities to receive vocational training sessions and the awareness sessions on HIV/AIDS and Hygiene/Sanitation.

Agriculture training is one support measure to facilitate the resettlement of returnees participants from the local community learning agriculture skills and knowledge at a demonstration farm, such as how to prepare farming fields, how to grow seedlings with appropriate watering, and how to transplant those vegetable seedlings. Such supports have provided the opportunities to local communities to increase their income by selling harvests and to improve the nutritious status of their families by having well-balanced meals. Moreover, vocational training on tailoring and food processing was also conducted for the improvement of livelihood, which provided the lessons not only dress-making and making cakes but also a basic math and cost/profit calculation.



Children eating a served lunch. ©ADRA

After the trainings, many of the participants made use of their skills at their own personal level for generating income from the sales of their products.

With regard to the issue of child malnutrition in Pagak, ADRA has provided the school feeding to 4 pre-primary schools. With this support, infants have opportunities to eat a reasonable amount of food at least once a day. In addition, as many as 10 water tanks for washing hands at pre-primary schools, primary schools and clinics have been repaired even though this was not originally planned.

Furthermore, in order to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS among returnees and host communities, awareness sessions on voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS have helped people to increase their level of basic knowledge. Since an unhygienic environment is one of the causes of spreading the infectious diseases, dumping sites and public latrines have also been constructed and a community-wide clean-up campaign was launched. These activities have helped local people to improve their awareness of the importance of sanitary environment.



## CARE International Japan (CARE)

### Access to clean water and sanitary facilities

CARE International Japan prioritises the construction of boreholes and latrines together with the provision of hygiene education and has provided assistance for people in Twic East County of Jonglei State in South Sudan so that local people can live healthy lives with proper knowledge of sanitation.

Many people in this county do not have access to clean water and are forced to rely on unhygienic water sources. In Phase 3 of the project, 4 new boreholes were constructed and 4 existing boreholes were rehabilitated. In Phase 4, 8 new boreholes were constructed. The formation of water management committees and the provision of technical training on maintenance led to the establishment of a self-reliant system for the continued use of the boreholes. By Phase 5, the newly formed water management committees had begun to properly function in that the collection of a user charge from the community members started. Local people now contribute to the borehole maintenance cost for the erection of fencing to prevent the intrusion of animals to the sites of boreholes.

The use of latrines in this county is not yet common and even schools and other public facilities have few latrines. To improve the situation, 55 latrines were constructed at local primary schools in Phase 3, followed by 36 latrines in Phase 4 and 16

latrines in Phase 5. The priority was given to those primary schools in a particularly poor situation so that all primary schools in the area have some latrines facilities. As



Hygiene education for women. ©CARE

part of this activity, efforts were made to involve local people in the construction and maintenance of the latrines to create a community-based maintenance system of the newly constructed school latrines in order to ensure their continual use.

To improve local knowledge of hygiene, volunteer hygiene promoters were selected from communities. 10 such volunteers in Phase 3 and 16 volunteers in Phase 4 underwent hygiene education who then spread their newly acquired knowledge to more than 1,350 households. The activities in Phase 5 include hygiene education and training for 197 school-related people (PTA representatives, cooks and teachers) and more general enlightenment on hygiene targeting community members.



## Japan Emergency NGO (JEN)

### Improved awareness through hygiene education

Japan Emergency NGO has been active in Central Equatoria State to assist the resettlement of many returnees by means of improving the local water supply and sanitation conditions. Concrete activities include the construction of boreholes and latrines at schools and hygiene education to reduce diseases which are attributable to water shortage and an unhygienic environment.

In 3 years from 2009, JEN constructed a borehole at each of 48 primary schools in the state. These boreholes which provide a sufficient supply of drinkable water also benefit the local community. Another achievement is the construction of 347 latrines at 49 primary schools, reducing the occurrence of diarrhoea, etc. among pupils. Local residents living near these boreholes and primary schools have been invited to establish water and latrine management committees. Training on borehole and latrine maintenance is arranged for members of these committees so that the facilities can be maintained by community members to ensure good water and hygiene conditions. Moreover, the training of hand pump mechanics through on-site repair work has led to the rehabilitation of 63 broken-down boreholes. The number of people benefitting from these activities exceeds 65,000, including the teachers and pupils of the primary schools.



Local residents undergoing borehole maintenance training. ©JEN

JEN also prioritises hygiene education. As part of its endeavours, promoters are recruited from local communities. The training of these promoters to teach pupils the importance of good hygiene features techniques using singing and playing to make easier for pupils to acquire basic knowledge of health and sanitation and proper hand washing behaviour. With the active engagement of these promoters of hygiene education at schools, pupils have become much more aware of hygiene issues and the number of pupils suffering from diseases has begun to decline. To ensure continuous hygiene at schools, teachers also undergo training. After training, many teachers have introduced a hand washing area on the school premises and have erected a plaque conveying health and hygiene messages. In 3 years, more than 45,000 teachers and pupils have benefited from the activities organized by JEN and the local knowledge of hygiene has been much improved backed by concrete actions.



**Japan Center for Conflict Prevention (JCCP)**

**Awareness raising and vocational training for children and youth**

Japan Center for Conflict Prevention provides awareness raising and vocational training for street children, war orphans, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and former child soldiers who are suffering from hardship and delinquency due to lack of any parental care as a result of prolonged war. JCCP has been active in Juba (state capital) in Central Equatoria State, South Sudan to enhance the capacity of people to rebuild their lives.

Awareness raising activities are focused on 5 areas: drug abuse, hygiene, gender based violence, HIV/AIDS and sex education. These activities emphasize the importance of hygiene, crime prevention and education as well as the negative effect of drugs on health. Since Phase 4, a newly introduced method of painting and clay modeling has enabled children to express what they have learned in visible form.

In order to measure the level of understanding, a test using a quiz and games was conducted with a large number of people, including 300 children and youth living nearby the Dr. John Garang Secondary School, 370 residents of surrounding community, 50 street children around the Hai Malakal Ground and 300 people living in a slum area. The test result shows improvement of understanding on each topic. These awareness activities brought a sense of

camaraderie and social skills among children, and reduced the tendency for violence and street fights. Positive comments made by the participants include “I have reduced drug use”, “I want to go back to school” and “I want to work diligently.”



Youth learning how to cook. ©JCCP

JCCP has conducted 2 vocational training courses for vulnerable youth in Juba. One of the courses is housekeeping – cleaning, washing and other chores, while the other is catering service/ cooking assistance in a kitchen and how to serve at table. The trainees learn essential basics such as customer care, hygiene and work ethics during in-class lectures and then undergo on-the-job training at hotels. Among the 40 trainees of Phase 3, 18 have been employed in hotels, restaurants and NGO offices. In Phase 4, 48 of the 88 trainees of the first course and 16 of the 40 trainees of the second course have found jobs. 19 of 35 trainees in Phase 5 have successfully found work after completing their training.



**Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)**

**Development of water supply and sanitation facilities**

Peace Winds Japan has been providing assistance for the improvement of the water supply and sanitation for returnees and IDPs in Jonglei State to enhance their living conditions.

The shortage of water is a critical problem in Jonglei because of the limited number of water supply facilities and low yield of existing boreholes, forcing people to walk for many hours to fetch clean water or to wait their turn for a long time at a borehole. To rectify this situation, PWJ has been engaged in the construction of new boreholes. Based on the results of interviews with local administrators and a groundwater distribution survey, drilling is conducted in those areas with a high water demand and enough groundwater volume level. In 3 years from 2009, 68 boreholes were constructed, improving the lives of more than 70,000 people with clean water of which the quality was properly checked. To ensure the continual use of the boreholes, a water management committee is formed for each borehole. Workshops are held to teach the basic mechanism, appropriate use and preventive maintenance of the boreholes, and a system of community-based borehole maintenance is established.

In the face of a situation in which the shortage of properly constructed latrines forces many people to “relieve themselves” in the field, PWJ has been trying to improve their access to



Hygiene promotion at a primary school. ©PWJ

sanitary facilities including public latrines. In 2009 - 2011, PWJ constructed 51 latrines at primary schools and clinics, providing better sanitary conditions for more than 7,000 people. The special features of some of these latrines include a sloping approach for easier use by those in wheelchairs and the introduction of a water tank with an outlet for hand washing. At those primary schools where new latrines have been constructed, workshops have been held for the teachers and pupils to teach proper usage of the latrines and effective hand-washing with soap, promoting their greater understanding of hygiene.



## Save the Children Japan (SCJ)

### Improved nutrition for children and pregnant women

In Phase 4, Save the Children Japan was engaged in the work of treating the acute malnutrition of children and pregnant women in 6 villages in North Kapoeta in Eastern Equatoria State. The low social status of children and women in these areas means that they often suffer from malnutrition due to excessive labour and unfair distribution of food among family members. In fact, acute malnutrition accounts for more than half of the mortality rate for children under 5 years of age.

To improve the situation, SCJ established an intensive stabilization centre to treat children with severe malnutrition with complications. Training was provided for staff members so that such services as nutritional recovery through feeding with milk, treatment of dehydration and infectious diseases and the administration of trace nutrients could be provided in 3 shifts. 78 children with a high mortality risk were admitted to the centre and 58 of them were successfully discharged after treatment.

A mobile health check unit was introduced to visit all hamlets in the 6 targeted villages. Using a belt designed to measure the size of the upper arm, the state of nutrition of 22,563 children under 5 years of age and 2,590 pregnant and lactating women was checked. This check found that regular health checks, dietary treatment and/or the regular intake of nutritional



Mother and child in Eastern Equatoria State. ©Save the Children/Jenn Warren

supplements were necessary for 2,404 children and 847 pregnant and lactating women. In the end, 108 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition, 615 children suffering from mild acute malnutrition and 239 pregnant and lactating women suffering from acute malnutrition were treated with a successful outcome. Moreover, 10 community health workers were trained to spread knowledge on malnutrition, symptoms, adverse effects, how to check the state of malnutrition and need for such checking through various community events and health checks. 26 people selected from local communities were trained as health and nutrition assistants to develop a community-wide system to tackle the problem of malnutrition.



## World Vision Japan (WVJ)

### 3 pillars of assistance for reconstruction

World Vision Japan has been implementing a 3-pillared project featuring water and sanitation, primary education and protection in Upper Nile State for the purpose of establishing peace and creating sustainable development for the large number of returnees in the state.

In the field of water and sanitation, 11 bone-char water filters, 2 rainwater storage tanks and 36 ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines were constructed in 3 years from 2009, improving the access to water and the sanitation conditions for more than 25,000 local inhabitants. In addition, hygiene promoters were trained to lead a hygiene awareness campaign involving puppet plays and radio broadcasting. The necessary knowledge on sanitation was disseminated through this campaign, informing the public how to properly use sanitation facilities, the importance of washing the hands and the prevention of water-borne diseases.

WVJ's assistance for primary education so far includes the rehabilitation of 9 classrooms along with the supply of new blackboards, book shelves and textbooks for local primary schools. At the same time, training has been provided for the head and other teachers to improve their school management capability, English proficiency and other abilities to improve the quality of education. In view of the fact that many children are

subject to child labour, a PTA has been newly established for each school to facilitate the involvement of local people in school education. As a result of various activities, the state of school management has improved with a higher enrolment rate and lower drop-out rate.



Children fetching water from the water filter. ©WVJ

In the field of protection, 5 peace and protection committees have been formed for the purpose of solving or even preventing the inter-communal conflicts affecting local people. The committee members have been trained to oversee educational activities based on the principles of upholding human rights and protecting the socially vulnerable with a view to spreading the understanding of these fundamental principles throughout local communities. 5 children's groups have also been established so that children and their family members can learn about children's rights through recreational and other group activities. These groups are highly reputed among local people as an instrument for the decrease of abusive behaviour among children and also against them.

# Assistance Continued '12~



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## In Pursuit of Consolidation of Peace

Following the secession of South Sudan in July 2011, JPF has been implementing the three-year South Sudan Humanitarian Assistance Programme since April 2012, based on the achievements of the 5 phases of Southern Sudan Humanitarian Assistance. JPF has identified 4 goals to achieve the consolidation of peace in South Sudan in collaboration with the international community: 1) strengthening of the participation and capacity of local communities, 2) linking of the government and local communities, 3) development of basic infrastructure and 4) response to emergencies.

Recognizing that the reconstruction process based on conventional international aid did not sufficiently encourage local people and communities to take the initiative, the new programme intends to strengthen the capacity of local communities through participation and to make water management committees and Parent-Teacher Associations and other community based organizations actively function.

In Phase 1 of the Programme (until March 2013), 5 NGOs (AAR, ADRA, JEN, PWJ and WVJ) participate and work in the 3 areas of water and sanitation, education and basic health. They operate in 4 states: Upper Nile, Jonglei, Central Equatoria, and Eastern Equatoria, but they work in other states in the case of an emergency. The programme is primarily funded by the government with an annual budget of around 500 million yen to 600 million yen.



A teacher explaining how to use the newly constructed latrines to pupils. ©AAR

# Towards the Future of South Sudan

JPF's activities since 2006 are highly acknowledged by the Government of South Sudan as well as state and district governments and the continuation of assistance is strongly requested. Consistent commitment to the "nation-building" process in South Sudan, a new country attracting much attention from the international community, is something which JPF as a body providing international emergency humanitarian aid should pursue and the JPF's commitment is also significant from the viewpoint of Japan's international contribution in general and assistance for Africa in particular.

A difficult situation still persists in South Sudan. JPF is determined to continue to provide effective humanitarian assistance towards consolidation of peace in South Sudan. For this purpose, JPF fully utilises its experience gained

through its various activities so far as well as its strength to mobilise the knowledge and passion of Japanese people through the collaboration of NGOs, business community and the government.



The water quality of groundwater from a borehole is examined.

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## column 03

## Interview

### Towards sharing the common vision

**Eisei Kurimoto,**  
Professor, Graduate School of Human Sciences,  
Osaka University

Since the mid-19th century, people in South Sudan have been subject to the rule of various external powers. During these years the indigenous South Sudanese people were exploited with violence by the outsiders and were never admitted to be the citizens of a nation. Independence finally brought citizenship to the South Sudanese for them to rule themselves.



What has been seen in South Sudan since 2005 is state-building as well as nation-building. A state is a kind of a container while a nation can be translated into contents of the container. However, the reality is that the fundamental vision for state-building and nation-building is still unclear and the relevant discussions are far from the ideal. For South Sudan to build a state and a nation from the scratch, the cooperation with international NGOs is essential.

It is quite important for the Government of South Sudan, the people of South Sudan and NGOs to share a common vision of the state and nation. If they do not yet share a common vision, they must make continuous efforts to create such a vision and to share it.



Japanese NGO staff working in South Sudan



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### **What is JPF?**

JPF is a non-profit organization which provides speedy and effective humanitarian aid needed after earthquakes, other natural disasters and conflicts around the world based on an equal partnership between NGOs, the business sector and the Government of Japan.

On 1st September, 2006, as JPF became a certified NPO under the scheme of National Tax Agency and, therefore, donations to JPF are tax deductible.