



CARE International South Sudan,
Upper Nile State

**Development Planning Report
for
Ogot Village, Malakal County**

Final Draft

by
Francis Matheka
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CHAPTER 1

Executive Summary

Background to the CARE MFS Project

The MFS (Empowerment) project is funded by the Government of Netherlands over a three year period (2008-2010). The project, which started in April 2008, has targeted four counties in Upper Nile state which include Malakal, Maiwut, Baliet and Panyikang. The project is part of a wider four-country MFS program funded by the Government of Netherlands.

At the global (four country) level the programme aims to poverty reduction in 4 countries through empowering conflict affected households to rehabilitate their livelihoods in collaboration with civil society and local government. This will be achieved by producing results in three areas: 1) direct poverty reduction; 2) civil society development and 3) influencing policy.

At the local level (South Sudan level), the program has a stated objective of empowering conflict affected and marginalized households to rehabilitate their livelihoods in collaboration with civil society and local government. Working through payam development committees (PDCs), local NGOs, and payam administration, the project is designed to produce three results in the viz:

Result 1: 3,500 conflict affected and marginalized households have reliable access to basic services and resources in a more equitable manner through the support of local partners (LNGOs, CSOs, local government). This will contribute to the global result of *direct poverty reduction*.

Result 2: 10 communities (Payams) have increased their capacity to mitigate conflicts over resources and services through the support of CSOs. This will contribute to the global result of *civil society development*.

Result 3: Conflict affected and marginalized/vulnerable households participate in and influence local development planning and community decision-making through the support of LNGOs and PDCs. This will contribute to the global result of *influencing policy*.

The Participatory Planning Exercise

In order to achieve the objective of increasing access to basic services and resources equitably (result 1) and also enable households to participate in local development planning (result 3), CARE has adopted a participatory planning approach at the community level. The approach uses PRA/PLA tools to gather and analyse data in community meetings where all community member are present. The exercise is conducted by government official from the county and

payam level and community members over 3 days after which a community development plan is developed. The key stages of the exercise involve:

1. **Data collection and analysis:** involves the application of PRA tools (mapping and modelling) to gather information on resources and services available at different geographic locations in the payam; other institutions working in the area; and problems associated with accessing each result or service.
2. **Problem analysis and prioritization:** this involves using PRA tools (problem tree and matrix rankings) to analyse the information from 1 above, identify potential interventions and prioritize this in order of importance or need.
3. **Preparation of a community development plan (CDP):** this involves organization of the information from 2 above into a logical plan of implementation where for each priority key implementers, sources of funding, and management of the selected projects is discussed and agreed upon with community members, leaders, payam administration and CARE.

The output of the above process for Ogod Payam is summarised in the Community Development Plan in this report (chapter 2). Data gathered during the entire exercise is summarised in chapter 3 of this report for reference purposes.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

The participatory planning exercise identified six key problems and priorities for development in Ogod Payam. The six are as summarised below in order of priority (ranked):

Ranked Problems and Needs

1. **Poor access to existing health facility in Wau Silluk** - this problem affects mainly the residents of Pamath, Ogot Butur, and Didier (east bank).
2. **Lack of access to educational facilities** - this problem affects residents of Pamath and Pathow bomas which are far from the main school at Wau Shilluk. The main school at Wau Silluk is used by all the 7 bomas for education from grade 4-8. The school is dilapidated but the government has plans to re-construct it.
3. **Food insecurity due to low agricultural production** - the food insecurity problem affects the entire payam with perennial food shortage and dependence on relief food although abundant agricultural land exists in the area.
4. **Low involved of women in economic activities** - There is very low involvement of women in economic activities although a women's association exists in the Payam.

5. Low income from fishing - Although the payam is located on high potential fishing grounds, and there is a large number of households dependent on fishing, the income generated by fishermen is low with only a few fishermen able to sell fish in Malakal Town.

6. Poor animal health and related low productivity - The local communities keep large numbers of cows and sheep but these animals suffer from seasonal poor health conditions and often die from diseases thus reducing income from the households.

Suggested activities to address the above problems

1. Poor access to existing health facility in Wau Silluk

- Construct health centre in Pamath West;
- Construct health centre in Wau Tongmier East
- Training of TBAs in Pamath and Wau East

2. Lack of access to educational facilities

- To repair the school buildings and facilities at Wau Basic School (8 classes).
- Construction of two permanent classes between Pamath and Pandit.
- Increase the number of teachers and capacity of untrained teachers at Wau basic.

3. Food insecurity due to low agricultural production

- Provide agricultural equipment like a hand tools and tractors.
- Increase usage of irrigation through water pumps,
- Improve technical (extension) services, seeds and inputs.

4. Low involved of women in economic activities

- Construct a women centre at Wau to be used for Capacity building, Adult education, and Vocational training to be started for the women.

5. Low income from fishing

- Provide improved (synthetic) fishing net and hooks.
- Provide small motors for fishing canoes.

6. Poor animal health and related low productivity

- Provide livestock drugs and vaccines and technical skills to use them (community based animal health workers or veterinary officers from the government).

More details of the above problems and community development plans are provided in section 2 and 3 below.



CARE International South Sudan,
Upper Nile State

CHAPTER 2

PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Ogod Payam, Malakal County

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CHAPTER 2

PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Using the data and information gathered through PRA tools, the community analysed the problems, needs and possible solutions to these problems. This analysis is detailed in this chapter of the report.

2.1 Main Problems facing the community or needs in the community village

Main problems /need	Affected sectors in the community	How are the sectors affected by the problem?
1. Poor access to existing health facility in Wau Silluk	The problem affects residents of Pamath, Ogot Butur, and Ogot Didier East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The residents of these boma's have to walk three hours with patients to Wau – there is no vehicle transport although dugout canoes can be used to transport the sick. • Pregnant mothers are said to deliver on the way while very sick may die before reaching the health centre
2. Lack of access to educational facilities	The problem affects residents of Pamath and Pathow bomas which are far from the main school at Wau. The main school at Wau is used by all the 7 bomas for education from grade 3-8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main school in the payam is Wau Basic school located at the centre of the payam. The school is in very poor condition with broken down walls and the roof blown off. It does not have enough desks and pupils either stand or sit on the floor for learning. The school is about three hours walking from the furthest bama (Pathaw). • There is a shortage of teachers (there are 2 government teachers and 2 volunteers) for over 300 pupils. • In Pamath and Pathow bomas there is a school with mud two classes are available. The alternative to this is to Walk to Wau Basic School which is 2-3hours one way. The two teachers there are both volunteers. Students have to move to Wau to continue education from grade three onwards.
3. Food insecurity due to low agricultural production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The food insecurity problem affects the entire payam with perennial food shortage and dependence on relief food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural production is low (app. 2 bags maize and 7 bags sorghum per family although there is large tracts of fertile agricultural land outside the village. • The residents used traditional methods of production and there is shortage of tools, seeds, and no extension or training services exist. The county officer does not have any agricultural staff posted in Malakal county. • Irrigation exists at a micro scale with a few farmers growing vegetables next to the river bank. The area has huge potential for irrigated production of fruits and vegetables in the dry season when prices are good.

<p>4. Low involvement of women in economic activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is very low involvement of women in economic activities although a women's association exist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in the payam only undertake small businesses like transporting and selling fish in Malakal and giving the money back to the husbands who do the fishing. • The women's association has no actual activities to improve the welfare of womenfolk or even to have any influence on the power relations in the community. • Most of the women are illiterate (the official figure is 92%) and although there are adult classes available only men attended due to cultural influences. • Enrolment of girl child in school is low compared to boys and the dropout rate for girls is very high due to early marriages.
<p>5. Low income from fishing</p>	<p>Although the payam is located on high potential fishing grounds, the income generated by fishermen is low.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fishermen use poor techniques including home made dugout canoes, nets, spears and hooks. • Prices of fish are low in the payam although the fishermen get higher prices when the catch is moved to Malakal. • There is a shortage of nets and canoes for fishing. The fishermen have to hire nets from each other and pay back with part of the days catch.
<p>6. Poor animal health and related low productivity.</p>	<p>The local communities keep large numbers of cows and sheep but this are in poor health conditions and often die from diseases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no livestock drugs or vaccines available in the area despite the large numbers of animals present. • The livestock farmers use traditional medication which at times is not effective. • Disease outbreaks are common especially pneumonia and black water. In addition tick infestation is high in the area.

2.2 Community Needs Prioritization

	Education	Health services	Agriculture (food security)	Fishing	Livestock Health	Women activities	Score	Rank
Education		HS	E	E	E	E	4	2
Health services			HS	HS	HS	HS	5	1
Agriculture (food security)				A	A	A	3	3
Fishing					F	W	1	5
Livestock Health						W	0	6
Women activities							2	4

Key : HS - Health Services; E - Education; A - Agriculture; F - Fishing; W - Women activities; L - Livestock Health

Final priorities

The final priorities ranked in order of importance were agreed upon by the community members was follows:

1. Health Services
2. Education (Schools)
3. Agriculture (food security)
4. Women activities
5. Fishing
6. Livestock health

2.3 Suggested solutions to the community problems/needs

Community objectives according to priorities

Priorities	Objectives
1. Poor access to existing health facility in Wau Silluk	To improve access to health services for the community members of Pamath/Padit and Ogod East bomas.
2. Lack of access to educational facilities	To increase enrolment of both boys and girls by increasing access to educational facilities in Padit, Pathaw and Wau bomas.
3. Food insecurity due to low agricultural production.	To improve food security and nutritional status of the residents of Ogod payam.
4. Low involvement of women in economic activities.	To empower women and girls economically through capacity building, education and vocational training.
5. Low income from fishing	To improve household income from fishing and improve nutritional status of households.
6. Poor animal health and related low productivity.	To improve the productivity and income for livestock keeping households.

2.4 Suggested project to reach the community objectives

Main objectives	Suggested project	Years	
		Year 1	Year 2
1. To improve access to health services for the community members of Pamath/Padit and Ogod East bomas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct health centre in Pamath West; Construct health centre in Wau Tongmier East Training of TBAs in Pamath and Wau East 	2009	2010
2. To increase enrolment of both boys and girls by increasing access to educational facilities in Padit, Pathaw and Wau bomas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To repair the school buildings and facilities at Wau Basic School (8 classes). Construction of two permanent classes between Pamath and Pandit. Increase the number of teachers and capacity of untrained teachers at Wau basic. 	2009/ 2010	2011
3. To improve food security and nutritional status of the residents of Ogod payam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide agricultural equipment like a tractor. Increase usage of irrigation through water pumps, Improve technical (extension) services, seeds and inputs. 	2009	2010
4. To empower women and girls economically through capacity building, education and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a women centre at Wau to be used for Capacity building, Adult education, and Vocational training can be started for the women. 	2009	2010

vocational training.			
5. To improve household income from fishing and improve nutritional status of households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide improved (synthetic) fishing net and hooks. • Provide small motors for fishing canoes. 	2009	2010
6. To improve the productivity and income for livestock keeping households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide livestock drugs and vaccines and technical skills to use them. 	2009	2010

: مصادر التمويل المتوقعة لكل مشروع و نسبة المساهمة في الميزانية

2.5 Expected fund sources and forecasted percentage

Main projects/priority	Government	NGOs/CARE	Community
1 Poor access to existing health facility in Wau Silluk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Workers to operate the facility • Engineers during construction • Drugs and supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction materials and actual construction • Food for work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community will raise funds for sand, water and other requirements through the normal system of giving livestock to be sold. • Land for the centre • Manual workers and labour during construction
2. Lack of access to educational facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers and other workers to operate the school • Engineers during construction • Drugs and supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction materials and actual construction. • Furniture • Food for work (to be borrowed from WFP by the government) • Skills training volunteer teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community will raise funds for sand, water and other requirements through the normal system of giving livestock to be sold. • Suitable and for the school • Manual workers and labour during construction
3. Food insecurity due to low agricultural production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security • Agriculture Technician 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved tools and equipments • Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour • Land • Fuel • Driver • Repair and maintenance of equipment
4. Low involved of women in economic activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult education/ other teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased construction Materials • Food for work (government) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local materials • Land • Manual workers
5. Low income from fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing Equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boat driver • Repair and maintenance
6. Poor animal health and related low productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security • Veterinary Doctor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial set of drugs and vaccines. • Wire mesh • Training of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers • Land

2.6 Management of the suggested projects

What is the system that will be followed in the management of suggested projects and what is the required structure ?

In the area a Payam Development Committee (PDC) has already been established to oversee development activities in the area. The PDC will take lead in the startup and operation of the selected projects. For each of the suggested projects the community will establish a smaller task specific committee that will work with the government on day to day operations for the activity as follows:

MAJOR PROJECT	MANAGEMENT
1 Health	A Health Committee will be selected to provide overall supervision and management of the facility. The committee will work with the government's state ministry of health to ensure operations are sustained.
2. School	The school will be managed by a Parent Teachers Association which will supervise the day to day operations. The PTA will work closely with the ministry of education in managing the school. The government will provide training to the PTA members so that they are able to undertake the tasks.
3 .Agriculture	The agriculture activities will be managed by individual farmers. In addition a Payam Agriculture committee will be selected from the PDC to make decisions on actual beneficiaries and also following up with the government and NGOs to provide extension workers.
4. Women Centre	The women's activities will be management by the women's association which will make decisions on the training and skills required by the women and source for funds to undertake such training. The women's social center will be operated by the group and any income from it retained for operations of the centre.
5. Fishing	The fishing activities will be managed by individual fishermen. Any equipment provided by CARE will be given to groups of fishermen who can rent it for use as done in the traditional system. Money generated by the group from such renting shall be used to purchase new equipment or repair and maintain existing ones.
6 .Livestock	The livestock activities will be managed by individual farmers. In addition a smaller committee will be selected from the PDC to make decisions on actual drugs and vaccines to that are required and also following up with the government's ministry of agriculture to identify a veterinary doctor. Community based animal health workers will be trained among the community members to provide day to day herd health management.

2.7 Community Participation

Describe how the community is going to contribute in the designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the suggested project

The community will fully participation in all phases of implementation of the suggested projects. The payam development committee will participate in the design of the actual project through regular decision making meeting. During implementation/construction, the PDC will be charged with supervising the ongoing works and reporting back to the larger community. For all activities the PDC will holding monthly meeting to discuss progress of each activity and get feedback from task specific committees.

**CHAPTER 3
COMMUNITY PROFILE – OGD PAYAM**

3.1 General Information

Payam Name	Ogod Payam
Affiliated Bomas/village clusters	Pamath, Ogot Butur, Ogot Didier, Wau Tongmier, Padit, Pathaw,
GPS	
Administrative Unit\Payam name	Ogod
Locality/County Name	Malakal County
Distance from CARE Office	Approximately 15km to Payam Headquarters; 40 minutes by boat; 3 hours walking
Destination from the County Head Office	North of Malakal Town
Date of affiliation to the project	13-08-2009
Date of profile preparation and the CDP	13-15/8/2009

3.2 Community Profile

3.2.1 General

Ogot Payam is one of the eight payams that constitute Malakal County. The other Payams in Malakal county include Ogot, Lelo, North Payam, Central Payam, and South Payam. The Payam is newly established but administrative structures are not in place. There is no administration office, no police station and the six schools in the area are in poor condition. The government has posted administrators (including payam administrator, senior payam administrator, and four police men). The security situation in the payam is unstable especially on the eastern bank of the Nile where regular raids occur at night. The east bank of the payam has better security except in the dry season when Arab nomads come in to area to graze and their cattle damage crops causing localized conflicts.

3.2.2: Geography of the village

The payam is located on the northern side of Malakal county occupying both east and west banks of the Nile up to the border with Fashoda County. The land in the payam is generally flat with black cotton soils being dominate. The vegetation is mainly composed of grass and shrub-land on the outskirts of the villages and large tracts of farming lands lying outside the villages. The Payam can be accessed by boat on the White Nile. There are two main roads one on the eastern bank connecting Khartoum to Juba and one on the western bank connecting Khartoum to the eastern side of the country (Maiwut, Ulang, Nassir, Longichuk and Maban).

A: The site (Attach the site and services map)

RESOURCE MAP AND SERVICES MAP HERE

B: Main Markets and available natural resources

The Payam poses a large number of natural resources and markets which can be exploited to improve the livelihoods and access to basic services for the local population. These resources are summarized below:

Market places

- Main market places include: Pamath, Wau, Ogod.
- Malakal market is also accessible throughout the year by boat.

Natural resources

- River Nile and River Lolo: these two are the main sources of domestic water for the payam and are constitute the main mode of transportation between the bomas and the rest of the county.
- Fish: fish is abundant in both two rivers with a concentration of fishing at the junction of the two rivers. Fish is used for domestic consumption and for sale in Malakal town.
- Forests: there are natural forests lying outside the main villages. The forest resources are used for building materials and making charcoal for sale.
- Livestock: a large number of livestock exists within the payam. This includes cattle goats and sheep which are grazed outside the village near the river banks.
- African Gum: within the forests there exists African gum trees from which resin is harvested for sale in Khartoum and other places.
- Land: the payam has large tracts of land owned communally by clans or on free hold. The land is used for farming and grazing. The soils are very fertile and have high potential for agricultural production. Currently crops being grown include maize, sorghum, and cow peas on the grass lands areas and vegetables (okra, melon, tomatoes, mulukia) grown under irrigation near the riverbanks.
- Wild animals: wild animals exist including hippos and crocodiles mainly along the river bank.
-

Accessibility of the Payam during the year from County Head Office

During the May-December period the eastern part of the Payam is inaccessible from the county headquarters by road due to flooding of the main road. The Western part remains accessible by boat throughout the year. The inaccessibility of the east bank is due to:

1. Flooding from the river on the main roads and inside the village during rains
2. Rain water collecting in swamps and inundating the roads.
3. Lack of public transport

Government services

The government has also deployed a senior Payam Administrator and an assistance who are both stationed at Wau – the administrators have no office to work from and are currently operating from the dispensary. In addition the government has posted a number of teachers and health workers in various bomas as described in other sections of this report. There is no police station in the area but the Payam but the government has deployed four policemen who operate from the Payam administration officer to provide security on the western bank. The policemen stay inside Wau village but serve the entire payam which is very large. The services do not therefore cover the area effectively although crime and insecurity is low. On the eastern bank there is not police station of policy men although the area is served from Malakal when need arises.

3.3 Demographic information

3.3.1: Population

Total population	Male	Female	number of families	Female headed HHs	Number of returnees families in this year
6,212	3,256	2,956	1,242		

Average number of family member 6 Members

3.3.2 Information about landmines/UXOs

The community indicated that they are landmines in some of the villages left behind when the fighting ceased. These unexploded objectives have injured 6 people in the past in Ogod Boma. One UXO was removed from the church compound two weeks before this exercise. This calls for collaboration with the government and UN when implementation of activities starts so that activities are not placed where there might be mines.

People injured by land mines

Children			Adult		
Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
		6			6

Death cases		Type of injury			
Children	Adult	Organ losing	Blindness	Psychological consequences	Other
4		2			

3.4 Social information

3.4.1 Communities resident the area

The predominant community on the east bank is Shilluk and the area falls under the Fashoda Kingdom. On the west bank and moving towards the urban centre, the population is more mixed with Dinka and Nuer. There is one paramount chief in the Payam and 7 local chiefs.

3.4.2 Existing native/traditional administration system

Social norms and Norms:

- No one has a right to give his or her daughter for marriages to somebody related to him/her. No one is allowed to marry her uncle sister and if that happens you have to leave the community immediately and permanently. Marriage between inlaws is also not allowed. If a woman is married she is not allowed to get another man according to social norms.
- Women are not allowed to own property including cattle, goats and land but there are allowed to use the resources. All production from the resources goes to the head of the household.
- The Shilluk belong to the Fashoda Kingdom which is headed by a King living in Fashoda next to Pamath village. This king makes final decisions on social and legal matters and levies fines when the community request. He also mobilizes the community to make contributions for projects which are started for the benefit of the entire community.
- If you are circumcised you are not allowed to become a chief in shilluk culture.

3.4.3 Brief Description of socio-cultural practices in the community

- Every person must contribute to and participate in communal projects through donation of cash, donation of animals which are sold for cash, and manual labour. The community will contribute to any project started by CARE using the same method.
- Livestock is a valued possession within the community but the Shilluk also practice crop farming with the king owning large communal farms and the rest of the community growing sorghum and maize on individual plots.
- When the rains fail a traditional system of consulting the Nyikang is used to pray for rains. This occurs during years when the rains are late or do not fall at all.

Available mass media means received at communities

Not available	Space channels	Local TV	Local Radio	National Radio
			x	x

3.5 Environment

3.5.1 Environmental threats and environment conservation efforts

- Flooding is the most common environmental threat currently facing the paya. Flooding occurs in the area between the villages in Wau Shilluk due to heavy rains between May and December. In the eastern bank of the river flooding also occurs during the same period cutting of the road link between the villages and Malakal where the services required by the residents of these villages are available.

- Deforestation is occurring gradually in the farming and grazing lands due to cutting of trees for charcoal. The locals burn charcoal for use at home and for sale in Malakal due to shortage of alternative sources of income. In addition to this trees are being cut down for building materials and to clear agricultural land in the farming area. There are currently no alternatives to trees for building since there is not timber or stones available in the market.
- There are no conservation efforts evident in any of the villages - there are no signs of planted trees or soil conservation structures. However due to the flat nature of the land, soil degradation is also not evident in the area. In the farm lands farmers practice shifting cultivation which allows soil fertility to regenerate.

3.5.2 Sources of conflict around natural resources

Water	Living land	Agricultural lands	Ranges	Forests	Other	Not existed
X	X	X		X		

During the dry season, nomadic pastoralists from the north move their animals to the payam in search of water and pasture. Although the nomads traditionally have to get permission from locals to graze, the animals stray into farms and damage crops which causes conflict with the local farmers. The nomads are normally well armed and thus loss of life occurs. There is also competition for extraction of gum from African gum trees which sometimes leads to conflict.

3.5.3 Means of conflicts management/resolution/transformation

أخرى	عبر السلطات الرسمية القومية	عبر السلطات الرسمية الولائية	عبر السلطات الرسمية المحلية	بالطرق القانونية	بالطرق التقليدية
	National authorities	State authorities	Local authorities	Legal means	Traditional means
			X		X

Traditionally conflict is resolved by a traditional system of elders and chief from the kingdom (omdia). In situations where this is not possible the conflicts is referred to the local authorities (payam administration) who use governments power to resolve the conflict. In some cases conflicts are referred to the king for resolution.

3.6 Health

Health infrastructure

Available		Type of health facility	Functioning		Health Cadre	Construction materials		Distances to the nearest health unit
Yes	No		Yes	No		Fixed	Local	
X		Primary Health Care Center (PHCC)	X		1 assistant doctors and six volunteers	X		5KM (2hours walking)

Health Equipment

	Good	Moderated	Poor	Not available
Equipments		X		
Furniture		X		

Health services

Out patient	Pharmacy	Laboratory	Maternal health care	Postnatal care	Health education
X		X	X	X	

Growth monitoring	Hospitalization	Vaccination	Oral re-hydration	VCT
		X	X	

If the facility is not functioning, what are the reasons?

1: While the facility is currently functioning, its services are not efficient because there are not funds to pay personnel. Currently the volunteers pay themselves with the small fee charged to patients. Previously the unit was operated by IMC who used to pay the workers.

Source of medicine

Source of Medicine	State M. of Health	Revolving medicine project	The market	Organizations	Traditional medicine
Percentage%	100				

Endemic diseases

	In Winter	In Summer	During Rainy season	All the year
1:	Coughing	Cholera	Coughing	
2:	Malaria		Malaria	
3:	Chest pains		Rheumatism	

Midwives

Type of midwife	Legal	Trained TBA	Under training	Not available
				X
Number				X

Vaccination

Responsible authority	Regularity of vaccination			Targeted categories and percentage of coverage			
	Regular	Not regular	NA	Newborn	Under 5	Pregnant women	Women in reproductive age

HIV/AIDS awareness raising

Did it take place		Who conducted the campaign				Targeted groups			
Yes	No	Cadre from the village	Cadre from other place	Media	Other	Men	Women	Children	All people
	X								

3.7 Information about Education

3.7.1 Existing Educational structures

Pre-school education:

Structures	NA	Available for:				Construction materials		Staff		
		male	female	both	Total	classes		♀	♂	Total
						Fixed materials	Local materials			
Khalwa	X									
Kindergarten	X									

Basic Education Structure

NA	Available for:				Construction materials		Staff		
	male	female	Co-education	Total	classes		Male	Female	Total
					Fixed materials	Local materials			
					X		4		4

Adult Education

# of foundations for:				Construction		Staff			Methodology	
male	female	Co-education	Total	classes		Male	Female	Total	Reflect	Traditional
				Fixed materials	Local materials					
14			14	x		4		4		x

School Children in Basic Education

School name	Enrolled children			Drop-out this year			# of Children who did the examination			# of Succeeded children		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Wau basic education school			319									
Total Payam ¹	755	653	1408									

Teachers

School name	# of teachers			# of Volunteers			# of trained teachers			# of teachers from other places		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Wau west basic school	2		2	2		2	2		2			
Total Payam	21	-	21	5	-	5	15	-	15	6	-	6

Villages benefiting from the school

School name	Benefiting Villages
Wau West Basic School	Pamath, Padit, Ogot Didier, Wau Golwon, Wau Tongmier, Pathaw

Parent/Teachers Associations

School Name	PTA existence		Number of Members			Tangible achievement this year
	Yes	No	male	female	total	
Wau West Basic School	X		6		6	

Books and teaching aids

Item	Good (more than 50%)	Moderated (50%)	Bad /poor
BOOKS			X
TEACHING AIDS			X

Sources of books and teaching aids

Government	NGOs	Individuals	Others
X	X		

Sustainability of educational process

Months in which the school stops	Reasons

¹ Detailed information from 3 schools not available. To be sourced from county education office.

from	To	
January	Marc	Normal school holidays

Literacy rates

Illiteracy rate among adults	Male	Female	Total
High illiteracy	70%	92%	

Drop out

Basic school		Secondary school	
Male	Female	Male	Female
		N/A	

3.8 Water, Environment and sanitation

3.8.1 Drinking water resources

Source	W. Yard	Hand pump	Wells	Hafirs	Dam	Meshish Swamp	River	Average of water cost per month for one HH
Number						1	2	N/A
Functioning						Yes	Yes	
Benefiting communities						Pathaw, Padit	All payam	
Distance from the village						50meters	50meters	

3.8.2 Water source maintenance

Source	W. Yard	H. pump	wells	hafirs	Dam
Who do the maintenance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Source of spare parts					

Months which witnessing water shortage: None
 From to _____

3.8.3 Latrines

Type of latrine	Traditional latrine	Improved latrine	Public latrine	Number of families who have latrine
Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	0
Functioning				

3.8.4 Garbage disposal

Burning	Dropped out of the village	Dropped in the roads	Burying	All means/methods
	x	x		

3.9 Food Security

ج: ملكية الارض:

3.9.1 Land ownership

Agric lands				Living lands			
Inherited	Rented	Free ownership	Registered	Inherited	Rented	Free ownership	Registered
X		X		X			

د: خدمات التسليف المتاحة و استخداماتها:

3.9.2 Available loans services and its utilization

Type of loan	None
Utilization	N/A

3.9.3 Available loans services for women and its utilization

ه: خدمات التسليف المتاحة للنساء:

Type	Type	Type	Not available
Utilization	Utilization	Utilization	X

If loans are not available, why?

1. There are no banks or financial institutions available
2. The local population is not aware of government or organizations assisting with loans.
3. Long distance to Malakal town.

3.9.4 Type of agricultural land and its utilization

ط: نوع الاراضي الزراعية بالقرية و استخداماتها و انتاجها:

Type of soil	Area in acres	Cultivated area in the current agriculture season (in acres)	Area cultivated with food crops	Area cultivated with cash crops
Muddy (black cotton soils)	2 fadan per HH	2 Fadan per HH	2 Fadan per HH	N/A
Sandy	N/A			
Loamy	N/A			
Rocky	N/A			
Other	N/A			

3.9.5 Agric production (for 3 food crops)

ز: الانتاج الزراعي الاستهلاكي لأهم ثلاثة محاصيل:

Crop	Sorghum	Maize	Cowpeas	Way of storing
Production average in sack	17	0.5	0.5	Traditional storage

3.9.6 Agric production (for 3 cash crops)

Crop	Okra	Tomato	Mulukhia	Marketing place
Production average in sack	2 bags	8 baskets	2 bags	Wau Shilluk and Malakal Town

3.9.7 Techniques used in agriculture

ح: التقنية المستعملة في الانتاج الزراعي:

Step	Used technique	
	Traditional technique	Modern technique

Land Preparation	X		
Crops cultivation	X		
Harvesting	X		
Storage	X		

3.9.8 Available agric and veterinary services: None available

ر: الخدمات الزراعية و البيطرية الموجودة:

الخدمات البيطرية الموجودة		الخدمات الزراعية الموجودة	
Veterinary extension – Not available	ارشاد	Agric extension – Not available	ارشاد
Medicines – Not available	ادوية	Improved seeds – Not available	تقاوى محسنة
Vaccination - Not available	تحصين	Fertilizers – Not available	اسمدة
Improved animal food - Not available	علف محسن	Machines – Not available	الليات
Other	اخرى	Other	اخرى

3.10 Institutions

3.10.1 Past development activities in the village/community

Activity	Funding agency	Status		
		Not started	Ongoing	Completed
PHCC	IMC			X
Veterinary clinic	Oxfam			X
Farmer field schools	FYF/CARE		X	
Village savings and loan	FYF/CARE	X		
Peace building	FYF/CARE	X		

3.10.2 Existing Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

1: الكيانات القاعدية الموجودة

CBO name	CBO type	Number of members			Working domains	Date and place of official registration
		Male	Female	Total		
FYF	NGO	4	1	5	Agriculture, peace building, VSL	1999 Malakal

3.10.3 Training received by CBOs executive committee's members

2: التدريب الذى تلقاه أعضاء المكتب التنفيذي للكيانات:

Type of training	Manageria l	Financia l	Leadership development	Projects design	Project management	Other s
Organizing body: CARE		X				

Percentage of female in the senior position of the CBO executive committees

3: نسبة وجود النساء فى ادارات الكيانات (رئيس، سكرتير، امين مال)؟

Position	President	General Secretary	Treasurer
Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.10.4 Contribution of the community members in the constitutional and administrative foundation

5: مشاركة أفراد القرية في المؤسسات الدستورية و الإدارية

Name	Constitutional			Administrative		
	Local	State level	National	Local	State level	National
N/A						

3.10.5 Peace initiatives led by the community : ما هي المبادرات التي قامت بها القرية لبناء السلام الاجتماعي:

Initiative			
Implementer			
When			
Where			
How			