Population;

There are 1560 people of 240 households in ONURA sub village. There are 590 men, 620 women and 350 children (under the age of 18).

Gender Equality;

In ONURA sub village most tasks are done by women and female children. Washing clothes and fetching water are especially seen as the duty of women. If this project is funded, it would be helpful for those women and children. In addition, this project contributes to gender equality by including local women in the planning and implementation. Furthermore, as a woman project manager (I, Ms. Linda Acen) I will serve as a role model for the women and children of the village. If this project is successful it will challenge the traditional held idea that women cannot accomplish heroic deeds in southern Sudan.

Project title;

ONURA water project for 1560 people – Sudan

Project Location;

This project is located in ONUAR sub village, Magwi County; Eastern Equatoria State, Sudan. ONURA sub village is about 50 km away from Magwi town. Magwi County is located in the southeast of Torit town and is 120 km away from Juba – the capital city of southern Sudan.

The project goals;

The immediate goal of this project is to build two hand water pumps for 1560 people in ONURA - sub village south Sudan.

The overall goal of this project is to provide safe and clean water for 240 families in ONURA sub village Sudan, decrease the 240 households' workload so that they have more time to relax. The 350 school children will also benefits from this project because one hand water pump will be installed at ONURA school yard.

Problems;

Heavy workloads for women and children;

Fetching water and washing clothes are usually done by village women and children. Women and children must fetch water for drinking, washing clothes, and watering their gardens during dry season. The closest water source is a river, but access to the river is unreliable. Families must sometimes spend time to walk 10 km to a spring or ask neighboring households for water. This reduces the time women have to complete other chores or have leisure time. This also reduces the time children can spend doing other school assignments or playing games.

Health problems from drinking unsafe river water;

Some health problems such as parasites, bacterial infections and diarrhea have been traced to drinking water from the river. In January 2010, the local doctor (Dr.Lokong) found that these kinds of diseases must be caused by the water. In February 2010 the village leader invited a health care official from Magwi County to check the river that the villagers were drinking. He found that the river was polluted with bacteria from human waste and dirty things like (clothes, mopes, rags….) that villagers wasted in the river. So the river water that 240 families now use is not safe to drink.

Unreliable access to water from the river;

During the rainy season the 240 households always worry about water. After the rain the river becomes muddy for several weeks – or months, and it is impossible to drink it during that time. The 240 households need to call others villagers who already have fetch water before raining. They said: "to go to these families two or three times for fetching water is ok, but we feel ashamed to fetch water from them every day." Sometimes families must walk 10km to a spring to fetch water. During the rainy season the river becomes muddy, so it becomes difficult and dangerous to fetch water.

Unequal distribution of running water;

In January 2010 a man implemented a water pump project at OMEO sub Boma his village. After he finished the project he had no money left, so he decided not to help ONURA sub village. However, he did not have enough money to fund a new project. The villagers drew lots to determine who would receive the water from water project. ONURA sub village was left out without water pump in their community.

Benefits;

Reduced burden of women and children;

Women and children will not have to spend as much time and energy to fetch water for their families. It will be more efficient to wash clothes and water vegetables in dry season. Women will have more time to relax than before. Also, children will have more time to spend on studying and playing games.

Safe drinking water, reduced health problems;

Health problems from drinking contaminated water will be eliminated. The 240 households will not need to spend money to treat water-related illness.

Consistent, safe access to clean water;

These 240 households will not need to worry about the changeable weather during spring, and winter times. They will no longer need to worry about not being able to use water during the spring or the winter time. Also if the project is funded then villagers, especially old people and children, will not have to risk injury from fetching water from the river.

Equal distribution of water to all villagers;

All households in the Onura sub village will have access to water. This will reduce inequalities related to health problems, labor burdens, leisure time, and watering vegetables. The children of the 240 households will no longer need to spend valuable study time on fetching water.

Time Frame;

This project will take a total of 45 days to complete:

1. 5 days - receive funds, and let the two co-managers prepare local materials (sand and stone).
2. 7 days - purchase the materials and cement bags from Uganda, and transport them to Onura sub village – Sudan; choose the family to set the water pump.
3. 21 days - 12 unskilled workers to dig ditches and 6 days - the skilled workers begin to place the pipes and the others will mix sand and cement.
4. 3days - twelve unskilled workers are hired from Onura sub village to cover the ditches. After the 3days - skilled and unskilled workers complete building water pump project
5. Finally, take pictures of the implemented project and interview the beneficiaries.

Project costs;

Total Requested = **US$11,827**

Government Approval

This project would be well received by ***the local government of Magwi County because the commissioner has given his full support***. I asked the members of the local Lofiriha Traditional Authorities, they also gave me full permission to implement the project. I also received permission from the Payam Administration.

Sustainability;

The 240 households are very eager to have safe water, so I, the project manager, I am sure that they will protect the hand water pumps very well. I asked “a member of the water company” whether they would exchange parts if the system has any problem in two years. They said the company offers a four year guarantee. If the hand water pump has problems after the guarantee date the village leader will be responsible to find a person who can repair it, and the 240 households will pay the cost of repairs.

The steps of project;

- Ask the village leader whether the 240 households can use the same water pump (Done).
- Ask the village leader about the needs for the project (Done).
- Receive government permission to do this project (Done).
- Talk to the skilled workers about the payment for their work (done).

- Talk to the 240 households about the project, and asked them to choose two people to be the project's co-managers (done).
- Hold a meeting with the villagers, and ask the 240 households whether they agree to share the water pump (Done).
- Ask the price of materials in Uganda (Done).
- Collect information from Water pump drilling company, who has implemented water pump project s around the county (done).
- Ask the two co-managers when the 240 families should prepare sites and materials for the project (done).
- To purchase materials from Uganda (not yet – awaiting funding)
- Implement the project.
- Interview the 240 families' members (both men and women).
- Write project proposal, and take photos (done).

Contact us;

Please contact HOPE Ofiriha if you would like to fund this project or if you would like further information at this e-mail:info@ofiriha.org