

# Case Study – Millennium Development Goals Southern Sudan

## Basic Services Fund

Government of Southern Sudan

Governments of UK, Canada, the Netherlands and Norway



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## List of abbreviations

BMB MM	BMB Mott MacDonald
BSF	Basic Services Fund
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
EC	European Commission
DFID	Department for International Development
GoSS	Government of Southern Sudan
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non governmental organisation
PHCC	Primary Health Care Centre
PHCU	Primary Health Care Unit
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
UN	United Nations

## Summary

DFID's Basic Services Fund invests in basic services of Primary Education, Primary Health and Water and Sanitation. This investment is channelled through NGO with the aim in to increase with two million the access of the population to these basic services. BSF started operating in January 2006 and is scheduled to close in August 2010. DFID is the lead donor and since January 2009 the Governments of Netherlands, Norway and Canada also contribute. BSF's first phase (1 January 2006-31 December 2008) was GBP 28.5 m and its second phase (1 January 2009-30 August 2010) is GBP 23 m.

With its investments in Primary Education, Primary Health and Water and Sanitation the fund contributes to 7 of the 8 MDGs. Following the progress for MDG is the mandate of the UN. The most recent source is probably the UN assisted Sudan's Household Health Survey (2006). But this survey uses a different definition of "access to safe drinking water by using a distance of 45 min walking instead of MDG's standard of 1000 m. As a result the access to drinking water (for South Sudan recorded at almost fifty percent) in this survey is seriously inflated. It is not known how many operational water sources there are in Southern Sudan since the national database (set-up by UNICEF and now with the Ministry of Water resources and irrigation) is out of date and not operational.

BSF can only record its own contribution. For primary education and drinking water & sanitation this is relatively simple, to elaborate: For primary education the funds assisted the construction and services of 62 primary schools (March 2009). By March 2010 this number of school will be 150. This provides access for sixty thousand children. Together with the investment in the training of 812 teachers (by March 2009) and an overall total of 2100 by March 2010 the number of pupils reaches 160,000. For drinking water the fund assisted in the construction of 219 boreholes with water pumps (March 2009). By March 2010 the total number of boreholes will reach 410. This means that the fund assisted in access to safe drinking water for 100,000 persons (March 2009) and 200,000 by March 2010. For sanitation the fund assisted in the construction of 1193 (March 2009) latrines. This number will have increased to 2438 by March 2010 and at a rate of 5 persons for one latrine this means that by March 2010, twelve thousand persons gained access to improved sanitation.

But for Maternal mortality it is far more complicated as pointed out by the MDG handbook. The only really reliable statistics BSF can provide is the number of trained midwives that contribute to increase the number of birth attended by skilled health workers. By March 2009 BSF contributed to the training of 2 midwives and 176 TBAs and by March 2010 these numbers are 48 midwives and 272 TBAs.

# 1 Introduction

The first meeting of the Steering Committee (Rumbek, 28 October 2005) launched the BSF. Also in 2005 DFID engaged the Nairobi based NGO “Skills for Southern Sudan” to organize the first selection round in which 6 NGO received grants. On 19 August 2006 DfID appointed BMB Mott MacDonald as the BSF’s management consultant. For the first round NGOs, BMB Mott MacDonald (BMB MM) took over all the contracts from DFID. During the second half of 2006 BMB MM organized the 2<sup>nd</sup> call for proposals that led to the selection of 8 additional BSF Grant recipients (Annex) who signed grant contracts with BMB MM in January 2007.

After BSF’s first round grants for GBP 8 m (rounded) in 2005/06 (6 NGO) and its second round (2006/07) of 8 NGO with GBP 9 m (rounded), DFID and Steering Committee authorized a 3<sup>rd</sup> round with GBP 17 m. The management consultant prepared this 3<sup>rd</sup> round in September-December 2008. In first instance SC selected 11 NGO and an extra shortlist when more funds become available (Annex). This third round is financed with by DFID, as lead donor, with contributions from the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway and Canada. BSF’s third round is for 18 month from 1 January-31 August 2010 when the management contract ends after it has been extended to its maximum-as per EC regulations (the original contract was for 20 month from 19 August 2006-30 April 2008 and DFID extended this thrice for a total period of 24 month until 31 August 2010).

## 2 MDG in Southern Sudan

### BSF and the MGD

For the MDG there are in total 8 Goals, 18 Targets, coupled to 48 indicators. Seven of the 8 Goals concern Basic Services (for example Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education). Nine of the 18 Targets concern Basic Services. For example Target 6: reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, maternal mortality rate. Of the total 48 Indicators, 23 concern Basic Services. For example Indicator 30 “proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural”.

### MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 3: ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicator 6 Net enrolment in Primary education

By March 2009 BSF will have assisted in the construction and services of 62 primary schools and by March 2010 this number will 150. Each school has 8 classrooms and each classroom aims at 50 pupils children. That way BSF assures access to sixty thousand children.

By March 2009 BSF will have invested in the training of 812 primary education teachers and this number will be 2010 by March 2010. At a rate of 50 kids per teacher this means that these teachers increase the access to primary education with 100,000 per year.

Ratio of girls to boys in primary education: against a target of fifty percent boys and fifty percent girls, the achievement to date is a girls enrolment of one third of the total.

### MDG 5 Improve Maternal Mortality

Target 6 reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate

Indicator 16 Maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 17 proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel

The only reliable and recent data for this MDG are for BSF investment in the operation of health facilities and the training of health personnel. Measuring the actual Maternal Mortality is mandated to the UN as explained below, to elaborate:

As of March 2009 BSF contributes to 19 Primary Health Centres and 40 Primary Health Units. These facilities can serve 1.5 million persons with access to primary health if fully staffed. By March 2010 these figures are 35 PHCC and 92 PHCU.

As of March 2009 BSF financed, 2 Midwives and 176 TBA. To the extent that these attend deliveries BSF assists in improving this indicator (proportion of birth attended by skilled health staff). By March 2010 these figures are: 48 midwives and 272 TBA (including refresher courses).

All available methods to measure Maternal Mortality “rely on accurate reporting of deaths of pregnant women and the cause of death, something that is difficult to obtain” in particular in Southern Sudan where

vital statistics recording is still in its infancy (UN's MDG handbook). Therefore measuring Maternal Mortality depends on surveys. But the problem is that these surveys need large samples to be reliable. When these surveys use the "sisterhood method" they provide information only on the period of 6-12 years prior to the survey. As a result of all this the maternal mortality more often than not gets underestimated. The Sudan Household health Survey (2006) is a case in point: It estimates MM at 2064 (per 100,000) for Southern Sudan; but since this is based on the sisterhood method this value applies to the year 2000 or even before. There are no reliable data on MM in 2008.

<b>MDG 7</b>		<b>Ensure environmental sustainability</b>
Target 10:	Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	
Indicator 30:	proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural	
Indicator 31:	proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	

As of March 2009 BSF contributed to the construction of 219 boreholes and the installation of the same number of hand pumps. By March 2010 the number will increase to 410. At a rate of 500 persons per water point this means that BSF by March 2009 assisted in increasing the access to drinking water with 100,000 and by March 2009 and with 200,000 by March 2010.

As of March 2009 BSF contributed to the construction of 1193 latrines and by 2010 this will increase to 2438. At a rate of five persons that use one latrine, this means that BSF by March 2009 contributed 6000 and by March 2010 12000.

## Annex 1 Targets and Achievement of all First and Second Round Grant Recipients

### Primary Health

Lead Agency	PHCC Interventions				PHCU Interventions				Beneficiaries		Consultations
	Construction & Services		Services Only		Construction & Services		Services Only		Target	Actual	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual			
TEAR FUND	3	3	0	0	7	7	7	7	410,000	267,841	68,224
OVC	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	300,000	48,349
Merlin	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	80,000	133,916	16,441
GOAL	2	2	0	0	3	3	1	1	110,000	100,691	18,435
SC-US	2	1	0	0	7 <sup>1</sup>	5	0	0	205,000	96,788	46,464
CCM	1	1	0	0	3	3	4	4	205,000	449,438	334,432
CARITAS	1	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	50,000	218,269	0
AMREF	2	1	0	0	8	8	0	0	220,000	161,533	36,929
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,480,000</b>	<b>1,728,476</b>	<b>571,274</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reduced target from 7 to 5 PHCUs

## Drinking Water

Lead Agency	Planned borehole with hand pump	Actual borehole with hand pump	Planned gravity scheme	Actual gravity scheme	Target users	Actual users
Merlin	10	10	0	0	5,000	6,156
IRC	44	44	0	0	22,000	23,324
SC-US	20 <sup>1</sup>	3	0	0	27,000	1,450
Oxfam	100	97 <sup>2</sup>	0	0	47,500	95,378
Medair	15	15	0	0	7,050	13,350
CARITAS	20	18	1	1	15,500	16,196
AMREF	30	28	0	0	13,500	19,420
HASS	0	4	0	0	0	1220
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>137,550</b>	<b>176,494</b>

<sup>1</sup> SC-US could not manage to drill 20 boreholes, their budget has therefore been reduced and the available money has been reallocated.

<sup>2</sup> Not all boreholes are however of good quality, therefore the management consultant will discuss with Oxfam GB to do some extra water quality testing and to take action were needed and if possible

## Primary Education

Lead Agency	Primary school interventions								Students			
	Construction		Services only		Class rooms		Office blocks		Girls		Boys	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
SC-UK	9 <sup>1</sup>	6	35	34	64	36	8	6	1,220	6,267	1,220	13,945 <sup>2</sup>
HASS	8 <sup>3</sup>	6	0	0	56	48	7	6	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,120
CARITAS	4 <sup>4</sup>	3	16	13	32	8	4	1	700	477	700	471
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>7,864</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>15,536</b>

<sup>1</sup> 3 schools still under construction

<sup>2</sup> 2 out of the 3 schools that are not yet completed are however in use, as the roofs are there.

<sup>3</sup> In consultation with secretariat has the target, in an early stage of the implementation, been reduced to 6.

<sup>4</sup> One school is still under construction. Contract with constructor has been signed.

## Sanitation

Lead Agency	Latrines		Beneficiaries	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
SC-US	50	40	300	400
OXFAM	37	37	370	370
MEDAIR	100 <sup>1</sup>	1,032	1,000	10,320
CARITAS	82	78	820	780
AMREF	514 <sup>2</sup>	6	5,140	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>7,630</b>	<b>11,930</b>

<sup>1</sup> The awareness raising campaign was so successful that it was decided in consultation with the management consultant to provide more slabs.

<sup>2</sup> Slabs were made and are available, however the awareness campaign was not successful.

## Annex 2 Targets of all Third Round Grant Recipients and Preliminary Overview Training

### Primary Health

	PHCC		Services only		PHCU		Services only		Beneficiaries	
	Construction and services				Construction and services					
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
AVSI	-	-	1	0	-	-	5	0	125,000	0
CMS Ireland	1	0	-	-	-	-	2 <sup>3</sup>	0	80,000	0
Concern	-	-	1	0	3 <sup>1</sup>	0	2	0	125,000	0
IRD	-	-	-	-	14 <sup>2</sup>	0	-	-	210,000	0
IMC	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	0	265,000	
Medair	-	-	-	-	2	0	10	0	180,000	0
Swiss Red Cross	1	0	-	-	1	0	-	-	65,000	0
World Vision	-	-	10	-	2	0	-	-	530,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,580,000</b>	<b>0</b>

Assumption: beneficiaries per PHCC is 50,000 and per PHCU 15,000

<sup>1</sup> 2 new PHCUs and 1 will be rehabilitated

<sup>2</sup> 8 out the 14 need rehabilitation, 6 new PHCUs to be constructed

<sup>3</sup> 2 mobile clinics

## Primary Education

	Constructions schools		Services only <sup>1</sup>		No of classrooms		Beneficiaries	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
AMA	3	0	-	-	24	0	1,200	0
AVSI	-	-	9	0	-	-	3,600	0
CMS Ireland	2	0	-	-	16	0	800	0
Diocese of Rumbek	1	0	1	0	8	0	800	0
HARD	3	0	-	-	18	0	900	0
IRD	5	0	23	0	40	0	11,200	0
Medair	1	0	-	-	6	0	300	0
Oxfam Novib	6	0	20	0	48	0	10,400	0
World Relief	-	-	-	-	12 <sup>2</sup>	0	600	0
World Vision	1	0	10	0	8	0	4,400	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>0</b>

Assumption 1: all schools 8 classrooms and office (according to GoSS standards)

Assumption 2: 50 beneficiaries per classroom

Assumption 3: 8\*50 beneficiaries per school that receives services

<sup>1</sup> Kind of services to be provided differ and can range from delivery of school books, new furniture to school management and training of teachers

<sup>2</sup> Adding 3 classrooms to 4 schools

## Drinking Water

	BH with handpump		Rehabilitated BH with handpump		Gravity scheme/ alternative water source		Beneficiaries	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
AMA	48	0	-	-	-	-	24,000	0
AVSI	-	-	-	-	5	0	2,500	0
CMS Ireland	9	0	-	-	-	-	4,500	0
HARD	3	0	-	-	-	-	1,500	0
IMC	-	-	32	0	-	-	16,000	0
Intermon Oxfam	15	0	30	0	1	0	23,000	0
IRD	-	-	15	0	-	-	7,500	0
Medair	5	0	15	0	5	0	12,500	0
Oxfam GB	35	0	20	0	4	0	29,500	0
Swiss Red Cross	19	0	-	-	-	-	9,500	0
World Vision	5	0	15	0	-	-	10,000	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>140,500</b>	<b>0</b>

Assumption: 500 beneficiaries per water source

## Sanitation

	Pit latrines		Beneficiaries	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
AMA	24	0	120	0
AVSI	506	0	2,530	0
CMS Ireland	10	0	50	0
IMC	52	0	260	0
Intermon Oxfam	360	0	1,800	0
IRD	80	0	400	0
Oxfam GB	40	0	200	0
Oxfam Novib	24	0	120	0
Swiss Red Cross	189	0	945	0
World Relief	12	0	60	0
World Vision	12	0	60	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,545</b>	<b>0</b>

Assumption: 5 beneficiaries per pit latrine (in schools is this assumption too low, however most pit latrines are household pit latrines)

Training <sup>1</sup>

Sector	No of trainings	Participants
<b>Education sector</b>		
Head teacher	17	453
Teacher	32	1290
Teacher - subject workshops	17	276
PTAs	284	3112
Payam/county/DEC officers	14	396
<b>Water sector</b>		
RWSS staff	5	34
Pump Mechanics	24	151
Water Committees	87	1263
Hygiene and Sanitation/ HIV awareness campaigns	39	6110
School Hygiene and Sanitation Clubs	15	520
Village Health Motivators	20	16000
<b>Health sector</b>		
<b>Formal and refresher courses</b>		
Clinical Officer/ Medical Asst.	18	36
Lab Technician	18	36
Midwife	20	46
Nurses	21	299
<b>Local</b>		
EPI Teams	18	180
TBAs	27	196
Nutrition Asst./ Extension Worker	18	54
CHW	120	220
Pharmacy Technicians (storekeepers and Dispensers)	23	77
Promoters/ Community Mobilisers	19	56
Village Health Committees	16	345

<sup>1</sup> Due to the fact that the contracts with the grant recipients of round 3b are not yet signed, it is not clear how many trainings they are going to provide. The below given table therefore only gives an overview of the trainings of the grant recipients of round 3a, except for the teacher trainings, which includes the targeted number of participants as well.

## Annex 3 Achievements Long Term Training First and Second Round Grant Recipients

Lead Agency & Consortium	State & Sector	Training (long-term)
AMREF, Aquafund, Accomplish	Central Equatoria Primary Health Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All targeted 16 CHW trained (9 month)</li> <li>Training 30 WPC ongoing</li> <li>Training 30 pump mechanics ongoing</li> <li>Training 30 caretakers ongoing</li> </ul>
Caritas (AVSI, Diocese of Torit)	Eastern Equatoria Primary Education Primary Health Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All targeted 363 teachers training completed</li> <li>48 TBA training completed (6d)</li> <li>10 of 18 targeted WPC trained</li> <li>10 of 18 pump mechanics trained</li> </ul>
CCM	Warrap State Primary Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11 out of 19 CHD staff trained (treatment protocols, management, HIV)</li> <li>All 9 TBAs trained and</li> <li>All 19 targeted CHWs trained on IECHC</li> <li>4 lab technicians (9 month)</li> </ul>
Medair	N.Upper Nile and Jonglei Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 15 committees trained including 20 women for 5 days</li> <li>All 8 pump mechanics trained for 10 days</li> <li>All 38 hygiene-promoters trained across all 4 locations</li> <li>hygiene supervisor trained</li> <li>1 local coordinator trained</li> </ul>
Oxfam	N.Upper Nile and Jonglei Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All targeted 100 sanitation motivators trained</li> <li>All targeted 100 management committees trained</li> <li>All 4 school hygiene and sanitation clubs started</li> <li>All targeted 70 pump mechanics trained</li> </ul>
SC-US (NIP, MRDO)	Upper Nile Primary Health, Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 24 targeted health trainers have received on-the-job training</li> <li>All 22 CHD staff trained (10 d on supervision)</li> <li>All 24 primary health staff trained in preventive practices</li> <li>NIP &amp; MCRDD staff (nr ?, length?) trained in admin and finance</li> </ul>

Lead Agency & Consortium	State & Sector	Training (long-term)
	& Sanitation	
Goal (SAFORD, SDA)	Upper Nile Primary Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As per target 25 CHWs did 9 month training course at Baliet training school.</li> <li>▪ and 25 more have begun a second round of training</li> <li>▪ All SMOH staff seconded to GOAL supported facilities received refresher training.</li> <li>▪ 5 Facility management Committees as per target established and trained.</li> </ul>
HASS	Central Equatoria  Primary Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only 2 out of 7 Parent Teacher Associations trained</li> </ul>
IRC (UGWA)	Northern Bahr el Ghazal  Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Of the targeted 54 Water point committees 5 received training</li> <li>▪ Of the targeted 54 pump mechanics 5 received training</li> </ul>
Merlin (AVSI)	Eastern Equatoria  Primary Health	<p>Trained as per target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Health Committees</li> <li>▪ 2 assistant med.officers</li> <li>▪ nurses</li> <li>▪ 2 midwives</li> <li>▪ 24 MCHW</li> <li>▪ 4 CHW</li> </ul>
OVCI (Catholic Diocese of Juba)	Central Equatoria  Primary Health	<p>As per targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ PHCC Managers Trained</li> <li>▪ 2 Lab Technicians Trained</li> <li>▪ Refresher training for 4 clinical Officers, 40 TBAs.</li> <li>▪ 5 Health Policy makers Trained</li> </ul>
SC-UK (SC-US, SC-Sweden)	Western Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei and Western Equatoria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 372 teachers trained</li> <li>▪ 35 Head Teachers trained for 7 days.</li> <li>▪ 51 arabic pattern teachers trained in English Language.</li> <li>▪ PTAs in 21 schools trained against target of 43</li> </ul>
Tearfund (Medair)	Upper Nile;  Primary Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2 clinical officers trained (36 month duration)</li> <li>▪ 12 Clinical assistants trained</li> <li>▪ 19 members of EPI team Trained against a target of 53</li> <li>▪ 2 Lab Technicians completed 30 month course</li> <li>▪ 102 TBAs refresher trained as per target</li> <li>▪ 17 new TBAs trained,as per target</li> </ul>

Lead Agency & Consortium	State & Sector	Training (long-term)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 18 CHWs and 18 M/CHWs trained, as per target</li> </ul>
World Relief (ECS)	Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Warrap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 440 teachers (40 Head Teachers) and 20 community Volunteers Trained</li> </ul>