

South Sudan

2012 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

Proposal for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal

For further CHF information please visit <http://unocha.org/south-sudan/financing/common-humanitarian-fund>
or contact the CHF Technical Secretariat chfsouthsudan@un.org

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	WASH
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2012 Second Round Standard Allocation

This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. Provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF.

Cluster Priority Activities

Activities in line with the 2012 CAP Round 2 priorities are to focus on "absolute life-saving humanitarian needs" and ramping up WASH activities for IDP's, returnees, and host communities by:

1. Increasing timely and equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services to vulnerable populations affected by emergencies, and to maintain stability in areas prone to water-related conflict.
2. Facilitating behavior change in acutely vulnerable communities in sanitation and hygiene practice through improved access to and use of sanitation facilities and targeted hygiene promotion focusing on women and children.
3. Strengthening acutely vulnerable communities to withstand emergency WASH crises, with a priority on rehabilitation of existing water infrastructure, and supporting operation and maintenance systems

Note: Please see the WASH Cluster Priorities document

Cluster Geographic Priorities

Focusing on the five most conflict prone and vulnerable northern border states (in order of priority): Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, Warrap (including people displaced from Abyei), and Northern Bahr el Ghazal.

Project details

The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting for CHF.

Requesting Organization

UNICEF

Project CAP Code

SSD-12/WS/46469/R/124

CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)

Emergency WASH Preparedness, Response and Coordination in South Sudan

Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP

US\$ 21,479,200

Direct Beneficiaries (scaled appropriately to CHF request)

Women:	11,775
Men:	11,725
Girls:	13,000
Boys:	12,500
Total:	50,000

Implementing Partners

- Directorate of Rural Water and Sanitation in Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap and NBeG States.
- NGOs – NHDF, PAH, AWODA, NCDA, CHAD, LDA, Intersos, and ACF-USA.

Address of Country Office

Project Focal Person: Ken Maskall, Chief of WASH
Email & Tel: +211928439275
e-mail country director: yhaque@unicef.org
e-mail finance officer: mngandu@unicef.org
Address: Totto Chan Compound, P.O. Box 45, Juba, South Sudan

Project Location(s)

- Jonglei (35%) –Uror, Ayod and Akobo West counties
- Upper Nile (25%) – Fashoda, Maban, Melut, Renk and Nasir
- Unity (20%) – Mayendit, Koch, and Panyijar counties
- Northern Bahr el Ghazal (20%) – Aweil Town

Amount Requested from CHF

US\$400,000

Other Secured Funding

US\$11,186,630

Indirect Beneficiaries (scaled appropriately to the CHF)

30,000

Catchment Population (if applicable)

CHF Project Duration

Indicate number of months: 12 months

Address of HQ

e-mail desk officer:
e-mail finance officer:
Address:

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF supported activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population¹

The first half of 2012 witnessed deterioration in the humanitarian situation in South Sudan due to tribal conflict, political and economic factors including clashes at borders between South Sudan and Sudan. Inter-communal violence at the start of the year in Jonglei State affected up to 170,000 people, causing significant displacement. Unresolved Comprehensive Peace Agreement issues between South Sudan and Sudan continued causing tensions along the common border. This, together with internal conflict in Sudan, resulted in high influx of returnees and refugees, mainly women, children and the elderly. The ongoing heavy rains are causing flooding, with Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap states most affected. Currently 164,331 people are reported displaced in South Sudan due to various factors; and 166,463 refugees from Sudan (OCHA, Sept 2012). The Abyei population has started returning, but conditions are still unfavourable, and less than 10,000 of the 110,000 displaced people have returned. The heavy rains have further affected the already poor infrastructure, worsening access to rural areas for humanitarian response and project implementation.

WASH cluster agencies have undertaken assessments in several areas affected by conflict, returnees, refugees, and floods in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, Warrap, NBeG, WBeG and Central Equatoria. In most of these assessments the situation and special needs of women and children feature prominently. Agencies continue to respond to the needs through distribution of humanitarian supplies, rehabilitated broken down facilities, and provision and operation of emergency water and sanitation facilities, provision of emergency communal sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion and training. UNICEF has continued to provide core pipeline supplies and, with the State Focal Points, coordinate the joint assessments and response as per its mandate. The needs are so great that overall emergency stocks have been running low. Due to the poor road access to most affected areas and limited availability of river barges, supplies and equipment has had to be airfreighted with some support from the Logistics cluster. In addition UNICEF has offered support towards the operation of existing water schemes in Malakal and Renk, to ensure continuous operation and provision of clean water to returnees in nearby way stations. Significant efforts and resources have also been used to meet the needs of refugees from Sudan, through provision of emergency water and sanitation supplies and facilities at settlements.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) how proposed activities support the agreed cluster priorities and the value added by your organization

With the already low access to safe water² and sanitation facilities, currently at 34.9% and 12.7% (Sudan Household Health Survey, 2010), and low functionality (a third of the existing water points in South Sudan are non-functional), the influx of returnees and refugees has increased pressure on the meager facilities (water supplies, schools, health care) in the host communities. This dire situation leaves the populations exposed to the risk of waterborne diseases. With the incidence of diarrhoea among children at 34.6%, several children are malnourished, exposing them to opportunistic infections. The Under 5 Mortality and Infant Mortality Rates for South Sudan stand at 135 and 84 per 1,000 live births, respectively, with water-borne diseases being a major contributor (South Sudan Development Plan, 2010).

During the mid-year review of the CAP 2012 the requirements increased significantly, particularly for WASH core pipeline supplies. The WASH cluster is responding to the challenges posed by the large-scale return, fighting and the inter-tribal clashes through the following key strategies:

1. Increasing timely and equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services to vulnerable populations affected by emergencies, and to maintain stability in areas prone to water-related conflict;
2. Strengthening acutely vulnerable communities to withstand emergency WASH crises, with a priority on rehabilitation of existing water infrastructure, and supporting operation and maintenance systems; and
3. Facilitating behavior change in acutely vulnerable communities in hygiene and sanitation practice through targeted hygiene promotion focusing on women and children, and through improved access to and use of sanitation facilities.

In order to continue responding to the needs of the affected populations and host communities, humanitarian partners urgently require additional funding for provision of crucial life-saving services.

UNICEF has received some funding towards humanitarian response from the governments of Norway, Belgium and Japan, as well as pooled funding through the CERF and CHF1. All these funds received so far are still insufficient to meet the current and foreseen humanitarian WASH needs. Now UNICEF requires additional funding through the CHF to support the distribution of WASH available humanitarian supplies, cluster coordination, and to continue providing essential WASH services among the affected populations. The ER (CHF) funding will fill in a crucial funding gap by financing strategic partnerships with government and NGO partners to provide these critical WASH services to the affected population.

The planned response action is in line with the CAP 2012 and the WASH cluster contingency plan. The interventions will also contribute towards increasing the overall access to water and sanitation in the areas served.



¹ To the extent possible reference needs assessment findings and include key data such as mortality and morbidity rates and nutritional status, and how the data differs among specific groups and/or geographic regions. Refer situation/data/indicators to national and/or global standards.

² Within 1 km distance and 30 minutes round walking distance.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Purpose of the grant

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to support core cluster priorities

This CHF application seeks to secure funding to strengthen WASH humanitarian response to the ongoing emergencies, and boost the capacity in preparation for any others. Currently a number of international and national NGOs are offering WASH services in different areas in the most critical states of Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, as well as Central Equatoria. However as the current response has shown, the response capacity on the ground is limited. The accessibility with poor road infrastructure makes it necessary that response capacity is spread to key locations in these states.

The ER (CHF) funding will enable UNICEF provide personnel capacity to coordinate the response, and support government and NGO partners deliver critical WASH services.

Through partnerships with humanitarian NGOs and the Departments for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (DRWSS), UNICEF will support life-saving and sustaining WASH services in critical areas, to provide clean water supply (rehabilitation, emergency, treatment) and sanitation services, and for hygiene and sanitation promotion campaigns. These interventions will control the outbreak and spread of diarrhoeal diseases, and contribute ensure improvement in the health and dignity of the displaced and other affected populations.

The implementation approach will involve the government partners and local (national) NGOs, and work to strengthen their capacities. Local management capacity will also be strengthened through the training of Water Committees and establishment of linkages to trained handpump mechanics for maintenance work.

ii) Objective

State the objective/s of the project. Objective/s should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART)

Strengthen WASH emergency preparedness and response coordination, and improve access to services to 50,000 people critically emergency affected in South Sudan.

iii) Proposed Activities

List the main activities to be implemented with CHF funding. As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries.

1. Coordinate the WASH cluster planning and interventions by different humanitarian agencies in critical states *[Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states – Indirect benefits through agency interventions]*
2. Support operation and management of existing emergency and other water treatment systems at way stations and IDP settlements. *[Upper Nile, and Jonglei states – 30,000 beneficiaries]*
3. Rehabilitate 10 existing (broken down) boreholes, and establish management structures. *Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap, NBeG and/or other states – 5,000 beneficiaries]*
4. Construct and maintain 10 emergency latrines (40 stances) at way stations and returnee/IDP settlements, with separate blocks and facilities for males and females, and establish appropriate management structures. *[Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap and NBeG states – 2,000 beneficiaries]*
5. Undertake hygiene and sanitation promotion at way stations, returnee/IDP camps, and in host communities to improve on personal hygiene and management of human and solid wastes. *[Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap, NBeG and/or other states – 50,000 beneficiaries]*
6. Train government and NGO personnel involved in WASH humanitarian response to plan for and respond to cholera outbreaks. *[NBeG state – 30 beneficiaries]*

iv) Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration (i.e. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS)

The burden of water collection for domestic use is mainly borne by women (68%), overworking them and affecting their health, and leaving them with little time to care for their families, for economic activities, and for leisure. And the inadequacy of WASH facilities in primary schools encourages drop-out, particularly of the girl child when they reach puberty and require special facilities to keep clean during their menstrual periods.

Mindful of the burden on women and the girl child for water collection at the households and the risk of sexual harassment in the absence of safe sanitation facilities, UNICEF will ensure gender mainstreaming in all programme interventions. The project will involve communities, particularly women, in the planning, implementation and management, to ensure ownership and sustainability. Specific measures will be taken to provide for the special needs of women and the girl child, provide protection from violence and harassment, and to reduce their workloads.

For health and hygiene promotion, women and girls will be targeted with hygiene messages as they are most involved in food preparation and are care-givers for children. Children of school going age will also be targeted with hygiene information by virtue of their role as change-agents. Sanitation interventions will assist to reduce on the indiscrete disposal of human wastes into the environment, and improve on the management of solid wastes. Water facilities will be provided with appropriate drainage to dispose of the excess water properly and minimize waterlogging, and where feasible use of the waste water for mini irrigation will be encouraged.

v) Expected Result/s

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period.

1. 35,000 returnees, IDPs and other emergency affected populations supported to access safe water supply at way stations and settlements.
2. 2,000 returnees and IDPs and other emergency affected populations supported to access sanitation services, with separate provisions for males and females, in way stations and settlements.

3. 50,000 returnees, IDPs and other emergency affected populations reached with hygiene key messages.
4. 30 humanitarian and government staff trained in cholera preparedness and response.

The project intervention will target returnees and populations displaced or affected in other ways by conflict and recent flooding in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity and NBeG states. Urgently needed WASH supply will be provided to 35,000 people through rehabilitation of water facilities and distribution of supplies for treatment and storage. And 2,000 displaced people in critical need will be provided with emergency latrines; with hygiene promotion encouraging proper use for health and well-being. The 30 people trained in cholera preparedness and response will form a good base for control action in NBeG state.

List below no more than five indicators you will use to measure the extent to which those results will have been achieved. At least three of the indicators should be out of the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators (annexed).

S/#	Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
1	Number of people provided with access to safe water supplies (15 litres/ person/day within 1 km distance) [women, girls, men & boys].	35,000 people supported to access safe water supplies
2	Number of people provided with access to hygienic latrines [women, girls, men & boys].	2,000 people supported to access hygienic latrines.
3	Number of people reached with hygiene messages [women, girls, men and boys].	50,000 people reached with messages on hygienic practices.
4	Number of people trained in cholera preparedness and response.	30 personnel from implementing agencies trained

vi) Implementation Mechanism

Describe planned mechanisms for implementation of the project. Explain if it is implemented through implementing partners such as NGOs, government actors, or other outside contractors.

UNICEF will implement the project with government and NGO partners, in line with the WASH cluster strategy for 2012.

Broken down existing water facilities will be rehabilitated in IDP settlements or host communities which are in critical need for water supply. As part of the implementation process, Water Committees will be established and strengthened in receiving communities to sustainably maintain the facilities. They will also be linked to the existing Handpump Mechanics in the Payams for maintenance support. In the emergency situation, spare parts are supplied free-of-charge, but mechanisms are currently being developed across the sector in South Sudan to improve the provision of spare parts up to county level stores. The plan is to eventually allow the local entrepreneurs take over the provision of spare parts.

UNICEF will enter Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) or upgrade existing ones with NGOs, based on their capacity and demonstrated commitment and experience. NGOs will undertake much of the frontline activities at community level including mobilization for humanitarian response; promotion of hygiene and sanitation; distribution of WASH humanitarian supplies; and some emergency facilities construction, rehabilitation and management. Equipment for handpump rehabilitation and repair is stored with the Department of Water Supply and Sanitation and released by the State Ministry and UNICEF.

UNICEF will work with State governments (DRWSS) to support community mobilization for humanitarian response; undertake emergency facilities repair/rehabilitation, and monitoring, and supervision of emergency construction works and other activities within their jurisdictions by the private sector and NGOs. Working with the government structures will assist in strengthening their capacity to independently manage similar activities in future.

vii) Monitoring Plan

Describe how you will monitor progress and achievements of the project.

Implementation of activities will be monitored through the established UNICEF and partner monitoring systems. The project indicators will be used to measure implementation progress, and regular information updates will be provided through the established mechanisms under the WASH cluster and the WASH information management system (WIMS). Participatory monitoring and evaluation techniques and field reports will provide the main inputs to monthly, quarterly, and end of project reports. Where feasible, joint monitoring visits will be undertaken involving UNICEF, government, implementing NGOs and private sector partners.

The feedback from monitoring field assessments will assist in refining project implementation.

E. Committed funding

Please add details of committed funds for the project from other sources including in-kind support in monetary terms.

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)

SECTION III:

LOGFRAME		Project title: Emergency WASH Preparedness, Response and Coordination in South Sudan		Organisation: UNICEF
<p>CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-12/WSI/46469</p>				
<p>Overall Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened WASH emergency preparedness, response and coordination in South Sudan 	<p>Indicators of progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH preparedness plans, coordination structures, personnel and supplies for emergency response plans in place. 	<p>How indicators will be measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cluster evaluation reports. WASH sector evaluation reports. 		
<p>Specific Project Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened WASH emergency preparedness and response coordination in 2 critical states. Improved access to WASH services to 50,000 people critically affected by emergencies. 	<p>Indicators of progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectiveness of the WASH cluster coordination mechanism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meetings, Inter-agency assessments, Monitoring and reporting, Information sharing. Timeliness of WASH humanitarian response to emergencies. Number of emergency affected people provided with access to WASH services 	<p>How indicators will be measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH cluster evaluation reports. Monthly reports 	<p>Assumptions & risks:</p>	
<p>Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (Intangible):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35,000 returnees, IDPs and other emergency affected populations supported to access safe water supply at way stations, camps and areas of permanent settlement. 2,000 returnees and IDPs supported to access sanitation services, with separate provisions for males and females, in way stations, camps and areas of permanent settlement. 50,000 returnees, IDPs and other emergency affected populations reached with hygiene key messages. 30 humanitarian and government staff trained in cholera preparedness and response. 	<p>Indicators of progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH SFPs operational in 2 critical states. Improved access to WASH services to 50,000 people critically affected by emergencies. Number of people provided with access to safe water supplies (15 litres/ person/day within 1 km distance). Number of people provided with access to hygienic latrines. Number of people reached with hygiene messages. Number of people trained in cholera preparedness and response. 	<p>How indicators will be measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly progress reports Partners' implementation reports Field monitoring trip reports Training reports 	<p>Assumptions & risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field conditions (terrain and security) allow access to remote locations hosting acutely vulnerable populations. 	

<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the WASH cluster planning and interventions by different humanitarian agencies in critical states. • Support operation and management of existing emergency and other water treatment systems at way stations and IDP settlements near surface water bodies. • Rehabilitate 10 existing (broken down) boreholes, and establish management structures. • Construct and maintain 10 emergency latrines (40 stances) at way stations and camps, with separate blocks and facilities for males and females, and establish appropriate management structures. • Undertake hygiene and sanitation promotion at way stations, returnee/IDP camps, and in host communities to improve on personal hygiene and management of human and solid wastes. <p>Train government and NGO personnel involved in WASH humanitarian response to plan for and respond to cholera outbreaks.</p>	<p>Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel from UNICEF, partner NGOs and government to implement and coordinate WASH humanitarian response. • WASH humanitarian supplies for construction and rehabilitation of facilities, water treatment and storage. • Hygiene promotion materials and training manuals. 		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is sufficient NGO staff capacity to coordinate WASH cluster programmes at state level. • Adequate dry season to enable access to remote field locations. • Reasonable security situation to enable access to project areas.
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PROJECT WORK PLAN

This section must include a workplan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable). The workplan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year.

Activities	Q3/2012			Q4/2012			Q1/2013			Q2/2013			Q3/2013		
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		
1: Coordinate the WASH cluster planning and interventions by different humanitarian agencies in critical states	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2: Support operation and management of existing emergency and other water treatment systems at way stations and IDP settlements					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3: Rehabilitate 10 existing (broken down) boreholes, and establish management structures															
4: Construct and maintain 10 emergency latrines (40 stances) at way stations and returnee/IDP settlements, with separate blocks and facilities for males and females, and establish appropriate management structures				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
5: Undertake hygiene and sanitation promotion at way stations, returnee/IDP settlements, and in host communities to improve on personal hygiene and management of human and solid wastes				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
6: Train government and NGO personnel involved in WASH humanitarian response to plan for and respond to cholera outbreaks						X	X	X							

*: TIMELINE FOR EACH SPECIFIC ACTIVITY MUST BE MARKED WITH AN X AND SHADED GREY 15%

Total Estimated Budget USD	400,000
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Items Description (Insert more budget line rows as needed)		** Cost Type D or I	Unit of measurement	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost (USD)	*Other secured funding
1	SUPPLIES/COMMODITIES/EQUIPMENT/TRANSPORT (please itemize expendable operational inputs including asset purchases)						
1.1						-	
Sub-total SUPPLIES, COMMODITIES...						-	
1	PERSONNEL (provide detailed information on responsibility/title, post location and the percentage dedicated to the CHF project)						
1.1	WASH Specialist (Malakal, 25% of time)	D	months	6	2,750	16,500	
1.2	WASH Officer (Malakal, 25% of time)	D	months	6	1,395	8,370	
1.3	WASH Officer (Juba, 25% of time)	I	months	6	1,393	8,358	
1.4	Project Assistant (Malakal and Wau), 25% of time)	D	months	6	800	4,800	
1.5	Administration Managers (Wau, 25% of time)	I	months	6	2,750	16,500	
Sub-total PERSONNEL COSTS						54,528	
2	STAFF TRAVEL (Flights, DSA, Perdiem, Terminals - Provide detailed description of staff members title, post location ...)						
2.1	Monitoring and project implementation support (WASH staff in Juba, Bor, Malakal, Bentiu, Kuajok and/or Aweil)	D	trip	6	800	4,800	
2.2	R&R travel (WASH Specialists in Juba and Malakal)	I	trip	1	2,000	2,000	
Sub-total STAFF TRAVEL						6,800	
3	TRAININGS, WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, CAMPAIGNS - (Describe type of training, number of participants, location, duration)						
3.1	Cholera preparedness and response training	D	participant	30	400	12,000	
Sub-total TRAINING, WORKSHOPS...						12,000	
4	CONTRACTS (Specialized services for the project provided by outside contractors or partners/NGOs)						
4.1	Operation of water yards & SWAT systems [RWS Dept or NGOs]	D	each	1	40,000	40,000	
4.2	Rehabilitation of broken down water facilities [RWS Dept or NGOs]	D	each	10	3,000	30,000	
4.3	Emergency sanitation facilities [NGOs and/or Private Contractors]	D	each	10	4,000	40,000	
4.4	Hygiene & sanitation promotion, and distribution of supplies [NGOs or RWS Dept]	D	each	2	40,000	80,000	
4.5	Coordination of WASH cluster operations at state level [NGOs]	D	each	2	45,000	90,000	
Sub-total CONTRACTS						280,000	
5	VEHICLE OPERATING & MAINTENANCE COSTS (provide detailed information on item/activity, location)						
5.1	Fuel Cost for running of vehicles and generator (6 months)	I	litre	5,000	2	10,000	
5.2	Vehicle Insurance and maintenance	I	lumpsum		7,000	7,000	
Sub-total VEHICLE OPERATING & MAINTENANCE COSTS						17,000	
6	OFFICE EQUIPMENT & COMMUNICATIONS (provide detailed information on item/activity, location)						
6.1	Support for Telecommunications, and operating costs for zonal offices (Malakal and Wau field offices)	I	lumpsum		3,200	3,200	
Sub-total OFFICE EQUIP. & COMMUNICATIONS						3,200	
7	OTHER COSTS (e.g. bank charges) - provide itemized description of costs.						
7.1	Bank charges	I			304	304	
Sub-total OTHER COSTS						304	
(A) SUBTOTAL Project Costs						373,832	
(B) Programme Support costs							
Not to exceed 7% of Project requirements(A)		I	% PSC rate>>		7%	26,168	
(C) AUDIT COSTS for NGO implemented projects							
NOT LESS THAN 1% of the Project Costs(A) and PSC(B)		I					
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)						400,000	