

South Sudan 2013 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2013

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

This project proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in two stages to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the first stage, before cluster defenses, applying partners fill sections I and II. The project proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and is intended to supplement information already available in the CAP Project Sheets. The proposals will be used by the cluster Peer Review Team in prioritizing and selecting projects for CHF funding during CHF Standard Allocation round. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Project Summary (Annex 1). In the second stage projects recommended for funding by the CHF Advisory Board must complete Section III of this application and revised/update sections I and II if needed.

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	WASH
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 First Round Standard Allocation
This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. It should provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF in line with the cluster objectives highlighted in the CAP 2013.

<p>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency water treatment units • Emergency latrines • Pre-positioning of core pipeline • Rehabilitation of existing water points and/or sanitation facilities, where appropriate • Drilling/construction of new water points, if appropriate • Pre-positioning of refugee pipeline supplies in Maban and/or north Unity 	<p>Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jonglei—likely Pibor • Upper Nile—Renk, Manyo, Melut, Makal (aka Malakal); host community in Maban; • Unity— northern counties (host community for refugee response) • Warrap • NBeG—Aweil, and north to the border
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Project details
The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.

Requesting Organization	Project Location(s) (list State, and County (or counties) where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)	
Samaritan's Purse	State	%
Project CAP Code	Unity State	35%
SSD-13/WS/55964/6116		County
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	50%
Emergency WASH services Provision in the Greater Bahr-el Ghazal region (NBeG and Warrap).		Aweil North: Malual North, Malual West, Malual Center, Mayen Ulem, Jaac
		15%
		Aweil East: Wunlang, Baac
	Total	100%
		Above counties

Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US\$3,000,662
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$75,103

Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	US\$600,000
Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?	
Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)	

Direct Beneficiaries (Ensure the table below indicates both the total number of beneficiaries targeted in the CAP project and number of targeted beneficiaries scaled appropriately to CHF request)

	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	7,670	27,900
Girls:	7,080	22,320
Men:	7,670	18,600
Boys:	7,080	24,180
Total:	29,500	93,000

Indirect Beneficiaries

30,000

Catchment Population (if applicable)
265,000

Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)
None

CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)
5 months (March – July)

Contact details Organization's Country Office

Organization's Address	P.O. Box 76143-00508, Nairobi, Kenya or Hai Cinema, Juba, CE
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Contact details Organization's HQ

Organization's Address	801 Bamboo Road, P.O. Box 3000 Boone, NC 28607, USA
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	Samaritan's Purse GH & Office.
Project Focal Person	Jim Kangichu <i>Email:</i> JKangichu@samaritan.org <i>Telephone:</i> +211956079030
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SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

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

The results of the geo-political events of 2012 characterized by escalating fighting between South Sudan and Sudan and on-going violence in South Kordofan (SK) have catalysed a serious humanitarian situation in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) and Unity states of South Sudan.

Refugee migrations from South Kordofan to Unity State are now causing new tensions between refugees and host communities due to competition for survival resources. While UNHCR provides reasonable basic services to refugee populations, no corresponding humanitarian services are available to host communities who are as poor and vulnerable. A recent decision to move refugees from Yida to Jamjung and Ajuong camps is likely to spur new conflict between refugee and host communities, if host communities remain un-served with humanitarian assistance. Unity state received 20,000 returnees, the highest across all states in 2012, stretching survival resources especially water to the limit. Pariang is one of the least densely populated counties in Unity, with an estimated population of 82,443 and an area of 9,016 sq km. According to the UNDP Community Consultation Report published in May 2012, while host residents of Pariang county perceive insecurity as a major challenge, the consultation process prioritized water access as the most important need. Some of the major water challenges cited include vast distances from main sources of water (Nile), siltation of old haffirs, contamination of water sources by remnants of war or by proximity to oil fields, displacement from water sources and lack of boreholes. The delicate balance of access to water resources is now threatened by influx and movements of refugees.

In 2012, Continued tensions between North Sudan and South Sudan have led to more forced migrations of people along the border area of NBeG. New IDP camps were formed at three locations in Aweil North county due to new fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the SPLA, in 2012. Long-term residents are currently staying in Apada returnee/IDP camp, whereas those that had settled in Maduany camp were moved to the new camp at Rum Tiit. New IDP camps in NBeG were also formed in Jaac, Warchum, Maker Anei, and Jar Akol. Meanwhile, the effects of flooding that occurred in September/October 2012 in Aweil town have persisted and people are still living in camps. The IOM Statistical update indicates that In NBeG state has received 11,117 returnees since the beginning of 2012. The state has recorded the highest cumulative number of returns since 2007, with 459,283 people. Aweil East, with 309,921, is the most populous county in the country. In total, the state WASH cluster estimates 19,500 returnees/IDPs have had critical WASH needs at some point over the past six months. Samaritan's Purse has participated as a member of the state WASH cluster in Jaac IDP Camp to assess the needs of the vulnerable people there.

NBeG state already has high poverty rates and very poor provision of basic services. The WASH sector is one of the most under-served particularly in rural areas of the state. About 50% of the population in NBeG use improved sources of water, as reported by the 2010 Sudan Household Health Survey. Samaritan's Purse community assessments conducted in April 2012 in Aweil North County found that, within the ten surveyed communities, only seven hand pumps were still operational for a population of over 16,500 people – far below the recommended Sphere standard of 500 people per water point. According to the two SP surveys, water usage in Aweil North was 11.6 litres/person/day and in Aweil East it was 12.4 l/P/day. In a report released in December 2011, ACF states that 91.6% of households in NBeG practice open defecation and acute watery diarrhoea is a well-documented health concern during the rainy season. There is a pressing need to scale up WASH services in the two counties to address pre-existing gaps and provide for the needs of additional vulnerable people who have been affected by malnutrition and food insecurity.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the reasons for requesting CHF funding at this time. Explain how CHF funding will help address critical humanitarian gaps in your cluster. Explain the value added by your organization (e.g. geographical presence). Indicate if any other steps have been taken to secure alternative funding.

The proposed project will meet four of the six WASH cluster's strategic priorities of the 1st Round CHF call, mainly establishing emergency water treatment, constructing emergency latrines, rehabilitating existing water points and drilling new water points. The proposed project focuses on one of the most daunting challenge faced by host communities in Pariang County, returnees and IDPs in NBeG. In both areas conflict and insecurity are common place while potential for water-driven conflict is high due to competition for existing resources between refugee/returnee and host community populations. UNHCR projects that in Pariang, refugee numbers may reach the 85,000 in 2013, surpassing the total population from host communities in the County. The wet season expected from the month of May is known for its destructive flooding effects in both Aweil North and Pariang Counties, leading to scarcity of clean water and increasing the incidence of water-borne diseases.

The object of this project is to provide clean, safe drinking water to returnees and conflict-affected IDPs, by quickly drilling and fitting 15 new boreholes and rehabilitating another 20 in Aweil North and Aweil East Counties of NBeG state. In Pariang County, Unity state, the project will provide 10 boreholes and rehabilitate 10 broken down hand pumps in areas adjacent to the refugee sites of Yida and new refugee camps in Ajuong and Jamjung. The UNDP Community Consultation Report specifically makes a recommendation to construct 27 boreholes in Pariang County, at least 3 in each Payam. Efforts will focus in Panyang and Ajuong Payams among host communities who currently host over 65,000 refugees. This is a necessary measure to mitigate water-driven conflict between these communities. Moreover, scarce water resources impose an extra burden on women and girls who walk long distances in search of water. They lose productive time searching for water and the long distances between water sources and their homes have exposed them to sexual violence. Carrying heavy water containers over vast distances has also led to women's poor health conditions.

To address the poor state of sanitation, targeted communities in NBeG, will be supported in hygiene training and sanitation activities, including the facilitation of latrine construction. The planned beneficiaries are struggling to maintain their livelihoods, as malnutrition

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.

rates continue to rise while the food security situation deteriorates. The response includes Health and Hygiene trainings for these communities and providing training and support to water management committees. Samaritan's Purse is well positioned to deal with these emergency needs effectively, as it maintains an emergency/relief focus in the target states. Meeting life-saving humanitarian needs through provision of clean water, sanitation, health and hygiene materials is its priority. Samaritan's Purse is an active WASH cluster member and is already working with partners to ensure the WASH response plan is well coordinated during any flaring emergencies, playing a leading role in the implementation of that plan. Samaritan's Purse has a quick mobilization capacity having been relied on by the humanitarian sector in South Sudan, as evidenced by its work during the recent Abyei and Warrap state emergencies.

Samaritan's Purse continues to work with UNICEF in NBeG to preposition emergency WASH supplies in the target areas. SP has an extensive logistical capacity which has been instrumental in supporting partners to respond promptly to emergencies in Northern border areas of South Sudan. A high level investment has been made by SP in the WASH sector in NBeG since 2010 and includes physical presence in the area. It is the only NGO in the region with two high capacity and versatile drilling rigs. An all-round SP WASH team with drillers, engineers, trainers and community mobilizers equipped with the state-of-the-art tools and equipment is on call for any unexpected WASH emergencies. SP is therefore a credible WASH partner to be relied on in WASH emergencies.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Objectives

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to contribute to the achievement of the cluster priority activities identified for this allocation.

CHF funding will support core WASH cluster priorities in South Sudan. Over 59,000 vulnerable people will be targeted from within all three beneficiary categories for which this call is created to address in Pariang County, Aweil North and Aweil East counties. These IDPs, returnees, and host community are not only facing clean water and sanitation challenges but also are faced with food insecurity and high levels of malnutrition. SP will therefore work with other agencies in corresponding clusters to address their needs in a holistic manner. SP WASH assessments in Pariang county in January 2013 underscore the need for water access interventions among host communities to mitigate water driven conflict while SP NBeG community assessments in 2012 indicate the need for comprehensive WASH services among the large number of returnees and IDPs currently living Aweil North county and parts of Aweil East. Proposed project activities are inter-sectorally integrated and provide an all-inclusive WASH approach that combines behaviour change in hygiene, sanitation and water access and sustainability of efforts through community water management committees.

Through this project, SP aims to provide life-saving emergency WASH interventions required by returnee settlements and sudden displacements. Core project activities will ensure that vulnerable populations have clean, safe water to drink, for domestic consumption and for their animals. The project also seeks to increase knowledge and practice of good hygiene and sanitation practices. These activities will contribute to preventing the spread of waterborne diseases, malnutrition and other community health problems likely to occur in emergency settings.

Samaritan's Purse will conduct rapid assessments in both project locations, to determine specific needs, actions and the scale required to respond to the emergencies. Geophysical surveys to identify water yielding sites will be conducted. Due to the emergency nature of water needs in Pariang, Samaritan's Purse is prepositioning its PAT 401 rig early February 2013 from NBeG to Northern Unity state to commence drilling initiatives that will provide clean water to host communities and forestall any water related negative effects of refugee movements during the dry season on the host community. SP has committed to meet the cost of flying this rig to take advantage of the dry season window, when such activities are still feasible. The soil type in Pariang cannot allow any drilling work when the rains start in May. CHF funding will complement the on-going drilling activities which will continue for 4 months, after which the rig will be returned to NBeG. In NBeG, the TH10, SP's other rig will continue activities among returnee and IDP communities. Once new water points are created, the project will provide critical resources necessary to keep the water assets functional throughout the project period and beyond. This will be facilitated through the training of water management committees and hand pump mechanics and providing them with fast moving spares and standard tools to service and repair the boreholes.

CHF funding will also be used to improve hygiene practice through sanitation training and facilitation of latrine construction. Latrine construction will be carried out in Aweil North in Malual North, Malual Center, Mayen Ulem, and Jaac payams and Aweil East in Wunlang and Baac payams where a total of 100 returnee households will be targeted. Households targeted are the most vulnerable among these populations and will be supported with among other items, latrine slabs, otherwise relatively able households will be trained and encouraged to build own latrines. As assessments provide updated information, communal latrines may be constructed in IDP camps with acute sanitation needs. Materials for latrine construction will be procured from Juba, Nairobi or Kampala with the grant providing transport for these materials and raw materials needed to construct and repair water points.

Building capacity in health and hygiene awareness, community organization and water resource management is integrated into this project. Funding will support community trainings to equip communities with the knowledge and skills to improve sanitation and hygiene practices. Professional staff, skilled and unskilled labour will be provided by the grant to facilitate project activities in the construction/drilling sites, during trainings and in the management and monitoring of the project. CHF funds will also be used to facilitate transport by fuelling and maintaining SP vehicles and tractors and providing fuel drilling work.

SP's office in Juba will provide coordination support to the two project sites. This includes logistical support in the transport and procurement of materials and equipment. The finance, grants and human resources department will conduct regular visits to provide necessary administrative support and oversight. The program and grants office is responsible for the timely collection of updated project data and compiling data into quality reports, including participation in the inter-agency WASH cluster meetings at the field level and in Juba. CHF will support only the percentage time that these officers spend on the project.

Activities in this project will help move vulnerable populations closer to Sphere standards, saving lives and improving health, hygiene and general living conditions. Beneficiary categories in this project are the most underserved rural host communities, villages with high numbers of returnees and conflict affected displaced people living in camps.

ii) Project Objective

State the objective/s of this CHF project will achieve. Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

To improve access to WASH services in the vulnerable communities within Northern Bahr el Ghazal state (Aweil North & Aweil East) and Northern Unity State (Pariang County) by providing new and rehabilitated water points, hygiene promotion, latrine facilities and varied emergency response WASH actions.

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 (broken down by age and gender to the extent possible).

Total number of beneficiaries is based on the 25 new boreholes which will be drilled and fitted with hand pumps, 30 boreholes which will be rehabilitated and 1 emergency response in an IDP camp/s.

- Provide 25 water points through drilling boreholes and constructing hand pumps (**12,500** direct beneficiaries in 13 communities). Locations: Aweil North county in the following Payams; Malual North, Malual West, Malual Center; Aweil East county in Wunlang and Baac payams and Pariang County in Panyang and Ajuong Payams.
- Rehabilitate 30 broken hand pumps (**15,000** direct beneficiaries). Locations: Aweil North county in the following Payams; Malual North, Malual West, Malual Center, Mayen Ulem, Jaac; Aweil East county in Wunlang and Baac payams and Pariang County in Panyang and Ajuong Payams.
- Train hygiene promoters to form 13 health and hygiene committees (6-10 members, split between men and women) (104 direct beneficiaries). Locations: Aweil North county in the following Payams; Malual North, Malual West, Malual Center, Mayen Ulem, Jaac; Aweil East county in Wunlang and Baac payams and Pariang County in Panyang and Ajuong Payams.
- Conduct community-led health and hygiene workshops in 13 communities which are supported by Samaritan's Purse. On average, 200 people will attend the workshops in each community and will then spread hygiene messages to their family members. (15,600 indirect beneficiaries as 200 workshop participants will represent 200 households where the average size of the family is six people). Locations: Aweil North county in the following Payams; Malual North, Malual West, Malual Center, Mayen Ulem, Jaac; Aweil East county in Wunlang and Baac payams and Pariang County in Panyang and Ajuong Payams.
- Train 13 community water management committees to manage their new water points (6-10 members, split equally between men and women) (104 direct beneficiaries). Locations: Aweil North county in the following Payams; Malual North, Malual West, Malual Center; Aweil East county in Wunlang and Baac payams and Pariang County in Panyang and Ajuong Payams.
- Train 104 hand pump mechanics who are members of the 13 communities which receive new water points (boreholes and hand dug wells). Locations: Aweil North county in the following Payams; Malual North, Malual West, Malual Center; Aweil East county in Wunlang and Baac payams and Pariang County in Panyang and Ajuong Payams.
- Provide technical support, latrine slabs, vent pipes, and pit lining materials (if needed) for 100 households who are willing to dig and construct their own latrines (600 direct beneficiaries based on 100 households). Locations: Aweil North County in the following Payams; Malual North, Malual Center, Mayen Ulem, Jaac and Aweil East county in Wunlang and Baac payams.

For the expansion of basic WASH services in NBeG, the above activities will take place in IDP camps and high returnee areas. In addition, SP will implement one emergency response to meet critical WASH needs in Northern Bahr el Ghazal state. The areas targeted in Pariang county are adjacent to refugee camps of Yida, Ajuong and Jamjung. SP recognizes the sensitive issue of targeting communities living near refugee camps which UNHCR has mandate and is implementing through partners. Consequently, SP's interventions closest to refugee camps will be at least 10 kilometres away from camps in cognition of UNHCR's mandate and work among refugee communities. Within the emergency response, SP will implement either the above activities or others, as required, possibly including household-level PUR distributions, water trucking, surface water treatment, construction of water yards, tap stands and/or community latrines, and distribution of soap, jerry cans and other WASH-related NFIs. (**2,000** direct beneficiaries).

The project will incorporate an integrated WASH intervention in the same communities with water supply, hygiene promotion and sanitation project activities. Trainings (health and hygiene, community water management, and hand-pump mechanic) will be linked with communities which have received new water points. Rehabilitations will also take place in the same communities or ones nearby as hand-pump mechanic trainees will learn through doing actual repairs during the practical component of their training. Samaritan's Purse plans to work in eight communities, but the work will be needs-based as community assessments and baseline surveys will be done first. To meet the Sphere standard of 500 people per hand pump/water point, a community will receive one borehole for every 60-80 households in the community. Some communities might receive more than two boreholes, but this will be the average number based on Samaritan's Purse's research and assessments.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS) are addressed in the project implementation.

Gender – Women are included with men in all trainings, with a goal of having at least 50% women in all trainings. This allows women to take leadership roles in their community and influence decisions to consider their well-being and children. In addition, women and girls are key beneficiaries of all activities dealing with water supply, as they bear the primary burden of collecting and storing household water each day. Provision of new safe water sources will significantly reduce this burden in targeted communities, as women will have less distance to walk and shorter queuing times at hand pumps.

Environment – While SP is aware of the potential risk associated with over-drilling and affecting the water table, geophysical data and recent experiences show that drilling is the most viable option for safe water provision in many communities. In northern parts of NBeG state, hand-dug wells may not work due to depth of the water table, making drilling a necessity. Only one payam in Aweil North has yielded positive results for the construction of hand dug wells. Samaritan's Purse consultants have expressed the view that the negative effects of limited hand pump schemes are likely to be minimal to non-existent.

When possible, SP will encourage the use of local materials for lining latrines, fencing off water points and other activities, to reduce the environmental costs of burned bricks or transporting materials from far off communities. Latrines are expected to have positive environmental effects as they will create designated areas for defecation, lessening potential for disease transmission and consequential contamination of community water sources.

v) Expected Result/s

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

Planned activities in Pariang county will provide water access to host communities living near refugee camps and their animals. Currently, adequate water is provided in the refugee camps causing a pull factor for host communities into the camps especially during the dry season. By providing water to host communities, the project will mitigate water related inter-community conflict while ensuring access to safe and clean drinking water. Host communities have identified the encroaching of their water resources by immigrant communities as source of insecurity.

Activities in NBeG will help vulnerable rural communities, returnees and IDPs living in camps to access safe drinking water. Sustainability of water access initiatives is entrenched through the training of water committees and hand pump mechanics. A community based water point maintenance mechanism linked with UNICEF and the MoW will be put in place by the end of the project. Capacity building activities will foster a better appreciation of hygiene and sanitation issues and affecting positive behaviour change and ultimately healthy practices. The project will also improve general sanitation through construction of pit latrines and therefore combined with hygiene training, incidences of water borne diseases will be lowered.

List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. At least three of the indicators should be taken from the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators (SOI) (annexed). Put a cross (x) in the first column to identify the cluster defined SOI. Indicate as well the total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and age.

SOI (X)	#	Output Indicators (Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).	Target (indicate numbers or percentages, South Sudan M:F Ratio in emergency set ups, approx. 48:52) (Targets should be disaggregated by age and sex as per the standard output indicators list and add-up to the number of direct beneficiaries identified page 1)
X	1.	Total direct beneficiaries - Number of people provided with sustained access to a safe water supply (15 litres/person/day within 500m distance)	
		Women	7,670
		Men	7,080
		Girls	7,670
		Boys	7,080
X	2.	New/additional water points constructed	25
X	3.	Existing water points rehabilitated	30
X	4.	New latrines constructed	100
X	5.	People trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community	
		Women	52
		Men	52

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.

Samaritan's Purse will implement all of the project activities and will coordinate and work closely with the cluster leads, county focal points, local government, and other stakeholders regarding emergency responses and to avoid duplication of efforts in program areas.

The implementing modality is direct engagement with the beneficiaries as SP already has program presence in the two locations. SP hires national staffers who understand the local context and culture in order to mobilize the beneficiaries to participate fully in the project. Hence, the project will be building up on local capacity and already existing community systems. SP will contract transport services from vendors to move materials from Kampala/Nairobi or Juba to Pariang and Akuem in NBeG where it has warehousing facilities. SP logisticians will procure project supplies and manage the supplies chain from the aforementioned cities. Contracts will also be commissioned for geo-physical surveys. With its already existing presence in the 2 locations, SP will use its staff to conduct community surveys and vehicles for local transport of the project operations. Overall management of the project rests with the WASH Managers in NBeG and Unity states who will run project operations separately.

vii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Describe how you will monitor and report on the progress and achievements of the project. Notably:

1. Explain how will you measure whether a) Activities have been conducted, b) Results have been achieved, c) Cross-cutting issues have been addressed, and d) Project objectives have been met
2. Indicate what monitoring tools and technics will be used
3. Describe how you will analyze and report on the project achievements
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)².

This proposed project will follow the successful work of SP's WASH programming in South Sudan in 2012. Before and after project activities are implemented there will be a collection of baseline/endline data to measure key results such as average number of litres of water consumed per person per day, hand washing behaviour, etc. WASH field staff will submit reports to the WASH program manager on a weekly basis: drilling reports for each new borehole, rehabilitation and installation reports for each hand pump, training reports, and hand-dug well reports for each one constructed. The WASH program manager and the WASH Engineering Manager will visit SP field project sites to ensure high quality in all activities. The project will document how improved access to water affects the time available for women to undertake other chores. Interviews will be conducted with women by the project team to collect this information.

SP has developed a standard master checklist to collect WASH information of completed activities on a weekly basis. These checklists provide a basis for measuring progress made by the project. The WASH program manager will compile all of the field reports and send a monthly report to the program support and country office in Juba, who will provide direction for all work. The WASH program manager will work with the program support team to complete all CHF and RoSS requirements.

² CHF minimum narrative reporting requirements will include the submission of a final narrative report and where applicable a narrative mid-term report. Narrative reports will include a progress on the project achievements using the outputs indicators listed in this project proposal.

E. Total funding secured for the CAP project

Please add details of secured funds from other sources for the project in the CAP.

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
Samaritan's Purse, internal funding	US\$ 75,103

SECTION III:

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-13/WS/55964/6116		Project title: Emergency WASH services Provision in the Greater Bahr-el Ghazal region (NBeG and Warrap).	Organisation: Samaritan's Puse	
Overall Objective	<p>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation: What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health and reduce water related diarrheal diseases in Unity state and Northern Bah el Ghazal. 	<p>Indicators of progress: What are the key indicators related to the achievement of the CAP project objective?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of water related diarrheal cases reported in targeted communities. 	<p>How indicators will be measured: What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health survey in targeted communities. 	
Purpose	<p>CHF Project Objective: What are the specific objectives to be achieved by the end of this CHF funded project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve access to WASH services in the vulnerable communities within Northern Bahr el Ghazal state (Aweil North & Aweil East) and Northern Unity State (Pariang County) by providing new and rehabilitated water points, hygiene promotion, latrine facilities and varied emergency response WASH actions. 	<p>Indicators of progress: What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people in the community who have access to a water point within 500 meters of their home • Number of people with access to a latrine • Number of people with access to hand washing facilities and supplies. 	<p>How indicators will be measured: What sources of information already exist to measure this indicator? How will the project get this information?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final project evaluation: Household survey. 	<p>Assumptions & risks: What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is assumed that the security situation in the region will stay relatively stable.
Results	<p>Results - Outcomes (intangible): State the changes that will be observed as a result of this CHF Project. E.g. changes in access, skills, knowledge, practice/behaviors of the direct beneficiaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to water • Improved knowledge on health and hygiene practices • Increased number of household latrines 	<p>Indicators of progress: What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new and rehabilitated water points • Number of households that have constructed latrines • Number of people that are able to recite and demonstrate appropriate hand washing practices 	<p>How indicators will be measured: What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final project evaluation: Household survey. 	<p>Assumptions & risks: What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is assumed that the security situation will remain stable and movement to project sites will not be hampered.
	<p>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): <u>per areas of work</u> that will result from the implementation of project activities. Ensure that the outputs are worded in a manner that describes their contribution to the outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 new boreholes drilled and 20 boreholes rehabilitated in Aweil North and Aweil East, NBeG. • 10 new boreholes drilled and 10 boreholes rehabilitated in Pariang country, Unity state. 	<p>Indicators of progress: What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outputs? Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in this section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new boreholes drilled • Number of boreholes rehabilitated • Number of health and hygiene committees formed • Number of health and hygiene trainings conducted 	<p>How indicators will be measured: What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly project reports. • Construction reports 	<p>Assumptions & risks: What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roads will remain passable during the dry season to allow the project staff to move the drilling rig from one site to the next. • The communities will remain engaged and involved in the implementation of the project and will take ownership of project activities and results.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 health and hygiene promoters trained and 13 health and hygiene committees formed. • 13 community-led health and hygiene workshops conducted in 13 communities • 13 community water management committees trained to manage their new water points • 104 members from within the 13 communities targeted for new boreholes are trained as hand pump mechanics. • 100 households supported in the construction of latrines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people who have received health and hygiene training • Number of community water management committees trained on water point management and maintenance. • Number of water pump mechanics trained. • Number of households who have received materials and training on latrine construction. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The security situation will remain stable to allow for the implementation of project activities.
	<p>Activities: <i>List in a chronological order the key activities to be carried out. Ensure that the key activities will result in the project outputs.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill 15 new boreholes and rehabilitate 20 boreholes in Aweil North and Aweil East, NBeG. • Drill 10 new boreholes and rehabilitate 10 boreholes in Pariang county, Unity state. • Train hygiene promoters to form 13 health and hygiene committees (6-10 members, split between men and women) • Conduct community-led health and hygiene workshops in 13 communities which are supported by Samaritan's Purse. On average, 200 people will attend the workshops in each community and will then spread hygiene messages to their family members. • Train 13 community water management committees to manage their new water points (6-10 members, split equally between men and women) • Train 104 hand pump mechanics who are members of the 13 communities which receive new water points (boreholes and hand dug wells). • Provide technical support, latrine slabs, vent pipes, and pit lining materials (if needed) for 100 households who are willing to dig and construct their own latrines. 	<p>Inputs: <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, travel, publications costs etc.?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New borehole materials and supplies (casings, screens, hand pumps, drilling rig consumables etc.) • Latrine kits (digging tools, latrine slabs etc.) • Other WASH supplies (water treatment supplies, soap etc.) • Additional qualified WASH staff • Travel and transportation of supplies • Training materials • Office equipment and communications services. • Signage and visibility for the project. • Note: All inputs are detailed in the project budget. 		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: <i>What pre-conditions are required before the project starts? What conditions outside the project's direct control have to be present for the implementation of the planned activities?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roads will remain passable during the dry season to allow the project staff to move the drilling rig from one site to the next. • The communities will remain engaged and involved in the implementation of the project and will take ownership of project activities and results. • The security situation will remain stable to allow for the implementation of project activities.

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	Q1/2013		Q2/2013			Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Activity 1 • Drill 15 new boreholes and rehabilitate 20 boreholes in Aweil North and Aweil East, NBeG.		X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 2 • Drill 10 new boreholes and rehabilitate 10 boreholes in Pariang county, Unity state.		X	X	X	X								
Activity 3 • Train hygiene promoters to form 13 health and hygiene committees (6-10 members, split between men and women)		X	X										
Activity 4 • Conduct community-led health and hygiene workshops in 13 communities which are supported by Samaritan's Purse. On average, 200 people will attend the workshops in each community and will then spread hygiene messages to their family members.		X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 5 • Train 13 community water management committees to manage their new water points (6-10 members, split equally between men and women)		X	X	X									
Activity 6 • Train 104 hand pump mechanics who are members of the 13 communities which receive new water points (boreholes and hand dug wells).		X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 7 • Provide technical support, latrine slabs, vent pipes, and pit lining materials (if needed) for 100 households who are willing to dig and construct their own latrines.		X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 8													
Activity 9													
Activity 10													

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