

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

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	WASH
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 First Round Standard Allocation

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round	Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round
<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 	<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

Project details

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

Requesting Organization	UNICEF	
Project CAP Code	SSD-13/WS/56024/124	
CAP Project Title <i>(please write exact name as in the CAP)</i>	Emergency WASH Preparedness and Response in South Sudan through the Supplies Core Pipeline.	
Project Location(s)	State	%
	Upper Nile	13
	Unity	7
	Jonglei	30
	Warrap	30
	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	20
	County	
	Maban, Mellut, Renk	
	Mayom and Abiemnhom	
	Pibor, Akobo, Uror, Duk, Twioc and Fangak	
	Twic and Gogrial	
	Aweil North, West and Town	

Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US\$14,034,553	Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	US\$2,898,262
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$3,281,504	Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>(if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)</i>	

Direct Beneficiaries		
	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	48,548	229,960
Girls:	49,400	234,000
Men:	44,552	211,040
Boys:	47,500	225,000
Total:	190,000	900,000

Indirect Beneficiaries
Catchment Population (if applicable)

Implementing Partner/s <small>(Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)</small>	WASH cluster member agencies responding to various emergencies (amounts yet to be determined)
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CHF Project Duration <small>(12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)</small>	Indicate number of months: 12 (1 May 2013 – 30 April 2014)
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Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	UNICEF, Totto Chan Compound, PO Box 45, Juba, South Sudan
Project Focal Person	Tameez Ahmad, tahmad@unicef.org , +211925158606
Country Director	Yasmin Ali Haque, yhaque@unicef.org , 211928182062
Finance Officer	Mable Ng'andu, mngandu@unicef.org

Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	UNICEF, 3, UN Plaza, New York, 10017, USA
Desk officer	<i>Name, Email, telephone</i>
Finance Officer	<i>Name, Email, telephone</i>

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 second half of 2012 and start of 2013 witnessed continuing humanitarian crisis in South Sudan due to inter-tribal conflict, political and economic factors including clashes at borders between South Sudan and Sudan. In 2012 about 183,000 people were displaced inside South Sudan, particularly in Jonglei, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Continued insecurity in Jonglei has prevented displaced people from returning home, and inter-communal fighting following a cattle raid in Lakes and Jonglei States in January 2013 resulted in several deaths and injuries, and has left affected people food insecure as they lost their livelihoods, with women with children resorting to eating wild fruits for survival (OCHA, Jan 2013).

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 continuing influx of refugees, mainly women, children and the elderly. Currently there are over 170,000 Sudanese refugees living in settlements in Upper Nile and Unity states. There is an increase in cases of Hepatitis E since December 2012 in sites in Upper Nile State. Aid agencies in collaboration with the government are investigating the outbreak and responding to the situation.

Humanitarian organizations are preparing for the return of 1,500 people from Western Bah el Ghazal's Wau town to Abyei. The movement is organized by local authorities and community leaders, and is composed of 61 buses and several trucks to transport luggage. Aid agencies in Abyei area have put in place plans to respond to the needs of these people at their final destination in Abyei town.

WASH cluster assessments in several areas affected by conflict, returnees and refugees in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, Warrap, NBeG and WBeG show the situation and special needs of women and children featuring prominently. Agencies continue to respond to the needs through distribution of WASH 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 WASH core pipeline supplies and, with the State Focal Points, coordinate the joint assessments and response as per its mandate as cluster lead agency. 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 delivery to northern states has been slow, and critical supplies have 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) 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.

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 returnees 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 preparation of the CAP 2013 the WASH requirements increased slightly. The WASH cluster is responding to the challenges posed by the large-scale return and refugee population, fighting and the inter-tribal clashes with the following key objectives:

1. To increase 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. To strengthen acutely vulnerable communities to withstand emergency WASH crises, with a priority on rehabilitation of existing water infrastructure, and supporting operation and maintenance systems
3. To facilitate behaviour 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 displaced and other 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 in 2013 from the governments of Norway and Denmark, as well as pooled funding through the CHF2/2012. 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 procure WASH core pipeline supplies to replenish stocks, to support the distribution of WASH humanitarian supplies. The ER (CHF) funding will fill in a crucial funding gap

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.

by supporting procurement of critical WASH core pipeline supplies.

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.

This CHF application seeks to secure funding required to procure WASH supplies to replenish what has been used from the core pipeline supplies prepositioned at strategic locations, and for managing their distribution and utilization for humanitarian response. This intervention will contribute to the WASH cluster priority activity of prepositioning core pipeline supplies.

Essential WASH humanitarian supplies will be procured as soon as funds are secured, as part of the core pipeline supplies. They will be transported preferably during the dry season, and stored at UNICEF warehouses or with partner at state capitals and other strategic locations. They will then be issued to WASH humanitarian agencies for response action using agreed approaches to support life-saving and WASH access sustaining services in critical areas. UNICEF will also provide guidance to partners and work with the Logistics cluster to support partners in delivery and distribution of the supplies.

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)

Strengthened WASH preparedness and response to critical emergencies for 190,000 people 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 (broken down by age and gender to the extent possible).

1. Identify needs and gaps, and procure critical WASH emergency core pipeline supplies. [*Juba – 190,000 potential beneficiaries*]
2. Pre-position WASH core pipeline supplies at strategic locations, for quick access and distribution, and coordinate and manage the WASH core pipeline. [*Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap, NBeG and/or other states – 190,000 beneficiaries*]
3. Avail to partners and support distribution of emergency WASH supplies (hygiene kits, latrine digging kits, water treatment and storage inputs) to vulnerable populations. [*Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap, NBeG and/or other states – 190,000 beneficiaries*]
4. Monitor the distribution, use and reporting of the WASH core pipeline supplies for humanitarian response. [*Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap, NBeG and/or other states – 190,000 beneficiaries*]

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

The burden of water collection for domestic use is mainly borne by women (68% in South Sudan), 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. 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. The supplies procured will target to address specific needs of women. The hygiene kits include components that support menstrual health.

The core pipeline supplies procured and provided contribute to improving the access to water supply and sanitation services. The reduced distances to facilities will ease the burden, particularly for water collection. The water collection containers will include smaller ones to enable boys and the weaker adults carry water. This will assist reduce the burden on girls and women, as well as support aids sufferers who are weaker.

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.

1. WASH core pipeline supplies for 190,000 people procured and pre-positioned at strategic locations.
2. 190,000 returnees, IDPs and other emergency affected populations provided with WASH humanitarian supplies.

Considering the demonstrated importance of having critical supplies, the project will contribute substantially to filling the current gap in WASH core pipeline and other critical supplies. Particular items currently in short supply will be procured, ensuring healthy levels of humanitarian WASH stocks for response to 900,000 people in need, as planned in the CAP 2013. In addition, the supplies will be transported and prepositioned at strategic locations during the dry season, easing distribution to appropriate areas at times of need.

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) (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.	Number of emergency affected people provided with WASH humanitarian supplies [<i>women, girls, men & boys</i>].	190,000 people reached with WASH humanitarian supplies
x	2.	Number of WASH Core pipeline emergency supplies are prepositioned at target levels (hygiene kits, latrine digging kits, water treatment and storage inputs)	No drop in WASH core supplies stock levels to below 50% of requirement.
x	3.	Number and quantity of WASH supplies procured and delivered to the partners	100% of target (see budget for details)

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 2013.

UNICEF will enter Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) or upgrade existing ones with NGOs, based on their location, capacity, and demonstrated commitment and experience, for distribution of the core pipeline supplies. The humanitarian supplies will be stored at UNICEF managed or partner warehouses. Equipment for handpump rehabilitation and repair will be stored with the Department of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation and released for use jointly with UNICEF.

UNICEF will work with State governments (DRWSS) and the WASH cluster to monitor the distribution and use of the core pipeline supplies, to ensure correct targeting and that the end users are reached. Working with the government structures will assist in strengthening their capacity to independently manage similar activities in future.

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)³.

The distribution and use of the core pipeline supplies of activities will be monitored through the established UNICEF and partner monitoring systems, and with State governments (DRWSS) and the WASH cluster to ensure correct targeting and that the end users are reached. 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.

- The already agreed formats for request and release of core pipeline supplies will be used to record transfer of supplies to implementation partners. These partners will report back using the agreed reporting format, which also provided the number of beneficiaries reached.
- UNICEF and the WASH cluster will with the government and implementation partner(s) undertake joint visits for end user monitoring to verify that the people reported to have been reached have actually received the supplies. These visits will also seek to get user feedback on the appropriateness of the supplies, and the impact on the population. The tool for this is to be developed by the WASH cluster in the first quarter of 2013.
- All the reports will be analyzed by UNICEF and the WASH cluster, and emerging issues used to improve on the core pipeline supplies content and quantities.

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)
UNDP – MDTF [CHF 2/2012] (Dec 2012 and Jan 2013)	2,681,504
ECHO (Jan 2013)	600,000

³ 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.

SECTION III:

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code SSD-13/WS/56024/124		Project title: Emergency WASH Preparedness and Response in South Sudan through the Supplies Core Pipeline.		Organisation: UNICEF
Overall Objective	<p>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation: <i>What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to:</i></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>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the key indicators related to the achievement of the CAP project objective?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of emergency water treatment units established and being maintained. – Number of emergency latrines constructed and in use. – Number of existing water points rehabilitated. – Number of new water points drilled or constructed. – Percentage of core pipeline proposition in specific location. 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Emergency intervention reports. – Assessment reports. – WASH supplies reports. – Partners monthly progress reports. 	
	<p>CHF Project Objective: <i>What are the specific objectives to be achieved by the end of this CHF funded project?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthened WASH preparedness and response to critical emergencies for 190,000 people in South Sudan. 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – No break in the WASH core supplies pipeline. – No drop in WASH core supplies stock levels to below 50% of requirement. – Number of emergency affected person with WASH needs served. 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What sources of information already exist to measure this indicator? How will the project get this information?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – WASH Cluster Evaluation reports. – Core pipe line reports – WASH Assessment reports. – Monthly Progress Reports. 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>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?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Current mechanism for WASH preparedness, response and coordination continues.
Results	<p>Results - Outcomes (intangible): <i>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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased timely and equitable access to WASH services to 190,000 returnees, IDPs and other emergency affected populations. 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of emergency affected people provided with timely WASH humanitarian supplies and services. 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Emergency Intervention reports. – WASH Assessment Reports. 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>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?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Insecurity making accessibility to affected population difficult.
	<p>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): <i>List the products, goods and services (<u>grouped 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.</i></p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>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</i></p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p>	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>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?</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – WASH core pipeline supplies for 190,000 people procured and prepositioned in strategic locations in South Sudan. – 190,000 emergency affected people provided with WASH humanitarian supplies. 	<i>section.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Quantity of WASH core pipeline supplies availability at strategic locations. – Number of emergency affected people provided with WASH Humanitarian supplies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – WASH Core Pipeline Reports. – Emergency Intervention Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Security situation in affected area would allow distribution of services. – Timely delivery of procured materials.
	<p>Activities: <i>List in a chronological order the key activities to be carried out. Ensure that the key activities will results in the project outputs.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identify needs and gaps, and procure critical WASH emergency core pipeline supplies. – Pre-position WASH core pipeline supplies at strategic locations, for quick access and distribution, and coordinate and manage the WASH core pipeline. – Avail to partners and support distribution of emergency WASH supplies (hygiene kits, latrine digging kits, water treatment and storage inputs) to vulnerable populations. – Monitor the distribution, use and reporting of the WASH core pipeline supplies for humanitarian response. 	<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"> – Personnel from UNICEF, partners and government to implement the project. – Transportation and warehousing facilities and pre-position and distribution of the WASH supplies to beneficiaries. 		<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"> – Adequate access during dry season to enable delivery of supplies to remote locations. – Relative stable security environment to enable access to project areas. – Availability of funding to enable input to the project.

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			Q2
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Activity 1: Identify needs and gaps, and procure critical WASH emergency core pipeline supplies.					X											
Activity 2: Pre-position WASH core pipeline supplies at strategic locations, for quick access and distribution, and coordinate and manage the WASH core pipeline.					X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 3: Avail to partners and support distribution of emergency WASH supplies (hygiene kits, latrine digging kits, water treatment and storage inputs) to vulnerable populations.					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x	x
Activity 4: Monitor the distribution, use and reporting of the WASH core pipeline supplies for humanitarian response.					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x	x
Activity 5																

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