

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	Multi Sector
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 Second Round Standard Allocation

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round	Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round
Health, Nutrition, WASH, and infrastructure access of refugee operations in South Sudan.	Unity and Upper Nile states, South Sudan.

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 (payams when possible) where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State	
SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL	State	%
	Unity	100%
Project CAP Code	County/ies (include payam when possible)	
CAP Gender Code	Paryang county (Yida and Ajuong Thok refugee camps)	
SSD-13/MS/55818/R/5633		
2a		
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)		
Emergency WASH assistance for Sudanese refugees in camps in Maban and Pariang counties		

CAP Budget	US\$ 6,000,000	CHF Budget	US\$ 906,801
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$ 2,415,467	Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)? 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			Indirect Beneficiaries		
	CHF Direct beneficiaries	CAP Direct beneficiaries	N/A		
Women:	6,410	12,650			
Girls:	9,159	17,450			
Men:	9,575	16,450			
Boys:	9,856	18,450			
Total:	35,000	65,000¹			
Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)			CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)		
N/A			Number of months: 5.1/2 months (16 Aug 13 – 31 Jan 2014)		

Contact details Organization's Country Office		Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	AX II SS Block 3 Hai Cinema Juba, South Sudan	Organization's Address	89, Rue de Paris 92110 Clichy, France
Project Focal Person	Jack Chow juba.dep.cd@solidarites-southsudan.org 09 12 99 28 62	Desk officer	Berengere Tripon btripon@solidarites.org +33 (0)1 76 21 86 20
Country Director	Francesco Volpicella juba.hom@solidarites-southsudan.org 09 12 65 49 54	Finance Officer	Oriane Favier ofavier@solidarites.org +33 (01) 80 21 05 15
Finance Officer	Lieta Papetti juba.dep.fin.coo@solidarites-southsudan.org 09 27 77 30 79		

¹ The CHF beneficiaries are high compared to CAP, has to do with the level of service provision due to limited funding compared to comprehensive needs. In the CAP project we are targeting a total refugee population of 65000. You can provide each of those refugees with 1small jerry can, and you would spend very little money and covered all 65000 of them. Or you could target 20000 and provide the most comprehensive WASH intervention possible, spending 3 times the total CAP budget in the process. For this round of CHF the multi-cluster PRT prioritized on the most essential services with the minimal budget. So this is how we can address 35000 bnf's with 1/6 of the funding

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 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 population²

At the end of June 2013, the Unhcr funded activities implemented by SI reached the following status:

AJUONG THOK CAMP (Source: UNHCR, June 2013)

Name of Population Planning Group:		Refugees in Ajuong Thok				
Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %
0-4	129	09.00%	141	22.00%	270	13%
5-11	134	09.30%	134	20.90%	268	13%
12-17	191	13.30%	77	12.00%	268	13%
18-59	971	67.70%	285	44.30%	1256	60%
60 and >	10	0.70%	5	0.80%	15	1%
Total:	1,435	69%	642	31%	2,077	100%
Project Sites:		Ajuong Thok				

2,077 people served

- 173 persons per water tap
- 25% of PoC living within 200 meters from water point and 100% within 500m in Zone B
- Average of 20 liters available per person per day
- 1 hygiene promoter per 130 PoC
- 24 persons per "emergency" drop hole in communal latrines
- 100% of households with drop-hole latrine or drop-hole toilet
- 41 persons per garbage bins (51 installed in zone B)

Moreover, the W26 indicators updated (released by UNHCR on 10th July 2013) captures the following:

- WATER: 27 liters per person per day available
- SANITATION: 1 emergency latrine per 9 people
- NUTRITION: U5 GAM = 9,9%
- HEALTH: No official consolidated data regarding health

Still regarding the relocation process (source: Ajuong Thok Relocation Trends, UNHCR, 22nd July 2013) two pics have been identified (first two weeks of May and second half of June), both followed by a reduced movement;

- Women presence started to increase since the second half of June passing from 18% of the total population to 31% in June but it is now stable. Children presence follows a similar trend;
- Number of household is growing slower than number of individuals indicating or family reunifications on going or late movements of households involving all or more members. In fact household average size growth from 1.53 (April) to 2.38 (June). A stop is observed during the month of July.
- Female Headed Household, who were not present during the first month of relocation, started to relocate since the second half of May but the trend seems to stop at the beginning of July.
- According to ProGres data, as of 13th of June 2013, among Refugees relocated from Yida (73.4% of total AT population), 181 household (for a total of 381 individuals) still has family members in Yida (for a total of 543 individuals).

Figures seem to indicate an initial hesitation, followed by a more clear interest in relocation, involving not only adult men but also women and children. The movement seems to get arrested at the end of June/beginning of July.

During the month of July 2013, refugee population reached 2,859 persons (UNHCR, Population Statistics by Country of Origin, Sex and Age Group – 22nd July) currently settled in zone B and C. The latter is the area where people are facing more difficulties to access safe water (population at more than 500 meters from the water point) and proper number of sanitation facilities (emergency latrines partially available and no household latrine). Moreover, the same phenomenon could be experienced in the other currently empty areas of the camp if WASH activities will not be timely carried out while refugee relocation will take place (up to 15,000 individuals anticipated by the end of December 2013).

YIDA CAMP (Source: UNHCR, June 2013)

Name of Population Planning Group:		Refugees in Yida camp				
Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %
0-4	8,822	27.7%	8,453	22.0%	17,275	24%
5-11	9,258	29.0%	9,640	25.0%	18,898	27%
12-17	5,113	16.0%	5,334	13.9%	10,447	15%
18-59	8,062	25.3%	14,296	37.1%	22,358	32%
60 and >	624	02.0%	782	02.0%	1,406	02.%
Total:	31,879	45%	38,505	55%	70,384	100%

² 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.

23,990 people served by water services

23,772 people received HP sessions/messages

17,192 people served by sanitation activities

- 400 persons per water tap
- 25% of PoC living within 200 meters from water point and 80% within 500m
- Average of 13 litres available per person per day
- 1 hygiene promoter per 792 PoC
- 17 persons per shared household latrine
- 100% of households with drop-hole latrine or drop-hole toilet
- 0 persons per communal refuse pit

Moreover, the W26 indicators updated (released by UNHCR on 10th July 2013) captures the following:

- **WATER:** 12.2 liters per person per day available
- **SANITATION:** 1 latrine per 36.5 people with only 41.5% of household with family shared latrine
- **NUTRITION:** U5 GAM = 7,6%
- **HEALTH:** CMR/10,000/day equal to 0.12 and U5 MR/10,000/day equal to 0.08

In Yida, HEP-E outbreak and sufficient water coverage remain the two main concerns of the humanitarian community.

Three new boreholes have been already finalized by SI while 1,000 additional latrines (750 SHHL and 250 for HEP-E vulnerable) are needed to reach a proper coverage within SI geographical areas of intervention.

However the 1,000 emergency latrines already distributed by SI will not last more than 6 months and will need to be decommissioned, and rebuilt in a near-by place to maintain an equal and gender adapted access to sanitation, while the construction of hand washing points close to the latrines will be part of the hygiene promotion campaign. The water supply situation is still fragile.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 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.

As captured in the previous chapter, SI is already implementing WASH activities together with Samaritans Purse in Yida while is the only WASH actor currently present and active in Ajuong Thok.

Moreover, the program submitted to CHF is conceived as a contribution to the 2013 Unhcr-funded refugee emergency response in Unity State and is aimed to maintain WASH services available for the refugee population of Yida and Ajuong while addressing critical humanitarian needs as described below:

YIDA

- Contribute to increase the water production, distribution and access in order to reach the standard of 15 l/p/d
- Contribute to an improved sanitation coverage in order to reach the ratio of 1 latrine each 20 individuals/4 households
- Maintain HP activities available together with camp cleaning campaigns and HEP-E preparedness response

AJUONG THOK

- Maintain water supply facilities at 20 l/p/d
- Maintain sanitation coverage at the ratio of 1 latrine each 4 households
- Maintain HP activities available together with camp cleaning campaigns and HEP-E preparedness response

Finally, it's worth mentioning that the CAP submitted and approved project encompasses both Unity and Upper Nile States for interventions in the three refugee camps of Yida, Ajuong Thok and Yusuf Batil. In this sense, while funds have been partially secured and pledged for Yusuf Batil camp, the CHF grant request is focused only on Unity State as a continuation of the UNHCR funds which are ending in August 2013. SI didn't benefit from CHF 1st round allocation.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Priorities

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

The requested grant is based and duly shaped on the priorities set up and disseminated by the Multi-Sector cluster for Yida and Ajuong refugee camps. Moreover, Multi-Sector cluster indicators have also been taken into consideration (see chapter V Results) for monitoring and evaluation purposes accordingly.

ii) Project Objective

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

Reduction of morbidity and mortality related to water-borne disease

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).

YIDA CAMP (Source: UNHCR, June 2013)

Name of Population Planning Group:		Refugees in Yida camp				
Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %
0-4	2,435	26.81%	2,334	21.38%	4,768	23.84%
5-11	2,655	29.24%	2,758	25.26%	5,413	27.07%
12-17	1,466	16.15%	1,517	13.89%	2,983	14.91%
18-59	2,346	25.83%	4,088	37.44%	6,434	32.17%
60 and >	179	1.97%	222	2.03%	402	02.01%
Total:	9,081	45.4%	10,919	54.6%	20,000	100%
Project Sites:		Yida Camp				

Activities for Result 1: Refugee population has improved access to safe water facilities

- 1.1 Increase and maintain safe drinking water supply to 15 liters/person/day
This activity will consist of O& M of 4 boreholes, as the current existing water supply capacity is already able to provide 15-20 L/p/d, if the demand exists.
- 1.2 Chlorination to 0.5 mg/l standard
- 1.3 Water quality and testing
- 1.4 Improve drainage around the water points

Activities for Result 2: Refugee population has improved access to and management of gender appropriate facilities and waste management scheme

- 2.1 Promotion of household shared latrines at 1:20 ratio by constructing 250 SHHL for HEP-E vulnerable.
- 2.2 Camp and latrine cleaning

Activities for Result 3: Refugee population has improved safe hygiene practices

- 3.1 KAP survey
- 3.2 Hygiene promotion activities, HEP-E and cholera preparedness response

AJUONG THOK CAMP (Source: UNHCR, June 2013)

Name of Population Planning Group:		Refugees in Ajuong Thok				
Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %
0-4	129	09.00%	141	22.00%	270	13%
5-11	134	09.30%	134	20.90%	268	13%
12-17	191	13.30%	77	12.00%	268	13%
18-59	971	67.70%	285	44.30%	1256	60%
60 and >	10	0.70%	5	0.80%	15	1%
Total:	1,435	69%	642	31%	2,077	100%
Project Sites:		Ajuong Thok				

Activities for Result 1: Refugee population has improved access to safe water facilities

- 1.1 Maintain minimum water supply facilities at 20 liters/person/day
This activity will consist of construction of 3 additional elevated water storage bladder platforms, installation of up to 10 additional tap stands and drainage in under-served zones of the camp, associated piping network totaling 4km, and O&M of 4 boreholes.
- 1.2 Install inline chlorination system in water points
This activity will install in-line chlorination system, which minimizes wait time at the water points.

Activities for Result 2: Refugee population has improved access to and management of gender appropriate facilities and waste management scheme

- 2.1 Reduce the ratio of latrines to 1:16 (1 latrine/4 HH) ratio by constructing 500 household latrines
- 2.2 Camp sanitation facilities cleaning

Activities for Result 3: Refugee population has improved safe hygiene practices

- 3.1 Baseline survey at household level
- 3.2 Hygiene promotion, HEP-E and cholera preparedness response

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Gender

Gender-based and focused approach is already incorporated by SI in its activities in Yida and Ajuong. Indeed, Focus Group Discussions -one of the pillars of HP activities- are meant to better understand the refugee community profile as well as its habits and cultural behavior in order to structure tailored-made interventions which respond to the beneficiaries gender disaggregated structure. The latter is also currently taken into consideration within the sanitation activities which already include gender-based facilities construction (male and female stances in each latrine block).

SI will seek to address the needs of men and women, paying attention to gender issues in the designing and implementing of the intervention. Such an approach will include specific training and public sessions for women; ensuring they are represented in the conduction of hygiene promotion activities and the creation of Water Management Committees. Family members primarily involved in the water management at household levels (water fetching, cooking) shall be targeted uppermost throughout the intervention. In each water committees, SI will promote women's participation to make them play an active role in the management of their water point, not only on the hygiene and cleaning part but also on supervision of users and cash management.

Women are the one taking care of children and house upkeep. They are also generally more concerned about their children health. Therefore, they are a particular group of interest for hygiene promotion activities and will be the main beneficiaries of the sessions. The objective is for them to be able to relay the messages and the good practices to the rest of the family, with a particular attention to children.

In addition to the effort made for female membership, SI will ensure that female community members are given equal opportunities to contribute to community meetings focused on the design and management of services.

Children

Specific needs for children will be carefully considered so that the intervention will not put them at risk and will respond adequately to their vulnerability. They will be a particular target of these proposed interventions, through activities also in the already opened and opening schools which will up-grade educational conditions.

For both gender and children related topics in Ajuong Thok, it's worth mentioning SI is carefully monitoring the relocation trend which contributes to changing refugees' profile and their related needs.

In fact, according to UNHCR (source: Ajuong Thok Relocation Trends, UNHCR, 22nd July 2013), two peaks have been identified (first two weeks of May and second half of June), both followed by a reduced movement.

Women presence started to increase since the second half of June passing from 18% of the total population to 31% in June but it is now stable. Children presence follows a similar trend;

Number of household is growing slower than number of individuals indicating or family reunifications on going or late movements of households involving all or more members. In fact household average size growth from 1.53 (April) to 2.38 (June). A stop is observed during the month of July.

Female Headed Households, who were not present during the first month of relocation, started to relocate since the second half of May but the trend seems to stop at the beginning of July.

According to ProGres data, as of 13th of June 2013, among Refugees relocated from Yida (73.4% of total AT population), 181 households (for a total of 381 individuals) still has family members in Yida (for a total of 543 individuals).

Figures seem to indicate an initial hesitation, followed by a more clear interest in relocation, involving not only adult men but also women and children. The movement seems to get arrested at the end of June/beginning of July.

Environment

Environmental related activities are also mainstreamed through SI WASH program, namely through garbage bins and refusal pits construction and installation together with sensitization already included in the HP modules addressed to the refugee community.

In Yida camp, a common shared solid waste management plan has been approved by partners and stakeholders at the end of June 2013 and it's intended to be applied during the second half of 2013.

HEP-E vulnerable

SI will put special emphasis in preventing HEP-E outbreak through sanitation activities and as well providing 250 additional HEP-E shared household latrines for vulnerable. The latter is part of a common HEP-E response plan already ongoing and carried out by SI, SP and MSF under UNHCR coordination.

v) Expected Result/s

Briefly describe (in no more than 100 words) the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

Please refer to section C for description of activities to achieve results.

Result 1: Refugee population has improved access to safe water facilities

Result 2: Refugee population has improved access to and management of gender appropriate facilities

Result 3: Refugee population has improved safe hygiene practices

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)
3.1.1	1.	# of liters of water supplied per day through motorized water taps	600,000 liters of portable water per day
3.1.6	2.	# of motorized boreholes regularly maintained	8 motorized boreholes regularly maintained

3.1.8	3.	# of active water management committees	8 water management committees
3.3.5	4.	# of shared family pit latrines constructed and regularly maintained	750 shared family latrines
3.2.2	5.	of mass sensitization activities on WASH issues conducted	(198+28 = 326) mass sensitization campaigns
3.2.3	6.	# of people reached with WASH messages through IPC using IEC/BCC materials	20,000 people reached, with demographic breakdown below:
		Women	39.5% = 7900 persons
		Girls (<18)	15.1% = 3020 persons
		Men	27.7% = 5540 persons
		Boys (<18)	17.7% = 3540 persons

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.

The project will be implemented under UNHCR coordination together with all relevant actors and stakeholders active in Yida and Ajuong camps.

SI is currently using a direct-implementation modality in both camps while outside contractors will not be engaged during the second half of 2013 since major engineering works have already been contracted and almost fully finalized (ex. Boreholes drilling and installation).

The foreseen activities will count on the already present technical staff and will be based on a usual **in-country supply chain scheme. The latter will count on in-kind items provided by the WASH CLUSTER as captured in the budget sheet, excluding 40% of latrines slabs and 50% of plastic sheeting, and the associated transport costs (airlift), as instructed by the CHF PRT on Aug 23, 2013.**

It's worth mentioning that the water social management component will be essential to strengthen the refugee resilience capacity and the water committees themselves.

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)⁴.

Monitoring and reporting will be integrated throughout the program. The program manager and team will be in charge of following-up and reporting of the activities using SI's monitoring tools, which were developed through lessons learned and identified best practices thru various SI missions. The monitoring tools incorporate internationally recognized quality and accountability standards such as Sphere and UNHCR standards. The daily monitoring will be implemented by SI technicians and supervisors. They will produce weekly reports in order to monitor closely progresses of activities in accordance to the planned objectives, quality, standards and timeframe. The team during the monitoring phase pays special attention to the work quality from the communities and assists accordingly.

Actions will be implemented all along the project to ensure that the objectives will be reached and needs covered:

- Routine field visits by the PM
- National and international staff regular meetings
- Activity Progress Update (APU)
- Field visits from the Head of Mission and the Headquarter staff.
- Knowledge Aptitude and Practice (KAP) survey
- Water analysis
- Frequentation survey at the water points
- Follow up of indicators
- UNHCR weekly reporting template

SI currently employs local staff with sufficient skills and expertise to manage day-to-day activity implementation and monitoring. Some of them already have some experience working with SI and benefits from different workshop and training during former projects. Internal monitoring tools will be adjusted to guide field staff in ensuring that activities are implemented to meet Sphere standards and specific guidelines.

To insure the appropriate level of understanding of the trained technicians and hygiene promoters, the SI technical WASH team will conduct basic tests at the end of each training session. SI will ensure that trainees have a thorough understanding of the workshops, and that technicians have the capacity to operate equipment and initiate future actions.

Monitoring is a continuous exercise throughout the program and when and where possible program adjustments will be made to ensure the relevance of programming and appropriate allocation of resources. Proper documentation and information management

³ See e-mail request sent by Marina Aksakalova, UNHCR Senior Programme Officer, to Jesse Pleger, WASH Cluster Coordinator; Wednesday 21st August 2013.

⁴ 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.

is always emphasized.

Finally it's worth mentioning that the program elements highlighted in section III of the present document (namely log-frame and work plan) will be included in the APU (Activities Progress Update) for the monthly data and achievements analysis.

SI will follow in a timely manner the CHF financial and narrative reporting requirements while reporting on a weekly basis at field level as well as on a bi-weekly basis at Juba level (as per refugee response coordination mechanism chaired by UNHCR).

D. 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)
ECHO, March 2013	2,415,467
Pledges for the CAP project	

SECTION III:

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-13/MS/55818/R		Project title: Emergency Wash assistance for Sudanese refugees in camps in Maban and Pariang counties		Organisation: Solidarites International
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"> Multi-cluster response in Wash, Nutrition, Health, and accessibility for returnees and refugees. 	<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"> Official CHF annual report 	<p>How indicators will be measured: What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Official CHF annual report 	
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"> Reduction of morbidity and mortality related to water-borne disease 	<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"> CMR U5 MR # of HEP-E cases registered 	<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"> UNHCR basic indicators reports WHO Refugees surveillance update 	<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"> No major refugee influx beyond ground capacity. Refugee camps under central camp coordination.
Results	<p>Results - Outcomes (intangible):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugee population has improved access to safe water facilities Refugee population has improved access to and management of gender appropriate facilities Refugee population has improved safe hygiene practices 	<p>Indicators of progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of the targeted population has access to safe water supply (15 l/p/d in Yida and 20 l/p/d in Ajuong Thok) with at least 0.5 mg/l of residual chlorine and < 10 CFU/100ml 100% of the targeted population has access to proper sanitation facilities (4HH/16 persons per SHHL in Ajuong Thok and 4HH/20 persons per SHHL in Yida) 80% of the targeted population washing their hands with water and soap after using latrines 	<p>How indicators will be measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KAP surveys Frequentation surveys at the water points Water management committee trainings and follow-up. Water quality tests monitoring Intervention verification. SI monthly program activity update UNHCR weekly indicator reporting 	<p>Assumptions & risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No major changes in context (conflict, natural disaster or general insecurity affecting staff safety, logistics or markets). Active coordination and cooperation with county and payam level authorities. Reliable and relevant reporting, information sharing and coordination with humanitarian and government partners.
	<p>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water – liters of portable water supplied Motorized boreholes maintained Water management committee supported 	<p>Indicators of progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of liters of water supplied per day through motorized water taps (Target = 600,000) # of motorized boreholes regularly maintained (Target = 8) # of active water management committees (Target = 8) 	<p>How indicators will be measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borehole Daily Monitoring Form (Flow meters at the borehole) Field visits, physical observation Water management committee on-the-job-trainings and follow-up. 	<p>Assumptions & risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No major changes in context Active coordination and cooperation with county and payam level authorities. Reliable and relevant reporting, information sharing and coordination

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared sanitation facilities provided • Community outreach activities on WASH conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of shared family pit latrines constructed and regularly maintained (Target = 750) • of mass sensitization activities on WASH issues conducted (Target = 326) • # of people reached with WASH messages through IPC using IEC/BCC materials (Target = 20,000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latrine Monitoring Form • Intervention verification. • Hygiene Promotion Activity Report • Hygiene Promoter Sessions Report 	<p>with humanitarian and government partners.</p>
<p>Activities:</p> <p>Activities for Result 1: Refugee population has improved access to safe water facilities</p> <p>1.1 Operation and maintenance of 8 boreholes, construction of 3 additional elevated water storage bladder platforms, installation of up to 10 additional tap stands and drainage in under-served zones of the camp, and associated piping network totaling 4km.</p> <p>1.2 Regular Chlorination of 8 borehole to at least 0.5 mg/l standard, installation of in-line chlorination.</p> <p>1.3 Regular Testing of Water quality</p> <p>1.4 Improvement of the drainage around the water points</p> <p>Activities for Result 2: Refugee population has improved access to and management of gender appropriate facilities and waste management scheme</p> <p>2.1 Promotion and construction of 500 household shared latrines in Ajuong and 250 HEP-E vulnerable SHHL in Yida</p> <p>2.2 Camp and latrine cleaning</p> <p>Activities for Result 3: Refugee population has improved safe hygiene practices</p> <p>3.1 KAP survey/baseline survey at household level</p> <p>3.2 Hygiene promotion activities, HEP-E and cholera preparedness response</p>	<p>Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash Program Managers • Assistant Program manager • Watsan Technicians • Community Mobilizer • HP team • Vehicles and drivers • Wash program materials (HP + water supply O&M) • Soaps • Stationary (KAP & Brochures/ leaflets printing for HP) & material to provide to schools • Humanitarian monitoring (Field coordination) • Procurement and transport from Juba to Yida/Ajuong. • Field base office maintenance 		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</p> <p><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 required WASH material is available from the wash cluster core pipeline, including transport to Yida • Access to intervention locations is possible for timely response • Roads, and airstrips remain secure, open and accessible

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.

Project start date: September 2013 **Project end date:** January 2014

Activities	Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014		
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Activity 1.1 - Operational maintenance of 8 boreholes		x	x	x	x	x									
Activity 1.2 - Regular Chlorination of 8 borehole to at least 0.5 mg/l standard		x	x	x	x	x									
Activity 1.3 - Regular Testing of Water quality		x	x	x	x	x									
Activity 1.4 - Improvement of the drainage around the water points		x	x	x	x	x									
Activity 2.1 - Promotion and construction of 500 household shared latrines in Ajuong and 250 HEP-E vulnerable SHHL in Yida		x	x	x	x	x									
Activity 2.2 - Camp and latrine cleaning		x	x	x	x	x									
Activity 3.1 - KAP survey/baseline survey at household level		x	x			x									
Activity 3.2 - Hygiene promotion activities, HEP-E and cholera preparedness response		x	x	x	x	x									
Finalizing project and preparation of final reports							x								

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