

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

CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 Second 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.

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round

- Emergency water treatment units
- Rehabilitation of existing water points, where appropriate
- Drilling/construction of new water points, if appropriate
- Convert hand pumps to motorized boreholes w/ tap stands
- Emergency communal latrines
- Distribution of hygiene kits
- Emergency hygiene promotion training
- Pre-positioning of core pipeline
- Pre-positioning of refugee pipeline supplies in Maban and Yida
- Distribution of WASH NFIs

Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round

- Jonglei—Pibor, Ayod, Akobo, Pigi, Fangak
- Upper Nile—Renk, Makal (aka Malakal); host community in Maban; Longochuk, Maiwut, Baliet, Ulang
- Unity—Mayom, Abiemnom, Counties in Tri-State area
- Lakes—Counties in Tri-State area
- Warrap—Twic, Tonj Counties
- NBeG—Aweil East, Aweil North
- CES—Juba County

Project details

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

Requesting Organization

Christian Mission for Development – CMD

Project CAP Code

SSD-13/WS/55915/R/14945

CAP Gender Code

2a

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

Provide timely and equitable WASH services to acutely underserved host communities, returnees and IDPs populations in emergency to withstand WASH crises in Ayod County of Jonglei State

Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP

US\$ 550,000

Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)

US\$ 319,526

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: | 4,110 | 5,000 |
| Girls: | 2,800 | 13,000 |
| Men: | 1,700 | 2,000 |
| Boys: | 2,590 | 10,000 |
| Total: | 11,200 | 30,000 |

Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)

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

| State | % | County/ies (include payam when possible) |
|---------|------|--|
| Jonglei | 100% | Ayod County's six (6) Payams: (Ayod Town, Pajiek, Kuachdeng, Wau, Mogok and Pagil) |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal

US\$ 180,000

Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)? Yes No (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)

Indirect Beneficiaries

33,600 indirect beneficiaries
(each direct beneficiary to impact or benefits 3 people)

Catchment Population (if applicable)

139,282 (2008 national census)

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

6 Months – (1 Oct 2013 - 31 Mar 2014)

| Contact details Organization's Country Office | |
|--|---|
| Organization's Address | Afro – Asian Business Centre Juba University Area, Atlabara Juba, South Sudan |
| Project Focal Person | Daniel Kusemerwa programs@cmdsouthsudan.org , dkusema@gmail.com 0956468766; 0927190134 |
| Country Director | Rev. Thomas Tut Gany ed@cmdsouthsudan.org , tutgany@gmail.com 0919701340; 0927262266 |
| Finance Officer | Gatkuoth Gatluak Par finance@cmdsouthsudan.org , gatkuothnyayie@gmail.com 0954323313; 0955432664 |

| Contact details Organization's HQ | |
|--|---|
| Organization's Address | Ayod County (Ayod Town) |
| Desk officer | info@cmdsouthsudan.org 0919701340; 0955432664 |
| Finance Officer | Gatkuoth Gatluak Par finance@cmdsouthsudan.org , gatkuothnyayie@gmail.com 0954323313; 0955432664 |

SECTION II

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 population¹

Ayod County currently hosts 12,075 conflict affected IDPs and the number continues to rise, with the majority coming from the counties of Uror, Duk, Pigi, Akobo west and Nyirol due to deteriorated insecurity according to RRC and the County Commissioner's offices. In recent months, Ayod County received un-expected returnees from Pigi County comprising of two groups: some were displaced and fled to Pigi during the 1991/2 era of the civil war in South Sudan, while others are returning from Sudan's Khartoum who couldn't proceed to Ayod in 2010 -2012 due to confrontation between the SPLA and the late renegade George Athor's forces. The number of expected returnees according to government, IOM and IRNA reports is about 20,000 mostly from Pigi County (Kaldak area; Canal and Wunlith Payams) of which 2,832 have already voluntarily migrated back to Ayod and have been allocated land by the County Commissioner (RRC & CMD). According to 2008 national census Ayod County has a population of 139,282 people.

Although Ayod County remains a safe haven from inter-tribal violence; it's extremely vulnerable during the yearly rainy season that led to the collapse and rendered inaccessible most of WASH facilities; recovery has often been hampered by the seasonal rains / flooding that began in Mid-June 2013 and end in November yearly. Over 67,000 host, IDPs and returnees combined populations remain badly affected and are in acute need (RRC Feb 2013 reported).

The continuous influx of IDPs and arrival of returnees has created a sudden shock that has placed great strain on WASH facilities that are extremely already scarce. The majority of people have resorted to using unhygienic and unsafe practices such as open defecation and the consumption of nearby stagnant water, to mention but a few. Therefore, the need for an increase in WASH responses to put WASH related diseases prevention mechanism in place to save more lives amongst the IDP, returnee and the vulnerable host community populations is of great importance throughout October 2013 – March 2014.

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.

Ayod county remains a strategic location between the highly volatile counties of Jonglei State that has greatly favored the influx, settlement and integration of returnees and IDPs amongst the host communities. Ayod ranks second next to Pibor County in Jonglei State in terms of needs and vulnerability based on WASH indicators. The daily arrival and settlement of IDPs and returnees into Ayod County has already put insurmountable pressure on scarce WASH facilities. The effects of the yearly rainy season or flooding and a strain on available WASH facilities due to returnee and IDP influxes can be mitigated by rehabilitating of 20 non-functioning boreholes and establishment of extra safe emergency WASH facilities in the six Payams of the county and the two IDP and returnee camps that will serve mostly children and women through CHF funding.

The consequences of poor sanitation and hygiene are stark, with more boys and girls dying from water and sanitation related illnesses such as diarrhea; this exacerbates the health of malnourished boys, girls and pregnant mothers and opportunistic infections like pneumonia have also been reported in six payams of Ayod County (Ayod County health department and COSV – the health service providers). A quick response to rehabilitate existing and establishing new WASH facilities to both the returnees, IDPs and the vulnerable host communities will help improve community access to safe water and sanitation use and avoid an epidemic of water and sanitation related diseases outbreak which according to health service providers in Ayod County have tremendously increased especially in areas occupied by the above mentioned groups.

CMD's Value Added: CMD being the only WASH active agency in the County with its headquarters in Ayod Town has successfully rehabilitated / repaired 22 boreholes (2 boreholes with CHF round 1 funding and 20 boreholes with RRF / IOM funding) allowing 10,000 people restored access to safe and equitable water; trained 126 WASH service providers and has mobilized host community and voluntarily dug and use over 400 pit-latrines at households, communal and institutional levels (CHF funding). CMD has constructed and installed 18 hand washing facilities, 15 emergency shower stations, 20 emergency latrines mostly in the IDP and returnee camps and public places and provide water chlorine to 850 households in the villages where there is no access to water boreholes.

The evidence of communities responding positively to WASH initiative is well noticed, with an estimated 25% of the populations have now access to safe drinking water, while 13% adapted proper use and management of sanitation and hygiene facilities. Households are voluntarily constructing pit-latrines. And we are committed to provision and continuous advancement of safe water, sanitation and hygiene services promotion to acutely vulnerable communities that will cover aspects of social mobilization, rehabilitation of existing boreholes and pit-latrines in the whole County of Ayod.

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.

Through this project, CMD plans to provide critical emergency WASH intervention towards achievement of WASH Cluster priority objectives hence benefiting **11,200** vulnerable populations (2,500 IDPs, 2,800 returnees and 5,900 vulnerable host community) through provision and establishment of accessible and equitable WASH facilities including: undertaking rehabilitation / repair of ten (10) non-functioning existing boreholes in 6 Payams; drill 1 new borehole; construct 15 emergency communal latrines (both at IDPs, returnees camps and host community communal places); train 180 WASH service providers including Water Management

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.

Committees and hygiene promoters from all the six (6) Payams of the county; provide monthly water treatment tabs to 1,000 households in the villages where there is no existing boreholes and conduct monthly solid waste management and disposal service.

The project plans to mobilize general community to voluntarily construct and rehabilitate 300 pit-latrines at household and communal levels; promote solid waste management, collection and disposal service; conduct refresher course for 15 pump mechanics quarterly and strengthening the skills and knowledge of existing WASH service providers to improve WASH campaigns and awareness hence reducing water related diseases, such as diarrhea and typhoid within IDP and returnee camps as well as amongst host communities. It is also proposed that mass sanitation and hygiene campaigns amongst the villages not reached before will also be duly implemented.

The community will also be mobilized to construct a target of 200 new pit latrines and to rehabilitate 100 existing pit latrines

ii) Project Objective

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

The overall objectives of this project which are deemed achievable within 6 months between October 2013 to March 2014 are

1. Restore timely access to safe and equitable water through rehabilitation /repair of 10 boreholes and drilling of one additional boreholes.
2. Provide water treatment tabs for 1,000 households each month in the villages where there are no existing boreholes.
3. Construct 15 emergency communal pit-latrines in returnee, IDPs camps and in host community's public places
4. Facilitate behavior change campaigns and awareness raising trainings to improve public access to sanitation and hygiene practice and enhance proper use of WASH facilities focusing on most vulnerable locations targeting women and children in 6 Payams of Ayod County.
5. Increase solid waste management and disposal service through a monthly rubbish collection
6. Mobilize general communities to voluntarily rehabilitate and construct 300 pit-latrines (100 old and 200 new);
7. Strengthening CMD capacity, coordination, joint force monitoring and information sharing among the partners at all levels – national, state and the counties.
8. Train 180 people as WASH service providers

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. Hold meetings with stakeholders at County and Payams levels including chiefs and RRC - briefing them about project's proposed or intended activities.
2. Convene training to 180 community WASH service providers including: 110 hygiene and sanitation promoters; 20 community volunteers; 35 WMCs and 15 pump mechanics in order to enhance the promotion of hygiene and sanitation and to ensure sustained access to safe water supplies, sanitation and hygiene facilities during and after the project cycle.
3. Advertise and contract renowned water drilling company to drill the one borehole as earlier as of December 2013 to January 2014
4. Identify 10 hand pump spare parts and obtain those (spare parts) from UNICEF's core pipeline including water treatment tabs, 15 latrine slabs and quickly undertake rehabilitation of the 10 boreholes, construction of 15 emergency latrines and monthly distribution of water treatment tabs.
5. Obtain 15 emergency latrine slabs from UNICEF and mobilize local materials and undertake construction / rehabilitation of 15 emergency communal latrines in returnee, IDP camps and public places within host community of Ayod County. And mobilize general community to construct 300 household latrines.
6. Facilitate monthly and quarterly behavioural change campaigns and awareness raising training, educating the public on improved use and practices of sanitation and hygiene facilities at households and public places focusing on women and school children in 6 Payams of Ayod County.
7. Monthly carry out solid waste management, collection and disposal services
8. Hold monthly coordination meetings and convene joint force coordination, monitoring and information sharing with partners at County, State and National levels.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

The key cross cutting issues of gender, environment, HIV/AIDS, disabilities, nutrition and capacity building will be mainstreamed into the intervention as a matter of ensuring holistic and sensitive programming. We shall ensure all gender, including women and girls participate in the implementation of the initiative as planned and will be prominent beneficiaries and recipients of the WASH knowledge and supplies equally. Data will be disaggregated to highlight beneficiaries in terms of sex, and where possible, age. Sanitation facilities like latrines will be considered the special needs of women and girls (e.g. separate latrines for ladies at the market places and schools), especially because of the underlying cultural issues.

We will work to ensure there's minimal damage by the sanitation supplies and activities (like latrine construction) to the environment.

Proper sitting /fitting of the latrines will be very important, especially to ensure there's no encroachment to water sources like rivers or water facilities. As usual, we shall continue working with the host, returnees and IDPs communities to ensure proper waste management and safe disposal, e.g. to facilitate behavior change. Throughout the intervention, we shall work to strengthen the skills and capacity of various WASH committees, cadres like the hygiene promoters and water user committees; this is important to ensure quality and sustained delivery of services to the affected community in 6 Payams of Ayod County.

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.

The following are the anticipated results achievable by the end of March 2014

1. Ten (10) boreholes rehabilitated or repaired and one (1) new borehole drilled and fully operational
2. Fifteen (15) emergency communal latrines constructed / rehabilitated and fully operational.
3. One thousand (1,000) households provided with water treatment tabs (PUR, Aquatabs & Chlorine) on a monthly frequency; one household will have an average of 7 people (water treatment tabs will be accessed from the core pipeline)
4. One hundred and eighty (180) WASH service providers trained twice and hygiene promotion messages passed
5. General communities mobilized and voluntarily constructed / rehabilitated and use 300 latrines.
6. Monthly solid waste management and disposal service conducted.
7. Monthly coordination meetings conducted at county levels and minutes shared with state and national partners.
8. Gradual and positive behavior change and practices noticed especially in regard to latrines use, water facilities management and hand-washing practices in 6 Payams of Ayod County.

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 <small>(Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).</small> | Target (indicate numbers or percentages) <small>(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)</small> |
|------------|----|---|---|
| X | 1. | Number of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply (15 litres / person / day within 1 km distance) | 5,500 people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 women • 2,500 girls • 1,500 boys • 500 men |
| | 2. | Number of existing water points rehabilitated | 10 boreholes rehabilitated /repaired |
| | 3. | Number of new / additional water points constructed | 1 borehole |
| | 4. | Number of new latrines constructed | 15 latrine holes, sub-surface linings and superstructures |
| | 5. | Number of people trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community | 180 WASH service providers trained twice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 men • 90 women |
| | 6. | Number of people provided with sustained access to emergency hygiene latrine facilities | 750 people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 women • 300 girls • 200 boys • 100 men |
| | 7. | Number of people served by solid waste management. | 3,770 people <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,170 women • 1,600 men |
| | 8. | Number of households mobilized and voluntarily constructed and properly maintains and use hygienic latrine facilities | 300 households |
| | 9. | Number of households provided with water treatment tabs monthly (chlorine, PUR and Aquatabs) | 1,000 households <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 700 households females • 300 households males |

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.

CMD will be the sole implementer of this project. In the field, CMD has a huge present in Ayod County with its head office in Ayod Town equipped with 9 qualified staffs and 4 active community mobilisers based and works closely with 126 WASH service providers at Payams and Bomas levels. CMD works closely with local authority, churches and schools to effectively delivering services to vulnerable populations and this has been evidenced in the previous successful projects.

Thus, the overall oversight of the project implementation and coordination will be done by CMD Field Coordinator who will be responsible for overall WASH field coordination and activities and will be supported by two (2) Field Officers and four (4) community WASH Mobilisers who will work under the close supervision, guidance and regular support from Juba Office coordination desks as well as in close collaboration with CMD state coordinator based in Bor who shall coordinate with WASH State focal Point (Elizabeth Kaitano – PAH and Emmanuel Aban - UNICEF)

CMD WASH structure is administered and headed from the top by a Programs Coordinator, who works with an Manager, Field Coordinator, Field Officers and Community Mobilisers / supervisors. An instrumental asset in this initiative shall be the Strategist/Consultant who shall have the key mandate and advises on WASH initiatives. CMD Director and Programs Coordinator shall offer 80% of their time to harmonize the effort and ensure direction towards the common objectives.

CMD team will continue working with local existing WASH networks and pillars/institutions in 6 Payams and the line ministries of Water Resources and Irrigation; Ministry of gender and child welfare; Ministry of Social Services as well as RRC and local authorities of Ayod County. CMD has state focal point based in Bor who will run all WASH activities with partners including coordination meeting, humanitarian missions, emergencies preparedness and response linking arising issues at County to state WASH Focal Point (Elizabeth Kaitano – PAH and Emmanuel Aban - UNICEF)

The technical team shall secure full administrative and coordination support from CMD Executive Director and finance office in Juba. CMD has its headquarters in Ayod and will bring on board all like-minded players in the respective 6 Payams of Ayod County and join forces with INNGOs, NNGOs and CBOs by holding monthly meetings to ensure that all targeted Payams down to Bomas in Ayod county are reached with the necessary WASH services and messages

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 techniques 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.

The day-to-day implementation, monitoring, reporting and supervision of the overall project progress will be presided over by the Programs Coordinator, WASH Manager, Field Officers and 4 community Mobilisers based in Ayod County. The project will also involve the state and WASH Focal Point-Elizabeth Kaitano, (PAH) in all implementation and consultations. The Executive Director will play a pivotal role in monitoring field activities and will make technical visits to the field sites monthly if not weekly reaching down to hotspot Payams and Bomas targeted through this project to ensure consistency with, adherence to, the work plan. CMD will respectively and timely report to CHF and WASH Cluster at national and state levels the progress of the activities following and using the appropriate format of reporting.

The Programs Coordinator shall ensure there is effective monitoring of the activities especially from beginning to the end of the project implementation and shall conduct a stakeholder-driven project-exit evaluation to find out the impact or otherwise of the intervention and its sustainability. CMD WASH department will track the progress closely to ensure adequate monitoring and coordination mechanism is effective and prompt reporting is done and it shall network with all stakeholders by holding monthly meetings to ascertain progress of activities at the county. CMD team will also work closer with other cluster members active in the area and in the State as well as national level.

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) |
|---|--------------|
| Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) – R1 | \$120,976 |
| Rapid Response Fund (RRF) | \$129,750 |
| Anglican Relief and Development Fund (ARDF) | \$68,800 |
| Pledges for the CAP project | |
| | |

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.

SECTION III:

This section is **NOT required** at the first submission of a proposal to the cluster coordinator/co-coordinator. However it is required to be filled for proposals recommended for funding by the Advisory Board.

The logical framework is a tool to present how the implementation of CHF funded activities and their results (outputs and outcomes) will contribute to achieving higher level humanitarian results (project and cluster objectives) and how these results will be measured.

Fill in the logical framework below for this project proposal ensuring the information provided is in accordance with the strategies and activities described in the narrative section of this proposal, in particular section C.

| LOGICAL FRAMEWORK | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-13/WS/55915/R/14945 | | Project title: Provide timely and equitable WASH services to acutely under-served host communities, returnees and IDPs populations in emergency to withstand WASH crises in Ayod County of Jonglei State | | Organisation: Christian Mission for Development – CMD |
| Overall Objective | Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation: | Indicators of progress: | How indicators will be measured: | |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase timely and equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services to acutely vulnerable populations affected by emergencies, and to maintain stability of access in areas prone to water-related conflict. Strengthen acutely vulnerable communities to withstand emergency WASH crises, with a priority on rehabilitation of existing water infrastructure, and supporting operation and maintenance systems. Facilitate behavior change in acutely vulnerable communities in sanitation and hygiene practice through improved access to and use of sanitation facilities and targeted hygiene promotion focusing on women and children. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 boreholes rehabilitated /repaired. 1 new /additional borehole drilled 1,000 households received monthly water treatment tabs. 15 emergency latrines constructed Trainings conducted twice to 180 WASH service providers Monthly awareness raising carried out on the proper use of WASH facilities Monthly solid waste management and collection services carried out Monthly coordination meetings held and minutes circulated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly and final reports. Diseases registers/entries at health facilities Less people reporting watery diarrhea and water borne diseases infection at the health units Incidence of diseases related to poor access to safe water and sanitation facilities mitigated or eradicated Monthly meetings and updates | |

| | | | | |
|----------------|---|--|--|--|
| Purpose | <p>CHF Project Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase timely and equitable access to safe drinking water to acutely vulnerable people. Facilitate behavior change and awareness raising trainings / campaigns to enhance and improve public access to sustained & hygienic WASH facilities focusing on most vulnerable locations targeting women and children in six (6) Payams of Ayod County. Strengthening CMD capacity, coordination, joint force monitoring and information sharing among the partners at all levels – national, state and the counties. | <p>Indicators of progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,500 (3,500 females and 2,000 males) have restored access to safe and improved drinking water sources. 3,770 (2,170 females & 1,600 males) individuals served by solid waste management. 750 (450 females & 300 males) have access to sustained & hygiene emergency latrines 300 households have voluntarily constructed and rehabilitated 300 and improved good practices and uses of sanitation and hygiene facilities 180 (90 females & 90 males) WASH service providers have increased skills and knowledge | <p>How indicators will be measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressive activity reports and photos for the rehabilitation 10 boreholes and drilling of 1 borehole (before & after) Emergency latrines construction / rehabilitation Photos and direct observation (before & after) Direct observation of sanitation and hygiene facilities at schools and communal latrines etc. Observations of 3 critical WASH being practiced at the communal and institutional level. Observation of water users, sanitation and hygiene committees exercising their roles at Payams and Bomas. Project training attendance lists and photos showing the participants in T-shirts | <p>Assumptions & risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CMD huge field presence in Ayod County's 6 Payams and good public relation with local communities will make project implementation progressing well over the stipulated period of six (6) months. Ayod Town airstrip remain land-able to UNHAS Community continue to respond positively as with the previous projects Timely disbursement of project funds from UNDP Ayod county government provide adequate security in the areas prone to cattle rustling |
| Results | <p>Results - Outcomes (intangible):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target beneficiaries have improved timely access to safe and adequate drinking water. Target beneficiaries have improved access and use of emergency sanitation and hygiene facilities Community WASH service providers have increased their skills and knowledge to operates and maintains WASH facilities Improved monthly coordination and humanitarian meetings at county, state and national levels | <p>Indicators of progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,500 direct beneficiaries have access to improved access to safe drinking water, good practices and use of sanitation and hygiene facilities 15 emergency sanitation facilities rehabilitated / constructed and maintained well at schools, health, churches and communal places. 3,770 people served by solid waste management and disposal service 180 sanitation and hygiene service providers trained and equipped with skills and knowledge on WASH core values activities and frequently attending county and Payams monthly WASH meetings Partners have improved attending meetings and information sharing on humanitarian coordination based on WASH | <p>How indicators will be measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly progressive and final reports Project photos in action Social mobilization photos Borehole drilling and rehabilitation photos (before & after) Latrines rehabilitation and construction photos and direct observation (before & after) Testimonies of beneficiaries in their own words and minutes of meetings circulate Participants in uniforms attending training Registrations of the members attending WASH county coordination meetings | <p>Assumptions & risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall security status in Ayod county significantly and realistically improved Funds/resources available on time Tribal conflict do not affect the activities of the project Effectiveness of logistics between county headquarters, Payams and Bomas Ayod airstrip remained always land-able for UNHAS flights to enable Juba staff to pay monthly visits to the project sites in Ayod County |
| | <p>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 non-functioning boreholes rehabilitated /repaired and new /additional borehole drilled 1,000 households received monthly water treatment tabs. 15 emergency latrines constructed | <p>Indicators of progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,500 (3,500 females and 2,000 males) have restored access to safe and improved drinking water sources 3,770 (2,170 females & 1,600 males) individuals served by solid waste management. | <p>How indicators will be measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly progressive and final reports Project photos in action Social mobilization photos Boreholes drilling and rehabilitation photos (before & after) | <p>Assumptions & risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall security status in Ayod county significantly and realistically improved Funds/resources available on time Tribal conflict do not affect |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| | <p>/rehabilitated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings conducted twice to 180 WASH service providers • Monthly awareness raising carried out on the proper use of WASH facilities • Monthly solid waste management and collection services carried out • Monthly coordination meetings held and minutes circulated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 750 (450 females & 300 males) have access to sustained & hygiene emergency latrines • 300 households have voluntarily constructed and rehabilitated 300 and improved good practices and uses of sanitation and hygiene facilities • 180 (90 females & 90 males) WASH service providers have increased skills and knowledge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latrines rehabilitation and construction photos and direct observation (before & after) • Testimonies of beneficiaries in their own words and minutes of meetings circulate • Participants in uniforms attending training • Registrations of the members attending WASH county coordination meetings | <p>the activities of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of logistics between county headquarters, Payams and Bomas • Ayod airstrip remained always land-able for UNHAS flights to enable Juba staff to pay monthly visits to the project sites in Ayod County |
| | <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief stakeholders (local authority, community chiefs, RRC, CBOs and institutions) all about intended WASH project in the Ayod County • Procure one (1) hard-top land-cruiser; 1 computer; 1 printer and transport them to Ayod • Carry out selection and training of 180 WASH service providers • Obtain borehole spare parts and latrine slabs from UNICEF's core pipeline • Rehabilitation /repair of ten (10) boreholes and drill one (1) new borehole • Construction / rehabilitation of fifteen (15) emergency communal latrines • Monthly distribution of water treatment tabs to one thousand (1,000) households • Trainings to 180 WASH service providers twice and hygiene promotion campaigns monthly • Carry out communities' mobilization to voluntarily construct / rehabilitate and use 300 households' latrines. • Monthly solid waste management and disposal service. • Monthly coordination meetings both at county, state and national | <p>Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 staff are fully taking part in the project implementation • Hard-top land-cruiser and its fuel for effectiveness of local coordination • Boreholes rehabilitation spare parts • Stationery and social mobilization team • Assessment forms • Rehabilitation / pump mechanics team • Equipment, supplies & local materials • Transport of distributors, mobilizers, casual labors and storage space • Operators and consumable materials • Project materials, facilitators, training manuals, stationery and their transportation • Food for participants and transport | | <p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely availability of funds • Overall security situation prevails. • Effective participation of beneficiaries • Rains remains standards and Ayod do not floods |

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: 1 October 2013 **Project end date:** 31 March 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 | Sign PPA with UNDP and brief stakeholders (local authority, community chiefs, RRC, CBOs and institutions) all about intended WASH project in the Ayod County | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 2 | Procure one hard-top land-cruiser; 1 computer; 1 printer and transport to Ayod | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 3 | Obtain borehole spare parts and latrine slabs from UNICEF's core pipeline | | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 4 | Carry out selection and training of 180 WASH service providers | | | | | X | | | X | | | | | | | |
| Activity 5 | Rehabilitation /repair of ten (10) boreholes and drill one (1) new borehole | | | | | X | X | X | X | | | | | | | |
| Activity 6 | Construction / rehabilitation of fifteen (15) emergency communal latrines | | | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | | |
| Activity 7 | Hygiene promotion campaigns | | | | X | | X | | X | X | | | | | | |
| Activity 8 | Carry out communities' mobilization to voluntarily construct / rehabilitate and use 300 households' latrines. | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | |
| Activity 9 | Monthly solid waste management and disposal service. | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | |
| Activity 10 | Monthly coordination meetings both at county, state and national | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | |