

## 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](mailto: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

Samaritan's Purse

#### Project CAP Code

SSD-13/WS/55964/6116

#### CAP Gender Code

1

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

Emergency WASH services Provision in the greater Bahr-el Ghazal region (NBeG and Warrap).

#### Total Project Budget requested in the South Sudan CAP

US\$3,000,662

#### Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)

US\$1,646,678

#### 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:	10,400	27,900
Girls:	10,400	23,250
Men:	9,600	18,600
Boys:	9,600	23,250
<b>Total:</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>93,000</b>

#### 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)
Unity	50%	Abiemnom, Pariang
NBeG	35%	Aweil North, Aweil East
Warrap	15%	Twic
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Above counties</b>

#### Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal

US\$650,000

**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

150,000

#### Catchment Population (if applicable)

**310,000**

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

6 months (1 Sep 2013 to 28 Feb 2014)

<b>Contact details Organization's Country Office</b>	
Organization's Address	<i>Samaritan's Purse, South Sudan. Hai Cinema, Juba Road, Juba, CE.</i>
Project Focal Person	<i>Gabriela Ovington, <a href="mailto:GOvington@samaritan.org">GOvington@samaritan.org</a> +211956882330</i>
Country Director	<i>David Philips, <a href="mailto:DCPhilips@samaritan.org">DCPhilips@samaritan.org</a> +211956451415</i>
Finance Officer	<i>Kellie McDonald <a href="mailto:kmcdonald@samaritan.org">kmcdonald@samaritan.org</a> +211959002548</i>

<b>Contact details Organization's HQ</b>	
Organization's Address	<i>Samaritan's Purse International Relief P.O. Box 3000, 801 Bamboo Road Boone, NC 28607</i>
Desk officer	<i>Tim Windmeyer, <a href="mailto:twindmeyer@samaritan.org">twindmeyer@samaritan.org</a> 1.828.262.1980</i>
Finance Officer	<i>Heather Hurt, <a href="mailto:HHurt@samaritan.org">HHurt@samaritan.org</a> (828) 262-1980 Ext 1411</i>

## 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 population<sup>1</sup>

Geo-political events in 2013 have continued to define the humanitarian situation in northern, South Sudan. Sporadic territorial fights between South Sudan and Sudan have caused displacement of thousands of people in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG), Warrap, and Unity states. Tensions continue to abound over the future of the Abyei region. In Unity state, local populations in Mayom and Abiemnom frequently find themselves caught in the crossfire between Rebel Militia Groups (RMGs) and the SPLA. Increased insecurity has led to constrained access to such areas by humanitarian actors. An OCHA assessment and response-tracking report in NBeG shows that border clashes in Aweil North and Aweil East counties have led to the displacement of over 19,755 people between July 2012 and July 2013. Complicating matters, recent IOM reports confirm that the three states account for over 60% of all returns from Sudan. As a result of these events, there has been serious competition for survival resources, such as water, between returnees and host communities.

UNDP Unity State Community Consultation Report of May 2012 states that Unity residents perceive security as their first priority. An OCHA-led inter-agency assessment in Abiemnom/Mayom (March 2012) established that over 4,300 IDPs from Mayom County and Abyei are living in Abiemnom County, having escaped violence meted by armed Misseriya nomads and fighting between Mayom-based RMGs and the SPLA; SP's rapid assessment in July 2013 confirmed these IDPs are living in Abiemnom to date. The arrival of the dry season in November will catalyze renewed RMG activities and the likelihood of further displacements to Abiemnom. Moreover, the expansive Abiemnom County with 25,012 people has one of the worst water-access coverage (1136 people/borehole). Of the 34 boreholes in the county, 12 are defunct (Unity, Directorate of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (DRWSS) 2013 report). The UNDP report underscores that conflicts, such as those with Misseriya, can be mitigated by providing adequate water resources. Vast distances from main sources, siltation, contamination of water sources, displacement from water sources, absence of geo-physical data, lack of WASH-sector actors, broken down hand pumps, lack of spare parts, and inadequate WASH technical/management expertise are some of the key WASH challenges cited in the UNDP and DRWSS reports. In Pariang County the competition for water resources between refugees and host communities will continue to define relations between the two groups. A refugee population of 70,004 is now at par with 82,443 host residents. SP's July 2013 survey shows there are only 78 working boreholes among host communities, translating to 1,057 persons/BH, far below Sphere indicators.

In Aweil North and Aweil East, there are currently 6 IDP camps (including Jar Akol, Rumtiit, Chalek, Maker Arnei, Warlang/Garam, and Jaac) as a result of sporadic skirmishes between the Sudan and South Sudan forces. There is an ever-present potential for new fighting and displacements, as recently experienced in March 2013 in Chalek. NBeG suffers from perennial flooding that caused devastating displacements during the rainy season in 2012. In the backdrop of the aforementioned challenges, poor access to critical survival resources by returnees is a big problem. IOM reports that the highest cumulative number of returns since 2007, is in NBeG with 459,283 people. The planned referendum in Abyei will most likely catalyze new population movements into Warrap and NBeG states. Samaritan's Purse continues to participate in the WASH cluster assessments and response, and is closely monitoring the unfolding events and the corresponding vulnerabilities to people. Both sanitation coverage and hygiene awareness are extremely poor in NBeG and Unity, as established in SP community assessments in February 2013, while the WASH sector remains grossly under-served. There is a present need to boost emergency WASH preparedness in Unity, NBeG, and Warrap to address pre-existing gaps and provide for the needs of additional vulnerable people affected by insecurity.

### 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.

The proposed project will meet four of the six WASH cluster's strategic priorities of the 2nd Round CHF call, mainly establishing emergency water treatment, constructing emergency communal latrines, distributing hygiene kits, emergency hygiene promotion training, rehabilitating existing water points, and drilling new water points. The project addresses host communities' and IDPs' WASH needs in the CHF geographic priority areas in three states where conflict and insecurity are rampant and are expected to persist in the next six months. The rainy season is known for its destructive flooding effects in Aweil North, Aweil East, and Pariang counties, leading to displacement, scarcity of clean water, and increasing incidence of water-borne diseases.

The object of this project is to provide clean, safe drinking water to returnees and conflict-affected IDPs, by rapidly drilling and fitting new boreholes, distributing WASH NFIs, and rehabilitating broken down boreholes during emergencies in Aweil North, Aweil East in NBeG, Twic County in Warrap, and Abiemnom in Unity State, (all priority geographical areas in this call). The project will also provide additional boreholes and rehabilitation of broken down hand pumps in Pariang to ease water-driven strains between refugees and host communities. The UNDP-CC and DRWSS reports have clearly outlined the need to construct additional boreholes and facilitate rehabilitation of broken ones in Abiemnom and Pariang counties where WASH indicators are appalling. Improved water resources will help mitigate water-driven conflict between host communities and migrant communities. Scarce water resources are known to impose an extra burden on women and girls who walk long distances in search of water. They lose productive time searching for water, and the long distances between water sources and their homes also expose them to sexual violence. Carrying heavy water containers over vast distances also has negative side effects on women's health.

The poor state of sanitation of present and expected IDPs in NBeG, Abiemnom, and Twic will be addressed through hygiene training and facilitating construction of emergency latrines. The response will include health and hygiene trainings for these communities, and will provide training and support to water-management committees. Samaritan's Purse is well positioned to deal with these emergency needs effectively, as it maintains an emergency/relief focus in the target states and counties. Meeting life-saving humanitarian needs through provision of clean water, sanitation, and health and hygiene materials is its priority. Samaritan's Purse

<sup>1</sup> 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.

is an active WASH-cluster member and is already working with partners to ensure the WASH-response plan is well coordinated during any flaring emergencies, playing a leading role in the implementation of that plan. Samaritan's Purse has a quick mobilization capacity, having been relied on by the humanitarian sector in South Sudan, as evidenced by its previous work in Abyei and Warrap State emergencies.

Samaritan's Purse continues to work with UNICEF in NBeG and Unity states to preposition emergency WASH supplies in the target areas. SP has an extensive logistical capacity, which has been instrumental in supporting partners to respond promptly to emergencies in northern border areas. A high-level investment has been made by SP in the WASH sector since 2010 and includes physical presence in the three states. It is the only NGO in the region with two high-capacity and versatile drilling rigs, an all-round WASH team with drillers, engineers, hygiene trainers, and community mobilizers equipped with the state-of-the-art tools and equipment. SP is on call for any unexpected WASH emergencies and is reliable in WASH emergencies, as proven previously.

### 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.

SP's overall program strategy and WASH intervention in South Sudan are designed to address the key priorities outlined by the WASH cluster. Drawing lessons from the last three years of work in NBeG, SP has changed tact in its WASH focus from early recovery programming to addressing acute emergency WASH needs that have become increasingly rampant along the border. SP has been one of the most active organizations in the recent WASH emergency response in the region. IDP camp residents are not only facing shortages of clean water, but also acute sanitation challenges, with the threat of water-borne diseases being ever present, particularly in the next three months of the rainy season. SP conducted a WASH assessment in February in Aweil North and Aweil East that showed that water access in returnee and host communities ranges between 700 and 900 persons per water point. In Pariang County, the situation is similar, if not worse, with a borehole ratio of 1,057 per BH. Lack of water resources is cited in many reports as the most important intervention needed to mitigate water-driven conflict between host communities and migrant communities. Proposed project activities are integrated and provide an all-inclusive WASH approach that combines behaviour change in hygiene, sanitation and water access with sustainability of efforts through community water-management committees in line with the CERF live-saving criteria.

Through this project, SP aims to provide life-saving emergency WASH interventions required by returnee settlements and sudden displacements. Core project activities will ensure that vulnerable populations have clean, safe water to drink, for domestic consumption, and for their animals. SP will coordinate closely with the WASH clusters and UNMISS in the three states to monitor the possibility of new displacements as a result of the conflicts. Using its robust logistics capacity, WASH materials and supplies will be pre-positioned in strategic bases that SP operates in Unity and NBeG states. Out of these two permanent bases, SP has the ability to quickly mobilize and address emergency needs in Warrap and the Abyei region.

Assessments in the five project county locations will be conducted at appropriate times, and in consultation with the WASH Cluster, to determine specific needs, actions, and the scale required to respond to the emergencies. Geophysical surveys to identify water-yielding sites will be conducted as recommended in the DRWSS report and by SP's WASH technical managers. Samaritan's Purse has already prepositioned one of its two drilling rigs, the PAT 401, in Unity State in readiness for this project. This equipment and its drilling team will create additional water-access points that will forestall any water-related negative effects among the host community caused by refugee or nomad movements during the dry season. In NBeG and Warrap, the TH10, SP's other drilling rig, will be utilized to respond to WASH emergencies in Aweil North and Aweil East, while maintaining flexibility for possible work in Warrap and Abiemnom. Once new water points are created, the project will provide critical resources necessary to keep the water assets functional throughout the project period and beyond. This will be facilitated through the training of water-management committees and hand-pump mechanics, and through providing them with fast-moving spares and standard tools to service and repair the boreholes. The WASH emergency response will be flexible to IDP needs as established through the assessments and may vary in water provision activities. Where drilling is not possible, SP may explore water trucking, but only as a last resort. WASH NFIs—including jerricans, buckets and PUR—will be distributed to beneficiary communities, particularly during emergencies. Defunct boreholes will be identified, assessed by the SP water engineer, and rehabilitated by the SP technicians. Rehabilitation may include the creation of water yards and tap stands in camp set ups, while water-yard creation and fencing will be considered for returnee and host community interventions.

The project also seeks to increase knowledge and practice of good hygiene and sanitation practices. These activities will contribute to preventing the spread of waterborne diseases and other community health problems likely to occur in emergency settings. CHF funding will improve hygiene practice through sanitation training and facilitation of emergency latrine construction. Latrine construction will be carried out in Aweil North and Aweil East in existing camps and new camps. SP will work in the target states where emergencies are rampant, providing digging tools and slabs, and mobilizing communities to dig latrine holes. Communities will provide local materials for walling. Materials for latrine construction will be procured from Juba, Nairobi, or Kampala, with the grant providing transport for these materials and raw materials needed to construct and repair water points.

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

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

Activities in this project will help move vulnerable populations closer to Sphere indicators, providing clean water and improving health, hygiene, and general living conditions. Beneficiary categories in this project are the most vulnerable rural host communities, villages with high numbers of returnees, and conflict-affected displaced people living in camps. 40,000 vulnerable people will be targeted from the three beneficiary categories in the WASH-cluster priority areas, including Twic in Warrap, Abiemnom and Pariang in Unity State, and Aweil North and Aweil East in NBeG.

#### ii) Project Objective

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

To improve access to WASH services by vulnerable communities within Northern Bahr el Ghazal State (Aweil North & Aweil East), Unity State (Abiemnom and Pariang County), and Warrap (Twic) by providing clean water, hygiene promotion, latrine facilities, and varied emergency-response WASH actions.

#### iii) Proposed Activities

List the main activities to be implemented with CHF funding. As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries (broken down by age and gender to the extent possible).

Total number of beneficiaries is based on the **15** new boreholes that will be drilled and fitted with hand pumps, **30** boreholes that will be rehabilitated and **5** emergency responses in IDP camps.

- Provide 15 water points through drilling boreholes and constructing hand pumps (**7,500** direct beneficiaries in 8 communities). Locations: Pariang County in Panrieng, Nyeil and Jamjung payams.
- Rehabilitate 30 broken hand pumps (**15,000** direct beneficiaries). Locations: Pariang/Abiemnom Counties (20) in Panyang, Panrieng, Jamjung and Abiemnom town payams. Warrap (10) in Twic County.
- Train hygiene promoters to form 8 health and hygiene committees (6-10 members, split between men and women) (64 direct beneficiaries). Locations: Pariang County in Panrieng, Nyeil and Jamjung payams.
- Conduct health and hygiene workshops in 8 communities that are supported by Samaritan's Purse. On average, 200 people will attend the workshops in each community and will then spread hygiene messages to their family members. (9,600 indirect beneficiaries, as 200 workshop participants will represent 200 households where the average size of the family is six people; 1,200 x 8 communities). Locations: Pariang County in Panrieng, Nyeil and Jamjung payams
- Train 8 community water-management committees to manage their new water points (6-10 members, split equally between men and women) (64 direct beneficiaries). Locations: Pariang County in Panrieng, Nyeil and Jamjung payams.
- Train 64 hand-pump mechanics who are members of the 8 communities that receive new water points. Locations: Pariang County in Panrieng, Nyeil and Jamjung payams.
- Construct 200 emergency community latrines; 200 in IDP camps in Warrap and NBeG. (**4,000** direct beneficiaries based on 200 emergency community latrines (200 x 20)). Locations: Aweil North County and Aweil East County in NBeG and Twic in Warrap State.
- 5 WASH emergency responses in:
  - a) NBeG, within IDP camps in Aweil East (**4,000** beneficiaries – 1 ER) and Aweil North (**5,500** beneficiaries – 2 ERs), with diverse WASH services.
  - b) Warrap, within IDP/Abyei returnees in camps in Twic County (**4,000** beneficiaries – 1 ER), with diverse WASH services.
  - c) Unity State, within Abiemnom County (**4,000** beneficiaries – 1 ER), with diverse WASH services.

The project's core focus is on the five emergency responses to meet critical WASH needs in the four counties. The emergency responses will possibly include household-level PUR distributions; drilling in five identified sites in need of emergency assistance; water trucking; surface water treatment; construction of water yards, tap stands, and/or community latrines; and distribution of soap, jerry cans, and other WASH-related NFIs as required. The project will adapt to the dynamic IDP needs and may re-direct activities to other areas not mentioned in this proposal that may suffer emergencies within the next six months.

For the expansion of basic WASH services in Pariang, the above activities will take place in high-returnee areas and areas around refugee camps. SP recognizes the sensitive issue of targeting communities living near refugee camps where UNHCR has mandated and is implementing through partners. Consequently, SP's interventions closest to refugee camps will be at least 10 kilometres away from camps, in cognition of UNHCR's mandate and work among refugee communities. The project will incorporate an integrated WASH intervention in the same communities with water supply, hygiene promotion, and sanitation project activities in Pariang. Trainings (health and hygiene, community water management, and hand-pump mechanic) will be linked with communities that have received new water points. Rehabilitations will also take place in the same communities, or ones nearby, as hand-pump mechanic trainees will learn through doing actual repairs during the practical component of their training. Samaritan's Purse plans to work in 8 communities, but the work will be needs-based, as community assessments and baseline surveys will be done first. To meet the Sphere indicators of 500 people per hand pump/water point, a community will receive one borehole but some communities might receive more than two boreholes, depending on Samaritan's Purse's research and assessments.

#### iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

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

**Environment**—While SP is aware of the potential risk associated with over-drilling and affecting the water table, geophysical data and recent experiences show that drilling is the most viable option for safe water provision in many communities. Samaritan's Purse WASH technical team has expressed the view that the negative effects of limited hand-pump schemes are likely to be minimal to non-existent. When possible, SP will encourage the use of local materials for lining latrines, fencing off water points, and other

activities, to reduce the environmental costs of burned bricks or transporting materials from far off communities. Latrines are expected to have positive environmental effects as they will create designated areas for defecation, lessening potential for disease transmission and consequential contamination of community water sources.

#### v) Expected Result/s

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

Planned activities will:

- Improve access to safe drinking water among host communities and returnees, and their animals, to Sphere indicators.
- Reduce potential for water-based conflict between host communities and migrant communities, including refugees, returnees, and nomad Misseriya tribes, especially during the dry season. Improved water access by host communities will mitigate water-related inter-community conflict.
- Improve sanitation among target communities, particularly addressing the issue of open defecation, reducing incidences of water-borne diseases.
- Improve hygiene awareness and sanitary practices among households and targeted communities by fostering better appreciation of hygiene and sanitation issues and affecting positive behaviour change and ultimately healthy practices.
- Improve access to comprehensive WASH services to vulnerable internally displaced, conflict-affected populations and populations affected by natural disasters across three states.
- Improve resilience of communities and sustainability of water-access initiatives through formation and training of water committees, training of hand-pump mechanics and linking them up core WASH supplies pipeline.

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.	Total direct beneficiaries: Number of people provided with sustained access to a safe water supply (15 litres/person/day within 500m distance)	
		Women	10,400
		Men	9,600
		Girls	10,400
		Boys	9,600
X	2.	New/additional water points constructed	15
X	3.	Existing water points rehabilitated	30
X	4.	New latrines constructed	200
X	5.	People trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community	
		Women	32
		Men	32
X	6.	People provided with sustained access to hygienic latrine facilities	4,000
	7.	No. of emergency responses	5
	8.	No. of health and hygiene workshops held	8
	9.	No. of water management committees formed	8
	10.	No. of hand pump mechanics trained	64

#### vi) Implementation Mechanism

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

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

The implementing modality is direct engagement with the beneficiaries, as SP already has program presence in two of the proposed locations and the ability to quickly mobilize a mobile sub-base in additional locations if needed. In Pariang the project will be scaling up the small project started under the CHF Round 1 Allocation. SP has a highly organized WASH program and hires national staffers who understand the local context and culture in order to mobilize the beneficiaries to participate fully in the project. In emergency responses, SP enjoys excellent relations with local churches that it has worked with over the years and who are key avenues for mobilizing displaced persons. This project will be building upon local capacity and already existing community systems where appropriate, but where such community systems do not exist, SP will work closely with local leaders, churches, and the government to engage with the beneficiaries.

SP will contract transport services from vendors to move materials from Kampala/Nairobi or Juba to Yida and Akuem in NBeG, where it has warehousing facilities. A temporary and mobile sub-base will be set up in Warrap to provide a platform for operations in Twic and Abiemnom. SP logisticians will procure project supplies and manage the supplies chain from the aforementioned cities. Contracts will also be commissioned for geo-physical surveys. With its already existing presence in the project locations, SP will use its staff to conduct community surveys, and its vehicles for local transport of the project operations. Security in fragile locations is ensured through coordination with UNMISS and intelligence by SP security manager who works closely with the area and project managers. Overall management of the project rests with the WASH managers in NBeG and Unity states, who will run project operations separately.

#### vii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

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

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

**1. Measuring Results:**

Since the project is designed to address emergency WASH needs, baseline data is specific to project location and will be established by way of rapid inter-agency assessments and community surveys. Project managers, in collaboration with the SP national M&E officer, will formulate the emergency-response plan detailing the activities for each of the emergency responses locations. SP utilizes a results-based framework that tracks planned quantitative results against achieved/completed results on a monthly-based reporting frame. Field-based monitoring officers help the project manager to track key results on a quarterly basis, with qualitative and quantitative indicators. Reports are compiled and submitted to the grants manager. Regular communication is maintained between the field managers and Juba-based staff to identify and troubleshoot any emerging challenges. The project management in Juba makes strategic decision to ensure that corrective measures are implemented, if needed, project objectives are realized, and donor reporting is timely. An end line evaluation on the project will be conducted to establish the extent to which project objectives are achieved.

Part of the responsibility of the project manager is to ensure that cross-cutting issues are addressed throughout the life of the project. SP has hired high-capacity and experienced technical managers who ensure that staff members clearly understand gender, protection, and environmental issues. Among the aspects documented by the program is how improved access to water affects the time available for women to undertake other activities. Interviews will be conducted with women by the project team to collect this information. Occasional debriefs are done with the staff to sensitize them on these issues. The project manager documents any emerging concerns, and together with relevant protection partners working in the emergency response, addresses any issues. Final reports are designed to capture information on the cross-cutting issues.

**2. Monitoring Tools:**

SP has designed several monitoring tools to help monitor this project. They include:

- Activity monitoring sheets, managed by field managers.
- Results monitoring sheet for all agreed quantitative indicators
- Monthly project reports
- Seasonal calendars
- Grant-tracking sheet
- Project report
- Training reports

In addition to the above tools, SP regularly prepares and submits standard monthly reports to the WASH cluster on a wide range of WASH indicators that the cluster is monitoring in the South Sudan humanitarian response and recovery programs. Occasional visits to the project sites are done by the M&E and grants managers to verify information received in reports and to provide reporting support to the implementing teams.

**3. Analysis and Reporting:**

The SP M&E and grants managers, on receiving field reports, compile final reports for onward dissemination with the relevant stakeholders, including the WASH cluster, UNDP, and Samaritan's Purse head office. Reports are reviewed against set targets in consideration of the project work plan and time frame. The WASH program manager and the WASH engineering manager will visit SP field project sites to ensure quality in all activities. Any emerging issues or implementation concerns likely to affect the achievement of project objectives are dealt with consultatively in conjunction with other departments, such as HR and operations. Donor reporting is on quarterly basis.

**4. Workplan:**

SP has developed a comprehensive work-plan matrix that details the activities to be implemented at specific times and possible completion dates of the activities. This plan is developed by the program team, with support from the program operations department. A standard master checklist is available to collect WASH information of completed activities on a weekly basis. These checklists provide a basis for measuring progress made by the project.

**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)
Private (Individuals & Organizations)	\$1,646,678.00
UNICEF (Pipeline supplies)	\$54,150
<b>Pledges for the CAP project</b>	
N/A	
N/A	

<sup>2</sup> 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 progress on the project achievements using the outputs indicators listed in this project proposal.

## SECTION III:

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



	<p>boreholes rehabilitated in Pariang County, Unity State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 boreholes rehabilitated in Twic County, Warrap state.</li> <li>• 64 health and hygiene promoters trained and 8 health and hygiene committees formed.</li> <li>• 8 community-led health and hygiene workshops conducted in 8 communities</li> <li>• 8 community water management committees trained to manage their new water points</li> <li>• 64 members from within the 8 communities targeted for new boreholes are trained as hand pump mechanics.</li> <li>• 200 emergency community latrines are constructed.</li> <li>• 5 emergency responses with varied activities implemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of health and hygiene committees formed</li> <li>• Number of health and hygiene trainings conducted</li> <li>• Number of people who have received health and hygiene training</li> <li>• Number of community water management committees trained on water point management and maintenance.</li> <li>• Number of water pump mechanics trained.</li> <li>• Number of emergency community latrines constructed.</li> <li>• Number of people with access to basic sanitation facilities.</li> <li>• Number of people assisted through WASH emergency response activities.</li> </ul>		<p>staff to move the drilling equipment from one site to the next.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities will remain engaged and involved in the implementation of the project and will take ownership of project activities and results.</li> <li>• Security situation will remain stable to allow for the implementation of project activities.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Activities:</b>  <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"> <li>• Drill 15 new boreholes in Pariang County.</li> <li>• Rehabilitate 20 boreholes in Pariang County and 10 boreholes in Warrap County.</li> <li>• Train hygiene promoters to form 8 health and hygiene committees (6-10 members, split between men and women)</li> <li>• Conduct community-led health and hygiene workshops in 8 communities which are supported by Samaritan's Purse. On average, 200 people will attend the workshops in each community and will then spread hygiene messages to their family members.</li> <li>• Train 8 community water management committees to manage their new water points (6-10 members, split equally between men and women)</li> <li>• Train 64 hand pump mechanics who are members of the 8 communities which receive new water points.</li> <li>• Provide technical support, latrine slabs, vent pipes, and pit lining materials for</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs:</b>  <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"> <li>• New borehole materials and supplies (casings, screens, hand pumps, drilling rig consumables etc.)</li> <li>• Latrine kits (digging tools, latrine slabs etc.)</li> <li>• Other WASH supplies (water treatment supplies, soap, jerricans, buckets, plastics etc.)</li> <li>• Qualified WASH staff</li> <li>• Travel and transportation of supplies</li> <li>• Training materials</li> <li>• Office equipment and communications services.</li> <li>• Signage and visibility for the project.</li> <li>• Casual labour</li> <li>• Note: All inputs are detailed in the project budget.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</b>  <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"> <li>• Roads will remain passable during the project period.</li> <li>• Communities will remain engaged and involved in the implementation of the project and will take ownership of project activities and results.</li> <li>• Security situation will remain stable to allow for the implementation of project activities.</li> </ul>

construction of 200 emergency community latrines. • Carry out 5 WASH emergency response with varied actions which may include NFI distributions, water point rehabilitations, PUR distributions, drilling, hygiene awareness etc.			
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**PROJECT WORK PLAN**  
 This section must include a workplan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable).  
 The workplan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year.

<b>Project start date:</b>	<b>1 Sep 2013</b>	<b>Project end date:</b>	<b>28 Feb 2014</b>
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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	Drill 15 new boreholes and rehabilitate 20 boreholes in Pariang County.			X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 2	Rehabilitate 10 boreholes in Twic County, Warrap State.			X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 3	Train hygiene promoters to form 8 health and hygiene committees (6-10 members, split between men and women).				X	X	X	X								
Activity 4	Conduct health and hygiene workshops in 8 communities which are supported by Samaritan's Purse. On average, 200 people will attend the workshops in each community and will then spread hygiene messages to their family members.				X	X	X	X								
Activity 5	Train 8 community water management committees to manage their new water points (6-10 members, split equally between men and women).			X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 6	Train 64 hand pump mechanics who are members of the 8 communities which receive new water points			X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 7	Provide technical support, latrine slabs, vent pipes and pit lining materials for construction of 200 emergency community latrines.				X	X	X	X								
Activity 8	Carry out 5 WASH emergency response with varied actions which may include NFI distributions, water point rehabilitations, PUR distributions, drilling, hygiene awareness etc.				X	X	X	X								
Activity 9	Conduct geo-physical surveys in communities earmarked for drilling.			X	X											
Activity 10	Source and transport project materials to project sites through air and road modes.			X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 11	Project finalization and preparation of final project report								X							