

## South Sudan 2014 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

*for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2014*

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)

**SECTION I:**

<b>CAP Cluster</b>	<b>WASH</b>
<b>CHF Cluster Priorities for 2014 First Round Standard Allocation</b>	
<b>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency water-treatment units</li> <li>Rehabilitation of existing water points, where appropriate</li> <li>Drilling/construction of new water points, if appropriate</li> <li>Convert hand pumps to motorized boreholes with tap stands</li> <li>Emergency communal latrines</li> <li>Distribution of hygiene kits</li> <li>Distribution of WASH NFIs</li> <li>Emergency hygiene-promotion training</li> <li>Pre-positioning of core pipelines</li> <li>Pre-positioning of refugee pipeline supplies in Maban and Yida</li> </ul>	<b>Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twic County—Abyei preparation</li> <li>Wau, Malakal, Bentiu, Juba towns—returnee preparation/response</li> <li>Pibor County—early recovery activities in Pibor town, Gumuruk town, Boma town; or emergency response for renewed conflict</li> <li>Akobo and Uror counties—emergency response after renewed conflict and retaliation</li> <li>Nyirrol, Ulang, Baliet—Sobat corridor</li> <li>Maban County—Maban host-community response</li> <li>Fashoda County—Kodok</li> <li>Malakal County—ongoing response to stranded returnees</li> <li>Renk County—ongoing response to unresolved returnee needs</li> <li>Aweil East and Aweil North counties—Mile 14 response</li> <li>Tonj South, Tonj East, Tonj North counties—chronic WASH needs in an historically underserved area, affected most recently by floods</li> <li>Counties with high malnutrition verified by surveys that have been endorsed by the nutrition cluster</li> </ul> <p>Any exceptional counties should be strongly justified</p>

**SECTION II**

<b>Project details</b>		
The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.		
<b>Requesting Organization</b>		
ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE		
<b>Project CAP Code</b>	<b>CAP Gender Code</b>	
SSD-14/WS/60978	1	
<b>CAP Project Title</b> <i>(please write exact name as in the CAP)</i>		
Improvement of WASH infrastructure and scaling up of Emergency assistance for IDPs, returnees and disaster Affected Communities in Warrap state of South Sudan		
<b>Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP</b>	US\$ 420,000	
<b>Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)</b>	US\$ 93,000	
<b>Project Location(s)</b>		
<b>State</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>County/ies</b> <i>(include payam when possible)</i>
Central Equatoria	100	Juba (Juba and Munuki Payam) Terkeka County ( Tombek, Muni and Terkeka Payam)
<b>Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal</b>	US\$200,000	
<b>Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)</i>		
<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>		
	<b>CHF direct beneficiaries</b>	<b>CAP direct beneficiaries</b>
Women:	7,500	9,200
Girls:	5,200	9,000
Men:	3,000	6,000
Boys:	4,800	9,000
<b>Total:</b>	20,500	33,200
<b>Indirect Beneficiaries / Catchment Population (if applicable)</b>		
15,000 people.		
Conflict affected IDPs in Central Equatoria, residents, flood affected individuals, disabled, HIV/AIDS affected.		
<b>Targeted population:</b> Conflict affected IDPs from Juba, Bor and Bentiu, together with Returnees, Host communities.		
<b>Conflict affected IDPs, returnees and host communities</b>		
<b>CHF Project Duration</b> (6 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)		
<b>Implementing Partner/s</b> (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)		
Indicate number of months: 6 Months (15 Jan – 31 July 2014)		

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	Islamic Relief South Sudan, Hai Jalaba, Juba – South Sudan.
Project Focal Person	<i>Name; Email; telephone;</i> Mahmood Ali Mohamed. <a href="mailto:mahmood.mohamed@islamic-relief.or.ke">mahmood.mohamed@islamic-relief.or.ke</a> +211977994073 or +254727451885
Country Director	<i>Name; Email; Telephone;</i> Alfadil Ali Salih. <a href="mailto:Alfadil.Ali@irworldwide.org">Alfadil.Ali@irworldwide.org</a> +211912239088
Finance Officer	<i>Name, Email, Telephone;</i> Kelvin K. Kogo <a href="mailto:kelvinkkogo@gmail.com">kelvinkkogo@gmail.com</a> +211 927 273 541
Monitoring & Reporting focal person	<i>Name; Email, telephone;</i> James Obale. <a href="mailto:obaleoj@yahoo.com">obaleoj@yahoo.com</a>

Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	
Desk officer	<i>Name;Email; Telephone;</i> Amir Manghali. <a href="mailto:Amir.Manghali@irworldwide.org">Amir.Manghali@irworldwide.org</a> +254786937729
Finance Officer	<i>Name, Email, telephone</i> Firasat Tanveer <a href="mailto:Firasat.tanveer@irworldwide.org">Firasat.tanveer@irworldwide.org</a> +44121 605 5555

### 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>

IRNA report for IDPs in Juba 8 January 2014, showed the fighting between opposed sections of the South Sudan army which started in Juba on 15 December 2013, spread over to Jonglei state Jonglei, unity state and Upper-Nile state. Many people have been displaced to other areas of south Sudan and neighboring countries of Uganda and Kenya. IDPs assessed in Juba are mainly people previously residing in Bor South county and Bor town, with a number of them relocating to Tarkeka counties of Tombek, Muni and Tarkeka. Those from Jonglei are from Bor Dinka, Anyuak and Murle communities. The violence was worsened by underlying factors such as the tribal tensions that existed in the country. The fact that the conflict broke out suddenly also made it difficult for the IDPs to carry along their belongings. They had to cover a distance of several hundred kilometers to get to their current location in Juba. There is continuing movement of people from the areas of displacement in Jonglei, as due to ongoing fighting. Peace negotiations in Addis-Ababa is slow, while fighting has continued as no cease fire has been confirmed. If this armed conflict continues, many more people are likely to be displaced to CES.

IDPs interviewed have no intention to return to their home areas at the moment. They will only return when they are convinced that violence has ended in their home areas. The main threats to the IDP population are insufficient water and shelter, poor sanitation; limited public facilities in Juba are crowded with wounded and sick patients. Water supply is inadequate. According to the IDPs they are given 10 liters of water for a family which they only use for drinking and not enough for bathing and cooking. There are no latrines at the IDP center.

### 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.

IRW has been operational in CES since 2003 implementing humanitarian/development projects in WASH. IRW office is located in Juba town equipped with 2 drilling rigs, 5 vehicles and well qualified WASH staff. Has a number of offices worldwide with accumulated wealth of experience and technical knowhow through partnership with other stakeholders. Given the short nature of the CHF project lifetime, IRW's existing capacity in the proposed location is well positioned to implement the project in a timely manner. Women are the care givers and due to the chores handle the water issues. Most of the hygiene issues have a bearing on women chores. IRW is a major actor in provision of WASH services. IRW interventions are designed to enhance peaceful coexistence amongst communities competing for water and enhance conducive learning environment in schools.

IRW –SS recently drilled 60 boreholes with funding from the CDF from 2010-2011. 2013 IRW drilled 3 additional boreholes with support from EU Peace Stability Quick Impact Fund and 4 from ongoing CHF project. These achievements maybe reversed given the steady high number of IDPs displaced from Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile, returnees against the reduced number of organizations working in the WASH sector in CES.

IRW spot check shows in Tarkeka human waste was indiscriminately disposed of in the bushes oblivious of the negative health repercussions. Young children's waste was neither disposed of safely. Children fecal matter was thrown outside the yard (51.4%), buried in the yard (22.9%), left on the ground (20.0%) or thrown/buried in the bush (20.0%). Open defecation is widely practiced. Lack of water storage facilities and long queues was noted. Most HH had very low latrine coverage, few available latrines were full or collapsed, in some cases 20 HHs shared 1 latrine which is way below the SPHERE and WASH cluster.

### 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.

Cluster objective 1, 2 and 3.

IRW intends to restore access to water and sanitation through local community participation for previously underserved villages, learning and health institutions in CES. IRW will achieve this through major rehabilitation of collapsed / defunct wells with hand pumps through well development, reconstruction of the platform and replacement of the hand pumps in. Resiliency will be ensured through building capacities of 2 CBOs and CES - county department of water and sanitation.

Schools and health facilities that do not have water supply and sanitation facilities will be targeted with new drilled boreholes.

<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.

To ensure proper use, maintenance and care for the water points, IRW will form water management committees who will be elected by the water users in each of the sites. The committees will be trained using the standard manual and completed water points will be handed over to the committees on behalf of the water users. IRW will in turn use these committees as agent as peace in warring communities. Specific session on peace building will be introduced in the curriculum.

To strengthen the O&M, IRW will initially target to ensure that there is at least 1 hand pump mechanic for 10 boreholes and that the hand pump caretakers within the water management committees are oriented to properly carry out the routine / daily checks of hand pumps. Each caretaker will be equipped with the essential tool pieces for their work while the hand pump mechanics will be fully equipped with complete India Mark II tool kit. IRW will target 10 hand pump mechanics and 15 caretakers in this intervention. Women will be highly encouraged to take up the position of the hand pump caretakers due to their frequent visit to water points and guaranteed presence in the village.

Hygiene messages that are culturally tailored to South Sudanese context will be disseminated to all the beneficiaries through the water management committees, discussion and using print media.

**IRW EP&R in CES;** - To carry out efficient EP&R strategy efficiently and effectively in south Sudan and especially in regard to the current emergency due to the civil unrest, IRW South Sudan has fostered collaborations, partnerships, integration, and resource leveraging with all its partners worldwide such as Islamic relief, UK, USA, and Canada to increase its funding status and staff expertise. Already a number of pledges have come up. Currently the headquarters has seconded 5 additional staff to its South Sudan program to scale up its operations and provide strategic direction to support WASH public health preparedness and response efforts. They will manage preparedness and emergency response programs and platforms for emergency response operations—including the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the Strategic Stockpile. Local committees on the ground will be trained on DRR and equipped with response tools. All IRW staff and available CES WASH staff will be provided with program support, technical assistance, guidance and fiscal oversight so as to be able to coordinate and execute preparedness and response activities.

### ii) Project Objective

State **BRIEFLY** the objective/s of this CHF project and how it links to your CAP project (one specific geographical area, one set of activities or kickstart/support the overall project). Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

Improved access to emergency safe, adequate water supply, appropriate sanitation and basic hygiene to 20,500 people currently affected by conflict in Central Equatoria state of South Sudan.

### iii) Project Strategy and proposed Activities

Present **BRIEFLY** the project strategy (**what the project intends to do, and how it intends to do it**). There should be a logical flow to the strategy: activities should lead to the outputs, which should contribute towards the outcomes, which should ultimately lead to the project objective.

List the main activities and results 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).

The following proposed activities will be accomplished to achieve the objectives:

- Carry out baseline assessment to update data on humanitarian condition disaggregated into gender in targeted areas of CES..
- Installation of water bladders, plastic tanks as well as provision of clean drinking water by trucking, chlorination and water quality monitoring in Juba, Munuki payams and Tarkeka..
- Construction of basic emergency latrines and bathing shelters in targeted areas of Central Equatoria.
- Rehabilitation of 24 defunct boreholes to benefit 6,000 people of which 58% are women and children as per SHERE standards.
- Form and train 12 water management committees in CES.
- Training of 24 community members / CBOs to be water point caretakers as this will ensure sustenance and resiliency building in targeted areas of CES. This will involve establishment and training of volunteers from the affected population for the operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities and garbage management.
- Provide 24 hand pumps maintenance and repair kits in CES.
- Training 200 community members (120 women) comprise sanitation committees, community volunteers and leaders on hygiene promotion, CLTS, PHAST and environmental sanitation including follow up visits and workshops.
- Carry out 10 hygiene sessions through within the IDPs
- Management of solid waste through garbage collection, handling, transportation and final disposal in targeted areas of CES.

### iv) Expected Result(s)/Outcome(s)

Briefly describe the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

1. 20,500 vulnerable newly displaced and disaster affected people in selected areas of CES will have increased and sustained access to safe and appropriate WASH services and Hygiene promotion through risk sensitive interventions by 30/06/2014.
2. 20,500 individuals will have been enhanced and improved relevant, reliable and sustainable access to environmental sanitation including of women coupled with good hygiene practices promotion for the targeted population of CES-South Sudan by 30/06/2014.
3. 20,500 community members, including 2 CBOs and CES state - county department of water and sanitation- will have improved knowledge, in terms of O&M and good community hygiene practices by mid of 2014.

**v)** List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. Use a reasonable and measurable number of indicators and ensure that to the most possible extent chosen indicators are 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. Ensure these indicators are further used in the logframe.

<b>SOI (X)</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Standard Output Indicators</b> <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>	<b>Target (indicate numbers or percentages)</b> <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>
xx	1.	Total direct beneficiaries - Number of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply (15 litres/ person/day within 1 km distance)	20,500 individuals
		Women	7500
		Girls	5,200
		Men	3,000
		Boys	4,800

2.	# of existing water points rehabilitated	12 defunct bore holes.
3.	# of new latrines constructed	70
4.	# of people provided with sustained access to hygiene latrine facilities	20,500 individuals
	Women	7,500
	Girls	5,200
	Men	3,000
	Boys	4,800
5.	# of people trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community	200 individuals
	Women	80
	Men	120
6.	# of community members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.	12,000 individuals
	Women	6,800
	Men	5,200
7.	# of sets of toolkits distributed	12 sets.
8.	# of hand washing facility sets in schools	70
9.	# of people trained as sanitation committees	200 individuals
	Women	120
	Men	80
10.	# of new boreholes drilled	2 boreholes.

#### vi). Cross Cutting Issues

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

**GENDER:** In the implementation of the programme, IRW will ensure particular gender is supported with activities that enhance their welfare and self-esteem. Women headed household, and will be prioritized and represented in the MWCs. The programme will ensure that it helps to keep boys and girls in school.

**ENVIRONMENT:** IRW will ensure that its interventions positively impact on the environment as much as practicable. Assessment will be carried out for the proposed sites for water points prior to drilling.

**DISABILITY ISSUES/AGED:** All infrastructure that are more than 100mm from the ground shall be constructed with a ramp to allow for easy access by people using wheel chairs, the aged and people that have physically weakened due to long sicknesses etc. HH headed by these men and women in this category will be classified as vulnerable unless otherwise.

**HIV/AIDS:** Special emphasis will be given to HH with PLWA or headed by the same. This group of people is more susceptible to diarrhea and other infections.

IRW activities and their results will be carried out in a manner that they not encourage transmission of HIV virus nor expose its staff, beneficiaries or contractors to the risk of contracting HIV virus.

**CONFLICT & PEACE BUILDING:** to ensure the peace dividend through the programme, IRW will coordinate these WASH activities with the on-going Peace stability quick impact project to disseminate peace messages through the peace promoters within the MWCs with the local administration to pass messages for peaceful co-existence and understanding. IRW will involve representatives of the target communities in the selection of locations and the formation of Peace monitors

**EARLY RECOVERY:** IRW interventions will be geared towards ensuring that the communities are able to move on and begin to be self-reliant. All handed over water points will remain the property of the community and IRW will cease responsibility except for support in management skills and technical support

#### vii) 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.

IRW has been operational in South Sudan, including Central Equatoria and Warrap State since 2003 and enjoys strong working relations with the local administration and communities. Islamic Relief will implement the project as part of its programme in South Sudan. The project will be managed by a WASH Officer who reports to the Senior Programme Officer. IR Programme Manager who is based in Juba will provide technical backstopping to the project implementation. The project will be guided by Detailed Implementation Plan (DIPs) that outlines schedule of activities, responsibilities and support requirements. Interim narrative and quarterly financial reports will be submitted to UNDP, MPI, local administration and community elders will continuously monitor the status of implementation and promote community participation. During the planning and the implementation stages of the project, the affected communities will be directly involved through participation in project. Hygiene promoters will be selected from the affected communities and trained to assist the community in mobilization on sanitation related awareness and monitor the technical aspects with the WMCs in the field. Feedback from beneficiaries will be evaluated and used to improve effectiveness of the project.

IRW will strengthen networking and coordination with other partners of the WASH sector to avoid overlapping. Information will be shared with both the state level cluster and the Juba level cluster meetings. Activities will be carried out in collaboration with relevant line ministries at County level in consultation with the beneficiary community.

IRW South Sudan has fostered collaborations, partnerships, integration, and resource leveraging with all its partners worldwide such as Islamic relief, UK, USA, and Canada to increase its funding status and staff expertise. Already a number of pledges have come up. Currently the headquarters has seconded 5 additional staff to its South Sudan program to scale up its operations and provide strategic direction to support WASH public health preparedness and response efforts. They will manage preparedness and emergency response programs and platforms for emergency response operations—including the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the Strategic Stockpile. Local committees on the ground will be trained on DRR and equipped with response tools. All IRW staff and available CES WASH staff will be provided with program support, technical assistance, guidance and fiscal oversight so as to be able to coordinate and execute preparedness and response activities.

### viii) 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 are the monitoring institutional arrangements (e.g. monitoring team, monitoring schedule, updates to management etc.) and monitoring tools and technics will be used to collect data on the indicators to monitor the progress towards the results achieved. Please provide an indication of the frequency data will be collected and if there is already a baseline for the indicators or if a baseline will be collected.
3. Describe how you will analyze the data collected and report on the project achievements in comparison with the project strategy.
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)<sup>2</sup>.

Activity plans will be shared on regular basis with the cluster coordination and other agencies involved in the emergency intervention. The WASH Project Officer in Warrap and the Senior Programme Officer in Juba will take up the responsibilities for implementation and generate the daily, weekly, monthly, and final reports to the South Sudan Programme Manager who in turn will forward it to the IRW HQ in Birmingham. Final and narrative reports will be submitted to the donor according to the reporting deadlines.

Progress will be monitored against the overall plan that is annexed to this proposal. A project monitoring plan will be developed. The plan will collect data against the outputs and indicators outlined in the log frame. Project staff will be trained on using the monitoring tools and formats. Data on beneficiaries will be segregated into women, male, girls, boys, physically challenged, aged, PLWA among others. IRW South Sudan will continue to participate in the County, State and National coordination forums and provide updates on the progress of the share the outputs with UNCHA for placement in the WWW document and the cluster Needs Assessments Data Matrix.

### 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)
Islamic Relief United Kingdom (January, 2014)	93,000
<b>Pledges for the CAP project</b>	

<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 a 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. Follow the guidance and the structure (Goal, objective, outcome, outputs and activities) and the numbering. Add/remove lines according to the project strategy.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
<b>CHF ref./CAP Code: 14/WS/60978</b>		<b>Project title:</b> Improvement of WASH infrastructure and scaling up of Emergency assistance for IDPs, returnees and disaster Affected Communities in Warrap state of South Sudan;	<b>Organisation:</b> IRW <sub>2</sub>
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)</b> <i>What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supply of safe water to IDPs according to SPHERE Standards</li> <li>Promotion hygiene education and maintenance of a clean environment within IDP settlements</li> </ul>	<i>What are the key indicators related to the achievement of Cluster Priority activities?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of defunct existing water point rehabilitated by June 2014</li> <li>At-least 75% of IDPs have good hygiene practices</li> </ul>	<i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical count</li> <li>Data from well logs</li> <li>Number of persons with improved access to safe water</li> <li>Payment vouchers and contracts for well development and rehabilitation</li> </ul>	
<b>CHF project Objective</b> <i>What is the result the project will contribute to by the end of this CHF funded project?</i> Increase timely and equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services to 20,500 people affected by the on-going conflict in South Sudan end of June 2014.	<i>What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objective are achieved?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of safe water sources established</li> <li>Number of sanitation facilities established</li> <li>Number of people with improved hygiene practices</li> </ul>	<i>What sources of information will be collected/already exist to measure this indicator?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observations</li> <li>Documents on facility development e.g. BOQs, payment vouchers, contracts</li> <li>Beneficiary feedback</li> <li>Cluster reports</li> </ul>	<i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreement with UNDP/CHF is signed within the month of January 2014 and funds transferred to IRW account</li> <li>There will be peace in project targeted areas and protection of civilians.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 1</b> <i>What change will be observed as a result of this CHF Project. E.g. changes in access, skills, knowledge, practice/behaviors of the direct beneficiaries?</i> Clean and safe water supplies re-established to serve 24,500 affected individuals.	<i>What are the indicator(s) used to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20,500 direct and 12,000 indirect beneficiaries have improved access to safe water by April 2014</li> <li>Supply of water percapita maintained at 20l/p/d</li> <li>Water from all 24 water sources are sampled and tested for biological parameters before commissioning.</li> <li>24 water management committees are formed, trained and are managing each new water point by March 2014</li> <li>24 hand pump mechanics and 15 hand pump caretakers are trained and equipped with 10 tool kits to maintain the hand pumps</li> </ul>	<i>What are the sources of information collected for these indicators?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficiary feedback</li> <li>Assessment reports</li> <li>Water quality reports</li> <li>Physical observation</li> <li>Focus group discussions</li> <li>Transect walks.</li> <li>Water production log books.</li> </ul>	<i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the 24 sites will have sufficient safe water as per the WHO/MoWI standards</li> <li>The project will be readily acceptable by intended beneficiaries.</li> </ul>

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Output 1.1</b>	<p>List the products, goods and services that will result from the implementation of project activities and lead to the achievement of the outcome.</p> <p>Adequate clean and safe water supply including 24 water source rehabilitations of defunct wells are completed by March 2014</p>	<p>What are the indicator(s) to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the output? 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>20,500 persons have at least 15 liters of water per person per day within 1 hour distance</li> </ul>	<p>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficiary feedback</li> <li>Assessment reports</li> <li>Water quality reports</li> <li>Physical observation</li> <li>Focus group discussions</li> <li>Transect walks.</li> <li>Water production log books.</li> </ul>	<p>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>
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>	Carry out assessment to update its baseline segregating date into men, women, girls and boys			
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>	Rehabilitate 12 defunct water points in Eastern Equatoria State			
<b>Activity 1.2.3</b>	Installation of water bladders, plastic tanks as well as provision of clean drinking water by trucking, chlorination and water quality monitoring.			
<b>Output 1.2</b>	<p>Samples from the 12 wells are taken and tested for biological parameters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water in all the 15 new boreholes have 0 coli form per 100 mls.</li> </ul>		
<b>Activity 1.2.1</b>	Water quality analysis from 12 wells.			
<b>Activity 1.2.2</b>				
<b>Activity ...</b>				
<b>Output 1.3</b>	<p>Water management committees are formed and trained and hand pump maintenance technicians are trained on O&amp;M and equipped with 10 sets of tools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hand pumps remain functional by end of project and one year after commissioning.</li> </ul>		
<b>Activity 1.3.1</b>	Form and train 24 water management committees on water management and use. 30% of committee members will be women			
<b>Activity 1.3.2</b>				
<b>Activity ...</b>				
<b>Outcome 2</b>	<p>Adequate sanitation facilities are established for 24,500 according to minimum SPHERE standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24,500 IDPs have access to proper human excreta disposal facilities by March 2014</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficiary feedback</li> <li>Assessment reports</li> <li>Physical observation</li> <li>Focus group discussions</li> </ul>	<p>Security and security of civilians and IDPs in maintained</p>
<b>Output 2.1</b>	<p>70 latrines and 50 bathing shelters constructed</p>	<p><b>100 latrines and bathing shelter constructed</b></p>	<p>Physical counts</p>	<p>Projects agreement signed on time.</p>
<b>Activity 2.1.1</b>	Construction of 70 basic emergency latrines and 50 bathing shelters in CES.			
<b>Activity ...</b>				
<b>Output 2.2</b>				
<b>Activity 2.2.1</b>				
<b>Outcome 3</b>	<p>Hygiene conditions in the camps are kept in a sanitary order with reduced water-related/borne diseases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sessions on hygiene messages focusing on basic hygiene practices are carried out</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficiary feedback</li> <li>Assessment reports</li> <li>Physical observation</li> <li>Focus group discussions</li> </ul>	<p>Security and security of civilians and IDPs in maintained</p>
<b>Output 3.1</b>				
<b>Activity 3.1.1</b>	Facilitation of hygiene and sanitation awareness sessions.			
<b>Activity 3.1.2</b>	Mobilise and train 24 volunteers on hygiene and sanitation programme			
<b>Activity ...</b>	Organisation of garbage collection campaigns			

## PROJECT WORK PLAN

This section must include a work plan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable).

The work plan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year. Please insert as well the key monitoring activities to be conducted during the project implementation (collection of baseline, monitoring visits, surveys etc.)

<b>Project start date:</b>	<b>15 January 2014</b>	<b>Project end date:</b>	<b>31 July 2014</b>
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Activities	Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014			Q4/2014		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Activity 1: Conduct rapid assessment to determine the areas of needs among the displaced community in Juba and Warrap state	x	x										
Activity 2: Provision of clean drinking water through water tracking to the displace communities in Juba	x	x	x	x	x	X	X					
Activity 3: Drilling of new boreholes along the areas with high number of displaced communities in Warrap		x	x	X								
Activity 4: Rehabilitate the defunct boreholes in Juba and Warrap to serve the displaced and returnees communities in Juba and Warrap state		x	X									
Activity 5: Construct 48 stances for bathing shelter and 48 stances communal latrines for IDPs in Juba	x	x	x	x	x	X	X					
Activity 6: Carry out garbage collection and solid waste disposal within IDPs areas in Juba	x	x	x	x	x	X	X					
Activity 7: Carry out awareness session on hygiene and sanitation practices in Juba and d Warrap	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Activity 8: Selection and training of community volunteers from affected community for awareness sessions		x	x	x	x	x	x					
Activity 9: Carry out water quality monitoring and management	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Activity 10												

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