

South Sudan 2014 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

for CHF funding against CRP 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

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 CRP 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:

CRP Cluster	WASH
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2014 First 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 CRP 2014.

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round	Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cholera Response - 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 with tap stands - Emergency communal latrines - Distribution of hygiene kits - Distribution of WASH NFIs - Emergency hygiene promotion training 	<p>High Priority Areas:</p> <p>Upper Nile: Malakal, Baliel, Panyikang Jonglei: Ayod, Akobo, Uror, Nyrial, Duk, Pigi Unity: Pariang, Abiemnom, Mayom, Koch, Mayendit, Leer, Panyjar</p> <p>PoC's & Minkamon</p> <p>Medium Priority Areas:</p> <p>Upper Nile: Manyo, Melut, Fashoda, Longochuck, Mawut, Ulang Jonglei: Fangak, Twic East, Bor South, Pibor, Pochalla Unity: Rubkona, Guit Warrap: Tonj East, Tonj North, Tonj South Lakes: Rumbek North, Rumbek Central, Cuibiet Abyei</p>

SECTION II

Requesting Organization		Project Location(s) - list State and County (payams when possible) where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State		
Concern Worldwide		State	%	County/ies (include payam when possible)
Project CRP Code	CRP Gender Code	Unity	100	Bentiu PoCs
SSD-14/WS/67354	1			
CRP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CRP)				
Emergency WASH services for conflict affected populations in South Sudan				
Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CRP	USD1 Million (excluding in-kind)	Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	\$511,020	
Total funding secured for the CRP project (to date)	USD 836,604	Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)		
Direct Beneficiaries (Ensure the table below indicates both the total number of beneficiaries targeted in the CRP project and number of targeted beneficiaries scaled appropriately to CHF request)		Indirect Beneficiaries / Catchment Population (if applicable)		
	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CRP		
Women:	4,044	Unity State: 40,521 (Bentiu UNMISS PoCs)		
Girls:	5,344			
Men:	2,152			
Boys:	5,729			
Total:	17,269	30,000		
Targeted population: IDPs		CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)		

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

Indicate number of months: 6 months
1 July – 31 December 2014

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	Concern Worldwide, PO Box 140, Hai Negley, Juba, South Sudan
Project Focal Person	<i>Emma Flaherty</i> emma.flaherty@concern.net 095 510 4899
Country Director	<i>John Kilkenny,</i> southsudan.cd@concern.net 092 880 0116
Finance Officer	<i>Richard Ogada,</i> Richard.Ogada@concern.net , 0926685115
Monitoring & Reporting focal person	<i>Rohan Stritch,</i> Rohan.Stritch@concern.net 091 409 4824

Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	Concern Worldwide, 52-55 Lower Camden Street, Dublin 1, Ireland
Desk officer	Desk Officer: Eileen Morrow, eileen.morrow@concern.net +353(0)14177700
Finance Officer	Finance Officer: Louise McGrath, louise.mcgrath@concern.net +353(0)14177700

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

Fighting which broke out in Juba on December 15th subsequently spread across South Sudan leading to large-scale population displacement. Despite a ceasefire, an upsurge of violence has continued in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile States, including the wide-scale massacre of civilians in Bentiu on April 15th, the attack on Bor Protection of Civilian (PoC) site on April 17th, and frequent attacks on civilians in locations throughout the three worst-affected states.

The conflict has led to significant population increases in PoC sites across the country. This is profound in the Bentiu PoCs, where the adjoining Bentiu and Rubkona towns recently emptied into the PoCs. The population rose from 7,000 in March to 12,000 in early April, and then jumped to 22,500 by April 22nd following the mass killings in Bentiu town. This sudden influx caused a critical WASH situation in the PoCs. The ratio of people to latrines increased from 46:1 to 300:1 in less than one month, while the water availability fell from 16 litres per person per day (l/p/d) to 0.9 l/p/d. Concern Worldwide (CWW) and Mercy Corps (MC) were in the PoCs providing WASH services from January, and were later joined by UNICEF, Medair and Oxfam. This surge had a swift impact on the key indicators, and by mid-May the person to latrine ratio was reduced to 46:1, and water availability increased to 9.4 l/p/d.

However, a fresh outbreak of fighting on May 4th seriously compromised the ongoing WASH surge leading to a decline in key indicators. Concurrently, the population of the PoCs climbed as people came seeking not only safety from violence but from thirst, hunger and disease. By May 28th the population had risen to 38,700, creating a devastating WASH situation. The population rose again to 45,845 on June 13th, taking the person to latrine ratio to 102:1 and water availability to 4.8 l/p/d. The diarrheal disease trends (Annex 1) are exacerbated by poor health status of late arriving IDPs. Note also the Morbidity line chart (Annex 2). Further, the PoCs are on high alert with the number of suspected cholera cases on the rise.

Given the context, there is an urgent and critical need for a comprehensive, multifaceted WASH response. CWW's team of WASH Programme Manager, WASH State Focal Point, Area Coordinator, Base Manager, Construction Supervisor, Logistics Officer and Hygiene and Sanitation Outreach team of almost 100 locally recruited staff remain on the ground, responding and ready to scale up.

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.

Early in the influx crisis detailed above, a division was established between WASH actors to ensure the effective scale up of activities. UNICEF assumed responsibility for the drilling of additional boreholes, with CWW and MC becoming responsible for management of three and one boreholes respectively. CWW and MC focused on the scale up of soft and hard component sanitation activities and water trucking. In addition, CWW supported the reopening and continued running of the Bentiu Water Treatment Plant through payment of salaries and provision of chemicals and transport. The population continued to surge throughout May having a dangerous impact on key WASH indicators. CWW, MC and UNICEF remain in place as the long term WASH actors on the ground. Multi-faceted approaches on water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion that strengthen existing activities are urgently needed.

Given CWW's operational experience in the PoC, the strong Cluster support for CWW's continued intervention, and the vital need to maintain continuity of service on the ground, it is imperative for CWW to implement a longer term and expanded project that can comprehensively address the water supply and sanitation issues. This project will address both the need for raising basic standards beyond survival and emergency provision, and the need to implement robust WASH-related communicable disease preparedness and response methodologies. CWW is well-placed to deliver this, having been present from the onset of the crisis in Bentiu, and currently embedded in the overall WASH response.

CWW is revising its existing PCA with UNICEF which covers the running and maintenance of UNICEF boreholes, supply provision, and coordination on community-based activities (see pg. 7 for full list of co-funding). To ensure complementarity and avoid duplication, the CHF project would broadly cover alternative water supply, cholera preparedness and response, sanitation facility construction and a strong community-based sanitation and hygiene promotion component. The UNICEF PCA will cover the borehole management and some supply for soft components. This division ensures the best cost efficiency for both donors. DfID's multi-sectoral grant initially ended on June 30th, though a three month NCE has been granted.

CHF's distinct role in CWW's WASH response in Bentiu, is to secure alternative sources of water supply through rain water harvesting structures, scale up cholera preparedness and response, ensure vital support to latrine and bathing facility construction, and support a robust response by the Emergency Hygiene Promotion Team in implementing community-wide sanitation and hygiene education. Given the enormity of the need for scale-up, particularly on cholera response, hygiene and sanitation education, water supply and latrines, it is not envisaged that there would be any overlap or excess in funding.

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.

As an active participant in the WASH Cluster and the State Focal Point for Unity, CWW project design is very much informed by the cluster priority activities and objectives. Specifically, this project will contribute to the achievement of cluster priorities as follows:

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.

Cholera Response

Cholera preparedness is considered a cross-cutting issue in terms of both the soft and hard components of the WASH project in Bentiu PoCs given that sufficient sanitation facilities and water, complemented by good community hygiene practice, will be the best strategy to contain the spread of cholera. However, it is acknowledged that with the current sub-optimum WASH facilities and a community that requires sensitization, further action is needed on both cholera preparedness and response. CWW is already engaged with the Cluster on this and has made a substantial supply request for cholera response items. CWW is also a member of the Bentiu Cholera Task Force and is taking the lead role on coordinating the WASH aspects of the Task Force. The CHF grant will supplement the Gift In Kind supplies provided by Irish Aid and support the preparedness and response activities by funding the operational costs such as hygiene promotion staffing and supply and distribution logistics, while also covering complementary activities such as semi-permanent latrine construction and increase of water supply. Additionally, Vector Control will play a key role in CWW's cholera response activities. As the camp perimeter has stagnant drainage all around it is critical to implement the vector control activities, as these drains will carry pathogens and bacteria and create an unhealthy environment for people living in the sites. As well the unsanitary conditions, such as practicing open defecation, will contribute to the spread of cholera. The vector control spraying can be done at all latrine blocks and open defecation sites to reduce the risk of cholera spreading.

Construction of new water points

Establishing new water points is not only appropriate but essential. CWW's approach will be to alternate water supply while UNICEF drills boreholes. For this project, CWW will focus on rain water harvesting structures (communal and household), and may play a supportive role to IOM in the piping of water from the existing Water Treatment Plant and/or from nearby rivers. The rain water harvesting structures will supplement the current water supply needs, and will ease the pressure of collecting water. It has been observed that people are adapting to rain water harvesting structures, which have been trialed, as the lineup is comparatively less. The rain water harvesting structures can contribute approximately 1-2 litres per day.

Emergency Communal Latrines & Bathing Shelters

Increasing the number of latrines is a key component of this project. Further, transitioning from emergency latrines to semi-permanent latrines which can be desludged rather than decommissioned will form the basis of the latrine construction strategy. CWW will also construct adequate communal (as space is a major constraint) bathing shelters in the PoCs, better in line with Protection needs.

Distribution of WASH NFI

CWW has been distributing key WASH Non Food Items (NFI) such as soap, PUR water purification sachets, filtration cloth and jerry cans. Under this project this would continue and increase to include NFIs related to rain water harvesting. CWW coordinates closely with the relevant Clusters on this, often securing supplies through the pipeline.

Emergency Hygiene Promotion Training

The hygiene promotion programme is critical in any emergency setting to avoid water borne diseases and encourage behavioral change in the community. It is even more so in the case of PoCs where populations are living in crowded conditions where disease can spread rapidly. Hygiene promotion is already a key component of CWW's WASH response in Bentiu PoCs. Under the proposed project, the hygiene promotion component would be strengthened and expanded.

ii) Project Objective

State the objective/s of this CHF project and how it links to your CRP 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)

To contribute to the reduction of mortality and morbidity prevalence through the provision of lifesaving WASH services to Sphere Standards for up to 17,269 people in Bentiu UNMISS PoC sites

iii) Project Strategy and proposed Activities

Present 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).

CWW's strategy for this project will be a continuation and expansion of the current strategy of direct implementation with a strong focus on coordination with other agencies and community based hygiene and sanitation improvement. CWW will place a heavy focus on increasing the water supply. Further, CWW will ensure that waterborne diseases are minimized through establishing and managing effective sanitation and hygiene promotion systems, which include the construction of emergency latrines and bathrooms, separated by gender, and the distribution of soap, containers and safe water storage, among other activities.

Cholera Response

CWW will seek to contribute to the multi-sector effort to contain cholera through the following key activities:

- Continued active participation in the Cholera Task Force with a lead role on the WASH sector components.
- Close coordination with WASH Cluster on the request for cholera response supplies.
- Hiring of a Vector Control Specialist.
- Deployment of CWW's Hygiene Promotion team for an intensified dissemination of key cholera messages to IDPs on a house to house basis, and through focus groups and public gatherings.

Construction of new water points

CWW will seek to address the need to increase water supply to meet the Sphere Standard of 15 litres per person per day primarily through the following activity:

- Installation of communal rain water harvesting structures (RWHS) in the PoCs. The RWHS will be communal and provided among 5 to 6 households. A pilot project has been conducted and community feedback taken into account. Tarpaulin

sheets of 2m x 2.5m will be tied to wooden poles. For water collection 45 litre buckets will be provided, and for water storage 20 litre buckets will be provided. Using roofs of shelters that are strong enough, RWHS will be installed according to this approach.

Emergency Communal Latrines

CWW will seek to reduce the latrine ratio to the Sphere Standard of 20:1 and maintain this through the following key activities:

- Consultation with community and CCCM on locations for latrine blocks.
- Construction of 230 latrines which will be lined with G.I. sheeting and timber.
- Construction of 10 communal showers for bathing.
- Construction of one hand washing point per 2 latrine blocks.
- Desludging equipment including desludging pumps, and a 5000 litre plastic tank.
- Recruitment of teams to desludge latrines.
- Desludging of the latrines every two weeks.
- Daily cleaning of latrine blocks and surrounding areas by CWW's Latrine Cleaning Teams.

Distribution of WASH NFI

CWW will complement the hygiene promotion component with NFI distribution through the following key activities:

- Securing pipeline of WASH NFI basic items such as soap, PUR sachets, jerry cans, buckets through traditional pipeline mechanisms such as the Cluster.
- Constant review of WASH NFI item needs based on priorities identified in outreach, assessment and hygiene promotion activities.
- Liaison with WASH and Logistics Cluster to ensure frequent and timely cargo of WASH NFIs to Bentiu.
- Distribution every two weeks of a minimum ration of 1600g of soap and 30 sachets of PUR sachets per household or quantities in excess of this if necessary during times of disease outbreak.

Emergency Hygiene Promotion Training

CWW will continue its efforts to build community engagement in good hygiene practice through the following key activities:

- Refresher training with CWW's team of 30 Hygiene Promoters, 30 Garbage Collectors and 50 Latrine Cleaners.
- Daily dissemination of hygiene promotion messages through the Hygiene Promotion Teams.
- Weekly review of the hygiene and sanitation situation in the sites in order to ensure hygiene promotion topics, audiences and locations are appropriately targeted.
- Liaison with all Clusters to provide Hygiene Promotion and Hygiene Promotion Training at group gatherings such as schools, women's centres and distributions.
- Daily garbage collections and weekly community clean-up campaigns.
- Daily latrine cleaning.

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

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

Result 1: Water availability and access at household level is improved to meet minimum Sphere standard of 15 l/p/d of safe drinking water being provided to target communities in the POCs through setup of communal Rain Water Harvesting Structures and the community mobilized and trained on the usage and management of the installed systems

Result 2: Sanitation situation in the POCs is improved and Open defecation and related health hazards are reduced or eradicated through construction and maintenance of semi-permanent latrines, provision of bathing shelters and garbage collection services.

Result 3: Community cholera preparedness and resilience is improved through training and mentorship of community Hygiene Promoters and implementation of a robust vector control program

Result 4: Community hygiene practices are improved through the daily dissemination of targeted hygiene promotion messages and provision of basic hygiene items including soap, PUR water treatment sachets, and water carrying and storage containers that will ensure implementation of good hygiene practices by targeted communities.

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.

SOI (X)	#	Standard 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)
Xx	1.	# of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply (Sphere Standard)	17,269 people (Female: 9388, Male: 7881)
Xx	2.	# of people provided with sustained access to hygiene latrine facilities	4,600 people (Female: 2500, Male: 2100)
	3.	# of people served by solid waste management services	17,269 people (female: 9388, male: 7881)
	4.	# of people receiving hygiene kits.	17,269 people (female: 9388, male: 7881)
	5.	# of people trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community	30 hygiene promoters trained (female to male ratio approximately 50/50)
	6.	# of people reached through hygiene promotion sessions	17,269 people (female: 9388, male: 7881)
	7.	# of community members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.	30 community members trained
	8.	Pipeline supplies available in partner warehouses at any given time allowing for prompt emergency response (%)	70% WASH core pipeline supplies requested

		of planned procurement)	
9.	# of latrines constructed and operational		230 semi-permanent Latrines
10.	# of Bathing Shelters constructed and in use		10 shelters
11.	# of vector control spraying campaigns conducted		10 campaigns
12.	# of Rain water harvesting systems installed and functional		500
13.	# of post distribution surveys (PDM) conducted on WASH core pipeline supplies		3 surveys to be conducted

vi). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Gender: CWW recognizes the inequalities women face in South Sudan, and the particular value they can contribute to community health in emergencies. Therefore, throughout CWW's programming the full participation of women is promoted to ensure their needs are addressed and their voices heard. CWW will seek to gather information from women, as well as men, ensure equal access to all services provided, and employ women for local labour as appropriate. Concern will encourage and support women's involvements in leadership structures, and seek consultation on hygiene and sanitation issues which may uniquely affect them. Men will be trained to work in cooperation with women hired for implementation of activities. Concern has a large cohort of women in our Hygiene Promotion, Latrine Cleaning and Garbage Cleaning teams (almost 50% in the HP team) and they are actively involved in all activities including distribution facilitation. Concern has been liaising with IRC on the possibility of coming up with formal working relationships between our female Hygiene Promoters and their Women's Empowerment staff on activities such as Dignity Kit distributions and hygiene messaging at the Women's Centres. Another action that is being taken and which will benefit this project is the planned construction of secure walkways to and around WASH facilities. CWW consistently coordinates with colleagues in Protection and CCCM on issues such as provision of lights around WASH facilities to ensure safety for women and children.

HIV/AIDS: CWW works closely with the Protection actors in Bentiu to ensure referral of special cases or circumstances of people living with HIV/AIDS to Protection actors best placed to respond. CWW's ability to facilitate this is partly through close cooperation with the IDP population and through door to door distributions which consistently informs CWW staff of community needs.

Environment: In all its WASH activities, CWW seeks to minimize the environmental impact through appropriate mitigation strategies. Regarding this project such strategies include:

- Cleaning campaigns are conducted on a regular basis (twice per month), where the entire community is mobilized to take part, clearing drainages and removing garbage. Garbage collectors do this on a daily basis but the amount particularly in the market areas means that general cleaning is at times also necessary in the sites.
- Air lines will be placed in each borehole to measure the water level routinely and ensure the boreholes are not being over pumped, reducing the groundwater capacity and impacting the water table.
- Rainwater harvesting will be used to increase water availability at the household level. Simple structures and guttering will be constructed to capture the rainfall which should improve water availability over the rainy season.
- Water reuse will be encouraged for household cleaning and any vegetable gardens.
- Materials from temporary latrines are recycled as much as possible for new construction.
- Additional recycling is being done from the rubbish created in the market.

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.

This project will be directly implemented by CWW though in the case of latrine construction small contractors from the community will be engaged utilizing local labor. The project activities will also be closely coordinated with other WASH actors to ensure standardization of service provision, which will be facilitated by CWW's role as WASH Cluster State Focal Point.

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)².
1. Cross-cutting issues, project activities, and results and objectives achieved will all be measured through extensive daily monitoring of the project. Data on water and latrine availability will be collected daily and compiled with the WASH Cluster for analysis against baseline data. Regular coordination with the Health Cluster will happen on at least a weekly basis to analyze WASH-related disease mortality and morbidity trends and ensure that both the soft and hard components of the project are interacting well. Hygiene promotion and latrine construction activities are monitored on a daily basis by CWW's WASH Programme Manager, WASH State Focal Point, Construction Supervisor and Area

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.

Coordinator. All of these measures are in place to closely monitor the progress made towards project achievements.

2. A Monitoring and Evaluation framework will be followed covering all aspects of the project with standardized formats and schedules, compiled monthly. Peer to Peer monitoring efforts are ongoing with other WASH actors and will be formalized and standardized. The project work plan will ensure monitoring and reporting activities under each thematic section. In addition, a weekly internal activities based Situation Report is produced. Regarding the nature of the activities, data will be collected every day of the project, and there is already a baseline for the indicators.
3. Concern's Results-Based Management approach ensures strong analysis of the data and enables reporting on the project's achievements. Beneficiaries are at the core of this response, and through regular beneficiary interaction and feedback, this promotes accountability and programme quality. CWW ensures its Programme Participant Protection Policy (P4) and HAP Accountability Framework are utilized, and beneficiaries are advised in advance of their entitlements and encouraged to feedback any issues or ideas to improve the programme. Along with internal methods for analyzing the data collected and reporting against achievements, this ensures a strong beneficiary feedback component to the project.
4. CWW will ensure that monitoring and reporting activities are adequately reflected in the project work plan.

D. Total funding secured for the CRP project

Please add details of secured funds from other sources for the project in the CRP.

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
DfID – RRF, 13 April – 30 June, 2014 (NCE granted to Sept 30)	£1,100,000 (\$1,846,755 USD) (A multi-sectoral grant – 35% of total figure is for WASH: \$646,364 USD)
UNICEF PCA, 10 April – 30 December, 2014 (excluding in-kind supplies)	\$190,240 USD
Irish Aid – In-kind supplies (NFIs for WASH and Shelter)	€347,850 (\$470,514 USD)
Pledges for the CRP project	

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. 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				
CHF ref./CRP Code: SSD-14/WS/67354		Project title: Emergency WASH services for conflict affected populations in South Sudan		
		Organisation: Concern Worldwide		
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities) This project aims to focus on the following cluster priorities: - Cholera Response - Construction of new water points (Rain Water Harvesting Structures) - Emergency communal latrines - Distribution of hygiene kits - Distribution of WASH NFIs - Emergency hygiene promotion training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people provided with lifesaving WASH services to Sphere Standards in Bentiu UNMISS PoC sites Mortality and morbidity prevalence rates in Bentiu UNMISS PoC sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measuring the discharge /yield of the water supply systems Monitoring reports for latrine usage & maintenance Feedback from the community on hygiene promotion activities and cholera response Site visits Stock reports Post distribution monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-secure environment Lack of locally available resources Insufficient logistic supplies due to poor road conditions and weather Resistance or misuse of items by the community 	
CHF project Objective To contribute to the reduction of mortality and morbidity prevalence through the provision of lifesaving WASH services to Sphere Standards for up to 17,269 people in Bentiu UNMISS PoC sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply (Sphere Standard) # of people provided with sustained access to latrine facilities # of people served by solid waste management # of People receiving hygiene kits. # of people trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community # of people reached through hygiene promotion sessions # of community members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services. # of Rain water harvesting systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measuring the discharge /yield of the water supply systems Water quality test reports Monitoring reports for latrine usage & maintenance Monitoring formats for hygiene promoters Feedback from the community on hygiene promotion activities and cholera response IEC material for the key cholera messages Site visits Stock reports Post distribution monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-secure environment Lack of locally available resources Insufficient logistic supplies due to poor road conditions and weather Resistance or misuse of items by the community 	

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> installed and functional # of latrines and bathing shelters constructed and operational # of vector control spraying campaigns conducted 		
Outcome 1	Water availability and access at household level is improved to meet minimum Sphere standard of 15 l/p/d of safe drinking water being provided to target communities in the POCs through setup of communal Rain Water Harvesting Structures and the community mobilized and trained on the usage and management of the installed systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply (Sphere Standard) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site visits Measuring the discharge /yield of the water supply systems Water quality test reports Interviews with beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road conditions till the end of the rainy season
Output 1.1	17,269 people in POCs are provided with sustained access to safe water supply (Sphere Standard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of households undertaking Rain Water Harvesting using materials and training provided by CWW. # of Rain water harvesting systems installed and functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site visits Measuring the discharge /yield of the RWH systems Water quality test reports Interviews with beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community misusing the tarpaulin sheets to cover their shelter Resistance from the community for not using the system
Activity 1.1.1	Installation of 500 communal Rain Water Harvesting Structures (RWHS) in the PoCs. The RWHS will be communal and provided among 5 to 6 households.			
Activity 1.1.2	Community is mobilized on usage and management of Rain Water Harvesting Structures			
Activity 1.1.3	Community are provided with relevant training on the usage and maintenance of the RWH systems			
Activity 1.1.4	Conduct regular follow up visits and interviews with Beneficiaries to get feedback on the RWH structures			
Outcome 2	Sanitation situation in the POCs is improved and open defecation and related health hazards are reduced or eradicated through construction and maintenance of latrines, provision of bathing shelters and garbage collection services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people provided with sustained access to sanitation facilities and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports for latrine/bathing shelters usage & maintenance Site visits Interview with the beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of locally available resources Insufficient logistic supplies due to poor road conditions and weather Resistance or misuse of latrines by the community
Output 2.1	4,600 people living in the POCs are provided with sustained access to hygienic latrine and bathing facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of semi-permanent latrines built # of bathing shelters built 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Visits Discussions/meetings with the community Monitoring reports for latrine usage & maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community not using the latrines due to various cultural norms Lack of material supplies due to bad weather and rains Lack of space in the PoCs to construct the latrine and bathing shelters Lack of technically skilled people in the POCs Hand washing stations being vandalised

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of space for desludging the excreta Community unwilling to work for desludging the toilets.
Activity 2.1.1	Consultation with community and CCCM on locations for latrine blocks			
Activity 2.1.2	Construction of 230 semi-permanent latrines which will be lined with G.I. sheeting and timber.			
Activity 2.1.3	Construction of 10 communal bathing shelters.			
Activity 2.1.4	Construction of one hand washing point per 2 latrine blocks.			
Activity 2.1.5	Recruitment of teams to desludge latrines.			
Activity 2.1.6	Desludging of the latrines on a fortnightly basis (using desludging equipment including desludging pumps and a 5000 litre plastic tank)			
Activity 2.1.7	Daily cleaning of latrines blocks and surrounding areas by CWW's Latrine Cleaning Teams.			
Outcome 3	Community cholera preparedness and resilience is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people with improved cholera preparedness through cholera awareness raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring formats for hygiene promoters Discussions with the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cholera outbreak worsens significantly Insufficient cholera response supplies
Output 3.1	30 people are trained on cholera preparedness and response including vector control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of Hygiene Promoters for cholera awareness and preparedness trained and deployed in the community # of vector control spraying campaigns conducted in the POCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring formats for hygiene promoters Discussions with the community on the awareness regarding messages on cholera preparedness IEC material for the key cholera messages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of preparedness on the part of hygiene promoters Cholera response supplies to be pre-positioned
Activity 3.1.1	Refresher training for 30 hygiene promoters conducted focused on cholera awareness and preparedness			
Activity 3.1.2	Continued active participation in the Cholera Task Force with a lead role on the WASH sector components			
Activity 3.1.2	Close coordination with WASH Cluster on the request for cholera response supplies.			
Activity 3.1.3	Hiring of a Vector Control Specialist.			
Activity 3.1.4	Deployment of CWW's Hygiene Promotion team for an intensified dissemination of key cholera messages to IDPs on a house to house basis, and through focus groups and public gatherings.			
Activity 3.1.5	Conduct 10 vector control spraying campaigns in POCs			
Outcome 4	Community hygiene practices are improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people practicing good hygiene in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring formats for hygiene promoters Prevalence rates of diseases caused by poor hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community resistance due to various cultural norms
Output 4.1	17,269 people are reached through hygiene promotion sessions held in the POCs by trained hygiene promoters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community # of hygiene promotion sessions held # of community members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring formats for hygiene promoters Discussions with the community on awareness regarding key hygiene messages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene promoters not willing to talk about certain messages like open defecation Community being prevented from using latrines due to cultural norms

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Activity 4.1.1	Refresher training with CWW's team of 30 Hygiene Promoters, 30 Garbage Collectors and 50 Latrine Cleaners.		
Activity 4.2.2	Daily dissemination of hygiene promotion messages through the Hygiene Promotion teams.		
Activity 4.3.3	Weekly review of the hygiene and sanitation situation in the sites to ensure hygiene promotion topics, audiences and locations are appropriately targeted.		
Activity 4.4.4	Liaison with all Clusters to provide Hygiene Promotion and Hygiene Promotion Training at group gatherings such as schools, women's centres and distributions.		
Activity 4.5.5	Daily garbage collections and weekly community clean up campaigns.		
Activity 4.6.6	Daily latrine cleaning.		
Outcome 5	The community has the necessary items to ensure implementation of good hygiene practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of people provided with necessary items to maintain good hygiene practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock reports • Post distribution monitoring • Discussions/meetings with the community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient numbers of pre-positioned WASH items due to logistical conditions • Community misuse of items
Output 5.1	Soap, PUR water treatment sachets, and water carrying and storage capacity distributed to the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of people receiving hygiene kits (PUR, soap, water carrying and storage capacity). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock reports • Post distribution monitoring • Discussions/meetings with the community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient numbers of pre-positioned WASH items due to logistical conditions • Community misuse of items
Activity 5.1.1	Securing pipeline of WASH NFI basic items such as soap, PUR sachets, jerry cans, buckets through traditional pipeline mechanisms.		
Activity 5.2.2	Constant review of WASH NFI item needs based on priorities identified in outreach, assessment and hygiene promotion activities.		
Activity 5.3.3	Liaison with WASH and Logistics Cluster to ensure frequent and timely cargo of WASH NFIs to Bentiu.		
Activity 5.4.4	Fortnightly distribution of minimum ration of 1600g of soap and 30 sachets of PUR sachets per household or quantities in excess of this if necessary during times of disease outbreak.		

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. Please insert as well the key monitoring activities to be conducted during the project implementation (collection of baseline, monitoring visits, surveys etc.)

Project start date:	1 July 2014	Project end date:	31 December 2014
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Activities	Q2	Q3/2014			Q4/2014			Q1/2015			Q2/2015	
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Activity 1 Installation of sustainable water alternatives (rain water harvesting structures in the PoCs)		X	X	X								
Activity 2 Building/maintenance of emergency latrines and bathing facilities		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 3 Cholera preparedness and resilience building		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 4 Dissemination of targeted hygiene promotion messages.		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 5 Distribution of WASH NFI to enable good hygiene		X	X	X	X	X	X					

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