

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 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 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: Upper Nile: Malakal, Baliat, Panyikang Jonglei: Ayod, Akobo, Uror, Nyrial, Duk, Pigi Unity: Pariang, Abiemnom, Mayom, Koch, Mayendit, Leer, Panyijar</p> <p>PoC's & Mingkamon</p> <p>Medium Priority Areas: 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																			
Nile Hope		<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white;">State</th> <th style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white;">%</th> <th style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white;">County/ies (include payam when possible)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jonglei</td> <td>50%</td> <td>Akobo(Bielkey,Nyandit and Dengjok) and Walgak pyam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jonglei</td> <td>10%</td> <td>Pigi-Atar and Khorfulus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jonglei</td> <td>10%</td> <td>Fangak-New Fangak</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upper Nile</td> <td>10%</td> <td>Nasir(Kuerengke and Jingmiir)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upper Nile</td> <td>20%</td> <td>Ulang(Ulang and Kurmuot)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		State	%	County/ies (include payam when possible)	Jonglei	50%	Akobo(Bielkey,Nyandit and Dengjok) and Walgak pyam	Jonglei	10%	Pigi-Atar and Khorfulus	Jonglei	10%	Fangak-New Fangak	Upper Nile	10%	Nasir(Kuerengke and Jingmiir)	Upper Nile	20%	Ulang(Ulang and Kurmuot)
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Project CRP Code	CRP Gender Code																				
SSD-14/WS/60719	2a																				
CRP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CRP)																					
Provision of Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Support for communities affected by conflicts and Natural Disasters in Jonglei State (Akobo, Canal, Fangak) and Upper Nile (Ulang and Nasir) and Central Equatoria (Juba) states																					
Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CRP	US\$740,000	Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	US\$596,442																		
Total funding secured for the CRP project (to date)	US\$100,000	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) WASH supplies and materials from UNICEF that will include hygiene kits,soaps,jerrycans,water flocs and disinfectant																			
Direct Beneficiaries (Ensure the table below indicates both the total number of beneficiaries targeted in the CRPproject 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:	14015	29,150																			
Girls:	11400	22435																			
Men:	4615	7250																			
Boys:	7100	9615																			

Total:	37130	68,450
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Targeted population:
Abyei conflict affected, IDPs, Returnees, Host communities, Refugees

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

Contact details Organization's Country Office

Organization's Address	Hai Tongping, Juba South Sudan
Project Focal Person	<i>John Bilok, johnbilok@yahoo.com 211920010327/211911401168/88216444 09519</i>
Country Director	<i>Paul Biel, paulbiel@yahoo.com Tel. +211912249550/0920010323</i>
Finance Officer	<i>Solomon Mwangi Njoroge</i>
Monitoring & Reporting focal person	<i>wuorboth@yahoo.com</i>

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

Indicate number of months: **6 months as from first**
1 July to 31 December 2014

Contact details Organization's HQ

Organization's Address	Akobo County, Tungdol area
Desk officer	James Hoth Reat
Finance Officer	<i>Jidayi Zaton: jidayiz@rocketmail.com Tel: +211911898747</i>

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

The humanitarian situation across South Sudan continues to deteriorate especially in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states. On 15th December 2013, fierce fighting broke out between rival factions in the capital Juba. Since then the conflict has rapidly spread to other parts of the newly created country as rebels and government forces battle for control of key towns, displacing tens of thousands and killing thousands of other. At least 189,000 people have fled their homes because of the ongoing violent, of whom 6,200 have sought shelter in UN peacekeeping compound across the country with largest concentration in aforementioned states(OCHA,4 January 2014 report)

The continue unrest in South Sudan has left thousands dead and closed to 1 million people - mainly women and children are the most vulnerable, there has been massive destruction of housing, hospital and property have been looted and access to safe drinking water remain restricted due to occupied areas by armed forces . Tens of thousands are crammed into UNMISS bases for fear of ethnic attacks. The aforementioned states are underserved areas because of the security situation, the humanitarian community is unable to access many areas that are the scene of intense violent, the fighting continued to spread to various counties causing civilians displacement and suffering as it has been reported by United Nations, aid agencies and other social media. Akobo, Pigi, Ulang, Nasir and Fangak are situated along the river bank with much of the population largely depending on river water which is highly polluted by human activities and these locations have Acute respiratory infection, acute water diarrhoeal and malaria currently for the highest morbidity levels among IDPs in the camps and the likelihood of cholera outbreak in the displacement site is of serious public health concern with heavy rains approaching as outbreak of epidemic happened in 2009 in Akobo County, proper disposal of human waste is essential to prevent and controlling cholera, improved hygiene that hygienically separates human excreta can substantially improved the health of individuals and communities .

WASH assessment reports conducted in various locations where Nile Hope has established presence revealed that lack of safe drinking water, inadequate excreta disposal and poor hygiene practices continue to be dominant public health risks as well as high malnutrition rates among boys and girls. The assessment further confirmed that a lot of water points and sanitation infrastructures have been destroyed including health facilities, markets and schools as a result of the fighting. Existing water points and sanitation facilities in these locations have come under increased pressure from IDPs. Currently, a lot of water pumps are not functioning or have broken down due to increased number of IDPs per water point; women spend more than 2 hours to access borehole water.

An Inter-agency Assessment teams have reported that in four counties visited estimated 130,287 IDPs people have reached New Fangak, Ulang, Akobo, Nasir and Pigi after fleeing violence from Malakal and other locations.

Nile Hope has a track record of responding to emergencies in these counties in cooperation with the WASH Cluster. These are some of assessments data of IDPs per county.

IDPs population per county

State	County	IDPs population	Assessment Date	Sources
Jonglei	Akobo East	7500	13/01/2014	IRNA Report
Jonglei	Akobo West	18000	2/04/2014	IRNA
Jonglei	Pigi	13000	No date provided	RRC
Jonglei	New Fangak	40,600	25/1/2014	IRNA
Upper Nile	Ulang	38187	29/03/2014	IRNA
Upper Nile	Nasir	6000	29/03/2014	IRNA
	Nasir	45000	29/03/2014	RRC Report

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 reasons for requesting this CHF funding at this critical time is to increase access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services for internally displaced and vulnerable population affected by conflicts, floods and other emergency WASH crisis. The areas targeted in this proposed intervention sometimes experience deadly diseases cholera, floods, Kalazar, AWD, malnutrition and chronic food insecurity this has been reported recently by aid agencies of looming famine in South Sudan where about over million people have been displaced and are at risk of diseases. Lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene does not affect only the community, but affect also the schools and health facilities and mostly the girl child their learning environment for both students and teachers as well. This proposed areas in intervention sometimes experiencing communicable diseases as well as flooding and chronic food insecurity and tribal conflicts which sometimes are related to water scarcity and competition; as a result this has led to many losses of lives among different ethnic groups fighting over control of water resources. These selected

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.

counties are also among areas with low levels of WASH services in Upper Nile and Jonglei States respectively. Effect of high returns and IDPs has increased the pressure of sharing these few water and sanitation amenities for the population the affected population. Nile Hope lacks funding to meet the WASH needs provide frontline and lifesaving services in these underserved areas where large numbers of IDPs have taken shelter. The inter-agency Assessment witnessed presence of open defecation in most these counties visited couple with inadequate excretal and poor disposal and lack of proper good hygiene practices characterized by rampant open defecation leaves a large portion of the population at high risk of preventable water related diseases such as cholera and AWD. The CHF funds will help address critical humanitarian WASH needs/gaps created by this conflict and will enable us to respond effectively to the affected IDPs and vulnerable population. Nile Hope has strong presence in these five counties and plays leading role in WASH activities and we have secured alternative funds thru UNICEF PCA for Akobo East amounting to about 100,000 USD and this amount is not enough to meet the WASH critical needs that face by women, girls and boys in the remote areas that are difficult to access by other humanitarian partners but Nile Hope is able to reach them if supported financially.

The CHF funds will play major role in provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene services focusing on life saving front line emergency services, CHF funds will enable us to support distribution of WASH/NFI, hygiene kits, rehabilitation of sanitation facilities, capacity strengthening of the community to respond to the emergency situation and to improve humanitarian coordination in all the levels.

Nile Hope will work closely with the WASH partners on the ground to minimize the duplication of efforts by prioritizing the locations and defining the geographical areas by conducting mapping of the partners operating in these counties. Nile Hope and the partners will promote cooperation with all the stakeholders to increased their participation in the field of project implementation.

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.

Nile Hope is fully aware that huge number of IDPs and host communities have not been reached, many of them are living in these remote villages or counties where access to these services is critical for their survival. CHF funds will be used to deliver WASH emergency needs such as emergency water treatment, distribution of emergency hygiene kits, WASH NFIs, timely rehabilitation of water points, emergency communal and institutional latrines and put more focus on cholera respond and preparedness through emergency hygiene promotion training and messaging.

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)

The overall objective of this intervention is to increase access to safe water, improved sanitation and hygiene practices among emergency affected communities in Akobo, Pigi, Fangak, Ulang and Nasir of Jonglei, and Upper Nile states by end of December 2014.

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).

One of our strategies for community entry is to engage with all the stakeholders through meetings and social mobilization and encourage their full participation in the project circle. These are proposed activities that will carry out by Nile Hope in the next six months;

Main Activities

1. Nile Hope will rehabilitate 30 broken boreholes 10 in Akobo, 5 in Fangak, 10 in Nasir and 5 in Ulang that will increase safe water for drinking among the affected population (women 5250, girls 6000, boys 2500 and men 1250)
2. Rehabilitate 2 water yard –Motorised boreholes/taps stands 2 in Akobo (Walgak 1 and Akobo East 1 to benefit 8200 people (women 3200, girls 2800, boys 1400 and men 800)
3. Distribute 3000 emergency hygiene kits to affected community Akobo 1800, Ulang 500, Pigi 400 and Fangak 300, where girls provided with appropriate sanitary supplies to increase their chances of attending the schools. (women 2000 and girls 1000, boys)
4. Distribute 5000 WASH/NFIs to 5000 households Akobo 1500, Ulang 2000, Pigi 1000 and New Fangak 500 that lack water collection containers and the distribution sites are free from threads and accessible to all ages. (women 4000 and men 1000)
5. Construct 50 emergency communal latrines Akobo 10, Nasir 30, Ulang in the areas with high concentration of IDPs and increase risk of cholera and other WASH related diseases outbreak. The constructed latrines provide decree of privacy for women and girls. (girls 1000, boys 2000, boys, women 200 and 300 teachers)
6. Provide emergency hygiene and sanitation training to 200 community members and staff focusing on Cholera prevention and respond. (150 women 50 men)

7. Construct 20 institutional latrines targeting schools, markets and health facilities.(girls 600,boys 1200,men 100 and women 100),2 schools latrines,3 health facilities in Akobo,5 in Ulang ,4 in Pigi and 3 for health centres and 3 for schools in New Fangak

8. Provide refresher training for 210 water management committees, 70 in Akobo,35 in New Fangak,70 in Nasir and 35 in Ulang to provide and improve ownership and waste disposal around the water points where women and men have equal representation.(women 105 and men 105)

9. Training for 20 Water yard –Motorized mechanics in Akobo where women are trained as operators(women 10 and men 10)

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

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

- At least 30 broken boreholes rehabilitated and operational
- 2 Water yards-Motorized successfully rehabilitated and providing safe drinking water
- 3000 emergency hygiene kits distributed to 3000 people including school girls to increase their attendance
- 5000 WASH/NFIs distributed to 5000 affected population and the sites accessible by all ages
- 50 emergency communal latrines segregated by gender constructed and in use
- 200 community members and staff trained on cholera preparedness and respond
- 20 institutional emergency latrines constructed
- 210 water management committees received training on Operation and management of their water facilities and women are equally represented
- 20 Hand pump technicians provided with the training

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)
X	1.	Number of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply (SPHERE Standard)	Boreholes:15000 people (women 5250,girls 6000,boys 2500 and men 1250) Water yard motorized boreholes 8200 people: (women 3200,girls 2800,boys 1400 and men 800)
X	2.	Number of Existing water points rehabilitated	30 Boreholes ,minimum of 500 people per repaired hand pump 2 water yard-motorized/taps ,minimum of 1000 people for rehabilitated tap stand
	3.	Number of people with improved safe drinking water through rehabilitated boreholes	15000
	4.	Number of people with improved access to safe water supply through rehabilitated water yards –motorized boreholes/taps stands	8200
	5.	Number of people mainly children provided with access to improved sanitation services	2000
X	6.	Number of new latrines constructed	50 communal latrines and 20 institutional latrines
X	7.	Number of people provided with sustained access to hygiene latrine facilities	(3500) Communal latrines: (girls 1000, 2000 boys ,women 200 and male 300 teachers) (2000) Institutional latrines : (girls 600, boys 1200, men 100 and women 100).
	8.	Number of people provided with improved access to safe sanitation and hygiene	3500
X	9.	Number of households receiving a hygiene kit.	3000 HH

X	10.	Number of people trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community	(women 150 and men 50)
X	11.	Number of Community members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.	105 women 105 men)
	12.	Number of community members with improved capacity and skills on WASH services	430
	13.	Number of households receiving WASH/NFIs	5000 hh
	14.	Number of emergency hygiene promoters trained	200
	15.	Number of hand pump mechanics trained	20 people(women 10 and men 10
	16.	Number of water management committees trained	210

vi). Cross Cutting Issues

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

people have differences needs, interest in access to and control of resources and services on variety of factor including gender, an integrated approach to water and sanitation recognized these differences and the disparate priorities they create for women and men, The involvement of women and girls in this project bear most of burden of carrying using and protecting water, they also have responsibility for environmental sanitation and home health. Given the present roles of women in water and sanitation their active involvement is needed for water and sanitation effort successful and without further adding to their burden, gender mainstreaming is needed to achieve gender balance and reduce the inequalities suffered by women and girls as Lack of access to Water, Sanitation and hygiene at home and school has a negative impact on children education, particularly for girls who spend much time in collecting water or finding a safe place to defecate or urinate in the open defecation. Nile Hope will raise awareness about menstruation hygiene among school age girls and boys can reduce fear and discrimination. Women and girls often wait until nightfall to defecate which increase the risk of assault, with improved access to WASH, women have more time to undertake income generating activities and have more time for their children at home. Nile Hope will continue advocating and encourage the participation of women more so their role in decision making in relevant community WASH management bodies, to ensure better management of facilities in recognition of the rights of women. We shall ensure all gender, including women and girls participate in the implementation of the initiative and are prominent beneficiaries and recipients of the WASH knowledge and supplies. Data will be disaggregated to highlight beneficiaries in terms of sex, and where possible, age. WASH facilities like latrines will consider the special needs of women and girls (e.g. separate latrines for ladies at the market place), especially because of the underlying cultural issues. We shall work to ensure there's minimal damage of the WASH supplies and activities (like latrine construction) to the environment. Proper siting of the latrines will be very important, especially to ensure there's no encroachment to water sources like rivers. We shall work with the community to ensure proper waste disposal, e.g. through appropriate knowledge provision and attitudinal change. Throughout the intervention, we shall work to strengthen the capacities of various cadres of staff like the hygiene promoters and water user committees; this is important to ensure quality and sustained delivery of services to the affected community. Nile Hope will ensure proper environmental awareness on siting of latrines for general public and plans with community to conduct environmental impact assessment and will encourage the community to plant trees around the rehabilitated water points to minimize the effect of soil erosion and run off as well as educate users to promote good drainage that will reduce the transmission of water related diseases. As far as possible, we shall encourage formation and support School Environmental Clubs; In addition the Programs Office will work to coordinate, and create synergies with, other Programs/Sectors such as Education, Protection-GBV, Food Security and Livelihoods and Health and Nutrition to enable a holistic, sustainable and cost-effective intervention.

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.

Nile Hope will embark on significant level of mobilization of communities prepare them before the project start will directly implement this intervention to include verification and identification exercise to determine the vulnerable people among the host community and this will be done with RRC office and in cooperation with County Rural Water Supply and sanitation department. This planned mechanism for implementation in close collaboration with WASH county department and other partners. There will be regular County WASH cluster meetings attended by wash team, which will serve as a means for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the field activities. Nile Hope WASH department will also work closely with Education, gender and protection, health and nutrition cluster to improve the coordination of activities. Nile Hope's intra administrative structures including the offices of the Director, programs coordinator, finance, HR, logistics and M&E will provide administrative and technical support and back up oversight and direction and ensure accountability to partners. Each county will have WASH focal person to update the partners about the progress of the intervention. Nile Hope understand logistical constraints in transporting the supplies and we shall use the existing WASH and UNICEF to emergency WASH supplies that will include the hygiene kits, WASH NFIs and spare parts for the repairs of the hand pumps. Nile hope will ensure proper storage and management of the supplies while in the store in preparation for distribution. In term of capacity Nile Hope has capacity to implement emergency WASH and has well establish bases in these locations and with well-organized man power supported by the local communities.

viii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

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

To improve implementation of the project, monitoring, reporting and supervision of the project progress will be done by the responsible staffs of Nile Hope which is the implementing partner WASH Manager and the his team based in various project locations with support from Nile Hope, executive Director, Program Coordinator, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, grant ,finance, logistics team and other relevant staff. Nile Hope has custom will have primary responsibility of submit timely reports to the CHF Technical Secretariat and copy the WASH cluster leads and co-leads the progress of the activities using the appropriate tools of reporting provided by the cluster. The result will be measured basing on the number of people served and the number of water facilities and sanitation facilities rehabilitated as per CHF South Sudan Standard Project output Indicators. Nile Hope will work and cooperate with all the stakeholders, local government and community groups to progressively build the capacity of WASH cadres over the period of the project to successfully assume ownership of the WASH facilities once the project come to an end.

Nile Hope shall ensure there is effective and timely monitoring and reporting of the activities especially during the implementation and shall conduct a project-exit evaluation to find out the impact or otherwise of the intervention. Nile Hope WASH Department will not spare any effort and will ensure the provision of basic service delivery to the affected communities. Nile Hope will track the progress of the activities and ensure proper documentation is done using the organization’s internal M&E tools. Nile Hope will use the following monitoring tools that include borehole rehabilitation form, School latrines construction form, School visit Assessment questionnaire, Sign-Up Sheet, Field Observation form and hand pump visit questionnaire. Qualitative and quantitative data analysis of number of people with access, and disaggregated by gender, monthly quarterly monitoring reports from the WASH field staff with visit to sites. Data will be analyzed quarterly getting a summation of completed water, sanitation report to the cluster on monthly and end of the project report and will include both narrative as well as financial

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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)
Unicef PCA CASH TRANSFER	100,000 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/60719		Project title: Provision of Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Support for communities affected by conflicts and Natural Disasters in Jonglei State (Akobo, Canal, Fangak) and Upper Nile (Ulang and Nasir) and Central Equatoria (Juba) states	Organisation: NILE HOPE	
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)	<p>What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to?</p> <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>What are the key indicators related to the achievement of Cluster Priority activities?</p> <p>By end of December 2014, at least 37130 people will have improved water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.</p>	<p>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in water related diseases • Project reports and updates • Field Reports. • Registration forms. • Distribution Reports • Project photos 	<p>IF current conflicts continues in the country</p>
CHF project Objective	<p>What is the result the project will contribute to by the end of this CHF funded project?</p> <p>The overall objective of this intervention is to increase access to safe water, improved sanitation and hygiene practices among 37130 people emergency affected communities in Akobo, Pigi, Fangak, Ulang and Nasir of Jonglei, and Upper Nile states by end of December 2014.</p>	<p>23,200 people provided with sustained access to safe water supply (SPHERE Standard)</p> <p>5500 people provided with sustained access to hygiene latrine facilities</p> <p>3000 households receiving a hygiene kit</p> <p>200 hygiene promoters received our training and shared messages with</p>	<p>What sources of information will be collected/already exist to measure this indicator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field assessments reports • Interim, monthly, quarterly and final reports • People reporting less WASH related diseases • Interviewing the beneficiaries • Success stories 	<p>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"> • The overall security improved to allow community to move without fear • High concentration of IDPs displaced by current conflict

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
		<p>their community</p> <p>230 water mgt committees and hand pump mechanics members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.</p>		
Outcome 1	<p>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?</p> <p>By December 2014,23200 people provided with access to safe water supply</p>	<p>What are the indicator(s) used to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</p> <p>23200 people provided with increased access to safe water supply</p>	<p>What are the sources of information collected for these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field activities reports • Project photos • Observation of people practicing good WASH messaging and hand washing with soap 	<p>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> <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political instability • Natural disasters-Climate changes • Continued insecurity in the areas <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access • Continued good will from the government and the opposition to allow humanitarian services • Willingness of beneficiaries • Peace negotiation resumed
Output 1.1	30 existing broken hand pumps repaired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people with improved safe drinking water through rehabilitated boreholes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation of people using the boreholes • Photos of boreholes showing stages of rehabilitation • Filled Rehabilitation log 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inadequate access to the sites • Climate change • No dry boreholes

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment boreholes logs 	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of community to participate Spare parts are available
Activity 1.1.1	Assessing the conditions and status of the pump			
Activity 1.1.2	Mobilization of the rehabilitation spare parts			
Activity ...	Carry out rehabilitation			
Output 1.2	2 Existing motorized water yards boreholes rehabilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people with improved access to safe water supply through rehabilitated water yards –motorized boreholes/taps stands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviewing the beneficiaries Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political stability No further displacement of the community
Activity 1.2.1	Mobilization of the consumable			
Activity 1.2.2	Transportation of the consumables			
Activity ...	Rehabilitation of the SWATS			
Outcome 2	3000 households have access to hygiene kits	Number of households receiving hygiene kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed hygiene kits distribution form People visited and interviewed using hygiene kits properly 	Assumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene kits available for respond Good cooperation from the authorities
Output 2.1	3000 hygiene distributed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households receiving hygiene kits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution field reports and updates Observation of people receiving hygiene kits 	Assumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene kits available for respond Good cooperation from the authorities
Activity 2.1.1	Demonstration of the usage of the g-hygiene kits to the beneficiaries			
Activity 2.1.2	Loading off loading and transportation of the hygiene kits			
Activity 2.2.2	Distribution and monitoring of the items			
Outcome 3	5000 households receiving WASH/NFI supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households receiving WASH/NFI items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed WASH distribution Form Households visited that have received and use distributed supplies 	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further displacement of community Inadequate access to the distribution sites Instability and tribal conflicts
Output 3.1	5000 WASH/NFI items distributed to the affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of households receiving WASH/NFI items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation of household receiving distributed items Distribution photos and reports Success stories/case studies 	Assumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donors are willing to support intervention Willingness of community to participate in the project
Activity 3.1.1	Loading, storing of the supplies			
Activity 3.1.2	Transportation and supervision of the supplies			
Activity ...	Distribution and monitoring of the supplies			

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Outcome 4	5500 people have improved access to sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people provided with improved access to sanitation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latrines construction form filled Field progressive reports People reporting they are using the latrines properly Signed sheet attendance form Observation of photos for training conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training venue is accessible to all including women Cultural norms that restrict women to attend the trainings Provide sanitation and hygiene awareness on WASH best practices
Output 4.1	50 emergency communal latrines constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people provided with improved access to safe sanitation and hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation of community using latrines properly Observation of constructed latrines 	Assumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation from the authorities to allocate piece of land for the sites
Activity 4.1.1	Meeting with the community leaders to identify the beneficiaries and sites			
Activity 4.1.2	Mobilization of local materials			
Activity ...	Actual construction work			
Output 4.2	20 emergency institutional latrines constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people mainly children provided with access to improved sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation of built latrines being used by the community Interviews with beneficiaries 	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access constraints Insecurity Climate change Assumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders participation is good
Activity 4.1.1	Mobilization of the materials to the sites			
Activity 4.1.2	Preparation and sitting of the latrines			
Activity ...	Conduct construction of the latrines			
Outcome 5	Community members enhanced their capacities and acquired skills in WASH services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community members with improved capacity and skills on WASH services. 	Attendance list Training report	Assumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants are willing to attend the training and to learn Training venue is accessible
Output 5.1	200 hygiene promoters received training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of emergency hygiene promoters trained 	Photos of beneficiaries Hygiene promoters able to conduct house to house campaigns and shared with their communities	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tribal conflicts and clan issues does not stop the participant to come for training
Activity 4.1.1	Preparation of training materials and venue			
Activity 4.1.2	Mobilization and facilitation of participants			
Activity ...	Actual training exercise			
Output 5.2	230 water management committees hand pump mechanics receiving training on Operation and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of water management committees trained Number of hand pump mechanics trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly Updates Attendance signed up sheets Photos of the activities 	Assumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum participation from the participants

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Activity 5.1.1	Preparation of training materials and venue		
Activity 5.1.2	Mobilization and facilitation of participants		
Activity ...	Actual training exercise		

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:	1/07/2014	Project end date:	31/12/2014
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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 Rehabilitate 30 broken boreholes 10 in Akobo,5 in Fangak,10 in Nasir and 5 in Ulang		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 2 Rehabilitate 2 water yard –Motorised boreholes/taps stands 2 in Akobo (Walgak 1 and Akobo			X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 3. Distribute 3000 emergency hygiene kits to affected community Akobo 800,Ulang 500,Pigi 400 and Fangak 300		X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 4 Distribute 5000 WASH/NFis to 5000 households Akobo 1500,Ulang 2000,Pigi 1000 and New Fangak 500		X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 5 Construct 50 emergency communal latrines Akobo 10, Nasir 30, Ulang		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 6 Provide emergency hygiene and sanitation training to 200 community members and staff focusing on Cholera prevention and respond.(150 women 50 men)			X		X	X						
Activity 7 Construct 20 institutional latrines targeting schools, markets and health facilities		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 8 Provide refresher training for 250 water management committees			X		X							
Activity 9 Training for 20 Water yard –Motorized Operators in Akobo where women are trained as operators(women 10 and men 10)					X							
Activity 10												

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