

Project Proposal

Organization	ACF - USA (ACF - USA)																																		
Project Title	Reducing Morbidity and Prevention of Malnutrition in South Sudan by Addressing Chronic and Acute Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation Needs of the Population																																		
Fund Code	SSD-15/HSS10/SA2/WASH/INGO/581																																		
Cluster	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Primary cluster</td> <td colspan="2">Sub cluster</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</td> <td colspan="2">None</td> </tr> </table>			Primary cluster	Sub cluster		WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	None																											
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Project Allocation	2nd Round Standard Allocation	Allocation Category Type																																	
Project budget in US\$	400,045.77	Planned project duration	6 months																																
Planned Start Date	01/09/2015	Planned End Date	29/02/2016																																
OPS Details	OPS Code	SSD-15/WS/73101	OPS Budget	0.00																															
	OPS Project Ranking		OPS Gender Marker																																
Project Summary	<p>Fangak County has remained a priority location since the start of the ongoing conflict and continues to have a significant IDP population and affected host population that remain vulnerable under the current circumstances. Following a number of recent rapid responses to the area during the first half of 2015, ACF will undertake an emergency WASH intervention focused on second stage efforts to stabilize the target IDP and host populations in the three priority catchments areas of Old Fangak, Keew and Toch located in Fangak County, Jonglei State. All three catchment areas have undergone an initial stage of emergency WASH and NFI response by EPR and mobile partners but there is now an increased need to continue with a sizeable WASH intervention in these areas to ensure that minimum standards are maintained for the population.</p> <p>This response will be focused on increasing the ability for populations to access to safe water supply and to improve hygiene and sanitation practices through context specific approaches that take into consideration the limited access for sustained material support and the potential for future displacement of the population. More specifically this, medium-term emergency WASH intervention will target to increase the basic access to WASH services through improving the ability for populations to treat and store drinking water and increase the hygiene practices through a combined approach of age and gender specific messaging and community mobilization campaigns.</p> <p>Ensuring safe water supply to affected populations remains one of the main priorities for the WASH Cluster strategy and this project, using CHF funds, will work to through a gender sensitive approach to improve access to safe water sources for the communities by rehabilitating boreholes and training gender- balanced water user committees and technicians for future repairs and sustainability. For populations accessing unsafe surface water, they will be supported with additional water storage containers and the other supporting NFIs which allow sustain water treatment using a traditional approach of filter cloth and boiling. For hygiene and sanitation, actions will be taken to improve knowledge and behavior through targeted messaging, enabling this through the targeted distribution of hygiene and NFI items to the most vulnerable groups of people. Village hygiene committees to be formed and trained to continue the hygiene promotion activities in the villages and ensure sustained good hygiene practices are maintained even if future displacement occurs. The intervention will also contribute to increasing community preparedness for cholera outbreaks through prepositioning of items and training of staff and community workers on AWD and cholera response activities.</p> <p>The result is to provide people with both the capacity and knowledge to maintain an adequate level of protection against disease outbreak while improving their overall hygiene practices that will pave the way for a more long term WASH programming in the area. These activities will lead to reducing incidence of water related diseases, reducing morbidity and mortality and reducing malnutrition incidence as diarrhea is a direct cause of malnutrition.</p>																																		
Direct beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Beneficiary Summary</td> <td>19999</td> <td>26873</td> <td>32622</td> <td>33427</td> <td>112,921</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Total beneficiaries include the following:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internally Displaced People</td> <td>3913</td> <td>10565</td> <td>11739</td> <td>12913</td> <td>39130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People in Host Communities</td> <td>16086</td> <td>16308</td> <td>20883</td> <td>20514</td> <td>73791</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Beneficiary Summary	19999	26873	32622	33427	112,921	Total beneficiaries include the following:						Internally Displaced People	3913	10565	11739	12913	39130	People in Host Communities	16086	16308	20883	20514	73791
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Indirect Beneficiaries	Catchment Population																																		
Link with the Allocation Strategy	<p>This project closely aligns with the overall revised WASH Cluster strategy defined in the mid-year review of the Humanitarian Response Plan as well as the WASH Cluster strategic objectives for the CHF Standard Allocation round 2 of 2015. Fangak County ranks as an area with one of the highest IDP populations in the 3 main conflict states, but it also has remained relatively accessible compared with areas in Unity and Upper Nile States that remain unreachable due to the ongoing insecurity. This has allowed for a sizable humanitarian presence in the area to be established during the first half of 2015 providing access for humanitarian operations to scale up, providing a more stable presence for aid to be delivered. This current level of access allows for a window of opportunity to reach a large number of vulnerable people, many of which have been displaced multiple times since the start of the conflict.</p> <p>At the same time Fangak is facing a emergency food security situation or IPC Phase 4 as a result of depleted cereal stocks, limited access to markets and fishing, high market prices and lack of humanitarian access to both IDPs and the vulnerable host populations. In line with the WASH cluster strategy, the WASH intervention will seek reach populations that are the most critical in terms of malnutrition and food insecurity for the next six months. The WASH intervention proposed by ACF will be linked with the ongoing emergency nutrition programs in Fangak County, which have been operational since March 2015 in Old Fangak and scaling up in Keew starting in July 2015.</p> <p>Additionally, the populations in Fangak particularly exposed to the potential for acute watery diarrhea and cholera outbreaks due to the low levels of hygiene and sanitation. MSF-F has recently set up a number of isolated beds in their health clinic that will serve as a CTC in the event that the current cholera outbreak spreads to this area. During the coming months this risk will only increase as the rainy season escalates, raising the potential for seasonal flooding which is common in this area of Jongeli. It will be essential to have a WASH partner present in this area with the capacity to provide preparedness and response activities related to a potential cholera outbreak.</p> <p>ACF's emergency WASH strategy for this response has been designed based on the understanding that populations in the areas could quickly become inaccessible or subsequently displaced due further insecurity or other unforeseen events such as flooding. The proposed WASH intervention will have a directed approach on providing the capacity and knowledge for maintaining safe water supply and proper hygiene and sanitation practices even if the population is again displaced to other areas. Most of the population collecting water directly from unsafe surface water and therefore a sustainable water treatment approach is needed to ensure that the population will maintain the knowledge and ability to continually treat their water, regardless of whether they remain in the area or are further displaced. This will be accomplished by promoting the treatment of water through using filter cloth and boiling, facilitating this through massive sensitization programming as well as providing critical NFI supplies in order for households to successfully undertake this activity. ACF will have a similar resilience based approach for hygiene promotion activities by promoting practices such as the use of ash for handwashing and safe defecation practices for communities with limited access to improved sanitation facilities.</p> <p>Lastly ACF has continued to build a longer-term presence in Fangak County with fully staff bases set up both Old Fangak and Keew focused on delivering nutrition and WASH services to affected communities. This stable presence will serve to reduce the dependency on EPR and mobile responses and contribute towards a more consistent delivery of WASH services in the coming year.</p>																																		
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners	Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)		Source	US\$																															
			USAID/OFDA	17,000.00																															
				17,000.00																															
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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

<p>1. Humanitarian context analysis. Humanitarian context: Describe the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented</p>	<p>Old Fangak, Toch and Keew areas of Fangak County have all been affected by an influx of IDPs since the start of the conflict, many of which have experienced multiple rounds of displacement as a result of the ongoing conflict. In all three locations there have been rapid response activities in the past 6 months by other WASH partners that have targeted the most immediately needs of the population.</p> <p>These three areas are perceived as a safe point of refuge, due to the difficulty of accessing the sites by means other than aircraft. It is for this reason that largely IDPs have fled there over the past twelve months. The presence of soldiers belonging to the SPLA-IO should be noted, however with a large military presence in Old Fangak Town. While Old Fangak itself does not present the strategic value of locations such as Malakal or Doleib Hill, the relative security of the payam should be reevaluated in the event of changes in the conflict to the north and east. Past experience has shown that the population, both host community and IDP, are likely to move to the west bank of the Bahr ez Zeraf if they feel threatened or vulnerable in Old Fangak town. Like Old Fangak itself, this is because it is considered even more difficult to access, and therefore safer from military threats. Access to Old Fangak for humanitarian actors is only possible by air at this point in time. Access to some of the surrounding villages is currently only possible by boat, due to either seasonal flooding of the overland routes or the need to cross the Bahr ez Zeraf. The area of Toch is accessible by a 2-hour boat ride from Old Fangak Town.</p> <p>In Keew, there are populations from displacements due to flooding in 2014 and a second round of displacement starting in March 2015. The recent June IRNA in Keew indicates that the main cause of the recent displacement in these areas was armed conflict in Guit, Koch and Leer Counties of Unity State by warring factions, which resulted into fleeing of IDPs (since March 2014) to Keew areas of Pullita Payam of Fangak County in Jonglei State. The IDPs are hosted mainly by the host communities belonging to the same tribe (Nuer) and assessment reports show that there is good relationship between the host communities and the IDPs and low risk of insecurity due inter tribal conflict in the current locations. Keew maintains access through a local airstrip for both helicopters and fixed wing aircraft.</p> <p>According to the most recent ICP analysis, Fangak county is expected to remain at IPC Phase 3 (critical) or above for the remainder of 2015, with the county currently having a SAM rate of 5.3%. Persistent insecurity continues to severely disrupt the market situation and lead to high commodity prices. Market functionality across Jonglei has been oscillating between re-establishment and disruption, disrupting supply routes and causing high prices. Only the most basic commodities continue to be available in the markets with little access for increasing this supply in the coming months.</p> <p>In Old Fangak Sudan Medical Relief in partnership with MSF-France are running the local hospital. ACF along with Hold the Child are operating nutrition activities and NPA is conducting general food distributions in partnership with WFP. Solidarities International completed an emergency WASH intervention in the area from January to April of this year, but currently there is no major WASH actor covering the area. In Keew, the Christian Mission Aid (CMA) is managing the PHCC and starting in July will be supported by ACF for undertaking nutrition activities. Solidarities will launch a full rapid WASH deployment to Keew, expected to last 2 months starting in mid July and then ACF will take over the WASH activities once they depart. In Toch, nutrition activities have recently been launched by Hold the Child, the organization SALF is constructing bathing shelters and PAH conducted an NFI and hygiene kit distribution in June.</p>
<p>2. Needs assessment. Explain the specific needs of the target group(s), explaining existing capacity and gaps. State how the needs assessment was conducted, list any baseline data and explain how the number of beneficiaries has been developed. Indicates references to assessments such as Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)</p>	
<p>3. Description Of Beneficiaries</p>	<p>Various assessment data from Solidarities and ACF indicate that IDPs in Old Fangak are living amongst the community, relying on available tukuls for shelter and on the host community for food. At the time of assessment, a number of IDPs were sleeping in the open. As can be seen from the estimates of the IDP population in the various bomas that make up Old Fangak, the large majority are currently residing within the town itself. Smaller numbers of recently arrived IDPs are scattered amongst the surrounding villages; the IDPs who reached Old Fangak immediately following the outbreak of violence in December 2013 are reported to be more dispersed throughout the payam. Reports from the Payam Administration and WFP GFD reports estimate that there are 16,000 IDPs and 25,791 host community living in the area (Wangchot, Chotbora, Nonimach, Wangmok and Nyatuat Bomas). The displaced population primarily women, girls, boys under 15 years of age and elderly men.</p> <p>In Keew, According to the payam administrator the host community population is about 38,000. According to the Payam Administration about 10,500 IDPs (March to December 2014) and 5,631 (April/May to mid-June 2015) arrived in the payam after walking for more than eight hours. The IDPs reported that they fled without any possessions other than just clothes they were wearing. At the moment they are living under trees/sheltered in tukuls and Luaks (cattle houses) of the host communities scattered within four Bomas of the Payam. Of the more recent arrival of 5,631 IDPs, 1711 are residing in Keew, 1420 in Patai, 1300 in Nyamide and 1200 in Pajoung Bomas. In Keew there has yet to be any form of registration/verification of the IDPs and no gender breakdown information. However, it is roughly estimated that over 70% of them are female (women and girls) and the remaining are male (mostly boys of under 18 years and few elderly men). The IDPs are hosted mainly by the host communities belonging to the same Nuer tribe.</p> <p>In Toch there has yet to be a full registration of IDPs, but local authority Payam administrator estimates that there are approximately 7,000 flood affected and conflict affected IDPs in and around greater Mareang area (Toch, Mareang, Nyadin). Most of the displaced comprise of women, children and the elderly. Some children are separated from their parents and are living with relatives in Toch. Assessment data reports that most IDPs came from Bentiu, Malakal, New Fangak, Canal, Bor, Ayod and Nassir. The host population is estimated to be 10,000 people the Payam administrator.</p>
<p>4. Grant Request Justification.</p>	<p>The following points detail the rationale that justifies why ACF should be funded to undertake emergency WASH programming in Fangak County.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ACF is strategically well positioned and established in Fangak County, with existing nutrition programs and bases in Old Fangak and a new base to be established in Keew within the month of July. There remains a good level of humanitarian access to this area and ACF will have the capacity to start activities immediately as agreements with local authorities and coordination with implementing partners has already been established. 2. ACF has capacity and expertise in linking WASH and nutrition responses in order to have a maximum impact on reducing malnutrition in affected populations. 3. The overall outcomes, outputs and activities of the proposed project are closely in-line with the WASH Cluster strategy outlined in the 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan (mid-year review) and the CHF-SA2 strategy. 4. The focus on providing IDPs with the capacity for sustained WASH delivery (water treatment, hygiene practices) in light of potential future displacements is an overlying theme of the response strategy, which will enable stronger cope mechanisms for populations that could become displaced again. 5. ACF is a leader in the WASH sector in South Sudan, with a high level of participation and coordination in the WASH Cluster as well as continued coordination between with other sectors. ACF has been approached by the Jonglei State Focal Point (PAH) and was requested to take the role of WASH County Focal Point for Fangak County. By securing funds from CHF, ACF will be in a position to take on this role to ensure a higher level of communication and coordination in this critical area. 6. To date there has only been short term WASH interventions in most of the areas of Fangak County and there is currently no major WASH actor with medium to long term programming in the county. The project that ACF is proposing will ensure a more continuous and consistent approach to WASH service delivery and provide the potential for long term WASH programming to continue in the area, security and access permitting. 7. ACF has a significant capacity and experience with cholera preparedness and response activities, which in light of the current outbreak ongoing in South Sudan will have a positive impact of ensuring that a capable WASH partner is present in this high risk area.
<p>5. Complementarity. Explain how the project will complement previous or ongoing projects/activities implemented by your organization.</p>	

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective	Reduce morbidity and malnutrition by addressing chronic and acute water, sanitation and hygiene needs of IDP and host populations.
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Logical Framework details for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
2015 SSO 1: Affected people have timely access to safe, and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking, and	SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-	50

personal and domestic hygiene		sector assistance to people in need					
2015 SSO 3: Affected people have access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis		SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need		50			
Outcome 1	IDP and host populations have increased access to improved water sources and gain access and capacity to treat water safely and continuously through point of use water treatment						
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks					
Output 1.1	80 Community members and 4 pump mechanics will be trained and equipped to maintain the local water supply infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boreholes and water yards are within feasible to repair - spare parts and toolkits remain available in the WASH core pipeline - Community members are willing to participate in water user committees - pump mechanics are available in the area 					
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of Community members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.	40	40			80
		Means of Verification:	Training attendance records and training reports				
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of Existing water points rehabilitated					8
		Means of Verification:	Work completion forms and water quality testing reports				
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1	Training Water User Committees to manage boreholes and water yards						
Activity 1.1.2	Rehabilitation of boreholes and water yards						
Activity 1.1.3	Training of local pump mechanics to maintain boreholes and water yards						
Activity 1.1.4	Water quality testing of water points and household water supply						
Activity 1.1.5	Distribution of tool kits and spare parts to water user committees and pump mechanics						
Output 1.2	5,590 IDP households are equipped knowledge and additional NFI items to ensure safe water treatment through filtering and boiling techniques		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IDP populations remain relatively stable - Materials can be procured within country or from core pipeline - access to delivery materials remains good - people accept boiling as an acceptable form of water treatment 				
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply [SPHERE Standard]	3913	10565	11739	12913	39130
		Means of Verification:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution reports and post distribution monitoring - Water quality sampling and testing for bacteriological contamination - household checks and follow-ups - focus group discussions 				
Activities							
Activity 1.2.1	Distribution of additional boiling pots and filter cloth to IDP households						
Activity 1.2.2	Conduct mass sensitisation campaigns for the promotion of water treatment through filtering and boiling						
Activity 1.2.3	Conduct one post distribution monitoring for boiling pots and filter cloth distribution						
Output 1.3	10,452 host community households are equipped knowledge and additional NFI items to ensure safe water treatment through filtering and boiling techniques		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Host populations remain relatively stable - Materials can be procured within country or from core pipeline - access to delivery materials remains good - people accept boiling as an acceptable form of water treatment 				
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.3.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply [SPHERE Standard]	16086	16308	20883	20514	73791
		Means of Verification:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution reports and post distribution monitoring - Water quality sampling and testing for bacteriological contamination - household checks and follow-ups - focus group discussions 				
Activities							
Activity 1.3.1	Distribution of additional filter cloth to host community households						
Activity 1.3.2	Conduct mass sensitisation campaigns for the promotion of water treatment through filtering and boiling						
Activity 1.3.3	Conduct one post distribution monitoring for filter clothes distribution						
Outcome 2	IDP and host populations have increased knowledge and capacity to improve and maintain adequate hygiene and sanitation practices						
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks					
Output 2.1	Train 12 hygiene promotion team leaders, 225 community hygiene promoters and 75 model	- IDP and host population remains relatively stable					

mothers on facilitating community level hygiene and sanitation messaging and promotion

- villages and remote locations remain accessible
- people generally accept the messages being passed to them

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of Community members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.	118	194			312
		Means of Verification:	- training attendance records - training reports				

Activities

Activity 2.1.1	Training of Hygiene Promotion Team Leaders
Activity 2.1.2	Training of Community Hygiene Promoters
Activity 2.1.3	Training of Model Mothers

Output 2.2

Conduct 20 weeks of village level hygiene promotion campaigns and messaging to reach host and IDP populations

- training of hygiene promoters can be completed in a timely manner
- communities remain accessible
- communities accept the messages being passed to them

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of hygiene awareness campaigns/meetings conducted					20
		Means of Verification:					
Indicator 2.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline Services] # of people receiving direct hygiene promotion messages					84744
		Means of Verification:	- participation records for hygiene promotion activities				

Activities

Activity 2.2.1	Conduct regular mass hygiene promotion campaigns in villages
Activity 2.2.2	Formation of village level hygiene committees
Activity 2.2.3	Formation of Mother to Mother groups
Activity 2.2.4	Distribution of IEC materials

Output 2.3

Construct 30 handwashing stands at institutions such as health facilities, schools and nutrition sites

- institutions can maintain handwashing stands if provided
- soap or ash can be made available for handwashing
- materials can be procured in country or request from core pipeline

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.3.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline Services] # of handwashing stands provided to health facilities, schools and nutrition sites					30
		Means of Verification:	- construction completion records				
Indicator 2.3.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of Community members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.	15	15			30
		Means of Verification:	- handwashing stand completion reports - training records showing that one person at each facility was trained to maintain the handwashing stand				

Activities

Activity 2.3.1	Install handwashing stands at health facilities, schools and nutrition sites
Activity 2.3.2	provide additional monthly soap supply to health facilities, schools and nutrition sites

Output 2.4

2,795 vulnerable IDP households will be provided with hygiene kits

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.4.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of households receiving a hygiene kit (WASH NFIs)					2795
		Means of Verification:	- Distribution reports - Post distribution monitoring				

Activities

Activity 2.4.1	Distribution of hygiene kits
Activity 2.4.2	Conduct one post distribution monitoring for hygiene kits
Activity 2.4.3	Sensitization campaigns for use of hygiene kits

Output 2.5

200 emergency latrines in Old Fangak are either maintained or decommissioned

- latrines remain feasible to be maintained

- decommission is possible when necessary
- materials can be procured in country or from core pipeline

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.5.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of gender-appropriate latrines rehabilitated					200
		Means of Verification:	- construction/ rehabilitaiton reports				

Activities

Activity 2.5.1	Rehabilitate emergency latrines
Activity 2.5.2	decommission emergency latrines

Outcome 3 Target areas are prepared for cholera outbreak through training of WASH teams on outbreak response and prepositioning of materials

Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 3.1	Training of 12 Hygiene Promotion Team Leaders, and 6 ACF WASH localized staff on cholera prevention, preparedness and response	- staff and team leaders are qualified to take in advanced WASH topics

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 3.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of Community members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.	6	6			12
		Means of Verification:	- Training attendance records - Training reports				

Activities

Activity 3.1.1	Conduct training on cholera prevention, preparedness and response
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WORK PLAN

Project workplan for activities defined in the Logical framework	Activity Description (Month)	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Activity 1.1.1 Training Water User Committees to manage boreholes and water yards														X
		X	X											
Activity 1.1.2 Rehabilitation of boreholes and water yards												X	X	
		X	X											
Activity 1.1.3 Training of local pump mechanics to maintain boreholes and water yards											X	X		
Activity 1.1.4 Water quality testing of water points and household water supply													X	
		X	X											
Activity 1.2.1 Distribution of additional boiling pots and filter cloth to IDP households												X	X	
Activity 1.2.2 Conduct mass sensitisation campaigns for the promotion of water treatment through filtering and boiling										X	X	X	X	
		X	X											
Activity 1.1.5 Distribution of tool kits and spare parts to water user committees and pump mechanics												X	X	
Activity 1.3.1 Distribution of additional filter cloth to host community households												X	X	
Activity 1.3.2 Conduct mass sensitisation campaigns for the promotion of water treatment through filtering and boiling										X	X	X	X	
		X	X											
Activity 1.3.3 Conduct one post distribution monitoring for filter clothes distribution														
		X												
Activity 1.2.3 Conduct one post distribution monitoring for boiling pots and filter cloth distribution												X		
		X												
Activity 2.1.1 Training of Hygiene Promotion Team Leaders											X			
Activity 2.1.2 Training of Community Hygiene Promoters												X		
Activity 2.1.3 Training of Model Mothers												X		
Activity 2.2.1 Conduct regular mass hygiene promotion campaigns in villages										X	X	X	X	

affected areas.

- The distribution of hygiene kits and NFI materials will be prioritized so that IDP and host populations will have access to acceptable water treatment throughout the program and then can be continually sensitized with with appropriate messaging on safe water treatment.
- The rehabilitation of boreholes will start once ACF has identified and trained local pump mechanics as well as equipping them with toolkits and spare parts for maintaining these water points.

Hygiene Promotion:

- The hygiene promotion teams will start by identifying women and men for community hygiene promoters (CHPs) who will then be trained on delivering key messaging for the hygiene promotion activities.
- Mother to mother support groups that are being run by the Nutrition actors in the target areas will be trained and reinforced on hygiene promotion messaging at the household level with a target of 75 model mothers trained on key messaging.
- Once the CHPs and model mothers are trained, they will be delivering daily hygiene promotion messaging to communities through group sessions (both adult and children sessions), household visits, special events, and mass campaigns.

Sanitation:

- ACF will maintain the 200 emergency latrines in Old Fangak which were previously constructed by SI in the first quarter of 2015. The latrines will either be maintained for continued use or decommissioned if necessary.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
1. SI	Keew - SI will be undertaking a rapid response for 2 months in Keew, starting at the end of July. ACF will then take over WASH activities in this areas once they pull out
2. MSF- France	Old Fangak - Coordinate on cholera prevention and response
3. Hold the Child	Coordination on Nutrition and WASH activities in the Old Fagak area

Environmental Marker Code

Gender Marker Code

2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Recent assessments from the targeted catchment areas indicate the that displaced population is estimated to be over 70% female (women and girls) and the remaining are male (mostly boys of under 18 years and few elderly men). There is also data indicating an overall low level of protection that is afforded to displaced households, many of who are residing within the host community, living without sufficient space or shelter to provide adequate safety for women and girls during regular WASH related activities. These increased protection related risks includes women and girls often walking long distances to collect water and going into the exposed bush to defecate. This emphasizes the critical gender and age specific programming that is needed in order to ensure that the specific needs of women and girls are adequately addressed.

ACF's programming will have a strong gender focus that will contribute to improving access to WASH service provision to women and girls by implementing specifically targeted activities that will address the ongoing challenges related for these groups for both IDP and host populations. This will include increasing access to water storage and rehabilitating water sources that are closer to households in order to reduce the number of long trips to fetch water. For hygiene promotion, general community mobilization will focus heavily on households practices in which primarily women and girls are engaged with. ACF will ensure an appropriate gender balance during the selection of community hygiene promoters (CHPs) and conduct gender specific and age specific group sessions activities that can focus on the different needs of both men and women. Building on the success of similar ACF programs in South Sudan, ACF will form mother to mother groups to utilize the influence of peer to peer behavior change and ensure that women and girls have a open environment in which they can express their challenges related to WASH and learn coping mechanisms and positive behaviors from key women role models in the community.

Furthermore, ACF shall ensure that the NFI kits components include sanitary towels besides mainstreaming MHM in its school health programs. Including women in decision making in the management of the water facilities and the village hygiene committees is also one of the key things that ACF shall undertake. As ACF own internal requirements, reporting be gender - disaggregated. ACF intends to use the South Sudan WASH and GBV matrix as a checklist of the design of her WASH Program. Gender and needs analysis will be taken into consideration when designing our projects.

Protection Mainstreaming

ACF will ensure the follow minimum package for protection mainstreaming in WASH is implemented in accordance with global and national standards for protection. This includes the following actions.

- Identify local authorities responsible for WASH programmes and strengthen and support their role where possible
- Assess whether inequitable access to water and / or sanitation facilities is causing tension or conflict
- Make sure that the beneficiaries are aware of their rights to equitable and safe water
- Monitor whether any individuals or groups control WASH facilities and/or discriminate against certain individuals or groups gaining access to facilities or hygiene promotion programmes
- Include representatives of different groups in participatory processes and committees
- Support provision of WASH facilities for all infrastructure, including learning or meeting sites and health centres

Safety and Security

The target areas of the project remain relatively stable and free from recent conflict in the past 6 months. This area is controlled by the SPLA-IO and is mostly inaccessible by road, making this an ideal area for IDPs to seek safety. ACF works closely with the local authorities to ensure that up to date information is gathered about the situation in Fangak county and as well participates in the weekly humanitarian coordination meetings held in Old Fangak Town. ACF will routinely assess the overall security situation in the target areas and ensure that safety of the field staff and workers can be ensured and that unnecessary risks are not taken.

Access

The 3 targeted areas outlined in the proposal currently have good access for humanitarian aid. Old Fangak and Keew have regular UNHAS flight access and Toch can be accessed by boat from Old Fangak Town. The fact that many of these areas are inaccessible by road during the rainy season makes them a relatively stable place for IDPs seek safety from conflict. The greatest risk in this area is that Old Fangak is a major military site for the SPLA-IO who are in control of much of the surrounding area and could potentially make this a target for future conflict depending on how accessible this area becomes in the dry season.

ACF currently has a full operational base in Old Fangak with access to Toch by boat. Additionally ACF has a sub-base in Keew, operating from the base of CMA which is the nutrition and health partner in the area. Both of these areas are accessible by UNHAS weekly flights and can be accessed with fixed wing light aircraft for charter flight deliveries.

BUDGET

1 Staff and Other Personnel Costs (please itemize costs of staff, consultants and other personnel to be recruited directly by the implementing partner for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
1.1	Country Director Juba based staff	S	1	9975	6	6.00%	3,591.00	1,197.00	1,197.00	1,197.00	3,591.00
1.2	Finance Coordinator Juba based staff	S	1	9509	6	7.00%	3,993.78	1,331.26	1,331.26	1,331.26	3,993.78
1.3	Logistics Coordinator Juba based staff	S	1	8859	6	7.00%	3,720.78	1,240.26	1,240.26	1,240.26	3,720.78
1.4	HR Coordinator Juba based staff	S	1	8209	6	7.00%	3,447.78	1,149.26	1,149.26	1,149.26	3,447.78
1.5	Compliance Manager Juba based staff	S	1	7125	6	7.00%	2,992.50	997.50	997.50	997.50	2,992.50
1.6	Supply Chain Manager Juba based staff	S	1	7125	6	7.00%	2,992.50	997.50	997.50	997.50	2,992.50
1.7	Field Logistics Manager	D	1	1750	4	100.00%	7,000.00	2,333.00	2,333.00	2,334.00	7,000.00

	Handwashing Stands for health centers, nutrition sites and schools	D	30	75	1	100.00%	2,250.00	0.00	2,250.00	0.00	2,250.00
	Material and construction costs for handwashing stands										
2.12	Mobilization and IEC Materials	D	3	2500	1	100.00%	7,500.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	0.00	7,500.00
	Printed IEC materials, megaphones, flip charts, for each of the 3 target areas										
2.13	Rehabilitation and Decommissioning of Emergency Latrines	D	200	75	1	100.00%	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	15,000.00
	material and labor costs for latrine rehab and decommission of the 200 emergency latrines in Old Fangak										
2.14	Hygiene Kits Distributions	D	3	500	1	100.00%	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	1,500.00
	Costs associated with distribution of hygiene kits; refreshments for volunteers, incentives for volunteers and community helpers										
2.15	Pots for promotion of water boiling	D	5590	7	1	100.00%	39,130.00	39,130.00	0.00	0.00	39,130.00
	Procurement of pots to expand household water treatment capacity for IDPs										
2.16	Filter Cloth for promotion of water boiling	D	0	0	0	100.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	procurement of filter cloth for promotion of water filtering and boiling										
2.17	Sanitary Cloth for MHM	D	0	0	0	100.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Items not in core pipeline, additional sanitary clothes for women and girls for MHM										
2.18	Contingency for emergency preparedness and response	D	0	0	1	100.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	contingency funds for cholera outbreak. Funds will be transferred to additional preparedness stockpiling if there is no cholera outbreak										
	Section Total						110,296.00	73,966.00	26,738.00	9,592.00	110,296.00
3 Equipment (please itemize costs of non-consumables to be purchased under the project)											
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
3.1	Laptops	D	3	1500	1	100.00%	4,500.00	4,500.00	0.00	0.00	4,500.00
	additional laptops for field program staff										
3.2	Solar Kit	D	2	4800	1	100.00%	9,600.00	9,600.00	0.00	0.00	9,600.00
	Solar system for 2 field bases; solar panels, inverter, and batteries										
	Section Total						14,100.00	14,100.00	0.00	0.00	14,100.00
4 Contractual Services (please list works and services to be contracted under the project)											
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
	Section Total						0.00	0	0	0	0.00
5 Travel (please itemize travel costs of staff, consultants and other personnel for project implementation)											
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
5.1	Natioanal Air Transport (Charter Flights)	D	8	5775	1	100.00%	46,200.00	6,000.00	30,000.00	10,200.00	46,200.00
	6 Charter flights for delivery of hygiene kits (2 charter flights per hygiene kit distribution) + 2 additional charter flights to deliver materials to field bases										
5.2	National Air Flights (UNHAS)	D	6	400	6	100.00%	14,400.00	2,390.00	7,200.00	4,810.00	14,400.00
	National travel costs for flights to the field										
5.3	Juba Vehicle Rental	S	1	7200	6	10.00%	4,320.00	717.00	2,160.00	1,443.00	4,320.00
	Monthly cost for rental of 3 vehicles for Juba Coordination office										
5.4	Juba Fuel for Vehicles	S	1	2220	6	10.00%	1,332.00	221.00	666.00	445.00	1,332.00
	Monthly fuel costs for juba coordination vehicles										
5.5	Field Office Boat Rental	D	1	1500	6	100.00%	9,000.00	1,494.00	4,500.00	3,006.00	9,000.00
	Boat rental in Old Fangak to travel to Toch, includes the cost of fuel										
	Section Total						75,252.00	10,822.00	44,526.00	19,904.00	75,252.00
6 Transfers and Grants to Counterparts (please list transfers and sub-grants to project implementing partners)											
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
	Section Total						0.00	0	0	0	0.00
7 General Operating and Other Direct Costs (please include general operating expenses and other direct costs for project implementation)											
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
7.1	Field Office Maintenance and Rehab	D	2	1750	6	50.00%	10,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	10,500.00
	monthly cost to maintain field bases in Keew and Old Fangak. Structure rehabilitation, upgrades and general site maintenance										
7.2	Field Office Stationary and Office Supplies	D	2	250	6	50.00%	1,500.00	249.00	750.00	501.00	1,500.00
	Printer cartridges, pens, notebooks, staplers, staples, paper clips, folder, binders										
7.3	Field Office Mobile and Sat Phone Airtime	D	2	300	6	50.00%	1,800.00	298.00	600.00	902.00	1,800.00

	Mobile airtime and sat phone air time for field teams in the two field bases										
7.4	Field Office Visibility	D	1	1500	1	70.00%	1,050.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	1,050.00
	Project visibility for feild bases, ACF signs, staff t-shirts										
7.5	Juba Office Stationary	S	1	1800	6	10.00%	1,080.00	179.00	540.00	361.00	1,080.00
	Printer cartridges, pens, notebooks, staplers, staples, paper clips, folder, binders										
7.6	Juba Generator Maintenance	S	1	1700	6	10.00%	1,020.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	1,020.00
	Monthly costs for generator maintenance in juba coordination office										
7.7	Juba Generator Fuel	S	1	1100	6	10.00%	660.00	109.00	330.00	221.00	660.00
	Monthly costs to fuel generator in juba coordination office										
7.8	Juba Security Company	S	1	4400	6	10.00%	2,640.00	438.00	1,320.00	882.00	2,640.00
	Monthly contract cost for security company in juba for office and guesthouse										
7.9	Juba Warehouse Rent	S	1	6000	6	10.00%	3,600.00	597.00	1,800.00	1,203.00	3,600.00
	Monthly rental cost for juba warehouse storage										
7.10	Juba Warehouse Supplies and Furniture	S	1	3300	6	10.00%	1,980.00	328.00	990.00	662.00	1,980.00
	Maintenance, storage shelving and running costs for juba warehouse storage										
7.11	Juba Office Rehab & Maintenance	S	1	2500	6	10.00%	1,500.00	249.00	750.00	501.00	1,500.00
	Maintenance costs for juba office and guesthouse. Structural repair, electrical work, plumbing, rehabilitation										
7.12	Juba Office Rent	S	1	14000	6	10.00%	8,400.00	1,394.00	4,200.00	2,806.00	8,400.00
	Contract rental cost for Juba coordination office										
7.13	Juba Office Mobile Airtime	S	1	900	1	10.00%	90.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	90.00
	Mobile airtime for juba coordinaiton office staff										
	Section Total						35,820.00	8,121.00	15,470.00	12,229.00	35,820.00

Sub Total Direct Cost 370,172.82

Indirect Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) 7%

Audit Cost (For NGO, in percent) 1%

PSC Amount 25,912.10

Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	2015		2016	Total
	Q3	Q4	Q1	
	8,637.36	8,637.36	8,637.38	25,912.10

Total Fund Project Cost 396,084.92

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Jonglei -> Fangak	100					0	

Project Locations (first admin location where activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)

DOCUMENTS

Document Description
1. Beneficiaries.pdf

