

Project Proposal

Organization	PAH (Polish Humanitarian Action)																																														
Project Title	Provision of life saving WASH and WASH Emergency Preparedness and Response services in the most vulnerable communities in Ayod County, Jonglei State, affected by displacement and in risk of malnutrition.																																														
Fund Code	SSD-15/HSS10/SA2/WASH/INGO/582																																														
Cluster	Primary cluster			Sub cluster																																											
	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			None																																											
Project Allocation	2nd Round Standard Allocation		Allocation Category Type																																												
Project budget in US\$	199,699.85		Planned project duration	5 months																																											
Planned Start Date	01/08/2015		Planned End Date	31/12/2015																																											
OPS Details	OPS Code	SSD-15/WS/72616/R		OPS Budget	0.00																																										
	OPS Project Ranking			OPS Gender Marker																																											
Project Summary	<p>Under this project proposal, PAH will implement life-saving WASH related activities in Ayod county, Jonglei state, targeting 10 000 beneficiaries suffering from inadequate access to safe drinking water and poor hygiene conditions. Due to security situation and logistical challenges, Ayod county has remained underserved across sectors. As WASH response in the area has been scattered, PAH intends to target the selected population of the de facto capital town of the county (Jeich) and one towns in the vicinity - Nyanepol - with a structured, effective programme aiming at improved access to safe water and improved hygiene conditions.</p> <p>To provide the vulnerable population with access to potable water in accordance to SPHERE standards, PAH intends to train 10 hand pump mechanics, repair existing boreholes and revive Village Water Committees.</p> <p>To improve hygiene conditions of the targeted population, 6 woman Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers will conduct hygiene promotion with and for women in four locations described above. The sessions will revolve around safe water storage and treatment, hygiene behaviours at home and menstrual hygiene. The house to house visits will be accompanied by a distribution of buckets, filter cloth for water treatment. Moreover, kangas will be distributed.</p> <p>Additionally PAH will target schools, churches, primary health units, nutrition centres and authorities. Their representatives will be trained in basic hygiene messages and the relevance of WASH messages to health and 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>1800</td> <td>2200</td> <td>2800</td> <td>3200</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Total beneficiaries include the following:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trainers, Promoters, Caretakers, committee members, etc.</td> <td>24</td> <td>12</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> <td>66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internally Displaced People</td> <td>900</td> <td>1100</td> <td>1400</td> <td>1600</td> <td>5000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People in Host Communities</td> <td>900</td> <td>1100</td> <td>1400</td> <td>1600</td> <td>5000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pregnant and Lactating Women</td> <td>0</td> <td>550</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>550</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Beneficiary Summary	1800	2200	2800	3200	10,000	Total beneficiaries include the following:						Trainers, Promoters, Caretakers, committee members, etc.	24	12	15	15	66	Internally Displaced People	900	1100	1400	1600	5000	People in Host Communities	900	1100	1400	1600	5000	Pregnant and Lactating Women	0	550	0	0	550
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Indirect Beneficiaries	Project will indirectly reach those who benefit from institutions targeted by PAH hygiene promotion trainings - health/nutrition centers (patients and their families that will receive hygiene messages from trained workers), schools (pupils and teachers that will not take part in trainings but will be reached by activities conducted by School Hygiene Clubs), church leaders (religious community that will receive messages at churches), authorities that were not trained but cooperate with people directly targeted by PAH.		Catchment Population	The population of both Jeich (around 20 000 people) and Nyanapol (around 18 000 people) will benefit from the improved hygienic conditions and improved access to safe water in both locations.																																											
Link with the Allocation Strategy	<p>The project fits into standard allocation strategic objectives by targeting multiply displaced population and host communities in a hard to reach, crisis locations without sufficient access to basic WASH services and under threat of malnutrition, i.e. in Ayod county, Jonglei state.</p> <p>Project activities aims at improving access to safe drinking water, hygienic living conditions thus reducing morbidity and mortality connected to water borne diseases of the targeted population, especially women and children. Not only will PAH build capacities of hand pump mechanics, re-train Village Water Committees, sensitize employees of local institutions, but it will equip women and children in knowledge about basic hygiene practices. All these groups will be able to use their newly acquired skills and knowledge irrespective of where they might be displaced to in the future.</p>																																														
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners			Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)	Source	US\$																																										
				ECHO, RRF	229,440.00																																										
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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Humanitarian context analysis.
Humanitarian context: Describe the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented

The ongoing violence in the Greater Upper Nile region of South Sudan that continues with changing intensity since December 2013, has left the population extremely vulnerable. The instability and ongoing fighting regularly trigger huge waves of displacement of civilians who are in dire need of assistance. Not only is South Sudan the infamous leader of young mother and infant morbidity on the planet, but also still less than half of the population has access to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities. To make matter worse, the current state of South Sudanese economy resulting in a week currency and increased prices adds an extra burden to the difficulties that the local population has to face every day.

The delays in the peace process do not give much hope for a quick resolution of the issues tormenting the country. In all likelihood, the fighting and the consequent displacement is likely to continue in the second half of 2015 increasing the pressure on limited WASH infrastructure and services. According to WASH Cluster Response Strategy for 2015, South Sudan, in addition to influx of some 290 000 refugees, will still face a displacement on the level of 2 500 000 IDPs. The consequent overcrowding in the settlement sides increases the risk of water borne diseases that may even lead to outbreaks of epidemics. According to IPC information, in May and June 2015 around 4.6 million people in the whole country are threatened with severe malnutrition greatly increasing vulnerability as far as morbidity is concerned.

Protracted armed conflict does not allow the population of South Sudan to develop mechanisms enabling them to prevent disease outbreaks and prepare for another displacement. IDPs, host communities and refugees will have to use limited water points that were constructed before the crisis. Because of limited access

	<p>to remote areas of big concentration of IPDs, creation of new water point will be extremely difficult. Therefore, proper maintenance of already existing ones seems to be the best solution for sustainable usage of limited by safe water sources. Therefore, meeting the SPHERE standards, preventing and containing outbreaks of waterborne diseases, including cholera outbreak should remain a priority countrywide throughout 2015.</p> <p>Jonglei State was in a difficult situation before the December 2013 crisis. According to OCHA and WASH Cluster predictions, Jonglei remains one of the most sensitive states in terms of displacement, fighting, flooding, disease outbreaks and malnutrition, especially in the opposition controlled areas.</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. Indicate references to assessments such as Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)</p>	<p>PAH has conducted interventions in Jiech and in Nyanapol in 2014 and 2015. The feedback from those interventions as well as the information from stakeholders on the ground (NGOs operating in the area, local authorities) have been used to draft this project proposal.</p>
<p>3. Description Of Beneficiaries</p>	<p>PAH will target 10 000 people in the two selected project locations. The main priority will be on women, school children and those involved in functioning local structures related to water and sanitation.</p> <p>Investing in women, who are the primary household carriers, brings long-term results that guarantee a sustainability of the action. Women are usually keen to cooperate and participate in meeting or trainings concerning hygiene and sanitation and they act as excellent multipliers of the acquired knowledge within their community. Women will be involved in planning of the activities which will allow for a response tailored to their needs. They will be specially targeted during project implementation (e.g. special hygiene promotion sessions). PAH will train women as hygiene promoters thus building their capacities.</p> <p>School children will be another prioritized group of beneficiaries. Working with youngsters, especially in the realm of proper hygiene behavior, brings long-term benefits not only for them but also for their families and the whole community.</p> <p>PAH will be conducting activities with local institutions dealing with WASH related issues. In many cases, structures functioning on the ground need only bit of support in order to become more effective. Building capacities of already existing local institutions ensures sustainability as it engages people already motivated to work for their communities.</p> <p>The detailed numbers regarding the beneficiaries are as follows: - 5 000 beneficiaries benefiting from access to safe water from 10 repaired/rehabilitated boreholes - 6 female Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers trained and employed for 4 months of project duration - 10 000 household reached with hygiene promotion messages and distribution of water filtering and storage materials (bucket, filter cloth) - 2000 women receiving kangas as dignity material, used for many purposes (as mosquito net, sleeping mat, blanket and as traditional material used during menstruation) - 50 members from 10 village water committees (5 members each) trained in water point maintenance and basic hygiene messages, at least half of members will be female - 16 representatives of local authorities, health institutions, churches and nutrition centres (2 from each institution in 2 locations) trained on relevance of safe water and hygiene practices and the links with health and malnutrition - 4 teachers trained on basic hygiene messages and methodologies of working with children when conveying hygiene messages - 30 school kids (15 in each School Hygiene Club) mobilized and trained on hygiene messages, at least half of the members will be females.</p>
<p>4. Grant Request Justification.</p>	<p>PAH has been present in Jonglei State in South Sudan since 2006. In 2006-2011, PAH implemented a number of WASH and FSL projects, mainly in Bor, Uror, Duk, Twic East, Akobo and Nyrol. In 2012 PAH erected a compound in Ayod Town and focused activities on capacity building – working with Village Water Committees, pump mechanics, School Hygiene Clubs. In 2014 and 2015 PAH Emergency Response Team conducted rapid interventions in following locations of Ayod county: Ayod Town, Jiech, Haat, Pagil and Nyanapol. Additional responses were done by other partners in Menime (SII), Haat, Pagil, Nyanapol (Unicef), Mogok, Gorwai (IOM), Kotdalok (Oxfam).</p> <p>All those responses addressed only needs existing at that particular time. No long term and holistic programme was implemented by any of WASH partners. This kind of selective approach made it possible to serve several locations, leaving them, however, underserved due to lack of follow-up and capacity on the ground to take over responsibility for activities and facilities.</p> <p>The majority of assessment and intervention reports prepared by PAH and partners working in Ayod area (e.g. PAH_Medair_Nyanapol_Intervention_Report_2015.03.24, Kandak RRM Mission Report from 16-24.01.2015) highlight logistical and security challenges. The population on the ground does not have sufficient access to safe drinking water and does not practice good hygiene behaviours, thus creating life threatening conditions.</p> <p>According to intervention reports from partners (WASH Cluster Dropbox reg. Ayod County - https://www.dropbox.com/sh/oh96ozwdn0k1ph4/AABRXXIE7TUhLq2Qm6UlxRa/Ayod?dl=0) all organizations implemented short term activities and did not coordinate implementation with one another, e.g. different time frame of PAH and SI interventions in neighboring locations Menime and Haat concluded with double registration and overlapping (communities moved from one location to another to participate in two registrations). The one static WASH partner on the ground, i.e. Cristian Mission for Development (CMD), does not have the capacities to serve the whole population.</p> <p>All above mentioned challenges that implementing partners faced in Ayod resulted in a short term, fragmented interventions devoid of general approach which left community dependent on the next rapid response bringing much needed, but still inadequate assistance.</p> <p>Based on that, PAH is a strong proponent of a more static presence in two locations in the County: Jiech, its current headquarter and Nyanapol, which, despite the flooding and transport challenges, still is in walking distance. PAH team, which will consist of 2 Hygiene and Sanitation Officers and 2 WASH Technicians, will work with 2 communities to improve access to safe water and hygiene practices. PAH team will train Pump Mechanics, who will repair or rehabilitate BHs. The facilities will be kept clean by trained Committees thus increasing access to safe water. Sessions for women, men, girls and boys on hygiene practices at personal, household and community level will be conducted by female Hygiene and Sanitation Officers, who will also tackle with the issue of menstrual hygiene and will conduct kanga distribution. During HH visits, sustainable water treatment methods through three-pot system will be promoted. Buckets and filter cloth will be distributed. Hygiene sessions will improve hygiene conditions of targeted HHs and safe storage will increase access to safe water. Sessions for teachers, health workers, church leaders and authorities on hygiene issues will give the project sustainability.</p> <p>Longer presence and focus on capacity building for key actors (women, teachers, pupils, church leaders, groups responsible for water point maintenance) will help communities adapt to changing conditions, potential new displacement to other location or influx of new IDPs from surroundings areas (e.g. southern Unity).</p>
<p>5. Complementarity. Explain how the project will complement previous or ongoing projects/activities implemented by your organization.</p>	<p>In 2014 and 2015 PAH implemented WASH and NFI rapid responses in 19 locations mainly in Jonglei, but also in Unity (Bentiu) and Central and Eastern Equatoria (Juba and Ikwotos). All rapid interventions aim to cover basic needs of communities and hand over responsibility of constructed facilities and trained people to authorities or NGOs present in the area. However, not in all locations have a partner ready to take over activities and responsibilities. In such cases, PAH sees a big need of additional follow up activities that could serve communities longer and build their resilience for any new unexpected circumstances.</p> <p>Jiech and Nyanapol were targeted by PAH WASH and NFI rapid responses: in Jiech PAH focused on borehole rehabilitation, hygiene promotion and distribution of WASH and ES NFI. In Nyanapol PAH team did NFI distribution and hygiene promotion activities. In both locations PAH implemented most needed activities, but still left communities in need of additional support. The needs still present on the ground include: lack of sufficient number of pump mechanics and Village Water Committees that could take care of proper maintenance of water points, lack of specific, gender focused hygiene promotion programme and supporting those, who cannot access borehole water due to big distance.</p> <p>According to conditions mentioned above, PAH would like to deploy a special team consisting of WASH Technicians and Hygiene and Sanitation Officers that will focus only on improving WASH conditions in those two locations. PAH chose those two because of its previous presence therein and because of knowledge of both communities and their needs (in Jiech PAH team conducted a PDM survey which showed that the majority of people that were not satisfied with distributed by PAH items, needed more buckets for safe storage of water).</p>
<p>LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</p>	
<p>Overall project objective</p>	<p>Decrease in mortality and morbidity of the most vulnerable, conflict and malnutrition affected communities in Jiech and Nyanapol, Jonglei State in South Sudan</p>
<p>Logical Framework details for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</p>	
<p>Cluster objectives</p>	<p>Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need</p>
<p>2015 SSO 1: Affected people have timely access to safe, and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking, and personal and domestic hygiene</p>	<p>SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need</p>
<p>Percentage of activities</p>	<p>50</p>

Outcome 1	2000 household in targeted areas have improved access to safe drinking water according to SHPERE standards			
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks		
Output 1.1	10 water points rehabilitated and maintained properly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The security situation in the area enables the implementation of project activities. 2. There is no major shortage of supplies on the market (e.g. cement). 3. The prices of supplies remain as predicted (no abrupt rise in prices) 4. Other project stakeholders actively participate to realize project objectives. 5. Partners timely and adequately provide supplies (core pipeline stocks). 6. No looting of PAH property and project materials. 7. Project locations remain accessible logistically. 		

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 Existing water points rehabilitated					10
		Means of Verification:	Assessment report, Borehole Rehabilitation Record forms signed by pump mechanics and authorities				
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply [SPHERE Standard]	900	1100	1400	1600	5000
		Means of Verification:	Borehole Rehabilitation Record forms with information on number of users per each water point, Post Intervention Monitoring survey with information on number of jerry cans per person per day				
Indicator 1.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	10 Village Water Committees trained on borehole maintenance (20 women and 30 men)					10
		Means of Verification:	Attendance list from the training, Post Intervention Monitoring survey on the condition of water points				
Indicator 1.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	10 local pump mechanics trained in hand pump repair and rehabilitation					10
		Means of Verification:	Attendance list, Reports on use of spares handed over to pump mechanics				

Activities

Activity 1.1.1	Assessment on non-functioning water points in 2 targeted areas			
Activity 1.1.2	Purchase and reposition of spares and tools for borehole rehabilitation			
Activity 1.1.3	Rehabilitation of broken boreholes in 2 areas of intervention			
Activity 1.1.4	Identification of potential members of 10 Village Water Committees and 10 pump mechanics in 2 locations. Local authorities in 2 locations of intervention will be included in the selection process.			
Activity 1.1.5	Trainings for 10 Village Water Committees members in 2 locations (each committee will consist of 5 members). Committees will be responsible for maintenance of water points, i.e. collecting information from community on broken boreholes and passing the information to authorities, clearing the surroundings of boreholes and proper fencing.			
Activity 1.1.6	Trainings for 10 pump mechanics in 2 locations of intervention - pump mechanics will be linked with authorities in each location and will be asked to rehabilitate borehole reported by Village water Committee. Payment for their work will be done by community.			
Activity 1.1.7	Handing over borehole spares and tools to local authorities in 2 locations for further use by pump mechanics trained by PAH when need arise.			
Activity 1.1.8	Rehabilitation of boreholes by trained pump mechanics in all locations. Pump mechanics might be asked by community to repair or rehabilitate broken water points.			
Activity 1.1.9	Regular meetings with Village Water Committees members and pump mechanics in all 3 locations (once per month). WASH Technicians from PAH will regularly monitor work of trained community members and will check the status of repaired /rehabilitated boreholes.			
Activity 1.1.10	Post Intervention Monitoring survey evaluating the condition of rehabilitated water points and performance of Village Water Committees and pump mechanics.			

Output 1.2	2000 households treat water at Point of Use (household)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The security situation in the area enables the implementation of project activities. 2. There is no major shortage of supplies on the market (e.g. cement). 3. The prices of supplies remain as predicted (no abrupt rise in prices) 4. Other project stakeholders actively participate to realize project objectives. 5. Partners timely and adequately provide supplies (core pipeline stocks). 6. No looting of PAH property and project materials. 7. Project locations remain accessible logistically.
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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 Community members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.	4900	5100			10000
		Means of Verification:	Message dissemination records from HH visits done by trained Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officer				
Indicator 1.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of households receiving a hygiene kit (WASH NFIs)					2000
		Means of Verification:	Distribution list				

Activities

Activity 1.2.1	Identification and training of 6 female Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers (3 in each location of intervention) responsible for conducting hygiene promotion activities in each location. 2 PAH female Hygiene and Sanitation Officers will conduct visits to both locations and monitor the work of field officers			
Activity 1.2.2	Special regular household and community sessions for women, men, boys and girls in each of 2 locations conducted by female Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers			
Activity 1.2.3	Distribution of materials for water treatment and safe storage together with kangas for 2000 households			
Activity 1.2.4	Regular water quality tests on HH level: every 2 weeks PAH WASH Technicians will test 25 samples at the Point of Use thus monitoring the effectiveness of work done by trained community members.			
Activity 1.2.5	Post Distribution Monitoring Survey on appropriateness of distributed items			

Outcome 2	10000 women, men, girls and boys reached with hygiene messages on communal, household and personal level						
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks					
Output 2.1	6000 women, man, girls and boys have increased knowledge on hygiene practices acquired through attending households sessions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The security situation in the area enables the implementation of project activities. 2. There is no major shortage of supplies on the market (e.g. cement). 3. The prices of supplies remain as predicted (no abrupt rise in prices) 4. Other project stakeholders actively participate to realize project objectives. 5. Partners timely and adequately provide supplies (core pipeline stocks). 6. No looting of PAH property and project materials. 7. Project locations remain accessible logistically. 					
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 hygiene awareness campaigns/meetings conducted					8
	Means of Verification:	Attendance lists, session/meeting schedules					
Indicator 2.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of people trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community	4000	6000			10000
	Means of Verification:	Message dissemination records filled					
Activities							
Activity 2.1.1	Preparation of IEC materials (procuring tent for conducting sessions, preparing educational and hygienic materials for menstrual hygiene activities, sustainable water treatment methods and proper maintenance of water points)						
Activity 2.1.2	Identifying and training 6 female Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers (3 in each location)						
Activity 2.1.3	Households sessions in 2000 households (10000 women, men, girls and boys) conducted by 6 Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officer						
Activity 2.1.4	Post Intervention Monitoring survey on impact of educational activities conducted by female Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers in 2 locations of intervention						
Output 2.2	2 School Hygiene Clubs established or strengthened		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The security situation in the area enables the implementation of project activities. 2. There is no major shortage of supplies on the market (e.g. cement). 3. The prices of supplies remain as predicted (no abrupt rise in prices) 4. Other project stakeholders actively participate to realize project objectives. 5. Partners timely and adequately provide supplies (core pipeline stocks). 6. No looting of PAH property and project materials. 7. Project locations remain accessible logistically. 				
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 people trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community	2	2			4
	Means of Verification:	Attendance lists from trainings for teachers					
Indicator 2.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# School Hygiene Clubs established/strengthened					2
	Means of Verification:	Attendance lists, Memorandum of Understanding signed between school authorities and PAH on duties and responsibilities of the Club					
Indicator 2.2.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of boys and girls attending regularly School Hygiene Club sessions					30
	Means of Verification:	Attendance lists					
Indicator 2.2.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of hygiene awareness campaigns/meetings conducted					4
	Means of Verification:	Report on campaigns conducted by 2 School Hygiene Clubs					
Activities							
Activity 2.2.1	Identifying existing School Hygiene Clubs (SHC) in the area of intervention as well as the potential for their existence						
Activity 2.2.2	Training for 4 teachers (2 per each location) on hygiene promotion issues (proper maintenance of school latrines, hand washing, water born diseases prevention), methodologies of working with children while conveying hygiene messages as well as managing the SHC.						
Activity 2.2.3	Establishing or strengthening the existing School Hygiene Clubs. Teachers trained by PAH generate pupils on rules and responsibilities of clubs together with pupils and share the document with PAH						
Activity 2.2.4	Signing MoU between schools and PAH on responsibilities of both sides regarding the activities of School Hygiene Clubs						
Activity 2.2.5	4 hygiene campaigns organized by School Hygiene Clubs (2 per school)						
Activity 2.2.6	Regular (once per 3 weeks) monitoring visits of Hygiene and Sanitation Officer to each school and meetings with School Hygiene Clubs and teachers						
Activity 2.2.7	Refreshing training for 4 teachers (2 per location) on challenges they face during work with School Hygiene Clubs and solutions						
Activity 2.2.8	Evaluation meetings with School Hygiene Clubs and teachers on activities done by each school						
Output 2.3	Church leaders, health/nutrition workers and authorities in 2 locations involved in hygiene promotion activities for their communities		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The security situation in the area enables the implementation of project activities. 2. There is no major shortage of supplies on the market (e.g. cement). 3. The prices of supplies remain as predicted (no abrupt rise in prices) 4. Other project stakeholders actively participate to realize project objectives. 5. Partners timely and adequately provide supplies (core pipeline stocks). 6. No looting of PAH property and project materials. 7. Project locations remain accessible logistically. 				
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries			End-Cycle Target	

			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target	
Indicator 2.3.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of people trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community	12	4			16	
	Means of Verification:	Attendance lists, Reports from trained church leaders, health/nutrition workers and authorities						
Indicator 2.3.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of hygiene awareness campaigns/meetings conducted					10	
	Means of Verification:	Reports from church leaders, health/nutrition workers, authorities on meeting and sessions conducted for community members						

Activities

Activity 2.3.1	Launching cooperation between PAH and representatives of church groups, health/nutrition workers, authorities - identifying leaders in each group, needs and gaps
Activity 2.3.2	Training for 4 health/nutrition workers (2 from each location) on links between malnutrition and water - how water borne diseases impact and strengthen malnutrition. Trainees will make use of this knowledge in every day work with patients, will be also tasked with promotion of proper hygiene behavior in their respective institutions (through poster campaigns).
Activity 2.3.3	Regular (once per month) meetings with 2 church group leaders on health and hygiene issues and possibilities of including them into their activities.
Activity 2.3.4	Regular (once per month) meetings with local authorities on issues regarding hygiene and the linkages between the authorities and pump mechanics, Village Water Committees, women groups, church groups and health/nutrition workers to improve hygienic behavior in the community
Activity 2.3.5	Post Intervention Monitoring survey on impact of work done by church group, health/nutrition workers and authorities.

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									X			
Activity 1.1.1 Assessment on non-functioning water points in 2 targeted areas	2015										X			
Activity 1.1.2 Purchase and preposition of spares and tools for borehole rehabilitation	2015										X			
Activity 1.1.3 Rehabilitation of broken boreholes in 2 areas of intervention	2015										X	X		
Activity 1.1.4 Identification of potential members of 10 Village Water Committees and 10 pump mechanics in 2 locations. Local authorities in 2 locations of intervention will be included in the selection process.	2015										X			
Activity 1.1.5 Trainings for 10 Village Water Committees members in 2 locations (each committee will consist of 5 members). Committees will be responsible for maintenance of water points, i.e. collecting information from community on broken boreholes and passing the information to authorities, clearing the surroundings of boreholes and proper fencing.	2015										X	X		
Activity 1.1.6 Trainings for 10 pump mechanics in 2 locations of intervention - pump mechanics will be linked with authorities in each location and will be asked to rehabilitate borehole reported by Village water Committee. Payment for their work will be done by community.	2015										X	X		
Activity 1.1.7 Handing over borehole spares and tools to local authorities in 2 locations for further use by pump mechanics trained by PAH when need arise.	2015											X		
Activity 1.1.8 Rehabilitation of boreholes by trained pump mechanics in all locations. Pump mechanics might be asked by community to repair or rehabilitate broken water points.	2015												X	X
Activity 1.1.9 Regular meetings with Village Water Committees members and pump mechanics in all 3 locations (once per month). WASH Technicians from PAH will regularly monitor work of trained community members and will check the status of repaired /rehabilitated boreholes.	2015										X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.10 Post Intervention Monitoring survey evaluating the condition of rehabilitated water points and performance of Village Water Committees and pump mechanics.	2015													X
Activity 1.2.1 Identification and training of 6 female Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers (3 in each location of intervention) responsible for conducting hygiene promotion activities in each location. 2 PAH female Hygiene and Sanitation Officers will conduct visits to both locations and monitor the work of field officers	2015									X				
Activity 1.2.2 Special regular household and community sessions for women, men, boys and girls in each of 2 locations conducted by female Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers	2015										X	X	X	X
Activity 1.2.3 Distribution of materials for water treatment and safe storage together with kangas for 2000 households	2015											X		
Activity 1.2.4 Regular water quality tests on HH level: every 2 weeks PAH WASH Technicians will test 25 samples at the Point of Use thus monitoring the effectiveness of work done by trained community members.	2015										X	X	X	X
Activity 2.1.1 Preparation of IEC materials (procuring tent for conducting sessions, preparing educational and hygienic materials for menstrual hygiene activities, sustainable water treatment methods and proper maintenance of water points)	2015									X	X			
Activity 2.1.2 Identifying and training 6 female Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers (3 in each location)	2015									X				
Activity 2.1.3 Households sessions in 2000 households (10000 women, men, girls and boys) conducted by 6 Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officer	2015										X	X	X	X
Activity 2.1.4 Post Intervention Monitoring survey on impact of educational activities conducted by female Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers in 2 locations of intervention	2015													X
Activity 2.2.1 Identifying existing School Hygiene Clubs (SHC) in the area of intervention as well as the potential for their existence	2015									X				
Activity 2.2.2 Training for 4 teachers (2 per each location) on hygiene promotion issues (proper maintenance of school latrines, hand washing, water born diseases prevention), methodologies of working with children while conveying hygiene messages as well as managing the SHC.	2015										X			

Coordination with other NGOs and authorities:
 This project is designed to increase the capacity of local stakeholders – each activity will be first discussed with authorities and planned with them. Authorities will be also one of the targeted group for PAH activities. PAH team, before implementing any activities, will present detailed plan for intervention to authorities and discuss implementation strategy as well as exit strategy. PAH team will also present complains mechanism (each beneficiary will be able to visit PAH office in Jiech or pass complain through Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers. PAH team will also do monitoring of implementation in the middle of the project to check the impact of conducted activities but also satisfaction of beneficiaries. In the end of the project PAH M and E team will conduct HH survey to analyze final impact of whole intervention.
 PAH will meet with NGOs present in the area (mainly CMD and COSV) to plan activities in details and avoid any overlapping in activities or locations.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name of the organization</th> <th>Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. CMD</td> <td>CMD is a WASH active on the ground. CMD is dealing with sanitation activities, borehole rehabilitation and hygiene promotion. However, PAH will be targeting Duba Tropic boreholes and women in hygiene promotion to cover the existing gaps</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. COSV</td> <td>COSV is a health partner, who has asked for PAH support in borehole rehabilitation in the area. PAH will be working with COSV health promotes in the health centres.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale	1. CMD	CMD is a WASH active on the ground. CMD is dealing with sanitation activities, borehole rehabilitation and hygiene promotion. However, PAH will be targeting Duba Tropic boreholes and women in hygiene promotion to cover the existing gaps	2. COSV	COSV is a health partner, who has asked for PAH support in borehole rehabilitation in the area. PAH will be working with COSV health promotes in the health centres.
Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale						
1. CMD	CMD is a WASH active on the ground. CMD is dealing with sanitation activities, borehole rehabilitation and hygiene promotion. However, PAH will be targeting Duba Tropic boreholes and women in hygiene promotion to cover the existing gaps						
2. COSV	COSV is a health partner, who has asked for PAH support in borehole rehabilitation in the area. PAH will be working with COSV health promotes in the health centres.						
Environmental Marker Code	A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation						
Gender Marker Code	2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality						
Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code	<p>The project offers integrated gender approach. Beneficiaries of the project are disaggregated by age and sex. There's great consistency between the needs of the beneficiaries and proposed activities as well as project strategies and outcomes. The emphasis is put on women and girls as actors of change and medium of good practices and eventual change of behavior on a household level.</p> <p>The project activities aim at creating equal opportunities to women mitigating the existing gap in overall participation level. Women will be involved in the planning of the exact activities so that they suit their needs. PAH will employ women hygiene promoters so that women can freely speak to about their challenges and expectations. PAH plans to conduct hygiene sessions for women on subjects such as safe water treatment and storage at the household level, hygiene practices at home and menstrual hygiene. 6 women Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers will reach 2000 woman beneficiaries with hygiene messages that are relevant and important for women. 2000 women will be equipped with kangas which during our intervention in January 2015 proved to be the most desired quasi-sanitation material for menstruation allowing women to participate in their daily activities freely. Rehabilitation of the boreholes will contribute to increase of women's workload and shift to other activities.</p> <p>A Post Intervention Monitoring will allow woman to share their feedback after the end of project activities.</p>						
Protection Mainstreaming	<p>In the absence of domestic normative standards of IDPs protection, the project team will act under standard cluster protocols. The community will be consulted on power dynamics and possible protection challenges. Partners operating in the same location will help mobilizing the community in most safe and sensitive manner. The project acknowledges different needs of women, men, girls and boys. During protracted conflict, women and girls bear the brunt of the crisis. The project aims at restoring dignity of women and girls in community in transition prioritizing their access to safe water, refreshing hygiene practices, and equipping them with new skills. Since 10 boreholes will be rehabilitated and the hygiene promoters will travel from house to house with their tailor-made message, women will not have to walk for long periods to receive aid. The sessions most likely will not interfere with their household chores. In relief and recovery assistance provided by the project, the priority will be given to disabled women, elderly women, female heads of households, pregnant and lactating women. The boreholes will be rehabilitated in such a way to make it easily accessible for pregnant and disabled women as well as girls and boys. The water points were chosen to not cause tensions between the communities. In specific cases Water Committee will be in place to provide water to disabled people who cannot access the points completely.</p> <p>Women and girls equipped with kangas will no longer suffer from exclusion during menstruation. Obtaining basic knowledge on menstrual hygiene proposed in the project plays significant role in the environment of pervasive violence as it may give women sense of self-mastery and dignity. Through the project women participation and empowerment should boost notably.</p> <p>A mechanism of complain will be set up for the IDPs to measure the adequacy of the response (including methods not revealing the IDP identity to a NGO worker). Printed IEC materials will consider literacy level in the population.</p>						
Safety and Security	Ayod county has been under the control of opposition forces since the December 2013 crisis. The situation in the county has remained tense, especially in the North, where a big IDPs influx has been noticed. The capital of the county, Ayod town, has been under military control and has been devoid of humanitarian presence since the December 2013 crisis. Jiech has become the de facto capital of the county. The situation in Jiech and the vicinity has been stable but tense and remains unpredictable. PAH has adequate contingency planning, security standard operating procedures and security plans in place. Security Risk Assessments are conducted in a given location before the field team is deployed. The current security situation on the ground is closely monitored by an appointed Security Coordinator who assesses risks, analyses information and advises the Head of Mission.						
Access	PAH has a long-established presence in Ayod county and well-established contacts with the authorities and the beneficiaries on the ground. To reach the areas of intervention, PAH plans to use regular UNHAS flights as well as the air-assets of Log Cluster. If the latter is impossible, PAH has budgeted for chartered flights. On the ground, PAH mostly intends to cover the necessary distances on foot. If a possibility arises, a car/tractor will be hired for the local transport.						

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		Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	
1.1	Head of Mission (expat) salary, allowances, insurance, ID, business cards etc	S	1	5000	5	5.00%	1,250.00	500.00	750.00	1,250.00
1.2	Security Coordinator (expat) salary, allowances, insurance, ID, business cards etc	S	1	4300	4	5.00%	860.00	344.00	516.00	860.00
1.3	Logistics Coordinator salary, allowances, insurance, ID, business cards etc	S	1	4300	5	5.00%	1,075.00	430.00	645.00	1,075.00
1.4	Logistics Assistant (national) salary, overtime, insurance, ID, business cards etc	S	3	850	5	5.00%	637.50	254.50	383.00	637.50
1.5	HR Coordinator (expat) salary, allowances, insurance, ID, business cards etc	s	1	2500	5	5.00%	625.00	250.00	375.00	625.00
1.6	Administration Coordinator salary, insurance, ID, business cards etc	s	1	1400	5	5.00%	350.00	140.00	210.00	350.00
1.7	Admin Assistant salary, insurance, ID, business cards etc	s	1	850	5	5.00%	212.50	84.50	128.00	212.50
1.8	Accountant (expat) salary, allowances, insurance, ID, business cards etc	s	1	2000	5	5.00%	500.00	200.00	300.00	500.00
1.9	Cleaner (Juba) salary, insurance, ID etc	s	2	310	5	5.00%	155.00	62.00	93.00	155.00
1.10	Project Coordinator (expat) salary, allowances, insurance, ID, business cards etc	d	1	3000	5	100.00%	15,000.00	6,000.00	9,000.00	15,000.00
1.11	WASH Program Coordinator (expat) salary, allowances, insurance, ID, business cards etc	D	1	4500	5	5.00%	1,125.00	450.00	675.00	1,125.00

1.12	M&E Coordinator (expat)	D	1	2500	5	5.00%	625.00	250.00	375.00	625.00
	salary, allowances, insurance, ID, business cards etc									
1.13	M&E Officers	d	3	1500	5	5.00%	1,125.00	450.00	675.00	1,125.00
	salary, insurance, ID, business cards etc									
1.14	Emunerators	D	8	10	6	100.00%	480.00	192.00	288.00	480.00
	16 ppl/10 usd a day/6 days									
1.15	Hygiene and Sanitation Officer	D	2	1200	5	100.00%	12,000.00	4,800.00	7,200.00	12,000.00
	salary, insurance, ID, business cards etc									
1.16	Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officer	D	6	550	4	100.00%	13,200.00	5,280.00	7,920.00	13,200.00
	salary, insurance, ID, business cards etc									
1.17	WASH Technician	D	2	1400	5	100.00%	14,000.00	5,600.00	8,400.00	14,000.00
	salary, insurance, ID, business cards etc									
1.18	Guards	s	2	300	5	25.00%	750.00	300.00	450.00	750.00
	salary, insurance, ID etc									
1.19	Cleaner (Jeich)	s	1	300	5	25.00%	375.00	150.00	225.00	375.00
	salary, insurance, ID etc									
1.20	Cook (Jeich)	s	1	300	5	25.00%	375.00	150.00	225.00	375.00
	salary, insurance, ID etc									
1.21	Accountant Assistant	s	1	850	5	5.00%	212.50	84.50	128.00	212.50
	salary, insurance, ID etc									
	Section Total						64,932.50	25,971.50	38,961.00	64,932.50

2 Supplies, Commodities, Materials (please itemize direct and indirect costs of consumables to be purchased under the project, including associated transportation, freight, storage and distribution costs)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	
2.1	BH spares and tools	D	10	1000	1	100.00%	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00
	10 BHs/ on average 1000 USD worth of spares, materials and tools per BH									
2.2	T-shirts with hygiene messages and logos	D	50	15	1	100.00%	750.00	750.00	0.00	750.00
	50 Tshirts for all those trained in the project, 15 USD/shirt									
2.3	Hand Pump Mechanic Training	D	10	50	7	100.00%	3,500.00	3,500.00	0.00	3,500.00
	allowances, translation, food and drinks, certificates, stationary; 10 ppl/50USD per day per person/7 days of sessions									
2.4	Toolboxes for Hand Pump Mechanics	D	5	1500	1	100.00%	7,500.00	7,500.00	0.00	7,500.00
	5 toolboxes for 10 pump mechanics/1500 USD per toolbox									
2.5	Overalls for Hand Pump Mechanics	D	10	30	1	100.00%	300.00	300.00	0.00	300.00
	10 overalls for mechanics/30 USD each									
2.6	Village Water Committee Training	D	10	50	2	100.00%	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
	allowances,translation, food, certificates, stationary: 10 ppl/50 USD/2 day session									
2.7	Equipment for Village Water Committees	D	5	100	1	100.00%	500.00	250.00	250.00	500.00
	brooms, grease, spanners, etc - 1 set for 2 Village Water Committees/100 USD per kit									
2.8	Training of Teachers	D	4	50	2	100.00%	400.00	200.00	200.00	400.00
	transport, allowances, food and drinks, certificates; 4 ppl/50 USD per day/ 2 day sessions									
2.9	School cleaning materials	D	2	200	1	100.00%	400.00	0.00	400.00	400.00
	brooms, cleaning agents; 2 locations/200 USD per location									
2.10	Training of Representatives of local authorities, churches, clinics and nutrition centres	D	16	50	2	100.00%	1,600.00	800.00	800.00	1,600.00
	16 ppl/50 USD per person per day/ 2 day sessions									
2.11	IEC materials	D	1	2600	1	100.00%	2,600.00	2,600.00	0.00	2,600.00
	posters, banners, leaflets, booklets with hygiene promotion messages									
2.12	Transport of project materials	D	1	15000	1	100.00%	15,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00
	air transport to project locations and transport on the ground									
2.13	Loading/offloading	D	1	3000	1	100.00%	3,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00
	casual labour									
2.14	Trainings for Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers	D	6	30	5	100.00%	900.00	900.00	0.00	900.00
	food, drinks, certificates/6 ppl/30 USD per day									
2.15	Labour for BH repairs	D	10	35	1	100.00%	350.00	100.00	250.00	350.00
	10 BH/35 USD per repair									
	Section Total						47,800.00	33,400.00	14,400.00	47,800.00

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		Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	
3.1	Tent (office) 1 tent	s	1	1000	1	100.00%	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
3.2	Field office furniture chairs, tables, shelves	s	1	800	1	100.00%	800.00	800.00	0.00	800.00
3.3	Tent (accommodation) 1 tent	s	5	800	1	100.00%	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
3.4	Furniture in accommodation bed, mattress, table, chair - 800 USD/kit	s	5	800	1	100.00%	4,000.00	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
3.5	Tent (training venue) 1 tent for each location	s	2	1000	1	100.00%	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00
3.6	Chairs 40 chairs/16 USD each	s	40	16	1	100.00%	640.00	640.00	0.00	640.00
3.7	Laptop with bags and spare batteries, 5 pieces	s	5	1200	1	100.00%	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	6,000.00
3.8	Cameras 2 cameras	s	2	130	1	100.00%	260.00	260.00	0.00	260.00
3.9	Solar panels 2 panels	s	2	300	1	100.00%	600.00	600.00	0.00	600.00
3.10	VHF 5 VHF radios	s	5	1200	1	100.00%	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	6,000.00
3.11	Thuraya 4 items	s	4	900	1	100.00%	3,600.00	3,600.00	0.00	3,600.00
3.12	Mobile phones 1 item	s	1	120	1	100.00%	120.00	120.00	0.00	120.00
3.13	DeAqua with additional equipment DeAqua with additional equipment (regents, pressure cooker)	s	1	3600	1	100.00%	3,600.00	3,600.00	0.00	3,600.00
3.14	Materials for water testing gloves, cotton, test tubes, syringes etc, one set 1000 USD	s	1	1000	1	100.00%	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Section Total							33,620.00	33,620.00	0.00	33,620.00

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		Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	
Section Total							0.00	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		Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	
5.1	Travel costs for project staff to the field 20 return flights/ 400 USD per return flight	d	15	400	1	100.00%	6,000.00	2,400.00	3,600.00	6,000.00
5.2	Travel costs for support project staff to locations of interventions 10 return flights/ 400 USD per return flight	d	5	400	1	100.00%	2,000.00	800.00	1,200.00	2,000.00
5.3	International travel costs (project staff) home tickets for 3 expat project staff	s	2	1200	1	100.00%	2,400.00	960.00	1,440.00	2,400.00
5.4	International travel costs (support staff) home tickets for 5 expat project staff financed 20% by CHF	s	7	1200	1	5.00%	420.00	168.00	252.00	420.00
5.5	Travel cost in the field rental	D	6	100	5	100.00%	3,000.00	1,200.00	1,800.00	3,000.00
Section Total							13,820.00	5,528.00	8,292.00	13,820.00

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		Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	
Section Total							0.00	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		Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	

7.1	Office rental (Juba)	s	1	22000	5	5.00%	5,500.00	2,200.00	3,300.00	5,500.00
	rent/month in Juba									
7.2	Office set-up and maintenance	s	1	2890	1	100.00%	2,890.00	1,156.00	1,734.00	2,890.00
	latrine and shower construction, leveling, cutting of grass etc									
7.3	Stationary	s	1	200	5	5.00%	50.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
	pens, paper etc per month									
7.4	Office supplies	s	1	500	5	5.00%	125.00	50.00	75.00	125.00
	water, cleaning agents per month									
7.5	Telephone and satellite phones airtime	s	1	1300	5	100.00%	6,500.00	2,600.00	3,900.00	6,500.00
	for project staff and support staff per month									
7.6	Insurance, registration fees etc	s	1	1000	5	5.00%	250.00	100.00	150.00	250.00
	mission registration, vehicle insurance per month									
7.7	Bank fees	s	1	1000	5	5.00%	250.00	100.00	150.00	250.00
	for salaries and transfers per month									
7.8	Fright fee (documents)	s	1	200	5	5.00%	50.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
	sending documents to Poland, per month									
7.9	V-Sat Internet	s	1	3000	3	100.00%	9,000.00	3,600.00	5,400.00	9,000.00
	installation, monthly fee									
	Section Total						24,615.00	9,846.00	14,769.00	24,615.00

Sub Total Direct Cost 184,787.50

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

Audit Cost (For NGO, in percent) 1%

PSC Amount 12,935.13

Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	2015		Total
	Q3	Q4	
	5,174.06	7,761.07	12,935.13

Total Fund Project Cost 197,722.63

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Jonglei -> Ayod	100	1800	2200	2800	3200	10000	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Assessment on non-functioning water points in 2 targeted areas</p> <p>Activity 1.1.10 : Post Intervention Monitoring survey evaluating the condition of rehabilitated water points and performance of Village Water Committees and pump mechanics.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Purchase and preposition of spares and tools for borehole rehabilitation</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Rehabilitation of broken boreholes in 2 areas of intervention</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Identification of potential members of 10 Village Water Committees and 10 pump mechanics in 2 locations. Local authorities in 2 locations of intervention will be included in the selection process.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Trainings for 10 Village Water Committees members in 2 locations (each committee will consist of 5 members). Committees will be responsible for maintenance of water points, i.e. collecting information from community on broken boreholes and passing the information to authorities, clearing the surroundings of boreholes and proper fencing.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Trainings for 10 pump mechanics in 2 locations of intervention - pump mechanics will be linked with authorities in each location and will be asked to rehabilitate borehole reported by Village water Committee. Payment for their work will be done by community.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.7 : Handing over borehole spares and tools to local authorities in 2 locations for further use by pump mechanics trained by PAH when need arise.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.8 : Rehabilitation of boreholes by trained pump mechanics in all locations. Pump mechanics might be asked by community to repair or rehabilitate broken water points.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.9 : Regular meetings with Village Water Committees members and pump mechanics in all 3 locations (once per month). WASH Technicians from PAH will regularly monitor work of trained community members and will check the status of repaired /rehabilitated boreholes.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Identification and training of 6 female Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers (3 in each location of intervention) responsible for conducting hygiene promotion activities in each location. 2 PAH female Hygiene and Sanitation Officers will conduct visits to both locations and monitor the work of field officers</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Special regular household and community sessions for women, men, boys and girls in each of 2 locations conducted by female Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Distribution of materials for water treatment and safe storage together with kangas for 2000 households</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4 : Regular water quality tests on HH level: every 2 weeks PAH WASH Technicians will test 25 samples at the Point of Use thus monitoring the effectiveness of work done by trained community members.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 : Preparation of IEC materials (procuring tent for conducting sessions, preparing educational and hygienic materials for menstrual hygiene activities, sustainable water treatment methods and proper maintenance of water points)</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Identifying and training 6 female Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers (3 in each location)</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Households sessions in 2000 households (10000 women, men, girls and boys) conducted by 6 Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officer</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4 : Post Intervention Monitoring survey on impact of educational activities conducted by female Field Hygiene and Sanitation Officers in 2 locations of intervention</p>

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

