

Project Proposal

Organization	IOM (International Organization for Migration)					
Project Title	WASH Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPnR) Operations to assist IDPs and vulnerable communities affected by Conflict, Malnutrition or Cholera.					
Fund Code	SSD-15/HSS10/SA2/WASH/UN/520					
Cluster	Primary cluster			Sub cluster		
	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			None		
Project Allocation	2nd Round Standard Allocation		Allocation Category Type			
Project budget in US\$	399,993.63		Planned project duration		6 months	
Planned Start Date	15/08/2015		Planned End Date		14/02/2016	
OPS Details	OPS Code	SSD-15/WS/72658/R		OPS Budget	0.00	
	OPS Project Ranking			OPS Gender Marker		
Project Summary	<p>The project intends to deliver WASH emergency relief assistance to remote locations in which IDPs or host communities have been affected by conflict, severe malnutrition or outbreaks of waterborne diseases such as cholera through the deployment of WASH EPnR mobile teams. IOM will continue supporting the WASH Cluster strategy to ensure immediate lifesaving aid in areas lacking a strong presence of WASH partners able to respond accordingly to the needs present. The project targets 40,000 IDPs in vulnerable communities in conflict affected and food insecure and crisis areas of Jonglei (Fangak, Canal/Pigi, Akobo, Nyiroi, Ayod, Uror, Twic East, Duk), Upper Nile (Ulang, Luakpiny/Nasir, Longochuk, Maiwut, Ballet, Fashoda, Melut, Manyo, Malakal) and Unity (Panyijar, Mayendit, Koch, Guit, Rubkona) states, and cholera affected and potential outbreak locations of Central Equatorial, Lakes, Warrap, Eastern Equatorial, Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. IOM will maintain two of the three established technically knowledgeable and experienced WASH mobile teams and conduct six EPnR missions. Locations will be prioritized through the Inter Cluster Working Group/Operations Working Group (OWG), in coordination with the WASH Cluster Coordinator to avoid duplication. For those activities highlighted in the OWG, material transportation will be supported by the Logistics Cluster. For cholera response, mission locations will be established through the WASH cluster coordinated approach, and in reference to Health strategies. To determine gaps and activity prioritization to address different needs of genders and age groups, the implementation strategy is based on previous IRNA/agency assessments. Safe access to water will be secured through the distribution of portable water treatment solution and rehabilitation of boreholes; improved hygiene and sanitation achieved through gender balanced hygiene promoter trainings, awareness campaigns and sessions and distribution of hygiene items.</p>					
Direct beneficiaries		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	Beneficiary Summary	2739	8306	9227	9728	30,000
	Total beneficiaries include the following:					
	People in Host Communities	685	2076	2307	2432	7500
Internally Displaced People	2054	6230	6920	7296	22500	
Indirect Beneficiaries	Catchment Population					
Link with the Allocation Strategy	<p>The WASH Strategy for this allocation highlights the need to ensure the capacity to address the complexity of the conflict and displacement trends with mobile capacity to match the demands of the current context. Moreover, the cluster strategy highlights the importance in having WASH EPnR teams for cholera prevention and response in order to provide timely emergency response in gap areas. This project fits in the allocation strategy as it aims to address the life-threatening needs of the most vulnerable such as IDPs and host communities in conflict affected locations, where integrated food security phase classification (IPC) levels are crisis and emergency; and of those in cholera outbreak locations where life-threatening needs are greatest. EPnR teams will ensure rapid deployment critical to ensuring immediate life-saving aid is provided in areas of minimal partner presence, while providing additional capacity support to stretched partners. Aggravating circumstances such as the escalation of conflict and the onset of the rainy season makes the EPnR teams a valuable resource for the rapid assistance to communities cut off from access to basic services, where their welfare and security is threatened. Though the deployment of EPnR missions targeting affected communities of approximately 5,000 individuals, the project aims to rapidly cover basic WASH gaps prioritizing the provision of safe water through distributions of portable water treatment solutions (light to transport) such as purification sachets (PuR) and filter cloth (or Aquatabs, depending on source turbidity), and water containers for safe transportation and storage at household level. The project plans to reestablish available sources of safe water through the rehabilitation of up to 22 broken boreholes. Gender balanced and community-led Water Management Committees will be established and members trained to ensure equity access and aid in mitigating any conflict over water usage. The missions will encourage, promote and provide training on good hygiene and sanitation practices tailored to the specific context and conditions of the affected community. In Cholera prevention and response interventions, IOM teams will emphasize the hygiene promotion preventive component as an effective management mechanism for hot spot areas. The duration of the missions will range from two weeks to one month to provide a sufficient aid package to allow the improvement of the overall health conditions of the community until the deteriorating triggers cease or a more durable/permanent partner could take over. Standard and validated hygiene promotion messages will be utilized to ensure alignment of overall cholera prevention communication. For IOM the strengthening of the coping mechanisms of vulnerable communities through sensitization on good hygiene and sanitation practices, and capacity building on sustainable approaches for point of use (PoU) water treatment methods is paramount for the long-term needs of populations. IOM's WASH EPnR teams will also participate in needs assessments missions as prioritized by the WASH Cluster, providing sound assessment reports for the constitution of future IRNAs report. The monitoring and evaluation of missions will be shared lead into planning and prioritizing for all Agencies involved in emergency and mobile operations.</p>					
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners	Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)					
Organization focal point contact details	Name	Title	Phone	Email		
	Antonio Torres	WASH Coordinator	+211 922 123 193	atorres@iom.int		
	Jennifer Pro	Programme Support Unit Coordinator	jpro@iom.int	JPro@iom.int		
BACKGROUND INFORMATION						
1. Humanitarian context analysis.. Humanitarian context: Describe the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented	<p>Since the re-emergence of conflict in December 2013, more than 1.6 million persons have been internally displaced. During the first half of 2015, the needs of already vulnerable populations rapidly rose and the Humanitarian Community were forced to revise their planning figures and budgets. Recent fighting in Unity and Upper Nile states have further aggravated the humanitarian situation, producing secondary or third displacement, with populations under stress lacking access to basic services. Humanitarian access is shrinking and conflict and the onset of the rainy season combines with logistical challenges to disrupt the possibility of aid agencies to sustain programs and provide relief. Needs for this project have been assessed by the previous IOM Rapid Response Team (RRT) project, CCCM Cluster County Focal Point information channels, ICWG/OWG input, IRNA assessments and OCHA situation reports. New displacements have been reported all throughout the Greater Upper Nile region. An IRNA in Melut on 1 June 2015 showed that IDP populations in Melut have fluctuated, with many dispersing to Renk and Palouch, and IDPs originally from Kodok moving to Khor Adar. New displacements have been reported in Fangak, and in the islands east of Koch and Guit and south of Leer, the swamplands adjacent to the Mayendit and Koch border and swamplands North West of Leer and East towards Haat. Through the year, the Sobat River corridor has witnessed high levels of displacement of populations within Nasir, Ulang, and Ballet, and access to services in these areas has been challenging due to the already limited resources available and the destruction of many community structures. In May 2015, humanitarian partners relocated staff from Melut, and non-critical staff were relocated from the Malakal PoC. Conflict in one area carries through with worsening conditions for those in others - the OCHA 30 June 2015 situation report points to food insecurity in Greater Upper Nile that has likely worsened due to the conflict in Unity State (Guit, Leer, Koch, Mayendit and Panyijar) and Upper Nile State (Melut and Malakal). Throughout 2015, IDP settlements including host communities and spontaneous settlements have received a huge influx of people, which puts unexpected pressure on services and communities residing in those areas. Heavily congested settlements in Akobo, Ayod, Nyiroi, Uror, Lankien and Pulturuk have become key catchment areas with demanding needs. The resulting lack of safe drinking water and ability for safe excreta disposal and poor hygiene practices has left a large proportion of the population at risk of preventable water borne diseases. Not only safe but sufficient quantities of water are critical for enabling good hygiene practices key to prevention of cholera and other water borne diseases, such as the hand-washing at critical moments. The overall WASH situation is compounded by the recent cholera outbreak, declared in Juba on 23 June and is spreading to areas not affected during the last outbreak, where people's ability to cope is reduced. Oral Cholera Vaccination campaigns have been carried out in Bentiu and UN House PoCs by IOM RRT missions but missions outside of the PoCs need further support and different modalities of approach. The onset of the rains, the recurrence of violence and the outbreak of cholera</p>					

	requires that adequate WASH services are delivered to locations where access to basic services is restricted. The IOM WASH EPnR team aims to provide a rapid response to the communities residing in these locations, in line with the overall strategy of the WASH cluster in South Sudan. The project targets 40,000 IDPs identified in coordination with the cluster coordination mechanisms, the OWG, IRNAs and feedback from stakeholders such as government counterparts. IOM will take that information into account for the planning and design of interventions which will aim to address the different group's needs with tailored hygiene promotion sessions.
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)	Needs for this project have been assessed by the previous IOM Rapid Response Team (RRT) project, CCCM Cluster County Focal Point information channels, ICWG/OWG input, IRNA assessments and OCHA situation reports. New displacements have been reported all throughout the Greater Upper Nile region. An IRNA in Melut on 1 June 2015 showed that IDP populations in Melut have fluctuated, with many dispersing to Renk and Palouch, and IDPs originally from Kodok moving to Khor Adar. New displacements have been reported in Fangak, and in the islands east of Koch and Guit and south of Leer, the swamplands adjacent to the Mayendit and Koch border and swamplands North West of Leer and East towards Haat. Through the year, the Sobat River corridor has witnessed high levels of displacement of populations within Nasir, Ulang, and Baiet. Access to services in these areas has been challenging due to the already limited resources available and the destruction of many community structures. In May 2015, humanitarian partners relocated staff from Melut, and non-critical staff were relocated from the Malakal PoC. Conflict in one area carries through with worsening conditions for those in others - the OCHA 30 June 2015 situation report points to food insecurity in Greater Upper Nile that has likely worsened due to the conflict in Unity State (Guit, Leer, Koch, Mayendit and Panyijar) and Upper Nile State (Melut and Malakal).
3. Description Of Beneficiaries	The project intends to reach a total of 30,000 beneficiaries. IOM will assist all demographic groups, from all ethnicities and of all ages. Given the nature of the EPnR intervention, it is difficult to define the specific localities or categories of the populations in which the missions would be undertaken, although the project targets: multiple displaced populations in crisis and emergency locations; IDPs and Host communities in IPC locations, and populations in cholera outbreak and potential outbreak areas. Those identified as being in the greatest need, in remote and virtually inaccessible areas will be planned for. IOM will identify and select beneficiaries based on existing IRNAs and agency assessments, the OWG, feedback from stakeholders such as government counterparts, and IOM's own assessment of needs and target populations once the teams reach the locations of interventions. The information will be taken into account for the planning and design of interventions which will aim to address the different group's needs with tailored hygiene promotion sessions for women and girls, and men and boys. Further coordination with partners will be made to avoid duplication of responses. IOM estimates that the beneficiaries would have the following percentages according to gender and group age: Women: 27.7% Men: 9.1% Girls: 32.4% Boys: 30.8% Interventions acknowledge the broad needs of all the populations that may be targeted. For example, the elderly and people with disabilities have different physical abilities and their needs must be factored into any forward planning and material transportation. Consultations with beneficiaries are vitally important to activities, and lead to community ownership and sustainability. The community (men, women, boys and girls of all conditions) will have opportunities to engage and have a voice with mission team members and to express their needs through their participation in activities.
4. Grant Request Justification.	Since re-emergence of the conflict in December 2013, IOM has proved its abilities to rapidly scale up and directly implement interventions as soon as resources become available. IOM's geographical footprint in the conflict affected states, with sub-offices/programs in Bor, Malakal, Melut, Renk and Bentiu, offers an additional logistical advantage to preposition key materials and as a launch base for missions in nearby locations. Through the CCCM Cluster, IOM has a strong network of State and Country Focal Points who provide information and reports on displacement sites and dynamics through IOMs Displacement Tracking Matrix system. IOM is able to call on these networks and strong information management systems to inform programs and analyse needs and responses. IOM's in-country capacity and expertise in Shelter/NFI, WASH and Health provide IOM with a unique capacity to immediately mobilize experts and deploy field teams with technical expertise, experience and understanding of the context of South Sudan. IOM already has an established WASH EPnR team, with the experience and expertise to implement the operations in the current context, formed in July 2014. The previous IOM RRT mechanism was an innovative responsive program that allowed IOM to provide multi-cluster interventions with the operational mobile teams (EPnR) from IOM's WASH, NFI and Health programs, meaning the ability to plan synergistically and provide a comprehensive and holistic response. Overall, IOM's RRTs reached 284,249 beneficiaries over 32 missions in some of the most inaccessible areas. IOM WASH RRT interventions reached eight different locations of South Sudan, assisting more than 36,600 beneficiaries from vulnerable and/or displaced communities in conflict affected locations in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity states. The Health RRT teams contributed to missions addressing cholera in Unity State reaching 69,000 and Eastern Equatoria state targeting 25,000. Institutional knowledge and the lessons learned from the multi-sectorial RRT project offer an invaluable resource for implementation of this project. This funding will ensure continuation of two of the three mobile WASH teams. IOM has been an active member of the WASH EPnR cluster coordinating body, supporting cluster efforts since July 2014. IOM considers the WASH EPnR project a key instrument to support the humanitarian communities' objective of delivering core lifesaving services to directly address the lifesaving interventions needed by communities in the greatest need. IOM has carefully considered protection mainstreaming in regards to the planning and execution stages in order to incorporate protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in the activities to be undertaken. IOM will aim to achieve community involvement in all stages of WASH activities, specifically through the dissemination of messages in the hygiene and sanitation promotion campaigns/sessions. This is also important to increase ownership of the interventions and ensure sustainability of the interventions. The needs of different groups will be addressed in intervention design; special attention will be given to ensure gender balance encouraging equal participation of woman and men during the establishment of Water Management Committees and training of hygiene promoters, where appropriate and under the Do No Harm principles. Equally, hygiene promotion awareness campaigns and sessions will be based on successful past campaigns and sessions and address the specific needs of women and girls.
5. Complementarity. Explain how the project will complement previous or ongoing projects/activities implemented by your organization.	This project will make use of IOM's current WASH capabilities to deliver urgently needed services to the most vulnerable people in South Sudan. The project will use the expertise that has been gained in South Sudan operations over the current emergency to implement this project to the highest standards. The project has also been developed in line with the WASH Cluster, and has been developed based on the needs of the most vulnerable who form displaced populations.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective	To provide WASH emergency relief assistance through the deployment of EPnR teams to remote locations in which conflict affected IDPs and /or host communities are lacking of basic services facing high levels of malnutrition (IPC 3 and 4) or cholera affected locations.
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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 personal and domestic hygiene	SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need	50
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	Ensure access to safe water	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.1	Improved quantity and quality of safe water accessible to target populations through the rehabilitation of water points	<p>Sufficient supply and transport assets are available, and access is possible considering both security and weather. ICWG/OWG/IOM are able to identify locations in need of assistance</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>Security: The biggest factor impacting success is insecurity. This can arise from IDP residents involved in fighting; military/opposition leaders; government movements and opposition movements. Project implementation requires security and stability that do not impede on IOMs ability to function at site locations.</p> <p>Access: Access to locations, IDP sites, IDP Site areas is always dependent on security, community site leaders, IDP participation, government restrictions, military interventions, and security. Project activity completion is dependent on total access to locations by program staff.</p> <p>Logistics: Logistics and movement across country is a consistent challenge. Logistics are dependent on procurement, seasonality, access, and even staffing. The project depends on all aspects related to logistics to be functioning at good and functional capacity.</p> <p>Procurement: procurement of materials and tools needed is done through the Juba office. Purchased materials are delivered from neighbouring countries, as well as procured locally. Procurement of essential and key items can sometimes be strenuous and take long times to purchase and even arrive on location.</p> <p>Weather: It is assumed that seasonality will not impede project activities. Activities implemented are dependent on not being inhibited by rain and flooding.</p>

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					22
	Means of Verification:	IOM field report WASH cluster report Handover document					
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of Community members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.	99	99			198
	Means of Verification:	IOM field report WASH cluster report Beneficiary list Monthly reports Monitoring visits					

Activities

Activity 1.1.1	Rehabilitation of Boreholes
Activity 1.1.2	Establishment and training of basic Water Management Committees for the administration and caretaking of newly rehabilitated boreholes.

Output 1.2	Improved quantity and quality of safe water accessible to target populations through the distribution of household portable water treatment items	Sufficient supply and transport assets are available, and access is possible considering both security and weather. ICWG/OWG/IOM are able to identify locations in need of assistance. Risks: Security: The biggest factor impacting success is insecurity. This can arise from IDP residents involved in fighting; military/opposition leaders; government movements and opposition movements. Project implementation requires security and stability that do not impede on IOMs ability to function at site locations. Access: Access to locations, IDP sites, IDP Site areas is always dependent on security, community site leaders, IDP participation, government restrictions, military interventions, and security. Project activity completion is dependent on total access to locations by program staff. Logistics: Logistics and movement across country is a consistent challenge. Logistics are dependent on procurement, seasonality, access, and even staffing. The project depends on all aspects related to logistics to be functioning at good and functional capacity. Procurement: procurement of materials and tools needed is done through the Juba office. Purchased materials are delivered from neighbouring countries, as well as procured locally. Procurement of essential and key items can sometimes be strenuous and take long times to purchase and even arrive on location. Weather: It is assumed that seasonality will not impede project activities. Activities implemented are dependent on not being inhibited by rain and flooding.
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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 people provided with sustained access to safe water supply [SPHERE Standard]	1004	3046	3383	3567	11000
	Means of Verification:	IOM field reports, WASH cluster report, monthly reporting, monitoring visits					
Indicator 1.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of Community members receiving education on use of PuR sachets / aquatabs					19000
	Means of Verification:	IOM report WASH cluster report Photo register monitoring visits, monthly reporting					

Activities

Activity 1.2.1	Distributions of Water Treatment household items.
Activity 1.2.2	Sensitization on Point of Use (PoU) water treatment options (PuR sachets and aquatabs)

Outcome 2	Improved hygiene and sanitation practices	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 2.1	Good hygiene and sanitations practices promoted through awareness campaigns, trainings and capacity building activities	Sufficient supply and transport assets are available, and access is possible considering both security and weather. ICWG/OWG/IOM are able to identify locations in need of assistance. Risks: Security: The biggest factor impacting success is insecurity. This can arise from IDP residents involved in fighting; military/opposition leaders; government movements and opposition movements. Project implementation requires security and stability that do not impede on IOMs ability to function at site locations. Access: Access to locations, IDP sites, IDP Site areas is always dependent on security, community site leaders, IDP participation, government restrictions, military interventions, and security. Project activity completion is dependent on total access to locations by program staff. Logistics: Logistics and movement across country is a consistent challenge. Logistics are dependent on procurement, seasonality, access, and even staffing. The project depends on all aspects related to logistics to be functioning at good and functional capacity. Procurement: procurement of materials and tools needed is done through the Juba office. Purchased materials are delivered from neighbouring countries, as well as procured locally. Procurement of essential and key items can sometimes be strenuous and take long times to purchase and even arrive on location. Weather: It is assumed that seasonality will not impede project activities. Activities implemented are dependent on not being inhibited by rain and flooding.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	

			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of people trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community	30	30			60
	Means of Verification:	IOM Field reports WASH cluster report Beneficiary list Monitoring visits					
Indicator 2.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of hygiene awareness campaigns/meetings conducted					6
	Means of Verification:	IOM report WASH cluster report Photo register Monthly reporting, monitoring visits					
Indicator 2.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of households receiving a basic hygiene items					6000
	Means of Verification:	IOM report WASH cluster report Photo register Monitoring visits					

Activities

Activity 2.1.1	Training of hygiene promoters in all locations.
Activity 2.1.2	At least one hygiene awareness campaign conducted in each location
Activity 2.1.3	Distribution of basic hygiene items (i.e. soap and jerry cans)
Activity 2.1.4	Regular reporting to Donor, Agency, and Cluster, as required.

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	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.1 Rehabilitation of Boreholes		2016	X	X										
Activity 1.1.2 Establishment and training of basic Water Management Committees for the administration and caretaking of newly rehabilitated boreholes.		2015								X	X	X	X	X
		2016	X	X										
Activity 1.2.1 Distributions of Water Treatment household items.		2015								X	X	X	X	X
		2016	X	X										
Activity 1.2.2 Sensitization on Point of Use (PoU) water treatment options (PuR sachets and aquatabs)		2015								X	X	X	X	X
		2016	X	X										
Activity 2.1.1 Training of hygiene promoters in all locations.		2015								X	X	X	X	X
		2016	X	X										
Activity 2.1.2 At least one hygiene awareness campaign conducted in each location		2015								X	X	X	X	X
		2016	X	X										
Activity 2.1.3 Distribution of basic hygiene items (i.e. soap and jerry cans)		2015								X	X	X	X	X
		2016	X	X										
Activity 2.1.4 Regular reporting to Donor, Agency, and Cluster, as required.		2015								X	X	X	X	X
		2016	X	X										

M & R DETAILS

<p>Monitoring & Reporting Plan: Describe how you will monitor the implementation of each activity. Describe the tools you plan to use (checklist, photo, questionnaires, interviews, suggestion box etc.) in order to collect data and how you will store data. Explain the frequency type and protocol of reporting (how often do you report about what to whom?). State if, when and how you plan to evaluate your project.</p>	<p>In South Sudan, IOM has put in place internal monitoring structures to effectively monitor the progress of project activities. Through meetings with the Programme Managers where progress against deliverables are discussed, IOM is able to monitor progress against deliverables and mitigate the risks of poor performance. In addition, regular daily and weekly communication with donor counterparts ensures that should external factors outside of the control of IOM be encountered, project deliverables can be adjusted with the approval of the donor. The proposed activities implemented by IOM will be monitored directly by the IOM sub-offices, which operate under the overall management of IOM's Chief of Mission in Juba. The Mission office in Juba will provide overall financial management and oversight of the activities. Regular internal reporting will be provided by all field offices, this will happen on a weekly basis to the Mission office in Malakal. Other monitoring of project indicators will happen on a daily basis for this project, they will receive a supervisory review from the Juba level. Over the course of implementation, field visits each month by the project manager and they will be conducted in order to monitor project activities against the targets stated within the proposal. Internal reporting, monitoring and evaluation will take note of all constraints or impediments to activities in order to undertake a regular evaluation of project goals and implementing strategies. Project updates will be reported in IOM publications that will be distributed to IOM Geneva, on a weekly basis, donors and any other concerned stakeholders. A final narrative and financial report will be produced at the end of the project, in compliance with the CHF standards and requirements. IOM thematic units coordinate activities in South Sudan with their respective Cluster Bodies. This ensures that there is no duplication, and that projects remain relevant, accountable, and that beneficiaries always play a key role in needs assessments and decision making for effective project development. Project quality will be reviewed daily as the field level by WASH staff, and weekly by IOM Juba M+E staff, and the Project Manager will keep daily communications with field staff, IOM Juba support staff, and the donors, and the cluster to maintain quality implementation of the project.</p>
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OTHER INFORMATION

Accountability to Affected Populations	In line with cluster strategy, IOM will maintain its commitment to engaging with affected communities at all phases of the program cycle through engagement with women, men and youth on issues concerning their health. IOM's M&R framework ensures that each project implemented is carried out effectively and continually reviewed in line with community needs and humanitarian frameworks.
Implementation Plan: Describe for each activity how you plan to implement it and who is carrying out what.	<p>All components of this project will be carried out by IOM staff through IOM procedures.</p> <p>Successful implementation in terms of management, coordination, and finance will be overseen by an experienced project manager. Project finances will be coordinated by the project manager and overseen by IOM's resource management unit. Financial oversight will be monitored at regional level also to ensure that accountability and effective use of resources, in line with project contracts, is maintained. Project coordination will be overseen by the project manager, in partnership with IOM South Sudan's Programme Support Unit. The programme support unit assist with project administration, technical oversight, and project M+E. Reporting lines and distribution of labor will be overseen by the resource management unit, and the project manager will be charged with direct supervision.</p> <p>To maximize efficiency, this project will be carried out in consultation with the South Sudan Cluster. This will ensure solid impact, avoid duplication, and promote sustainability where possible</p>
Coordination with other Organizations in project area	

Environmental Marker Code	B+: Medium environmental impact with mitigation(sector guidance)
Gender Marker Code	2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code	IOM ensures that all WASH activities take into consideration the gender-specific needs of project beneficiaries. Through this project, IOM plans to guarantee the participation of women and men as equals in the establishment of Water Management Committees and hygiene promotion teams to ensure that the special needs of each group are taken into consideration. The design of the hygiene promotion sessions will address specific needs of each gender and age group, and specifically address women and girls specific needs, such as menstrual hygiene issues. All activities related to this project will equally benefit women and men, girls and boys and will be delivered on a sustainable and equitable basis. In regards to assessment, monitoring and evaluation of gender specific needs and the impact of activities, IOM will engage with community structures on the ground in these locations during missions and set-up communication channels with them where possible. When missions return to Juba, contact will be made to ascertain how interventions worked and the impact on vulnerable groups including women and girls. Do No Harm principles in regards to gender are important, particularly when it comes to WASH activities particularly pertaining to latrine and water point locations or construction. Missions have both male and female staff members, which is an important component and allows for better conversations and chance to monitor the true impact of any interventions.
Protection Mainstreaming	The safety and dignity of beneficiaries and considered the principles of Do No Harm in the proposed project: The project enables equal and impartial access to assistance and services and the targeting of vulnerable groups and people with specific needs The mechanisms that will be put in place to support the development of self-protection capacities and assist affected populations to claim their rights.....
Safety and Security	Violent conflict remains a concern for project implementation in South Sudan, including fighting between non-state actors and SPLA as well as inter-communal violence. These factors present a constant threat to the security of staff, particularly in staff heavy projects such as emergency health responses. To mitigate these risks, IOM is a member of the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) which includes local field structures as well as tailored protocols for South Sudan, and oversight at the country level by the Security Management Team. IOM is a permanent member of the SMT which provides recommendations and consultation on security policy and criteria in coordination with the designated security representative of the SRSG, and the UN in New York. Furthermore, staff in the field undergo a series of security trainings and are properly equipped with personal protective equipment and communication devices. While our operations require staff to often enter into insecure areas, IOM does its best to ensure that all staff have the proper knowledge, training and equipment to ensure their safety. Lastly, IOM follows UNDSS protocols for including security clearance and convoy travel for vehicles.
Access	Humanitarian access is currently possible to all areas targeted by this project. In order to address sporadic incidents of insecurity, a comprehensive and flexible security strategy is in place and provides for a tailored response to insecure conditions

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	Project Coordinator P3 Juba based staff	D	1	12000	6	30.00%	21,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1.2	WASH Officer P2 x 2. Juba based with travel	D	2	9750	6	80.00%	93,600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1.3	WASH Assistant Engineers G5 x 2. juba based with travel	D	2	2300	6	80.00%	22,080.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1.4	Field Assistants G3 X 2 Significant travel	D	2	1600	6	80.00%	15,360.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1.5	International Support Staff Support staff that assist with various aspects of the project. this project will only charge 2.5% of the overall collective cost of these support staff	S	12	14000	6	2.50%	25,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
1.6	National Support Staff Support staff that assist with various aspects of the project. this project will only charge 2% of the overall collective cost of these support staff	S	30	2300	6	2.00%	8,280.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Section Total							186,120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
2.1	Repair/Rehabilitation of boreholes 22 boreholes.	D	22	650	1	100.00%	14,300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.2	Water management committees trainings 22 sessions	D	22	350	1	100.00%	7,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.3	Mobilization costs for distributions 6 x lumpsums. Cost includes mobilization and distribution costs	D	6	967.74	1	100.00%	5,806.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.4	Trainings on PoU treatment Training sessions	D	6	1500	1	100.00%	9,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.5	Training of hygiene promoters event Training sessions	D	6	1200	1	100.00%	7,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.6	Hygiene promotion mobilization for campaigns and sessions	D	6	4403.23	1	100.00%	26,419.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.7	Cholera Preparedness and Response Materials Materials for preparedness and response.	D	1	10000	1	100.00%	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.8	Transportation	D	1	16500	1	100.00%	16,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Section Total							96,925.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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	
Section Total							0.00	0	0	0	0.00

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	Internal flights 6 return flights. Each return is 400 USD per month.	D	6	400	6	100.00%	14,400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5.2	DSA 91 USD for estimated 60 days of DSA (divided by numbers of staff), each month.	D	60	91	6	100.00%	32,760.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Section Total							47,160.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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	G1: Office Rent and common costs rent, cleaning, water, electricity. project only charged 2% of entire costs for mission per year.	s	1	110000	6	2.00%	13,200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.2	G2: Security and Shared Radio Room Costs security contract costs and common radio costs project charged 2% of entire costs for mission per year	s	1	112500	6	2.00%	13,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7.3	G3: vehicle Running Costs average costs per year. This project only being charged 1.41% of yearly cost.	s	1	200000	6	1.41%	16,920.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Section Total							43,620.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sub Total Direct Cost 373,825.82

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

Audit Cost (For NGO, in percent)

PSC Amount 26,167.81

Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	2015		2016	Total
	Q3	Q4	Q1	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Total Fund Project Cost 399,993.63

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Eastern Equatoria	5					0	
Jonglei	32					0	
Lakes	5					0	
Unity	28					0	
Upper Nile	20					0	
Warrap	5					0	
Central Equatoria	5					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)

Admin Location1	Percentage
Eastern Equatoria	5
Jonglei	32
Lakes	5
Unity	28
Upper Nile	20
Warrap	5
Central Equatoria	5

DOCUMENTS

