

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Relief International			
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	2nd Round Standard Allocation			
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>		
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		100.00		
		<b>100</b>		
<b>Project Title :</b>	Emergency WASH Response for IDPs and conflict-affected communities in Upper Nile State			
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>				
<b>OPS Details</b>				
<b>Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/WS/89103	<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/HSS10/SA2/WASH/INGO/3574	
<b>Cluster :</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	200,000.00	
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	6 months	<b>Priority:</b>	3	
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/10/2016	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	31/03/2017	
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/10/2016	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	31/03/2017	
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>Less than half of the population has access to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities in South Sudan. Recent displacement has worsened the situation of both IDPs and host communities. Hygiene practices, such as open defecation, put people at risk of disease where the population is highly concentrated as is the case in displacement sites. Access to water and sanitation remains a major issue in 2016, aggravate the risk of malnutrition. The lack of safe drinking water, in combination with and poor hygiene practices also leaves a large proportion of South Sudan's population at persistent risk of preventable waterborne diseases. The 2010 South Sudan Household Health Survey indicates that less than 23% of people have access safe drinking water, with coverage rates of adequate sanitation at just 12.7%. About two thirds of the population has no access to sanitation facilities and only 10.5 per cent treat water to ensure it is safe to drink. These statistics are prior to the current crisis. The recent violence and large-scale displacement to sites and areas without sufficient access to clean water and proper sanitation has greatly increased the vulnerability of people displaced, with these above statistics likely worse for violence affected communities.</p> <p>RI has conducted two needs assessments and surveys in Upper Nile State through 2014 and 2015, including a rapid multi-sector household survey and a qualitative mapping assessment of WASH service providers in Maban and Longechuk. Recent assessments conducted by RI in Longechuk have found people rarely treat drinking water (92 percent), and distance travelled to water sources varied significantly across and within surveyed payams. It took 50 percent of respondents one hour or more to collect water. The majority of households collected between 40 and 60 liters of water per day. With an average household size of six, this falls well below 15 liters per person each day. Findings from RI's ongoing WASH program has found that the rampant open defecation together with poor hygiene practices aggravate health issues and heighten the risk of disease outbreak (e.g. cholera). In addition, most households were found to be using dried calabash plants and open plastic buckets (without covers or lids) for water storage. In some payams, households are relying on small jerry cans with a storage capacity of only five litres. As a result of limited water storage capacity, frequent trips to watering sources are required.</p> <p>To address these needs, RI's proposed program will rehabilitate existing damaged and abandoned water points and rain water harvesting systems. RI will also construct owner driven household and / or family shared latrines within displaced and conflict-affected communities to ensure their immediate sanitation needs are properly met with appropriate and culturally accepted sanitation facilities. Finally, solid waste management training will be provided to solid waste / hygiene committees to implement community-driven solid waste collection and disposal campaigns. RI will implement large-scale hygiene promotion and awareness activities to further reinforce and influence behavior change in hygiene practices through different approaches of hygiene promotion campaigns (including, house to house hygiene education, training of hygiene volunteers in the communities, and the distribution of appropriated hygiene and WASH NFI kits).</p>			
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>				
<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
5,375	7,525	3,225	5,375	21,500

**Other Beneficiaries :**

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	750	1,050	450	750	3,000
People in Host Communities	4,625	6,475	2,775	4,625	18,500

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

An estimated 3,500 people from neighboring Bomas and Payams will indirectly benefit from the rehabilitation of boreholes, solid waste management campaigns and disposal activities, and hygiene promotion sessions and campaigns.

**Catchment Population:**

A total of 21,500 beneficiaries will be directly targeted through this project. This includes approximately 3,000 IDPs and 18,500 host community members in 3 Payams in Longechuk and 2 Payams in Maban, Upper Nile. Among all 21,500 targeted beneficiaries, 7525 women (18-60+), 5375 men (18-60+), 5375 girls (0-17) and 3225 boys (0-17) will be targeted. Sex and age group disaggregation will be identified and targeted through household registration for hygiene/female hygiene kits and WASH NFIs, as well as through house to house hygiene promotion sessions by RI staffs and trained community hygiene promoters.

An estimated 70% of activities will be implemented for IDPs and Host communities in Belweng, Pamach and Mathiang Payams in Longechuk county and 30% of activities will be implemented in Bunj and Jinkota Payams in Maban counties. This project will be more focused to address the emergency needs in Longechuk county and address some underserved areas in Maban county schools and host communities.

**Link with allocation strategy :**

RI's emergency WASH project will significantly contribute to the CHF Second Round Standard Allocation's overall objectives. It is also in line with the WASH Cluster strategies outlined in the South Sudan 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan. Specifically, activities proposed are going to directly address emergency WASH needs in the target locations to Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity. The proposed activities will also contribute in addressing malnutrition and disease outbreak (Cholera) in conflict areas where IDPs settled with host communities and return to their original locations.

RI's proposed program will rehabilitate existing damaged and abandoned water points and rain water harvesting systems. This will be done through a gender-sensitive approach to increase the safe water coverage and access. In addition, comprehensive training will be provided to water users committees (with careful attention placed on the involvement of women) and school management / leadership. When necessary, new committees will be formed; however, RI will work when possible with existing committees in order to reinforce their capacities in the maintenance / operations of water points and to ensure the sustainability. Over time, the pump mechanics and water user committees will be provided refresher training to boost local ownership and to strengthen community coping mechanism and resilience to emergencies.

Finally, RI will construct owner driven household and / or family shared latrines within displaced and conflict-affected communities to ensure their immediate sanitation needs are properly met with appropriate and culturally accepted sanitation facilities. Latrines will meet basic protection standards as outlined in the guidelines for WASH Cluster partners in South Sudan. In addition, solid waste management training will be provided to solid waste / hygiene committees to implement community-driven solid waste collection and disposal campaigns. RI will implement large-scale hygiene promotion and awareness activities to further reinforce and influence behavior change in hygiene practices through different approaches of hygiene promotion campaigns (including, house to house hygiene education, training of hygiene volunteers in the communities, and the distribution of appropriated hygiene and WASH NFI kits). All above proposed activities will contribute to the CHF and WASH cluster strategic objectives, and will address the WASH needs of multiple displaced IDPs and host communities populations; overall it will be subsequently reduce the malnutrition, morbidity and mortality rate in the IDPs and Host communities.

**Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :**

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

**Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :**

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

**Organization focal point :**

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Emily Johnson	Grants Coordinator	emiily.johnson@ri.org	+211 956 775 984
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**BACKGROUND****1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Poor WASH practices have a major impact on nutritional and health outcomes, and often lead to anemia, contribute to under-nutrition, and affect childhood cognitive and physical development. Approximately one third of all child deaths are attributable to nutrition-related factors, such as low birth weight, stunting (low weight for height), and severe wasting, all of which are closely linked to water quality, water access, poor sanitation and hygiene practices. As a result of the lack/absence of sanitation facilities, limited water storage capacity and the use of unsafe water, households surveyed in Maban and Longechuk Counties were found to be especially vulnerable to diarrhea, parasitic infections, and water-borne disease.

In order to reduce the risk of water-borne disease and to improve nutritional and health outcomes, the proposed WASH interventions seek to ensure that hard-to-reach communities in Mathiang, Warweng and Jonjith in Longechuk and Bunj and Jinkota payams in Maban have increased access to clean, safe drinking water, safe and adequate access to sanitation and are sensitized to adopt improved sanitation and hygiene practices. Relief International has been working in Upper Nile since 2006 and has supported households in Longechuk and Maban Counties. RI has implemented and been implementing different programs, including FSL, Nutrition, Health, and WASH through funds obtained from OFDA, BPRM, UNHCR, CHF, and FAO. The proposed program aims to expand and address the unmet needs, changing dynamics and overwhelming water, hygiene and sanitation problem in Longechuk and Maban Counties.

Longechuk County is located in close proximity to the frontline of the conflict, bordering Nasir, Ulang and Maban. As a result of increased conflict and tension between SPLA and SPLA-IO forces, Longechuk continues to receive IDPs from neighboring counties. Longechuk is home to an estimated 8,161 IDPs (where over 50% of the IDPs are accounted for women and children), which accounts for approximately 16.5 percent of the population. Having fled conflict in other areas of Upper Nile State, including Maban, Nasir and Ulang, many of the IDPs share characteristics with the host community and belong to similar clans.

During the initial outbreak of violence in December 2013 and the subsequent conflict in Longechuk, basic household items, including jerry cans, buckets, mosquito nets, hygiene items and other basic items were also destroyed and/or looted by the opponent groups. Subsequent clashes between SPLA and SPLA IO in Longechuk in May 2014 led to displacement of many people with the majority of IDPs returning in December later that year. Since communities were looted during these clashes, many returnees lacked basic household items upon their arrival. It is also evident that most water points are destroyed and many are not functional since the recent military offensive in May 2014.

Relief International (RI) has been implementing FSL, health and nutrition project in Maban using UNHCR, ECHO, IMA/WB and CHF/UNDP funding respectively. The food security and livelihood project also providing support to the poor and marginalized host community of Maban major programs have been implemented in a well-coordinated manner and catering quality services. However, problems related to WASH have not been addressed due to lack of funding to start WASH program in Maban County. Although RI is intervening on Water and Hygiene components through OFDA funding in Longechuk county, it is not currently supporting WASH in Maban. Moreover, most NGOs in Maban are focusing primarily on refugee programming, leaving the host communities in Maban largely neglected and underserved.

## **2. Needs assessment**

Less than half of the population has access to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities in South Sudan. Recent displacement has worsened the situation of both IDPs and host communities. Hygiene practices, such as open defecation, put people at risk of disease where the population is highly concentrated as is the case in displacement sites. The lack of safe drinking water, inadequate excretal disposal facilities, and poor hygiene practices leaves a large proportion of South Sudan's population at persistent risk of preventable waterborne diseases. The 2010 South Sudan Household Health Survey indicates that less than 23% of people can access safe drinking water (per Sphere standards), with coverage rates of adequate sanitation at just 12.7 per cent. About two thirds of the population has no access to sanitation facilities and only 10.5 per cent treat water to ensure it is safe to drink. These statistics are prior to the current crisis. The recent violence and large-scale displacement to sites and areas without sufficient access to clean water and proper sanitation has greatly increased the vulnerability of people displaced, with these above statistics likely worse for violence affected communities.

RI has conducted two needs assessments and surveys in Upper Nile State through 2014 and 2015, including a rapid multi-sector household survey and a qualitative mapping assessment of WASH service providers in Longechuk and Maban. Recent assessments conducted by RI in Longechuk have found people rarely treat drinking water (92 percent), and the distance travelled to water sources varied significantly across and within surveyed payams. It took roughly 50 percent of respondents one hour or more to collect water. The majority of households collected between 40 and 60 liters of water per day. With an average household size of six, this falls well below 15 liters per person each day. Findings from RI's ongoing WASH program in Longechuk has also revealed that open defecation is rampant - in combination with poor hygiene practices, this heightens the risk of disease outbreak, especially hard to reach areas.

It was also found that most households were using dried calabash plants and open plastic buckets (without covers or lids) for water storage. In some payams, households are relying on small jerry cans with a storage capacity of only five litres. As a result of limited water storage capacity, frequent trips to watering sources are required. Women and girls, who are primarily responsible for collecting water, noted they typically collect water at least once per day. Although RI is in the process of providing some jerry cans from WASH Cluster Core Pipe Line, there is still an unmet need for additional water containers in Longechuk.

In Maban, RI also conducted a rapid assessment in June 2016 to assess the WASH needs in the host community. The assessment identified WASH gaps in the host community and at schools. WASH needs are similar to those in Longechuk: many BHs are damaged and have been abandoned due to poor/limited functionality. It was also found many households in Maban rely on unsafe water and walk long distances to fetch water from BHs. Open defecation is common and was observed in all assessed areas. Poor sanitary and hygiene practices heighten the high risk of cholera, parasites, and other water born disease transmission. In schools, BHs that were functioning often had damaged aprons, resulting in the collection of stagnant water around the water points. In addition, most schools did not have any functional water source for drinking and all available water sources were either damaged or non functional due to poor maintenance (including some rain water harvesting systems in the schools). There are some WASH agencies are implementing WASH projects in Maban, but current funding primarily supports refugees. Host communities are largely excluded.

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

A total of 21,500 beneficiaries will be directly targeted through this project. This includes approximately 3,000 IDPs and 18,500 host community members in 3 Payams in Longechuk and 2 Payams in Maban, Upper Nile. Among all 21,500 targeted beneficiaries, 7525 women (18-60+), 5375 men (18-60+), 5375 girls (0-17) and 3225 boys (0-17) will be targeted. Sex and age group disaggregation will be identified and targeted through household registration for hygiene/female hygiene kits and WASH NFIs, as well as through house to house hygiene promotion sessions by RI staffs and trained community hygiene promoters.

- Through water activities, 3,500 beneficiaries will benefit from rehabilitation of 4 BHs and 3 Rain Water Harvesting systems – 7 Wpts (7 Wpts @ 500= 3,500).

- 9,000 people (1500x6=9,000) will benefit from hygiene kits and jerry cans distribution; 20 people ( 4x5=20) benefit from water users committees training; and 4 will benefit from pump mechanics training.

- Through sanitation facilities, 6,000 will benefit from 300 households/family shared latrines ( 300 HH x average 20 people );3,000 people will be reached through solid waste and hygiene campaigns;

- Lastly all targeted 21,500 people will be reached through house to house, community, schools and health centers hygiene educations and sessions by RI and Trained Community Hygiene Promoters.

#### **4. Grant Request Justification**

The proposed program will optimize achievements made during the first allocation and will scale-up programming within Longechuk and expand new activities into Maban. The proposed locations in Longechuk are hard to reach, home to thousands of displaced, and rated as an IPC emergency and crisis area. In Maban, the IDPs and host communities are largely neglected from humanitarian assistance. Although RI is a strong actor in health, nutrition and FSL, there are limited agencies supporting WASH outside the refugee camps. RI is well-placed in both counties, and has strong WASH expertise and capacities.

RI has an established field office in Longechuk and Maban and has been implementing an integrated WASH and nutrition program funded by USAID / OFDA since June 2015 in Longechuk. In Maban, RI is currently supporting Health, Nutrition and FSL projects funded by UNHCR, IMA and other donors. RI is well-placed to implement the proposed CHF R2 program, which would complement existing activities and target the underserved. Many IDPs' and host communities' WASH and protection issues are very crucial - minimum WASH emergency standards are not yet met. CHF funding will help RI improve and strengthen its ongoing WASH project as well as enable RI to expand into other locations in Longechuk county and startup in Maban county in order to meet the WASH needs of the IDPs and host communities. RI is seeking funding from CHF to enable it to carry out emergency WASH interventions in water supply (water point and Rain Water Harvesting System rehabilitation), sanitation (latrine construction, waste removal) and hygiene promotion. This will complement existing programs funded by OFDA which although effective, are not adequate in size to meet the emerging needs of the population.

#### **5. Complementarity**

The proposed CHF-R2 funding will complement existing programs funded by OFDA - which although effective, are not adequate in size to meet the emerging needs of the population. It will also ensure activities supported during CHF-R1 projects in Longechuk can continue. The funding will also provide life-saving WASH assistance for neglected IDPs and host communities in Maban. Currently, most organizations are focusing primarily on refugees in Maban.

Since these funding will be complementary, most of the support costs, office and project establishment, and start-up costs have been covered. Proposed funding will primarily be used for direct program activities to maximize coverage and reach.

### **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **Overall project objective**

To save lives and reduce human suffering through the provision and expansion of integrated, life-saving WASH programming.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		
Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
CO1: Affected populations have timely access to safe and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, domestic use and hygiene (SPHERE)	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	13
CO2: Affected populations are enabled to practice safe excreta disposal with dignity in a secure environment	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	71
CO3: Affected populations have knowledge and appropriate behaviors to prevent and mitigate WASH related diseases and practice good hygiene	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	16
<p><b>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :</b> RI's proposed program will primarily contribute to the WASH Cluster's second and third objectives described below:</p> <p>(1) Ensure continuous WASH response and adequate service provision in areas of protracted displacement. Longechuk remains home to over 10,000 IDPs and continues to serve as an important transit area in the greater Upper Nile region, with households from Gambella in Ethiopia and other areas of Upper Nile frequently traveling through Mathiang and Udier for temporary refuge and stability. This continual population movement puts increased pressure on already limited WASH infrastructure and heightens the risk of communicable disease outbreak. Despite Longechuk's importance to the displaced population, humanitarian access remains limited and inconsistent due to seasonal flooding, insecurity, and poor road networks. RI is well positioned to expand services into high-need areas.</p> <p>(2) Provide targeted WASH services that contribute to a reduction in severe malnutrition. Unmet WASH needs continue to undermine the sustainability of health and nutrition interventions. RI's SMART survey conducted in May / June 2015 revealed global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates of above 20 percent (RI, June 2015) with high severe acute malnutrition rates of 7.1 percent. With the approaching end of the rainy season, households are increasingly mobile, moving in search of pasture land for cattle. This poses heightened challenges for already limited nutrition programming as children are likely to interrupt treatment due to this pastoral movement. Data from OTP sites indicate high defaulter rates, largely a consequence of Longechuk's mobile population. In addition, RI's proposed strategy takes into account lessons learned from 2015. Specifically, throughout latrine construction will leverage labor inputs from beneficiaries and community labor support for households unable to contribute their own labor inputs (such as elderly). The only materials provided by the agency will be latrine slabs, latrine digging kits and pit-lining (where necessary). A major component of activities will be hygiene promotion. Hygiene promotion activities will be incorporated into RI's integrated and community-based approach, sensitization model of service delivery.</p> <p>Specifically, costs for hygiene promotion will support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Additional staffing for mobile activities;</li> <li>- Printing IEC materials for routine outreach activities;</li> <li>- Basic refresher trainings for community hygiene promoters on how to conduct effective house/community level hygiene promotion sessions</li> <li>- Incentives for community hygiene promoters</li> </ul>		
<b>Outcome 1</b>		
Improved access to safe, adequate and sustainable potable water for IDPs, hosts and returnees communities in Longechuk and Maban Counties in Upper Nile State.		
<b>Output 1.1</b>		
<b>Description</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 7 Water Points and rain water harvesting systems rehabilitated</li> <li>- 4 damaged, abandoned and nonfunctional water points and 3 damaged rain water harvesting systems will be rehabilitated</li> <li>- Water Users Committees and hand pump mechanics will also be established, trained and strengthened in order to ensure proper operation and maintenance of water points to ensure sustainability.</li> </ul>		
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Materials and services necessary for successful implementation are available within reasonable prices and timeframe.</li> <li>- Peace and stability will prevail in the project areas</li> <li>- Project areas will remain accessible</li> <li>- Support of authorities and communities during project implementation</li> </ul>		
<b>Activities</b>		
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>		
Rehabilitate four existing damaged and abandoned water points (2-Warweng and 2-Jonjith) and three rain water harvesting systems in schools (2-Bunj and 1-Jinkota)		
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>		
Form and train water users committees (2-Warweng, 2-Jonjith)		
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>		
Form and train local pump mechanics (2-Warweng, 2-Jonjith)		
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b>		
Conduct water quality monitoring and surveillance for all water points.		
<b>Indicators</b>		

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # Number of emergency affected people with access to improved water sources	500	700	900	1,400	3,500
<b>Means of Verification :</b>							
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# Water Users Committees and pump mechanics formed and trained					24
<b>Means of Verification :</b>							
Indicator 1.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# water points water monitored for quality assurance and reported.					7
<b>Means of Verification :</b>							
<b>Outcome 2</b>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved access to safe, adequate, boreholes and gender segregated sanitation facilities</li> <li>- IDPs, hosts and returnees have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases</li> <li>- Reduced risk of malnutrition through improved access to good sanitation and hygiene</li> <li>- Improved access to basic hygiene products and WASH NFIs (e.g. hygiene kits and jerry cans)</li> <li>- Sustainable and equitable access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities</li> </ul>							
<b>Output 2.1</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
300 HH / family shared latrines constructed [Household and family shared latrines will be constructed through owner driven process and will help the targeted people to practice safe excreta disposal; activities related solid waste management and safe disposal will improve and ensure clean environment among IPDs, host and returnees communities]							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Materials and services necessary for successful implementation are available within reasonable prices and timeframe.</li> <li>- Peace and stability will prevail in the project areas</li> <li>- Project areas will remain accessible</li> <li>- Support of authorities and communities during project implementation</li> </ul>							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 2.1.1</b>							
Construction of owner driven HHs pits / latrines with provision of hand washing facilities (80-Mathiang, 60-Warweng, 60-Jonjith, 50-Bunj, 50-Jinkota).							
<b>Activity 2.1.2</b>							
Establish solid waste management committee where most of the committee members are to represented by women in Mathiang, Warweng, and Jongith (6 trained per payam)							
<b>Activity 2.1.3</b>							
Conduct solid waste management and sanitation campaign							
<b>Indicators</b>							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of emergency affected people with access to improved sanitation facilities	1,500	2,100	900	1,500	6,000
<b>Means of Verification :</b> RI reports, internal beneficiary tracking sheets, narrative report							
Indicator 2.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of people benefiting from solid waste management and sanitation campaigns					3,000
<b>Means of Verification :</b> RI reports, internal beneficiary tracking sheets, narrative report							
<b>Output 2.2</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
1500 HKs distributed and 15 Community Hygiene Promoters trained to conduct household and community level hygiene sessions.							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Materials and services necessary for successful implementation are available within reasonable prices and timeframe.</li> <li>- Peace and stability will prevail in the project areas</li> <li>- Project areas will remain accessible</li> <li>- Support of authorities and communities during project implementation</li> </ul>							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 2.2.1</b>							
Distribute of hygiene kits (including female HKs, jerry cans, hygiene kits, buckets/jerry cans, soap, etc.) to payams within Longechuk (200-Mathiang, 400-Warweng, and 400-Jonjith) and Maban (250-Bunj and 250-Jinkota)							
<b>Activity 2.2.2</b>							
Conduct hygiene promotion training, educations and sessions at the household, community, schools and health center level							

Activity 2.2.3													
Train community hygiene promoters who will conduct house to house/community level hygiene promotion sessions in the IDPs/Host and communities (3 CHPs per payam)													
Activity 2.2.4													
Conduct routine monitoring													
Indicators													
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle						
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target						
Indicator 2.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of community based hygiene promoters trained	6	9			15						
<b>Means of Verification</b> : RI reports, internal beneficiary tracking sheets, narrative report, training reports/records, photographs													
Indicator 2.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people equipped to practice good hygiene behaviors through participatory hygiene promotion					21,500						
<b>Means of Verification</b> : RI reports, internal beneficiary tracking sheets, narrative report, training reports/records, photographs													
Indicator 2.2.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of households benefiting from WASH hygiene kits					9,000						
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Beneficiary tracking sheets, distribution lists, internal reports, narrative reports													
<b>Additional Targets :</b>													
M & R													
Monitoring & Reporting plan													
<p>All RI WASH project implementations will be monitored regularly by RI field WASH staff, and RI's WASH Officer and WASH Technical Coordinator (both of whom will be based in Longechuk and Maban). RI's Grants Coordinator and Program Officer based in Juba will conduct frequent field visits, and assist with monthly report compilation. 5Ws and donor reports will also be completed. To ensure the highest standard of the intervention, technical support on specific program activities is provided by WASH technical Coordinator based in Longechuk/Maban regularly. In addition to that the project mainly be monitored with participatory approaches with communities, state &amp; district authority and other stakeholders involve in the process.</p> <p>Water supply activities will be monitored through water quality testing, sanitary survey and pre and post test for water user committee training including follow up visits. Outcomes from hygiene activities will be monitored through a pre base line Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey at the beginning of the project and post KAP survey at the end of the project.</p> <p>In summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tools for monitoring include: activity completion reports, beneficiary trackers, training reports, water quality monitoring surveys, monthly reports, monitoring reports, sitreps, and 5Ws, RI records the GPS coordinates of water points and takes photographs for verification when conducting routine monitoring. RI also uses internal beneficiary tracking tools for monitoring, administers a pre- and post- sanitary survey for water point rehabilitation (on paper forms), and conducts KAP surveys before and after trainings. During hygiene promotion activities, beneficiary lists are recorded and photographs are taken for verification.</li> <li>- The WASH Officer and WASH Technical Coordinator will lead with compilation of reports, development of survey tools, and analysis of M&amp;E data/results. They will be responsible for compiling internal monthly reports (beneficiary trackers) and a final CHF report. Oversight will come from RI's Grants Coordinator and Reporting &amp; Communications Officer.</li> <li>- Field monitoring occurs on a weekly and monthly basis, Day to day direct supervision is also provided by the Technical Coordinator.</li> </ul>													
Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitate four existing damaged and abandoned water points (2-Warweng and 2-Jonjith) and three rain water harvesting systems in schools (2-Bunj and 1-Jinkota)	2016										X	X	X
	2017												
Activity 1.1.2: Form and train water users committees (2-Warweng, 2-Jonjith)	2016										X	X	X
	2017												
Activity 1.1.3: Form and train local pump mechanics (2-Warweng, 2-Jonjith)	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X											
Activity 1.1.4: Conduct water quality monitoring and surveillance for all water points.	2016												
	2017	X	X	X									
Activity 2.1.1: Construction of owner driven HHs pits / latrines with provision of hand washing facilities (80-Mathiang, 60-Warweng, 60-Jonjith, 50-Bunj, 50-Jinkota).	2016										X	X	X
	2017												
Activity 2.1.2: Establish solid waste management committee where most of the committee members are to represented by women in Mathiang, Warweng, and Jongith (6 trained per payam)	2016												
	2017	X	X	X									



Activity 2.1.3: Conduct solid waste management and sanitation campaign	2016																		
	2017	X	X	X															
Activity 2.2.1: Distribute of hygiene kits (including female HKs, jerry cans, hygiene kits, buckets/jerry cans, soap, etc.) to payams within Longechuk (200-Mathiang, 400-Warweng, and 400-Jonjith) and Maban (250-Bunj and 250-Jinkota)	2016															X	X	X	
	2017																		
Activity 2.2.2: Conduct hygiene promotion training, educations and sessions at the household, community, schools and health center level	2016															X	X	X	
	2017	X	X	X															
Activity 2.2.3: Train community hygiene promoters who will conduct house to house/community level hygiene promotion sessions in the IDPs/Host and communities (3 CHPs per payam)	2016															X	X	X	
	2017	X	X	X															
Activity 2.2.4: Conduct routine monitoring	2016															X	X	X	
	2017	X	X	X															

## OTHER INFO

### Accountability to Affected Populations

RI places particular emphasis on its accountability towards the communities in which it operates. Recognizing that they represent our primary and often least powerful stakeholders, RI strives to put in place effective mechanisms which allow affected populations to understand and influence our work. To guide and ensure accountable management of our emergency response programmes, RI will use a Humanitarian Accountability Framework (HAF). The HAF clearly states organization's commitment to quality and accountability provides concrete steps that need to be taken in order fulfill that commitment. It distinguishes, amongst others, eight benchmarks that inform accountable practice across our humanitarian work and touch upon issues such as information sharing, impartial assessment, participation, feedback, evaluation and learning.

In addition to that RI meets inter-agency standards such as defined by Sphere and the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership and that principles in our day-to-day work. RI Longechuk project will be accountable through the following components (some of which are in the process of being piloted):

1. Creating and supporting participatory mechanisms and structures (e.g. village committees and regular field visits/ discussions);
2. Participatory feedback and complaints mechanism with community orientations on the Feedback and Complaint Handling Policy;
3. Regular orientations/information produced for stakeholders;
4. Orientations to staff, partners, and stakeholders on RI's commitments and public commitment to be accountable;
5. Participatory monitoring and feedback through beneficiary satisfaction surveys that feed into decision-making.

### Implementation Plan

Qualified local South Sudanese and expatriate staff will be based full-time in all project target areas for direct management, monitoring, and oversight of activities. RI has established offices in South Sudan, including in Juba, Longechuk, Maban, and Pibor, and Pajak / Maiwut. RI's WASH Technical Coordinator, based in Longechuk / Maban, will oversee all activities. RI also employs a strong national WASH team in Maban who will provide monitoring and technical support throughout implementation. The WASH Coordinator and WASH Officers will be responsible for training staff, carrying out education sessions and campaigns. Senior project staff will visit the project sites frequently to give technical input and guidance (security allowing). The Country Director, based in Juba, will also visit the project to ensure RI standards are met. Regular monitoring missions, including joint monitoring missions, will be conducted by programs and M&E staff, will help monitor and track progress and achievements in all locations, and coordinate any course corrections as necessary.

### Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
UNICEF	Coordination on getting Core Pipe line supply, IEC materials, Initiating and signing of PCA If needed to expand the program to other very hard to reach areas.
WASH Cluster (State and National)	Coordination on WASH related Issues, Participation on cluster and Technical working group meetings, contribution and participation on WASH cluster strategy, HRP and other activities.
IOM	Getting Core Pipe line supply to the project and coordination on WASH assessment.
Logistics Cluster	Coordination on getting transport to air lift the project materials to the field location from Juba /Bor / Rumbek.

### Environment Marker Of The Project

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

### Gender Marker Of The Project

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

### Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code



Concerning the gender issues linked to activities, RI will consult with women and girls on the location of sanitation facilities to ensure that the route is safe; that latrines are well lit/covered, lockable from the inside, and offer privacy and security. A further measure related to protection will be to ensure that water points rehabilitated are in safe and open areas located near settlements. Women/girls' opinion on the designs will be strongly considered given their role as the principal water fetchers and the family member responsible for domestic hygiene.

This project will promote the empowerment of women and girls by engaging them in water Users committees, Community hygiene promotion, Solid Waste Management Committees members, local pump mechanics if possible etc. The project will be evaluated to assess the gender sensitive outcomes of the project outlined in the log frame and lessons learnt will be incorporated to improve the future gender in WASH projects. Comprehensive gender sensitive WASH assessment in all targeted locations will be conducted to assess the distinct needs of Women, Men, girls and boys. The proposed interventions will consider the needs of women, girls, boys and men, and through comprehensive consultation that will analyze the social and gender dynamics before determining the design of each interventions.

### **Protection Mainstreaming**

RI's interventions are closely in line with relevant cluster priorities and approaches, and integrate gender and protection mainstreaming. RI actively works to ensure trainees and beneficiaries compose an equal balance of women and men. Additionally, throughout the project, RI will conduct Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) training for health staff, community outreach volunteers, and community champions.

### **Country Specific Information**

#### **Safety and Security**

RI's Global Security Manager and in-country Operations Manager will continue to monitor the security situation in all target areas. In the case of sustained deterioration in security or access, RI may briefly suspend and in extreme cases relocate activities to more secure areas where similar needs exist, although it is envisioned that the use of remote monitoring and remote area management will ensure the continuity of services. RI has a robust security and evacuation plan in place.

#### **Access**

RI has had full access in Upper Nile and for the last seven years in Longechuk and Maban has operated with all possible support from local communities and authorities. RI is expecting to receive the same support from local communities and authorities in the future, however if RI is denied permission to work in certain areas, threats are issued against staff, or other circumstances arise that prohibit or limit RI's ability to implement the project, the following measure will be taken immediately:

- RI will communicate with OCHA / CHF immediately on the situation and the proposed mitigation plan;
- RI will engage all possible actors at various levels including local authorities, community leaders, OCHA, UNDSS, clusters, etc. to assist in the negotiation process and secure permission to implement the project activities enabling RI to provide critical humanitarian services to communities most in need;
- In case negotiation processes don't go well or RI is not able to implement activities as planned for any reason, RI will work closely with OCHA / CHF to take mitigating action. One example is if RI was unable to work in a given payam, the project team could utilize available resources to meet the needs of the population in neighboring areas / locations based on needs and gaps. However, RI will follow the guidance given by OCHA / CHF based on the specific situation.

### **BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Country Director	D	1	8,500.00	6	10.00	5,100.00
	<i>The Country Director is based in Juba and provides over all support to the program; he / she will dedicate 10% of his / her time to the project.</i>						
1.2	Area/Field Manager	D	1	5,000.00	6	10.00	3,000.00
	<i>The Field Manager will provide operational support throughout program implementation and help maximize integration across sectors.</i>						
1.3	Country Finance Manager	D	1	6,000.00	6	10.00	3,600.00
	<i>RI's Finance Manager is based in Juba and provides needed financial management support to the program and will dedicate 10% of his / her time.</i>						
1.4	WASH Officer	D	1	2,700.00	6	50.00	8,100.00
	<i>The WASH Officer based in Longechuk provides over support to the Coordinator throughout project implementation and is charged 50% of his / her time to the project.</i>						
1.5	WASH Cordinator	D	1	5,000.00	6	20.00	6,000.00
	<i>The WASH Coordinator based in Longechuk provides over all management of project implementation and is charged 50% of his / her time to the project.</i>						
1.6	Sr Ops and Security Manager	D	1	6,000.00	6	10.00	3,600.00
	<i>The Senior Operations Manager is based in Juba and provides over all logistic security and administration support to the program and is charged 10%.</i>						
1.7	Deputy Finance Manager	D	1	4,000.00	6	10.00	2,400.00

	<i>The Deputy Finance Manager is based in the field and provides needed financial backstopping support to the program and will dedicate 10% of his / her time.</i>						
1.8	Reporting and Communication Officer	D	1	3,000.00	6	10.00	1,800.00
	<i>The Reporting &amp; Communication Officer will support the Program Officer and technical WASH team with data collection entry reporting and representation. He / she will dedicate 10% of his / her time to the program.</i>						
1.9	Senior Logistics/Operations officer	D	1	1,300.00	6	10.00	780.00
	<i>Senior Logistics / Operations Officer is based in Juba and provides support to Senior Operations Manager and to the program. He / she is charged 15%.</i>						
1.10	Operations officer( Longechuk)	D	1	800.00	6	10.00	480.00
	<i>Operation Officer based in Longechuk provides direct support to the program and is charged 25% on CHF.</i>						
1.11	Senior Finance officer( Juba)	D	1	1,600.00	6	10.00	960.00
	<i>The Senior Finance Officer is based in Juba and provides finance management support to the program. He / she will charge 15% to the program.</i>						
1.12	Finance Assistants( Longecuk)	D	1	600.00	6	10.00	360.00
	<i>Finance Assistant is based in Longechuk and provides direct support to the program. He / she will charged 25% to the program.</i>						
1.13	Senior HR officer (Juba)	D	1	1,600.00	6	10.00	960.00
	<i>Senior HR Officer based in Juba provideds all HR support to the program and is charged 15% on CHF.</i>						
1.14	WASH Supervisor	D	1	800.00	6	25.00	1,200.00
	<i>The WASH Supervisor will oversee WASH senior national staff and directly report to the WASH Technical Coordinator. He / she will be charged 50% to the program.</i>						
1.15	WASH assistants	D	2	400.00	6	25.00	1,200.00
	<i>Two WASH Assistants will assist and support the WASH Supervisor and WASH Technical Coordinator. He / she will be charged 50% to the program.</i>						
1.16	Hygiene Promotion Supervisor	D	1	800.00	6	25.00	1,200.00
	<i>The Hygiene Promotion Supervisor will monitor community hygiene promoters conduct trainings and supervise hygiene sessions. He / she will be charged 50% to the program.</i>						
1.17	WASH Technician	D	1	600.00	6	25.00	900.00
	<i>The WASH technician will be covered 50% by the program and will ensure quality assurance of borehole and latrine repair and construction.</i>						
1.18	Hygiene Promoter	D	3	500.00	6	25.00	2,250.00
	<i>Three Hygiene Promoters will be recruited to implement the program. They will charge 50% to CHF and will be responsible for carrying out hygiene sessions at facilities and within the community.</i>						
1.19	Office Guards(Longechuk)	D	3	400.00	6	10.00	720.00
	<i>Guards provide security support for the program. Four guards budgeted at 30% each will support the project.</i>						
1.20	Cook/Cleanr( Longechuk)	D	2	387.00	6	10.00	464.40
	<i>Cleaners and cooks ensure staff work in a clean comfortable operating environment. Four cooks / cleaners budgeted at 30% will support the project.</i>						
1.21	Driver( Juba/Longechuk)	D	2	650.00	6	30.00	2,340.00
	<i>Two drivers budgeted at 25% will support the project.</i>						
1.22	Security Officer	D	1	3,000.00	6	17.00	3,060.00

1.23	Grants Coordinator	D	1	4,500.00	6	10.00	2,700.00
	<i>"The Program Officer provides direct support with grant management from Juba office to the program and will dedicate 20% of his / her time to the project.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>53,174.40</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Borehole rehabilitation	D	4	1,000.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>Cost of rehabilitating 4 damaged and non-functional BHs in three different payams in Longechuk / Maban (replacement of pipes, rods, cylinder, head assembly, repair of BH apron and labour cost).</i>						
2.2	Rehabilitation of rain water harvesting systems in the schools	D	3	1,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Cost of rehabilitating 3 rain water harvesting systems in different schools in Maban and Longechuk.</i>						
2.3	Water user committee establishment and strengthening	D	4	350.00	1	100.00	1,400.00
	<i>Cost of hiring training hall, providing stationary and other needed materials to WUCs, and conducting training. RI will establish and/or strengthen 4 village water user committees; more than 50% of water committee members will be women.</i>						
2.4	Training - Local Pump Mechanics	D	4	350.00	1	100.00	1,400.00
	<i>Cost of providing training, hiring training hall, and providing materials to local pump mechanics.</i>						
2.5	Water quality monitoring and surveillance	D	6	80.00	1	100.00	480.00
	<i>Procurement of bacteriological testing kit (deleque kit) and consumables for 6 months.</i>						
2.6	Pit latrine construction and hand-washing establishment	D	300	175.00	1	100.00	52,500.00
	<i>Procurement and distribution of empty burrels, latrine slabs, nails and small incentives for skilled, manual labour. Costs will support the construction of 300 owner-driven / family-shared pit latrines with handwashing facilities.</i>						
2.7	Hygiene and MNM kit procurement and distribution-1500 Kits		0	1,500.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>Procurement of jerry cans, sanitary pads, tooth paste and brush, comb, nail clippers. In-kind support from the WASH core pipeline will be requested; transportation costs will therefore be budgeted. This also includes MNM kits.</i>						
2.8	Training - Hygiene Promotion TOT	D	15	100.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>Cost of preparing training modules, providing stationaries and lunch allowances for participants. Training will target community hygiene promoters.</i>						
2.9	Conducting hygiene Promotion sessions in communities and schools	D	1	7,000.00	1	100.00	7,000.00
	<i>Specifically, costs for hygiene promotion will support: additional staffing for mobile activities, printing IEC materials for routine outreach activities, basic refresher trainings for community hygiene promoters on how to conduct effective house/community level hygiene promotion sessions, incentives for community hygiene promoters, support for rapid mobile assessments, including KAP baseline and endline. Cost of training community hygiene promoters on how to conduct effective school-level hygiene promotion sessions in the IDPs and host and communities. Also inclusive of costs associated with the printing training posters and outreach materials, as well as the incentives for CHPs.</i>						
2.10	Mobile hygiene promotion sessions	D	1	1,000.00	2	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Specifically, costs for hygiene promotion will support: additional staffing for mobile activities, printing IEC materials for routine outreach activities, basic refresher trainings for community hygiene promoters on how to conduct effective house/community level hygiene promotion sessions, incentives for community hygiene promoters, support for rapid mobile assessments, including KAP baseline and endline. Cost of training community hygiene promoters on how to conduct effective house/community level hygiene promotion sessions in the IDPs and host and communities. Also inclusive of costs associated with the printing training posters and outreach materials, as well as the incentives for CHPs.</i>						
2.11	Solid waste management IEC campaign	D	1	1,300.00	1	100.00	1,300.00
	<i>Cost of tools, garbage bins, and refreshments for the participants during the campaigns.</i>						
2.12	Ground transport of supplies	D	1	2,000.00	3	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>Cost of hiring trucks from Juba to Bor or Rumbek for transport of supplies. Three trips budgeted at \$2,000 each.</i>						
2.13	Chartered flight (transport of supplies)	D	1	6,000.00	3	100.00	18,000.00
	<i>Cost of transporting items from Juba, Bor, or Rumbek to Mathiang, Longechuk. Each flight is budgeted at \$6,000 each.</i>						

2.14	Transport, storage, and off-loading (Longechuk)	D	1	350.00	6	100.00	2,100.00
	<i>Costs of storage and off-loading, costs incurred throughout the transportation process from Juba to Longechuk.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>100,680.00</b>
<b>Equipment</b>							
3.1	Laptops	D	2	1,250.00	1	100.00	2,500.00
	<i>Two laptops will directly support the day-to-day needs of the WASH technical team in Longechuk. Laptop computers will help with data collection and entry needs, reporting, and communication.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>2,500.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	In-country staff travel (per diem, accomodation)	D	3	650.00	1	100.00	1,950.00
	<i>These funds will be used to cater for the travels for the program staff to and from the field sites.</i>						
5.2	In-country staff flights (to / from Juba and Longuchuk)	D	3	575.00	3	100.00	5,175.00
	<i>The budget line will be used to provide per diems and accommodation allowance for the staff working under this program.</i>						
5.3	Expat staff travel (flights to / from field and home locations, visas, and vaccinations)	D	1	750.00	3	100.00	2,250.00
	<i>These funds will cater for the travel of the technical coordinator in charge of the project.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>9,375.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Internet	D	1	1,750.00	6	14.00	1,470.00
	<i>Cost supports VSAT internet subscription and regular communication between field and Juba; 20% will be covered by the program.</i>						
7.2	Satellite Phone Usage (credit recharge)	D	1	400.00	6	15.00	360.00
	<i>Cost for credit recharge for Thuraya satellite phones for communication; charged only 25% to CHF.</i>						
7.3	IT Assistance	D	1	500.00	6	15.00	450.00
	<i>IT support to Juba and field offices; charged only 25% to CHF.</i>						
7.4	Mobile Phone (credit/usage)	D	6	110.00	6	15.00	594.00
	<i>Cost of mobile phone (credit/usage) in Juba; charged 25% to CHF.</i>						
7.5	Local Office Maintenance and Security Upgrades	D	1	500.00	6	15.00	450.00
	<i>Cost associated with office maintenance and required security upgrades; charged 25% to CHF.</i>						
7.6	Office / Guesthouse Rent, Maintenance & Utilities (Mathiang)	D	1	800.00	6	15.00	720.00
	<i>"Cost of rent, maintenance and utilities for Mathiang; 25% charged to CHF.</i>						
7.7	Office / Guesthouse Rent & Utilities (Juba)	D	1	16,300.00	6	9.00	8,802.00
	<i>Cost of rent, maintenance and utilities for Juba office and guesthouse. Charged 10% to CHF.</i>						
7.8	Office / Guesthouse - Generator Fuel / Maintenance (Juba)	D	2	950.00	6	15.00	1,710.00
	<i>Generator fuel and maintenance costs of Juba office. Charged 15% to the project.</i>						
7.9	Copying / Printing	D	1	305.00	6	15.00	274.50
	<i>Copying and printing of project materials at the field office. Charged 50% to CHF.</i>						
7.10	Office Supplies	D	1	760.00	6	15.00	684.00
	<i>Office supplies for field and Juba offices.</i>						

7.11	Banking Charges	D	1	675.00	6	100.00	4,050.00
	<i>Charged 100% to CHF.</i>						
7.12	Legal Fees - South Sudan	D	1	2,000.00	2	15.00	600.00
	<i>Legal fees associated with operations in South Sudan. Charged 25% to the project.</i>						
7.13	Insurances (Non-Personnel)	D	1	2,000.00	1	15.00	300.00
	<i>"Non personal Insurance cost and is charged 100% to CHF</i> <i>Non personal Insurance cost and is charged 25% to CHF.</i>						
7.14	Branding and marking costs	D	1	721.99	1	100.00	721.99
	<i>Cost for visibility of CHF logos for program activities (100% charged).</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>21,186.49</b>
	<b>SubTotal</b>			401.00			<b>186,915.89</b>
	Direct						186,915.89
	Support						
	<b>PSC Cost</b>						
	PSC Cost Percent						7.00
	PSC Amount						13,084.11
	<b>Total Cost</b>						<b>200,000.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total CHF Cost</b>						<b>200,000.00</b>

**Project Locations**

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Upper Nile -> Longochuk	70	3,763	5,268	2,258	3,763	15,052	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Rehabilitate four existing damaged and abandoned water points (2-Warweng and 2-Jonjith) and three rain water harvesting systems in schools (2-Bunj and 1-Jinkota)</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Form and train water users committees (2-Warweng, 2-Jonjith)</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Form and train local pump mechanics (2-Warweng, 2-Jonjith)</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct water quality monitoring and surveillance for all water points.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 : Construction of owner driven HHS pits / latrines with provision of hand washing facilities (80-Mathiang, 60-Warweng, 60-Jonjith, 50-Bunj, 50-Jinkota).</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Establish solid waste management committee where most of the committee members are to represented by women in Mathiang, Warweng, and Jongith (6 trained per payam)</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Conduct solid waste management and sanitation campaign</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 : Distribute of hygiene kits (including female HKs, jerry cans, hygiene kits, buckets/jerry cans, soap, etc.) to payams within Longechuk (200-Mathiang, 400-Warweng, and 400-Jonjith) and Maban (250-Bunj and 250-Jinkota)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 : Conduct hygiene promotion training, educations and sessions at the household, community, schools and health center level</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3 : Train community hygiene promoters who will conduct house to house/community level hygiene promotion sessions in the IDPs/Host and communities (3 CHPs per payam)</p>

Upper Nile -> Maban	30	1,612	2,257	967	1,612	6,448	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Rehabilitate four existing damaged and abandoned water points (2-Warweng and 2-Jonjith) and three rain water harvesting systems in schools (2-Bunj and 1-Jinkota)</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Form and train water users committees (2-Warweng, 2-Jonjith)</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Form and train local pump mechanics (2-Warweng, 2-Jonjith)</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct water quality monitoring and surveillance for all water points.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 : Construction of owner driven HHS pits / latrines with provision of hand washing facilities (80-Mathiang, 60-Warweng, 60-Jonjith, 50-Bunj, 50-Jinkota).</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Establish solid waste management committee where most of the committee members are to be represented by women in Mathiang, Warweng, and Jongith (6 trained per payam)</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Conduct solid waste management and sanitation campaign</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 : Distribute of hygiene kits (including female HKs, jerry cans, hygiene kits, buckets/jerry cans, soap, etc.) to payams within Longechuk (200-Mathiang, 400-Warweng, and 400-Jonjith) and Maban (250-Bunj and 250-Jinkota)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 : Conduct hygiene promotion training, educations and sessions at the household, community, schools and health center level</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3 : Train community hygiene promoters who will conduct house to house/community level hygiene promotion sessions in the IDPs/Host and communities (3 CHPs per payam)</p>
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**Documents**

Category Name	Document Description