

Requesting Organization :	Peace Corps Organization				
Allocation Type :	2nd Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Emergency WASH support project for conflict and flood prone/affected Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities in Pibor County, Jonglei State				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SSD-16/WS/88810	Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA2/WASH/NGO/3457		
Cluster :	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Project Budget in US\$:	162,533.00		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	3		
Planned Start Date :	01/09/2016	Planned End Date :	28/02/2017		
Actual Start Date:	01/09/2016	Actual End Date:	28/02/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>Protracted conflict and fresh wave of fighting in the capital Juba in July 2016 has exacerbated the suffering and lack of access to basic life support services and facilities such as safe water, hygiene and sanitation; nutrition and food (South Sudan IPC Update, April 2016). This is despite formation of the transitional government of national unity, with fresh outbreak of fighting and violation of ceasefire agreement leading to killings, destruction/looting of property and multiple displacements. Women, girls, young boys have been disproportionately affected, accounting for approximately 67% of the IDPs, facing sex attacks among other indignities, whereas boys have been forcefully recruited or killed (Pibor County Coordinated Assessment, March 2016). To cope, the IDPs mainly rely on food aid and sale of forestry related products thus gradually damaging the environment. Given its current relative accessibility, security and ethnic composition, Pibor County is among other prioritized locations in Jonglei whose population has poor access to WASH services/facilities.</p> <p>The project therefore aims to provide emergency WASH support to 6000 girls, 5000 boys, 4000 women and 3000 men amongst acutely vulnerable IDPs and host communities in Pibor County of Jonglei state, with an overriding objective of saving lives, reducing possible outbreak of water borne, hygiene/sanitation related diseases. These will be achieved through actions that will increase access to safe water supplies, improved personal and public hygiene and improved access to sanitation facilities. These will be fully coordinated with and implemented in close liaison with ongoing complementary actions in Nutrition, Health, Education and FSL.</p> <p>The project will complement PCO's current UNICEF Rubhall funded project aimed at provision of emergency WASH NFIs in the county. Peace Corps Organization (PCO) has for the past one year implemented an emergency WASH project and has the necessary experience, lessons learnt and acquired very good community networks, good will as well as the logistics needed to effectively deliver this project. Being a national NGO, the organization has comparatively low overheads and with the proposed complementing project thus able to provide value for money. PCO's approach will ensure conflict sensitivity via Do no harm approach, gender equity and youth (male and female) engagement, protection, environmental conservation, HIV/AIDS awareness and protection.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	18,000	
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Children under 5	0	0	500	500	1,000
Internally Displaced People	2,000	2,500	3,500	4,500	12,500
People in Host Communities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000
Pregnant and Lactating Women	0	500	0	0	500
Indirect Beneficiaries :					

The project will target indirect beneficiaries comprised of 8000 boys, 8000 girls, 4000 women and 4000 men including elderly and those with disabilities amongst the host and IDP communities. These will include members of the community who interact with the project activities during implementation, those benefitting from information dissemination on Cholera, gender, HIV and AIDS etc. including uptake of information from IEC (Information Education and Communication) materials; those involved in planning, consultative meetings, monitoring and evaluation, mobilization and sensitization campaigns.

Catchment Population:

Catchment population will be composed of boys, girls, men and women including the elderly and disabled from both IDP and host communities in the neighboring areas such as Kapoeta North and East, Pochala, Akobo etc; benefiting from increased interventions such as improved access to safe water, NFIs, hygiene promotion due to their close proximity to the IDPs. Increased fighting and displacements in Eastern Equatoria may result in influx of these groups into Pibor county benefitting from WASH interventions in the project.

Link with allocation strategy :

This project is designed to contribute to the overall 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (while aligned to South Sudan Humanitarian Fund 2016 Second Round Standard Allocation Strategy) strategy aimed at targeting chronically displaced most vulnerable communities (women, boys, girls and men) that largely do not have access to safe water, sanitation, hygiene promotion services other than humanitarian intervention. Proposed interventions will focus in delivering emergency WASH services to the most vulnerable men, women, girls and boys including youth, elderly and disabled in isolated and hard to reach locations such as Vertet, Lekuangole among others. Existing current UNICEF WASH RubHall PCA funding for NFIs in the county will complement the project and ensure cost efficiency; in addition to strengthening coordination with UNICEF, counterpart agencies, WASH Cluster etc. The project will also address lifesaving emergency WASH interventions in a prioritized location which Pibor County.

The need for increased WASH interventions in the County which has acute/severe malnutrition the most recent assessments (Pibor County Inter-Agency Assessment March 2016; SMART Surveys, EFSA, MUAC measurements, FNSMS etc) as well as anecdotal observation by PCO staff on the ground indicate acute/severe malnutrition amongst the IDPs including some members of the host community in many parts of , a trend that is likely to worsen with increased conflict/flooding.

There is need to scale up pre-positioning of core pipeline supplies in addition, Pibor County where the project will be implemented currently has relative security and accessibility thus enabling effective implementation of these actions that will benefit the large numbers of beneficiaries. PCO will therefore preposition these supplies through UNICEF where the organization has warehousing facilities thus facilitating a quick response as needed. Equally significant is the fact that these actions will be fully coordinated with agencies undertaking complementary activities in FSL, Nutrition, Health among others thus ensuring value for money and realize cross-sectoral/cluster synergy, a key tenet of SSHF SA2 allocation strategy.

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
UNICEF	89,020.00
	89,020.00

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Amos Jeff	WASH Project Manager	amosjeff2007@gmail.com	+211925022008
Ayaba Mustafa Kenyi	Executive Director	peacecorps@pcosouthsudan.org	+211921579582
Steve Agot	Program Manager	sitivagot2002@gmail.com	+211925098048

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Despite formation of the transitional government of national unity in April 2016, South Sudanese are yet to see results through improved provision of basic services among them access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Deteriorating security compounded by fresh fighting outbreak in Juba in July 2016 (OCHA, July 2016) has exacerbated the already fragile state of an estimated 4.8 million people currently facing severe food insecurity, malnutrition, lack of access to WASH services country wide. Majority of these populations are in Greater Upper Nile, Unity among other States (South Sudan IPC update, April 2016). These events have resulted in massive killings, looting/destruction of property, multiple displacements, hyperinflation (667%-highest in the world); market function disruptions; and deteriorating basic life support services options among them WASH (South Sudan's National Bureau of Statistics reports, June 2016; WASH Cluster Updates, July 2016). These events have worsened the State of counties such as Pibor which recently witnessed active fighting in March due to deployment of newly appointed governor led to outbreak of fighting between the Cobra faction and government forces with majority of humanitarian agencies pulling out. An estimated 6,000 vulnerable people being displaced into the UNMISS camp; and over 13,052 IDPs displaced to deep locations such as Duren, Belet and Vertet, Maruo among others. Displaced women and girls (80%) and men and boys (20%) do not have access to clean drinking water, NFIs among other basic facilities/services (IRNA Report, Gumuruk and Vetert March, 2016). Recent interagency assessment (Pibor Interagency Assessment Report, March, 2016) conducted, showed alarming indicators for some of the locations such as Pibor, Vertet among other isolated locations in the County indicating majority of residents lack access to safe WASH services and facilities; and poor latrine coverage (less than 2%) with over five boreholes destroyed during the conflict. There is only one functional borehole in Vertet which is about 45 minutes drive from the county headquarters, with the majority now depending on River Kengen, which is contaminated through rain water/flooding and rampant open defecation. Vertet was reported to have only five communal latrines with majority of residents having very poor knowledge and hygiene practices; moreover, over 60% lack clean water collection and storage containers, in addition to poor knowledge, attitudes and practices on hygiene. (IRNA Report, Gumuruk and Vetert March, 2016).

Current inter-communal fighting, cattle rustling and child abduction incidents continue to affect service delivery and restricted movements of vulnerable populations in the county further deteriorating the already fragile service access in the area (Pibor Interagency Assessment Report, March, 2016; RRC Pibor, August 2016). Flooding have already been reported in neighbouring counties with intensification of rains in the county, there's likelihood of occurrence of water-borne diseases such as cholera. Jonglei State has currently recorded 75 cholera cases with 10.66% CFR (ROSS Situation Report #36 on Cholera, August 2016). Though all children (boys and girls) who have been displaced are vulnerable, adolescent boys and young men remain particularly vulnerable to participation in dangerous activities/recruitments. Adolescent girls are at risk of early and forced marriage, as well as sexual abuse and exploitation. Poor access to WASH services are likely to lead to related diseases likely to worsen the nutrition status particularly amongst children below 5 years of age. Despite robust response by partners in the WASH sector, the need for emergency responses needs to be scaled up due to current intensification of rains and anticipated flooding is likely to have grave access constraints more so among displaced vulnerable men, women, girls and boys in isolated locations such as Boma, Maruo, Deren among others.

2. Needs assessment

The needs being addressed have been assessed over the last year using a number of strategies. IRNA-Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessments carried out through coordinated assessment missions in the target county between December 2015 and June 2016 with reports indicating acute needs with majority of IDPs and host communities having poor access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services. This is in addition to Pibor County suffering periodic flooding from seasonal rains which have heightened the spread of communicable diseases like acute watery diarrhea, cholera among others. The number of people using one water point ranges from 1000-6000 and average safe water collection journeys is up to 8 hours with at least five water points/boreholes broken/destroyed during the recent March 2016 crisis. Existing water points are dysfunctional due poor operation, maintenance and weak/ lack of water user committees (PCO GPAA WASH Rapid Needs Assessment Report, January 2015; Pibor Coordinated Assessment Report, March 2016; WASH Cluster Updates, April 2016). Internally displaced women and girls (80%) and men and boys (20%) are currently isolated in hard to locations such as Belet, Vertet among others and do not have access to safe drinking water, NFIs among other basic facilities/services. River Kengen, whose water is currently being utilized by over 80% of the population currently, is contaminated through rain water/flooding and rampant open defecation. Vertet was reported to have only five communal latrines with majority of residents having very poor knowledge and hygiene practices; moreover, over 60% lack clean water collection and storage containers, in addition to poor knowledge, attitudes and practices on hygiene (IRNA Report, Gumuruk and Vetert March, 2016). With already 76 cholera cases confirmed in Jonglei existing predisposing risk factors like use of untreated water from the River Kengen, lack of household chlorination of drinking water; rampant open defecation/poor latrine use especially following the March 2016 conflict are likely to fuel water-borne disease outbreak such as cholera (Situation Report #36 on Cholera in South Sudan). Latrine coverage in the County remains critically low (2%); thus open defecation is predominant in these areas and considering heavy rainfall with consequent flooding, water sources may get contaminated by faecal matter hence potential for water borne disease epidemics such as cholera. Needless to say, available limited facilities are not gender disaggregated and do not take care of the needs of those with disabilities. Community Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP) related to water safety, hygiene and sanitation practices still has a long way to go, with open defecation, lack of hand washing during critical times, poor disposal of solid waste etc being widespread (IRNA Report, Gumuruk and Vetert March, 2016; GPAA WASH Rapid Needs Assessment Report done by PCO, 2015). PCO proposes to address identified gaps and acute WASH needs in the County through actions centred through borehole rehabilitation, provision of appropriate WASH NFIs, provision of sanitation and hygiene facilities. Community institutions will be formed around each of these actions to promote sustainability. These approaches adopted to address this problems are clearly in line with the SSHF second round allocation 2016; South Sudan National Water Policy (2007); Strategic Framework for Water, Sanitation and Health (2011); and the National Rural Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Subsector Action and Investment Plan.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

Targeted beneficiaries are primarily made up of 5000 boys, 6000 girls including youth (male and female) and 3000 men and 4000 women (including elderly and disabled) amongst the most vulnerable emergency affected IDP and host communities in Pibor County, Jonglei State. These communities are among most vulnerable prior to the outbreak of violence due to a combination of natural (floods and diseases) and man-made (chronic conflicts) induced disasters; coupled with limited knowledge, attitudes and practices on appropriate personal and environmental hygiene, malnutrition, lack of NFIs, entrenched inequality more so among females. Fresh fighting, flooding, food insecurity and economic deterioration has exacerbated the situation and increased their vulnerabilities and shocks. Majority of these communities have adopted negative coping strategies such as charcoal burning, over reliance of aid among others which undermines their long term resilience. Harsh economy, rampant open defecation and unhygienic practices, water-borne diseases have significantly eroded their coping strategies. Already established local networks and coordination networks will be consulted and engaged during beneficiary selection to ensure equitable targeting and selection criteria.

4. Grant Request Justification

An estimated 115,000 (35.2%) and 550,000 men, women, boys and girls are facing emergency and crisis levels respectively of food insecurity, malnutrition and lack of access to water sanitation and hygiene promotion services in Jonglei State (South Sudan IPC update, April 2016). Projected malnutrition in the current lean season is likely to be exacerbated by poor WASH services/facilities likely to increase incidence of waterborne diseases, such as cholera. Cholera outbreaks have been on the rise in the country, and specifically in Jonglei which currently recorded 75 cholera cases with 10.66% CFR (ROSS Situation Report #36 on Cholera, August 2016). Protracted conflict, inflation (661%), high food and commodity prices; and poor purchasing power among the population signifies the dire situation and vulnerability of people. Alarming Global Acute Malnutrition rates could signify a worsening situation more so among children and pregnant women (South Sudan IPC update, April 2016).

Pibor County is among others with most vulnerable populations with alarming poor access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services. Fresh fighting in Juba, compounded by recent wave of fighting in March, current cattle related rustling incidents, child abduction cases has displaced over 13,052 internally displaced persons into remote and hard to reach locations such as Duren, Belet and Vertet, Maruo among others. Displaced women and girls (80%) and men and boys (20%) do not have access to clean drinking water, NFIs among other basic facilities/services (IRNA Report, Gumuruk and Vetert March, 2016). Tensions are still evident in the county, with majority of displaced populations still hiding with no access to WASH services/facilities (RRC Pibor, August 2016). Women and girls in this County disproportionately have the burden of accessing water for household use including for maintaining hygiene traditionally their responsibility thus limiting their level of participation in other productive activities; men and boys on the other hand take mainly look after cattle thus potentially exposing them to forced recruitment/overcrowding in cattle camps. With the recent cholera outbreak in the country, in which over 75 of these reported in Jonglei with a 10.22% CFR; could mean a catastrophe in waiting unless urgent interventions are made (WHO Situation Reports, July 2016); more so in the current rainy season and anticipated flooding in Pibor and its environs (ROSS Situation Report #36 on Cholera, August 2016; RRC, August 2016)

Proposed activities will enable children (boys and girls) and youth recover from distress, and additionally intensify WASH actions among the community to safeguard them against water borne and hygiene related diseases in addition to strengthening state/ county education; and strengthened community capacities to coping.

Peace Corps Organization (PCO) has maintained uninterrupted presence in Pibor since 2014, spearheading emergency response especially during conflict outbreak in March 2016 in addition to currently setting up a rubhall and the state through UNICEF support and currently being State Wash focal point, in addition to implementing WASH support programs in the county. Through these interventions, this funding is aimed at complementing current actions and scale up activities more so in hard to reach/isolated locations not covered by current funding. UNICEF Pibor office among other WASH counterpart agencies will be engaged, ensure no duplication of interventions. PCO has established excellent community goodwill, local ministries linkages, strong local networks and developed office facilities, logistics, competent and experienced staff that will be rapidly deployed; including successes and lessons learnt that will be replicated; in addition to mainstreaming cross-cutting measures like youth engagement, Do No Harm approaches, gender sensitivity, environment conservation, HIV/AIDS awareness and protection.

5. Complementarity

This project will complement the previous UNICEF WASH 2015 PCA and current UNICEF RubHall which is being established by Peace Corps Organization by capitalizing on infrastructure, training etc hence making this good value for money.. The Rubhall will provide and preposition timely access to emergency WASH NFIs in Pibor County more so in the current rainy season when roads become impassable and potential flooding in the area. Peace Corps Organization is already in consultation with UNICEF on a 2017/18 WASH PCA to complement gains made in the project and additional funding for the project. PCO as GPAA State WASH Focal Point will in addition advocate for more funding in the area. Provision of reusable sanitary materials to girls and women will not only Improve their dignity and hygiene, but also ensure uninterrupted school attendance throughout the year; in addition to training beneficiaries to make Re-usable sanitary ware using locally available materials, proper boiling of water instead of using PUR satchets etc promote sustainability.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

This intervention will be targeting 18,000 people (women, men, boys and girls) beneficiaries made up of acutely vulnerable conflict-affected IDPs and host communities including those with special needs; with special focus in hard to reach areas of targeted villages/bomas in Pibor County of Jonglei State.

Overall Objective

Reduce WASH related disease outbreaks by increasing access to safe and portable water supplies; improve knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) of good hygiene and sanitation facilities amongst conflict affected population through WASH interventions.

Specific Objective

By end of the project, there will be reduced possibility of waterborne/ hygiene related disease outbreaks among 18,000 people (comprised of women, men, boys and girls) living in the targeted areas of Pibor County by improving water infrastructure, sanitation coverage; knowledge, attitudes and practices; improved personal and environmental hygiene; cholera awareness/preparedness and public health.

Intended Results

- 18,000 people (women, men, boys and girls) have improved access to safe and portable water approaching the Sphere standard of 15 litres per person per day and reduced time spent at water points.
 - 18,000 people (women, men, boys and girls) have access improved sanitation facilities.
 - 18,000 people (women, men and children) have improved knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding improved hygiene issues.
- The overall impact of the proposed project is that at the end of the project: the host community and IDPs in the proposed areas have improved equitable access to safe water, culturally appropriate sanitation facilities, and are enabled to practice safer hygiene in a dignified and culturally sensitive manner.

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	40
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	30
CO3: Affected populations have knowledge and appropriate behaviors to prevent and mitigate WASH related diseases and practice good hygiene	HRP 2016 SO2: Ensure communities are protected, capable and prepared to cope with significant threats	30

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : This project is designed to contribute to the overall 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan strategic objectives which are to save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity and ensuring communities are protected, capable and prepared to cope with significant threats. The project will target a prioritized location and reach most vulnerable at risk populations and make a direct contribution to all the three sector objectives by 1) Rehabilitation of Water Points and putting in place community systems to maintain and operate these thereby ensuring that conflict affected populations have access to safe and sufficient water for drinking, domestic use and maintain hygiene; secondly by increasing supporting the targeted communities to construct latrines and agree on safe defecation zones/disposal; thus fulfilling cluster objective number 2. Thirdly, Intensive Hygiene promotion actions coupled with the distribution of related NFIs will ensure that the targeted communities have the knowledge and appropriate behaviors needed to prevent and mitigate WASH related diseases.

Outcome 1

18,000 people (women, men, boys and girls) have improved access to safe and portable water approaching the Sphere standard of 15 litres per person per day and reduced time spent at water points

Output 1.1

Description

Targeted beneficiaries report increased household use of safe water, closer to the sphere standards of 15litres per person per day

Assumptions & Risks

Uninterrupted humanitarian access to vulnerable populations; Availability and timely delivery of UNICEF pipeline supplies

Activities

Activity 1.1.4

Distribution of 15 hand pump repair kits to trained hand pump mechanics; these will be prepositioned at rehabilitated handpumps

Activity 1.1.1

Rehabilitation of dysfunctional 15 water points; Boreholes/Hand Pumps including repair of slabs, fencing etc

Activity 1.1.2

Refresher Training of 30 Hand Pump mechanics (20 male; 10 female)

Activity 1.1.3

Refresher Training of 15 Water user Committees, 7 members each (60 male, 35 female)

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # Number of emergency affected people with access to improved water sources	1,000	1,000	2,500	3,000	7,500

Means of Verification : Field monitoring reports; pictures

Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of water points/boreholes rehabilitated					15
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Means of Verification : Field monitoring reports; FGDs with water user committees

Indicator 1.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of water user committees trained					15
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Means of Verification : Training reports; beneficiary monitoring reports

Output 1.2

Description

Targeted beneficiaries report reduced time spent collecting water at safe water points.

Assumptions & Risks

Unhindered humanitarian access to beneficiaries; UNICEF pipeline supplies are available and timely delivered to the field; communities are willing to use distributed NFIs

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Prepositioning and Distribution of emergency NFIs to 3,000 households (safe water collection and storage containers, PUR Satchets, filter clothes)

Activity 1.2.2

Refresher/Training of 15 WUC (60 male, 35 female) and beneficiaries on the safe water chain and household water treatment options

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Core Pipeline # of water treatment products distributed					18,000

Means of Verification : Distribution lists

Indicator 1.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of targeted beneficiaries reached with WASH NFIs					18,000
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Means of Verification : Distribution lists; pictures; monitoring reports

Indicator 1.2.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of emergency affected people enabled to practice safe water at the household level.	2,000	3,000	1,500	3,000	9,500
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Means of Verification : Monitoring reports

Outcome 2

18,000 people (women, men, boys and girls) have access improved gender segregated and culturally appropriate sanitation facilities

Output 2.1

Description

18,000 people (women, men and children) report increased proper usage of culturally appropriate gender segregated sanitation facilities

Assumptions & Risks

Communities acceptance to use established facilities

Activities

Activity 2.1.4

Excavation of 20 solid waste management pits and dirty drainage channels

Activity 2.1.1

Community sensitization and identification of gender segregated safe defecation zones

Activity 2.1.2

Prepositioning and distribution of 100 latrine slabs, digging kits and 50 hand washing containers(tippy taps)

Activity 2.1.3

Construction of 40 emergency gender segregated communal latrines equipped with hand washing facilities

Indicators

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	200	200	600	600	1,600

Means of Verification : Pictures; monitoring reports

Indicator 2.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of new latrines constructed					40
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Means of Verification : Monitoring reports

Indicator 2.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of hand washing facilities constructed					50
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Means of Verification : Monitoring reports; pictures

Indicator 2.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of target beneficiaries reached with solid waste management services/facilities					6,000
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Means of Verification : Monitoring reports, FGDs, pictures

Outcome 3

18,000 people (women, men, boys and girls) report increased Knowledge Attitudes and Practices on personal and environmental Hygiene issues including preparedness and awareness on cholera

Output 3.1

Description

18,000 people have improved knowledge, attitudes and practices in regard to personal and environmental hygiene, in addition to observing necessary measures to prevent hygiene/water-related diseases

Assumptions & Risks

Communities are willing to change behaviour; unhindered humanitarian access

Activities
Activity 3.1.1
Refresher/training of 40 hygiene promoters (30 female, 10 men)
Activity 3.1.2
Intensive hygiene promotion campaigns, cholera preparedness and awareness campaigns at community level and household levels including in schools and Market Centers, targeting all the 18,000 beneficiaries(IDPs and host communities)
Activity 3.1.3
Preposition and distribution of hygiene related NFIs (eg., soap) to 3,000 households
Activity 3.1.4
Preposition and distribution of 5,000 reusable sanitary comfort kits to adolescent girls and young women
Activity 3.1.5
Establishment of children's 20 hygiene clubs in schools/ learning/villages
Activity 3.1.6
Preposition and distribution of 30 cholera prevention, awareness messaging IEC Materials

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of emergency affected people equipped to practice good hygiene behaviors through participatory hygiene promotion	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	18,000
Means of Verification : Monitoring reports; beneficiary FGDs							
Indicator 3.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of community based hygiene promoters trained	10	30			40
Means of Verification : Training reports							
Indicator 3.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of emergency affected women & girls enabled to practice safe, dignified menstrual hygiene management.	0	3,000	0	2,000	5,000
Means of Verification : Beneficiary Lists							
Indicator 3.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of people reached through direct and participatory hygiene promotion activities	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	18,000
Means of Verification : Monitoring reports							
Additional Targets :							

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

The project will be closely monitored by the PCO staff (spearheaded by Monitoring and Evaluation Officer) implementing the project including senior management monthly field monitoring visits. Implementing staff will monitor the project on daily, weekly and monthly basis. Methodology will involve participatory FGDs, key informant interviews, direct field observation among others. Monitoring data will be collected through questionnaires, field reports and photos detailing project information and activities during implementation. Data analysis will be compiled using excel, and analyzed to track progress against outputs. Field reports will be done and compiled by field staff, reviewed by senior management; PCO will share this data through regular and bi-weekly monitoring and 5Ws reports to WASH Cluster/CHF-TS. Quarterly narrative and financial reports will be shared with the Cluster/CHF-TS and/or as mutually agreed. Local leaders, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (Pibor office), communities in addition to UNICEF Pibor Wash Office, government State ministries team and CHF Technical Secretariat (CHF TS) will also be invited to conduct independent monitoring, and also engaged in regular staff project monitoring. The State as well as the national level WASH cluster monitoring leads will be invited to conduct independent monitoring visits as needed. Output indicators will be monitored regularly to ensure activities are implemented on time, to a high standard and are quantifiably measured based on the agreed objective of the project by the field team during weekly visits. Progress will be measured based on the collection of output indicators as selected for each activity/ sector of the program design. PCO management in close collaboration with the implementation team shall on monthly basis, check results to ensure time-bound and quality standards are achieved. Monitoring visits shall be done to inspect project activities and discussions with boys and girls using the facilities. Reports will be prepared and shared with CHF Technical Secretariat and national level WASH Cluster leads as needed. Reporting - Bi weekly 5Ws shall be submitted to the Cluster, in addition to submission quarterly financial and narrative progress reports to WASH cluster/ CHF secretariat; a mid and end of project report will also be submitted or as mutually agreed. Regular reviews: PCO will work very closely with the technical staff from the ministry/UNICEF/RRC and other relevant stakeholders carry out quarterly reviews of the project so as to identify programmatic, administrative and logistical support needs of the organization in order to strengthen programme delivery at community level.

Activitydescription	Year												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitation of dysfunctional 15 water points; Boreholes/Hand Pumps including repair of slabs, fencing etc	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X											

Activity 1.1.2: Refresher Training of 30 Hand Pump mechanics (20 male; 10 female)	2016									X	X		
	2017												
Activity 1.1.3: Refresher Training of 15 Water user Committees, 7 members each (60 male, 35 female)	2016									X	X	X	
	2017												
Activity 1.1.4: Distribution of 15 hand pump repair kits to trained hand pump mechanics; these will be prepositioned at rehabilitated handpumps	2016									X	X	X	
	2017												
Activity 1.2.1: Prepositioning and Distribution of emergency NFIs to 3,000 households (safe water collection and storage containers, PUR Satchets, filter clothes)	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 1.2.2: Refresher/Training of 15 WUC (60 male, 35 female) and beneficiaries on the safe water chain and household water treatment options	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017												
Activity 2.1.1: Community sensitization and identification of gender segregated safe defecation zones	2016										X	X	X
	2017												
Activity 2.1.2: Prepositioning and distribution of 100 latrine slabs, digging kits and 50 hand washing containers(tipy taps)	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 2.1.3: Construction of 40 emergency gender segregated communal latrines equipped with hand washing facilities	2016											X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 2.1.4: Excavation of 20 solid waste management pits and dirty drainage channels	2016											X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 3.1.1: Refresher/training of 40 hygiene promoters (30 female, 10 men)	2016									X	X		
	2017												
Activity 3.1.2: Intensive hygiene promotion campaigns, cholera preparedness and awareness campaigns at community level and household levels including in schools and Market Centers, targeting all the 18,000 beneficiaries(IDPs and host communities)	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 3.1.3: Preposition and distribution of hygiene related NFIs (eg., soap) to 3,000 households	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 3.1.4: Preposition and distribution of 5,000 reusable sanitary comfort kits to adolescent girls and young women	2016											X	X
	2017	X											
Activity 3.1.5: Establishment of children's 20 hygiene clubs in schools/ learning/villages	2016										X	X	
	2017	X											
Activity 3.1.6: Preposition and distribution of 30 cholera prevention, awareness messaging IEC Materials	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X											

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

As with all the other projects implemented by the organization, PCO will adopt a consultative approach in the implementation of this project; by including beneficiaries (both male and female - equal representation - taking into account the different roles and needs of boys, girls, women and men); local leaders among other relevant authorities in decision making as well and also ensuring their full participation in implementation, monitoring and especially evaluating the project. Project activities including NFIs distributions will be conducted in presence of beneficiary trustees such as local community leaders, RRC and youth/women representatives and facilitated by representatives of specific beneficiary groups; including inviting the Cluster/UNICEF in implementation and monitoring. Beneficiary distribution lists are verified and endorsed by beneficiary representatives and filed for records / references. Men, women, boys and girls are consulted jointly and separately during project review meetings and post distribution monitoring exercises. Activities will be implemented in a timely and consultative manner; to avoid any risks attributed to congregation of beneficiaries, in addition to evaluating any potential risks more so among women and girls using a 'Do no Harm Approach and protection. PCO as in the past will be transparent with the beneficiaries by providing sufficient information, guidance and support that will enable them understand and influence key decisions in the project including putting in place a feedback and complaints mechanism/desk. Moreover, PCO has established clear guidelines and practices on engaging the target population by ensuring that the most vulnerable in hard to reach areas are represented with full participation and influence.

Implementation Plan

In order to ensure effective implementation and facilitate ownership by key stakeholders of this project, PCO will;

- Hold a consultative meeting with the community leaders, local authorities including the state ministries of Water officials; State level WASH/UNICEF and WASH cluster leads as well as community members to introduce the project, discuss and agree on roles and responsibilities; develop beneficiary selection criteria then agree on an implementation as well as coordination modalities.
- Conduct general community meetings the targeted areas to introduce the project explain the agreed roles and responsibilities, selection criteria for targeting beneficiaries, obtain consensus on water points rehabilitation, including locations for construction/ rehabilitation of WASH facilities and describe the proposed implementation plan/schedule of the project.
- Community sensitization in formation of implementation committees in locations with existing and identified WASH needs schools; to ensure gender equity, whereby equitable representation gender categories (girls, women, boys and men) in these committees. The committees will be responsible for community mobilization, sensitization, participation and involvement in rehabilitation of water points, procurement of the local construction materials from their respective localities for construction/ rehabilitation of gender segregated WASH facilities, NFIs distribution etc..
- Program support teams will procure the necessary inputs and put in place all the logistics needed to quickly deliver the project.
- Request and preposition emergency WASH NFIs promptly with UNICEF/WASH Cluster, including timely distribution to the most vulnerable.
- Most vulnerable beneficiaries more so in hard to reach locations will be specifically targeted with trainings, hygiene promotion, awareness campaigns and NFIs distribution including HIV/AIDs, gender, protection, environmental conservation issues etc.
- Support awareness campaigns and hygiene promotion, distribution of reusable sanitary towels will be aimed at targeting mainly girls and women; in addition to critical child protection messaging such as early marriages, Gender based violence, etc.
- Prioritize youth in age appropriate latrine and solid waste/drainage channels excavation, including mainstreaming HIV/AIDS training sessions etc.
- Ensure full coordination of project activities with other humanitarian partners on ground (eg. UNICEF), authorities, beneficiary community and other relevant stakeholders in order to maximize efficiency and impact, avoid duplication, and promote sustainability of the project achievements.
- PCO will provide overall supervision and technical backstopping; including timely report submission including Bi-weekly 5Ws, financial reports, monitoring etc.
- Have a contingency plan: In case of full scale conflict in the proposed project location, and is rendered totally inaccessible, the project may be shifted Wau, Western Bahr El Ghazal. The State recently experienced conflict outbreak, with destruction and looting of WASH facilities, multiple displacements in the area. PCO has an office, logistics and networks on the ground in addition to having created a good rapport with the local leaders and communities; and having previously implemented similar emergency WASH actions through BMZ funding.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
UNICEF	UNICEF as a technical organization and WASH Cluster lead agency in addition to overall management of emergency corepipeline WASH Supplies. PCO is a co-partner with UNICEF with an existing RubHall PCA , where emergency NFIs will be prepositioned to ensure prompt delivery of supplies to the most vulnerable populations. UNICEF will also be engaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation; to form synergies with their current programs and avoid duplication.
Nile Hope	A national NGO currently operating in Pibor implementing Food Security and Education interventions. PCO will closely collaborate with them, in addition to beneficiary targeting including provision of WASH support amongst acutely malnourished beneficiaries. WASH activities will also be targeted in schools, learning spaces including distribution to school going girls with re-usable sanitary towels to improve school retention and enrollment
Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources	Water and Irrigation Ministry is the competent national water/irrigation authority through the national Ministry of Water and Irrigation. During the March 2016 crisis, the competence of the state ministry in Pibor County/GPAA was severely eroded although structures at Pibor county level still exist. PCO will leverage on the existing structures to coordinate services with the national Water Ministry an ensure compliance with the national provision of WASH services and facilities and reporting requirements.
County Health Department	Pibor CHD was severely affected during the recent crisis in Juba. Staff and structure still exist. PCO will work in collaboration with the CHD including referrals of suspected water-borne conditions; including their participation in beneficiary targeting and prioritization of acutely vulnerable populations with acute WASH needs.
Logistics Cluster	Logistics Cluster provides overall logistical needs and operations, including coordinated movements and convoys to various parts of South Sudan. PCO will closely collaborate with the Logistics Cluster, specifically relating to transportation of project inputs/core pipeline supplies to Pibor

Environment Marker Of The Project

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Peace Corps Organization (PCO) recognizes that women, men, boys and girls have different roles and responsibilities in addition to each gender category being affected differently by conflict and poverty. PCO will ensure non-discrimination, equitable, gender segregated and meaningful /appropriate access to proposed services whilst catering for specific needs of girls, women, youth (male and female) and men including the elderly and disabled. Hygiene promotion, cholera preparedness awareness and training sessions targeting girls, women, youth (male and female) and men (including elderly) will ensure equitable participation of men, women, girls and boys; with all gender categories involved in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluations; and various training and activities conducted will ensure gender sensitive advocacy mainstreaming; in addition to protection and HIV/ AIDS control and prevention messaging. Young mothers, women (including elderly) and girls will be a focus of hygiene promotion and referrals/coordination with nutrition partners. Men and youth will be targeted in rehabilitation of boreholes with practical participation as hand pump mechanics and water user committee members. Boys and girls will be targeted in training sessions, including setting up of school-based hygiene clubs and awareness sessions - such as HIV/ AIDS control and prevention, environmental conservation etc.

Protection Mainstreaming

The project will prioritize the safety and dignity of beneficiaries in consideration with the principles of 'Do no harm'. PCO will ensure non-discrimination, equitable, gender segregated and meaningful access to proposed services and cater for specific needs of girls, women, youth and men including the elderly and disabled. PCO will focus on mainstreaming and also fully engage with the community among other relevant stakeholders, including awareness and training on basic human rights while implementing various activities. For instance, the primary beneficiaries for this project are identified as host and IDP communities. This is designed to deliver services in a non discriminatory manner for all those who are most vulnerable, and to ensure any tensions between host communities and IDPs over access to facilities and services is avoided. Female hygiene promotion teams who may be vulnerable to sexual and gender based violence will particularly target villages, schools and safe locations around their households to enable female them double up in routine domestic chores and to ensure their protection from risk of sexual and gender based violence when travelling to and operating in far distant locations. Household heads providing care to children below 5 years, and hosting pregnant and lactating mothers, the disabled and the elderly will specifically be identified as primary beneficiaries of NFIs to ensure their dignity and safety is guaranteed. Information will be provided to beneficiaries on specific support packages (NFIs) they are entitled to by the field teams and "feedback and complaint mechanism" explained including contact and location details of PCO, UNICEF and RRC to ensure they are aware of their rights, can claim their rights and lodge complaints when aggrieved with any issues relating to the interventions.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Proposed County is currently secure, with frequent government security presence on the ground. PCO will ensure safety and security of both its staff and beneficiaries, through close coordination with relevant stakeholders including the government, RRC, UNMISS on the ground. In addition, PCO will also manage security issues by infusing peace messages during training among other activities and invite the local authorities to provide motivational talks during some of the training sessions. Moreover, PCO will adopt a participatory approach in all the planned initiatives. PCO is also a partner and user of UNHAS services and member of the NGO Forum that provide coordination and support service for staff relocation and evacuation services in case of insecurity.

Access

PCO having presence on the ground, with a coordination Office and Camp in Pibor town; with its some of its staff recruited from the proposed area. Moreover, PCO has existing networks and good rapport with local leaders and host communities will hence be able to access the proposed areas. However, a consultative approach will be used, by involving all the relevant key stakeholders including targeted beneficiaries; in terms of movement to specific project locations, regular involvement of UNDSS, UNMISS, RRC and government in accessing the most vulnerable in isolated and hard to reach locations. Coordination with other counterpart agencies such as JAM, Logistics Cluster will also be involved to ensure safe and prompt access to beneficiaries.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Executive Director	S	1	4,000.00	6	25.00	6,000.00
	<i>Based in Juba; Responsible for overall management, strategic support and coordination including field monitoring visits; 25% charged to the CHF Project</i>						
1.2	WASH PROJECT MANAGER	D	1	2,000.00	6	50.00	6,000.00
	<i>WASH manager based in Pibor , directly supervising implementation of project activities including coordination with complementary clusters such as; Nutrition, Health, Education etc at State level; earning US\$ 2,000 per month for 5 months , 50% charged to CHF</i>						
1.3	2-WASH PROJECT OFFICERS	D	2	1,000.00	6	50.00	6,000.00
	<i>2 WASH project Officers in charge of direct implementation of the project at community level, each earning US\$ 1,000 per month for 6 months, 50% charged to CHF</i>						
1.4	WASH Project Assistants - 4	D	4	600.00	6	50.00	7,200.00
	<i>Based in Pibor and oversee direct implementation of the project at community level, each earning US\$ 600 per month for 6 months, 50% charged to CHF</i>						
1.5	-LOGISTICS AND PROCUREMENT OFFICER	S	1	1,000.00	6	50.00	3,000.00
	<i>Logistics and procurement officer directly supporting the procurement of and distribution of project inputs, paid US\$ 1,000 per month, 50% charged to CHF for 3 months, based in Juba with frequent field travels</i>						
1.6	MONITORING AND EVALUATION OFFICER	S	1	600.00	6	25.00	900.00

	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation Officer- Supports implementation and ensures adherence to donor guidelines and project tracking, donor narrative reporting and related compliance issues; earning US\$ 600 per month; charged 25% to CHF for 6 months.</i>						
1.7	FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER	S	1	1,000.00	6	25.00	1,500.00
	<i>Finance and Administrative Officer, ensuring compliance with donor financial regulations including financial reports as well and administrative matters; earning US\$ 1,000 per month CHF charged at 25% for 6 months</i>						
1.8	40 -HYGIENE PROMOTION VOLUNTEERS	D	40	30.00	5	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>40 Hygiene promotion volunteers directly providing hygiene promotion services in their locations; each paid an incentive of US\$ 30 per month for 5 months, 100% charged to CHF</i>						
	Section Total						36,600.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	TRAINING AND REFRESHER OF WATER USER COMMITTEES	D	15	300.00	1	100.00	4,500.00
	<i>The cost of logistics, food and refreshments during training of 15 WUC; 3 days training sessions conducted each budgeted US\$ 300 per WUC</i>						
2.2	TRAINING AND REFRESHER OF 30 HAND PUMP MECHANICS	D	2	500.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>2 Sessions- Practical and theoretical training sessions for 30 Hand pump mechanics for all the 15 rehabilitated water points (Hand Pumps, Boreholes); costs include training materials, trainers fees, food and refreshments for trainees budgeted at US\$ 500 per session, 100% charged to CHF</i>						
2.3	REHABILITATION OF 15 WATER POINTS(HAND PUMPS AND BOREHOLES)	D	15	1,500.00	1	100.00	22,500.00
	<i>Cost of Spares, materials(Sand, ballast, fencing wire etc) and labor needed for the rehabilitation of 15 Water Points, estimated to cost US\$ 1,500 per water point, 100% charged to CHF.</i>						
2.4	TRANSPORT/DISTRIBUTION OF NFIs/CHOLERA IEC/HYGIENE KITS	D	4	3,000.00	1	100.00	12,000.00
	<i>4 Trips - Cost of logistics(Car hire, loading and offloading) needed during the distribution of In Kind NFIs from Pibor to deep field locations; budgeted at US \$ 3,000 per trip, 100% charged to CHF</i>						
2.5	GENDER SEGREGATED SAFE DEFECATION ZONES - CAMPAIGNS	D	6	200.00	1	100.00	1,200.00
	<i>Logistics costs during Community Mobilization, sensitization and identification of safe defecation zones estimated at US\$ 200 per meeting per payam for 6 payams</i>						
2.6	CONSTRUCTION OF 40 GENDER SEGREGATED EMERGENCY COMMUNAL LATRINES; INSTALLATION OF HAND WASHING KITS	D	40	600.00	1	100.00	24,000.00
	<i>Cost of construction materials (tarpaulins, cement, sand, weld mesh), hand washing facilities, contractors fees and casual labor used for the construction of 10 emergency latrines on 10 schools, estimated at US\$ 600 per latrine, 100% charged to CHF.</i>						
2.7	EXCAVATION OF SOLID WASTE PITS IN MARKET/SCHOOLS/CLINICS	D	20	100.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Costs of excavation of 20 solid waste disposal pits and waste/dirty water drainage canals, targeting to engage youth; 20 Pits/channels @ USD 100 100% charged on CHF</i>						
2.8	TRAINING OF HYGIENE PROMOTERS	D	3	500.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>Three sessions - The cost of logistics, food and refreshments during training of 40 WUC; 3 days training sessions conducted each budgeted US\$ 500 per session</i>						
2.9	INTENSIVE HYGIENE PROMOTION/SANITATION CAMPAIGNS	D	10	2,000.00	1	100.00	20,000.00
	<i>Cost of logistics including PA system during Hygiene promotion sessions, IEC materials, food and refreshments during role plays/drama etc and other activities implemented to increase KAP on personal and environmental Hygiene budgeted at a of US\$ 2,000 per campaign; 10 campaigns</i>						
2.10	Project Monitoring and Evaluation; Post Distribution Monitoring and Documentation	D	2	1,800.00	1	100.00	3,600.00
	<i>Costs incurred during monitoring, including logistics involved during field visits with counterparts, RRC, Cluster; Monitoring data documentation and analysis; charged at USD 1600 per quarter</i>						
	Section Total						92,300.00
Equipment							
3.1	2-SATELLITE PHONES AND THURAYA UNITS	D	2	1,200.00	1	50.00	1,200.00
	<i>Cost of 2 satellite phones for use by the WASH team; most locations within Pibor county where the project will be implemented do not have mobile phone coverage; budgeted at US\$ 1,200 per piece, 50% charged to CHF</i>						
3.2	2 LAPTOPS- LENOVO T430S AND ACCESSORIES	D	2	1,200.00	1	50.00	1,200.00

	<i>Cost of 2 LAPTOPS(LENOVO T430S) and accessories such as power banks, external hard discs and carrying bags; for use by each of the two WASH project officers, budgeted at US\$ 1,200 per piece, 50% charged to CHF.</i>						
	Section Total						2,400.00
Contractual Services							
4.1	SECURITY MANAGEMENT SERVICES	D	2	1,500.00	1	50.00	1,500.00
	<i>Deteriorating security in the country will need a service provider for staff and project inputs security at the RubHall estimated at USD 1500 per quarter</i>						
	Section Total						1,500.00
Travel							
5.1	WASH/IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT OFFICERS IN COUNTRY TRAVEL	D	8	800.00	1	50.00	3,200.00
	<i>UNHAS Air tickets for WASH Project implementation team (Pibor - Juba return) to participate in coordination and other related meetings, 8 trips @ US\$ 800 per person trip (to and fro) 50% charged to CHF</i>						
5.2	Vehicle Rentals-Field	D	2	3,000.00	1	50.00	3,000.00
	<i>Costs of hiring vehicles for transporting staff to various deep locations during implementation estimated at USD 3,000 per quarter; 50% charged to the project</i>						
	Section Total						6,200.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Juba/Field Office Rental	S	1	2,000.00	6	25.00	3,000.00
	<i>Cost of renting Juba/Field Office at USD 2,000 PER MONTH; 25% Charged to the CHF</i>						
7.2	FIELD GENERATOR FUEL MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS	D	1	600.00	6	25.00	900.00
	<i>Cost of Generator Maintenance and Repairs;calculated at US\$ 600 per month 25% charged to CHF for 6 months</i>						
7.3	COMMUNICATIONS MOBILE/INTERNET	S	1	500.00	6	25.00	750.00
	<i>Communications costs, internet subscription mobile phone airtime for Juba/Field staff, estimated at US\$ 500 per month person per month; 25% charged on CHF</i>						
7.4	Field Offices Running and Maintenance Costs	S	1	500.00	6	25.00	750.00
	<i>Field office running costs and maintenance- stationery, utilities estimated USD 500 per month; 25% charged</i>						
7.5	BANK CHARGES	S	1	5,000.00	6	25.00	7,500.00
	<i>Bank charges;-KCB charges 2.0% of all the total amount transacted, translate to total bank, monthly costs estimated at USD 500 per month; 25% charged to CHF</i>						
	Section Total						12,900.00
SubTotal			189.00				151,900.00
Direct							128,500.00
Support							23,400.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							10,633.00
Total Cost							162,533.00
Grand Total CHF Cost							162,533.00

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Jonglei -> Pibor	100	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	18,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Rehabilitation of dysfunctional 15 water points; Boreholes/Hand Pumps including repair of slabs, fencing etc Activity 1.1.2 : Refresher Training of 30 Hand Pump mechanics (20 male; 10 female) Activity 1.1.3 : Refresher Training of 15 Water user Committees, 7 members each (60 male, 35 female) Activity 1.1.4 : Distribution of 15 hand pump repair kits to trained hand pump mechanics; these will be prepositioned at rehabilitated handpumps Activity 1.2.1 : Prepositioning and Distribution of emergency NFIs to 3,000 households (safe water collection and storage containers, PUR Satchets, filter clothes) Activity 1.2.2 : Refresher/Training of 15 WUC (60 male, 35 female) and beneficiaries on the safe water chain and household water treatment options Activity 2.1.1 : Community sensitization and identification of gender segregated safe defecation zones Activity 2.1.2 : Prepositioning and distribution of 100 latrine slabs, digging kits and 50 hand washing containers(tipy taps) Activity 2.1.3 : Construction of 40 emergency gender segregated communal latrines equipped with hand washing facilities Activity 2.1.4 : Excavation of 20 solid waste management pits and dirty drainage channels Activity 3.1.1 : Refresher/training of 40 hygiene promoters (30 female, 10 men) Activity 3.1.2 : Intensive hygiene promotion campaigns, cholera preparedness and awareness campigns at community level and household levels including in schools and Market Centers, targeting all the 18,000 beneficiaries(IDPs and host communities) Activity 3.1.3 : Preposition and distribution of hygiene related NFIs (eg., soap) to 3,000 households Activity 3.1.4 : Preposition and distribution of 5,000 reusable sanitary comfort kits to adolescent girls and young women Activity 3.1.5 : Establishment of children's 20 hygiene clubs in schools/ learning/villages Activity 3.1.6 : Preposition and distribution of 30 cholera prevention, awareness messaging IEC Materials

Documents

Category Name	Document Description