

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	South Sudan Development Agency				
<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>	Scaling up Emergency WASH assistance to most vulnerable conflict affected population in Panyikang County of South Sudan.				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services				
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/WS/88754	<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/HSS10/SA2/WASH/NGO/3627		
<b>Cluster :</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	50,008.88		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	3 months	<b>Priority:</b>	4		
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/09/2016	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	31/12/2016		
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/09/2016	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	31/12/2016		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>Through this project SSUDA aims at increasing access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services to 19,344 (women, men, girls and boys) emergency affected populations in Tunga and Panyikang payams in Panyikang County. SSUDA has been responding to the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Manyo and other areas of Panyikang Counties. The purpose of the project is to ensure conflict affected population in Panyikang County; i) usage of safe water for drinking domestic use through distribution of water purification tables and NFI-WASH items; 2: Improved hygiene and sanitation through training of Hygiene promoters; community sensitization to increase awareness and knowledge on best practices that would contribute to reduction of WASH related diseases and mortality rate. SSUDA plans to collaborate with WASH Cluster and Log Cluster, to ensure adequate supplies are strategically pre-positioned in the Panyikang for distribution. SSUDA will continue to remain active participants in WASH Cluster meetings both at the state and National levels for improvement in coordination and information sharing. SSUDA will also ensure that gender mainstreaming is put into consideration in all WASH activities by engaging both men, women, girls and boys in all stages of the project.</p>				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	4,800	5,350	4,200	4,994	19,344
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Internally Displaced People	3,350	4,280	3,050	3,200	13,880
People in Host Communities	1,450	1,070	1,150	1,794	5,464
<b>Indirect Beneficiaries :</b>					
Indirect beneficiaries will be host communities that are not benefiting directly from the project. The neighboring communities coming to for other services in the area will also benefit from best practices. The returnees from other parts of South Sudan and Sudan will be beneficiaries to the best practices adopted by beneficiaries..					
<b>Catchment Population:</b>					
<b>Link with allocation strategy :</b>					
<p>Prior to the start of conflict, Panyikang County was one of the lowest access to the basic WASH services, only 38% of the population can access basic WASH services mainly safe water and improved sanitation facilities. Tonga which is bordering Northern Jonglei has been the host to thousands of IDPs who were displaced from other parts of Panyikang and Western Bank of River Nile mainly known as Shilluk Kingdom. Previously, Tonga was also epicenter for many conflicts between farming community and cattle keepers over grazing land and water points. Lack of WASH services with many people living in congestion is exposing people risk of water related diseases. The most vulnerable groups are pregnant women and lactating mother. Women and girls are generally affected by the situation especially when it comes to managing their periods. The project will therefore contribute immensely in improving access to safe water, sanitation and promoting best hygiene practices. To supplement the project, SSUDA in collaboration with Cordaid is currently implementing a three years EU project on food security and livelihoods through improved food production and community managed disaster risk reduction. DDR component is a big boost since it also intends to reduce water related disaster in a long term intervention.</p>					

**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
Kennedy Odhiambo Onjweru	Programmes Manager	kodhiambo@ssuda.org	0955027200
Jackline Bosco	Finance and Administration Manager	jbosco@ssuda.org	+211955019789

**BACKGROUND****1. Humanitarian context analysis**

The war has devastated South Sudan population with an estimated 2.3 million people in South Sudan have fled their homes, including 645,000 who are now refugees. UNMISS has reported that protection of Civilians sites are sheltering 184,000 people, representing an 80 per cent increase between January and October 2015. UNICEF earlier warned that an estimated 237,000 children will suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2016, and food insecurity will affect 7.5 million people. Levels of food insecurity and malnutrition are expected to increase significantly in inaccessible areas of Unity State during the lean season. There are epidemic levels of malaria in 31 of 79 counties, with demand for malaria drugs outpacing supply. The war has caused demise of local markets as a result of closure of trade routes from neighboring Counties which have been the source of goods into South Sudan Markets. The affected communities have also no link and capacity to acquire household items which they lost during their displacement. The destruction of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities has exposed vulnerable communities to water-borne diseases. The acute protection crisis continues, with killings and abductions of children and worsening levels of sexual violence, which is perpetrated with impunity. Violence, insecurity and displacement have spread to previously stable areas. Nearly one in every three schools in Greater Upper Nile is non-functional and 413,000 children have been forced out of school. Upper Nile is one of the worst hit States by conflict. Panyikang has been cut off for several months. In Panyikang, the persistent insecurity along River Nile has caused inaccessibility of agencies and increased the cost of intervention in the County from Malakal. The war also devastated the County considering that most of the time the fighting was taking place in the Western Bank of River Nile the location of Panyikang. This pushed the population further into Tunga the county headquarters which is bordering Northern Jonglei. The population in Panyikang have not been accessing basic services due to high level insecurity. Only one area namely Nyilwak has been accessible from Juba by air. The rest of the areas remain inaccessible. In general, the population in are in dire need of live-saving WASH services to which will help them improve their living standard and also prevent them from contracting water related diseases such as diarrhea, cholera among others. Targeting vulnerable women and girls of reproductive ages with WASH basic and protection needs will safeguard their dignity for instance the provision of sanitary towel and hygiene kits for menstrual management.

**2. Needs assessment**

According to the HRP 2016 mid-year review Panyikang is one of the most priority areas targeted by WASH intervention. SSUDA staff in Panyikang County shows that there are 3,478 IDPs Households in Panyikang payam and Tonga the capital of Panyikang that are also in need of WASH services. Panyikang has been inaccessible for close to one year as insecurity could not allow humanitarian agencies to intervene. The location the IDPs are scattered in multiple locations living in small and dilapidated shelters while small percentage live with their relatives in very inadequate space. In July SSUDA staff implementing PRO-ACT (EU funded food security project) in Panyikang conducted field visit to Tonga and observed serious lack of sanitary facilities forcing people to revert to defecating in the open field. Public institution include health facilities lack basic WASH services including safe latrines. Nearly all residents use untreated water drawn from the River which put them at risk of contracting diseases. Even though there is no data on the level of knowledge on good hygiene and hand washing, majority of people who interacted with SSUDA staff could not recite any basic best practices. Health workers in the main PHC in Tonga who spoke to SSUDA staff decried the high rate of water related diseases such as diarrhea among children under 5 who are treated in the hospital.

**3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

SSUDA is targeting 19,344 people (3,224 HHS) in Tonga and Panyikang payams in Panyikang County with WASH services. majority of the beneficiaries are IDP who were displaced in the recent violence while others are those who are returning in Panyikang from other parts of Upper Nile and Sudan but have not actually reached their destination in their original homes. The target beneficiaries are segregated as follows Men 4,800, women 5,350, boys 4,200 and girls 4,994. Priority will be given to the most vulnerable HHs with emphasis on female-headed households and households with elderly, large numbers of young children, pregnant or new mothers, and/or individuals with disabilities.

**4. Grant Request Justification**

The grant will support provision/distribution of lifesaving WASH services to the 19,344 displaced people exposed to life threatening situation as a result of displacement that has forced them to live in concentrated and unhygienic environment without WASH services. The most vulnerable section of the community are young children, pregnant and new mother. SSUDA will use the funds to acquire WAS supplies from the Core-pipeline, pre-position and distribution to most vulnerable HHs and individuals identified during gender and age rapid need assessment to be conducted by SSUDA with support from State Cluster. SSUDA will work with Log cluster to transport WASH supplies from Malakal warehouse to target locations in Panyikang. Distribution will be conducted with support from local volunteers selected through participatory process. Distribution will strictly be guided by the report of the assessment. SSUDA will use participatory approach to identify and select community hygiene promoters who will be trained and engaged in promotional campaign on best practices. Currently SSUDA has a long term presence and project implementation in Western Side of Nile River including Panyikang with several activities running which will complement this project. SSUDA has developed good relationship with local population in both locations/counties. SSUDA places a great emphasis on ensuring local ownership of all its projects in South Sudan, SSUDA will strive for engaging the local beneficiary communities to actively participate in the distribution project. Their engagement is essential to the ultimate success of the project, as it is their commitment to the project objectives that will facilitate SSUDA's work in the field and ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are being met. In regard to this, SSUDA will identify Local Community Mobilizers to work closely with SSUDA staff to support project implementation and participate in WASH distribution. SSUDA has already established solid, ongoing relationships with Local leaders in both counties. Moreover, SSUDA will cooperate with other partners, including State WASH lead Cluster.

#### 5. Complementarity

SSUDA has in depth knowledge of the two location and a continuous presence in Upper Nile since 2006. SSUDA has a well-established office inside the UN-Hub in Malakal for coordination of its projects in Upper Nile. Additionally, SSUDA also has experience with the distributions of NFIs to in Upper Nile having worked with Cordaid as EPR partner., SSUDA is implementing a 3 year EU funded project which will go up to 2018. The project will be implemented in conjunction with ongoing operations in Upper Nile in collaboration with Cordaid through a 3 year EU funded PRO-ACT project. SSUDA will utilize current resources, including solid relationships with actors in the field, facilities established by SSUDA, and support staff that has already received training on implementation of relief projects in Upper Nile. A comprehensive survey will be conducted during the project implementation which can be used as a reference for new projects with a long-term and sustainable perspective.

#### LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

##### Overall project objective

Increase access to lifesaving safe water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services to 19,344 conflict affected and host populations in Panyikang County in Upper Nile.

#### 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	60
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	40

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** This project contributes to WASH Cluster Objective 1 and 3, (including improved quality of and access to safe clean water and acquisition of knowledge and appropriate behaviours to prevent and mitigate WASH related diseases and best practices) as SSUDA continue to provide Frontline services through dedicated for assessment, verification and registration, facilitation of hygiene training and awareness as well as conduct distributions to meet the needs of the beneficiaries in Panyikang. SSUDA will also remain active member of Cluster where advocacy materials and activities are developed, planned and executed.

##### Outcome 1

19,344 beneficiaries well equipped with knowledge and skills in safe water treatment at household levels

##### Output 1.1

##### Description

45 community volunteers (50% women) trained as hygiene promoters to help disseminate the key WASH messages to their community.

##### Assumptions & Risks

Improved security in Tonga

##### Activities

##### Activity 1.1.1

Selection of the hygiene promoters with equal number of men and women.

##### Activity 1.1.2

Production of WASH IEC materials

##### Activity 1.1.3

organize hygiene promotional awareness session workshops/session in 12 villages

##### Activity 1.1.4

Formation and/or refresher training for local water committees

##### Activity 1.1.5

training of community hygiene promoters/volunteers (50% male and 50 female)

##### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of community based hygiene promoters trained	20	25			45
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Workshop training Report							
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of emergency affected people equipped to practice good hygiene behaviors through participatory hygiene promotion	5,200	7,350	4,800	4,994	22,344
<b>Means of Verification</b> : monthly monitoring reports							
<b>Output 1.2</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
1700 most vulnerable households including female-headed, child-headed and elderly headed received WASH NFI supplies/kits.							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
security will be improved							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 1.2.1</b>							
Gender and age segregated assessment, Registration and verification of 1,700 extremely vulnerable households including female-headed, child-headed, elderly headed families) in Panyikang county.							
<b>Activity 1.2.2</b>							
Transportation of WASH NFI supplies from Malakal to Panyikang							
<b>Activity 1.2.3</b>							
Distribution of WASH NFIs to all the registered HHs and							
<b>Activity 1.2.4</b>							
Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring							
<b>Activity 1.2.5</b>							
Developing and sharing of the reports with WASH Cluster at State and national levels							
<b>Indicators</b>							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Core Pipeline # of hygiene kits distributed					1,700
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Distribution list and report							
Indicator 1.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Core Pipeline # of jerry cans/ buckets distributed					900
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Monitoring Reports							
Indicator 1.2.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Core Pipeline # of hygiene kits distributed					850
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Monitoring report with list of beneficiaries							
Indicator 1.2.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Core Pipeline # of water treatment products distributed					1,700
<b>Means of Verification</b> : copies of beneficiary list and signatures							
<b>Additional Targets :</b>							
<b>M &amp; R</b>							
<b>Monitoring &amp; Reporting plan</b>							
<p>SSUDA team conducts regular Monitoring of activities as an integral part of the project cycle and is conducted to measure project progress against planned activities and outputs; mapping existing gaps and challenges and identify solutions; gauge and review target beneficiaries against assessment reports and emerging new emergencies and identify changes to and improve modalities for success. The MEAL Officer is a key player in the Monitoring and evaluation of the project internally. SSUDA's MEAL Officer will be responsible for organizing the continuous internal monitoring with consultation with Field Coordinator. The MEAL Officer will ensure that activities are carried out in a timely basis and they are contributing towards achieving the project objectives. This will be done through field visits, interviews, with beneficiaries (IDPs/Host Communities); meetings with Communities local authorizes. Focused group discussion with beneficiaries and key informants. Field visit by senior management will be supported to ensure that there is coordination and communication between management and field staff to provide necessary support to the field team for improved service deliver. The MEAL officer and SSUDA staff will ensure that the distribution is conducted as per SPHERE Standard and that beneficiaries are allowed to raise their concerns during pre and post distribution. The project manager will receive and verify reports from MEAL Officer, approved by field Coordinator. SSUDA management will ensure that month reports - 5 Ws; progress and financial reports (GMS) are submitted in time.</p>							
<b>Workplan</b>							

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Selection of the hygiene promoters with equal number of men and women.	2016											X	
Activity 1.1.2: Production of WASH IEC materials	2016										X		
Activity 1.1.3: organize hygiene promotional awareness session workshops/session in 12 villages	2016											X	X
Activity 1.1.4: Formation and/or refresher training for local water committees	2016										X		
Activity 1.1.5: training of community hygiene promoters/volunteers (50% male and 50 female)	2016										X		
Activity 1.2.1: Gender and age segregated assessment, Registration and verification of 1,700 extremely vulnerable households including female-headed, child-headed, elderly headed families) in Panyikang county.	2016										X		
Activity 1.2.2: Transportation of WASH NFI supplies from Malakal to Panyikang	2016										X		
Activity 1.2.3: Distribution of WASH NFIs to all the registered HHs and	2016											X	
Activity 1.2.4: Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring	2016											X	X
Activity 1.2.5: Developing and sharing of the reports with WASH Cluster at State and national levels	2016												X

#### OTHER INFO

##### Accountability to Affected Populations

Accounting to the Affected Population has been addressed in the SSUDA's policy and Strategic plan documents. The affected communities that SSUDA is serving play a key role in any of the project's success. Therefore, efforts are put in place to ensure the organization accounts to them through assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Their views, suggestion and feedbacks will be captured in all stages of the project cycle. SSUDA works in a conflict sensitive manner, ensuring inclusive participation of all stakeholders and in particularly the beneficiaries in all stages of project cycles. the proposed action will address key lifesaving threats as will have identified in the Rapid needs assessment including women, men and children. by conducting participatory assessment in an inclusive and participatory manner (also including Host Communities) we will not only ensure that the needs are identified but also reduction of conflict that would arise between the two groups over the distribution of supplies. Conducting both Pre and post distribution awareness and monitoring respectively will provide feedback from the various groups of beneficiaries. Reports developed by SSUDA will also be available for community and government to access for references.

##### Implementation Plan

SSUDA is responsible for all aspect of project implementation include planning, implementation, monitoring and financial management and reporting. The programmes director is in charge of the overall implementation of the project assisted by Programmes Manager who will offer technical quality input into the project. The Programme Director provides leadership and linkages while the manger will address technical aspect include addressing concerns of the beneficiaries and communicating with CHF Secretariat on issues reacted to project. At field level, the project will be coordinated and managed by Emergency Preparedness and Response Officer who is reporting to field Coordinator. The team will be assisted by MEAL Officer and other subordinate staff and volunteers. The team will convene a planning meeting at the field level to strategically review and develop actual plan. The plan will be submitted to the management for review and approval. Once the plan is developed roles and responsibility of individuals and departments will be clearly set.

##### Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Cordaid	we are collaboration in the PRO-ACT project which also have components of Emergency Response.

##### 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

The promotion of gender equality is a cross-cutting issue of all work of SSUDA. In the this project, women and men and girls and boys will be equally represented in the decision making process including during the assessment, training opportunities, and ensuring women and men are provided with items that meet their respective needs. to further promote women and girls empowerment through the project, women focused groups will be facilitated during the assessment and post- distribution to assess the levels of project contribution towards the needs of women and girls. during the training the facilitators will ensure that women friends approaches and demonstration are applied to increase women participation. Distribution of items will be done in a manner that do not expose women to any form of violation.

##### Protection Mainstreaming

Protection is one of the most important aspects considering the emphasis given to it by Humanitarian Coordinator during the HRP development process and presentation early 2016. SSUDA is mainstreaming Protection in its programming by ensuring that the most vulnerable groups such as women and girls receive protection when they are providing information during assessment; Information provided by survivors or beneficiaries are safeguard not to be used to expose them to danger; Our actions should address both basic needs include NFI/ES that improve protection of those at risk of violations; we also pay special attention to people living with disabilities; children and child-headed and female headed households. SSUDA is active member of Protection Cluster where information and issues related to protection are shared, discussed and addressed.

**Country Specific Information****Safety and Security**

Reports and current programme implementations from UN, international and National NGOs including SSUDA show that the present insecurity in the country and Upper Nile in particular is poses security and safety threat of aid workers and highly affecting implementation of the projects although humanitarian interventions continue. SSUDA takes this issue into consideration by good collaboration and coordination with UN Cluster (UNDSS) and other relevant systems put in place such as working with conflict parties in a way that do not compromise safety and security of our staff. SSUDA has put all safety and security measures and guidelines to ensure compliance with UN safety and security requirements.

**Access**

Panyikang County has been inaccessible for long but recently there has been some improvement. during the dray season, SSUDA will be able to access Panyikang by road. SSUDA is planning to establish it field office in Wau Shilluk which is on the Western side of River Nile which will make it easier to travel to Panyikang and other areas on that side.

**BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	Executive Director	S	1	5,000.00	3	10.00	1,500.00
	<i>Responsible for general overseeing of the project. Salary at \$ 5000 per month at 10 % CHF</i>						
1.2	Programs Manager	S	1	3,500.00	3	25.00	2,625.00
	<i>Responsible for general implementation of the project and techical support. Salary at \$ 3500 cahrged 25% CHF</i>						
1.3	Admin/Finance Manager	S	1	2,750.00	3	20.00	1,650.00
	<i>Responsible for accurate recording and proper utilization of the projects' funds. Salary at \$ 2750 per month at 20% CHF</i>						
1.4	M & E Officer	S	1	1,200.00	3	50.00	1,800.00
	<i>Responsible for data collection and repoting of general status of the project. Salary at \$ 1200 per month charged 50% to CHF</i>						
1.5	Wash Coordinator	D	1	1,500.00	3	100.00	4,500.00
	<i>Involved in the direct implementation and coordination of the project activities. Salary charged at \$ 1500 per month at 100% CHF</i>						
1.6	Wash Assistants	D	2	850.00	3	100.00	5,100.00
	<i>Responsible in mobilization of the community and act as a link between the community and the organization. Salary at \$900 per month charged 100% CHF.</i>						
1.7	Logistics Officer	S	1	1,700.00	3	20.00	1,020.00
	<i>Responsible for the management of the Warehouse and Coordination of the supplies. Salary charged at \$1700 at 20% CHF</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>18,195.00</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Transportation of Supplies	D	1	10,000.00	1	100.00	10,000.00
	<i>Transportation of supplies from Malakal Hub to Panyikang at a cost of \$ 10000 charged 100% CHF</i>						
2.2	Assessments	D	1	500.00	1	100.00	500.00
	<i>Conduct needs assessment in Tonga and Panyikang. Charged \$500 once during the project period at 100% CHF</i>						
2.3	I.E.C. Materials	D	1	500.00	1	100.00	500.00
	<i>Production of I.E.C. Materials for Hygiene awareness. Charged at \$ 500 once during the project period at 100% CHF</i>						
2.4	Storage of Supplies	D	1	1,000.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>Storage of supplies awaiting distribution at County Warehouses including security costs charged at \$ 1000 per month , 100% CHF</i>						
2.5	Disribution of supplies	D	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Distribution costs including payment of hygiene promoters, transportation of staff</i>						

2.6	Rehabilitation of public latrines and hand washing facilities	D	1	8,000.00	1	100.00	8,000.00
<i>Rehabilitation of handwashing facilities at Tonga charged at \$ 8000, 100% CHF</i>							
2.7	Pre distribution meetings - registration and verification	D	2	250.00	1	100.00	500.00
<i>Conduct pre distribution exercise, payment of volunteers in identification, and registration of beneficiaries charged at \$250 100% CHF</i>							
2.8	Post distribution	D	3	100.00	3	100.00	900.00
<i>Payment of three enumerators for the exercise for three days at \$100 charged 100% CHF</i>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>24,400.00</b>
<b>Contractual Services</b>							
4.1	Loading and off loading	D	1	500.00	1	100.00	500.00
<i>Loading and offloading at Malakal and Panyikang river banks charged at \$ 500, 100% to CHF</i>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>500.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	Executive Director	D	1	550.00	1	20.00	110.00
<i>Travel for Executive Director to Malakal once during the project period. Charged at \$ 550 on a round trip 20% CHF</i>							
5.2	Programs Manager	D	1	550.00	2	20.00	220.00
<i>Travel for Programs Manager to Malakal twice during the project period. Charged at \$ 550 on a round trip 20% CHF</i>							
5.3	Local transport	D	1	100.00	3	100.00	300.00
<i>Local transport for monitoring activities throughout the project period at \$ 100 per month at 100% CHF</i>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>630.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Office Running costs	S	1	250.00	3	15.00	112.50
<i>Office costs include stationeris, toiletries and water. Charged at \$ 250 per month, 15% CHF</i>							
7.2	Maintenance of Equipment	S	1	250.00	3	20.00	150.00
<i>Maintenance of office equipment include printers, computers, photocopiers charged at \$ 250, 20% CHF</i>							
7.3	Generator running costs	S	1	200.00	3	20.00	120.00
<i>Maintenance of generator including repair and fuel at \$ 200 charged 20% CHF</i>							
7.4	Community Mobilization	D	1	200.00	2	100.00	400.00
<i>Community mobilization during community consultative meetings, post distribution and pre distributions charged at \$ 200 to 100% CHF</i>							
7.5	Training of hygiene promoters	D	45	30.00	1	100.00	1,350.00
<i>Training session for orientation of hygiene promoters. charged at \$ 30 for five days for 45 hygiene promoters 100% CHF</i>							
7.6	Communication	S	1	200.00	3	20.00	120.00
<i>Airtime for voice calss; Thuraya and cell phone at \$200 per month charged 20% CHF</i>							
7.7	Bank Charges	D	1	500.00	1	100.00	500.00
<i>Bank charges estimated at \$ 500 charged 100% CHF</i>							
7.8	Visibility Materials	D	1	1,150.00	1	100.00	1,150.00

	<i>T-Shirts, caps, gumboots and raincoats for staff and hygiene promoters charged at \$1150 field location, charged 100% CHF</i>		
<b>Section Total</b>			<b>3,902.50</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>	75.00		<b>47,627.50</b>
Direct			38,530.00
Support			9,097.50
<b>PSC Cost</b>			
PSC Cost Percent			5.00
PSC Amount			2,381.38
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>50,008.88</b>
<b>Grand Total CHF Cost</b>			<b>50,008.88</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 -> Panyikang	100	4,800	5,350	4,200	4,994	19,344	

**Documents**

Category Name	Document Description
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