

Requesting Organization :	Relief International		
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation		
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage	
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		100.00	
		100	
Project Title :	Emergency WASH Response to IDPs and Conflict-Affected Populations in Upper Nile		
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services		
OPS Details			
Project Code :	SSD-16/WS/89103	Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/WASH/INGO/792
Cluster :	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Project Budget in US\$:	200,000.00
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	3
Planned Start Date :	01/04/2016	Planned End Date :	30/09/2016
Actual Start Date:	01/04/2016	Actual End Date:	30/09/2016
Project Summary :	<p>Since 2013, Longechuk County has served as an important transit area in the greater Upper Nile region, with households from Gambella Refugee Camp in Ethiopia and other areas of Upper Nile frequently traveling through Mathiang and Udier for temporary refuge and stability. This continual population movement puts increased pressure on already limited WASH infrastructure and heightens the risk of communicable disease outbreak. Despite Longechuk's importance to the displaced population, humanitarian access remains limited and inconsistent due to seasonal flooding, insecurity, and poor road networks.</p> <p>Longechuk is home to over 10,000 IDPs who live in rural, remote locations. Inaccessibility has prevented the development, maintenance, and repair of basic WASH services and infrastructure. As a result of increased population pressure, and inconsistent humanitarian presence in an area hosting a vulnerable population, existing WASH services in these locations is unable to meet the basic, emergency needs of the population.</p> <p>These unmet WASH needs continue to undermine the sustainability of health and nutrition interventions. RI's SMART survey conducted in May / June 2015 revealed global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates of above 20 percent (RI, June 2015) with high severe acute malnutrition rates of 7.1 percent. With the approaching end of the rainy season, households are increasingly mobile, moving in search of pasture land for cattle. This poses heightened challenges for already limited nutrition programming as children are likely to interrupt treatment due to this pastoral movement.</p> <p>There is increasing need to expand WASH interventions due to high severe malnutrition prevalence and the limited, existing capacity to support vulnerable IDPs and host community members. RI's proposed emergency WASH project responds to coverage gaps on the ground and needs prioritized by the cluster. Specifically, RI will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitate 8 damaged, abandoned water points; - Establish and train 8 Water Users Committees and hand pump mechanics to ensure proper operation and maintenance; - Construct 200 household / family-shared latrines; - Distribute 1,500 hygiene kits to vulnerable households; - Expand integrated hygiene promotion education into new areas; - Carry out solid waste management awareness campaigns <p>A significant component of the project is devoted to developing community resources and enhancing local government capacity. In each phase of project implementation, RI will involve community stakeholders (program beneficiaries, community-based workers, local leaders, individuals, and relevant line ministries) to evaluate needs, cultivate ideas for appropriate actions, enhance trust and solidarity, and ensure program buy-in. RI training activities will emphasize the development of local and grassroots leadership structures and management systems.</p> <p>The proposed CHF program will complement existing programs funded by OFDA which although effective, are not adequate in size to meet the emerging needs of the population. RI's current WASH programming only supports WASH needs only in five of Longechuk's ten payams. RI's program will therefore help expand the program into additional hard to reach payams as well meet the needs of under served people in existing payams. Since this funding will be complementary, most of the support costs, office and project establishments and start up costs are already covered. Proposed funding mostly will used to fill major gaps in other under served areas.</p>		
Direct beneficiaries :			

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
5,500	7,700	3,300	5,500	22,000	
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Children under 5	0	0	1,500	1,500	3,000
Internally Displaced People	750	1,050	450	750	3,000
People in Host Communities	4,750	6,650	2,850	4,750	19,000
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
An estimated 8,000 people from neighboring Bomas and Payams will indirectly benefit from the rehabilitation of boreholes, solid waste management and disposal activities, and hygiene promotion sessions and campaigns.					
Catchment Population:					
Longechuk County is home to over 10,000 IDP households and a host population of over 110,000 people. Following the peace agreement reached between government and opposition forces in August 2015, Longechuk has received an influx of returnees from Gambella Refugee Camp in Ethiopia. Additional returnees from are expected in 2016. RI's program targets 22,000 direct beneficiaries and 8,000 indirect beneficiaries. The locations of intervention are Mathiang, Malual, and Wetber – three major payams in Longechuk County, Upper Nile State.					
Link with allocation strategy :					
RI's emergency WASH project will significantly contribute to the CHF 2016 first allocation's overall strategy and South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan for 2016. Proposed activities are also aligned with the WASH Cluster's strategic objectives. RI's program will primarily support strategic objective one. Activities proposed will respond to the emergency WASH needs in the target locations and aim to save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity. Proposed activities will also contribute in addressing malnutrition and disease outbreak (cholera) in conflict areas where IDPs settled with host communities and return to their original locations.					
RI's proposed program will rehabilitate ten existing damaged and abandoned water points through a gender-sensitive approach to increase access to safe water. In addition, comprehensive training will be provided to water users committees (with careful attention placed on the involvement of women). When necessary, new committees will be formed; existing committees will also continue to be trained in order to reinforce their capacities in the maintenance / operations of water points and to ensure the sustainability. Over time, the pump mechanics and water user committees will be provided refresher training to boost local ownership and to strengthen community coping mechanisms and resilience to external shocks.					
RI will also construct emergency household and / or family shared latrines and institutional latrines within displaced and conflict-affected communities to ensure their immediate sanitation needs are properly met with appropriate and culturally accepted facilities. Latrines will meet basic protection standards as outlined in the guidelines for WASH Cluster partners in South Sudan. In addition, solid waste management training will be provided to solid waste / hygiene committees to ensure community-driven solid waste collection and disposal campaigns are implemented. Finally, RI will implement large-scale hygiene promotion and awareness activities to further reinforce and influence behavior change in hygiene practices through different approaches of hygiene promotion campaigns (including, house to house hygiene education, training of hygiene volunteers in the communities, and the distribution of appropriated hygiene and WASH NFI kits).					
All above proposed activities will contribute to the CHF and WASH cluster strategic objectives, and will address the WASH needs of the displaced and vulnerable host communities populations in Longechuk. Through integration with RI's on-going health, nutrition, and FSL activities, the proposed WASH intervention will also support the reduction of malnutrition, and morbidity and mortality rates in the IDP settlements and host communities.					
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :					
Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$			
Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :					
Other Funding Source		Other Funding Amount			
Organization focal point :					
Name	Title	Email	Phone		
Shanmuganathan Umachandran	WASH - Technical Coordinator	Shan.uma@ri.org	+211927580796		
Emily Johnson	Program Officer	e.johnson@ri.org	+211956775984		
Ricardo Vieitez	Country Director	ricardo.vieitez@ri.org	+211921493088/		
BACKGROUND					
1. Humanitarian context analysis					

FEWNET's Food Security Outlook for October 2015 to March 2016 forecasts 2.4 million people will remain in Emergency (IPC 4) and Crisis (IPC 3) levels of food insecurity in South Sudan, primarily within the conflict-affected region of greater Upper Nile. Insecurity in Upper Nile has resulted in significant market disruptions, driving up the prices of food staples and commodities. According to the September 2015 IPC analysis, the number of people classified as severely food and nutrition insecure reflects an increase of 80 percent in comparison to the same period last year. Conflict continues to be the main driver, impacting IDPs, particularly those living integrated with host communities, most significantly.

RI's rapid SMART survey conducted in Longechuk revealed severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) rates of 7.1 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence throughout Upper Nile State also remains above the Emergency threshold (30 percent). Poor sanitation and hygiene practices and limited access to clean water aggravate already high morbidity and mortality rates, and increase the risk of acute malnutrition.

Less than half of the population has access to clean water and adequate sanitation facilities in South Sudan. The current displacements have worsened the situation of both IDPs and host communities. Hygiene practices, such as open defecation, put people at risk of disease where the population is highly concentrated as is the case in displacement sites. Access to water and sanitation will remain a major issue in 2016. The lack of safe drinking water, inadequate / unavailability of excretal disposal and poor hygiene practices leaves a large proportion of South Sudan's population at persistent risk of preventable waterborne diseases. According to the South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (2016), 4.2 million people are in need of WASH assistance; 87 percent of people have no access to improved sanitation; one out of four children under the age of five is malnourished. The recent violence and large-scale displacement to sites and areas without sufficient access to clean water and proper sanitation has greatly increased the vulnerability of people displaced, with these above statistics likely worse for conflict-affected and food-insecure communities.

Longechuk County is located in close proximity to the frontline between SPLA and SPLA-IO forces, bordering Nasir, Ulang and Maban and counties. As a result of on-going insecurity, Longechuk continues to receive IDPs from neighboring counties and other areas within conflict-affected Upper Nile. It is projected to face IPC IV levels of food insecurity throughout December 2015 (IPC Analysis, September 2015). Longechuk is home to an estimated 8,161 IDP households (of which over 50 percent are women and children), accounting for approximately 16.5 percent of the population. Having fled conflict in other areas of Upper Nile State, including Maban, Nasir and Ulang, many of the IDPs share characteristics with the host community and belong to similar clans.

2. Needs assessment

During the initial outbreak of violence in December 2013 and the subsequent conflict in Longechuk, basic household items, including jerry cans, buckets, mosquito nets, hygiene items and other basic items were destroyed and/or looted by the opponent groups. Subsequent clashes between SPLA and SPLA IO forces in May 2014 led to displacement of many people with the majority of IDPs returning in December 2014. Since communities were looted during these clashes, many returnees lacked basic household items upon their arrival. Furthermore, many water points were destroyed and abandoned during the conflict and are no longer functional.

RI has conducted several needs assessments and surveys in Upper Nile State through 2014 and 2015, including a rapid multi-sector household survey and a qualitative mapping assessment of WASH service providers in Longechuk. Recent assessments conducted by RI in Longechuk have found people rarely treat drinking water (92 percent). Distance travelled to water sources varied significantly across and within surveyed payams. In Pamach and Mathiang payams, it took 50 percent of respondents one hour or more to collect water. The majority of households collected between 40 and 60 liters of water per day. With an average household size of six, this falls well below 15 liters per person each day. Findings from RI's on-going WASH program have also revealed that open defecation is widespread. Coupled with poor hygiene practices, the risk of communicable disease outbreak remains high, particularly areas with limited access to health and WASH services.

Longechuk was also classified as a highly vulnerable location (high critical with access constraints) due to its high GAM prevalence, which is compounded with aggravating factors of insecurity, poor food security, high mortality, and disease outbreaks. In May 2015, a rapid SMART nutrition survey conducted by Relief International revealed a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 18.9 percent (12.5 -27.5) and a severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 7.1 percent in Longechuk.

Poor WASH practices have a major impact on nutritional and health outcomes, and often lead to anemia, contribute to under-nutrition, and affect childhood cognitive and physical development. Approximately one third of all child deaths are attributable to nutrition-related factors, such as low birth weight, stunting (low weight for height), and severe wasting, all of which are closely linked to water quality, water access, poor sanitation and hygiene practices. As a result of poor access to sanitation facilities and / or open defecation, in combination with limited water storage capacity and the use of unsafe water, households surveyed were found to be especially vulnerable to diarrhea, parasitic infections, and water-borne disease. In order to reduce the risk of water-borne disease and to improve nutritional and health outcomes, the proposed WASH interventions therefore seek to ensure that hard- to-reach communities in Mathiang, Wetber and Malual payams in Longechuk have increased access to clean, safe drinking water, safe and adequate access to sanitation and are sensitized to adopt improved sanitation and hygiene practices.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

Longechuk County is home to over 6,000 IDP households and a host population of over 110,000 people. Following the peace agreement reached between government and opposition forces in August 2015, Longechuk has received an influx of returnees from Gambella Refugee Camp in Ethiopia. Additional returnees from are expected in 2016. RI's program targets 22,000 direct beneficiaries and 8,000 indirect beneficiaries. The locations of intervention are Mathiang, Malual, and Wetber – three major payams in Longechuk County, Upper Nile State.

A total of 22,000 beneficiaries will be directly targeted through this project. This includes approximately 3,000 IDPs and 19,000 host community members in three different payams in Longechuk, Upper Nile. Of the total 22,000 targeted beneficiaries, 6,650 will be women (aged 18 years and above), 4,750 will be men (18 years and above), 4,750 will be girls (0-17 years) and 2,850 will be boys (0-17 years). Sex and age group disaggregation will be ensured through household registration for hygiene/female hygiene kits and WASH NFIs, as well as through house to house hygiene promotion sessions conducted by RI staffs and trained community hygiene promoters. RI will ensure hygiene promotion sessions continue throughout the entire duration of the program.

Additionally, through water infrastructure activities and WASH NFI distribution, 4,000 people will benefit from the rehabilitation of 8 boreholes, and 6,000 people will benefit from hygiene kits and jerry cans distribution. Lastly, 40 people will benefit from water users committees training; and 8 will benefit from pump mechanics training.

Through sanitation facilities, 4,000 will benefit from the construction of 200 household / family shared latrines and 3,500 people will be reached through solid waste and hygiene campaigns;

Lastly, all targeted 22,000 people will be targeted through house to house, community, schools and health centers hygiene educations and sessions by RI and Trained Community Hygiene Promoters.

In addition to the direct beneficiaries reached, an estimated 8,000 people from neighboring Bomas and Payams will indirectly benefit from the rehabilitation of boreholes, solid waste management and disposal activities, and hygiene promotion sessions and campaigns.

4. Grant Request Justification

The proposed project will be implemented in Longechuk County in Upper Nile State. The target location of Longechuk is hard to reach, home to thousands of IDPs, and classified as an IPC emergency and crisis level area. RI is already on the ground implementing WASH emergency activities, and is well-positioned to expand these life-saving interventions into new areas.

RI has been present in Upper Nile since 2006 implementing life-saving emergency response and community-based development programming. Past and present donors for nutrition, health, WASH, agriculture, food security and GBV programming include CHF, UNICEF, U.S. BPRM, IMA, and USAID / OFDA. RI has an established field office in Longechuk and is currently implementing an integrated WASH and nutrition program funded by USAID / OFDA (June 2015 – 2016). RI is well-placed to implement the proposed CHF program, which would complement existing activities and target the underserved. With current WASH funding from USAID / OFDA, to-date RI has completed the technical rehabilitation of 15 hand pumps; established and trained a total of 20 water user committees (WUCs) comprising four to five members each (91 members in total); identified and trained 22 community hygiene promoters; conducted over 400 hygiene promotion sessions at the household, community, and facility levels; reached an estimated 7,236 beneficiaries through integrated WASH messaging; and distributed hygiene kits, jerry cans and soap to 350 households and 39 vulnerable women. WASH activities also play a pivotal role in influencing the impact of other activities (e.g. health, nutrition, and agriculture / FSL).

Support from CHF would further support these important sectoral linkages, and expand life-saving assistance into additional geographical areas. Additionally, funding will help RI improve and strengthen its ongoing WASH project as well as enable RI to expand into other locations in the county in order to meet the WASH needs of the IDPs and host communities. RI is seeking funding from CHF to enable it to carry out emergency WASH interventions in water supply (water point rehabilitation), sanitation (latrine construction, waste removal) and hygiene promotion.

The program will also support more participatory WASH programming. Hygiene promotion will be led by local community members and pit latrine construction will be a participatory process. Community hygiene promoters, water user committee members, local authorities will first be targeted as a way to promote and encourage the adoption of pit latrines at the household-level. Interested households will then leverage labor (e.g. the digging of pits and other unskilled labor components). RI will contribute the plastic slabs, drums, and nails / timbers.

5. Complementarity

The proposed program will complement existing programs funded by OFDA which although effective, are not adequate in size to meet the emerging needs of the population. RI's funding supports WASH gaps in five of Longechuk's ten payam. Additional gaps within these five targeted payams also remain. RI will also plan to expand programming into new areas not covered by OFDA.

RI's CHF program will help expand existing WASH interventions into new areas and will address the needs of underserved communities in existing payams. Since these funding will be complementary, most of the support costs, and costs associated with office and project establishment and start-up have been covered through RI's existing presence and capacity. Proposed funding will therefore be primarily used for direct program activities and implementation.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

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

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
CO1: Affected populations have timely access to safe and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, domestic use and hygiene (SPHERE)	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	11
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	42
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	47

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : RI's proposed program will primarily contribute to the WASH Cluster's second and third objectives described below:

(1) Ensure continuous WASH response and adequate service provision in areas of protracted displacement. Longechuk remains home to over 10,000 IDPs and continues to serve as an important transit area in the greater Upper Nile region, with households from Gambella in Ethiopia and other areas of Upper Nile frequently traveling through Mathiang and Udier for temporary refuge and stability. This continual population movement puts increased pressure on already limited WASH infrastructure and heightens the risk of communicable disease outbreak. Despite Longechuk's importance to the displaced population, humanitarian access remains limited and inconsistent due to seasonal flooding, insecurity, and poor road networks. RI is well positioned to expand services into high-need areas.

(2) Provide targeted WASH services that contribute to a reduction in severe malnutrition. Unmet WASH needs continue to undermine the sustainability of health and nutrition interventions. RI's SMART survey conducted in May / June 2015 revealed global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates of above 20 percent (RI, June 2015) with high severe acute malnutrition rates of 7.1 percent. With the approaching end of the rainy season, households are increasingly mobile, moving in search of pasture land for cattle. This poses heightened challenges for already limited nutrition programming as children are likely to interrupt treatment due to this pastoral movement. Data from OTP sites indicate high defaulter rates, largely a consequence of Longechuk's mobile population.

In addition, RI's proposed strategy takes into account lessons learned from 2015. Specifically, throughout latrine construction will leverage labor inputs from beneficiaries and community labor support for households unable to contribute their own labor inputs (such as elderly). The only materials provided by the agency will be latrine slabs, latrine digging kits and pit-lining (where necessary). A major component of activities will be hygiene promotion. Hygiene promotion activities will be incorporated into RI's integrated and community-based approach. sensitization model of service delivery.

Specifically, costs for hygiene promotion will support:

- Additional staffing for mobile activities;
- Printing IEC materials for routine outreach activities;
- Basic refresher trainings for community hygiene promoters on how to conduct effective house/community level hygiene promotion sessions
- Incentives for community hygiene promoters
- Support for rapid mobile assessments, including KAP baseline and endline

Outcome 1

Improved access to safe, adequate and sustainable potable water for IDPs, host communities, and returnees in Longechuk

Description: 8 damaged, abandoned and non functional water points will be rehabilitated. To promote the sustainable supply of water through community participation, RI will build local capacity in borehole management. Water Users Committees (WUCs) and hand pump mechanics will be established , trained and strengthened in order to ensure proper operation and maintenance of water points. Activities proposed below support the WASH Cluster's prioritized activities under "Emergency Water Supply" in Level 2 and 3 locations.

Output 1.1

Description

8 water points rehabilitated

Assumptions & Risks

- Materials and services necessary for successful implementation are available within reasonable prices and timeframe.
- Peace and stability will prevail in the project areas
- Project areas will remain accessible
- Support of authorities and communities during project implementation

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Form and train water user committees

Activity 1.1.2

Form and train groups of local pump mechanics

Activity 1.1.3

Rehabilitate 8 existing damaged and abandoned water points

Activity 1.1.4

Conduct water quality monitoring and surveillance at all rehabilitated water points

Activity 1.1.5

Reinforce community participation in water supply programming through WUCs and pump mechanic establishment and trainings

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # Number of emergency affected people with access to improved water sources	1,000	1,400	600	1,000	4,000
Means of Verification : Activity completion reports, monthly reports, monitoring reports, site visits, sit reps, cluster 5Ws, and donor reports							
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of water users committees formed and trained					8
Means of Verification : Activity completion reports, monthly reports, monitoring reports, sitreps, cluster 5Ws, and donor reports							
Indicator 1.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of water points/boreholes rehabilitated					8
Means of Verification : Activity completion reports, monthly reports, monitoring reports, sitrep , cluster 5Ws, and donor reports							
Indicator 1.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of water points surveyed and monitored for quality					8
Means of Verification : Water quality monitoring reports, monthly reports, monitoring reports, sitrep and donor reports							
Outcome 2							
Increased access to safe, adequate, sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices within the target population							
Description: Activities proposed support participatory hygiene promotion, sensitization and mobilization activities – a major requirement of all frontline WASH projects. To ensure hygiene promotion and latrine construction are supported by the targeted communities, community hygiene promoters and intends from all targeted payams will play a key role in expand this participatory component. Subject matters to be addressed will include disposal of excreta (especially children's), and hand washing methods using soap. , and sensitization on latrines and latrine maintenance for households benefiting from latrine construction. Special emphasis will be placed on IEC messages that support increased understanding of the links between hygiene, sanitation, and communicable disease prevention using basic behavior changes (e.g. hand washing. Hygiene kits will contain items specific to the needs of the population; MHM items will be prioritized for displaced women and girls.							
Output 2.1							
Description							
200 household / family-shared latrines constructed							
Assumptions & Risks							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Materials and services necessary for successful implementation are available within reasonable prices and timeframe. - Peace and stability will prevail in the project areas - Project areas will remain accessible - Support of authorities and communities during project implementation 							
Activities							
Activity 2.1.1							
Establish solid waste management committees (a majority of the committee members represented will be female)							
Activity 2.1.2							
Conduct community-led and participatory solid waste management and sanitation campaign							
Activity 2.1.3							
Rehabilitate / construct de-sludgeable household pit latrines 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	1,000	1,400	600	1,000	4,000
Means of Verification : Materials delivery notes, activity completion reports, monthly reports, monitoring reports, Sitrep and donor reports							
Indicator 2.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of people benefiting from solid waste management and sanitation campaigns					3,500
Means of Verification : Activity completion reports, monthly reports, CHPs M&E reports, Sitrep, and donor reports							
Indicator 2.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of new latrines constructed					200
Means of Verification :							
Output 2.2							
Description							
1000 hygiene kits distributed and 20 Community Hygiene Promoters (CHPs) trained to conduct house to house and community-level hygiene promotion sessions							

Assumptions & Risks													
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Materials and services necessary for successful implementation are available within reasonable prices and timeframe. - Peace and stability will prevail in the project areas - Project areas will remain accessible - Support of authorities and communities during project implementation 													
Activities													
Activity 2.2.1													
Procure and distribute hygiene kits (including female hygiene kits, jerry cans, standard hygiene kits, buckets, and soap)													
Activity 2.2.2													
Conduct hygiene promotion training, education and one-on-one sessions at households, schools, health centers, and within the community													
Activity 2.2.3													
Train CHPs who will conduct house to house and community level hygiene promotion sessions													
Indicators													
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle						
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target						
Indicator 2.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of people reached through direct and participatory hygiene promotion activities	5,500	7,700	3,300	5,500	22,000						
Means of Verification : Post KAP survey report, monthly reports, monitoring reports, HPs update report, Sitrep and donor reports													
Indicator 2.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of community based hygiene promoters trained	10	10			20						
Means of Verification : Activity completion reports, monthly reports, monitoring reports, Sitrep, and donor reports													
Indicator 2.2.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Core Pipeline # of hygiene kits distributed					1,000						
Means of Verification : Beneficiary distribution and selection lists, activity and monitoring reports													
Additional Targets :													
M & R													
Monitoring & Reporting plan													
<p>All RI WASH project activities will be monitored regularly by RI's field-based WASH staff and RI's WASH Technical Coordinator based in Longechuk. Additionally, RI's Program Officer (based in Juba) will conduct frequent field visits, and monitor activity completion through monthly reports, 5Ws and donor reports. When possible, RI will use mobile data collection to geo-reference and verify activity completion (e.g. borehole rehabilitation, training, hygiene promotion sessions).</p> <p>To ensure the highest quality of programming, technical support on specific program activities will be provided by RI's WASH Technical Coordinator based in Longechuk. In addition, RI will support participatory community monitoring by involving communities, state, and district-level authorities and other stakeholders involve in supervisory visits and monitoring visits.</p> <p>Water supply activities will be monitored through water quality testing and sanitary surveys. Pre and post tests for water user committee members will be administered before and after training sessions; WASH staff will also conduct follow up visits to ensure committees are functioning. Outcomes of the hygiene activities will be monitored through a baseline and endline Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey. A rapid baseline survey will be conducted in new payams in order to better measure and evaluate progress.</p>													
Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Form and train water user committees	2016				X								
Activity 1.1.2: Form and train groups of local pump mechanics	2016				X								
Activity 1.1.3: Rehabilitate 8 existing damaged and abandoned water points	2016				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 1.1.4: Conduct water quality monitoring and surveillance at all rehabilitated water points	2016				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 1.1.5: Reinforce community participation in water supply programming through WUCs and pump mechanic establishment and trainings	2016				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.1.1: Establish solid waste management committees (a majority of the committee members represented will be female)	2016				X								
Activity 2.1.2: Conduct community-led and participatory solid waste management and sanitation campaign	2016							X	X	X			
Activity 2.1.3: Rehabilitate / construct de-sludgeable household pit latrines with hand washing facilities	2016					X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.2.1: Procure and distribute hygiene kits (including female hygiene kits, jerry cans, standard hygiene kits, buckets, and soap)	2016				X	X							
Activity 2.2.2: Conduct hygiene promotion training, education and one-on-one sessions at households, schools, health centers, and within the community	2016				X	X							

Activity 2.2.3: Train CHPs who will conduct house to house and community level hygiene promotion sessions	2016				X	X								
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OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

RI places particular emphasis on its accountability towards the communities in which it operates and fully recognizes that they represent our primary and often least powerful stakeholders. RI strives to put in place effective beneficiary feedback and accountability mechanisms in order to ensure affected populations understand how they can provide input and influence our work.

To guide and ensure accountable management of our emergency response programs, RI will adhere to the Humanitarian Accountability Framework (HAF). The HAF clearly outlines RI's commitment to quality and accountability and provides concrete steps that need to be taken in order fulfill that commitment. It distinguishes, amongst others, eight benchmarks that inform accountable practice across our humanitarian work and touch upon issues such as information sharing, impartial assessment, participation, feedback, evaluation and learning.

In addition to that, RI meets inter-agency standards such as defined by Sphere and the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership and that principles in our day-to-day work.

RI's WASH project will be accountable through the following components (some of which are in the process of being piloted):

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

Implementation Plan

Qualified local South Sudanese and/or expatriate staff will be based full-time in all project target areas for direct management, monitoring, and oversight of activities. RI has established offices in South Sudan, including in Juba, Longechuk, Maban, and Pibor, and Pajak / Maiwut. RI's WASH Technical Coordinator, based in Longechuk, will oversee all activities. RI also employs a strong national WASH team who will provide monitoring and technical support throughout implementation. The WASH Coordinator and WASH Officers will be responsible for training staff, carrying out education sessions and campaigns.

Senior project staff will visit the project sites frequently to give technical input and guidance (security allowing). The Country Director, based in Juba, will also visit the project to ensure RI standards are met. Regular monitoring missions, including joint monitoring missions, will be conducted by programs and M&E staff, will help monitor and track progress and achievements in all locations, and coordinate any course corrections as necessary.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale

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

Concerning the gender issues linked to activities, RI will consult with women and girls on the location of sanitation facilities to ensure that the route is safe; that latrines are well lit/covered, lockable from the inside, and offer privacy and security.

A further measure related to protection will be to ensure that water points rehabilitated are in safe and open areas located near settlements. women/girls' opinion on the designs will be strongly considered given their role as the principal water fetchers and the family member responsible for domestic hygiene.

This project will promote the empowerment of women and girls by engaging them in water Users committees, hygiene promotion, etc. The project will be evaluated to assess the gender sensitive outcomes of the project outlined in the log frame and lessons learnt will be incorporated to improve the future gender in WASH projects.

A comprehensive gender sensitive WASH assessment in all targeted locations will be conducted to assess the distinct needs of women, men, girls and boys. The proposed interventions will consider the needs of women, girls, boys and men through comprehensive consultation that will analyze the social and gender dynamics before determining the design of the intervention.

Protection Mainstreaming

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

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

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

Access

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

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

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Country Director	S	1	8,500.00	6	1000.00%	5,100.00
	<i>The Country Director is based in Juba and provides over all support to the program; he / she will dedicate 10% of his / her time to the project.</i>						
1.2	Area / Field Manager	S	1	5,000.00	6	1000.00%	3,000.00
	<i>The Field Manager will provide operational support throughout program implementation and help maximize integration across sectors.</i>						
1.3	Country Finance Manager	S	1	6,000.00	6	1000.00%	3,600.00
	<i>RI's Finance Manager is based in Juba and provides needed financial management support to the program and will dedicate 10% of his / her time.</i>						
1.4	WASH Coordinator	D	1	4,500.00	6	5000.00%	13,500.00
	<i>The WASH Coordinator based in Longechuk provides over all management of project implementation and is charged 50% of his / her time to the project.</i>						
1.5	Program Officer	S	1	4,000.00	6	2000.00%	4,800.00
	<i>The Program Officer provides direct support with grant management from Juba office to the program and will dedicate 20% of his / her time to the project.</i>						
1.6	Senior Operations Manager	S	1	6,000.00	6	1000.00%	3,600.00
	<i>The Senior Operations Manager is based in Juba and provides over all logistic, security, and administration support to the program and is charged 10%.</i>						
1.7	Deputy Country Finance Manager	S	1	4,000.00	6	1000.00%	2,400.00
	<i>The Deputy Finance Manager is based in the field and provides needed financial backstopping support to the program and will dedicate 10% of his / her time.</i>						
1.8	Information & Reporting Associate	S	1	2,500.00	6	1000.00%	1,500.00
	<i>The Information & Reporting Associate will support the Program Officer and technical WASH team with data collection, entry, reporting, and representation. He / she will dedicate 10% of his / her time to the program.</i>						
1.9	Senior Logistics / Operations Officer (Juba)	S	1	1,300.00	6	1500.00%	1,170.00
	<i>Senior Logistics / Operations Officer is based in Juba and provides support to Senior Operations Manager and to the program. He / she is charged 15%.</i>						
1.10	Operation Officer (Longechuk)	S	1	800.00	6	2500.00%	1,200.00
	<i>Operation Officer based in Longechuk provides direct support to the program and is charged 25% on CHF.</i>						
1.11	Senior Finance Officer (Juba)	S	1	1,300.00	6	1500.00%	1,170.00
	<i>The Senior Finance Officer is based in Juba and provides finance management support to the program. He / she will charge 15% to the program.</i>						

1.12	Finance Assistant (Longechuk)	S	1	600.00	6	2500.00%	900.00
<i>Finance Assistant is based in Longechuk and provides direct support to the program. He / she will be charged 25% to the program.</i>							
1.13	Senior HR Officer (Juba)	S	1	1,300.00	6	1500.00%	1,170.00
<i>Senior HR Officer based in Juba provides all HR support to the program and is charged 15% on CHF.</i>							
1.14	WASH Supervisor	D	1	800.00	6	5000.00%	2,400.00
<i>The WASH Supervisor will oversee WASH senior national staff and directly report to the WASH Technical Coordinator. He / she will be charged 50% to the program.</i>							
1.15	WASH Assistant	D	2	400.00	6	5000.00%	2,400.00
<i>Two WASH Assistants will assist and support the WASH Supervisor and WASH Technical Coordinator. He / she will be charged 50% to the program.</i>							
1.16	Hygiene Promotion Supervisor	D	1	800.00	6	5000.00%	2,400.00
<i>The Hygiene Promotion Supervisor will monitor community hygiene promoters, conduct trainings, and supervise hygiene sessions. He / she will be charged 50% to the program.</i>							
1.17	WASH Technician	D	1	600.00	6	5000.00%	1,800.00
<i>The WASH technician will be covered 50% by the program and will ensure quality assurance of borehole and latrine repair and construction.</i>							
1.18	Hygiene Promoter	D	3	500.00	6	5000.00%	4,500.00
<i>Three Hygiene Promoters will be recruited to implement the program. They will charge 50% to CHF and will be responsible for carrying out hygiene sessions at facilities and within the community.</i>							
1.19	Office Guards (Longechuk)	S	4	400.00	6	3000.00%	2,880.00
<i>Guards provide security support for the program. Four guards budgeted at 30% each will support the project.</i>							
1.20	Cook / Cleaner (Longechuk)	S	4	387.00	6	3000.00%	2,786.40
<i>Cleaners and cooks ensure staff work in a clean, comfortable operating environment. Four cooks / cleaners budgeted at 30% will support the project.</i>							
1.21	Driver (Juba/Longechuk)	S	2	650.00	6	2500.00%	1,950.00
<i>Two drivers budgeted at 25% will support the project.</i>							
Section Total							64,226.40
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Borehole rehabilitation	D	8	1,000.00	1	10000.00%	8,000.00
<i>Cost of rehabilitating 8 damaged and non-functional BHs in three different payams in Longechuk (replacement of pipes, rods, cylinder, head assembly, repair of BH apron and labour cost).</i>							
2.2	Water user committee establishment and strengthening	D	8	350.00	1	10000.00%	2,800.00
<i>Cost of hiring training hall, providing stationary and other needed materials to WUCs, and conducting training. RI will establish and/or strengthen 8 village water user committees; more than 50% of water committee members will be women.</i>							
2.3	Training - Local Pump Mechanics	D	8	350.00	1	10000.00%	2,800.00
<i>Cost of providing trainings, hiring training hall, and providing materials to local pump mechanics.</i>							
2.4	Water quality monitoring and surveillance	D	8	100.00	1	10000.00%	800.00
<i>Procurement of bacteriological testing kit (deleque kit) and consumables for 6 months.</i>							
2.5	Pit latrine construction and hand-washing establishment	D	200	180.00	1	10000.00%	36,000.00
<i>Procurement and distribution of empty burrels, latrine slabs, nails and small incentives for skilled, manual labour. Costs will support the construction of 200 owner-driven / family-shared pit latrines with handwashing facilities.</i>							
2.6	Hygiene and MNM kit procurement and distribution	D	0	1,500.00	1	10000.00%	0.00
<i>Procurement of jerry cans, sanitary pads, tooth paste and brush, comb, nail clippers. In-kind support from the WASH core pipeline will be requested; transportation costs will therefore be budgeted. This also includes MNM kits.</i>							
2.7	Training - Hygiene Promotion TOT	D	15	100.00	1	10000.00%	1,500.00

	<i>Cost of preparing training modules, providing stationaries and lunch allowances for participants. Training will target community hygiene promoters.</i>						
2.8	Mobile hygiene promotion sessions	D	1	1,200.00	6	10000.00%	7,200.00
	<i>Specifically, costs for hygiene promotion will support: additional staffing for mobile activities, printing IEC materials for routine outreach activities, basic refresher trainings for community hygiene promoters on how to conduct effective house/community level hygiene promotion sessions, incentives for community hygiene promoters, support for rapid mobile assessments, including KAP baseline and endline. Cost of training community hygiene promoters on how to conduct effective house/community level hygiene promotion sessions in the IDPs and host and communities. Also inclusive of costs associated with the printing training posters and outreach materials, as well as the incentives for CHPs.</i>						
2.9	Solid waste management IEC campaign	D	1	1,300.00	1	10000.00%	1,300.00
	<i>Cost of tools, garbage bins, and refreshments for the participants during the campaigns.</i>						
2.10	Ground transport of supplies	D	1	2,500.00	3	10000.00%	7,500.00
	<i>Cost of hiring trucks from Juba to Bor or Rumbek for transport of supplies. Three trips budgeted at \$2,500 each.</i>						
2.11	Chartered flight (transport of supplies)	D	1	6,000.00	3	10000.00%	18,000.00
	<i>Cost of transporting items from Juba, Bor, or Rumbek to Mathiang, Longechuk. Each flight is budgeted at \$6,000 each.</i>						
2.12	Transport, storage, and off-loading (Longechuk)	D	1	500.00	6	10000.00%	3,000.00
	<i>Costs of storage and off-loading, costs incurred throughout the transportation process from Juba to Longechuk.</i>						
	Section Total						88,900.00
Equipment							
3.1	Laptops	D	2	1,100.00	1	10000.00%	2,200.00
	<i>Two laptops will directly support the day-to-day needs of the WASH technical team in Longechuk. Laptop computers will help with data collection and entry needs, reporting, and communication.</i>						
	Section Total						2,200.00
Travel							
5.1	In-country staff travel (per diem, accomodation)	D	3	650.00	1	10000.00%	1,950.00
	<i>These funds will be used to cater for the travels for the program staff to and from the field sites.</i>						
5.2	In-country staff flights (to / from Juba and Longuchuk)	D	3	400.00	3	10000.00%	3,600.00
	<i>The budget line will be used to provide per diems and accommodation allowance for the staff working under this program.</i>						
5.3	Expat staff travel (flights to / from field and home locations, visas, and vaccinations)	D	1	750.00	3	10000.00%	2,250.00
	<i>These funds will cater for the travel of the technical coordinator in charge of the project.</i>						
	Section Total						7,800.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Internet	D	1	1,750.00	6	2000.00%	2,100.00
	<i>Cost supports VSAT internet subscription and regular communication between field and Juba; 20% will be covered by the program.</i>						
7.2	Satellite Phone Usage (credit recharge)	D	1	400.00	6	2500.00%	600.00
	<i>Cost for credit recharge for Thuraya satellite phones for communication; charged only 25% to CHF.</i>						
7.3	IT Assistance	S	1	510.00	6	2500.00%	765.00
	<i>IT support to Juba and field offices; charged only 25% to CHF.</i>						
7.4	Mobile Phone (credit/usage)	D	6	110.00	6	2500.00%	990.00
	<i>Cost of mobile phone (credit/usage) in Juba; charged 25% to CHF.</i>						
7.5	Local Office Maintenance and Security Upgrades	S	1	500.00	6	2500.00%	750.00
	<i>Cost associated with office maintenance and required security upgrades; charged 25% to CHF.</i>						

7.6	Office / Guesthouse Rent, Maintenance & Utilities (Mathiang)	D	1	800.00	6	2500.00%	1,200.00
<i>Cost of rent, maintenance and utilities for Mathiang; 25% charged to CHF.</i>							
7.7	Office / Guesthouse Rent & Utilities (Juba)	S	1	11,800.00	6	1000.00%	7,080.00
<i>Cost of rent, maintenance and utilities for Juba office and guesthouse. Charged 10% to CHF.</i>							
7.8	Office / Guesthouse - Generator Fuel / Maintenance (Juba)	S	2	950.00	6	2500.00%	2,850.00
<i>Generator fuel and maintenance costs of Juba office. Charged 15% to the project.</i>							
7.9	Copying / Printing	D	1	300.00	6	5000.00%	900.00
<i>Copying and printing of project materials at the field office. Charged 50% to CHF.</i>							
7.10	Office Supplies	D	1	390.00	6	2500.00%	585.00
<i>Office supplies for field and Juba offices.</i>							
7.11	Banking Charges	D	1	450.00	6	10000.00%	2,700.00
<i>Charged 100% to CHF.</i>							
7.12	Legal Fees - South Sudan	S	1	2,500.00	2	2500.00%	1,250.00
<i>Legal fees associated with operations in South Sudan. Charged 25% to the project.</i>							
7.13	Insurances (Non-Personnel)	S	1	2,500.00	1	2500.00%	625.00
<i>Non personal Insurance cost and is charged 25% to CHF</i>							
7.14	Branding and marking costs	D	1	1,394.49	1	10000.00%	1,394.49
<i>Cost for visibility of CHF logos for program activities (100% charged).</i>							
Section Total							23,789.49
SubTotal			312.00				186,915.89
Direct							136,369.49
Support							50,546.40
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							13,084.11
Total Cost							200,000.00
Grand Total CHF Cost							200,000.00
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Upper Nile -> Longochuk	100						
Documents							
Category Name				Document Description			
Project Supporting Documents				WASH CHF Core Pipeline Request_CN Supporting Documentation_7 Jan 15.xlsx			