

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Support for Peace and Education Development Programme		
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	1st 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>	Provision of Emergency WASH Services to the Unity State population affected by armed conflict, food insecurity and high levels of malnutrition		
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services		
<b>OPS Details</b>			
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/WASH/NGO/761
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	100,000.00
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	6 months	<b>Priority:</b>	
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/01/2016	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	30/06/2016
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/01/2016	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	30/06/2016

**Project Summary :** This project is planned to be implemented within duration of 6-Months targeting 1,500 vulnerable IDPs and host community households (9,000 persons) in Nimni, Nyathoar and Bill payams of Guit County Unity State.

The purpose of this intervention aims to save lives of the affected population and reduce health related WASH issues through provision of safe water supply, sanitation facilities and hygiene education to the targeted beneficiaries.

The prioritized specific objectives to achieve the overall goal of this project include:

- I. To provide the affected population with access to safe adequate water supply of sufficient quantity for drinking, cooking, domestic hygiene and personal hygiene 15lts/p/day.
- II. To promote household water treatment to communities at-risk of malnutrition crisis or disease outbreak due to consumption poor water quality.
- III. To provide hygiene promotion activities to communities at-risk of malnutrition crisis or disease outbreak due to poor hygiene and sanitation practices.
- IV. To promote and reduce environmental health risks
- V. To promote safe excreta to reduce risks of water borne diseases

The key interventions SPEDP will be addressing in three payams of Guit County include:–

**Water Supply:**

- i. Rehabilitation or repair of 10 hand pumps that will be distributed according to number accessed in the targeted payams of Guit County.
- ii. Training for water source sanitation committees, comprising of 7 members in each water source rehabilitated (4female:3male) as water collection is considered as responsibility for women.
- iii. Training of 20 community based pump mechanics for operation and maintenance of hand pumps (6female:9male)

**Sanitation:**

- i. Prepositioning of materials for construction of 30 emergency shared household latrines in densely IDP sites considering gender specific needs.
- iii. Support household solid waste management campaigns for improved garbage disposal.

**Hygiene Promotion:**

- i. Recruitment and training of 18 Community hygiene promoters' volunteers (8 females: 10 Males).
- ii. Conduct routine hygiene awareness sessions in densely populated sites.
- iii. Soap distribution to the affected population for three months targeting 1,000 HHs
- iv. Hygiene kits distribution to the affected population for three months.
- v. Train and distribute water purification products (PUR/Aqua tabs) to 1000 HHs accessing unsafe water from swamps, ponds, streams and rivers for drinking.
- vi. Provision of buckets, jerry cans for water collection and storage.

A number of factors have predisposed these targeted IDP and host community households to limited or acute shortages of safe drinking water. These factors include the multiple waves of displacement due to the conflict, floods making water logging and limited WASH infrastructure in the remote areas even before the crises. Most of the populations in Guit County were displaced to the PoC in Bentiu where there is access to basic services i.e. WASH while others hid in the bushes and swamps in Bill and Kedat Payams. IDPs and host communities in the remote areas of Guit County have limited coping mechanisms in the absence of adequate WASH services; the remaining coping abilities have been further eroded by prolonged food insecurity, economic downturn and disease outbreaks. The widespread lack of safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices has left a large proportion of the population at risk of preventable WASH related diseases with the most acute and vulnerable populations found in Nimni, Bill, Kedat, Nyathor, Kuergine and Wathyona payams of Guit County (SPEDP assessment report 3rd to 5th December 2015). The affected community received little humanitarian assistance since the outbreak of the conflict. The very poor sanitation and hygiene practice means increased vulnerability particularly amongst women, elderly, disabled and children.

**Direct beneficiaries :**

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
2,050	2,475	2,075	2,400	9,000

**Other Beneficiaries :**

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Children under 5	0	0	250	350	600
Internally Displaced People	1,150	1,265	975	1,200	4,590
People in Host Communities	900	1,000	850	850	3,600
Pregnant and Lactating Women	0	210	0	0	210

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

This project will also support over 1000 indirect beneficiaries who will be receiving messages of good hygiene and sanitation practices from those who attended trainings on hygiene promotion. It is more likely that those who received water treatment products and soap can also be able to share with relatives as most of South Sudanese communities have the spirit of generosity for one another.

**Catchment Population:**

The catchment population in Guit County is estimated to be 160,511 (Source: SSRRRA). Deputy Commissioner estimated the population of Nimni to be around 17,640. This includes both IDPs and host residents. While an estimated 49,866 persons are believed to be living within the other three adjacent payams.

**Link with allocation strategy :**

The states of Greater Upper Nile have been the worst hit by the 19th Months-long conflict and have remained fragile to date regardless of the signed compromise peace agreement. The populations in Unity, Upper Nile and Jongolei states have been experiencing recurrent clashes since the outbreak of the conflict, increasing food insecurity, acute malnutrition, drought coupled with the Country wide economic down turn hence creating pressure on the poorly resourced basic services and escalating vulnerability to health issues. There continues to be very high levels of insecurity in Unity state, with access to displaced populations outside of Bentiu PoC highly constrained. Populations in remotes areas have extremely limited access to clean water and low knowledge of safe sanitation and hygiene practices. These have resulted in severe shortages of safe water supply in displacement sites.

The proposed project has been designed to ensure that the targeted conflict-affected communities have continued and regular access to safe water supply, sanitation facilities and good hygiene practices to safe guard the affected population from water related diseases. The main components and activities of this programme are in line with life-saving sector activities of providing access to emergency WASH needs to Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need.

This project will focus on saving lives and alleviating immediate suffering from acute water shortages and communities at risk of malnutrition or disease.

The project components of this proposal link with WASH Cluster's 2016 strategy to ensuring access to safe water supply, sanitation facilities and good hygiene practices to vulnerable population and 2016 HRP objectives; Affected people are ensured with safe, equitable, and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking, and personal and domestic hygiene (15 l/p/day). Affected people have access to safe, sanitary, and hygienic living environment through provision of sanitation services that are secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate. Affected people have access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.

The project target 9,000 vulnerable IDPs individuals and host community beneficiaries in each of the 3 selected payams in Guit County. Beneficiary targeting will involve a participatory process, which builds on SPEDP's current approach (SPEDP Project Report, 2015) where communities are involved in beneficiary selection, household registration and beneficiary-list verification exercises. The selection criteria be based on female-headed HHs (e.g. widows); child-headed households, pregnant/lactating women-headed HHs; HHs of elderly, malnourished children or disabled people and the sick e.g. people living with or households affected by HIV/AIDS); households with no access to safe water supply, sanitation facilities. The selection will be done through consultative stakeholder meetings involving camp/block leaders, County and Payam authorities (including IDP leaders), village leaders and the target communities themselves. Specifically women and also persons with disabilities will continue be consulted and actively involved in the beneficiary selection.

**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
Mr. Soro Mike Hakim	Director	spedpngo@gmail.com	0955028317
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**BACKGROUND**

**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Unity State experienced recurrent clashes since the outbreak of the conflict on 15th December 2013. The protracted conflict in Unity State has resulted in multiple waves of displacement across Guit County leading to increased pressure on the poorly resourced basic services hence escalating vulnerability to health issues among the vulnerable population. The renewed fighting on May and June cut 750,000 people in Greater Upper Nile off from humanitarian assistance and forced approximately 150,000 people to flee their homes, many to extremely remote areas (OCHA report 2 July 2015). There continues to be very high levels of insecurity in Unity state, with access to displaced populations outside of Bentiu PoC highly constrained. Populations in remotes areas have extremely limited access to clean water and low knowledge of safe sanitation and hygiene practices. Although the ongoing humanitarian assistance remains crucial, the ongoing response only focuses on solving nascent needs thus limiting important ingredient of early recovery and sustainability.

SPLA offensive attack on SPLA-iO controlled positions in Guit County and the Neighboring Counties swept a significant proportion of the population into the bushes and swampy terrains as civilians were escaping killing, sexual violence, abduction of women, boys and girls and cattle raiding by the Bul Nuer fighters who fought alongside the government forces. Most of the populations in Guit County were displaced to the PoC in Bentiu and others hid in the bushes and swamps in Bill Payam. IDPs and host communities in the remote areas of Guit County have limited coping mechanisms in the absence of adequate WASH services; The remaining coping abilities have been further eroded by prolonged food insecurity, economic downturn, floods and disease outbreaks. The widespread lack of safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices has left a large proportion of the population at risk of preventable WASH related diseases with the most acute and vulnerable populations found in Nimni, Bill, Kedat, Nyathor, Kuergine and Wathyona payams of Guit County (SPEDP assessment report 3rd to 5th December 2015).

Guit is among Counties with high vulnerability of IDP and host communities estimated as 37,000 individuals in emergency. Flooding in Nimni, Nyathor and Kedat payams protracted water logging and poor WASH conditions continue to have a devastating toll on people's health. Humanitarian capacity in Nimni, Nyathor, and Kedat Payams is non-existent. The affected community received little humanitarian assistance since the outbreak of the conflict. There is no good road network, and people travel on foot to Bentiu PoC and Leer to access basic services. Very few people access practices in Bentiu as women who have ventured on the road to Bentiu have reportedly encountered sexual harassment including rapes, extortion and other atrocities. The very poor sanitation and hygiene practice means increased vulnerability particularly amongst women, elderly, disabled and children under 5 years.

Due to the ongoing implementation of the compromise peace agreement, it is imminent that security is more likely to stabilize in the conflict affected areas and the displaced populations are expected to return to their homes of origins hence all the water and sanitation facilities would require sustained operation and maintenance whilst others might require upgrading alongside community capacity strengthening. The priorities for this intervention in targeted locations in Guit, will be based on life saving assistance that include: - Borehole repair and rehabilitation, distribution of water treatment products (PuR and Aqua tabs) , soap, hygiene kits, water containers for collection and storage, garbage bins for garbage disposal. Offer technical support and distribution of materials for construction of emergency household shared latrines in densely IDPs sites.

## **2. Needs assessment**

SPEDP conducted needs assessment in Nimni, Bill, Nyathor and Kedat on 3rd to 5th December 2015. Findings from the assessment indicated that there are eight boreholes in the four payams assessed with only one borehole in Nimni functioning while the rest are broken down. The average quantity of water obtained from this water point is 5L/C/day mentioned as mentioned by the sample interviewed families, that means community members are living below the minimum survivable Sphere amount of water required per day. Almost 90% of water used for domestic purposes (drinking, cooking and bathing) is collected from the nearby swamps and rivers. For instance, Nimni and Nyathor Payams households use water from Dhur Dhur river, Bill Payam use Jial river and Kedat use water from abandoned Apiary pond water. The population goes to these points in the morning when water is settled to get at least drinking water that they call "clean". Water collected from the swamps has high turbidity and bad smells. People do not treat the dirty water (not even boiling) and drinking it directly has a clear impact of waterborne diseases.

There are no trained community based borehole mechanics at the moment, however, FGD and KIs asserted that they used to have trained pump mechanics before the conflict. The trained pump mechanics are said to be in Bentiu PoC for safety of their lives and some are working with NGOs in the PoC doing WASH Projects. From the assessment, households lack water storage and collection buckets with some sharing one bucket between two households while those with buckets cannot store water for their family sizes. These buckets are used for fetching and at the same time for storage.

### **Sanitation:**

From all the assessed payams, it was evidently clear that there are no household latrines. Only latrines were seen at Nimni, Bill, Kedat and Nyathor primary schools but all were very dirty and in appalling state. They seemed to be old enough for usage as these schools are not functional and people misused the latrines.

Open Defecation practice is the norm by all community members and people practice it anyhow not even using CAT style and they use stones and grasses as means of anal cleansing. Children were observed to practice open defecation in standby surface water while others were playing in adjacent connected surface water. There is no specified area for the open defecation which made the community more prone to diseases since the fecal matter is spread everywhere, the risk is even higher during the rainy/ flood season, reported by one of the key informants. There are no hand washing facilities in all the assessed payams, and people have no knowledge of when are critical times for hand washing.

### **Hygiene:**

Hygiene generally is poor in the assessed payams ranging from personal to household hygiene. Lack of access to soap, clean utensils and water collection buckets and jerry cans has led community to use dirty containers for water collection. Children were more visible to present poor hygiene practices with some having flies in their eyes that could lead to trachoma and in turn blindness since there is no functional health clinic. All members interviewed did not wash their hands purposely; and only washed their hands while washing their faces and sometimes before/while cooking and eating food. Women deal with menstruation period by using rags/ torn clothes which are washable but due to lack of soap and lack of hygiene practices, they are a high risk of Urinary tract infections. The very low hygiene practices amongst people due to lack of enough clean water has resulted into the prevalence of water borne diseases such as diarrhea, amoebic dysentery and trachoma. The main water/sanitation related diseases in the assessed payams include malaria which is rated very high, diarrhoea, typhoid, intestinal parasite, bilharzia, eye diseases and skin infections. According to this assessment water, sanitation and hygiene are the top priorities for i

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

The project will target 1265 women, 1150 men, 2075 boys and 2400 girls including people with disabilities. SPEDP will work closely with stakeholders to identify women headed families, lactating mothers, child headed households, families with cases of malnutrition, the elderly and persons with disabilities with no access to safe water supply. The selection committee shall include the local authorities i.e. Payam Administrators, County and Payam WASH focal persons, local chiefs, camp leaders, women and youth representatives. The intervention will concentrate in Nimni, Nyathor and Bill Payams targeting 1,500 vulnerable households.

The targeted groups have participated during the needs assessment as part of the project planning and shall be engaged in the baseline survey. Hygiene promotion provide a practical way to facilitate community participation, accountability and monitoring in WASH programmes. Therefore, community hygiene promoters volunteers shall be identified and recruited within the community, they will directly participate in the project planning, implementation and monitoring to promote ownership and effective sustainability after the project ended.

Complaints or project feedbacks shall be channelled through local authorities at payam level, camp leaders or direct to the SPEDP Project implementing staff. Community survey will be done to find out how the beneficiaries prefer to complain. Project documentation will be shared with beneficiaries for accountability purpose. A group will be established to monitor the project that will include the chiefs, camp leaders and community hygiene promoters volunteers. These Beneficiaries will be targeted and promoted to participate in activities planning through the existing or the new committees that are going to be formed and that will ensure transparency and accountability as training on various managerial and monitoring issues will be provided to the committees and community will be involved on the design and the implementation through negotiation, focus group discussions, consultation etc.

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

The project proposes to provide households that are currently experiencing a humanitarian crises i.e. acute water shortages or poor water quality and poor hygiene and sanitation practices. The proposed intervention will solidify water related diseases through repair and rehabilitation of broken down hand pumps, technical support for household construction of dry pit latrines, provision of water purifiers for promotion of household water treatment and hygiene education to minimize water related diseases among the affected communities. Through drinking of safe water and practicing good hygiene, people are not only less vulnerable to water related diseases but overall quality of life will be strengthened, under 5 mortality rate will be reduced and when people are healthy, they can able to partake on their work and increase on their levels of income or agricultural output. SPEDP will carry out a fully integrated approach in select 'core areas' amongst the four selected Payams of Guit County with clean water, sanitation and hygiene awareness that will be shared to the boarder community. The design of this intervention is based on proven success in concurrent and previous experiences by SPEDP in Aweil North County and Terekeka County of former Central Equatoria State. In these selected core areas, under an integrated approach, the SPEDP team will train community workers in each of the villages who will implement water, hygiene promotion and sanitation interventions as part of the integrated emergency response.

The project will address the needs of different groups including women, men, pregnant/lactating mothers, elderly and people with disabilities to enhance equal and sustainable use of the services. Prior to the implementation of the project activities, proper coordination and consultation will take place with the relevant actors. Community members will be encouraged to participate in planning through existing or new committees that will be formed and that will ensure transparency and accountability as training on various WASH protocols and monitoring issues will be provided to the committees.

#### **5. Complementarity**

This project intervention in the poor affected communities of Guit County with unsafe water and inadequate sanitation facilities will reduce the risk of diarrheal diseases and other common water related diseases such as typhoid, intestinal parasite, bilharzia, eye diseases and skin infections. Thus, the provision and promotion of life-saving WASH activities at the individual, household, and community levels in the targeted Payams of Guit County will be regarded as a key strategy for reducing water-borne and water-related diseases in this remote area with poor WASH infrastructure resource setting. To minimize open defecation in the targeted communities, shared household latrines will be constructed through motivation of the community members who will be supported with technical skills, squatting slabs, plastic sheets and digging kits. The plan shall be done in collaboration with public health promoters (Hygiene promoters volunteers) water engineers and the camp planners. Community mapping shall be done in the densely IDP sites in Bill and Nimni Payams for the allocation of the latrines construction materials.

Since this project is relatively an emergency intervention, SPEDP will work in collaboration with the local authorities and the targeted communities to sought out effective behavior-change methodologies e.g. PHAST as hygiene promotion is a rich public health literature to mitigate on diarrhea and child anthropometrics.

### **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **Overall project objective**

To save lives through provision of safe adequate water supply, sanitation facilities and hygiene education to most vulnerable girls, boys, women and men affected by the conflict, and malnutrition in Guit County.

#### **Specific Objectives**

The prioritized objectives to achieve the overall goal of this project include:-

- i. To promote household water treatment to communities at-risk of malnutrition crisis or disease outbreak due to poor water quality.
- ii. To provide hygiene promotion activities to communities at-risk of malnutrition crisis or disease outbreak due to poor hygiene and sanitation practices.
- iii. To promote and reduce environmental health risks.

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				
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				
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				
<b>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :</b> Safeguard the conflict affected vulnerable population at-risk of malnutrition crisis or water related disease outbreak.							
<b>Outcome 1</b>							
Reduced WASH related health risk and improved quality of life of most vulnerable targeted beneficiaries affected by conflict, and malnutrition in Guit County by increasing access to sustainable WASH services							
<b>Output 1.1</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
Targeted beneficiaries will have safe access and means to safe potable water for drinking and other domestic usage as per Sphere standard							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased threat to staff safety and looting goods and organizational assets as a result of political and economic crisis</li> <li>2. Shortage of basic commodities such as fuel due to a deepening economic situation cripples humanitarian response.</li> <li>3. Security situation continues to deteriorate making general access by road to deliver assistance very difficult.</li> <li>4. Price fluctuation due to economic crisis</li> <li>5. Limited skilled local staff on the ground</li> </ol>							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>							
Rehabilitation or repair of 10 hand pumps that will be distributed according to number accessed in the targeted payams of Guit County							
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>							
Train water source and sanitation committees, comprising of 7 members (4female:3male) in each water source rehabilitated as a means to ensure mid to long term sustainability							
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>							
Train community based pump mechanics to be able to facilitate minor and major hand pump repairs as part of sustainability of the WASH infrastructure							
<b>Indicators</b>							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # Number of emergency affected people with access to improved water sources	1,050	1,415	1,215	1,320	5,000
<b>Means of Verification :</b> i. Beneficiaries registration records ii. Monthly water users focus group discussions iii. Community feedback stories							
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of water points/boreholes rehabilitated					10
<b>Means of Verification :</b> i. Distribution log sheets ii. Monthly water users focus group discussions iii. post distribution monitoring iv. GPS coordinates v. Hand pump repair details							
Testing of water							
<b>Outcome 2</b>							
Incidence of waterborne diseases is reduced as a result of sensitisation about improved hygiene and sanitation practices and distribution of hygiene kits and soap for hand washing targeting 1,000 households							
<b>Output 2.1</b>							
<b>Description</b>							

Targeted beneficiaries will have access to improved sanitation facilities and receive awareness raising on improved hygiene and sanitation practices

**Assumptions & Risks**

1. Increased threat to staff safety and looting goods and organizational assets as a result of political and economic crisis
2. Shortage of basic commodities such as fuel due to a deepening economic situation cripples humanitarian response.
3. Security situation continues to deteriorate making general access by road to deliver assistance very difficult.
4. The lack of reliable banking services means that the program handles a lot of cash in the remote project offices.
5. Price fluctuation due to economic crisis
6. Delay in the release of funds

**Activities**

**Activity 2.1.1**

Pre-positioning of materials (slabs and sheets) through the WASH core-pipeline supplies to support construction of 30 blocks of shared household emergency latrines in densely settlements

**Activity 2.1.2**

Recruitment and training of community hygiene promoters volunteers

**Activity 2.1.3**

Train and distribute water purification products (PUR/Aqua tabs) to 1,000 HHs accessing unsafe water from swamps, ponds, streams and rivers for drinking

**Activity 2.1.4**

Distribution of water storage container s (buckets or jerry cans)

**Activity 2.1.5**

Distribution of hygiene kits

**Activity 2.1.6**

Soap distribution for three months targeting 1000 IDPs households

**Activity 2.1.7**

Distribution of women's Underwear

**Activity 2.1.8**

Conduct routine hygiene awareness sessions in densely populated sites in the targeted payams of Guit County.

**Activity 2.1.9**

Bi-monthly monitoring to check on progress versus the KAP baseline

**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	342	413	346	400	1,501
<b>Means of Verification</b> : i. Distribution log sheets ii. Household visits iii. Baseline/end line KAP survey with progress reports every 2 months iv. Random observation walks v. Beneficiaries feedback							
Indicator 2.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of community based hygiene promoters trained	10	8			18
<b>Means of Verification</b> : 1. Training attendance list. 2. Post distribution monitoring							
Indicator 2.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of people trained/sensitized to use emergency sanitation methods	342	413	346	400	1,501
<b>Means of Verification</b> : i. Household visits ii. Random walk across the camp sites iii. post distribution monitoring iv. Attendance list of the trained participants							
Indicator 2.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of people reached through direct and participatory hygiene promotion activities	2,050	2,475	2,075	2,400	9,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : i. Attendance training records ii. Community feed feedback iii Household visits iv. Baseline/end line KAP survey with progress reports every 2 months							
Indicator 2.1.5	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of emergency affected women & girls enabled to practice safe, dignified menstrual hygiene management.	0	1,000	0	1,500	2,500
<b>Means of Verification</b> : i. Distribution list ii. Post distribution monitoring							

Indicator 2.1.6	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of emergency affected people enabled to practice safe water at the household level.	2,050	2,475	2,075	2,400	9,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : i. Household visits ii. Focused group discussion							
Indicator 2.1.7	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of new latrines constructed					30
<b>Means of Verification</b> :							
<b>Additional Targets</b> : Over 1,000 vulnerable people will benefit from this project indirectly							

## M & R

### Monitoring & Reporting plan

#### Baseline survey:

A comprehensive baseline survey will be conducted at the start of the project on February before implementation of the main project activities. The survey will help with the identification of vulnerable groups.

#### Regular monitoring:

Following the analysis of the baseline survey, a comprehensive monitoring system will be designed. This will help project teams with ongoing monitoring of process and impact indicators. Regular household visits will be a component of the regular monitoring in order to check that people have adopted good hygiene practices and are using the items distributed, how households feel about the trainings and whether more additional support is needed.

#### Monthly progress reports:

The project staff will prepare written monthly progress reports. The reports will document findings from the monitoring that is conducted within the community.

#### Internal evaluation:

A final, internal project evaluation will be conducted upon project completion. It will be carried out by CHF monitoring team in collaboration with SPEDP team. The final evaluation should include a comprehensive end baseline survey to test changes on behaviour change since the beginning of the project, and will measure the impact of hygiene education and use of the water systems and erected sanitation facilities.

All the information collected during the final evaluation will be compared to the baseline to verify reported changes as a result of the project.

#### Documentation of learning:

All project monitoring and evaluation information will be compiled into a data base, and use for the preparation of written reports as listed above. Project assistants will be responsible for the inputting of project data and the project manager will have the responsibility of ensuring that the database is maintained and that reports are compiled in a timely manner.

#### Coordination and information sharing:

Information collected throughout this project will be shared regularly with CHF. In addition, it is likely that other agencies, particularly those involved in WASH intervention, will be interested in learning from the project. As a result, information will regularly be made available to the wider humanitarian network during WASH cluster meetings and coordination meetings.

## Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitation or repair of 10 hand pumps that will be distributed according to number accessed in the targeted payams of Guit County	2016		X	X									
Activity 1.1.2: Train water source and sanitation committees, comprising of 7 members (4female:3male) in each water source rehabilitated as a means to ensure mid to long term sustainability	2016			X									
Activity 1.1.3: Train community based pump mechanics to be able to facilitate minor and major hand pump repairs as part of sustainability of the WASH infrastructure	2016			X									
Activity 2.1.1: Pre-positioning of materials (slabs and sheets) through the WASH core-pipeline supplies to support construction of 30 blocks of shared household emergency latrines in densely settlements	2016		X	X	X	X							
Activity 2.1.2: Recruitment and training of community hygiene promoters volunteers	2016		X										
Activity 2.1.3: Train and distribute water purification products (PUR/Aqua tabs) to 1,000 HHs accessing unsafe water from swamps, ponds, streams and rivers for drinking	2016		X	X	X								
Activity 2.1.4: Distribution of water storage container s (buckets or jerry cans)	2016		X										
Activity 2.1.5: Distribution of hygiene kits	2016		X	X	X								
Activity 2.1.6: Soap distribution for three months targeting 1000 IDPs households	2016		X	X	X								
Activity 2.1.7: Distribution of women's Underwear	2016		X										
Activity 2.1.8: Conduct routine hygiene awareness sessions in densely populated sites in the targeted payams of Guit County.	2016		X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 2.1.9: Bi-monthly monitoring to check on progress versus the KAP baseline	2016		X	X	X	X	X						



## OTHER INFO

### Accountability to Affected Populations

Throughout the implementation of this project there will be a high level of involvement and interaction between SPEDP implementing team and the targeted beneficiaries. Key elements of involvement of local authorities and members of the targeted communities will include targeting beneficiaries, participating in monitoring activities and being involved in decision making for the selection of the beneficiaries. The targeted groups have participated during the needs assessment as part of the project planning and shall be engaged in the baseline survey. Hygiene promotion provide a practical way to facilitate community participation, accountability and monitoring in WASH programmes. Therefore, community hygiene promoters volunteers shall be identified and recruited within the community, they will directly participate in the project planning, implementation and monitoring to promote ownership and effective sustainability after the project ended.

Complaints or project feedbacks shall be channelled through local authorities at payam level, camp leaders or direct to the SPEDP Project implementing staff. Community survey will be done to find out how the beneficiaries prefer to complain. Project documentation will be shared with beneficiaries for transparency and accountability purpose. A group that consist of chiefs, camp leaders and community hygiene promoters volunteers will be established to monitor the project progress.

SPEDP will consider principles of "Do No Harm" by accessing the level of vulnerability by age, gender, and diversity so that most vulnerable groups are prioritized. There will also be review of vulnerability caused by project activities so that mitigation measures are put in place from the lessons learnt.

### Implementation Plan

This project will be implemented directly by SPEDP while core pipeline supplies for the project implementation will be accessed from UNICEF and transported by the logistic cluster. SPEDP will continue to collaborate with are the SSRRA, chiefs and community elders. All the activities will be implemented within the dry season to easy access to the project sites. SPEDP will form monitoring committee that includes the chiefs, camp leaders and hygiene promoters' volunteers. This committee will support the project implementation process and to ensure that the beneficiaries have a voice in the project implementation process. Together with the stakeholders SPEDP will set Criteria for selecting beneficiaries among the IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host households: The beneficiary selection criteria will be Female-headed HHs (widows), Child-headed households, Pregnant/lactating women-headed HHs and the labour poor i.e. elderly, malnourished children, persons with disabilities, sick e.g. people living with or households affected by HIV/AIDs.

These beneficiaries will be selected in consultation with local leaders and target community members as well the SSRRA. There will be respect for peoples' privacy and confidentiality and on any sensitive aspects of targeting and beneficiary selection; SPEDP will use proxy methods and/or secondary information where possible.

Regular project monitoring/ post-monitoring distribution monitoring will be done to assess progress against targets and also get feedback from the beneficiaries on the benefits of the intervention. SPEDP will share a simplified version of its monitoring framework with key stakeholders (SSRRA/RRC, local leaders and beneficiary representatives – men and women - and where necessary. Post distribution monitoring will be done during implementation and simple community-based reviews and lesson-learn meetings will be conducted at least twice in the life time of the project.

### Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
UNICEF	Core pipeline supplies
IOM	Core pipeline supplies

### Environment Marker Of The Project

B+: Medium environmental impact with mitigation(sector guidance)

### Gender Marker Of The Project

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

### Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

This project will target women, men, children, elderly and people with disabilities in critical WASH needs. By applying the principles of gender mainstreaming and vulnerable group's issues in the design and implementation of all sub-activities, this shall help in ensuring proper targeting of the most vulnerable conflict-affected population, promote equality and generally reduce vulnerability.

Gender equality will be supported by the framework of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on gender; SPEDP will prioritize issues of gender to reduce gender-based vulnerabilities in this project. Baseline assessment will be designed to capture gender and protection concerns in this intervention, SPEDP shall ensure that gender is integrated in the entire project cycle, implementation informed by both contextual and gender analysis, and focus on gender-based violence maintained.

Participation: participation of the target groups will be paramount to the success of this project. The targeted communities will be involved in all stages of project planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation. Through the working committees, established at the beginning of the project, the beneficiaries and members of the community will participate in the design of the project, in decisions on the targeted group and in the implementation of activities. Information will be shared throughout the project cycle on all aspects of implementation. This will ensure that there are opportunities to discuss if implemented activities respond to the communities primary concerns.

### Protection Mainstreaming

SPEDP recognizes that protection of women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities is critical in effective humanitarian response planning and implementation. Therefore, protection shall be a priority cross cutting issue in this intervention. By applying the principles of protection in the design and implementation of all sectors, this shall help in ensuring proper targeting of the most vulnerable conflict-affected population, promote equality and generally reduce vulnerability. SPEDP will also include protection principles in the project cycle i.e. level of vulnerability by age, gender, and diversity assessed, most vulnerable groups prioritized and protection principles included, review vulnerability caused by project activities and implement mitigation measures and also identify lessons learnt. Besides, SPEDP will also incorporate protection principles and indicators for each sub-activity of project activities i.e. Do No Harm, Equality/Impartial access, accountability to beneficiaries and participation and empowerment. Here protection mainstreaming analysis matrix will be followed and evaluation done to inform response. Project design, implementation and monitoring will be done in accordance with SPEDP approach to gender and child protection outlined in HR policy. The project will seek to mitigate risks of vulnerable populations throughout the project cycle by considering programming impacts on vulnerable IDP and host community.. The project will promote involvement of women, who are marginalised to participate in economic productive activities across all the targeted populations in Guit County. Registration, monitoring and evaluation will disaggregate data by sex and age of direct beneficiaries and measure the impact of the project on women, men, girls and boys. The needs vulnerable groups will be considered throughout the project implementation and adjustments made so that they can access services. Public health campaigns to reduce on the negative impacts on environmental sanitation as well as educating the community to promote environmental conservation to reduce negative impacts of environmental degradation

### Country Specific Information

#### Safety and Security

Based on our experience upon implementation of CHF 2015 funded FSL project in Bill Payam and the rapid needs assessments, SPEDP has clear picture of the security situation in Guit and developed remedial actions for the safety of the staff. Our team in Rubkona has been working closely with the local authorities at the iO controlled areas as well as gathering security information about Guit from SSRRA Nairobi office. Currently the security situation in Guit is calm and the local people move freely to Nimni using local routes that connect through the swamps which are considered to be safe to access the project site. SPEDP Office in Rubkona and Juba will regularly monitor the security situation for the safety of the staff movement so that these activities are implemented without fear. SPEDP will recruit neutral staff that will work in Guit without any security threat. Working closely with the local authorities (SSRRA) and local people from the project site have given us strong support in implementing our projects in Guit County.

#### Access

SPEDP has been accessing some of the Payams in Guit county through use of the local people from the PoC that move through the swamps to implement FSL project in Bill Payam. The project location has air strip in Nimni which can be used both fixed wing air craft in the dry season and Choper in all seasons. SPEDP has been transporting its supplies from Juba to Nimni through the logistic cluster. The local people are then mobilized to transport the items to the last destination. With this past experience, SPEDP will work and capacity build the local people to ensure that this intervention runs successfully. Due to the ongoing implementation of the compromise peace agreement, it is hoped that the security will stabilize and roads from Bentiu to Guit will be open where agencies can move safely without any interruption. NGOs used to move in a convoy to Guit County under escort of UNMISS peace keeping forces, SPEDP will use such opportunity to access the project site.

### BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Project Coordinator	D	1	2,000.00	6	2500.00 %	3,000.00
	<i>This project coordinator is responsible for SPEDP projects in Guit and Rubkhona field locations and will be supported by the WASH Project Officer, Hygiene promoter and local field staffs at the payams level in their respective counties. The roving project Coordinator will report to the Head office in Juba and the Sub-Office for Unity State coordinating all Greater Upper Nile Region Projects. He is stationed at Bentiu Humanitarian Hub. The project Coordinator will be paid a salary contribution of 30% of his gross salary of \$2000. Salary will be calculated according to SPEDP HR requirements.</i>						
1.2	WASH Project Officer	D	1	1,500.00	6	10000.00 %	9,000.00
	<i>The WASH Projec Officer will be responsible in supervising and monitoring the progress of WASH activities and quality of project implementation in accordance with the plan. She/he manages documentation, in accordance with the donor's directives and the department standards. She/he manages the implementing team (contractors), trains volunteers participating in the project. She/he cooperates with partners partaking in the same project. Oversees proper utilization of the material resources in the project. Cooperates with the stakeholders/beneficiaries during each of the planning stages and in project implemation, on the level of Mission activity. Collaborate with international NGOs, governmental institutions, local NGOs, local government as well as representing SPEDP in County and State WASH cluster forums. He/she will receive 100% of his/her salary from the project calculated in accordance with SPEDP requirements.</i>						
1.3	Hygiene promotion Officer	D	1	1,200.00	6	10000.00 %	7,200.00
	<i>The Hygiene Promotion Officer will ensure efficient and effective community mobilisation, sensitisation and participation of targeted communities through community meetings. He will work closely with the WASH Project Officer and Community facilitators/mobilisers. He/she will train and supervise the work of hygiene promoter' volunteers for effective dissemination of hygiene messages in the camp and to the broader host community. He/she will be paid 100% of his/her salary from the project.</i>						
1.4	Field Finance Officer	D	1	1,200.00	6	5000.00 %	3,600.00
	<i>The Field Finance Officer will oversee all administration, human resources, logistics and financial aspects of the project. He/she will be paid a salary contribution of 50% from his/her gross salary of \$ 1,200.</i>						
1.5	Field Logistic Officer	D	1	1,200.00	6	5000.00 %	3,600.00

	<i>The Field Logistics Officer will be responsible for management of supply chain systems and support procedures for inventory taking and storekeeping, including receiving supplies, storage and dispatch of supplies, and usage of SPEDP local assets. He will assist in sourcing for quotations and negotiating prices, terms, delivery and after sales services with vendors. He/she will receive a salary contribution of 50% of his/her gross salary of \$ 1,200.</i>						
1.6	WASH Manager	D	1	2,500.00	6	2000.00 %	3,000.00
	<i>The Program Manager who is based in Juba will provide technical and program support to the field team. In collaboration with the M&amp;E Officer and will be involved in the design of the project baseline as well as providing technical support to the design of the monitoring and evaluation tools. He will also play a critical role in coordination with other agencies involved in similar projects within the region and advocating for complementary interventions based on feedback from the project team. The Program Manager will be responsible for ensuring that regular monitoring is carried out in a timely manner and providing both written and verbal reports on a regular basis. He will also be responsible for establishing and maintaining a relationship with the HR and Finance team, local authorities and ensuring sufficient involvement from other community members. He will receive a salary contribution of 20% of his gross pay of \$2,500.</i>						
1.7	Director	S	1	3,500.00	6	1500.00 %	3,150.00
	<i>He will be coordinating between the Donor and the field team for smooth implementation of the project. He will receive a salary contribution of 15% of \$3,500 gross salary.</i>						
1.8	Operation Manager	D	1	2,800.00	6	1500.00 %	2,520.00
	<i>He will be facilitating procurement of supplies from Juba as well as financial requests for the field team. He will receive a salary contribution of 15% of \$ 2,800 gross salary.</i>						
1.9	Accountant	S	1	2,800.00	6	1500.00 %	2,520.00
	<i>Responsible for the financial ledgers and financial accountabilities. Receive 15% contribution of \$2,800 gross salary.</i>						
1.10	M&E Officer	D	1	1,800.00	6	2000.00 %	2,160.00
	<i>The M&amp;E Officer will be involved in the design of the project baseline as well as providing technical support to the design of the monitoring and evaluation tools. He/she will be responsible for ensuring that regular monitoring is carried out in a timely manner and providing both written and verbal reports on a regular basis</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>39,750.00</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Repair/rehabilitation of broken hand pumps	D	10	800.00	1	10000.00 %	8,000.00
	<i>Mapping of hand pumps to be repaired, Incentives for 5 pump mechanics and food allowances, transportation of hand pump spare parts to the field site.</i>						
2.2	Local transport for distribution of materials to support construction of household shared latrines	D	1	500.00	3	10000.00 %	1,500.00
	<i>These materials include: slabs, latrine digging kits, sand bags, tarpulin sheets, module, Emergency Latrine and Bathroom construction materials</i>						
2.3	Local transport for distribution of hygiene items, buckets and water purification products	D	1	500.00	3	10000.00 %	1,500.00
	<i>360 boxes of soap, 3000 hygiene kits, underwear etc</i>						
2.4	Reproduction of IEC materials	D	50	30.00	1	10000.00 %	1,500.00
	<i>Brochures 45pcs=\$360, Fliers 14Pcs=\$ 700, Posters 6pcs=880</i>						
2.5	Community mobilization meetings	D	1	500.00	1	10000.00 %	500.00
	<i>Refreshment and lunch</i>						
2.6	Workshops for 18 hygiene promotion volunteers	D	18	20.00	5	10000.00 %	1,800.00
	<i>Training materials (Note books, flip chats, marker pens, mask tapes), feeding and refreshment</i>						
2.7	Formation and training/refresher to water source management committees (7 members)	D	70	5.00	5	10000.00 %	1,750.00
	<i>Training materials (Note books, flip chats, marker pens, mask tapes), feeding and refreshment</i>						
2.8	Refresh training for community based pump mechanics - 2 people per borehole	D	20	5.00	5	10000.00 %	500.00
	<i>Training materials (Note books, flip chats, marker pens, mask tapes), feeding and refreshment</i>						
2.9	Hygiene promotion activities	D	3	700.00	1	10000.00 %	2,100.00
	<i>hygiene sessions, household trainings and households visits</i>						

2.10	Hygiene promoters volunteers incentives for 20 days work	D	18	10.00	20	10000.00 %	3,600.00
	<i>Household monitoring visits, hygiene promotion sessions, assist in distribution of hygiene and sanitation items</i>						
2.11	Food allowance for stakeholders (local authorities) during distribution of WASH items	D	11	40.00	3	10000.00 %	1,320.00
	<i>County and Payam WASH Officers=2, SSRRA at County and Payam=2, Payam Director=1, local chiefs=3 and camp leaders=3</i>						
2.12	Hire of security personal guarding WASH items at project site	D	2	200.0 0	3	10000.00 %	1,200.00
	<i>Taking care of WASH items in the store and distribution site</i>						
2.13	Monitoring and supervision of WASH activities	D	2	200.0 0	2	10000.00 %	800.00
	<i>M&amp;E team from Juba Office</i>						
2.14	Printing of Visibility T. shirts and caps	D	100	10.00	1	10000.00 %	1,000.00
	<i>Printing of T. shirts and caps</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>27,070.00</b>
<b>Equipment</b>							
3.1	Motorbike	D	1	6,000 .00	1	10000.00 %	6,000.00
	<i>The two motorbikes will be procured to facilitate movement of the project officers in implementation of the project.</i>						
3.2	Mobile internet services	D	2	473.0 0	1	10000.00 %	946.00
	<i>Procurement of modems and units for the modems</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>6,946.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	Flight for SPEDP Senior Officers	D	3	400.0 0	3	10000.00 %	3,600.00
	<i>Two way flight for the Project coordinator, WASH Manager, WASH Project Officer, M&amp;E Officer and Hygiene Promoter Officer.</i>						
5.2	Local transport hire for field staff	D	1	800.0 0	3	10000.00 %	2,400.00
	<i>Hire of vehicle for long field trips.</i>						
5.3	Per diems	D	5	25.00	30	10000.00 %	3,750.00
	<i>Food allowances for the field based staff responsible for the project implementation.</i>						
5.4	First aid drugs (kits)	D	5	60.00	3	10000.00 %	900.00
	<i>First aid kits (drugs) for the field staff.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>10,650.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Office Rent in Rubokona	D	1	1,500 .00	6	5000.00 %	4,500.00
	<i>Office rent contribution in Rubokona</i>						
7.2	Office rent contribution Juba office	D	1	2,500 .00	6	2000.00 %	3,000.00
	<i>25% contribution for rent of Juba office</i>						
7.3	Motorbikes maintenance and fuel	D	1	200.0 0	3	10000.00 %	600.00
	<i>100% maintenance and fuel for the field motorbikes</i>						
7.4	Office stationaries and printing	D	1	250.0 0	3	10000.00 %	750.00
	<i>Office stationaries in the field</i>						
7.5	Bank Charges	D	1	63.98	3	10000.00 %	191.94

	<i>bank charges</i>			
	<b>Section Total</b>			<b>9,041.94</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>		339.00		<b>93,457.94</b>
Direct				87,787.94
Support				5,670.00
<b>PSC Cost</b>				
PSC Cost Percent				7%
PSC Amount				6,542.06
<b>Total Cost</b>				<b>100,000.00</b>
<b>Grand Total CHF Cost</b>				<b>100,000.00</b>

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Unity -> Guit	100	2,050	2,475	2,075	2,400	9,000	

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Budget Documents	SPEDP-CHF-2016-SA1_WASH_Core Pipeline Request.xlsx
Budget Documents	SPEDP-CHF-2016-SA1_WASH_Core Pipeline Request.xlsx
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