

Requesting Organization :	Solidarités International				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	WASH assistance to IDPs and host communities of South Sudan				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SSD-16/WS/88842	Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/WASH/INGO/751		
Cluster :	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Project Budget in US\$:	400,000.00		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	1		
Planned Start Date :	01/03/2016	Planned End Date :	31/08/2016		
Actual Start Date:	01/03/2016	Actual End Date:	31/08/2016		
Project Summary :	<p>The situation in South Sudan remains volatile despite the recent signature of the Peace Agreement between the government and the rebels. The humanitarian needs in South Sudan are still high in several sectors, one of the priority sectors being Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Since January 2014, SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL (SI) has been responding to emergency WaSH needs amongst IDP's in a number of different locations. With this proposal, SI plans to continue to provide basic WaSH services in the informal settlement of IDP's in Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State. Emergency needs in this area remain high: the only sources of clean drinking water for the IDP's residing in this cholera-prone area are the water treatment systems installed and maintained by SI. SI thus intends to continue ensuring access to safe drinking water and environmental health to the displaced population. The intervention approach will be adapted taking into account the security and access-related constraints as well as concerns related to exit strategy. Finally, the intervention will include a disease preparedness component, which is crucial in the areas where new cholera outbreaks cannot be excluded.</p> <p>The intervention is going to include the following components: WATER PROVISION: Maintaining the existing water supply infrastructure (Surface Water Treatment, or SWAT, Systems) installed by SI in Wau Shilluk will be a key element for continuing the provision of safe water in Wau Shilluk. To ensure sustainability and allow program exit in the future, pilot solutions will be implemented, such as a pilot distribution of water filters to the households having difficulties in accessing the SWAT systems as well as a hydrological survey and construction of trial wells. HYGIENE PROMOTION / NFI: The high population density in Wau Shilluk IDP site, as well as the fact that the area is cholera-prone, means that the use of appropriate hygiene practices is essential. Hygiene promotion sessions adapted to the living environment of the IDP's will be conducted in order to reduce risks of water-borne diseases. Moreover, regular distributions of soap will be conducted to make sure that the community has the capacity to implement good hygiene practices. ENVIRONNEMENTAL HEALTH: Solid waste management activities (garbage collection and safe disposal) will be conducted through the implementation of community-led environmental cleaning campaigns to ensure vector control and prevent the spread of diseases. DISEASE PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE: The intervention will include a disease preparedness and response component enabling SI to respond to a potential cholera outbreak in the area. The activities that will be conducted in case of outbreak will include early detection and orientation of the patients, water-, sanitation- and hygiene-related response (chlorination of the water points, jerry can cleaning, disinfection of the contaminated areas, dedicated hygiene promotion etc.).</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
6,197	5,183	4,638	4,415	20,433	
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Children under 5	0	0	1,356	1,268	2,624
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Catchment Population:					

Link with allocation strategy :

This proposal supports a wide range of objectives identified in the in the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2016 (HRP), the WaSH Cluster strategy as well as the CHF allocation strategy.

Firstly, the intervention proposed by SI is in line with the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan first strategic objective (“Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity”) as well as with the Objectives 1 and 3 outlined in the WaSH Cluster operational response plan for 2016 (“Affected populations have timely access to safe and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, domestic use and hygiene (SPHERE)” and “Affected populations have knowledge and appropriate behaviors to prevent and mitigate WASH related diseases and practice good hygiene”).

Moreover, Wau Shilluk is a level 1 priority location outlined in the WaSH Cluster Strategy Paper specifying the priorities for the 2016 First standard CHF allocation as it has experienced continued displacement trends in the past 6 months and is characterized by high population density, high reported WaSH vulnerabilities and low WaSH partner coverage, as well as a high risk of disease outbreak.

SI will follow the recommended programmatic approach of the WaSH Cluster by ensuring continuous access to water supply through the operations of SWAT systems and promoting household water treatment (pilot distribution of water filters) for the populations having difficulties in accessing the SWAT systems. SI will make sure to sensitize the community on the use of these filters and conduct appropriate water tests (including bacteriological testing). Participatory hygiene promotion and sensitization activities will also be part of the current intervention. Finally, to ensure the implementation of the good hygiene practices that SI will promote, blanket distributions of soap are planned under this grant.

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
Tania SHYBKO	Deputy Head of Mission	juba.dep.cd@solidarites-southsudan.org	+221 (0) 921583085
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BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Violence broke out in Juba on 15 December 2013 between government and opposition forces and quickly spread to other locations in South Sudan. Two years later and despite the signature of the peace deal at the end of August 2015 by both conflicting parties, the situation remains tense with ongoing violence in several parts of the country. Displacement of population continues to take place, creating new needs.

As of December 2015 (OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, 1 December 2015), more than 1.66 million people have been internally displaced within South Sudan since the outbreak of violence, 645,992 have fled to the neighboring countries and nearly 190,000 are sheltering in PoC sites within UNMISS compounds.

Upper Nile State is one of the most conflict affected states in South Sudan with ongoing mobilization of armed forces. The situation in this state became particularly tense in May 2015, when the government-aligned Shilluk militia led by Johnson Olony switched sides and joined the opposition, transforming the White Nile into a direct front line. This eruption of fighting had a significant impact on the capacity of the population living in several areas, such as Wau Shilluk, to access basic services and impeded humanitarian agencies from providing aid, forcing them to suspend the operations. Even though the access to some areas of Upper Nile State has improved since, the situation remains volatile as hostilities persist, resulting in new waves of civilian displacement.

The population of Wau Shilluk, which was estimated at around 40,000 individuals at the end of 2014, has significantly decreased during the recent period due to the ongoing violence in the area and lack of provision of basic services.

While the situation in Malakal and South-West Upper Nile remains tense, there have been no major security incidents in the area since mid-September. The relative calm in the area enabled the humanitarian actors to return to Wau Shilluk and re-start the provision of basic services, which, coupled with the resumption of the river access to Wau Shilluk from Malakal, resulted in some returns of IDPs which had previously left Wau Shilluk for the PoC of Malakal. As of today, Wau Shilluk, the population is estimated to be of 20,433 individuals (biometric registration conducted by IOM in December 2015-January 2016). This figure also includes the host community, estimated at around 3,000 individuals.

It has however to be taken into account that the security situation in the area targeted by the intervention is difficult to predict, as the potential implementation of the 28 states presents a major potential flashpoint that could lead to renewed large-scale hostilities in South-West Upper Nile State.

2. Needs assessment

Wau Shilluk settlement, which has been hosting significant numbers of IDP's for several months, presents a high level of WaSH-related vulnerabilities.

Due to security-related constraints, SI had no access to Wau Shilluk since June 2015. Taking into account the improvement of the security situation in August 2015 and the necessity to have a clear and up-to-date overview of the needs, SI conducted an assessment mission in Wau Shilluk in September 2015. This assessment, which enabled SI to re-launch its WaSH activities in the area, confirmed the presence of WaSH related needs, and namely the necessity to continue maintaining the provision of access to drinking water while putting a strong emphasis on community leadership in order to encourage ownership of water supply infrastructure. Moreover, the assessment highlighted a strong need in terms of sanitation. Indeed, most of the residents of Wau Shilluk are practicing open defecation in the swamps around the settlement. World Vision International, the other WaSH actor present on the ground, has started the construction of latrines in November 2015. In parallel, SI will put a strong emphasis on the use of latrines as well as on the critical hand washing times during hygiene promotion activities. WVI and SI will work in coordination in the area to ensure that all residents are reached. The assessment also highlighted important needs in terms of environmental cleaning. Indeed, the swamps around the settlement are used as dumping sites by many residents, creating a sanitary risk. The solid waste management activities will be implemented by SI in the densely populated areas of the settlement.

It has to be highlighted that Wau Shilluk presents a high risk of the spread of water borne diseases and is a cholera-prone area. In 2014, a cholera outbreak took place in Wau Shilluk during the rainy season. According the Cholera Taskforce data, as of August 2014, a total of 987 cholera cases including 19 deaths (CFR 1.9%) was reported in Wau Shilluk. At that time, SI has taken part in the WaSH response to prevent further development of the outbreak within Wau Shilluk. As of the same period in 2015, no cholera outbreak has been reported in Wau Shilluk, which can be, among others, attributed to the efforts of WaSH humanitarian actors present in the area. However, a risk of a new outbreak of the disease cannot be excluded.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The latest estimation of population in Wau Shilluk comes from the biometric registration conducted by IOM, who registered 20,433 individuals as of January 2016. The host community in Wau Shilluk is estimated at 3,000 individuals.

The population of Wau Shilluk fluctuates according to the level of insecurity in Malakal Town and surrounding areas, the level of insecurity on the West Bank of the White Nile and in Panyikang County, as well as according to the level of humanitarian access to Wau Shilluk / of provision of humanitarian services in Wau Shilluk and Malakal PoC.

Before the start of the civil war in December 2013, the population of Wau Shilluk numbered approximately 3,000 people (REACH, January 2015). By the end of December 2013, following the first offensive against Malakal Town, a reported 45,000 people (IRNA January 2014) had arrived in Wau Shilluk. These people were largely members of the Shilluk community who had fled the Nuer forces advancing on Malakal Town. In addition, insecurity between December 2013 and August 2014 led to the displacement of populations from Panyikang and Fashoda counties.

Between April 2015 and September 2015, a combination of push and pull factors ultimately led to decreased civilian displacement to Wau Shilluk, increased displacement from Wau Shilluk and civilian returns.

Johnson Olony's defection from the SPLA to the opposition in April 2015 fundamentally altered the operational environment in the area. Between December 2013 and April 2015, Panyikang's situation on the frontline had contributed to a climate of insecurity and instability in the area. With Johnson Olony's defection, Panyikang was no longer on the frontline. Instead, the frontline shifted to Malakal County, specifically to the White Nile between Lelo Payam and Malakal Town. Increased security and stability in Panyikang acted as a pull factor that encouraged the return of civilians who had sought refuge in Wau Shilluk.

At the same time, Wau Shilluk's proximity to the frontline of the conflict acted as a push factor that gradually led to the displacement of civilians in Wau Shilluk to the Malakal PoC site. Insecurity in the area (largely in neighbouring Lelo Payam) and restricted humanitarian access to Wau Shilluk were the primary push factors that led to this population decline. Between the beginning of July and the 12th of August, no humanitarian organizations had access to Wau Shilluk, prompting many civilians to move to Malakal PoC in order to receive humanitarian assistance.

Since the beginning of October, following the SPLA's West Bank offensive that reached as far as Makal Shilluk, security in and humanitarian access to Wau Shilluk has improved. This has stemmed the flow of civilians to the Malakal PoC and even encouraged some people to return to Wau Shilluk from the PoC.

The precise number of beneficiaries of the current project will vary depending on the activity:

- The water-related activities will target the whole population of the area (20,433).
- The solid waste collection activities will cover the most densely populated areas with an estimated population of 15,000.
- The hygiene promotion activities will target an estimated 50% of the population of the settlement (around 10,200 individuals, the other half being covered by WVI. SI and WVI have coordinated their hygiene promotion activities in the area in order to avoid overlapping and ensure an efficient coverage). The soap distribution will target the whole population of the area.

4. Grant Request Justification

SI is an INGO having an extensive worldwide expertise in WASH sector and operating in South Sudan for the last 9 years, with strategy that enables lifesaving response in emergency and provision of regular WaSH services in recovery phase.

Thanks to its long presence in Wau Shilluk and surrounding areas (since spring 2014), SI has acquired a good knowledge of the area and established a sound relationship with the local authorities and the communities.

Wau Shilluk being a cholera-prone area hosting large amounts of IDP's, provision of drinking water and relevant environmental health and hygiene promotion services are a key element of the strategy enabling to avoid potential new outbreaks.

As of today, SI is the only actor currently intervening in Wau Shilluk on water, hence the need for ensuring the continuity of this activity. The SWAT systems run by SI are appreciated by the community and receive positive feedback from all stakeholders.

This response proposed will take into account the lessons learned during previous SI interventions and integrate the considerations related to the exit strategy.

Throughout the action, SI will ensure the inclusion of gender considerations, all age groups and disabled people in project planning, implementation and evaluation phases. In close coordination with protection cluster, SI will identify people with disabilities and most vulnerable people in the target area to meet their needs and ensure access to the WaSH facilities.

A special attention will be paid to push-pull factors. Being aware of the fact that continuous provision of humanitarian aid may create a pull factor, SI will carefully measure the type and amount of services to be provided.

Finally, the intervention strategy will be continuously adapted taking into account the evolution of the security context. The different possibilities of accessing the intervention areas will be studied, and the access modalities will be adapted taking into account the evolution of the situation.

Moreover, the current intervention will promote the value for money approach, as the soap to be distributed to the community will be requested through the Core Pipeline.

5. Complementarity

In general, this program has been designed to respond to continuing emergency needs. The proposed program is a continuity and development of SI's current activities with improvements towards longer-lasting solutions. The proposed program has been developed in line with SI internal and South Sudan WaSH cluster strategies.

Complementarity will be ensured throughout various SI intervention sectors. SI has the capacity to respond to emergency WaSH related needs with its Emergency Preparedness and Response team (EP&R), intervening in South Sudan since 2011. In case of critical WaSH related needs in Wau Shilluk due to such factors as an increase of population, instability in the area or major disease outbreak, SI will be able to deploy its EP&R team for an emergency short term response in order to support its regular WaSH programme. The link between SI EP&R project and regular WaSH activities has proven crucial over the years to ensure an efficient emergency response and continuity of the activities implemented with a focus on mid-term solutions or in cases of sudden shocks (diseases outbreaks) among the population.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To reduce morbidity and mortality from water borne diseases amongst IDP's and host communities residing in Wau Shilluk informal settlement, Upper Nile state, through the supply of continuous WaSH services

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	70
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	30

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The project proposal is in line with the Cluster objectives 1 and 3:

- Affected populations have timely access to safe and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, domestic use and hygiene (SPHERE)
- Affected populations have knowledge and appropriate behaviors to prevent and mitigate WASH related diseases and practice good hygiene

The main focus will be put on the provision of safe drinking water (Objective 1), intervention which will be complemented by environmental health and hygiene promotion activities (Objective 3), contributing to the prevention and mitigation of WASH related diseases.

Moreover, Wau Shilluk is a level one priority location outlined in the WaSH Cluster Strategy Paper. SI will correlate its programmatic approaches with the response and location type in order to ensure that the most relevant life-saving activities are prioritized.

Outcome 1

IDP's living in Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State have access to WaSH services (Water and HP) as per SPHERE standards

Output 1.1

Description

Safe drinking water is provided to the estimated 20,433 individuals of Wau Shilluk

Assumptions & Risks

- Targeted populations are not further displaced during the intervention period;
- No outbreak of armed conflict in the intervention area;
- Local authorities cooperate in administrative issues to maintain access to intervention areas;
- Timely and adequate provision of supplies from partner agencies with pre-positioned stock is possible;
- Timely access to the areas targeted is possible.

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Water provision through maintenance of emergency water facilities (SWAT systems)

SI will continue the provision of clean water through Surface Water Treatment Systems (SWAT) for both IDP and the host community to meet their basic drinking water requirements.

Activity 1.1.2

Water quality monitoring

To ensure the safety of the water supply, SI will continue regular water quality monitoring through water quality tests at sedimentation points, storage tanks and water distribution points (water taps). These water quality tests include turbidity tests, pH, faecal coliforms and free residual chlorine (FRC) tests.

Activity 1.1.3

Maintenance of drainage at the water points

The drainage activities in the proposed project will mainly focus on the rehabilitation and maintenance of the channel drains on and around the water points where continuous flow of water is going to be predominant.

Activity 1.1.4

Creation and capacity building of the WaSH committees

WaSH committees will be composed of the representatives of the community of each area, the CHPs and environmental cleaners and will provide SI with feedback on WaSH-related issues, ensuring further appropriation of the activities by the community.

Activity 1.1.5

Hydrological survey for potential exit strategy for water provision

A survey will be conducted to collect information about sub surface ground water and identify potential solutions that would enable the transition to a more sustainable water supply scheme.

Activity 1.1.6

Pilot household water filters distribution
As a move towards an exit strategy, a pilot distribution of household water filters will be conducted, targeting the HH having no easy access to the SWAT systems (500 HH). Training on the usage of the filters and a continuous monitoring of this usage will be ensured. Bacteriological tests of the water produced will be done.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of emergency affected people enabled to practice safe water at the household level.	770	645	525	560	2,500

Means of Verification : Daily progress reports

Weekly reports

Water monitoring sheets

Water filters distribution reports / post-distribution monitoring reports

Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of Surface Water Treatment systems operational and maintained					8
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Means of Verification : Means of Verification : Daily progress reports

Weekly reports

Water monitoring sheets

Daily attendance sheets for daily workers/water attendants

Indicator 1.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # Number of emergency affected people with access to improved water sources	5,700	4,826	4,313	4,161	19,000
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Means of Verification : Daily progress reports

Weekly reports

Water monitoring sheets

Daily attendance sheets for daily workers/water attendants

Indicator 1.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Core Pipeline # of water treatment products distributed					500
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Means of Verification : Daily progress reports

Weekly reports

Water monitoring sheets

Water filters distribution reports / post-distribution monitoring reports

Output 1.2

Description

Hygiene promotion sessions and waste management activities are organized to prevent water borne diseases including cholera outbreak

Assumptions & Risks

- Targeted populations are not further displaced during the intervention period;
- No outbreak of armed conflict in the intervention area;
- Local authorities cooperate in administrative issues to maintain access to intervention areas;
- Timely and adequate provision of supplies from partner agencies with pre-positioned stock is possible;
- Timely access to the areas targeted is possible.

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Hygiene sensitization sessions

Community-based approaches will be used for HP activities, relying on the input of WaSH Committees throughout this process. Dedicated messages on MHM targeting women and girls will be included.

Activity 1.2.2

Blanket soap distribution

SI will ensure availability of soap to the targeted beneficiaries throughout the whole duration of the project. Blanket distributions will be conducted and the amounts of soap distributed will be adapted to the size of the household. These supplies will be delivered through UNICEF PCA or WaSH Core Pipeline. In cases of delayed delivery, SI will procure essential items to meet urgent needs.

Activity 1.2.3

Solid waste management

Solid waste management activities will include waste collection and disposal by the community through the mass environmental cleaning campaigns as well as creation and maintenance of communal waste collection points and of proper landfill sites for dry waste management.

Activity 1.2.4

End-line KAP survey

A KAP survey was conducted by SI in November 2015. It will be used as a baseline for the current project and will help to understand its impact. To compare the results achieved and to define future strategies, SI will conduct a new end-line KAP survey at the end of the project.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of emergency affected people equipped to practice good hygiene behaviors through participatory hygiene promotion	3,060	2,550	2,346	2,244	10,200

Means of Verification : Weekly progress updates Attendance sheets Hygiene promotion follow-up sheets End-line KAP survey							
Indicator 1.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	% of people who know 3 out of 5 critical hand washing times					75
Means of Verification : Weekly progress updates Attendance sheets Hygiene promotion follow-up sheets End-line KAP survey							
Indicator 1.2.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of people served by solid waste management					15,000
Means of Verification : Weekly progress updates Attendance sheets Hygiene promotion follow-up sheets End-line KAP survey							
Additional Targets :							

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Monitoring will be integrated throughout the program. The Project Manager and his/her team will be in charge of follow-up and reporting on the activities, using SI's internal reporting tools (weekly situation reports, activity progress updates (APU) and critical incidents report). The daily monitoring will be implemented by SI technicians and supervisors. They will regularly report activity progress to the coordination team in order to closely monitor progress according to the objectives, quality standards and timeframe. During the monitoring phase, the team will pay special attention to the quality of work provided by the community workers and assist them if necessary. Additionally, the team will carry out water tests on a regular basis (FRC tests of the water produced by the SWAT systems, bacteriological tests of the water produced by the household water filters).

The following actions will be implemented all along the project to ensure that the objectives will be reached and needs covered:

- Follow up on main indicators SI currently employs through weekly situation reports
- Activity Progress Update and Critical Incidents Report, a specific internal SI tool
- Monitoring of the water quality
- Routine field visits by the WaSH Coordinator
- National and international staff regular meetings
- Field visits from the Head of Mission and representatives from Headquarters

Monitoring is a continuous exercise which will be conducted throughout the program. When possible and relevant, program adjustments will be made to ensure the relevance of programming and appropriate allocation of resources. Proper documentation and information management are always emphasized.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Water provision through maintenance of emergency water facilities (SWAT systems) SI will continue the provision of clean water through Surface Water Treatment Systems (SWAT) for both IDP and the host community to meet their basic drinking water requirements.	2016			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 1.1.2: Water quality monitoring To ensure the safety of the water supply, SI will continue regular water quality monitoring through water quality tests at sedimentation points, storage tanks and water distribution points (water taps). These water quality tests include turbidity tests, pH, faecal coliforms and free residual chlorine (FRC) tests.	2016			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 1.1.3: Maintenance of drainage at the water points The drainage activities in the proposed project will mainly focus on the rehabilitation and maintenance of the channel drains on and around the water points where continuous flow of water is going to be predominant.	2016			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 1.1.4: Creation and capacity building of the WaSH committees WaSH committees will be composed of the representatives of the community of each area, the CHPs and environmental cleaners and will provide SI with feedback on WaSH-related issues, ensuring further appropriation of the activities by the community.	2016			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 1.1.5: Hydrological survey for potential exit strategy for water provision A survey will be conducted to collect information about sub surface ground water and identify potential solutions that would enable the transition to a more sustainable water supply scheme.	2016					X	X						
Activity 1.1.6: Pilot household water filters distribution As a move towards an exit strategy, a pilot distribution of household water filters will be conducted, targeting the HH having no easy access to the SWAT systems (500 HH). Training on the usage of the filters and a continuous monitoring of this usage will be ensured. Bacteriological tests of the water produced will be done.	2016					X	X						

Activity 1.2.1: Hygiene sensitization sessions Community-based approaches will be used for HP activities, relying on the input of WaSH Committees throughout this process. Dedicated messages on MHM targeting women and girls will be included.	2016			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 1.2.2: Blanket soap distribution SI will ensure availability of soap to the targeted beneficiaries throughout the whole duration of the project. Blanket distributions will be conducted and the amounts of soap distributed will be adapted to the size of the household. These supplies will be delivered through UNICEF PCA or WaSH Core Pipeline. In cases of delayed delivery, SI will procure essential items to meet urgent needs.	2016				X		X		X				
Activity 1.2.3: Solid waste management Solid waste management activities will include waste collection and disposal by the community through the mass environmental cleaning campaigns as well as creation and maintenance of communal waste collection points and of proper landfill sites for dry waste management.	2016			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 1.2.4: End-line KAP survey A KAP survey was conducted by SI in November 2015. It will be used as a baseline for the current project and will help to understand its impact. To compare the results achieved and to define future strategies, SI will conduct a new end-line KAP survey at the end of the project.	2016								X				

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

SI has different measures in place to integrate accountability to affected people in project design, implementation and monitoring. SI programme delivery is conducted in accordance with HAP guidelines as well as the 8 objectives of the Operational Framework for Accountability to Affected Populations developed by IASC at all steps:

Needs / assessment project design:

SI always includes beneficiaries in project design through different surveys (with segregated data when available) and focus group discussions.

During both needs assessment and response, SI always makes sure that no one is excluded thanks to such measures as, for instance, systematical translation of all projects materials in the local languages. Separate and confidential discussions with different community groups are systematically conducted.

Needs assessment led by SI and joint needs assessments in which SI participates are always preceded by the inclusive writing of ToRs and followed by the writing of a report, including evidence of captured feedback. For the project design and planning phase, SI makes sure to take all the assessment findings into account.

Finally, the findings of assessments are shared with within the clusters and humanitarian community to ensure efficient circulation of information and thus contribute to an efficient coverage of needs.

Project implementation / monitoring:

SI conducts regular meetings with all stakeholders to share programme-related information and respond to queries and complaints raised by beneficiaries and thus ensure feedback to and from the affected population.

Complaints from communities are collected by SI field staff and recorded in a follow up tool. These complaints are discussed during weekly team meetings and addressed taking into account their relevancy/feasibility. Moreover, specific questions regarding communities' satisfaction are integrated in SI post intervention monitoring tools.

In case a distribution is conducted, SI always informs local communities in advance of date and location for distribution. Distribution points are selected in consultation with the communities.

Finally, SI systematically takes into account lessons learnt and good practices from previous project implementation, those mainly based on the feedback from beneficiaries.

Throughout the whole project cycle, accountability commitments are integrated into recruitment and training through the creation and dissemination of clear job descriptions, policies and procedures related to organization and staff management.

Implementation Plan

All the activities will be implemented and monitored by SI national and international staff in accordance with the work plan presented above. SI program team will be headed by a Project Manager responsible for the technical quality of the project and composed of one Water and Sanitation Supervisor, one Hygiene Promotion Supervisor, and two Hygiene Promoters. The Project Manager will be supported by a WaSH Coordinator, who will provide guidance and support on the relevant technical aspects. One Log / Admin assistant will provide relevant support to the team on the ground.

SI will involve a maximum of the IDPs in all the steps of this project. SI will namely engage the local community in daily work opportunities where feasible. These daily workers will work under the guidance of SI WatSan Supervisors and Hygiene Promotion Supervisors, which presents potential for capacity building through on-the-job learning opportunities as well as rapid trainings.

This helps the affected communities take ownership of the activities while ensuring an income through the lifespan of the project.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
World Vision International (WVI)	WVI is the second WaSH actor present on the ground. At the moment, WVI is mainly focusing on latrines construction complemented by hygiene promotion. SI and WVI will continue sharing the responsibilities in terms of Hygiene Promotion in the area in the coming months. The repartition of areas has already been defined and the approaches have been harmonized to ensure efficiency and avoid overlapping.

DRC	At the time of proposal writing, discussion are ongoing at Juba level between DRC and IOM at Protection Cluster level to determine if there is a need for the establishment of a light humanitarian hub in Wau Shilluk. DRC would then become the camp coordinator actor on the ground, providing at the same time the basic protection activities for the camp. In the case of an establishment of a humanitarian hub, SI would work in coordination with DRC for the setup of the camp and interact on all the relevant issues in the framework of the CCCM mechanism.
IMC	One of the health facilities available in Wau Shilluk is the IMC clinic. In case of a water related disease outbreak, SI would coordinate its action with IMC to ensure proper containment of the crisis.
MSF Spain	The second health actor present on the ground is MSF Spain, which manages a mobile outreach clinic in Wau Shilluk. In case of a water related disease outbreak, SI would coordinate its action with MSF to ensure proper containment of the crisis. Moreover, SI and MSF are currently discussing their cooperation modalities in order to define the ways of providing safe drinking water to the clinic / supporting the clinic with hygiene promotion activities.
Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP)	NP is the main protection actor present on the ground. NP focuses on working with local communities on development of contingency plans and coping strategies in the event of fighting in the area. In case any relevant protection issues are identified by SI, they will be reported to NP.

Environment Marker Of The Project

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Gender:

Throughout its interventions, SI uses the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) guidelines and addresses the needs with attention to gender issues to ensure protection for women, girls and other vulnerable persons. Gender requirements are considered while assessing arising needs, designing and implementing the projects. In each action, SI promotes women's participation and active role in the management of WASH facilities.

Monitoring of the project ensures that needs of both genders are equally met and final evaluation through KAP survey will aim, among others, on measuring results of those efforts. Post intervention monitoring is an additional part of lesson learned documentation, which is used for future implementation.

Keeping in view the importance of gender mainstreaming, SI encourages all staff to complete IASC Gender course on "Different Needs, Equal Opportunities".

Under the current intervention, SI hygiene promotion strategy takes into account women's feedback collected through previous focus group discussions and addresses the topics covering women-specific issues. Focus groups exclusively targeting women are regularly conducted to discuss these issues.

Regarding the provision of water, SI has conducted a KAP survey in Wau Shilluk under a previous grant. According to the survey, the locations of the water points are safe for women, even at night time. No specific protection issues have been reported regarding water fetching at SI water points.

The gender-related concerns will also be taken into account through the implementation of MHM-related activities. Dedicated MHM-related messaging targeting women and girls will be included in SI hygiene promotion activities, which will be implemented in close coordination with WVI, another WaSH actor present in the area. This messaging will be complemented by the distribution of MHM materials to the targeted group by WVI.

Environment:

The following measures being undertaken to mitigate against potential negative environmental impact due to the project activities:

- Chemicals such as chlorine will be stored in safe and appropriate locations so that they cannot have any negative impact on the environment. Care will be taken to make sure that all supplies are used up before their expiration dates. If there is need to dispose some of the supplies, proper disposal mechanisms will implemented based on the recommended procedures.
- For solid waste management, burning waste rather than burying it will be promoted.

Protection Mainstreaming

SI works in coordination with GBV/protection clusters to respond to any potential gender- and other protection-related issues in link with its sector of intervention. Any protection-related concerns identified in Wau Shilluk will be immediately shared with the relevant actors.

The principles of Do No Harm, Impartial Assistance and Violence Prevention outlined in the Protection Mainstreaming Paper prepared by the Protection Cluster South Sudan are integrated throughout the interventions. For instance, while designing and selecting the locations of the facilities, SI makes sure that the facilities are easily accessible by all the vulnerable population groups and that the access is safe at all times. The type and amounts of services provided are carefully evaluated in order to avoid creating additional push-pull factors.

Generally speaking, it is possible to say that as of today, domestic violence and early pregnancy leading to forced marriage are the most common protection concerns in Wau Shilluk. Protection concerns related to the limited freedom of movement in the areas surrounding Wau Shilluk due to insecurity and presence of armed groups have somehow decreased since September/October due to the relative stabilization of the security situation.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Wau Shilluk is situated in Malakal County, Upper Nile State. It is located on the West bank of the White Nile, some 20km North / North-East from Malakal Town and 40km South-West of Oriny. ICRC currently has a base in Oriny, which is the closest permanent humanitarian base on the West Bank to Wau Shilluk. The airstrip currently being used by UNHAS is some 7km West of the main town. Since May 2015, after Johnson Olony switched sides, Wau Shilluk has been part of opposition held territory. An opposition (Shilluk) military training camp is located in Wau Shilluk.

At the end of July / beginning of August, humanitarian organizations were granted Flight Safety Assurances (FSAs), allowing partial access (by air only) to Wau Shilluk. This resulted in a joint WFP-UNICEF Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) mission to Wau Shilluk. The arrival of humanitarian organizations and promise of food drops prompted the return of many people who had crossed to Malakal PoC during the previous months.

While the security situation remained stable throughout most of August, it had once again deteriorated by early September. On August 27th, fighting broke out on the White Nile around Tonga (Panyikang County) between the SPLA and forces loyal to Johnson Olony. This fighting resulted in heavy losses for the SPLA with at least 1 barge (carrying SPLA soldiers as well as munitions) destroyed, and at least one other captured by Olony's forces.

Shortly after this, the SPLA launched helicopter gunship attacks against a number of West Bank settlements close to Malakal Town. This culminated in the SPLA crossing the river on the 4th of September and subsequently occupying Payams South of Wau Shilluk. Fearing attacks by the approaching SPLA, the civilian populations to the South of Wau Shilluk (including Awarajok, Detang, Lelo and Makal Shilluk) began to move North. In turn, many people from Wau Shilluk, including the staff of two NGOs deployed in the village, also began to move North towards Bul (15km) and Kodok (50km).

By late September, the situation in and around Wau Shilluk stabilized, allowing humanitarian activities to resume. Around the same time, river access between Malakal and Wau Shilluk was also reopened.

Given the volatility of the context and the possibility of the renewal of the hostilities, SI closely monitors the security situation in the areas neighboring Wau Shilluk and in Wau Shilluk itself.

Existing security and contingency plans are periodically reviewed and where necessary updated to reflect changes in the wider operational environment and communicated to the staff operating in the area.

SI monitors the situation from the offices in Juba and Malakal, in close coordination with all partners. SI works very closely with the Safety Advisor for NGO's in UNS, appointed by DRC and based in Malakal. Additionally, SI keeps good contacts with all key stakeholders on the ground.

Access

Depending on the security situation in the area, SI teams are accessing Wau Shilluk either directly with the UNHAS flight connecting Juba to Wau Shilluk or by boat from Malakal.

While the security situation in South-West Upper Nile State and South Sudan has improved over the last 2 months, with some indications that the peace process is gaining momentum, it is ultimately too soon to say whether this reflects a fundamental change in direction or short-term respite (before an escalation of hostilities in 2016).

Recent political developments (such as the 28 states proposal) and the continued operational presence of the SPLA on the West Bank of the Nile (Lelo Payam) seem counterintuitive to sustained peace. Lelo Payam continues to present the most probable flashpoint for future hostilities, with Olony and his forces no doubt eager to push the SPLA back across the river. While Wau Shilluk is unlikely to be directly on the frontline of hostilities, an increase in civilian displacement from villages in Lelo Payam (Detang, Makal Shilluk, Lelo, Awarajok) to Wau Shilluk is probable. However, the potential proximity of such fighting to Wau Shilluk could also lead to civilian displacement from Wau Shilluk into Fashoda County. This is likely if fighting becomes present in Makal Shilluk, the village bordering Ogod Payam and located less than 10km South from Wau Shilluk (as was the case at the beginning of September 2015). The resumption of hostilities in the areas located close to Wau Shilluk could result in potential difficulties in accessing the area.

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	4,200.00	1	100%	4,200.00
	<i>1 Country Director at \$4,200 per month (Tax and Salary included) for 1 month, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
1.2	Deputy Country Director	S	1	4,000.00	1	100%	4,000.00
	<i>1 Deputy Country Director at \$4,000 per month (Tax and Salary included) for 1 month, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
1.3	Finance Coordinator	S	1	4,000.00	1	100%	4,000.00
	<i>1 Finance Coordinator at \$4,000 per month (Tax and Salary included) for 1 month, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
1.4	HR coordinator	S	1	4,000.00	1	100%	4,000.00
	<i>1 Human Resources Coordinator at \$4,000 per month (Tax and Salary included) for 1 month, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
1.5	Logistics Coordinator	S	1	4,000.00	1	100%	4,000.00
	<i>1 Logistics Coordinator at \$4,000 per month (Tax and Salary included) for 1 month, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
1.6	Deputy Logistics Coordinator	S	1	3,000.00	1	100%	3,000.00

	<i>1 Deputy Logistics Coordinator at \$3,000 per month (Tax and Salary included) for 1 month, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
1.7	WaSH Coordinator	D	1	4,000.00	3	100%	12,000.00
	<i>1 WaSH Coordinator at \$4,000 per month (Tax and Salary included) for 3 month, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
1.8	Field Coordinator Wau Shilluk	D	1	4,000.00	2	100%	8,000.00
	<i>1 Field Coordinator at \$4,000 per month (Tax and Salary included) for 2 months, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
1.9	Administrative & Logistic Manager Wau Shilluk	D	2	3,000.00	2	100%	12,000.00
	<i>1 Administrator & 1 Logistician each at \$3,000 per month (Tax and Salary included) for 2 months, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
1.10	WASH Program Manager Wau Shilluk	D	1	3,000.00	6	100%	18,000.00
	<i>1 WaSH Program Manager at \$3,000 per month (Tax and Salary included) for 6 months, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
1.11	HR National team	S	1	2,842.00	1	100%	2,842.00
	<i>1 HR National Team, at \$2842.00 per month during 1 month: 2 Human Resources assistant at \$1000 per month (Tax, Salary, Allowances and Medical fees included) for 2 months, 1 Human Resources clerk at \$842 per month (Tax, Salary, Allowances and Medical fees included) for 2 months, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
1.12	Finance Assistant	S	2	1,000.00	1	100%	2,000.00
	<i>2 Finance Assistants at \$1,000 per month (Tax, Salary, Allowances and Medical fees included) for 1 months, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
1.13	Logistics National Team	S	1	5,800.00	1	100%	5,800.00
	<i>1 Logistics National Team at \$58000 per month for 1 month: 3 Logistics Assistant at \$1000 per month (Tax, Salary, Allowances and Medical fees included) for 1 months, 1 Storekeeper at \$1,300 per month (Tax, Salary, Allowances and Medical fees included) for 2 months, 1 Mechanics at \$1,600 per month (Tax, Salary, Allowances and Medical fees included) for 1 month, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
1.14	Driver Juba	S	3	800.00	1	100%	2,400.00
	<i>3 Drivers each at \$800.00 per month (Tax, Salary, Allowances and Medical fees included) for 1 month, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
1.15	Guards Juba	S	18	550.00	1	100%	9,900.00
	<i>18 Guards each at \$550.00 per month (Tax, Salary, Allowances and Medical fees included) for 1 month, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba, 6 for the Guest House, 6 for the Office and 6 for the Warehouse</i>						
1.16	Logistics Daily Workers	S	30	15.00	1	100%	450.00
	<i>Logistics Daily Workers Team each at \$15 per day, 1 daily worker every months during 1 month, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
1.17	Domestic Staff Juba	S	4	650.00	1	100%	2,600.00
	<i>1 Cleaner and 1 cook each at \$650.00 per month (Tax, Salary, Allowances and Medical fees included) for 2 months, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba, 1 for each guest house 1 (for a total of 2 guest houses) and 1 for Office</i>						
1.18	HP supervisor - Wau Shilluk	D	1	1,000.00	6	100%	6,000.00
	<i>1 Hygiene promotion Supervisor at \$1000 per month (Tax, Salary, Allowances and Medical fees included) for 1 month, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
1.19	WaSH supervisor - Wau Shilluk	D	1	1,000.00	6	100%	6,000.00
	<i>1 Water and Sanitation Supervisor each at \$1000 per month (Tax, Salary, Allowances and Medical fees included) for 6 months, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						

1.20	Hygiene promoter - Wau Shilluk	D	2	810.00	6	100%	9,720.00
	<i>2 Hygiene Promoters, each at \$810 per month (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 6 months, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
1.21	Logistics & Administrative Assistant - Wau Shilluk	D	1	1,000.00	6	100%	6,000.00
	<i>1 Logistics and Administrative assistant, at \$1000 per month (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 6 months, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
1.22	Boat Driver - Wau Shilluk	D	1	800.00	6	100%	4,800.00
	<i>1 Boat driver, at \$800 per month (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 6 months, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
1.23	Guards - Wau Shilluk	D	5	550.00	6	100%	16,500.00
	<i>5 Guards, at \$550 each (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 6 months, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
1.24	Domestic Staff - Wau Shilluk	S	2	650.00	6	100%	7,800.00
	<i>1 Cleaner & 1 Cook, each at \$650 per month (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 6 months, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
1.25	Training for national staff	S	1	500.00	6	100%	3,000.00
	<i>1 training per month, at \$500 per month (Refreshment, other training tools) for 6 months, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba & Wau Shilluk</i>						
	Section Total						159,012.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Water Supply Infrastructure (8 SWAT systems)	D	8	4,292.25	1	100%	34,338.00
	<i>Running costs of 8 SWAT systems (water treatment chemicals, fuel, maintenance and repair, daily workers for water point attendance). \$4292.25 per unit for 8 units, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
2.2	Water quality monitoring & hydrological survey	D	1	2,313.56	1	100%	2,313.56
	<i>Water quality monitoring (testing kits, consumables), Hydrological survey for pilot well construction. A lumpsum of \$2313.56, 100% charged to CHF. LOCATION:Wau Shilluk</i>						
2.3	Wash Committe	D	8	372.88	1	100%	2,983.04
	<i>Training materials and supplies for the creation of 8 WaSH committees (1 per area). A lumpsum of \$372.88 per Committee for 8 Committees, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
2.4	Water filters distribution	D	1	65.43	500	100%	32,715.00
	<i>Purchase of 500 household water filters at \$65.43 per filter (including transportation costs), 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
2.5	Hygiene Promotion	D	1	3,976.27	6	100%	23,857.62
	<i>Fees for Community Hygiene Promoters (DW), IEC materials, training costs, post-intervention KAP survey. A lumpsum of \$3976.27 per month for 6 months. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
2.6	Solid Waste Management	D	1	500.00	6	100%	3,000.00
	<i>Materials for environmental clean-up campaigns (showels, sand bags etc.). A lumpsum of \$500 per month for 6 months. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
2.7	Disease preparedness and response	D	3	7,022.06	1	100%	21,066.18

	<i>Fees for disinfection DW, dedicated CHPs (DW), HP materials to be used in case of outbreak. A lumpsum of \$7022.06 per month for 3 months. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
	"						
2.8	Soap distribution	D	1	135.59	6	100%	813.54
	<i>The soap will be requested through the Core Pipeline. However, the current budget plans for distribution DW fees at \$135.59 per month for 6 months. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
2.9	Local Freight Operational Wau Shilluk	D	1	5,000.00	2	100%	10,000.00
	<i>1 Local freight every two months at \$5000 each (for transporting program materials, fuel), during 6 months, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
	Section Total						131,086.94
Equipment							
3.1	Laptop	D	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
	<i>1 Laptop at \$1000 each, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
3.2	Generator	D	1	7,000.00	1	100%	7,000.00
	<i>1 Generator at \$7000, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
3.3	Printer	D	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
	<i>1 Printer at \$1000, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
3.4	Satellite Phones	D	1	700.00	1	100%	700.00
	<i>1 Satellite phone at \$700 each, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
	Section Total						9,700.00
Travel							
5.1	Local Flights/Travel (WFP)	D	8	220.00	6	100%	10,560.00
	<i>8 Local flights per month at \$220 each (both program staff & Coordination staff for field visit), during 6 month, 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
	Section Total						10,560.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office and Guesthouse Rental + Charges + Refurbishment Juba	S	3	5,500.00	1	100%	16,500.00
	<i>3 buildings, each at \$5,500 per month (rental charges, electricity charges, water supply, dislodging charges, repairs and maintenance included) during 1 months. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
7.2	Office/GH supplies and small equipment Juba	S	3	550.00	1	100%	1,650.00
	<i>3 buildings supplies, each at \$550 per month (stationnaries, office supplies, guest house supplies included) during 1 month. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
7.3	Warehouse Rentals, Charges and Maintenance Juba	S	1	4,500.00	1	100%	4,500.00
	<i>1 Warehouse at \$4500 per month (rental & charges included) during 1 months. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
7.4	Office/GH + charges + refurbishment Wau Shilluk	D	1	200.04	6	100%	1,200.24
	<i>1 office refurbishment, at \$200.04 per month (renovation works) during 6 month. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
7.5	Office/GH supplies and small equipment Wau Shilluk	D	1	300.00	6	100%	1,800.00
	<i>1 office & guest house supplies, at \$300 per month (stationnaries, office supplies, guest house supplies included) during 6 months. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						

7.6	Warehouse Supplies and Small Equipment Wau Shilluk	D	1	200.00	6	100%	1,200.00
	<i>1 Warehouse at \$200 per month (maintenance small equipment) during 6 months. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
7.7	Office/GH compond development Wau Shilluk	D	1	1,000.00	6	100%	6,000.00
	<i>Office and GH development at \$1000 each (total 6 tukul, 1 for office & 5 for accomodation) 1 times construction. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
7.8	Legal and administrative services	S	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
	<i>Monthly legal and administrative fees (lawyer's months fees, taxes and other administrative fees) at \$1,000 per month, during 1 month. 100% charged oin CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
7.9	Bank fees	S	1	962.60	1	100%	962.60
	<i>Monthly Bank Fees at \$962.60 per month, during 2 month. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
7.10	Vehicle Running Costs Juba	S	3	1,000.00	1	100%	3,000.00
	<i>3 Car Running Costs at \$1000 per car and per month (fuel, maintenance, repairs, engine oil and spare parts included) during 1 month. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
7.11	Running costs and maintenance cellular/fix phone Wau Shilluk	D	6	10.00	6	100%	360.00
	<i>6 phone running Costs & maintenance at \$10 per phone and per month (coordination team) during 6 months. 100 % charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
7.12	Boat running costs Wau Shilluk	D	1	1,000.00	6	100%	6,000.00
	<i>1 boat running costs at \$ 2000 per month (fuel, maintenance, repairs, engine oil and spare parts included) during 6 months. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
7.13	Running costs and maintenance cellular/fix phone Juba	S	20	10.00	1	100%	200.00
	<i>20 phone running costs & maintenance at \$10 per phone and per month (coordination team) during 1 months. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
7.14	Running costs and maintenance internet Juba	S	1	2,300.00	1	100%	2,300.00
	<i>Internet running costs at \$2300 each (monthly fees for Internet & other maintenance costs), during 2 months. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
7.15	Running costs and maintenance satellite phone Wau Shilluk	D	1	250.00	6	100%	1,500.00
	<i>1 satellite phone at \$250 per phone and per month during 6 months. 100 % charged on CHF, LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
7.16	Running costs and maintenance internet Wau Shilluk	D	1	800.00	6	100%	4,800.00
	<i>Internet running costs at \$800 each month (monthly fees for Internet & other maintenance costs), during 6 months 100% charged on CHF, location: Wau Shiluk</i>						
7.17	Running costs and maintenance radio Wau Shilluk	D	1	50.00	6	100%	300.00
	<i>Radio running cost at \$50 each month (maintenance costs), during 6 months, 100% charged on CHF, location: Wau Shilluk</i>						
7.18	Generator running costs Juba	S	2	2,000.00	1	100%	4,000.00
	<i>2 generator running costs (fuel, engine oil) at \$2000 per month during 1 months. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Juba</i>						
7.19	Maintenance computer equipment and miscellaneous Juba	S	1	500.00	1	100%	500.00
	<i>Maintenance computer equipment at \$500 each month (repair, small tolls to repair), during 1 months, 100 % charged on CHF, LOCATION: Juba</i>						
7.20	Generator Running costs Wau Shilluk	D	1	800.00	6	100%	4,800.00
	<i>1 generator running costs (fue, engine oil) at \$800 per month during 6 months. 100% charged on CHF. LOCATION: Wau Shilluk</i>						
7.21	Maintenance computer equipment and miscellaneous Wau Shilluk	D	1	150.00	6	100%	900.00

	<i>Maintenance computer equipment at \$150 each month (repair, small tolls to repair), during 6 months, 100% charged on CHF, LOCATION: Wau Shiluk</i>		
	Section Total		63,472.84
SubTotal		173.00	373,831.78
Direct			279,227.18
Support			94,604.60
PSC Cost			
PSC Cost Percent			7%
PSC Amount			26,168.22
Total Cost			400,000.00
Grand Total CHF Cost			
			400,000.00

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location	Activity Name
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		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Upper Nile -> Malakal	100	6,197	5,183	4,638	4,415	20,433	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Water provision through maintenance of emergency water facilities (SWAT systems) SI will continue the provision of clean water through Surface Water Treatment Systems (SWAT) for both IDP and the host community to meet their basic drinking water requirements.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Water quality monitoring To ensure the safety of the water supply, SI will continue regular water quality monitoring through water quality tests at sedimentation points, storage tanks and water distribution points (water taps). These water quality tests include turbidity tests, pH, faecal coliforms and free residual chlorine (FRC) tests.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Maintenance of drainage at the water points The drainage activities in the proposed project will mainly focus on the rehabilitation and maintenance of the channel drains on and around the water points where continuous flow of water is going to be predominant.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Creation and capacity building of the WaSH committees WaSH committees will be composed of the representatives of the community of each area, the CHPs and environmental cleaners and will provide SI with feedback on WaSH-related issues, ensuring further appropriation of the activities by the community.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Hydrological survey for potential exit strategy for water provision A survey will be conducted to collect information about sub surface ground water and identify potential solutions that would enable the transition to a more sustainable water supply scheme.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Pilot household water filters distribution As a move towards an exit strategy, a pilot distribution of household water filters will be conducted, targeting the HH having no easy access to the SWAT systems (500 HH). Training on the usage of the filters and a continuous monitoring of this usage will be ensured. Bacteriological tests of the water produced will be done.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Hygiene sensitization sessions Community-based approaches will be used for HP activities, relying on the input of WaSH Committees throughout this process. Dedicated messages on MHM targeting women and girls will be included.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Blanket soap distribution SI will ensure availability of soap to the targeted beneficiaries throughout the whole duration of the project. Blanket distributions will be conducted and the amounts of soap distributed will be adapted to the size of the household. These supplies will be delivered through UNICEF PCA or WaSH Core Pipeline. In cases of delayed delivery, SI will procure essential items to meet urgent needs.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Solid waste management Solid waste management activities will include waste collection and disposal by the community through the mass environmental cleaning campaigns as well as creation and maintenance of communal waste collection points and of proper landfill sites for dry waste management.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4 : End-line KAP survey A KAP survey was conducted by SI in November 2015. It will be used as a baseline for the current project and will help to understand its impact. To compare the results achieved and to define future strategies, SI will conduct a new end-line KAP survey at the end of the project.</p>

Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Core Pipeline Template.xlsx