

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	GOAL				
<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>	Emergency WASH preparedness and response for host, IDP and returnee communities directly and indirectly affected by conflict in Maiwut; Upper Nile State and Agok in AAA.				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services				
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/WS/89302	<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/WASH/INGO/747		
<b>Cluster :</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	200,000.00		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	6 months	<b>Priority:</b>	2		
<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		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>This programme seeks to increase access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion (HP) for host, internally displaced people (IDP) and returnee communities in Maiwut County in Upper Nile State (UNS) and Agok in Abyei Administrative Area. These WASH interventions are key part of GOAL's integrated multi-sectoral approach, which includes the provision of life saving health, nutrition and FSL services, all of which have been designed to meet the specific needs of targeted populations.</p> <p>IDP populations in UNS are currently accessing water from unprotected sources. Given their transitional nature and the loss of assets as a result of displacement, GOAL plans to provide portable and lightweight water treatment technologies, such as life straws, to allow household water filtration. GOAL will also provide community life straw for water treatment to nutrition centres where there is no potable water supply. In addition, GOAL will rehabilitate existing boreholes with hand pumps and train water user committees (WUCs) and pump mechanics where possible. This will be complimented by the provision of WASH non-food items (NFIs) like buckets, Jerry Cans for collection and storage of safe water. The NFIs are secured from UNICEF; CHF funds in UNS will mainly be to support costs related to transportation and distribution.</p> <p>Improving access to sanitation facilities will focus on IDP locations, given their heightened vulnerability to disease outbreaks as a result of unsanitary conditions. To this end, GOAL plans to construct gender segregated latrines with hand washing facilities (HWFs) and bathing areas; the location and design of both will be decided based on consultations with community leaders, women and children to ensure the addition of same does not pose protection risks to vulnerable people.</p> <p>Hygiene Promotion will be conducted with host, IDP and returnee communities. It will be delivered to men, women and children through participatory community hygiene promotion sessions and house to house visits to ensure all vulnerable groups with communities are reached.</p>				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	1,652	1,719	1,298	1,351	6,020
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Children under 5	0	0	619	645	1,264
Internally Displaced People	1,207	1,257	949	987	4,400
People in Host Communities	444	463	349	364	1,620
Pregnant and Lactating Women	0	482	0	0	482
<b>Indirect Beneficiaries :</b>					
N/A					
<b>Catchment Population:</b>					

**Link with allocation strategy :**

Both of GOAL's operational counties -Maiwut in Upper Nile State (UNS) and Agok in AAA are considered 'conflict affected' by the WASH Cluster. Due to this, GOAL's Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) submission, targeting these populations, was deemed 'high priority' by same. The majority of GOAL operational areas in UNS have malnutrition levels that are considered 'critical' or above and Agok has been traditionally characterized by chronic malnutrition.

In this programme, GOAL has aligned its activities to the WASH Cluster Strategy particularly in terms of the following: rehabilitation of boreholes and provision of household water treatment to increase access to safe water supply and enable the community treat water at household level, construction of gender segregated emergency latrines and hygiene promotion.

The project will be integrated with food security and livelihood, health, and nutrition programmes to maximize the impact of the project for improvement in health and livelihood of affected population through multi-sector approach in emergency response.

**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
OFDA	417,556.00
	<b>417,556.00</b>

**Organization focal point :**

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

South Sudan's current conflict, beginning in 2013, is showing no signs of abating and has accentuated the pre-existing lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene services across the country. The impact on the economic and humanitarian situation has been catastrophic. Oil production has been greatly reduced and with falling global prices, government revenue has plummeted. The government have borrowed heavily to retain its networks of patronage and to continue the struggle for control for Greater Upper Nile. This borrowing has been unsupported by foreign exchange revenues and has led to a rapid depreciation of the SSP. The resulting inflation has served to worsen the humanitarian situation with many of the development gains made since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005 having being eroded.

In the latest estimates from UN OCHA (Nov 2015), an estimated 1,660,141 people across South Sudan have been internally displaced. The combination of conflict driven displacement and of early and natural shocks has led to an estimated 4,600,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance (UNOCHA, Nov 2015)

Conflict, mass displacement, population movement and damage to facilities have placed significant strain on existing water and sanitation resources across UNS. The lack of safe drinking water, inadequate excreta disposal and poor hygiene practices leave a large proportion of the population in GOAL's operational areas at persistent risk of preventable water-borne and excreta-related diseases.

While Agok is not currently experiencing government / opposition clashes, it has been heavily effected by both the secondary impacts of civil war as well as local conflict. Influxes of internally displaced people (IDPs) from northern AAA as well as eastern conflict zones (Unity State Conflict) have put a strain on the already meagre resources available for the local population. with the recent GOAL Feb 2015 MICS indicating that only 11.7% of the population have access to sanitary facilities, increasing displaced people will increase the number of people without access to sanitary facilities hence resulting to open defecation in the region and thereby increasing the likelihood of disease like Cholera outbreak. CHF support in construction of additional sanitation facilities for the displaced populations is needed to ensure that this situation doesn't deteriorate further. In Agok and UNS, GOAL has secured WASH NFIs from UNICEF and only seeking additional resources to facilitate the transportation and construction of the emergency sanitary facilities.

**2. Needs assessment**

Even prior to the outbreak of conflict in December 2013, South Sudan faced extremely high levels of need in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The World Bank's World Development Indicators show South Sudan among the bottom 16 countries in percentage of population with access to clean water.

In GOAL's areas of operation, there is a significant difference between water supply infrastructure in the recovery context of Agok, (AAA) and the conflict affected sites in Maiwut County in Upper Nile State (UNS). GOAL's annual Multi Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) conducted in Agok (February 2015) indicate that 75.6% of households in Agok meet the Sphere Standard of being <500 m (30 minute walk) to the nearest water point, and over 85% of respondents in both locations use protected water sources year round. However, appropriate water storage and treatment remains a challenge: only 15.2% of households in Agok used clean, covered, narrow mouthed containers, and the majority of households and 96.2% in Agok do not treat their water.

In UNS, access to water remains a challenge. Violent clashes and looting in Maiwut in December 2013 and early 2014 resulted in damage to water points and sanitation facilities, and displaced populations throughout UNS fled without water containers. Maiwut continues to suffer the effects of damaged boreholes and limited infrastructure following displacement.

Baseline surveys conducted in Maiwut (June 2015) indicate a majority of households rely on unprotected water sources: 47.2% of Maiwut. Sphere Standards are not being met- only 44.5% in Maiwut are within <500 m walk to a water source.

Open defecation is rampant, 87.8% in Agok (MICS data). Rates are even higher in UNS: 97.2% of survey respondents in Maiwut openly defecating.

Long walks and wait times at water points and the lack of latrines have serious ramifications for women and girls. Time spent collecting water reduces available time for other activities, and increases the burden on females already responsible for the majority of household and childcare tasks. Long walks to fetch water or openly defecate also increase the risk of sexual and gender based violence, particularly as women seek privacy to defecate.

Handwashing practices remain poor across the country according to GOAL's MICS and WASH assessments. Only 43.2% of respondents in in Agok; this mirrors low numbers of households with soap or ash available for handwashing, at 17.4% in Agok. 55% of respondents in Maiwut wash hands at three of the five critical times, with the majority (68% and 74%, respectively) using water only.

Rates of malnutrition, a side effect of poor WASH services, is high across all programme areas. According to the GOAL MICS survey conducted in February 2015, the GAM rate in Agok is 19.6%.

### **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

Through this intervention, GOAL primarily targets internally displaced people (IDPs) as well as host communities in Agok in AAA and Maiwut County in UNS.

GOAL takes into account the gender roles in relation to water and sanitation, recognizing that women are the primary water fetchers. WASH facilities especially latrine location will be chosen through community engagement to ensure the locations are accessible and safe, hence preventing the risk of sexual and physical violence towards women and girls.

10,960 of the beneficiaries are IDPs and the remaining 5,140 are host and returnee communities. The training of 8 Water User committee members, and 20 Pump mechanics to ensure sustainability of rehabilitated boreholes, and refresher training of 20 hygiene promoters to facilitate hygiene education in order to service their needs.

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

GOAL has a long history with populations in each of the target areas, currently providing WASH, health and nutrition services in each. As an emergency intervention, GOAL already has a network of national and relocatable WASH staff in Agok and Maiwut counties ready to begin implementation of this programme immediately. In addition, GOAL has health and nutrition staff in all its operational areas who will be used to integrate WASH interventions into the health and nutrition interventions being implemented recognizing that poor access to hygiene, clean water and sanitation facilities is a key factor in high levels of malnutrition and health status. .

GOAL will continue to provide context appropriate access to clean water to the IDP population in UNS, utilizing filtration systems such as life straw, to suit their nomadic lifestyle, alongside training in their use. GOAL will also continue to rehabilitate boreholes, form water user committees and train pump mechanics to ensure that water points will not go into disrepair when handed over to the community. GOAL has ample experience in water point provision, and plans to scale up waterpoint mapping, currently in use in Abyei, to target areas in UNS

GOAL's WASH team are also focusing on provision of improved access to sanitation facilities in IDP areas, drawing on experience constructing 140 emergency latrines in Rom (Akoka), under OFDA funding as well as 40 emergency latrines in Maiwut and Ulang through Irish Aid support. The IDP population in target areas suffer heightened vulnerability to the outbreak of disease due to their close proximity and unsanitary conditions.

### **5. Complementarity**

This project will complement the already ongoing WASH projects in Agok and Maiwut with the financial support from OFDA. GOAL has strong emergency WASH response experience in these locations working with the community, local government and other WASH sector actors. It has well established WASH team on the ground who is working with the community on day to day bases in some cases in hard to reach areas due to access. This project will be built on lessons learnt from previous ongoing similar WASH projects in the area. Furthermore, GOAL has planned to conduct a KAP survey in Maiwut, county in UNS in order to fine tune the project. WASH is closely integrated with other sectors as part of GOAL's programming, particularly health and nutrition. Recognising the detrimental impact of diarrheal illnesses on children's nutrition - particularly through dehydration and nutrient loss - key hygiene promotion messages are included as part of OTP and TSFP activities. The household level water filters included in this project will be distributed at nutrition centres to ensure that households with children suffering from MAM or SAM have access to safe water. Community-based nutrition and food security interventions similarly include key WASH messages such as food handling to highlight the links between WASH, food security, and nutrition.

## **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Overall project objective**

Improve access to potable water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion through considering specific needs of women, the disabled, elderly and children in IDP camps, returnees and host communities in Agok, AAA and Maiwut County: Upper Nile State.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		
Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
CO1: Affected populations have timely access to safe and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, domestic use and hygiene (SPHERE)	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	60
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	20
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	20
<p><b>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :</b>  GOAL will contribute to WASH Cluster Objective 1 through rehabilitation of 8 boreholes in Abyei and Maiwut, establish WUCs and PMs to ensure sustainability. In addition, where people access water from the river, GOAL will procure and distribute water treatment technologies and consumables like family life straw, ceramic filters and PUR sachet to IDPs.</p> <p>The project will contribute to WASH cluster objective 2 through the construction of 20 gender segregated latrine stances in an IDP settlement areas and support construction of 20 household Latrines in returnees and host communities through community labor contribution for digging and construction.</p> <p>The project contributes to WASH cluster objective3 through distribution of WASH NFIs to IDPs in conflict affected counties in UNS and will be accompanied with training on their appropriate use. 20 Hygiene Promoters will receive refresher training to promote hygiene through house to house visits at IDP camps and host communities with special emphasis on women and children</p>		
<b>Outcome 1</b>		
Increase access and usage of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in areas of intervention.		
<b>Output 1.1</b>		
<b>Description</b>		
Increased access to improved drinking water for 4900 people through rehabilitation of existing boreholes with hand pumps and provision of household water treatment technologies by the end of project period..		
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>		
<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The conflict in UNS will continue despite the ongoing peace negotiations. Control of geographical areas will alternate between opposition and government forces.</li> <li>- Large numbers of IDPs and refugees will remain in locations they consider safe. WASH services will need to be provided as long as a significant number of IDPs remain to prevent additional strain on host community services. River access will also be restricted due to insecurity as well as forces from both sides exercising control over river movements by non-armed actors.</li> <li>- The South Sudanese Pound (SSP) will continue to depreciate against regional and international currencies as a result of the conflict, severely reduced oil production and population movement out of the country leading to high commodity prices and uncertainty to its future.</li> <li>- Procurement for the majority of items will be through Juba, as markets will continue to operate despite the fluctuation in SSP prices.</li> <li>- GOAL will continue to maintain favourable working relationships with the authorities in both the government- and opposition-held areas to ensure the delivery of its programme.</li> <li>- In AAA, the Government of Sudan (GoS), the Government of South Sudan (GoSS) and other mandated actors will make little progress in resolving outstanding issues on the future governance of the region and boundary demarcation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Road access may be restrict in the dry season due to insecurity and in the rainy season due to both insecurity and seasonal flooding, hindering supply chain and construction</li> <li>- Cluster pipeline supplies may be delayed</li> <li>- GOAL may lose access to areas of intervention if security risks increase.</li> </ul>		
<b>Activities</b>		
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>		
Supply and distribution of 150 family water filters like life straw and/or ceramic (Maiwut 150 )		
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>		
Rehabilitate eight boreholes with hand pumps (Agok – Three, Maiwut – five)		
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>		
Establish and train eight (8) Water User Committees with at least 50% women members (Agok – three Maiwut – five,).GOAL will conduct implementation and post implementation follow up to ensure the functionality of the Water User Committees and to provide technical back up support.		
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b>		
Train 20 Pump mechanics (Agok – ten, Maiwut – ten)		
<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	1,098	1,142	862	898	4,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Progress Reports							
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of emergency affected people enabled to practice safe water at the household level.	247	257	194	202	900
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Progress reports, Distribution records, PDM							
<b>Output 1.2</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
Improve access to sanitation facilities to 1120 people through construction of gender segregated emergency latrines with hand washing facilities in IDP camps and support construction of household latrines through community contribution approach.							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
<p>Assumptions</p> <p>The conflict in UNS will continue despite the ongoing peace negotiations. Control of geographical areas will alternate between opposition and government forces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large numbers of IDPs and refugees will remain in locations they consider safe. WASH services will need to be provided as long as a significant number of IDPs remain to prevent additional strain on host community services</li> <li>- Cluster pipeline supplies will be moved by air to UNS and Agok</li> <li>- GOAL will continue to maintain favourable working relationships with the authorities in both the government- and opposition-held areas to ensure the delivery of its programme.</li> <li>- The price of commodities will continue to be expensive, especially in field sites. This will increase the demand to need to provide supplies from Juba, which will need to be moved by air to UNS and Agok</li> <li>- Procurement for the majority of items will be through Juba, as markets will continue to operate despite the fluctuation in SSP prices.</li> <li>- GOAL will continue to maintain favourable working relationships with the authorities in both the government- and opposition-held areas to ensure the delivery of its programme.</li> </ul> <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supply lines may be restricted due to insecurity or seasonal difficulties</li> <li>- Communities may disengage or fail to utilize latrines</li> <li>- Conflict may cause GOAL to lose access to some areas of operation</li> </ul>							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 1.2.1</b>							
Construction of 20 gender segregated latrine stances with hand washing stations (Agok 20)							
<b>Activity 1.2.2</b>							
Support construction of 20 household latrine stances with tippy-taps for hand washing ( Maiwut-20)							
<b>Indicators</b>							
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 with access to improved sanitation facilities	307	320	242	251	1,120
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Progress report							
Indicator 1.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of new latrines constructed					20
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Progress reports							
<b>Output 1.3</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
Improved hygienic practices of 13,440 people through hygiene education using IEC materials and distribution of WASH NFI kits							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
<p>Assumptions</p> <p>GOAL will continue to have access to both government and opposition held areas where access and security permit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GOAL will continue to maintain favorable working relationships with the authorities in both the government- and opposition-held areas to ensure the delivery of its programme.</li> </ul> <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community members may not continue to engage in awareness building campaign</li> <li>- Hygiene promoters may demand further incentives</li> </ul>							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 1.3.1</b>							
Refresher training of 20 hygiene promoters with at least 50% women (Agok 10, Maiwut 10,)							
<b>Activity 1.3.2</b>							
Conduct 2 community awareness campaign on WASH (Maiwut one, Agok-one)							
<b>Indicators</b>							

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle						
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target						
Indicator 1.3.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of emergency affected people equipped to practice good hygiene behaviors through participatory hygiene promotion	6,586	6,854	0	0	13,440						
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Progress reports													
Indicator 1.3.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of community based hygiene promoters trained	10	10			20						
<b>Means of Verification</b> :													
<b>Additional Targets</b> :													
<b>M &amp; R</b>													
<b>Monitoring &amp; Reporting plan</b>													
<p>GOAL is utilising a comprehensive set of WASH monitoring tools and database providing quantitative data on WASH activities on a regular basis. Weekly and monthly reports are prepared by field managers to outline progress and challenges in implementation. The GOAL WASH team utilizes Digital Data Gathering (DDG) through DDG platform and water-point mapping across Agok with plans to roll out in Maiwut This allows GOAL to use data overlays to better visualize overlapping spheres of health, nutrition and WASH interventions in any given area. GOAL has developed a set of pictorial monitoring tools for Hygiene Promoters to complete at each house visit and latrine inspection. Hygiene Promoters are expected to submit complete forms on a daily basis to the Community WASH Officer who is responsible for maintaining all records. The data is entered into a database by the Field WASH Manager and assistance will be provided by the Field Monitoring Officer if required. This process allows GOAL to monitor behavior change at household level as uptake or promoted behaviours are assessed and recorded with each visit. GOAL will conduct a MICS in early 2016 in Agok to assess all sectors, and includes questions on WASH access, knowledge and behaviour. Presently, no MICS are planned for UNS programme sites due to limited human and physical resources. GOAL is planning KAP surveys to measure comprehensive WASH sites and SMART surveys in UNS.</p>													
<b>Workplan</b>													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Supply and distribution of 150 family water filters like life straw and/or ceramic (Maiwut 150 )	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.2: Rehabilitate eight boreholes with hand pumps (Agok – Three, Maiwut – five)	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.3: Establish and train eight (8) Water User Committees with at least 50% women members (Agok – three Maiwut – five).GOAL will conduct implementation and post implementation follow up to ensure the functionality of the Water User Committees and to provide technical back up support.	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.4: Train 20 Pump mechanics (Agok – ten, Maiwut – ten)	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.2.1: Construction of 20 gender segregated latrine stances with hand washing stations (Agok 20)	2016	X	X	X									
Activity 1.2.2: Support construction of 20 household latrine stances with tippy-taps for hand washing ( Maiwut-20)	2016	X	X	X									
Activity 1.3.1: Refresher training of 20 hygiene promoters with at least 50% women (Agok 10, Maiwut 10,)	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.3.2: Conduct 2 community awareness campaign on WASH (Maiwut one, Agok-one)	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X						
<b>OTHER INFO</b>													
<b>Accountability to Affected Populations</b>													
<p>Target communities are engaged at every step of programme design and intervention to ensure that accountability standards are met. Separate meetings and focus group discussions will be organized with men, women and children to ensure active participation throughout the project cycle. A network of community volunteers ensure that there are open two-way communication lines in place to hear feedback from beneficiaries and to discuss how to adapt programmes to best suit real needs. Hygiene promoters will be established from within the community and trained for hygiene promotion in the community which will increase the likelihood of take up of hygiene messages and other relevant WASH information dissemination to IDPs and returnees. Monthly meetings will be held between Hygiene Promoters, the Community WASH Officer, local leaders, CHNPs and key health facility staff to discuss challenges to behaviour change raise by the community and to develop strategies to overcome these barriers. Clinic staff will outline the key morbidities found over the time period with special attention given to the cases of water- and excreta-related diseases presenting for treatment. These meetings will serve to promote integration and to highlight where health, nutrition and WASH can work closely together to target vulnerable households. To ensure maximum benefit to the target communities, when planning sanitation construction, GOAL will work with the community to identify potential sites for latrine placement. GOAL will hold a focal group discussion with local leaders to sensitize these key stakeholders on the process and the need to involve women and children in site selection to ensure the placement of latrines does not pose a risk to their safety. GOAL will also ensure that the site locations adhere to the sphere standards in terms of the distance from water sources (&gt;30 meters) and depth above the water table (&gt;1.5 meters).</p>													
<b>Implementation Plan</b>													

## Water

Final selection of boreholes for rehabilitation will be decided in liaison with the local authorities and the community to determine which sites will respond to the greatest number of community members. GOAL carefully considers potential negative environmental or social impacts that water supply installation can have on livelihoods, women and children, power equity and negative settlement patterns. Consequently, GOAL prioritizes using technology appropriate for that given area and materials that help protect the aquifer from contamination at borehole sites and are locally available. GOAL will rehabilitate each borehole to ensure it has larger improved aprons (concrete platform) around the hand pump ensuring more sanitary conditions, especially in the rainy season.

Water User Committees (WUCs) will be set up at each rehabilitated borehole site to help promote community ownership and conduct preventative maintenance and repair. Training will take place at the site of, and during the rehabilitation of, the boreholes. The GOAL WASH team will follow up with the WUCs using the WUC Follow up Assessment Monitoring tool. During these visits, WUCs will be encouraged to share the challenges that they have faced and will receive technical and practical support to overcome these. To improve the sustainability of this intervention, GOAL will train pump mechanics (two per borehole). These Pump Mechanics are community volunteers that WUCs can then call upon to repair their hand pumps with toolkits left at clinics to be used when repairs are required with GOAL continuing to offer additional training to them in collaboration with the RWSS. To ensure boreholes in UNS provide essential, life-saving access to water for the target population, WUCs will not implement a fee model - which is more suitable for development contexts.

GOAL will purchase a specialised water testing kit for all rehabilitated water points. After rehabilitation the water will be tested for key chemical and physical parameters to ensure that the water is safe for consumption.

## Sanitation

Previously, GOAL constructed one block with two latrine stances (a stance each for men and women) but found that that design discouraged women from using them during the day, thus GOAL will be building gender specific latrines. Latrine slabs will be obtained through the UNICEF pipeline which is WASH Cluster approved. These slabs have attached lids which help to minimise the presence of flies and are easier to clean. A hand washing facility (HWF) will be located between two individual stances (note that male and female individual stances will be located two meters apart). Hygiene Promoters will be responsible for ensuring proper maintenance and use of latrines; their toolkits include following up the cleanliness of latrines and surrounding areas, and conducting focus group discussions to promote proper utilization and maintenance of latrines so that the latrines and its surrounding won't be used as open defecation area.

In addition, community leaders and Water User committees will also be used for social mobilization for awareness raising events on proper utilization and maintenance of latrines. Experience sharing visits will also be conducted within community to areas with good progress so that they can learn from each other.

As part of this programme, GOAL will construct household latrines for returnee and host communities that have been directly affected by conflict. All community members will be equally targeted with this initiative with the design of the latrines remaining disability-friendly. Latrine slabs will be the same as those outlined above for emergency latrines and will also be obtained through the UNICEF pipeline. In terms of the superstructure, this will be constructed using locally available materials solely. GOAL will assume responsibility for pit excavation and lining superstructure construction. GOAL will seek community contributions towards labour w

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

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
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## **Environment Marker Of The Project**

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

## **Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

## **Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

Latrine design has been altered to use corrugated iron sheets rather than plastic sheets to improve security and privacy. Building latrines closer to homesteads can reduce the risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV) by limiting the time and distance women spend walking on their own and GOAL's focus on building latrines for men and women separated by some distance, to encourage usage by women. All Water User Committees will have an equal membership of men and women and three quarters of hygiene promoters will be women GOAL will continue to distribute menstrual hygiene kits to women and girls.

## **Protection Mainstreaming**

GOAL has a global protection mainstreaming policy that is implemented at head office and field sites in GOAL South Sudan. All staff in the field sites have received training in protection, and each site has designated a child protection focal point who is responsible for conducting continuous refresher trainings for the staff. At field level GOAL partners with organisations whose programming is wholly protection focused on children's rights and protection to ensure that beneficiary protection needs are properly addressed

## **Country Specific Information**

## **Safety and Security**

The security situation in South Sudan in the context of humanitarian operations has vastly changed since December 2013. Currently, the circle of violence seems to slow its pace in known conflict areas, yet with violence emerging in new, previously peaceful regions. After signing peace deal at the end of August 2015 between the Government and the Opposition, the lasting and sustainable peace process is very much hoped for.

Since 2013 the country has experienced waves of active military conflict that has exasperated existing tensions resulting from militia attacks, violent crime, ethnic divisions, cattle raidings, power struggles, humanitarian need, and an endemic lack of infrastructure. Some areas of South Sudan have been affected more than others. GOAL operates in three geographic zones, and the security constraints to its programming therefore differ.

The major security constraints to programming in Agok are due to: inter-community tensions; extraneous threats from Sudan and South Sudan; and the programme proximity to the potential conflict areas. Tensions between the indigenous Ngok Dinka and the nomadic, pastoralist Misseriya which have previously resulted in casualty-heavy tit-for-tat raids, remain with UN monitoring the security situation and maintaining peace in the area.

The threat for these sort of community attacks usually starts at the end of the rainy season, which have this year commenced earlier due to lack of rains. Shorter rainy season pushes Misseriya earlier further south towards Ngok Dink areas. Abyei, as an anomaly in the Sudan-South Sudan context, also has the ever-present risk of open conflict between the Sudan and South Sudan, as the two countries jostle for control of oil interests and grazing grounds. Invasions by Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) have occurred twice since 2007.

Lastly, Agok is located close to the border of Warrap and Unity States of South Sudan, which brings GOAL teams into potential contact with armed actors on the frontline who can be aggressive. Many internally displaced persons (IDPs) have come to Agok as a result of fighting in Unity State. Additionally, people have fled cattle-raiding induced inter-communal violence in Warrap State. This brings its own problems of tensions within local community that GOAL could be intertwined in.

There is poor discipline amongst most soldiers in South Sudan, and there is a threat that some will take opportunities from INGOs, from carjacking to accidental ambush. In the past Sudan has bombarded areas close to the GOAL bases in order to block the SPLA getting to Abyei.

#### Access

GOAL has a long history working in the areas of intervention and has a close relationship with the IDP and host populations. GOAL retains its neutrality by working in both government and opposition held areas and works closely with local authorities. GOAL prepositions goods in as much a way as possible to allow for periods where access to programme areas is hindered due to rains or conflict escalation.

#### BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	Field direct staff	D	1	2,751.09	6	7000.00 %	11,554.58
	<i>Allocation for direct staff in Maiwut. 70% allocation of Wash construction officer required to manager Wash activities</i>						
1.2	Field support staff	D	40	470.09	6	1450.00 %	16,359.13
	<i>Allocation to field support (HR, Finance, etc.)</i>						
1.3	Juba support staff	S	36	941.02	6	300.00%	6,097.81
	<i>Allocation for 35 Juba based support staff including finance, HR, logistics, IT, Admin etc</i>						
1.4	Field International Staff (Uppernile, Agok)	D	6	3,962.93	6	301.00%	4,294.23
	<i>Allocation for Field Area Coordinators and Field Logistics managers, Wash Managers for all field sites</i>						
1.5	Juba International Staff	S	20	5,840.35	6	347.00%	24,319.22
	<i>Allocation for Country Director, Assistant Country Director Systems, Assistant Country Director Programmes, Financial Controller, Logistics Coordinator, Assistant Financial Controller Donors, Assistant Financial Controller Operationsx2, Finance Capacity Manager, FLM, HR, Grant Manager, Security Officer, M&amp;E Coordinator, Surveys Manager, Warehouse Manager, Programme Support Officerx2, WASH Coordinator, Roving Wash Officer, Regional Director and Internal Audit/Donor Compliance Officer</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>62,624.97</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Supply and distribution of family water filters to HHs	D	150	50.00	1	10000.00 %	7,500.00
	<i>Supply and distribution of 150 family water filters like life straw and/or ceramic filters (Maiwut 150)</i>						
2.2	Borehole rehabilitation	D	8	3,337.73	1	10000.00 %	26,701.84
	<i>Rehabilitate eight boreholes with hand pumps (Agok – three, Maiwut – five)</i>						
2.3	Water User Committees training	D	8	122.33	1	10000.00 %	978.64
	<i>Establish and train eight Water User Committees with at least 50% women members (Agok –three, Maiwut – five)</i>						

2.4	Pump Mechanics training	D	20	28.81	1	10000.00%	576.20
	<i>Train 20 Pump mechanics (Agok – 10, Maiwut – 10,)</i>						
2.5	Provision of hand pump maintenance tools	D	8	900.00	1	10000.00%	7,200.00
	<i>Provision of hand pump maintenance tool kits to 8 WUCs (HPMs) (Agok – three, Maiwut –five)</i>						
2.6	Gender Segregated Emergency Latrines construction	D	20	868.00	1	10000.00%	17,360.00
	<i>Construction of 20 gender segregated latrine stances with hand washing stations (Agok 20)</i>						
2.7	Household Latrine construction (Technical & Material support)	D	20	506.00	1	10000.00%	10,120.00
	<i>Support construction of 20 household latrine stances with tippy-taps for hand washing (Maiwut 20)</i>						
2.8	Hand washing facilities	D	11	86.00	1	10000.00%	946.00
	<i>Establishment of 11 hand washing facilities at emergency latrines (Agok 11)</i>						
2.9	Hygiene Promoters Refresher Training	D	20	17.91	1	10000.00%	358.20
	<i>Refresher training of 20 hygiene promoters with at least 50% women (Agok 10, Maiwut 10)</i>						
2.10	Community awareness compaigns	D	2	1,000.00	1	10000.00%	2,000.00
	<i>Conduct 2 community awareness campaign on WASH (Maiwut one, Agok one)</i>						
2.11	Transport of Material - Flights	D	2	6,500.00	1	10000.00%	13,000.00
	<i>Transportation of supplies purchased above to the field</i>						
2.12	Transport of Materials - Road	D	2	2,300.00	1	10000.00%	4,600.00
	<i>Transportation of supplies purchased above to the field</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>91,340.88</b>
<b>Equipment</b>							
3.1	Equipment	S	2	1,088.00	1	10000.00%	2,176.00
	<i>Computer</i>						
3.2	Equipment	S	1	0.00	1	10000.00%	0.00
	<i>Office</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>2,176.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	Passenger Flights	D	8	400.00	1	10000.00%	3,200.00
	<i>Field Staff</i>						
5.2	Field Costs	D	1	16,791.51	6	700.00%	7,052.43
	<i>Vehicle Costs</i>						
5.3	Juba Costs	S	1	9,829.00	6	400.00%	2,358.96
	<i>Vehicle Costs</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>12,611.39</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Admin costs	D	1	16,982.69	6	700.00%	7,132.73
	<i>Field costs</i>						
7.2	Admin costs	S	1	39,707.98	6	400.00%	9,529.92

	<i>Juba costs</i>						
7.3	M&E	D	1	1,000.00	1	10000.00 %	1,000.00
	<i>monitoring and Evaluation Costs</i>						
7.4	Visibility	D	1	500.00	1	10000.00 %	500.00
	<i>Visibility costs</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>18,162.65</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>			391.00				<b>186,915.89</b>
Direct							142,433.98
Support							44,481.91
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							13,084.11
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>200,000.00</b>
<b>Grand Total CHF Cost</b>							<b>200,000.00</b>
<b>Project Locations</b>							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Upper Nile -> Maiwut	50						
Warrap -> Twic	50						
<b>Documents</b>							
Category Name		Document Description					
Project Supporting Documents		Interagency Assessment Melut _01 June 2015.pdf					
Project Supporting Documents		Displaced people in Nyial Village Draft.pdf					
Project Supporting Documents		Abyei Returns Assessment Report Draft - final.doc					