

Requesting Organization :	International Aid Services				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Re-establishing and Improving Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Services Among Vulnerable Population Affected by Acute Malnutrition and Conflict in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Equatoria.				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-17/HSS10/SA1/WASH/INGO/5234		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	389,960.12		
Planned project duration :	9 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/04/2017	Planned End Date :	31/12/2017		
Actual Start Date:	01/04/2017	Actual End Date:	31/12/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>The intervention aims to re-establish and improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services for people affected by malnutrition in Aweil West in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and people affected by conflict in Mundri East and Mundri West in Western Equatoria. To reach the objective of the interventions IAS will with a strong community participation rehabilitate non-functional boreholes and mini water yards, provide new water points, establish and train water management committees including health and sanitation volunteers. The intervention will target IDPs, host communities, and under-served communities inline with CERF life-saving criteria.</p> <p>IAS South Sudan is guided by the Humanitarian Code of Conduct, adheres to the 4 core humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, independence and equality. Furthermore, IAS South Sudan is working towards the application of the Core Humanitarian Standard and is guided by the Sphere minimum standards.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	4,091	4,150	7,329	7,430	23,000
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	3,137	3,035	5,040	5,140	16,352
Children under 5	0	0	1,145	1,168	2,313
People in Host Communities	954	838	1,144	1,122	4,058
Pregnant and Lactating Women	0	277	0	0	277
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
The direct beneficiaries are based on Sphere standards but it is anticipated that there will be more users at each water point than the guiding standard. Based on location statistics it is anticipated that there will be 6900 indirect beneficiaries					
Catchment Population:					
Based on statistics from 2008 census 248510 people.					
Link with allocation strategy :					
The intervention feeds into the objectives of WASH clusters allocation strategy for South Sudan Humanitarian Fund, 2017 First Round Standard Allocation. The intervention focusing on front-line activities to re-establishing and improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services for people affected by malnutrition in Aweil West (severity code 0.66) and conflict in Mundri East and West (rapidly raising needs). All 3 areas are of high prioritization and resources need to be allocated immediately to save lives.					

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
Zaitun Rogota	Programme Support Manager	zaitun.rogota@ias-intl.org	+211916916783
Moggas Godfrey Chandiga	Country Director	godfred.chandiga@ias-intl.org	+211956132726
Hanna Carlsson	Humanitarian Affairs Officer	hanna.carlsson@ias-intl.org	+254732846215

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

The combined factors of increased insecurity compounded by faltering mediation by the UN, IGAD Plus and the AU, which have yet to restore a tenable peace, have resulted in over 2.7 million displaced people (IDPs), 75 per cent of whom reside in the three hardest-hit conflict areas of Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei States. With the advent of the dry season, it is expected that fighting will continue in various parts of Greater Upper Nile and Greater Equatoria, precipitating further displacement, both internally and across borders, into 2017. As the conflict enters its fourth year in 2017, food insecurity is expected to remain extremely high, compounded by an economic decline exacerbating humanitarian needs. Alarming, 4.9 million people – more than one-third of the total population – are severely food insecure. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) has reached above the 15 per cent emergency threshold in 7 of 10 states, and is approximately double the emergency threshold in Unity and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal. The country has also suffered a cholera outbreak for the third consecutive year.

Northern Bahr el Ghazal

According to FAO, NBeG is experiencing one of the most severe malnutrition crises the country has seen in years. (FAO Humanitarian Appeal 2017) FEWS NET predict that without humanitarian assistance in NBeG, some households could exhaust their capacity to cope and be in IPC Phase V – famine) in February 2017).(FEWS NET Food Security Update, Extreme levels of food insecurity expected across South Sudan in 2017, December 2016, and Famine (IPC Phase 5) possible in South Sudan during 2017) One out of three people is already malnourished in some areas due to lack of safe water, poor hygiene and sanitation, and lack of food.(FAO Humanitarian Appeal 2017). Hardest hit areas are Aweil West and Aweil South. Water and sanitation continues to be a great challenge in NBeG and the interaction between diarrhea disease and malnutrition is well established. The WASH cluster has identified that 48% of the population in NBeG (665,907 people) are in need of emergency WASH services.(WASH Cluster Needs and Targets for 2017 and IAS Baseline Study, Bahr el Ghazal, July 2016)

Western Equatoria

Western Equatoria was one of the most peaceful parts in the country when the civil war started in late 2013. There were some fighting reported in the area in mid-2015 but thereafter the situation calmed down. However, in late 2015, the security situation worsened and thousands of people fled from new violence and attacks on civilians. Reports indicate that most of the town of Mundri West had been burned. The situation worsened further after the new outbreak of violence in Juba in July 2016. As of today, new displacement and humanitarian needs are continued to be reported from the state as a result of ongoing fighting and insecurity. Thousands of people are displaced in Mundri West County and in some areas in the county, humanitarian actors have not been able to access since December 2016. (OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, 10 March 2017)

The conflict has resulted in many IDP's and destruction of basic infrastructure in communities in Mundri. Reports show a high number of people in need for assistance and the most critical groups are children and women. Due to the continuing insecurity in the area, humanitarian actors have been limited in providing WASH services.

2. Needs assessment

IAS has conducted various WASH needs assessments in 2016, covering almost all the indicated locations. In areas where IAS did not have current first-hand needs assessments, information shared in the cluster and in OCHA coordination meetings including Inter-agency Rapid Needs Assessments (IRNA), and site reports from other agencies have been used. Needs assessments referenced are from July 2016, January 2017 and February 2017.

The following is the list of top needs identified from the needs exercises:

- Non-sufficient boreholes with clean and safe water (women and girls, and the rest of the community)
- Improved Sanitation and Hygiene services and WASH NFIs (women, girls, boys, and men)
- Security for women and girls (women and girls specific)

Access to clean water and improved sanitation and hygiene practices are closely related to acute malnutrition. Out of 23 counties with recent data, 14 have Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at or above 15%. Aweil West are one of the counties classified with global acute malnutrition above 15% and even with higher levels.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project will target men, women, boys and girls with the highest need of WASH services in the areas of intervention following the CERF life-saving criteria. Special attention will be given to pregnant and lactating women, children under 5 years old, elderly and people with special needs. The intervention will mainly target internally displaced people in Aweil West, Mundri East and Mundri West. New water points will be provided in the rural under-served communities faced with malnutrition (NBeG) but also in populated areas where existing water points are not enough due to influx of IDPs in WES. By so, the intervention will mitigate tension due to conflict over scarce resources. Sanitation activities will primarily target schools and health institutions while the MWYs will target populated areas.

4. Grant Request Justification

The proposed intervention is aimed to re-establish and improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services for the vulnerable population in NBeG and WES through rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes and mini water yards, provision of new water points, establishment of water management committees (and re-establishment of WMC), and sanitation and hygiene promotion. Lack of safe water is one of the key challenges currently facing South Sudan. It has numerous implications on health, education and even conflict. By addressing this main problem, IAS will contribute to improved lives among the targeted communities as well as pave the way for other development initiatives, such as increased level of health and education due to reduction of water borne diseases and child mortality rates. The WASH interventions will take place among IDPs, host communities and in the rural under-served communities, sanitation activities will primarily target schools and health institutions while the MWYs will target populated areas. With these, IAS trusts that the gap between water, education and health will be bridged; as these activities coupled with a strong community development component will strengthen grass root capacity of management of projects as well as creating awareness on vital cross cutting issues like as HIV/AIDS, gender and environment, thereby providing foundation for increased level of sustainability in the context currently facing South Sudan. The targeted areas of the intervention are Aweil West in NBeG and Mundri East and Mundri West in WES. The exact locations will be identified together with local authorities, communities, Unicef and other relevant partners on the ground.

The planned WASH intervention includes the below activities:

1. Construction of new water points (Aweil West) and rehabilitation and repair of non-functional boreholes (Mundri East and West), to create access to clean and safe water for the targeted beneficiaries.
2. Rehabilitation Mini Water Yard and conversion to solar powered water systems (Aweil West). This will help more people to be able to access water.
3. Training of Water Management Committee for each water-point. The existing Water Management Committees will be trained on management and maintenance of the borehole and hygiene and sanitation practices including cross-cutting issues like Gender, girl child education, child protection, HIV/Aids, conflict mitigation and environmental protection. (IAS level 1 and 2 training). The maintenance part will focus on topics as clearing the area, how to use the hand pump and conduct minor repairs. The management part will be focused on fee collection in order to pay for future repairs like costs for spare parts and fees for the mechanics. After the trainings the Water Management Committee will be responsible for training the community on hygiene and sanitation, and to manage and maintain the water point.
4. Training of 6 H&S volunteers to support IAS Community Development Officers.

The anticipated hygiene and sanitation intervention includes:

1. Intense hygiene and sanitation messages at household level: These include hygiene promotion open discussion groups in the community where volunteers and staff discuss with the community about improvement of hygiene and sanitation at household level in NBeG and WES.
2. Hygiene training sessions at schools: Conducting hygiene training sessions at schools gives an excellent opportunity to reach children from different households that can be scattered over the area. Children are open for new messages and will take the knowledge home to share with their families. Involving the teachers in the process will assure the lessons learned are practiced at school.
3. Hygiene campaigns at public places: Awareness campaigns will be organized at public places as markets, churches and mosques supporting the household campaigns in NBeG and WES.

5. Complementarity

IAS implement its WASH activities according to the Integrated Resource Water Management principles. This means that profound environmental considerations are taken before any activities are implemented. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) surveys is undertaken by IAS own environmental expert using IAS EIA format.

The activities in Aweil West will be coordinated with the Primary Health Care Center located in Ayat west Payam in Nyinbuli. The PHCC serves an estimated catchment population of more than 20,000 people. With an average monthly turnover of about 750 outpatients the facility seeks to deliver quality preventive and curative health care services that are particularly responsive to the needs of women and children. Referral services have also been provided alongside the preventive and curative health care activities. For over eight years IAS has been supporting the Nyinbuli health facility in partnership with the county health department of Aweil west until a new partnership arrangement was recently worked out to include more partners in a concerted effort through the Health Pool Fund (II). In addition, the activities will complement ongoing CLTS activities in the area.

In WES, the activities will complement the activities that IAS does in partnership with Unicef and another donor. The intervention will enhance particular the "soft" H&S activities.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Re-establish and improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services for the vulnerable population affected by conflict and acute malnutrition.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives			Percentage of activities		
Re-establish and improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services for the vulnerable population affected by conflict, disease outbreaks, acute malnutrition and floods.		SO2: Protect the rights and uphold the dignity of the most vulnerable			50		
Re-establish and improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services for the vulnerable population affected by conflict, disease outbreaks, acute malnutrition and floods.		SO1: Save lives and alleviate the suffering of those most in need of assistance and protection			50		
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The intervention will contribute to both cluster objectives and SO1 and SO2. Re-established and improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene services will save lives and alleviate the suffering of those most in need of assistance. In addition it will protect the rights and uphold the dignity of the most vulnerable.</p>							
Outcome 1							
Re-establish and improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for 23,000 vulnerable men, women, boys and girls affected by either acute malnutrition or conflict in Aweil West, Mundri East and Mundri West.							
Output 1.1							
Description							
41 non-functional water points rehabilitated in Aweil West, Mundri East and Mundri West serving 22,000 men, women, boys and girls (Sphere Water Supply Standard 1: Access and Water Quantity)							
Assumptions & Risks							
Access to target area. Participation of target population. Cooperation and coordination with local authorities. No insecurity. Transport roads safe to transport material. Material accessible in South Sudan.							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline] Number of water points/boreholes rehabilitated					41
<p>Means of Verification : Rehabilitation log-books Hand-over certificate to community. Observation Photos</p>							
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline] Number of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply [SPHERE Standard]...	3,899	3,975	7,004	7,122	22,000
<p>Means of Verification : End of intervention evaluation</p>							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Procurement of material Together with local authorities and communities identify water points that are prioritized to be rehabilitated Rehabilitation of 1 MWY and converted into solar driven Rehabilitation of 40 non-functional boreholes with hand-pumps For each rehabilitated water point, formation and training of Water Management Committees in IAS Level 1 and Level 2 training in maintenance of water points, hygiene and sanitation and cross-cutting issues Handover of water point to community							
Output 1.2							
Description							
2 new water points constructed in Aweil West serving 1,000 men, women, boys and girls (Sphere Water Supply Standard 1: Access and Water Quantity)							
Assumptions & Risks							
Access to target area. Participation of target population. Cooperation and coordination with local authorities. No insecurity. Transport roads safe to transport material. Material accessible in South Sudan.							
Indicators							

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline] Number of new water points/boreholes constructed					2
Means of Verification : Geophysical survey Report EIA report Drilling logs Drilling reports							
Indicator 1.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline] Number of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply [SPHERE Standard]...	175	175	325	325	1,000
Means of Verification : End of intervention evaluation							
Activities							
Activity 1.2.1							
Procurement of material Identification of sites together with local authorities and local communities Geophysical survey + EIA Consultation with local authorities and community Clearing of site Drilling Construction of platform and installation of hand pump Selection of WMC members and 4 days training in IAS level 1 and level 2 training. After training of WMC, handover to community							
Output 1.3							
Description							
344 Water Management Committee members including 6 volunteers whereof at least 140 are women trained or re-trained in IAS Level 1 and 2 training focusing on maintenance of water points, hygiene and sanitation and cross-cutting issues							
Assumptions & Risks							
Access to target area. Participation of target population. Cooperation and coordination with local authorities. No insecurity. Transport roads safe to transport material. Material accessible in South Sudan.							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline] Number of community based hygiene promoters trained	210	140			350
Means of Verification : Training logs Participants list Signed Water Management Committees document Handover certificate							
Indicator 1.3.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline] Number of people reached through direct and participatory hygiene promotion activities	4,074	4,150	7,329	7,447	23,000
Means of Verification : Monitoring Reports End of intervention evaluation							
Activities							
Activity 1.3.1							
Identification old WMC members and/or selection of new WMC members by the communities 4 days training in IAS Level 1 and 2 training on management of water points, hygiene and sanitation and cross-cutting issues. Handover of water point to community Identification of 6 Hygiene and Sanitation Volunteers in the NBeG and WES 4 days training of volunteers Continuous hygiene and sanitation promotion in the communities through different participatory methodologies.							
Additional Targets :							

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Monthly monitoring reports, capturing sex-aggregated data, will be submitted from the IAS field offices to IAS Juba to monitor progress. IAS has a project monitoring report template that will be improved and used during the monitoring visits. Sphere minimum standards will be used to measure the success of the activities. There are a number of different technical reporting templates which will be utilized to report on the implementation of activities, such as borehole logs, water quality test reports, community training certificate etc. Regular updates/progress reports are shared with the WASH Cluster and targeted community through IAS staff on ground and relevant cluster members/local government offices.

IAS MEAL officer and IAS WASH Technical Advisor that are both based in the Programme Office in Juba will do regularly field visits for monitoring quality, completion and reports, as well as verifying locations through visiting GPS coordinates provided in the reports. The MEAL office visits the project sites on a monthly basis while the program manager visits the areas quarterly. Visits are combined with other projects implemented in the same areas for other donors. After each monitoring trip, IAS monitoring template is completed and discussed in the program department but also shared with the Senior Management Team for IAS South Sudan. The program department in South Sudan receives also advise from the humanitarian team in the international head office in Sweden. The international head office provides also quality assurance and will visit the country program a number of times each year including project sites. For this particular project, international HO visits have not been charged to SSHF:

Reporting to SSHF will be agreed but it is recommended that IAS report quarterly to SSHF.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Procurement of material Together with local authorities and communities identify water points that are prioritized to be rehabilitated Rehabilitation of 1 MWY and converted into solar driven Rehabilitation of 40 non-functional boreholes with hand-pumps For each rehabilitated water point, formation and training of Water Management Committees in IAS Level 1 and Level 2 training in maintenance of water points, hygiene and sanitation and cross-cutting issues Handover of water point to community	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 1.2.1: Procurement of material Identification of sites together with local authorities and local communities Geophysical survey + EIA Consultation with local authorities and community Clearing of site Drilling Construction of platform and installation of hand pump Selection of WMC members and 4 days training in IAS level 1 and level 2 training. After training of WMC, handover to community	2017									X	X	X	
Activity 1.3.1: Identification old WMC members and/or selection of new WMC members by the communities 4 days training in IAS Level 1 and 2 training on management of water points, hygiene and sanitation and cross-cutting issues. Handover of water point to community Identification of 6 Hygiene and Sanitation Volunteers in the NBeG and WES 4 days training of volunteers Continuous hygiene and sanitation promotion in the communities through different participatory methodologies.	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

IAS work is guided by its vision, 'a godly transformed society', mission 'to save lives, promote self reliance and dignity through human transformation, going beyond relief and development', and core values 'Missions, Integrity, Relational Leadership and Teamwork, Empathy (Compassion) and Equality'. IAS is also committed to the Humanitarian Principles, 'Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality and Independence'. Accountability is seen as essential in order to fulfill IAS vision and mission, and ensuring that the core values and humanitarian principles are applied in all work. IAS works largely through partners, and as such, aims at working with partners who share IAS commitment to improving accountability to all key stakeholders. IAS specific commitments to accountability will not be enforced on partners, but IAS is committed to continually engage with partners on also improving their accountability and establishing which commitments are non-negotiable (from each party) before entering into any partnership or joint project. The IAS Humanitarian Accountability Framework (HAF) outlines the commitments made to IAS key stakeholders, identified as the target community, Partners, Staff and Donors/ Supporters. The commitments consist of eight main categories:

1. Vision, Mission and Core Values (VMV)
2. Participation
3. Learning and Continual Improvement
4. Information Sharing
5. Protection
6. Staff Welfare and Security
7. Programme Quality and Sustainability
8. Transparency

These commitments are guided by the HAP Standard 2010 and other internal and external guidelines that IAS seeks to adhere to such as IAS policies as outlined in the Policy Handbook 2.0, People in Aid, The Sphere Project (Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) International, People In Aid and the Sphere Project joined and developed the now Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS)), and ICRC Code of Conduct. This document is intended to facilitate for IAS staff and partners to understand IAS commitments to accountability and how these can be met and integrated into all work. The HAF is complemented by supporting documents, guidelines, policies and procedures as referred to throughout the document, some of which are still to be developed as part of the process of creating the needed support structures and guidelines

enabling IAS to meet its commitments to accountability. As these are developed, and at least on a yearly basis, this HAF will be revised and updated to correspond to IAS' progress in implementing the HAF. This process will be led and monitored by the HAP Working Group (HAP WG), in collaboration with the International Office (IO).

The framework is at the moment being updated with accurate references to CHS. See complete accountability framework attached.

Implementation Plan

The intervention will start with an inception workshop which will be held in the selected project area including IAS project team, representatives from the beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders such as local authorities. The inception workshop will be a platform to highlight all the intended activities and confirm with beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders of identified locations.

After consultation with proposed target beneficiaries and local authorities, IAS will do a fast technical assessment in Aweil Aweil West, Mundri East and West together with the local authorities. The technical assessment will help to identify broken boreholes and mini water yards in areas of greatest need. In addition, Environmental Impact Assessments, Gender Impact Assessment and Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment will be conducted.

IAS will deploy teams of technicians in different parts of Aweil West, Mundri East and West for quick results.

Procurement of material and equipment for drilling will be done at the onset and pre-positioned to the target areas. IAS will join planned convoys to the target area organized monthly by the Logistic Cluster.

Before starting the activities, including borehole drilling, repair of non-functional boreholes, repair of Mini Water Yards and powering them with solar power, formation and training of water management committees (IAS Level 1 and 2 training) and hygiene and sanitation promotion activities in the target areas, further consultation will be done with the beneficiaries to ensure that they have a sound understanding of the activities and their responsibility.

The WMC will continue with Hygiene and Sanitation trainings in each location with support from the trained volunteers and IAS Community Development Officers.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Unicef	It has been agreed that in NBeG, Unicef will focus on Aweil South while IAS focus on Aweil West. In Mundri East and West the locations will be coordinated with Unicef making sure that we do not target the same payam.

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 is mainstreamed in all IAS interventions and is thus part of the whole programming, including the assessment, planning, implementation, and impact evaluation on men, women, boys and girls. The following intervention has been given a Gender code of 2a: Gender mainstreaming. Potential to contribute significantly to gender equality. A gender and age analysis is included in the project's needs assessment and is reflected in one or more of the project's activities and one or more of the project outcomes.

Being well aware of the circumstances in the targeted communities, IAS has observed how the power imbalances and poor gender relationships in the community can hamper progress and ultimately, development. Besides addressing the gender subject through community sensitization, advocacy and training activities employed under this intervention, IAS further seeks to ensure that the composition of water management committees is deliberately based on gender inclusiveness, as a practical demonstration of that message. Further:

- To lessen the workload on women and children who most often are the water gatherers, key criteria of water point location is to minimize the distance from households and plan water-points at schools so girls can collect water before they return home.
- Access to safe drinking water will improve life for men, women, boys and girls. Men, women, boys and girls are less likely to be sick promoting a more reliable workforce, stronger families, and increased standard of living. Children are able to attend school more consistently due to good health. This will help to overcome illiteracy one child at the time.
- With each water point a water management committee is formed as mentioned above. They will be engaged in the project implementation including decision making for the water point. The composition of water committees is with a minimum of 50 % female participation. IAS will take care to work with the communities to ensure that as women step outside what may be viewed as their traditional roles that they will not face repercussions from other community members (male or female).

Before starting the intervention, IAS Gender Impact Assessment tool (based on Sida's Gender Impact Tool) will be applied

Protection Mainstreaming

IAS has operated in conflict areas since 1989 when IAS was founded in southern Sudan during the civil war. Experiences are drawn from operations among other areas in Darfur where IAS had to negotiate with different fractions of the guerrilla to be able to drill. Two years after South Sudan independence, IAS was once again faced with the challenge to operate in a conflict situation being the first humanitarian actor to intervene in Jonglei State. Due to the ethnic dimension of the conflict, IAS had to withdraw some staff from different operations area to ensure their safety. Overall, water (or lack thereof) can be a great source of tension in the communities and IAS strives to conduct conflict sensitivity programming in line with principles of Do No Harm and Protection.

Employees deployed in conflict areas today are of ethnicity that is considered neutral, they have the ability to talk with all actors of the conflict divide, and identify and communicate connectors such as safe access to water for human consumption but also for pastoralists' animals.

IAS is keen to safety and security for its staff working in the field and community members. In implementing these intervention IAS considers how to reduce cross cutting issues like Gender Based Violence which can occur when women are walking to water points or water sources. IAS will rehabilitate boreholes which are close to villages first in order to cut short the distance of women walking to fetch water. IAS will also ensure that there are volunteers in each water point or water source who will ensure women can fetch water first in the bases of first come first serves.

IAS has developed its own Peace and Conflict Impact Assessment (PCIA) tool which will be used at the onset of this project. The PCIA Phase 1 questionnaire is used to identify potential risks and negative impacts of the project on the affected context. It should also be used to identify and strengthen any opportunities for peacebuilding activities. The process helps to identify Connectors & Dividers (identifiable factors that either connect or separate actors). Connectors are sources of common identity, shared interests, or shared experiences. Dividers are the sources of tension or difference that can be exacerbated by, or lead to, conflict. The PCIA will inform the project planning phase as to which connectors can be strengthened so as to maximise the positive effects of the project, and which dividers can be mitigated or addressed through peacebuilding activities, in order to minimise the negative effects of the project.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

In Aweil West the security is fair and IAS does not foresee any major insecurity issues that could hamper operations. In Mundri, the situation is tensed and daily security assessments are done before operation teams go to the specific site. IAS works closely with UN agencies including UNMISS, authorities and participates in security meetings both on a national and state level to be up to date with the latest developments and to ensure staff, volunteers and beneficiaries are safe. IAS has also a security focal point in Juba.

Access

IAS has worked in Northern Bahr el Ghazal since 1998 implementing WASH and Food Security activities. IAS has two field offices, one in Akuem, Aweil East and another one in Nyinbouli, Aweil West, and is well known by the communities and local authorities. In NBeG, IAS operates two drilling rigs including compressors and vehicles. The drilling teams are supported by two technical WASH advisors and a construction team skilled not only in installation of hand pumps and platforms but also in construction of mini water yards run by solar power. In Western Equatoria, IAS started its operation in the 90s but pulled out when needs were higher in other areas of the country. In 2016, IAS returned and re-opened its dormant office in Mundri town. Since then, IAS has rehabilitated more than 30 boreholes, rehabilitated mini water yards, re-trained water management committees, and conducted hygiene and sanitation training. IAS works closely with Unicef in Western Equatoria IAS works closely with Unicef in Western Equatoria and manages the core pipeline, and operates two water systems at the PoC. IAS has staff on the ground similar to the composition in NBeG. The technical WASH teams in both locations are further supported by a Community Mobilization Unit Advisor and Community Development Officers that works closely with the communities to establish Water Management Committees, train hygiene and sanitation volunteers, and implement hygiene and sanitation campaigns. In addition the field offices have other support staff as Finance/Administrative Officers, Logistic Officers and further programme and finance support from Juba.

IAS is a long-serving partner in the WASH cluster in NBeG and WES and coordinates all its activities with local communities, authorities and the WASH clusters. IAS is also a member of the WASH cluster on a national level.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Project Coordinators	D	2	1,550.00	9	30.00	8,370.00

	<i>2 Project Coordinators one at \$1750 per month and one at \$1350 per month (total \$3100/2=1550) for 9 months, 30% charged to SSHF. Locations NBeG and WES.</i>						
1.2	WASH Technical Advisor	D	2	2,952.00	9	10.00	5,313.60
	<i>1 WASH Technical advisor at \$2952 per month for 9 months, 10% charged to SSHF. Will be advising at both locations (NBeG and WES).</i>						
1.3	Field officer administrator	D	2	1,181.00	9	10.00	2,125.80
	<i>2 Field Office Administrator each at \$1181 per month for 9 months, 03% charged to SSHF. Locations NBeG and WES.</i>						
1.4	Drilling and rehabilitation teams (boreholes)	D	2	2,320.00	9	50.00	20,880.00
	<i>2 drilling and rehabilitation teams. Team 4 people at the rate of \$580 per month. Team will alternate time between WES and NBeG . 100% charged to the project.</i>						
1.5	MWY rehabilitation team	D	1	2,400.00	1	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>1 MWY rehabilitation team with 4 persons that will convert rehabilitated MWY to solar driven. Each team member at \$600 per month. 3 months. 100% charged to the project</i>						
1.6	Community Moibilizaton Unit Advisor	D	1	2,952.00	9	10.00	2,656.80
	<i>The CMU advisor will advise the community activities in both NBeG and WES at a rate of \$2952. 10% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.7	Community Development Officers	D	4	850.00	9	20.00	6,120.00
	<i>4 CDOs, 2 at each location (NBeG and WES). The CDOs are responsible to train Water Manage Committees and volunteers at \$850 per person for 12 months. 20% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.8	Environmental Advisor	D	1	1,771.00	9	10.00	1,593.90
	<i>1 environmental advisor for both locations at \$1771 per month. 10% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.9	Country Director	S	1	5,000.00	9	6.00	2,700.00
	<i>Juba based at \$5000. 6% charged to SSHF. Expat.</i>						
1.10	Programme Manager	S	1	2,500.00	9	9.00	2,025.00
	<i>Juba based at \$2500. 9% charged to the project. Expat. Overall responsible for program portfolio.</i>						
1.11	Finance Manager	S	1	3,000.00	9	6.00	1,620.00
	<i>Juba based at \$3000. 6% charged to SSHF. Expat.</i>						
1.12	Operations Manager	S	1	1,819.00	9	6.00	982.26
	<i>Juba based at \$1819. 6% charged to SSHF. Overall responsible for operations and logistics.</i>						
1.13	HR Manager	S	1	1,819.00	9	6.00	982.26
	<i>Juba based at \$1819. 6% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.14	Programme Support Manager	S	1	1,819.00	9	13.00	2,128.23
	<i>Juba based at \$1819 Supports programme manager and Business Development and Monitoring Officer. 16% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.15	MEAL Officer	S	1	1,810.00	9	13.00	2,117.70
	<i>Juba based at \$1819. Responsible for monitoring and internal evaluation. 16% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.16	Logistic Officer	S	1	1,181.00	9	13.00	1,381.77
	<i>Juba based at \$1181. Responsible for procurement. 13% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.17	Office Administrator	S	1	1,181.00	9	6.00	637.74
	<i>Juba based at \$1181. 6% charged to SSHF</i>						
1.18	Mechanic	S	1	1,810.00	9	10.00	1,629.00
	<i>Juba based at \$1810. Responsible for the maintenance of IAS vehicles and rigs. 10% charged to SSHF</i>						
1.19	Watchmen	S	6	500.00	9	13.00	3,510.00

	6 Watchmen in total, 2 Juba, 2 WES, and 2 NBEG. 10% charged to SSHF.						
1.20	Community Awareness campaigns	D	2	360.00	8	100.00	5,760.00
	<i>Volunteers will be trained for continuous community awareness campaigns in the two locations. 6 (3) youth in each state will be engaged at the rate of \$5 per day *as agreed by actors in SS) for 24 working days each.</i>						
	Section Total						74,934.06
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Drilling of New Boreholes	D	2	15,000.00	1	100.00	30,000.00
	<i>See attached BoQ for details. 2 Boreholes will be drilled in Aweil West.</i>						
2.2	Rehabilitation of Boreholes	D	40	5,000.00	1	100.00	200,000.00
	<i>40 boreholes will be rehabilitated: 8 in Aweil West, 15 in Mundri West and 17 in Mundri East</i>						
2.3	Rehabilitation of Minit Water Yard	D	1	22,545.00	1	100.00	22,545.00
	<i>See attached BoQ for details. 1 MWY will be rehabilitated in Aweil West and converted into solar driven.</i>						
2.4	Establishment and training of new and old Water Management Committees	D	43	400.00	1	100.00	17,200.00
	<i>For each new and rehabilitated water point a WMC will be established and trained in IAS Level 1 and 2 training.</i>						
2.5	Warehouse Storge	S	1	700.00	9	16.00	1,008.00
	<i>Rent cost for storage in Juba. In NBeG and WES no storage cost. Monthly rent \$700. 16% charged to SSHF.</i>						
2.6	Transport of material	D	6	3,000.00	1	50.00	9,000.00
	<i>Transport of drilling and rehabilitation material from Juba to WES and NBeG. 1 trip per quarter for each location, in total 6 return trips at the rate of \$3000 per trip. 50% charged to SSHF.</i>						
2.7	Distribution of material	D	86	70.00	1	100.00	6,020.00
	<i>Distribution of material to the 43 different sites from field offices. 2 trips anticipated per site at the average rate of \$70 per trip.</i>						
2.8	Communication material for awareness campaigns	D	430	3.00	1	100.00	1,290.00
	<i>Design and printing of 430 posters (10 per location) at the rate of \$3 per poster.</i>						
	Section Total						287,063.00
Equipment							
3.1	Spare parts	S	1	550.00	9	50.00	2,475.00
	<i>Fast moving spare parts to vehicles and drilling bits and hammers to drilling rigs. \$550 estimated lump sum per month. 50% charged to SSHF.</i>						
	Section Total						2,475.00
Travel							
5.1	Travel field staff	D	48	300.00	1	20.00	2,880.00
	<i>16 staff travel to field locations with UNHAS including R&R trips. 3 trips per person anticipated with UNHAS. Unit cost include food allowances.</i>						
5.2	WASH advisor travel	D	6	300.00	1	50.00	900.00
	<i>The WASH advisor will travel to each location on a quarterly basis and spend at least 5 days at each location (NBeG and WES). In total 6 return trips with UNHAS. Unit Cost includes food allowances. 50% charged to SSHF.</i>						
5.3	Monitoring trips	D	6	300.00	1	50.00	900.00
	<i>Monitoring by the Juba programme department (MEAL officer and PM). At least monthly trips to each location (NBeG and WES). At each location the person will spend 3-5 days. In total 6 trips and 50% charged to the project. Food allowances including in Unit Cost.</i>						
5.4	Vehicle costs	D	1980	2.00	1	50.00	1,980.00
	<i>Administrative and support travel at each project location (NBeG and WES). \$2 per kilometer. Estimated 10 km per working day for 9 months.</i>						
	Section Total						6,660.00

General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office Rent	S	1	3,500.00	9	6.00	1,890.00
<i>Contribution to Juba office at the rate \$3500. 6% charged on SSHF.</i>							
7.2	Field office rent, security and maintenance	S	1	2,000.00	9	13.00	2,340.00
<i>Contribution to rent of field offices in Mundri (Mundri West), Nyinbuli (Aweil West) and Akuem (Aweil East. \$800 per month per location. SSHF charged 13%.</i>							
7.3	Office running costs	S	1	1,000.00	9	20.00	1,800.00
<i>Lump sum for office stationary and supplies, utilities such as credit for mobile phones/Thurayas and internet</i>							
7.4	Bank Charges	S	1	160.00	9	100.00	1,440.00
<i>Lump sum for monthly bank charges</i>							
Section Total							7,470.00
SubTotal			2,687.00				378,602.06
Direct							347,935.10
Support							30,666.96
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							3.00
PSC Amount							11,358.06
Total Cost							389,960.12

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Northern Bahr el Ghazal -> Aweil West	36	1,508	1,509	1,990	1,993	7,000	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Procurement of material Together with local authorities and communities identify water points that are prioritized to be rehabilitated Rehabilitation of 1 MWY and converted into solar driven Rehabilitation of 40 non-functional boreholes with hand-pumps For each rehabilitated water point, formation and training of Water Management Committees in IAS Level 1 and Level 2 training in maintenance of water points, hygiene and sanitation and cross-cutting issues Handover of water point to community</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Procurement of material Identification of sites together with local authorities and local communities Geophysical survey + EIA Consultation with local authorities and community Clearing of site Drilling Construction of platform and installation of hand pump Selection of WMC members and 4 days training in IAS level 1 and level 2 training. After training of WMC, handover to community Activity 1.3.1 : Identification old WMC members and/or selection of new WMC members by the communities 4 days training in IAS Level 1 and 2 training on management of water points, hygiene and sanitation and cross-cutting issues. Handover of water point to community Identification of 6 Hygiene and Sanitation Volunteers in the NBeG and WES 4 days training of volunteers Continuous hygiene and sanitation promotion in the communities through different participatory methodologies.</p>
Western Equatoria -> Mundri East	30	1,113	1,111	2,643	2,633	7,500	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Procurement of material Together with local authorities and communities identify water points that are prioritized to be rehabilitated Rehabilitation of 1 MWY and converted into solar driven Rehabilitation of 40 non-functional boreholes with hand-pumps For each rehabilitated water point, formation and training of Water Management Committees in IAS Level 1 and Level 2 training in maintenance of water points, hygiene and sanitation and cross-cutting issues Handover of water point to community</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1 : Identification old WMC members and/or selection of new WMC members by the communities 4 days training in IAS Level 1 and 2 training on management of water points, hygiene and sanitation and cross-cutting issues. Handover of water point to community Identification of 6 Hygiene and Sanitation Volunteers in the NBeG and WES 4 days training of volunteers Continuous hygiene and sanitation promotion in the communities through different participatory methodologies.</p>

Western Equatoria -> Mundri West	34	1,470	1,530	2,696	2,804	8,500	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Procurement of material Together with local authorities and communities identify water points that are prioritized to be rehabilitated Rehabilitation of 1 MWY and converted into solar driven Rehabilitation of 40 non-functional boreholes with hand-pumps For each rehabilitated water point, formation and training of Water Management Committees in IAS Level 1 and Level 2 training in maintenance of water points, hygiene and sanitation and cross-cutting issues Handover of water point to community</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1 : Identification old WMC members and/or selection of new WMC members by the communities 4 days training in IAS Level 1 and 2 training on management of water points, hygiene and sanitation and cross-cutting issues. Handover of water point to community Identification of 6 Hygiene and Sanitation Volunteers in the NBeG and WES 4 days training of volunteers Continuous hygiene and sanitation promotion in the communities through different participatory methodologies.</p>
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Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Need Assessment Mundri West_2016.doc
Project Supporting Documents	IAS_Accountability_Framework_2012.pdf
Budget Documents	Copy of Bill of Quantity for New Borehole.xlsx
Budget Documents	Copy of Bill of Quantatiy for solar driven MWY.xlsx