

Requesting Organization :	Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid			
Allocation Type :	Reserve 2017 - Hot spots			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Alindao Emergency WASH Project			
Allocation Type Category :				
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	CAR-17/HCF10/RE17 HS/WaSH/INGO/6619	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	366,646.85	
Planned project duration :	3 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	10/08/2017	Planned End Date :	09/11/2017	
Actual Start Date:	10/08/2017	Actual End Date:	09/11/2017	
Project Summary :	<p>The proposed project will enable the continuation of ongoing interventions in Alindao by Cordaid in the area of WASH and will contribute to reinforcing the capacity to respond to existing emergency humanitarian needs in the town of Alindao and its environs while at the same time strengthening organizational and local actors' capacity to monitor the humanitarian situation and provide anticipative and proactive actions and solutions to maintain the population living with dignity in spite of current and emerging challenges thus responding rapidly to rising needs.</p> <p>Through this intervention, Cordaid seeks to reach at least 24,000 (approximately 4,420 households) internally displaced and disaster affected men, women, boys and girls in Alindao sub-prefecture with assistance in WASH. More specifically, the project will cover the following key components over a period of 3 months:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating increased access to water through water supply systems in 4 IDP sites to ensure that disaster affected populations receive at least 15 liters of potable water per person per day for the period of the intervention: quality for existing supply mechanism at Elim Church (2 boreholes), one borehole to sustain and ensure water quality for existing supply system at AFAPS site) • Increasing and maintaining the health status of affected populations through hygiene promotion activities and linking these activities to ongoing health programming to monitor WASH-related illnesses with a particular attention to diarrheal diseases. • Provision of sanitation services through the creation and maintenance of latrines, shower facilities, and solid waste disposal mechanisms. This will be achieved through the construction and maintenance of 250 emergency latrines and 150 shower facilities spread throughout the 4 principle IDP sites and the digging of 10 (5 meters x 5 meters x 2 meters each) solid waste disposal pits accompanied by a beneficiary-centered waste collection and disposal strategy. • Provision of household hygiene kits to at least 50% of the target population that has not yet been served with hygiene kits (approximately 2000 households with household hygiene kits.) The project targets 1950 households according to assessments but makes a provision of an additional 50 kits to cater for slight changes in numbers that may occur at the implementation phase. <p>The overall goal of the project is therefore to ensure that at least 24,000 internally displaced men, women, boys and girls in IDP sites and host communities in Alindao sub-prefecture have access to potable water to meet their needs for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene and that health and protection risks are reduced through the provision of hygiene kits and the adequate management of solid waste and the application of positive hygiene behaviors.</p> <p>This will be achieved through participation and engagement of beneficiaries, the use of and maintenance of sanitation installations, the right selection and efficient distribution of hygiene materials, engaging individuals and entire communities and the participation of key stakeholders for WASH and a reliable monitoring system that involves external stakeholders in a manner that ensure the best possible program quality outcomes. Furthermore, the project will seek to provide remunerated labor opportunities through Cash-for-Work engagements with local artisans</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
4,800	7,920	5,520	5,760	24,000

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	4,337	7,156	4,988	5,204	21,685
Host Communities	463	764	532	556	2,315

Indirect Beneficiaries :

Indirect beneficiaries of this response are at least 50% of the general population of Alindao which as originally at 129,850 people prior to the influx of IDPs and the surrounding villages who are not directly affected by the crisis situation but will benefit from the stabilizing effect of the project on the community. Therefore at least 64,925 Indirect beneficiaries and host communities will also have unrestricted access to the water supply systems where these systems are setup in their vicinity.

Catchment Population:

At least 50% of the population of Alindao Sub-prefecture (64,925 people)

Link with allocation strategy :

This project links with the allocation strategy in that activities are aimed at saving lives by responding to the most urgent and critical needs of disaster-affected populations in Alindao in the aftermath of recent flares in conflict. Furthermore, the project is designed along WASH Cluster guidelines and in consultation with other partners on the ground to determine the best possible approach that is both cost-effective and provides the most adequate solutions within the context of the region of implementation. The response approach within this proposal aligns with the HRP2017-19 in that it is aimed at saving lives in the immediate and short-term aftermath of a disaster.

The project further aligns to the Allocation Strategy by responding to needs in one of the target hotspots, Alindao Sub-prefecture, Basse Kotto Prefecture. Indeed, this area has seen some of the most violent fighting in recent upheavals. With more than 32 deaths and 24,000 IDPs, this conflict has also recorded one of the highest displacement rates in the country. With this figure continually on the rise as skirmishes take place on the outskirts of Alindao, a humanitarian response is urgently needed to attenuate the current crisis situation in which IDPs and host communities are living. The sporadic nature of the IDP sites has meant that makeshift shelters are placed in close proximity to each other, there is high population density (particularly at the Catholic Church Site). Weather conditions and limited access to water and sanitation facilities as well as awareness increase the risk of waterborne illnesses. There are high numbers of children, including unaccompanied minors, presenting specific risks for children. Continuous insecurity also means that displacements are continually on the rise and needs continually exceed the threshold of ongoing interventions. The initial intervention has stabilized cases of diarrhea and WASH related illnesses, the situation could however worsen if an additional response is not immediate.

This project is aimed at reinforcing existing capacities of Cordaid to respond to the emergency crisis. With the additional funds, Cordaid will be able to play a lead role in ensuring that minimum humanitarian standards are met and that primary needs in WASH are covered for all IDP sites in Alindao and that IDPs living in host families are also reached with this assistance. By increasing the operational capacity of Cordaid a direct positive capacity strengthening impact will also be achieved for Cordaid's local partner, Caritas Alindao.

In the immediate aftermath of the conflict, Cordaid invested its own resources and personnel and linked to its local partner to ensure that a multi-sector coordination is established in Alindao. This Coordination, which is fully supported and hosted by Cordaid, is directly linked to the UNOCHA coordination mechanism in Bambari and thus information is shared at national level. In line with the allocation strategy, Cordaid will be able to continue to guarantee the continuity of humanitarian coordination at sub-prefecture level and ensuring that information is shared with UNOCHA and that external monitoring and assessment visits can receive the ground support and orientation necessary to make the response as a whole a success

The project goal encompasses the visions of the Allocation Strategy, the guidelines of the cluster and the aspiration of disaster-affected populations in Alindao as expressed through regular and deep exchanges at community level. The overall goal of the project is therefore to ensure that at least 24,000 internally displaced men, women, boys and girls in IDP sites and host communities in Alindao sub-prefecture have access to potable water to meet their needs for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene and that health and protection risks are reduced through the provision of hygiene kits and the adequate management of solid waste and the application of positive hygiene behavior

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
Caritas Alindao	(Non) National NGO	4,643.36
		4,643.36

Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Esperant Mulumba	Humanitarian Program Coordinator	Esperant.Mulumba@cordaid.org	+23672381653
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

The Central African Republic has faced a series of crises since its independence in 1960. Some of the country's most difficult episodes started in 2009 when political transitions became increasingly violent. During the period leading to 2016, several violent waves passed, each leaving the country weaker, destroying the social fabric and creating a deepening humanitarian crisis. It is estimated that 56% of the population, approximately 2.7 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance (HRP2017-19). This figure includes more than 400,000 internally displaced persons (source: HRP 2017 – 2019) a figure that is likely to sharply rise due to changes in the conflict dynamics characterized by a surge in violence and populations displacement in the second quarter of 2017. In the sub-prefecture of Alindao alone, Cordaid and partner surveys indicated that there are already more than 24,000 IDPs, a figure that has sharply risen from the initial 10,000 IDPs in the immediate aftermath of the conflict in May 2017.

The months of April, May, June and July 2017 have been characterized by a surge of violence in many parts of the prefectures of Haute-Kotto, Basse-Kotto, Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou. The conflicts generated a number of issues for the population and humanitarian community in the country. Among these were the violation of the rights of civilians in armed conflict and violations of International Humanitarian Law.

The conflicts caused massive population displacements and loss of lives. Houses were burned, arbitrary and extra judiciary killings caused populations to flee their areas of original dwellings, and in other cases areas of temporary dwelling due to previous displacements, seeking refuge in areas of perceived safety with several thousands of people crossing the border in to the Democratic Republic of Congo, others seeking refuge in sporadic sites and many finding refuge at churches and mosques. This situation caused the emergence of critical humanitarian needs, causing important gaps yet to be covered by previously existing humanitarian programs.

There have been important rights violations particularly against women and children who are the most vulnerable groups. A rapid deterioration in civil protection is also observed, with increased violence and disregard for humanitarian actors on the ground. This has led to violence against aid workers and the destruction and theft of humanitarian assets. Aid organizations are now operating in a context of drastically reduced humanitarian space. With the destruction of public infrastructures such as bridges that ensure access to affected populations, armed groups have further reduced access to those that need the most urgent humanitarian assistance.

The overall situation has meant that in many areas, aid programs have had to be suspended or relocated as the humanitarian community seeks out new avenues and creative ways to reach those that need the assistance the most to prevent increasing vulnerabilities.

In the second quarter of 2017, at least 100,000 new internally displaced persons (countrywide) were recorded as a direct result of the conflict. These men, women and children are often in situations of critical need and vulnerability and need urgent humanitarian assistance. While it is possible that conflicts will subside in many parts of the affected region, it is unlikely that in the short term the conflict can be over due to the rifts that this recent surge of violence has created between communities and groups around the country. Together with this, limited access and security constraints will remain an important challenge and contributing factor to the humanitarian crisis and prolonged state of vulnerability for the affected population.

2. Needs assessment

Alindao has been the scene of violence that erupted on the 8th and 9th of May 2017 causing at least 32 deaths and more than 10,000 internally displaced persons in the immediate aftermath. The situation remains tense as at least two major sporadic conflicts have erupted between the two groups causing civilian casualties and waves of displacement. In the two-month period since the initial conflict, the total number of internally displaced persons in Alindao sub-prefecture has risen to more than 4418 households according to recent partner surveys (Caritas, Cordaid, ACTED-RRM) bringing it to more than 24,000 men, women and children in need of emergency humanitarian assistance.

Although humanitarian actors have provided an initial response assistance through a well-coordinated approach, there remain significant gaps in water and sanitation as needs have skyrocketed over the last month. While the most acute needs are at the catholic mission site which is now home to more than 2,752 households (approximately 15,000 people), the situation of internally displaced persons in the sub-prefecture of Alindao remains precarious. Shelters are set in very close proximity to each other, rainy weather conditions are unfavorable to good health especially for children and the elderly who are constantly exposed to higher levels humidity. Responses to provide emergency shelter, water and sanitation and even food assistance are still not meeting the great needs that are both expressed by the population and observable through partner assessments. Aside from the shock and trauma caused by the current crisis, the population lives in a state of utter desperation.

Within the month of May, Caritas Alindao produced an assessment report, based on the Caritas Internationalis tools. The assessment report, which indicated a total number of displaced persons to approximately 10,000 people was the first to shed light on the situation in Alindao. The Caritas Alindao team, supported by the Cordaid team on the ground was able to begin registration of households coming to the Catholic Mission site as other organizations and churches such as Elim and AFAPS mobilized to gather data from other sites. Through daily, weekly, and monthly situation assessments partners have been able to gather that to date, approximately 4,420 IDP households are present in Alindao. Of these households, at least 50% have not received direct humanitarian assistance. Due to limited funding and the sharp increase in IDP numbers, needs have not changed from the initially expressed needs but simply, more households have not yet been covered - a gap that Cordaid aims to close with this current proposal. WASH needs remain a high priority as there are few prospects of a soon return to original areas of settlement in the short or medium term.

Current water supply only provides approximately 5 liters per person per day which is far below the recommended Sphere Standard of 15 liters per person per day. Leaving a gap of approximately 10 liters per person per day. There is need to increase the number of latrines by 300 latrines and provide 150 shower facilities across the 4 sites to meet the needs of the target population in adherence to the Sphere Standards. 2350 households were served with hygiene kits in the initial response, this is followed by a 250-kit distribution that is planned for the month of August. the remaining gap will be covered by the distribution of 1950 kits planned (with 50 anticipated) of in this project proposal. This will cover current needs and potentially respond to any increments in numbers of IDPs based on the calculation of 24,000 men, women, boys and girls to be served. Hygiene promotion activities needs to be scaled up and intensified on all sites with clear and concise messages to prevent communicable and WASH related illnesses. The needs are critical for women and children whose protection depends on a comprehensive WASH program that considers their specific need

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project direct beneficiaries are 4,420 IDP households in IDP sites and host families. More specifically, the project will respond to the needs of 586 IDP households in host families, 202 IDP households at the AFAPS site, 693 households at Elim Church Site, 185 households at PK3 Site, and 2,754 households at the Catholic Mission Site (inter-agency coordination, Alindao).

The target population is made up of IDPs from within the town of Alindao and those from further away within the sub-prefecture and from outside the sub-prefecture. There are at least three groups of IDPs that can be recorded in Alindao, there are those that were affected by the massacres that took place in late 2016 in Poudjo area who remained in a situation of displacement and dire need. To this group, an additional largest number of IDPs came from the May 2017 events that caused massive population displacement. The final group is that of more recent IDPs from within Alindao and from beyond 20 kilometers radius that have come to Alindao center to seek refuge due continued fighting in the region.

The wider indirect beneficiaries are at least 50% of the entire population of Alindao sub-prefecture, made up of 129,850 (64,925) people, that will benefit from the global impact of the hygiene promotion activities as a whole and the unrestricted access to water infrastructure setup by the Cordaid and partners.

4. Grant Request Justification

There is an urgent need to respond in Alindao. Ongoing responses are insufficient with the sharp increase in IDP numbers in Alindao (from 10,000 to 24,000). There are acute WASH needs to respond to in order to prevent the spread of communicable WASH related diseases and to maintain people living within reasonable measures of dignity. Through this grant, Cordaid will be able to rapidly scale up ongoing interventions to cover unmet needs in WASH and attenuate and eliminate potential risk factors for protection, health, and social cohesion while protecting human dignity.

Cordaid has an operational presence in Alindao since 2014 and since May 2017 has been running a WASH project in Alindao reaching to all the IDP sites and integrating approaches with other actors on the ground and local partner Caritas Alindao. This existing relationship at local level, the organization's operational base, and the sectoral involvement in WASH makes Cordaid the right partner for this grant. Cordaid's approach is one of a long-term commitment to support and respond to the needs of disaster-affected persons in Alindao sub-prefecture from the onset of the crisis to the early recovery phase and linking this response at a later stage to development initiatives should the situation allow. Our long-term commitment to this response is a further justification for this grant as it will fit within a broader strategy for Cordaid and the HRP2017-19 to stabilize the sub-prefecture in conjunction with other ongoing Cordaid and partner programs.

The current grant request is informed on the ground by objectively assessed needs and regular situation monitoring of the evolving situation through an inter-agency coordination mechanism. At national level, the grant request is informed and guided by the Allocation Strategy of the Humanitarian Fund (Reserve Fund) and maintained within the scope of the WASH Cluster Strategy for response to disasters in the three months to six months bracket.

Cordaid possesses the technical and operational capacity to respond to WASH needs in Alindao. More specifically, the program will be piloted by the in-country Humanitarian Program Coordinator who is an international humanitarian expert with extensive experience in the region, the country and conflict-specific emergencies. The Humanitarian Program Coordinator is aided by a National WASH Advisor and WASH experts' in-country to ensure a quality standard in field operations. To this team, a dedicated HQ-based WASH expert will be in-country at critical phases of the project to provide guidance, technical support and knowledge transfer to Cordaid and partner staff directly involved with the response in a bid to increase quality and maximize the impact of the funds received.

Current water supply only provides approximately 5 liters per person per day which is far below the recommended Sphere Standard of 15 liters per person per day. Leaving a gap of approximately 10 liters per person per day. There is need to increase the number of latrines by 240 latrines and provide 150 shower facilities across the 4 sites to meet the needs of the target population in adherence to the Sphere Standards. 2350 households were served with hygiene kits in the initial response, this is followed by a 250-kit distribution that is planned for the month of August. The remaining gap will be covered by the distribution of 1950 kits planned in this project proposal. This will cover current needs and potentially respond to any increments in numbers of IDPs based on the calculation of 24,000 men, women, boys and girls to be served. Hygiene promotion activities needs to be scaled up and intensified on all sites with clear and concise messages to prevent communicable and WASH related illnesses. The needs are critical for women and children whose protection depends on a comprehensive WASH program that considers their specific needs.

5. Complementarity

Complementarity within the context of this response will be achieved through close coordination with humanitarian actors on the ground and linking to the UNOCHA coordination mechanism. Through the locally-based inter-agency coordination, Cordaid will be able to find ways to ensure complementarity and synergies with other actors in the other sectors of response. WASH activities will be linked to desired impacts in food security, health, shelter and NFIs, and protection initiatives. As much as possible, information will be shared with partners for informed decision-making and harmonization of approaches. For instance, close collaboration on the ground has been ongoing since the onset of the disaster to harmonize beneficiary lists in a manner that ensures that as many beneficiaries as possible can receive a complete assistance package and that there is no duplication of aid to ensure that as many people as possible can be reached with the already limited resources.

Therefore, the Cordaid team, through this project will ensure that through the support to coordination and through the attitude and professional practices of the staff, information is shared openly and regularly and that approaches and strategies are harmonized in line with Cluster recommendations and UNOCHA guidance where necessary.

Caritas will be responsible for camp management and will link with Cordaid on questions of access, beneficiary satisfaction and activities coordination within the camps. ICRC is phasing out of Alindao but will have a handover with Cordaid for existing water points. Technical know-how will also be shared in order to ensure good practices are maintained. Acted has been active through the RRM with NFIs interventions. As in the past, Cordaid will continue to liaise with Acted and coordinate interventions to ensure that beneficiary lists are harmonized, duplications are avoided, and that the assistance reaches as many people as possible. War Child intervenes in the area of child protection. Collaboration with WC will center on ensuring that WASH interventions truly respond to the needs of the most vulnerable in terms of access, quantity, and quality. Complementarity will also be achieved through information exchange and coordination through the sub-prefecture coordination mechanism hosted by Cordaid.

The intervention further strengthens coordination as Cordaid is currently hosting the Sub-prefecture level coordination mechanism. As such the organization has also supported in hosting national and international organizations that do not have an operational base in Alindao. Through this intervention, Cordaid will be able to further strengthen its presence in the sub-prefecture and continue to play the role of coordination along with the collaboration of local partner Caritas Alindao.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective of the project is to ensure that at least 24,000 internally displaced men, women, boys and girls in IDP sites and host communities in Alindao sub-prefecture have access to potable water to meet their needs for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene and that health and protection risks are reduced through the provision of hygiene kits and the adequate management of solid waste and the application of positive hygiene behaviors.

Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
2017 Objectif 2 : Apporter une assistance d'urgence à la population vulnérable dans les trois premiers mois d'un choc humanitaire.	Objectif 1 HRP - 2017 : Les populations affectées par des chocs ont accès à une assistance d'urgence intégrée assurant leur sécurité et leur dignité	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : By responding to the needs of more than 24,000 internally displaced persons in Alindao sub-prefecture and addressing their urgent needs in WASH, the project will be able to rapidly surge the response to cover an area of intervention that will ensure that lives are saved and dignity preserved through program activities in water, sanitation and hygiene that will prevent illnesses and deaths. Interventions will also ensure that target populations are maintained within minimum humanitarian standards that ensure life in dignity. It is by so doing that the program will respond to the sectoral priorities and objectives of the WASH Cluster.

In further aligning with the Cluster objectives and allocation objectives, the project is designed to respond in one of the recently identified hotspots, Alindao sub-prefecture in Basse Kotto Prefecture. The project will be operating in a context of the immediate aftermath of a shock. The work that will be carried out in this region which remains a tense environment and security hotspot is geared towards increasing organizational and local capacities to respond to this shock. More specifically, Cordaid's community/beneficiary centered approach will ensure that individual and household level vulnerabilities can be reduced while increasing capacities to cope.

The intervention further strengthens coordination as Cordaid is currently hosting the Sub-prefecture level coordination mechanism. As such the organization has also supported in hosting national and international organizations that do not have an operational base in Alindao. Through this intervention, Cordaid will be able to further strengthen its presence in the sub-prefecture and continue to play the role of coordination along with the collaboration of local partner Caritas Alindao.

Outcome 1

At least 24,000 internally displaced men, women, boys and girls in IDP sites and host communities in Alindao sub-prefecture are accessing potable water in sufficient quality and quantity to meet their needs for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene and that health and protection risks are reduced through the provision of hygiene kits and the adequate management of solid waste and the application of positive hygiene behaviors.

Output 1.1

Description

7 water supply systems (4 boreholes and 3 well-water supplied bladders) are installed/upgraded to provide at least 10 liters of water per person per day for drinking and cooking at household level.

Assumptions & Risks

Hypothesis: Research in the humanitarian sector shows that increased access to clean water generally translates to improved health and increased hygiene at household level. By providing more water and creating unhindered access to water, the project will protect the target community from preventable WASH-related illnesses and guarantee life in dignity.

Risks: The security context in the CAR remains extremely volatile, particularly in the target area where armed confrontations have taken place in IDP sites and areas designated as humanitarian spaces. Some of the main consequences for humanitarian work are the lack of road access to communities, the risk of banditry, and the risk of conflict eruption. These may affect the entire planning of activities, including training, regular support, setup of infrastructure, and monitoring project progress.

Mitigation strategies: Cordaid will put in place all necessary measure for operations under these circumstances, and will work with trusted local authorities and established structures to continue conducting activities. Cordaid remains in close contact daily with all parties, including MINUSCA, humanitarian actors, INSO and any armed or unarmed groups when relevant and secure. Furthermore, Cordaid closely monitors political developments in the country, population movements and adjusts movements and activities accordingly to ensure the safety of staff and beneficiaries as a key priority.

If security does not allow access to beneficiaries, Cordaid will discuss how to carry out the remaining activities through the support of local partners, community workers, women's groups and other local associations and local authorities in the field. If security does not allow the implementation due to imminent risk to personnel and beneficiaries, Cordaid will consider relocating to another area or region less affected by events. These decisions will also be made in consultation with communities.

As much as possible the intervention will be oriented towards stabilizing the situation by ensuring that aid is impartial and perceived to be impartial. Connectors between opposing groups will be identified and capitalized on in a Do No Harm approach.

Risk: Negative drilling

Mitigation: Negative drilling to be factored in the drilling contracts to avoid loss on drilling budget. Any first negative drilling will require a second. Ultimately, ground water conditions will determine supply quantities.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène	# de comités de gestion des points d'eau et ou relais communautaire mis en place et/ou réactivés toujours actif en fin de projet					5

Means of Verification : 5 existing water point committees are strengthened or revitalized, Training reports, photos, activity plans, activity reports, meeting reports							
Indicador 1.1.2	Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène	# de femmes, hommes, filles et garçons affectés ayant bénéficié d'un approvisionnement en eau potable d'urgence selon les standards définis par le Cluster EHA	4,800	7,920	5,520	5,760	24,000
Means of Verification : Water management committee reports, water pumping records, household surveys, observations, photos							
Indicador 1.1.3	Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène	# de nouveaux points d'eau construit					5
Means of Verification : Construction completion reports, water testing reports, photos, user surveys							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
<p>Revitalizing/Setting up Water Point Management Committees: Working with local partner Caritas Alindao and in keeping with the cluster strategy, the project team will identify individuals within the affected population that have leadership and influence qualities. These individuals will be carefully selected to avoid choosing individuals that may abuse the power of the role that they will receive or use the said position for political, religious or other personal gain. The committees will be established to manage the 7 water points that will be functional in the 4 IDP sites throughout the project period. The committees will be trained to encourage responsible use of the installations, report damage or dysfunctional installations, and report any abuse or hindrances to access to the project management team.</p> <p>In order to be representative in nature, the committees will be made up of individuals from each of the 4 "residential blocks" of IDP site at the Catholic Church site and at the other sites given the size of the site, they will be simply selected through a participative method with disaster affected persons. The committees will be composed of at least 60% women and will include at least one boy and one girl.</p> <p>Given the emergency nature of the response, the selection process will be based on rapid assessments within communities, identification of individuals who played a leadership role and influenced the community positively (teachers, heads of neighborhoods, etc.) to take up these leadership roles in the committees. Working with partner War Child, children with a good level of assertiveness and confidence will be incorporated to these committees.</p> <p>There will be 4 water management committees, one per site. They will be revitalized, trained and supported in carrying out their duties.</p>							
Activity 1.1.2							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
<p>Access to Water Supply: Information and signage will be made in culturally appropriate language and symbols to ensure that all beneficiaries are informed of the availability of free clean water at specific points around the IDP sites. Attention will be given to time spent fetching water, water quality and quantities that are available per day per person to maintain within a minimum of 10 liters per person per day with the aim of reaching 15 liters per person per day by the end of the project period.</p>							
Activity 1.1.3							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
<p>Increasing and Maintaining Water Yield and Quantity: A general water study will be carried to shed light on issues of water yields and quality at water sources to develop a clear strategy for increasing water quantity and quality. This will be used to formulate a water supply strategy for all 4 IDP sites and host communities in the town of Alindao. Attention will be given to time spent fetching water, water quality and quantities that are available per day per person to maintain within a minimum of 10 liters per person per day with the aim of reaching 15 liters per person per day by the end of the project period. Water quality will be increased through chlorination at the source and bladders, through home treatment through aquatabs, and disinfection of water supply systems. Also, protected water sources will be created where appropriate and necessary these include protected wells and at least one additional borehole.</p>							
Activity 1.1.4							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
<p>Setting Up/Constructing Additional Water Sources: The project team will work with IDPs, camp management actors and other organizations to determine where additional water points should be located. Works will be carried out to ensure that existing water points are producing increased water quality and yield and where appropriate, additional water sources will be created either through wells or boreholes as the specific context and studies will indicated. A maximum of four boreholes and 3 water wells will be created additionally to increase water yields. Water sources will be chosen on the basis of their yield, ease of access to beneficiaries, and durability of the sourcing mechanism. Those mechanisms such as boreholes and improved wells will be favored over more emergency approaches as displacement is likely to last several months more.</p>							
Activity 1.1.5							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
<p>Monitoring of Access, Water Usage and Quality: The MEAL Officer will provide weekly water supply and usage reports to the project team. These reports will be shared with the coordination at sub-prefecture level to jointly seek out solutions to potential challenges that could arise. Where solutions cannot be found within the project or the coordination in Alindao, additional assistance will be requested from Bambari or Bangui at national level.</p> <p>Water quality will be assessed in terms of its physical properties (turbidity, color, taste) and its acceptability to the end users. Furthermore, aspects of usage and end-term impact will be correlated to the monitoring (in collaboration with Cordaid medical teams) of incidences of waterborne diseases with the aim that these illnesses are either maintained at a constant or reducing.</p> <p>The project will work with a laboratory to carry out specialized tests.</p>							
Output 1.2							
Description							
<p>10 waste pits, 150 shower facilities and 300 latrines are constructed in strategic locations around the 4 IDP sites and host communities in Alindao using locally available labor from the disaster affected persons themselves to facilitate personal hygiene and sanitation, waste collection and are accompanied by a beneficiary-centered sensitization maintenance, cleaning and waste collection system.</p>							

Assumptions & Risks

Hypothesis: Local conditions and beneficiary participation will enable the establishment of a well-networked waste collection mechanism taking into account the layout of the 4 IDP sites and good beneficiary organization.

Risks: The security context in the CAR remains extremely volatile, particularly in the target area where armed confrontations have taken place in IDP sites and areas designated as humanitarian spaces. Some of the main consequences for humanitarian work are the lack of road access to communities, the risk of banditry, and the risk of conflict eruption. These may affect the entire planning of activities, including training, regular support, setup of infrastructure, and monitoring project progress.

Mitigation strategies: Cordaid is accustomed to operating under these circumstances, and has worked with trusted local authorities and established structures to continue conducting activities. Cordaid remains in close contact daily with all parties, including MINUSCA, humanitarian actors, INSO and any armed or unarmed groups when relevant and secure. Furthermore, Cordaid closely monitors political developments in the country, population movements and adjusts movements and activities accordingly to ensure the safety of staff and beneficiaries as a key priority.

If security does not allow access to beneficiaries, Cordaid will discuss how to carry out the remaining activities through the support of local partners, community workers, women's groups and other local associations and local authorities in the field. If security does not allow the implementation due to imminent risk to personnel and beneficiaries, Cordaid will consider relocating to another area or region less affected by events. These decisions will also be made in consultation with communities.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène	# d'artisans locaux renforcés pour la réparation / construction d'infrastructures WASH (données désagrégées par sexe)	20	10			30
Means of Verification : Artisans training report, photos, testimonials, training curriculum							
Indicator 1.2.2	Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène	# de femmes, hommes, filles et garçons affectés ayant bénéficié d'une aide en assainissement d'urgence selon les standards définis par le Cluster EHA	4,800	7,920	5,520	5,760	24,000
Means of Verification : Photos, testimonials, construction reports, household surveys							
Indicator 1.2.3	Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène	# d'infrastructures WASH dont l'emplacement et la conception ont été validé par les femmes et les hommes consultés au préalable					457
Means of Verification : Photos, testimonials, construction reports, household surveys, community consultation meeting reports							
Indicator 1.2.4	Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène	# de nouvelles latrines construites selon les standards SPHERE					300

Means of Verification : Construction completion reports, photos, testimonials

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Training of Artisans: Terms of reference will be developed and a curriculum developed to train and orient 30 local artisans in the production of materials and component parts for the fabrication and installation of latrines and shower facilities that are in line with SPHERE Minimum Standards. Artisans will be provided with cash incentives on a cash-for-work basis even during the period of their training to help reduce vulnerabilities. Artisans will each receive 2,500 XAF per day for work carried out.

Activity 1.2.2

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Solid Waste Management: 10 solid waste disposal pits will be dug with the dimensions of 5x5x2 meters (2 meters being the depth) and a community centered waste collection and disposal system will be established per block for each of the 4 blocs or shelters at the catholic mission and per site for Elim, AFAPS, and PK3 sites.

In order to meet the needs of the rising numbers of IDPS at respond to growing gaps, solid waste disposal facilities will be constructed as follows: Catholic Church Site (out of 9 constructed in initial intervention 2 are already filled and and 4 more will be constructed) Elim Site (1 constructed in initial response and filling up, 2 new ones will be constructed) Afaps (1constructed in initial phase, 2 new ones to be constructed), PK3 Site (none constructed so far, 2 to be constructed) bringing the total to 10.

Activity 1.2.3

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Setting Location of Sanitation Facilities: Discussion groups will be established and surveys carried with the equal participation of a sample group of men, women, boys and girls to determine the appropriate or preferred location of all sanitation facilities at the start of the project.

Activity 1.2.4

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Construction of Sanitation Facilities: The project team and local partner along with local artisans will carry out the construction of 300 new latrines and 150 showers strategically positioned in 4 IDP sites in a bid to respond to and meet SPHERE Minimum Standards. Latrine pits cannot be dug deeper than 2.5 meters to avoid potential contamination to the water table. Latrine construction activities will be ongoing as the latrines fill up quickly, new ones will be needed throughout the period of continuous displacement of the target group.

Given the size and density of the IDP camps, and the rate at which latrines are filling up, the project will respond by providing the following number of facilities at each site:

Catholic Church Site: out of the 64 built in the initial response (at least 15 have already filled up) 150 latrines, serving at least 15,000 people will be constructed under this project. Out of the 32 showers built, an additional 100 showers will be built to lower pressure on existing infrastructure and encourage usage, reduce queues.

Elim Site: Out of 12 latrines built (all rapidly filling up) , 50 additional latrines will be built. 8 showers were provided in the initial response phase, 25 more showers will be built.

Afaps Site: Out of 12 latrines built in the initial response phase (at least 50% rapidly filling up), an additional 20 will be built under this project. 8 showers were built in the initial response, 20 additional will be made under this project.

PK3 Site: No showers, no latrines were built. This site will receive 20 latrines and 5 showers. Given the configuration of the PK3 site, a more community-driven approach will be applied here to ensure that facilities are maintained and that the community learns to install their own in the future. This site is more organized as a village than as an IDP site.

Because these are emergency latrines and there are no service providers within the entire region and access from other regions is difficult, the latrines will not be emptied, but instead covered up with earth and new ones built. Also

Output 1.3

Description

Daily beneficiary-led hygiene promotion sessions are carried out at all 4 IDP sites and health facilities in Alindao taking into account the specific learning needs and hygiene needs of children and women over 3-month period.

Assumptions & Risks

Hypothesis: Through community buy-in hygiene promotion messages will be tailored and shared throughout camps and this will have a positive effect on hygiene practices and thus contribute significantly to the protection of the target community from WASH-related illnesses.

Risks: The security context in the CAR remains extremely volatile, particularly in the target area where armed confrontations have taken place in IDP sites and areas designated as humanitarian spaces. Some of the main consequences for humanitarian work are the lack of road access to communities, the risk of banditry, and the risk of conflict eruption. These may affect the entire planning of activities, including training, regular support, setup of infrastructure, and monitoring project progress.

Mitigation strategies: Cordaid is accustomed to operating under these circumstances, and has worked with trusted local authorities and established structures to continue conducting activities. Cordaid remains in close contact daily with all parties, including MINUSCA, humanitarian actors, INSO and any armed or unarmed groups when relevant and secure. Furthermore Cordaid closely monitors political developments in the country, population movements and adjusts movements and activities accordingly to ensure the safety of staff and beneficiaries as a key priority.

If security does not allow access to beneficiaries, Cordaid will discuss how to carry out the remaining activities through the support of local partners, community workers, women's groups and other local associations and local authorities in the field. If security does not allow the implementation due to imminent risk to personnel and beneficiaries, Cordaid will consider relocating to another area or region less affected by events. These decisions will also be made in consultation with communities.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène	# de personnes (femmes, hommes, filles et garçons) affectées ayant bénéficié d'activités de sensibilisation à l'hygiène de base	4,800	7,920	5,520	5,760	24,000

Means of Verification : Hygiene promotion reports, photos, surveys, testimonials

Activities

Activity 1.3.1

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Hygiene Promotion Planning: Initial review of hygiene promotion curriculum to ensure that it aligns with WASH cluster strategy and priorities. Identification of trainers from the beneficiary group itself to receive training enabling them to deliver hygiene promotion messages at household levels, to groups of children and in mass sensitization campaigns. The groups will be made of at least 60% women.

Hygiene promotion to children will be linked to Child Friendly Spaces established by War Child in order to incorporate these messages to the children's daily routine. Given the emergency context, the project will adopt Hygiene Promotion approach as opposed to Hygiene Education. Providing simple messages on hand washing, use of sanitation facilities, and proper storage of water. The promotion activities will take place at camps, at water points, and at health facilities thus enabling the wider population to be covered.

Activity 1.3.2

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Hygiene Promotion: Carry out daily hygiene promotion activities in all 4 IDP sites and at health facilities with special and separate sessions for women and children to respond to their specific needs for protection, menstrual hygiene and management of household hygiene.

Children are specifically targeted as they are often vulnerable to WASH-related illnesses and are shown to have an impact on household hygiene behaviors by reminding their parents the practices learned. Therefore, the hygiene promotion sessions will have the particular objective of targeting children as well as adults in keeping with WASH Cluster strategies for hygiene promotion in emergencies. The hygiene promotion activities will target the entire population with the aim of reaching at least 80 per population made up of 4800 men, 7920 women, 5520 boys and 5720 girls.

Output 1.4

Description

1950 Household Hygiene Kits are distributed to IDP households that have not yet been assisted.

Assumptions & Risks

Hypothesis: The provision of hygiene materials that IDP households are familiar with will support and encourage the positive hygiene and sanitation practices will give them the resources to fetch and store water in a safe manner.

Risks: The security context in the CAR remains extremely volatile, particularly in the target area where armed confrontations have taken place in IDP sites and areas designated as humanitarian spaces. Some of the main consequences for humanitarian work are the lack of road access to communities, the risk of banditry, and the risk of conflict eruption. These may affect the entire planning of activities, including training, regular support, setup of infrastructure, and monitoring project progress.

Mitigation strategies: Cordaid is accustomed to operating under these circumstances, and has worked with trusted local authorities and established structures to continue conducting activities. Cordaid remains in close contact daily with all parties, including MINUSCA, humanitarian actors, INSO and any armed or unarmed groups when relevant and secure. Furthermore, Cordaid closely monitors political developments in the country, population movements and adjusts movements and activities accordingly to ensure the safety of staff and beneficiaries as a key priority.

If security does not allow access to beneficiaries, Cordaid will discuss how to carry out the remaining activities through the support of local partners, community workers, women's groups and other local associations and local authorities in the field. If security does not allow the implementation due to imminent risk to personnel and beneficiaries, Cordaid will consider relocating to another area or region less affected by events. These decisions will also be made in consultation with communities.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.4.1	Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène	# de ménages (par sexe de chef de ménage), affectés bénéficiant de distribution de kit EAH d'urgence selon les standards SPHERE	780	1,170			1,950

Means of Verification : Distribution reports, inclusive of verified lists, photos, testimonials, post-distribution surveys

Activities

Activity 1.4.1

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Hygiene Kits Distribution: The project team will constitute 1950 hygiene kits (with a contingency of 50 kits to cater for new arrivals during project implementation) following cluster standards and recommendations. Once the kit list has been approved and by the Humanitarian Program Coordinator, the kits will be purchased in Bangui and transported to Alindao where they will be distributed. The beneficiaries targeted by this distribution are those households that have not yet been served by the first response carried out in May and June 2017. For each distribution, distribution reports will be generated and post-distribution surveys carried out to ascertain the adequacy and usefulness and degree of usage of the items distributed.

Hygiene kits distributions are aimed at meeting the need of beneficiaries for hygiene materials. During the conflict and ensuing displacement, beneficiaries' household items were looted or burned. The project will aim to replace these materials for the entire population of IDPs that has not yet been served. While traditional humanitarian criteria of vulnerability based on age, sex, disability will be taken into account, the aim of the hygiene kits distribution is to cover the entire IDP population in the 4 sites and host families in Alindao that has not yet been served with kits.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Given that the project is to start and end over a 3-month period, the monitoring and reporting plan is designed to keep track of weekly changes in the project environment, weekly progress made towards attainment of the objectives, and challenges responded to on a daily basis. The monitoring and reporting plan will therefore be designed in the following manner:

- Weekly Situation Analysis and Report : This report encompasses all achieved targets for each week. The report also provides a situational update that informs of all the changes that are taking place in the operational environment. The purpose of this analysis and report is to keep track of changes and orient the team in order to ensure that each project day is maximized in moving towards intended objectives and goals. This will be an internal process to Cordaid. Where important and drastic changes are taking place, these will be communicated to the CHF immediately.
- Mid-Term Review : After six weeks of project implementation a quick reflection will be carried out to evaluate progress made against contractual commitments and deliverables. At this stage all project challenges will be addressed to better reorient the second part of the project towards success. Mid-term reflections and key decisions will be shared with the donor and with the humanitarian coordination in Alindao sub-prefecture to ensure that information and coordination remains as relevant and effective as possible.
- Evaluation: the project will be evaluated according to CHF guidelines .

To assess the effects of the assistance delivered, Cordaid has minimum requirements for design, monitoring and evaluation that are implemented globally with respect to local adaptations. For this project, Cordaid will conduct a baseline and a final study with a representative sample of beneficiaries, through individual interviews using a questionnaire. The baseline assessment will be carried out within the first two weeks of the project. This survey will target the heads of households and a sample group of children ensuring a proportionate representation of men, women, boys and girls. Indicators results will be disaggregated by sex and analyzed to determine if impacts are achieved in a gender equal manner or gender-sensitive manner. The M&E Officer will conduct follow-up visits for on-site data verification to ensure high quality of data being collected. The humanitarian program coordinator will ensure the quality and implementation of the interventions within the required timeframe through regular site visits. These staff will be provided with technical and programmatic guidance and support by senior staff in Bangui and Cordaid's experts for WASH.

All data collected within the framework of this project will be dis-aggregated by sex and age. During distributions, MEAL teams will be present to ensure that distributions go according to plan and that beneficiaries actually matched pre-established lists. A Post-distribution Monitoring exercise will be carried out to determine the level of acceptability, usage, and quality of the items distributed.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Revitalizing/Setting up Water Point Management Committees: Working with local partner Caritas Alindao and in keeping with the cluster strategy, the project team will identify individuals within the affected population that have leadership and influence qualities. These individuals will be carefully selected to avoid choosing individuals that may abuse the power of the role that they will receive or use the said position for political, religious or other personal gain. The committees will be established to manage the 7 water points that will be functional in the 4 IDP sites throughout the project period. The committees will be trained to encourage responsible use of the installations, report damage or dysfunctional installations, and report any abuse or hindrances to access to the project management team.</p> <p>In order to be representative in nature, the committees will be made up of individuals from each of the 4 "residential blocks" of IDP site at the Catholic Church site and at the other sites given the size of the site, they will be simply selected through a participative method with disaster affected persons. The committees will be composed of at least 60% women and will include at least one boy and one girl.</p> <p>Given the emergency nature of the response, the selection process will be based on rapid assessments within communities, identification of individuals who played a leadership role and influenced the community positively (teachers, heads of neighborhoods, etc.) to take up these leadership roles in the committees. Working with partner War Child, children with a good level of assertiveness and confidence will be incorporated to these committees.</p> <p>There will be 4 water management committees, one per site. They will be revitalized, trained and supported in carrying out their duties.</p>	2017								X				
<p>Activity 1.1.2: Access to Water Supply: Information and signage will be made in culturally appropriate language and symbols to ensure that all beneficiaries are informed of the availability of free clean water at specific points around the IDP sites. Attention will be given to time spent fetching water, water quality and quantities that are available per day per person to maintain within a minimum of 10 liters per person per day with the aim of reaching 15 liters per person per day by the end of the project period.</p>	2017								X	X			
<p>Activity 1.1.3: Increasing and Maintaining Water Yield and Quantity: A general water study will be carried to shed light on issues of water yields and quality at water sources to develop a clear strategy for increasing water quantity and quality. This will be used to formulate a water supply strategy for all 4 IDP sites and host communities in the town of Alindao. Attention will be given to time spent fetching water, water quality and quantities that are available per day per person to maintain within a minimum of 10 liters per person per day with the aim of reaching 15 liters per person per day by the end of the project period. Water quality will be increased through chlorination at the source and bladders, through home treatment through aquatabs, and disinfection of water supply systems. Also, protected water sources will be created where appropriate and necessary these include protected wells and at least one additional borehole.</p>	2017								X	X			

<p>Activity 1.1.4: Setting Up/Constructing Additional Water Sources: The project team will work with IDPs, camp management actors and other organizations to determine where additional water points should be located. Works will be carried out to ensure that existing water points are producing increased water quality and yield and where appropriate, additional water sources will be created either through wells or boreholes as the specific context and studies will indicated. A maximum of four boreholes and 3 water wells will be created additionally to increase water yields. Water sources will be chosen on the basis of their yield, ease of access to beneficiaries, and durability of the sourcing mechanism. Those mechanisms such as boreholes and improved wells will be favored over more emergency approaches as displacement is likely to last several months more.</p>	2017								X	X	X		
<p>Activity 1.1.5: Monitoring of Access, Water Usage and Quality: The MEAL Officer will provide weekly water supply and usage reports to the project team. These reports will be shared with the coordination at sub-prefecture level to jointly seek out solutions to potential challenges that could arise. Where solutions cannot be found within the project or the coordination in Alindao, additional assistance will be requested from Bambari or Bangui at national level.</p> <p>Water quality will be assessed in terms of its physical properties (turbidity, color, taste) and its acceptability to the end users. Furthermore, aspects of usage and end-term impact will be correlated to the monitoring (in collaboration with Cordaid medical teams) of incidences of waterborne diseases with the aim that these illnesses are either maintained at a constant or reducing.</p> <p>The project will work with a laboratory to carry out specialized tests.</p>	2017								X	X	X		
<p>Activity 1.2.1: Training of Artisans: Terms of reference will be developed and a curriculum developed to train and orient 30 local artisans in the production of materials and component parts for the fabrication and installation of latrines and shower facilities that are in line with SPHERE Minimum Standards. Artisans will be provided with cash incentives on a cash-for-work basis even during the period of their training to help reduce vulnerabilities. Artisans will each receive 2,500 XAF per day for work carried out.</p>	2017								X				
<p>Activity 1.2.2: Solid Waste Management: 10 solid waste disposal pits will be dug with the dimensions of 5x5x2 meters (2 meters being the depth) and a community centered waste collection and disposal system will be established per block for each of the 4 blocs or shelters at the catholic mission and per site for Elim, AFAPS, and PK3 sites.</p> <p>In order to meet the needs of the rising numbers of IDPS at respond to growing gaps, solid waste disposal facilities will be constructed as follows: Catholic Church Site (out of 9 constructed in initial intervention 2 are already filled and and 4 more will be constructed) Elim Site (1 constructed in initial response and filling up, 2 new ones will be constructed) Afaps (1constructed in initial phase, 2 new ones to be constructed), PK3 Site (none constructed so far, 2 to be constructed) bringing the total to 10.</p>	2017								X	X			
<p>Activity 1.2.3: Setting Location of Sanitation Facilities: Discussion groups will be established and surveys carried with the equal participation of a sample group of men, women, boys and girls to determine the appropriate or preferred location of all sanitation facilities at the start of the project.</p>	2017								X				

<p>Activity 1.2.4: Construction of Sanitation Facilities: The project team and local partner along with local artisans will carry out the construction of 300 new latrines and 150 showers strategically positioned in 4 IDP sites in a bid to respond to and meet SPHERE Minimum Standards. Latrine pits cannot be dug deeper than 2.5 meters to avoid potential contamination to the water table. Latrine construction activities will be ongoing as the latrines fill up quickly, new ones will be needed throughout the period of continuous displacement of the target group.</p> <p>Given the size and density of the IDP camps, and the rate at which latrines are filling up, the project will respond by providing the following number of facilities at each site:</p> <p>Catholic Church Site: out of the 64 built in the initial response (at least 15 have already filled up) 150 latrines, serving at least 15,000 people will be constructed under this project. Out of the 32 showers built, an additional 100 showers will be built to lower pressure on existing infrastructure and encourage usage, reduce queues.</p> <p>Elim Site: Out of 12 latrines built (all rapidly filling up) , 50 additional latrines will be built. 8 showers were provided in the initial response phase, 25 more showers will be built.</p> <p>Afaps Site: Out of 12 latrines built in the initial response phase (at least 50% rapidly filling up), an additional 20 will be built under this project. 8 showers were built in the initial response, 20 additional will be made under this project.</p> <p>PK3 Site: No showers, no latrines were built. This site will receive 20 latrines and 5 showers. Given the configuration of the PK3 site, a more community-driven approach will be applied here to ensure that facilities are maintained and that the community learns to install their own in the future. This site is more organized as a village than as an IDP site.</p> <p>Because these are emergency latrines and there are no service providers within the entire region and access from other regions is difficult, the latrines will not be emptied, but instead covered up with earth and new ones built. Also</p>	2017								X	X	X	X			
<p>Activity 1.3.1: Hygiene Promotion Planning: Initial review of hygiene promotion curriculum to ensure that it aligns with WASH cluster strategy and priorities. Identification of trainers from the beneficiary group itself to receive training enabling them to deliver hygiene promotion messages at household levels, to groups of children and in mass sensitization campaigns. The groups will be made of at least 60% women.</p> <p>Hygiene promotion to children will be linked to Child Friendly Spaces established by War Child in order to incorporate these messages to the children's daily routine. Given the emergency context, the project will adopt Hygiene Promotion approach as opposed to Hygiene Education. Providing simple messages on hand washing, use of sanitation facilities, and proper storage of water. The promotion activities will take place at camps, at water points, and at health facilities thus enabling the wider population to be covered.</p>	2017								X						
<p>Activity 1.3.2: Hygiene Promotion: Carry out daily hygiene promotion activities in all 4 IDP sites and at health facilities with special and separate sessions for women and children to respond to their specific needs for protection, menstrual hygiene and management of household hygiene.</p> <p>Children are specifically targeted as they are often vulnerable to WASH-related illnesses and are shown to have an impact on household hygiene behaviors by reminding their parents the practices learned. Therefore, the hygiene promotion sessions will have the particular objective of targeting children as well as adults in keeping with WASH Cluster strategies for hygiene promotion in emergencies. The hygiene promotion activities will target the entire population with the aim of reaching at least 80 per population made up of 4800 men, 7920 women, 5520 boys and 5720 girls.</p>	2017								X	X	X	X			
<p>Activity 1.4.1: Hygiene Kits Distribution: The project team will constitute 1950 hygiene kits (with a contingency of 50 kits to cater for new arrivals during project implementation) following cluster standards and recommendations. Once the kit list has been approved and by the Humanitarian Program Coordinator, the kits will be purchased in Bangui and transported to Alindao where they will be distributed. The beneficiaries targeted by this distribution are those households that have not yet been served by the first response carried out in May and June 2017. For each distribution, distribution reports will be generated and post-distribution surveys carried out to ascertain the adequacy and usefulness and degree of usage of the items distributed.</p> <p>Hygiene kits distributions are aimed at meeting the need of beneficiaries for hygiene materials. During the conflict and ensuing displacement, beneficiaries' household items were looted or burned. The project will aim to replace these materials for the entire population of IDPs that has not yet been served. While traditional humanitarian criteria of vulnerability based on age, sex, disability will be taken into account, the aim of the hygiene kits distribution is to cover the entire IDP population in the 4 sites and host families in Alindao that has not yet been served with kits.</p>	2017								X	X					

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

A complaint mechanism is already in place for the Cordaid Alindao Health Program and Alindao Emergency Response Project's first phase. All stakeholders are invited to report back to any staff member of Cordaid working in the field or at the office present. As many people cannot read nor write in the region and telephone coverage is inexistent, Meetings will be held at the beginning of the project in each target community to present activities and intended results, so that communities know and understand the services that they will receive via the project and how they can participate and provide feedback over the life of the project. Community members will be invited to present complaints to any Cordaid or local NGO staff member, who have the responsibility to transmit them directly to the M&E Officer. Unfortunately, as the majority of the population is illiterate and telephone coverage is inexistent, other approaches for a confidential transmission of information are complicated to implement. Nevertheless, "Communication Boxes" will be posted outside Cordaid's office in Alindao, so that confidential written communication may be provided as needed. Cordaid will also ensure that local NGO partners report any suggestions or remarks made by the population in their weekly participation to the coordination meetings. Cordaid's MEAL officer will also conduct extensive monitoring visits in the field every week to discuss with beneficiaries and local leaders regarding project implementation and gather their feedback .

To increase accountability, focus group discussions will be organized with a sample group on a monthly basis. This group will be representative of men and women. There will be separate focus group discussions for boys and girls to capture their perception and satisfaction levels with the assistance provided. This will create an open and transparent environment through which complaints can be voiced.

Implementation Plan

The project will be compartmentalized into 3 key stages, the startup phase, the implementation phase and the transition phase

Project start up: This phase will focus on ensuring that all key administrative and human resources processes are carried out successfully to have the project team setup and ready to operate out of Alindao. During this phase, a logistics plan will also be developed to ensure that the project receives the materials and all required inputs for movements and infrastructure construction as well as scaling up the water supply systems in the camps. The startup will also be characterized by an intensive staff and community orientation period that will take place in the first two weeks. The objective of this orientation is to ensure that objectives and expectations are clearly communicated to all stakeholders. Given that Cordaid is already operational in Alindao, this phase will not take more than ten days to two weeks as the current grant request will be coming to support the continuity of ongoing initiatives.

Implementation Phase: The implementation phase will cover all key activities such as the installation of latrines and showers, the procurement and distribution of hygiene kits, digging of solid waste disposal pits, functionality and scaling up of water supply systems and hygiene promotion. The implementation phase will run intensely for two months of the project implementation. Given the limited time, the project will put important investments in ensuring that WASH infrastructure is setup correctly and that all facilities setup are within reach and accessible to the intended beneficiaries in a manner that respects their dignity.

Transition Phase: Regular monitoring will be carried out throughout the project period to ensure that the right transition strategies are developed right from the start. Given the current circumstances and the high possibility that displacement will continue for at least three more months beyond the project period due to the context which remains volatile and the fact that IDPs have nothing to go to as their houses was destroyed, this displacement could even last to more than a year as was the case in similar conflict situations in other parts of the country. The transition phase in the context of this project will therefore place a heavy focus on programmatic transition to potentially continue providing relief to IDPs on sites while at the same time developing a return strategy should an opportunity for stability present itself. Cordaid will continue to lobby for additional funds to in-country and international donors to support this approach which will ensure that people are not only maintained within minimum humanitarian conditions but that opportunities to phase into early recovery are seized as early as possible.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
ACTED	Cordaid hosts the humanitarian coordination in Alindao and as such is always connected to other organizations and contributes directly to ensuring that all actors on the ground are working in synergy and that collaboration is smooth. Cordaid will coordinate actions with ACTED, particularly with regards to distributions. An important aspect of this coordination will be to share beneficiary lists to ensure that affected populations receive a complete package of assistance as much as possible combining WASH, NFIs and Shelter as that is part of the RRM program of which ACTED is the lead.
ICRC	In the initial phase of the response, ICRC collaborated closely with Cordaid in the water supply component of the intervention. As part of their exit strategy, ICRC will be handing over water supply systems to Cordaid for management. Cordaid will maintain those systems and where necessary and appropriate upgrade them.
Caritas Alindao	As site manager, Caritas Alindao will be a critical partner in this program. As a traditional and institutional partner of Cordaid and facilitator of the humanitarian coordination in Alindao, supported by Cordaid, key information will be shared and channeled through this partner.
War Child	War Child has been intervening in the area of Child protection in Alindao. In order to ensure that protection aspects are adequately taken into consideration in the project, Cordaid teams will work in close collaboration with War Child teams to ensure that protection-related approaches and information are clearly transferred between teams.

Environment Marker Of The Project

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Equality between men and women are essential dimensions of all Cordaid's programs. We consider that integrating gender issues in humanitarian assistance is crucial and fundamental to a successful transition towards sustainable development practices. Recognizing the different needs, capacities and contributions of women, girls, boys and men, Cordaid evaluates the implications of humanitarian activities on the protection, the survival of people caught up in humanitarian crises but also on the gender roles changes and the power dynamics changes.

In response to entrenched gender inequalities and women's limited control over resources particularly in times of crises, this project will specifically target vulnerable women and women-headed households as priority beneficiaries. It is impossible for many women who have lost their husbands in the conflict to respond to their most basic needs for survival, which contributes to keeping these women and their children in a permanent status of vulnerability and makes return out of their IDP situation extremely challenging. In addition, women will be involved in the beneficiary validation process in order to promote women's meaningful participation and representation in community decision-making. Since it is often women who are responsible for collecting water, they will also be consulted in decisions regarding the water points' location for the new water supply systems. In developing themes for hygiene promotion sessions, women will be consulted and timing of activities will be considered so that women and girls can participate. The hygiene sessions' topics will include messages tailored for women and girls with for example messages on menstrual hygiene and the use and disposal of female hygiene items.

In order to ensure that gender dynamics are taken into account in a practical manner during project implementation, specific analyses of risks, impacts, and desired outcomes on gender dynamics will be carried out for each project activity. Participation of women in the program is therefore not necessarily geared towards changing local norms and practices but instead to enable each gender to contribute meaningfully into the project. This will be further supported by the inclusion of women in the design, at field level, of the activities to be carried out. For instance, the project will rely on community-based hygiene promoters to carry forward with the hygiene promotion, while they will receive training, they will also be consulted as to the format, relevance, content and dissemination methods that are most appropriate for maximum positive results. This is an approach that Cordaid has used throughout its interventions and that has had a normative impact on gender protection and inter-gender power relations .

Protection Mainstreaming

Cordaid will incorporate "do no harm – DNH – principles" throughout the project cycle. This is especially important as the project takes place in an environment of inter-communal conflict. The Do No Harm approach in this context will therefore seek to identify connectors within communities and between communities to ensure that as much as possible, the humanitarian assistance brought to Alindao serves as a bridge towards peace and return to normalcy.

Addressing the needs of Muslim and Christian communities in an equal, proportionate and deliberate manner will also make great contributions to reducing conflict potential and increasing opportunities for peace. Where the situation allows, joint hygiene promotion sessions addressing common challenges to all groups will be carried to enable dialog and openness where this would otherwise have not taken place.

Protection mainstreaming will also be integrated in a practical manner through a purposeful assessment of the protection implication of each activity that will be carried out and a deliberate reflection on methods and approaches to minimize or eliminate the identified risks. Community-based committees will be oriented to existing protection mechanisms established by other partners in the area. These strong linkages will be made to ensure that a cross-sectoral and integrated approach is achieved in a complimentary manner throughout the project.

The constraints on women, within both displaced and host communities will be mitigated to ensure that increased access to WASH services and facilities is equitably distributed within sites and to host communities. The safety and dignity of the beneficiaries will be at the core of the project interventions. For the hygiene promotion sessions, for example, ease of actions for females and timing of activities will be considered so that women and girls safely participate. The hygiene sessions' topics will include messages tailored for women and girls with for example messages on menstrual hygiene and the use and disposal of female hygiene items.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

At the start of the second quarter of 2017, important changes in the security environment took place in Alindao sub-prefecture and in other parts of the country within the overall region. Violent exchanges took place between Ant-Balaka and Ex-Seleka groups in May 2017 which caused massive population displacement. In the months of June and July there were continued fighting at a lower scale on the outskirts of Alindao town and within a 20-kilometer radius.

Most of the incidents that take place in this part of the country go unreported. As armed groups intensify their operations, more and more civilians are caught up in what seems to be an endless cycle of violence. Given that religious facet of this conflict, more rifts are being created between Muslim and Christian communities further reducing prospects for peace, normalcy and early recovery programming.

Due to the ongoing insecurity, productive assets have been destroyed, homes have been destroyed and entire populations are traumatized from the violent and grueling experiences they witnessed or experienced. This also has a direct impact of the stability of the environment in the Alindao Sub-prefecture. High tensions can be felt and fears and rumors remain very high. This has also resulted in regular population displacement constantly increasing the numbers of people finding themselves in IDP camps.

Through a Bangui-based security expert and field level security assistants, Cordaid will closely monitor the situation in Alindao specifically with an eye on the rest of the region. Information will be shared with partners and collected from partners and UN agencies. Regular contacts with INSO and technical support from Cordaid HQ will contribute to ensuring that personnel, assets, and programs remain functional as much as possible and to the highest possible quality given the circumstances.

Access

For many years, Cordaid has been the sole provider of healthcare in Alindao, with the support of international donors. This situation has meant that Cordaid has enjoyed a high degree of acceptance from the population of Alindao and from armed groups and other actors in the region as a neutral organization seeking to provide impartial humanitarian assistance. This goodwill is still something that Cordaid benefits from and by extension and through coordination, other international and national NGOs operating in the area are also able to operate freely. With the new, post-crisis sub-prefecture level coordination, it has been possible to work as a humanitarian community at local level to create acceptance and negotiate with armed groups for increased access and the protection of humanitarian space. Through rising and falling waves of tension, the application of impartiality, openness, transparency and information sharing have contributed significantly to maintaining acceptance and protecting the reducing humanitarian space.

While aid organizations are not the primary target of violence, the post-May 2017 situation in Alindao has significantly changed the security configuration. There are increased verbal hostility and limitation of movement of NGOs in the Alindao sub-prefecture. There are more inter-communal tensions as waves of upon waves of targeted violence take place on the outskirts of Alindao and within Alindao itself. This has significantly reduced the humanitarian space. Important contacts have to be maintained and when necessary negotiations are carried out by the inter-agency coordination in Alindao to increase access and guarantee the safety of aid workers and organizational assets.

In July 2017 violent skirmishes broke out in the IDP site at the Catholic Mission. The fight which opposed Anti-Balaka fighters to MINUSCA forces caused civilian casualties and stood out as a stark reminder that peace is far from being reached in this region and that this conflict poses a real risk to humanitarians and civilians.

Road access to Alindao is difficult due to bad terrain and to the presence of armed groups in outlying regions. While humanitarian flights regularly fly in and out of Alindao when the ground security situation allows it, road access and humanitarian cargo transfers are faced by important challenges due to the road infrastructure that is inexistent in many parts and the security threat that is inherent to the presence of armed groups in the region.

It is important to note that responding to humanitarian needs in Alindao is extremely challenging because of these and other factors. Responding however is not impossible but has to be carefully coordinated. Cordaid possess the information, networks, and technical capacity to circumvent these challenges and deliver quality humanitarian assistance given the circumstances. This is exemplified in the manner in which the organization managed and responded to programmatic and security challenges throughout the ongoing health program and since the humanitarian intervention that started in May 2017.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Country Director	S	1	7,000.00	3	5.00	1,050.00
	<i>5 percent of salary, benefits. Supports as overall responsible for country program, including Alindao Emergency Response</i>						
1.2	Finance & Administration Director	S	1	7,000.00	3	5.00	1,050.00
	<i>5 percent of salary, benefits, provides overall support to finance management and responsible for financial reporting</i>						
1.3	Program Director	S	1	7,000.00	3	5.00	1,050.00
	<i>5 percent of salary, benefits. Responsible for overall quality assurance, backstops program coordinator</i>						
1.4	Humanitarian Program Coordinator	D	1	7,000.00	3	25.00	5,250.00
	<i>25 percent of salary and benefits, spearheads humanitarian response in Alindao. Ensures quality, timeliness and links with donor (s). directly involved in implementation</i>						
1.5	Logistics & Security Coordinator	S	1	7,000.00	3	5.00	1,050.00
	<i>5 percent of time dedicated to working with Alindao-based security officer to ensure safety of team and assets, movements, procurement processes and quality of kits and infrastructure. Overall responsible for safety and security risk management.</i>						
1.6	Humanitarian Program Support Officer	D	1	1,300.00	3	70.00	2,730.00
	<i>70 percent of his time is dedicated to surging the capacity of field teams, liaising with local partners and suppliers, ensuring that contractual agreements are in line with project design, supports the humanitarian coordinator.</i>						
1.7	National WASH Advisor	D	1	1,300.00	3	70.00	2,730.00
	<i>70 percent of salary and benefits, responsible for technical quality of project WASH components</i>						
1.8	Project Manager	D	1	1,500.00	3	100.00	4,500.00
	<i>Salary and benefits, responsible for project implementation</i>						
1.9	MEAL Officer	D	1	1,200.00	3	100.00	3,600.00
	<i>Salary and benefits, responsible for monitoring, evaluation and learning. Quality verification as key role.</i>						

1.10	WASH Officer	D	1	1,200.00	3	100.00	3,600.00
	<i>Salary and benefits, responsible for technical implementation of WASH component</i>						
1.11	Community Mobilization Officer	D	1	500.00	3	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>Salary and benefits, responsible for community mobilization, setup of committees</i>						
1.12	Finance & Administration Officer	D	1	800.00	3	50.00	1,200.00
	<i>Salary and benefits, responsible for ensuring procedural expenditures on budget</i>						
1.13	Cashier	D	1	800.00	3	50.00	1,200.00
	<i>Salary and benefits, works with Cashier for budget expenditure support</i>						
1.14	Logistics Assistant	D	1	800.00	3	50.00	1,200.00
	<i>Salary and Benefits, based in Alindao, and responsible for operational logistics</i>						
1.15	Humanitarian Aid Unit Program Manager	D	1	7,000.00	3	10.00	2,100.00
	<i>10 percent of salary and benefits, supports with donor reporting, MEAL, Financial Accountability, evaluates degree to which protection mainstreaming, coordination, and beneficiary accountability have been integrated.</i>						
	Section Total						33,810.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Construction of 4 new boreholes	D	4	16,000.00	1	100.00	64,000.00
	<i>New boreholes to increase water yield, 4 including finishing works</i>						
2.2	Water Quality test	D	4	300.00	1	100.00	1,200.00
	<i>Water quality test for each borehole</i>						
2.3	Creation and training of water management committees	D	4	500.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>4 water management committees, one per site</i>						
2.4	Branding & Visibility of water points	D	7	150.00	1	100.00	1,050.00
	<i>Branding on water works (donor and implementing agency)</i>						
2.5	Power generator	D	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>6.5 KVA for water supply systems operation</i>						
2.6	Fuel for Generator	D	2	1,034.48	3	100.00	6,206.88
	<i>Operation of water supply systems</i>						
2.7	Submersible Water Pump	D	2	2,758.62	1	100.00	5,517.24
	<i>Operation of water supply systems</i>						
2.8	Maintenance and Repairs	D	6	70.00	3	100.00	1,260.00
	<i>Maintenance of generators (2 on project, one already purchased) two maintenance events per generator per month</i>						
2.9	Pipes and Accessories	D	1	300.00	1	100.00	300.00
	<i>Setup and operation of water supply systems</i>						
2.10	Household Hygiene Kits	D	2000	70.00	1	100.00	140,000.00
	<i>Household Hygiene kits</i>						
2.11	Emergency Shower Facilities	D	80	150.00	1	100.00	12,000.00
	<i>Emergency Showers</i>						
2.12	Site Sanitation	D	1	1,200.00	3	100.00	3,600.00

	<i>Solid waste disposal pits, cleaners' incentives</i>						
2.13	Emergency Latrines	D	300	100.0 0	1	100.00	30,000.00
	<i>Emergency Latrines</i>						
2.14	Hygiene Promotion	D	1	1,500 .00	3	100.00	4,500.00
	<i>IEC materials, promoters' incentives, etc...</i>						
	Section Total						274,634.12
3. Equipment							
3.1	Office Materials and Equipment	D	1	600.0 0	3	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>Office consumables, digital camera, printer, etc..</i>						
3.2	Satellite Phone Usage	D	1	250.0 0	3	100.00	750.00
	<i>Due to lack of cell phone coverage</i>						
3.3	Vehicle Rental and Operation	D	1	3,500 .00	3	100.00	10,500.00
	<i>Vehicle rental for project transportation</i>						
	Section Total						13,050.00
4. Contractual Services							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	<i>NA</i>						
	Section Total						0.00
5. Travel							
5.1	Personnel Travel	D	1	1,000 .00	3	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Flights between Bangui, Bambari, Alindao</i>						
	Section Total						3,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
6.1	Collaboration with Caritas Alindao	D	1	4,643 .36	1	100.00	4,643.36
	<i>Operation costs for water systems, Hygiene Promotion, Internal Capacity Building</i>						
	Section Total						4,643.36
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Monitoring & Community engagements	D	1	500.0 0	3	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>PDM, water quality monitoring, complaints management</i>						
7.2	Security	D	1	800.0 0	3	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>Field and country office</i>						
7.3	Generator Fuel & Maintenance	D	1	600.0 0	3	50.00	900.00
	<i>Base generator operation and maintenance</i>						
7.4	Country Office Rental Costs	D	1	5,000 .00	3	10.00	1,500.00
	<i>Country office rental</i>						
7.5	Field Office Rental	D	1	1,300 .00	3	50.00	1,950.00
	<i>Field Office Rental</i>						

7.6	Materials Transportation	D	1	8,500.00	1	100.00	8,500.00
<i>Transportation within Alindao, between Alindao and Bambari, Between Bangui and Alindao</i>							
7.7	Communication	D	1	500.00	3	100.00	1,500.00
<i>Project communications</i>							
7.8	Representation	D	1	600.00	3	100.00	1,800.00
<i>Project representation, advocacy, fundraising, networking</i>							
Section Total							20,050.00
SubTotal			2,441.00				349,187.48
Direct							344,987.48
Support							4,200.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							5.00
PSC Amount							17,459.37
Total Cost							366,646.85
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Basse Kotto -> Alindao	100	4,800	7,920	5,520	5,760	24,000	
Documents							
Category Name				Document Description			
Budget Documents				Cordaid Hygiene Kit Composition 3-Month Intervention.docx			