

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Triangle Génération Humanitaire			
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	2018 – SHF 2nd Round Standard Allocation			
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>		
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		100.00		
		<b>100</b>		
<b>Project Title :</b>	Improving access, expansion and maintenance of lifesaving water and sanitation services for population affected by conflict in Golo and surrounding under allocation envelope 1.			
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>				
<b>OPS Details</b>				
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SUD-18/HSD20/SA2/WASH/INGO/7824	
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	400,000.11	
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	12 months	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/05/2018	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	30/04/2019	
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/05/2018	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	30/04/2019	
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>In Jebel Mara, the conflict between the Sudanese Armed forces and the Abdul Wahid faction of the Sudan Liberation Army resulted in important and repetitive movement of population, especially in 2016. According to OCHA timesheet, between 160,000 and 195,000 civilians have been displaced because of the hostilities since that date. Returnees started coming back to their land since the end of the conflict. The movement of returnees is still ongoing and the influx increased from November 2017.</p> <p>TGH's strong presence in Golo since the opening of a base with permanent WASH team in 2017, as well as its longstanding presence in Central Darfur, particularly as a WASH actor, presents all skills needed to address the needs of conflict-affected population of this area. TGH conducted many assessments within 2017 and main findings showed that the access to safe water in Golo town is under SPHERE standards, hygiene awareness is very limited in Golo area and negatively impacts personal hygiene which contributes to the high morbidity of WASH related diseases.</p> <p>This project is a major mitigation measure to health risks such as AWD, through water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion intervention. The construction and upgrade of water points in Dar el Salam and Golo town and the rehabilitation of open wells in Bari Hari and Jokosti will increase the quantity of available safe water and benefit to 13 650 individuals. TGH will ensure the good water quality with implementation of a regular monitoring at each water point.</p> <p>Hygiene promotion activities will be conducted in Golo town, Dar el Salam, Buri, Bari Hari and Jokosti to sensitize the population of the five villages on health threats and hygiene good practices. TGH will select and train 51 Hygiene Key Promoters in each village to organize mass events as well as regular hygiene promotion sessions on various topics in public locations.</p> <p>The project includes a WASH-in-school component through the construction of VIP latrines in the schools, the provision of safe water storage and handwashing facilities to ensure better hygiene practices during school time for 1539 students and teachers. Hygiene Key Promoters will also organize hygiene promotion sessions in schools as children are particularly receptive to hygiene advice and easily spread the message within the household.</p> <p>In coordination with the communities, TGH will build garbage collection points and a burning area in Jokosti, Dar el Salam, Buri and Bari Hari to improve local environment. Cleaning campaigns will be organized in the four villages and Golo town, and the community will receive garbage collection materials.</p> <p>Finally, the project aims at reinforcing community capacity-building. TGH will train operators to ensure the maintenance of hand pumps in Golo area. 24 water committee members will also be trained on operation and management and cost recovery system in order to be able to manage the water points after the handover. To prevent breakdowns and lack of spare parts, TGH will support the creation of a spare parts store in Golo town that will be handed over to WES whose 4 members will attend a training on store management, operation and maintenance of water points and preventive maintenance activities.</p> <p>The activities mentioned below will benefit to 100 796 individuals, which corresponds to the total population of Golo town, Dar el Salam, Bar Hari, Buri and Jokosti villages.</p>			
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>				
<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
19,151	21,167	30,239	30,239	100,796

**Other Beneficiaries :**

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
People in Host Communities	5,745	6,350	9,072	9,072	30,239
Internally Displaced People/Returnees	13,406	14,817	21,167	21,167	70,557

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

As all the population of the targeted town and villages are included in the countdown of beneficiaries, there are no indirect beneficiaries.

**Catchment Population:**

The catchment population is equivalent to the overall population of Golo town and the surrounding villages targeted by the action. Thus, the total catchment population for the hereby presented project is estimated to approximately 100,796 individuals. The current living conditions of the overall population of Golo town will be improved thanks to the intervention (improved water supply and sanitation basic services, hygiene promotion enhancement).

**Link with allocation strategy :**

The proposed intervention is in line with SHF principles in general, as it aims at providing a timely life-saving assistance in coordination with all humanitarian stakeholders while restoring conflict-affected people's dignity through sustainable solutions. As developed in the project proposal, TGH integrates gender issues, protection mainstreaming, accountability to affected populations and dependency-reduction measures in all its projects. The outcome 1 of the Sudan Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy for 2017 – 2019 ("Populations affected by natural or manmade disasters receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of the shock") is at the core of this allocation, and consequently at the core of TGH hereby presented project. Indeed, IDPs, host community and returnees of Golo are today under dire stress, especially in terms of water supply, sanitation, hygiene thus calling for urgent intervention. TGH will enhance access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene services for conflict-affected individuals of Golo town and surroundings.

One of the requirements of this allocation is to have an established presence in the targeted area. It is important to underline that TGH is a long-term established NGO with permanent field staff and bases in West and Central Darfur respectively since 2004 and 2005. More importantly, TGH is one of the first INGOs to have established projects in Golo, and remains fully operational there as of today, with permanent staff in the field following the opening of humanitarian access in early 2017. It has opened a field office in Golo throughout the year and has 2 staffs permanently based in the locality, along with a full team established in Zalingei and able to regularly conduct field visits to Golo.

TGH has, since the beginning of its intervention in Darfur, adopted a vulnerability-based criteria for the selection of beneficiaries instead of criteria based on people's status so as to respect do no harm principles. This selection method has recently been adopted for the 2017-2019 Multi-Year Humanitarian Response Plan, underlining the link between TGH's approach and the global humanitarian strategy in Sudan. The proposed intervention is also following the 2017 HRP's 2nd outcome ("Displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access to essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance"). Indeed, TGH proposes relief WASH intervention through the provision of water supply facilities aiming at mitigating health threats. Whenever possible, sustainable solutions will be implemented, with more durable water points for example, and the systematic involvement of local actors such as water committees, and institutions in order to participate in the reduction of populations' dependency on humanitarian assistance.

Through the construction, upgrade and rehabilitation of water points and the regular monitoring of water quality, the proposed intervention will increase the number of individuals with access to safe water in the targeted villages. Hygiene promotion sessions, construction of VIP latrines in the schools and installation of garbage collection points and burning areas in the villages will help reducing the risk of diseases spreading by encouraging the populations to change their hygiene behavior and adopt good hygiene practices. Finally, community members will be trained on maintenance of hand pumps, operation and maintenance of water points and preventive maintenance to ensure rapid intervention in case of breakdown. Spare parts for water points maintenance will be available in the area thanks to the creation of a spare parts store managed by WES. At the end of the project, communities of the targeted villages should then be able to manage by themselves the repair of hand pumps and water points as skilled operators and spare parts will be available immediately.

**Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :**

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

**Organization focal point :**

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Lisa JEAN	Country Director	soudan@trianglegh.org	09 04 59 09 64
Thomas BOUDANT	Desk Officer	thomas.boudant@trianglegh.org	00336 33 10 28 45
Maelle DERNIAUX	Program Manager	programmanager.soudan@trianglegh.org	programmanager.souda

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

From 2017 to 2018, the population in need of humanitarian assistance in Sudan increased from 4.8 million people in 2017 (Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2017) to 5.8 million people in the beginning of 2018 ("Sudan: Humanitarian snapshot", 31st December 2017, OCHA). This increase is linked to the continuous arrivals of South Sudanese refugees, the recurrent outbreaks of diseases which have been more violent than usual, the chronic food insecurity and the ongoing conflicts between armed groups and the Government of Sudan (GoS), notably in Jebel Marra and the Two Areas. The number of IDPs across the country has remained stable compared to the previous year (2 million; "Sudan: Humanitarian snapshot", 31st December 2017, OCHA). In Darfur only, at least 9,700 persons were newly displaced in 2017 (note that this is only verified IDPs according to "Sudan: Humanitarian snapshot", 31st December 2017, OCHA; which means that the real number is much higher).

The situation in Darfur is aggravated by the unstable context and the scarcity of the response (linked to remoteness of the areas and the institutional framework, not always favorable to humanitarian actors). The number of IDPs in Darfur remains dangerously high. Humanitarian consequences on affected communities are dramatic and worsen when the area is already underserved. Since 60% of displaced people in Sudan are under 18 years old (Sudan 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview), protection issues and multi-sectorial needs are magnified because of the particular vulnerability of this population group.

The conflict that broke out in Jebel Marra in January 2016 between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Abdul Wahid faction of the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA-AW) led to massive population displacements. Between 160,000 and 195,000 civilians were displaced because of the hostilities in 2016 (OCHA Jebel Marra fact sheet of October 2016). It is very hard to get updated numbers as some areas remain inaccessible for assessments as of today. Central Darfur has been hosting the majority of IDPs from Jebel Marra. In terms of displacement in the area, several schemes are observed:

- Some people from rural villages around Golo find refuge in Golo town to flee hostilities;
- Some people decide to completely flee the area and move outside of Golo locality;
- Following a slight diminution of hostilities and progressive stabilization in Central Jebel Marra, some people who had fled from a rural village to Golo town in 2016 have started returning to their villages of origin throughout 2017.

Since June 2017, the population of Golo town has been gradually decreasing as IDPs progressively return to their areas of origin. According to IOM verification in September 2017, a total of 47,943 individuals have returned to Golo, Jokosti and Boori areas while 16,944 IDPs remain in Golo, the majority hosted with relatives. These IDPs actually come from villages situated in the close surroundings of Golo town. Golo's total population is now estimated to be 51,800 individuals (according to HAC).

Golo's basic social services have been interrupted due to conflict in recent years and most services need urgent extensive rehabilitation to be brought back to the standards and support arrival of IDPs. Humanitarian actors did not have access to Golo area until early 2017, which means acute needs have accumulated themselves and in spite of being active for a whole year in the WASH sector in Golo, TGH – along with other humanitarian actors – has not been able to cover all the needs triggered by the crisis. Moreover, the overall vulnerability of the situation pushes TGH to propose mitigation measures for possible health risks. As observed in Nertiti at the beginning of February 2018, cholera and AWD outbreaks are frequent and have huge and long-lasting impacts on population's health.

## **2. Needs assessment**

Latest WASH assessments conducted by TGH in 2017 in the area:

- Sept.: multi-sectorial assess. in Kaironga and Bari Hari ; pre-Kap survey in Golo town
- Oct.: multi-sectorial assess. in Burry, Dagenja, Dar Elsalam and Tagaro
- Nov.: WASH assess. in Golo town
- Dec.: WASH assess. in Golo town and surrounding villages (Dar El Salam, Bari Hari, Buri, Jokosti etc.)

Information were also collected through coordination: Inter-Agency monitoring assess. of Sept. 2017, meetings with humanitarian actors (WES, UNICEF, DRC, IMC) and exchange of emails or phone conversations (IMC, NEF, IRW, DRC).

In Golo town:

- Water supply gaps. Among children between 5 and 12 interviewed at water points, approximately 2/3 responded they had been sick with diarrhea in the last month. Clear linkages with insufficient water quantity and consumption of unsafe water can be established. Golo area was affected by the AWD outbreak in Oct. 2017, with 18 cases and no deaths registered. Access to water supply in Golo town relies on 4 open wells (rehabilitated and protected by TGH in 2017), 1 traditional unprotected open well not in use, 21 hand pumps currently working, 1 functional water yard as well as 2 mini water yards established by TGH in 2017 and the wadi. In early 2018, the quantity of safe water in Golo town barely reaches the strict minimum of 5.3 l/p/d. DRC, who is developing community-based protection network, reported GBV cases during water and firewood fetching. There is little awareness on the importance of using safe water sources for drinking/cooking purposes (TGH pre-KAP survey Sept. 2017). Except for the Water User Committees established by TGH in 2017, no other community entity in charge of water management has been identified.
- Sanitation gaps. Over 90% of the HH have and use a latrine in their premises, constructed on their own initiative without external subsidies. Open defecation is rarely practiced and is only observed in the market area and around schools, mainly due to lack of access to latrines. All schools have a minimum of 1 latrine block but insufficient for the number of pupils.
- Hygiene practices gaps. Poor personal hygiene practices are observed. There is an insufficient knowledge of the importance of hand washing with soap at critical times. TGH Nov. 2017 WASH assess. In Golo town showed that only 30% of the population has regular access to soap. Lack of cash is the principal reason for not using soap followed by lack of awareness. Water is commonly stored in jerrycans at HH level, but not systematically covered.

In Golo surrounding villages (Dar El Salam, Bari Hari, Buri, Jokosti, Kaironga, Burry, Dagenja and Tagaro):

- Water supply gaps. The main source of water in the villages is surface water collected directly from the wadi. No water treatment at HH level is practiced except eventual filtering with cloth when the water is very turbid. In the targeted villages, access to safe water is insufficient (Dar Elsalam 10L/P/D but unsustainable water infrastructure, Bari Hari 0,93L/P/D, Jokosti 0L/P/D and Buri 0L/P/D). There are no WUC or cost-recovery systems. Sheikhs and people collect money when a water point is broken and pay WES to repair it. There are no people trained in hand pump maintenance and no spare parts and toolbox available.
- Sanitation gaps. The majority of HH have unimproved traditional single-pit latrines with wood slabs. Those visited by TGH team during the assessment were well maintained and clean. Inter-Agency Assessment in Golo (Oct. 2017) concludes the coverage is of about 70% in rural areas.
- Hygiene practices gaps. More limited access to water supply and soap as well as limited hygiene awareness in the rural areas has a negative impact on personal hygiene and contributes to the high morbidity of WASH-related diseases registered at Golo Hospital, Buri and Bari Hari clinics: bloody diarrhea, intestine parasites and skin and eye infections are common.

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

TGH has a good knowledge of the area's humanitarian context and its beneficiaries, as it has been constantly present for over a year and conducted many assessments in the area, as detailed above.

An estimated total of 100 796 host community-returnees and IDPs (19 151 men, 21 167 women, 30 239 boys, 30 239 girls) will be directly targeted by the hereby project in Golo town and surrounding villages.

More precisely, those beneficiaries are located:

- 51,800 individuals in Golo town
- 2,310 individuals in Dar El Salam (to be noted that the inhabitants of Nonee and Tagaroo come to Dar El Salam EWS to get safe water, which means that for activities linked to access to water in Dar El Salam, 4 900 beneficiaries are counted in order to take into account the 2 030 and 560 inhabitants of Nonee and Tagaroo respectively)
- 18 004 inhabitants from Bari Hari
- 15 620 inhabitants in Jokosti
- 10 472 inhabitants in Buri

Individuals in Golo town are mainly host communities and IDPs, while the targeted rural villages are mainly composed of returnees.

It is important to note that one of the assumptions of the project is that there is no significant change in the number of targeted populations. Indeed, TGH crossed-checked the number of HH and individuals of the locality with other actors present in Golo, but no one had the same estimations after assessments. The expected results of this project will only be achieved if it is not discovered throughout the implementation of activities that there are many more people than imagined in a quarter.

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

Following conflicts between the SAF and the SLA-AW in the in Jebel Marra in January 2016, massive displacements (between 160,000 and 195,000 civilians) were witnessed in Jebel Marra's neighboring localities mostly displaced to Central Darfur. Various shortcomings were observed in Golo area when humanitarian access was granted: dire gaps in availability of water, strong gaps in sanitation services especially at schools/hospital and lack of good hygiene practices. Thanks to the action of several actors in the past year, including TGH, the situation has not deteriorated. However, many villages of displaced / returnees remain untargeted and even in the areas where humanitarian actors have been present, the needs were such that they still have not all been covered.

The proposed intervention has been designed according to the needs observed on the field by TGH teams in consultation with the targeted beneficiaries and coordination with other stakeholders. TGH's expertise and experience in the WASH sector allowed the INGO to prioritize the needs in order to cover the most urgent and critical ones in coordination with the line clusters. In order to face the population's dependency on humanitarian aid for many years, TGH's strategy includes a strong LRRD component. Not only will the organization address the vulnerable HH's urgent needs but it will also empower people and community through a participative approach based on capacity building. This is the key to a sustainable impact of the action and to the restoration of people's self-reliance. When TGH establishes a new water facility, it supports the WC or sensitizes the populations on the creation of one when there is none, provides technical support, trainings on operation/maintenance and prepares users to switch to a cost recovery system (CRS) on a middle-term perspective. This implies involving the WC for the whole duration of the project so that the handover is made easier. The CRS only applies once the handover has been effectuated, as TGH usually supports the running costs of the water point during the first months of operation. When possible in the area, TGH also tries to upgrade existing EWS into sustainable WY.

TGH is best positioned for this intervention thanks to its long-standing presence in CD (since 2005), where it is recognized as a major WASH actor. TGH wants to underline its attachment to applying do no harm principles in its actions. Indeed, if inter-tribal conflicts seem absent of the area, tensions between IDPs and host communities on the management and use of resources are still underlying. The proposed actions have an aim of not worsening these tensions and, when possible, decreasing them. The main step towards that goal is to target returnees, IDPs and host communities regardless of their status. For example, some water points will benefit both populations. By giving a specific focus on vulnerable HH (disabled or chronically ill people, pregnant or lactating women, UASC, elderly, woman-headed HH...) marginalized by their forced displacement and loss of productive assets, and by providing them with an enhanced access to basic services, the action will contribute to promote equal opportunities. Many households being female-headed, the activities directed to them will be a direct contribution to gender balance and women empowerment.

This project is a major mitigation measure to health risks such as AWD. WASH interventions encourage the development of healthy behaviours as a response to immediate health threats but also as prevention for future disease outbreaks. Poor sanitation, water scarcity, inferior water quality and inappropriate hygiene behaviours are disastrous on people's health. Moreover, waterborne diseases are also behind chronic undernutrition (and growth retardation for children) as people eat less and can absorb fewer nutrients when sick. Enhancing access to WASH services thus contributes to health and nutrition improvement on a larger scale.

#### **5. Complementarity**

TGH has been implementing WASH emergency response and early recovery interventions in CD since 2005. It has thus developed a strong knowledge of the context and ensures solid complementarities between the hereby project and other interventions. TGH is currently implementing 2 WASH projects (SHF and ECHO) in Golo. Alongside, TGH is currently applying for an OFDA grant for a WASH intervention in Golo which will, if secured, complement the hereby-proposed action in the second half of 2018. To ensure a multi-sectorial assistance, TGH has submitted a proposal to RRF to enhance the access to NFIs for vulnerable conflict affected people in the area. TGH is also submitting a FSL project proposal, under SHF allocation envelope one, targeting vulnerable population in Golo locality to increase their cultivation capacities and help them developing income generating activities. Together with the hereby presented project, this will allow TGH to restore minimal human dignity, basic primary needs and protection from the elements and health risks for the targeted populations. Noteworthy is that TGH, with the support of UNICEF, intervened in 12 schools in and around Golo town in September 2017 through the distribution of teachers and students' kits as well as school equipment. This illustrates TGH's willingness and capacity to provide integrated multi-sectorial responses.

Synergies are also created thanks to the coordination with other actors. TGH's long-time presence and recognized recent work in the area guarantees good relations with local authorities and governmental entities. WES will be engaged in all activities. By organising bilateral meetings, conducting phone and email conversations and by being active in INGO forums and cluster meetings both at federal and state level, TGH strongly contributes to the coordination between all stakeholders. Prior to the design of this project, TGH coordinated with actors present in Golo to identify gaps, avoid overlaps and create synergies. In 2018, NEF is planning to rehabilitate hand pumps, build HH latrines, build the capacities of WUC and distribute hygiene kits in rural villages of the locality. Considering the dire gaps in terms of water supply, this will not create overlaps with TGH's proposed intervention. IRW is planning to drill 2 boreholes, install MWY and 4 hand pumps in Jadeed, Bora and Golo town. They also want to construct HH latrines. TGH has selected its villages of intervention according to the needs remaining uncovered by IRW action. WR proposed health, nutrition and WASH activities in Golo surrounding villages which are not targeted by TGH at the moment. CRS is planning WASH intervention in the villages of Jokosti and Terro as well as the upgrade of 1 hand pump into a WY in Golo town. However, they have not conducted a pumping test so far, and they are aware of TGH planned activities, so TGH will pay close attention that they do not select a water point too close to one already established by TGH. 2017 is an example of great coordination in Golo between IMC and TGH, who coordinated to fully rehabilitate the hospital. Thanks to this coordination, water access in the hospital is now sufficient; all latrines have been rehabilitated as well as 3 baths and one laundry. All patients and medical staff now have a daily access to water and sanitation.

TGH easily shares its lists of beneficiaries. Data from other actors is also useful (IMC exchanged health and population data of Golo locality). TGH participates in the referencing of vulnerable people when necessary. For example, when implementing WASH activities, cases of malnutrition are referred to Health Centres.

By being proactive in sector coordination, TGH has been appointed in some areas to organise the coordination between humanitarian actors and received additional fund from donors to hire a coordination team in remote areas. This is true in Kreinik and Um Dukhun, as well as in state capitals (Zalingei, Geneina).

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### Overall project objective

To participate in the enhancement of WASH Basic services in a life-saving and sustainable way for conflict affected host community- returnees and IDPs in Golo town, Central Jebel Marra.

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Address 90 per cent of the protracted IDPs, and continue to improve the level of WASH services to 1,89 million targeted people, who live both in and outside IDP camps.	Outcome 2: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT: Displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access to essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance	100

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** As previously described, the hereby proposed Action falls under the scope of the Outcome 1 of the Sudan Multi-Year Humanitarian Response Plan 2017-2019, "Populations affected by natural or man-made disasters receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of the shock". More precisely, it will follow the corresponding objective set for the WASH sector under the 2017 HRP "to provide services as per the agreed standards for immediate, early and short term response, to address context-specific WASH needs of Sudan". Indeed, the hereby program will strive to provide life-saving assistance life-saving assistance to IPDs, host communities and returnees affected by the 2016 Jebel Marra conflict. The late access by humanitarian actors led to a late response to urgent needs, and in spite of the establishment of many INGOs in Golo since 2017, including TGH, gaps remain important and directly linked to consequences of the conflict.

Please note that TGH did not take into consideration the cluster objective as the only possible choice from the GMS menu was the one regarding protracted IDPs, which does not match Golo's situation nor this allocation envelope 1. TGH ticked it as it is compulsory to have one but please do not take it into account and inform technical GMS service on the issue.

### Outcome 1

Improve access to safe water supply for population affected by conflict in Golo.

### Output 1.1

#### Description

13 650 people affected by the conflict gain access to clean water through construction, upgrade and rehabilitation of water facilities.

#### Assumptions & Risks

**Assumptions:**

- Local authorities remain collaborative in term of allowing humanitarian access and intervention to all project areas;
- Communities and Water Committees members remain engaged in the management of the water points.
- Security conditions remain acceptable for TGH national staff inside the target localities and for TGH assets and to allow regular field visits of international staffs in Darfur;
- Absence of severe droughts compromising access to water supply within the standards;
- Annual INGO registration in Sudan is renewed.
- TGH receives all necessary authorizations to pursue its operations in Central Darfur within the frame of the current Technical Agreement valid until May 2017
- Inflation rates does not reach a level that jeopardizes the implementation of the project activities
- No significant change of number of population as explained in the "Beneficiaries" section.

**Risks:**

- Access to program areas is hindered by lack of authorizations (it has been the case for months in 2016), bad road conditions and / or rainy season;
- Large new populations movements occur;
- Existing humanitarian capacity does significantly decrease due to eventual limitations in access, travel permits, visas (however up to date this risk remains low for TGH)
- Collapse of Water Committee, difficulties on fees' collection, difficulties on replacing big spare parts in the future.
- External aggression or open warfare conflict occurs.
- Conflict affects the current social organization in the targeted areas (new tensions within local communities generating further conflict and impeding TGH activities, conflict for access to project inputs between host returnees, IDPs, attempts of manipulation of registration and/or assessment from the population, community leaders, or local authorities);
- Inflation observed at the beginning of 2018 in the prices of basic goods remains out of control, with direct impact on project targets;
- Beneficiaries' already lean purchasing power is further decreased due to the increase of prices, impacting their involvement in the project;
- The rate of the Central Bank of Sudan keeps rising.
- Release of 1st cash installment from SHF is delayed, impeding timely delivery of items in project location before the start of the rainy season.

**Environmental risks:**

- Depletion of groundwater resources in some areas if the recharge of shallow aquifers is compromised by drought;
- Seasonal flooding of wadis passing through the targeted areas occurs.

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of water sources and/or system at institution and/or community level constructed, rehabilitated and/or upgraded					7
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Procurement contracts Pictures of Activity Handover document							
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of water points/hand pumps maintained and operated.					2
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Procurement contracts Pictures of activity Monitoring of the water points							
Indicator 1.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of water quality testing and monitoring conducted					125
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Water quality FU							
Indicator 1.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of long term displaced people in and out of camp have access to 10 liters of drinking water through water system managed at community or local level (HRP 2018).	2,594	2,866	4,095	4,095	13,650

**Means of Verification** : Water quantity monitoring

Frequentation survey

NB: The water points upgraded or rehabilitated under this project will increase the daily water production of 93 300 liters and will benefit the whole population of the targeted villages (100 796 individuals, including Nonee and Tagaroo). The hereby target indicator is a theoretical calculation. It takes into account all the functioning water points in the targeted villages and gives the number of individuals that have access to 12 l/d (see the calculation in annex 1).

**Activities**

**Activity 1.1.1**

**Standard Activity : Construction of New Water Sources/points**

## Construction of a new water facility in Dar el Salam

TGH is currently running an Emergency Water System (EWS) built under ECHO funding in Dar el Salam village. This activity increased the overall availability of safe water from 3.2 to 10 L/P/D. The aim of building this Emergency Water System was to guarantee an increased safe water supply to the population of Dar el Salam and surrounding neighborhoods and to upgrade it into a MWY through consecutive projects in order to hand over the water point to the community, following TGH usual water supply strategy in Darfur.

However, TGH conducted a pumping test in November 2017 showing insufficient water yield for sustainable schemes (2.9 m3). In this situation, the scenario of an upgrade of Dar el Salam Emergency Water System is no longer feasible. Therefore, TGH proposes to drill another borehole in the rock fracture to be able to establish a mini Water yard that is expected to produce around 27 m3 of safe water per day and hand over the water point to the community.

Distribution points will be set up with 1 tap stand including 12 taps connected to the water tank. The water yard will consist of one 27m3 elevated water tank, located near the borehole. A generator room will be constructed to protect the generator from the weather and theft. It will also include a concrete platform, a drainage channel and an animal trough. Distribution points will be protected by fencing. Involvement of the community in the construction, which will be fostered through initial consultations with sheikhs, will be ensured through the collection of local materials and participation to works such as pipeline digging with TGH staff. This will encourage team building between the community and TGH staff, foster a better appropriation of the new installation by the population and decrease the intervention price.

### Activity 1.1.2

#### Standard Activity : Upgrading of water systems

Upgrade of a hand pump in Golo North Quarter into a mini water yard

TGH will upgrade one hand pump in coordination with WES and other WASH actors in Golo to increase the access of safe water. The community living in Golo North Quarter (estimated to 600 households, approximately 3 000 individuals), has limited access to drinking water as only 5 hand pumps exist in this quarter. 3 are working well, when the other two have a very weak discharge and can dry up during dry season. Out of the three that can potentially be upgraded, World Relief has proposed to upgrade 1. In coordination with WES and other WASH actors in Golo, TGH will conduct pumping tests on the two remaining ones to determine which one will be upgraded.

Afterwards, hand pumps' material will be removed and replaced by a submersible pump with suitable electric generator, pipeline connected to an elevated water tank (27m3). Distribution points will be set up with 1 tap stand in the MWY, a drainage system and animal trough. Distribution points will be protected by fencing. Involvement of the community in the construction, which will be fostered through initial consultations with sheikhs and ensured through the collection of local materials and participation to works such as pipeline digging with TGH staff. This will encourage team building between the community and TGH staff, foster a better appropriation of the new installation by the population and decrease the intervention price.

The yield of the hand pump is 3.6m3/h. It has been estimated based on pumping test results. The filling of the water tank is estimated to 8 hours, one filling of the water tank will be done each day. As the water production of the two functional hand pumps located in North Quarter is estimated to 22 500 liters per day, the installation of the mini water yard will increase the total quantity of water produced daily to 51 300 liters. This activity will increase the water access to reach 4 950 people (calculation based on 12 l/p/d). As mentioned above, the estimated population of Golo North Quarter is around 3 000 people. However, it is very likely that the population of the neighboring quarters will come to fetch water to the mini water yard.

### Activity 1.1.3

#### Standard Activity : Construction, rehabilitation and/or upgrading of water sources and/or system (eg. handpump, water taps, hafir, solar panel, water tank etc.) at institution and/or community level

Rehabilitation of 5 open wells:

TGH will rehabilitate 2 open wells in Bari Hari. This village, composed of more than 2,572 households – approximately 18,004 individuals – has two different types of water sources: 3 hand pumps (2 with very weak yield and one working with good yield throughout the year), as well as 2 unprotected open wells, respectively deep of 20 m and 23 m. Rehabilitation works in the open wells will consist in additional digging, cleaning up, and building of walls made with bricks over the ground, construct slab with drainage, conduct disinfection of the open wells and covering the wells. The rehabilitation of these two wells will increase the quantity of available water per day from 15 000 to 30 000 liters.

Additionally, 3 wells will also be rehabilitated in Jokosti, which is composed of approximately 2,231 households (15 620 individuals). Once the three wells rehabilitated, the quantity of water production will be of 22 500 liters per day. Rehabilitation design will be the same as described for Bari Hari.

In its project currently funded by SHF in Golo, TGH already rehabilitated 4 open wells. Based on the lessons learned through the implementation of this activity, TGH will extend the platform to ease the cleaning. Also, TGH will build a trough for animals, to prevent them entering inside the fencing thus improving the cleanliness of the open well and avoiding water contamination.

### Activity 1.1.4

#### Standard Activity : Conduct water quality testing and monitoring

Water quality and quantity monitoring, groundwater monitoring

TGH will conduct regular bacteriological tests using Wagtech kit at all water points and at household level using a simple random sampling method. If a fecal contamination is observed, adequate measures will be taken (disinfection of the water points, jerry can cleaning campaign...) in collaboration with the WES. The operators of the chlorinated systems will conduct daily water treatment (chlorination) using appropriate tools. They will also receive water quality and quantity monitoring training from TGH and WES.

In addition, the groundwater level will be monitored in different boreholes on monthly basis in order to detect any abnormal decreased of the water table level.

### Output 1.2

#### Description

Improved hygiene practices and environmental sanitation for population affected by conflicts in Golo town and surrounding

## Assumptions & Risks

### Assumptions:

- Local authorities remain collaborative in term of allowing humanitarian access and intervention to all project areas;
- Communities and Water Committees members remain engaged in the management of the water points.
- Security conditions remain acceptable for TGH national staff inside the target localities and for TGH assets and to allow regular field visits of international staffs in Darfur;
- Absence of severe droughts compromising access to water supply within the standards;
- Annual INGO registration in Sudan is renewed.
- TGH receives all necessary authorizations to pursue its operations in Central Darfur within the frame of the current Technical Agreement valid until May 2017
- Inflation rates does not reach a level that jeopardizes the implementation of the project activities
- No significant change of number of population as explained in the "Beneficiaries" section.

### Risks:

- Access to program areas is hindered by lack of authorizations (it has been the case for months in 2016), bad road conditions and / or rainy season;
- Large new populations movements occur;
- Existing humanitarian capacity does significantly decrease due to eventual limitations in access, travel permits, visas (however up to date this risk remains low for TGH)
- Collapse of Water Committee, difficulties on fees' collection, difficulties on replacing big spare parts in the future.
- External aggression or open warfare conflict occurs.
- Conflict affects the current social organization in the targeted areas (new tensions within local communities generating further conflict and impeding TGH activities, conflict for access to project inputs between host returnees, IDPs, attempts of manipulation of registration and/or assessment from the population, community leaders, or local authorities);
- Inflation observed at the beginning of 2018 in the prices of basic goods remains out of control, with direct impact on project targets;
- Beneficiaries' already lean purchasing power is further decreased due to the increase of prices, impacting their involvement in the project;
- The rate of the Central Bank of Sudan keeps rising.
- Release of 1st cash installment from SHF is delayed, impeding timely delivery of items in project location before the start of the rainy season.

### Environmental risks:

- Depletion of groundwater resources in some areas if recharging capacities of shallow aquifers are compromised by drought;
- Seasonal flooding of wadis passing through the targeted areas occurs.

## Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people reached by community raising awareness activities	18,659	20,623	29,462	29,462	98,206
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Monitoring of hygiene promotion activities Results of KAP survey NB: The total population of each targeted village will be considered as the baseline for this hygiene education activity. Indeed, even if all the community members do not directly participate in the mass events or are not targeted by house-to-house visits, hygiene promotion messages delivered during mass events and HH to HH visits will spread among the community.							
Indicator 1.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of Hygiene Key Promoters trained					51
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Training session attendance sheet Pictures of Activity							
Indicator 1.2.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of jerrycan cleaning campaign conducted					8
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Monitoring of hygiene promotion activities Pictures of Activity							
Indicator 1.2.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of new latrines constructed.					18

### Means of Verification

- Pictures of Activity
- Handover document

## Activities

### Activity 1.2.1

**Standard Activity : Hygiene education and awareness campaign**



Under the ongoing SHF project, TGH is implementing hygiene promotion activities within Golo town. TGH selected 16 interested members of the community (2/3 of women, selection of vulnerable people) to get involved in hygiene promotion activities as "Hygiene Key Promoters" (HKP). They disseminated hygiene promotion messages through the organization of hygiene promotion sessions with different topics and methodologies. HKPs and teachers have been trained to PHAST methodology because local stakeholders have expressed their willingness for a greater involvement in hygiene promotion.

The awareness on the benefits of improved hygiene practices has risen in Golo town, as observed through TGH staff, but remains poor in the surrounding villages. In addition, the current HKP are not able to fully cover all the quarters of Golo town with frequent messages.

As the access to safe water is starting to achieve more acceptable standards, TGH will strengthen the awareness of the population by supporting the current 16 HKP. In order to extend the coverage of all quarters in Golo, TGH will also select 15 additional hygiene key promoters in Golo town and 5 HKP in each of the 4 villages targeted by TGH to strengthen and complete the ongoing and new activities (Buri, Jokosti, Bari Hari, Dar el Salam). In order to have a broader impact among the community, TGH will target influential personalities as a priority: Sheikh, Imam, teachers etc within Golo Town.

However, TGH will hone its approach by organizing a training divided into 3 parts and involving current HKP already trained:

- The 1st theoretical part will explain what is at stake; give knowledge in terms of PHAST approach and how to mobilize the community.
- The 2nd theoretical part will be led by the current HKP. They will be teaching the new hygiene key promoter what have been their methodology, analysis and challenges as well as sharing experiences and lessons learnt. Both theoretical training sessions will be organized in Golo town, including the 20 HKP from surrounding villages.
- The practical part of the training will involve the current HKP and will include information on the conduction of HP sessions. It will be finalized by a common mass event in Golo town led by the current HKP and the newly trained ones. The date will be communicated to the community in advance to make sure the attendance will be broad.

Training documents will be shared with WES and with the WASH Sector

After the training and the organization of the mass event in Golo with the presence of all the newly trained HKPs, one mass event will be organized in Buri, Jokosti, Bari Hari and Dar El Salam. The analysis of sanitation problem will be different in each village and the second practical part of the training will be designed according to the identification of the specific problem in each villages. For instance, since Buri has been affected by AWD last October 2017 the training will focus on handwashing, boiling water, clean food preparation area etc. In the other villages, one of the other challenges observed by TGH team is the dirtiness of jerrycans. Therefore, the training will focus also on this aspect of hygiene promotion. Hygiene promotion topics will be different from one session to another to tackle all main hygiene promotion issues and to diverse activities proposed to the communities. HKP will receive hygiene promotion materials and loudspeakers (one for each village and 3 in Golo town). Diffusing hygiene messages via loudspeakers through the circulation of a car in the town has proved efficient in TGH previous WASH project in Golo. TGH WASH team will regularly support and monitor hygiene promotion activities.

Specific "jerrycan cleaning event" will be organized during the opening ceremony of the new/rehabilitated water points in Dar el Salam, Bari Hari, Golo town and Jokosti (two in each locality).

#### Activity 1.2.2

##### Standard Activity : Provision of sanitation facility in institutions

Provision of sanitation, hand washing facilities and soaps, and safe water storages in schools

In Buri and Jokosti, existing operational basic schools lack access to sanitation services. Regarding latrine facilities, the standard number is far from being reached. According to the WASH standards, none of the school of those villages has the right number of latrines for boys and girls. Urgent intervention is required in Jokosti in which 488 children (262 boys and 226 girls) and 7 teachers are sharing one latrine. TGH plans to build 3 blocks of 3 VIP latrines in Jokosti school. 1 block of 3 latrines will be dedicated to boys, and 2 blocks of 3 latrines will be for girls.

TGH will also build 9 VIP latrines in Buri school that counts 724 students (234 boys and 490 girls) and 11 teachers. TGH plans to build 3 blocks of 3 VIP latrines each in Buri school. 1 block of 3 latrines will be dedicated to boys, and 2 blocks of 3 latrines will be for girls. VIP latrines set up by TGH are in line with VIP standards. The construction works will consist on digging pits (3 to 4 meters deep) built by bricks wall underground, covered by concrete slab, superstructure walls made by bricks to ensure privacy, ventilation pipe and windows. Lockers will be installed inside the latrines, in order to guarantee intimacy and ensure the security of users. Stickers on the latrines doors will indicate the gender.

In addition, a total of 6 hand washing facilities will be implemented in Jokosti, Bari Hari and Buri schools, two in each school. This will benefit a total of 1 539 pupils and teachers.

Along with these constructions, TGH will conduct hygiene promotion activities in the village and school through hygiene key promoters (see Activity 1.2.1) and distribute soap – 15 per pupil – to support hand washing at school for 3 months.

Three safe water storages with a capacity of 2000 liters each will be installed in Jokosti, Bari Hari and Buri schools. PTAs of the three schools will be provided with a donkey cart to fetch the water to the nearest water point and fill the safe water storage when needed.

Meetings will be organized between TGH teams, medical staffs, teachers, lines Ministries and other NGOs involved at the beginning of the project to organize the support brought by TGH to both Institutions under the hereby project.

#### Output 1.3

##### Description

Institution and community receive trainings and capacity building to reduce dependency

##### Assumptions & Risks

**Assumptions:**

- Local authorities remain collaborative in term of allowing humanitarian access and intervention to all project areas;
- Communities and Water Committees members remain engaged in the management of the water points.
- Security conditions remain acceptable for TGH national staff inside the target localities and for TGH assets and to allow regular field visits of international staffs in Darfur;
- Absence of severe droughts compromising access to water supply within the standards;
- Annual INGO registration in Sudan is renewed.
- TGH receives all necessary authorizations to pursue its operations in Central Darfur within the frame of the current Technical Agreement valid until May 2017
- Inflation rates does not reach a level that jeopardizes the implementation of the project activities
- No significant change of number of population as explained in the “Beneficiaries” section.

**Risks:**

- Access to program areas is hindered by lack of authorizations (it has been the case for months in 2016), bad road conditions and / or rainy season;
- Large new populations movements occur;
- Existing humanitarian capacity does significantly decrease due to eventual limitations in access, travel permits, visas (however up to date this risk remains low for TGH)
- Collapse of Water Committee, difficulties on fees’ collection, difficulties on replacing big spare parts in the future.
- External aggression or open warfare conflict occurs.
- Conflict affects the current social organization in the targeted areas (new tensions within local communities generating further conflict and impeding TGH activities, conflict for access to project inputs between host returnees, IDPs, attempts of manipulation of registration and/or assessment from the population, community leaders, or local authorities);
- Inflation observed at the beginning of 2018 in the prices of basic goods remains out of control, with direct impact on project targets;
- Beneficiaries’ already lean purchasing power is further decreased due to the increase of prices, impacting their involvement in the project;
- The rate of the Central Bank of Sudan keeps rising.
- Release of 1st cash installment from SHF is delayed, impeding timely delivery of items in project location before the start of the rainy season.

**Environmental risks:**

- Depletion of groundwater resources in some areas if recharging capacities of shallow aquifers are compromised by drought;
- Seasonal flooding of wadis passing through the targeted areas occurs

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people attended WASH-related training	30	8	0	0	38

**Means of Verification** : Training attendance sheets  
Pictures of Activity

TGH will encourage the enrollment of women within water committees and for the training on hand pumps maintenance and reparation. However, according to TGH experience in the area, it is difficult to reach equality.

Indicator 1.3.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of WASH committee members	16	8			24
-----------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------------	----	---	--	--	----

**Means of Verification** : List of committee members  
Training attendance sheets

TGH will encourage the enrollment of women within water committees and for the training on hand pumps maintenance and reparation. However, according to TGH experience in the area, it is difficult to reach equality.

Indicator 1.3.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of spare part stores settled and functional					1
-----------------	-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	---

**Means of Verification** : Procurement contracts  
Handover document  
Pictures of Activity  
Monitoring of spare part store

**Activities**

**Activity 1.3.1**

**Standard Activity : Conduct WASH-related training at community and/or institution level**

The activities conducted in Golo since 2017 allowed TGH team to gather information and analyze the 2 main reasons regarding water point and hand pump maintenance and reparation in Golo town and surrounding villages. Frequent breakdown have been observed because of misuse and lack of preventive maintenance of the water point. To address this problem, the community of Golo town and surrounding village expressed the need of being trained for repairing hand pump and water points. A first training will be organized by TGH in February 2018 under the ongoing ECHO grant but will not cover all the quarter of Golo and surrounding villages.

To ensure continuity, TGH will organize additional trainings under this project and distribute tool box to the individuals involved in the training and committed to participate to this community approach. The individuals selected for the training can be members of existing water committees and community members. The selection will be done based on motivation and availability.

The training will be composed of two parts, one theoretical, another one practical.

The theoretical part will focus on basic maintenance operations :

- Presentation of the main spare parts that compose a hand pump and how it functions
- Most regular types of breakdown
- Reparation techniques
- Composition of the toolkit

The practical part will be the opportunity for the trainees to put into practice what they have learnt during the theoretical lessons. If some hand pumps are broken at the time of the training, the trainees will ensure the reparation. If all the hand pumps are working, one functioning hand pump will be dismantled in order to explain how to install the spare parts.

### Activity 1.3.2

#### Standard Activity : Establisih WASH committee at community and/or institution level

In the frame of the establishment of the two Mini Water yards (Activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2), TGH will help with the creation of a Water Committee and encourage the inclusion of women. It will provide technical and managerial training on the implementation and follow-up of cost-recovery systems to guarantee the sustainability of the new facility. To ensure smooth transition, TGH will follow-up the water committees and provide technical and organizational counselling. TGH will provide spare part to the water committee and running costs such as fuel and oil to run to Water point at the beginning of the project and will stay as back up during the first months of the handover of the water yard to make sure the cost recovery system, and the technical functioning of the water point is working well and take corrective actions if necessary.

TGH will link the water committee with the spare part store proposed in the activity 1.3.3 in order to ensure the efficiency of TGH integrated action.

### Activity 1.3.3

#### Standard Activity : Support the operation and management of existing water sources/system

As explained under Activity 1.3.1, the communities in Golo town and surrounding villages lack capacities to ensure water point and hand pump maintenance and reparation. Though WES has a presence of 4 staffs in Golo most of the Hand pumps and water points continue to be repaired by INGOs present in the field. This issue is twofold, as it is linked to a lack of spare parts available in this remote locality, which is a recurrent problem in Darfur, but also to the lack of technical skills in communities to ensure preventive maintenance, diagnosis and repairs.

TGH therefore proposes to build a spare part store which will be handed over to WES, in addition to the training provided under the activity 1.3.1.

TGH has a significant experience in terms of management of spare part store. In Bindizi and Um Dukhun, spare part stores have been built under European Union Project, handed over to WES in 2015 and still working up to now.

The storekeeper will be part of WES team and identified at the beginning of the project.

The procurement and transportation of spare parts will be organized at the beginning of the project and TGH will facilitate the link between suppliers and WES at Zalingei and Nyala level to make sure the supply of spare parts will continue after the end of the project.

The first procurement of spare part will include:

- Hand pump spare parts: riser pipe, connecting rod, cylinder, chain, handle assembly and axel bearing, spout, stand assembly, diverse set of nuts, plunger rod, valve;
- Hand pumps Indian Mark II Standard and Special tool;
- Generator spare parts for Water yards: spare parts for SDMO, Perkins and FG Wilson generators, fuel pump, piston, fuel pipe, bearing, engine oil and grease, etc.;
- Electrical materials: circuit breakers, overload, electrical cable, splicing kit, control panel, etc.;
- Water fittings: socket, tee connectors, taps, adaptors, GI pipes, GI ball valve, flexible hose, etc.;
- Water treatment materials: chlorine powder HTH 70%, pool tester, consumables tablets.

The handover to WES will be done in the middle of the project in order to keep TGH as back up and to make sure corrective action will be taken in case of dysfunction or misuse of the spare part store.

TGH will train WES regarding the management of spare part store as well as the operation and management of hand pump and Water points including an important component of preventive maintenance activities.

WES storekeeper of Um Dukhun and Bindizi will be paid by TGH to participate to the training of the Golo storekeeper to share lesson learnt, challenges and solutions.

This spare part store will allow a quick intervention in case of hand pump breakdown, and will cover the 21 hand pumps in Golo locality. In case the WES refuses to be in charge of this spare parts store, a plan B has been identified (although additional reflection would have to be carried on should it be implemented). The idea would be to assess which suppliers in the area would have the capacity to be in charge of such a store.

#### Additional Targets :

### M & R

## Monitoring & Reporting plan

TGH monitors program activities using a large range of reporting tools and at different levels of verification, which allows to appraise the situation in various terms, logistics, administrative, HR but also technical, via notably follow-up tools which are linked with TGH contractual commitments (i.e. indicators). TGH has designed and implemented tools to monitor project achievements on a monthly basis. The Head of program (expatriate Khartoum-based position) is in charge of filling these tools in relation with field teams. Monthly and annual planning established in each sector also enable the correct and timely implementation of activities while reinforcing the empowerment of field teams.

Daily exchanges between Khartoum coordination team, the roving team and field based staff are done through usual communication means (phone, email, skype...) and the use of monthly reporting and monitoring tools. Corrective measures can be quickly taken in case of implementation problems surging at field level.

Prior to the implementation of TGH activities on-site, TGH field based-staff submit an Activity Action plan with detailed description of the activity implementation plan, staff, means and budget allocated to the activity, which is validated by Program Management team in Khartoum to ensure that the activity is planned according to the selection criteria, standards and resources as described in the project.

Specific tools have been established to monitor recurrent situations: population movements follow-up (FU), assessment of situation in new areas template and the household-level rapid need assessment.

Tools are compiled and reviewed by the program coordination team every month, then sent to TGH HQ where the sector referents review them for decision making and eventual corrections.

WASH activity monitoring is operated through several field data collection tools:

- Bacteriological tests will be conducted on water points on a monthly basis
- Localization and state of water sources and update of water yield through frequentation survey in water yards and mini-water yards are monitored on a monthly basis.
- The follow-up of activities will be handed-over with appropriate training to water point operators from WES, local committees and population to enhance local resilience (monthly basis).
- TGH is monitoring average quantity of safe and unsafe water per person according to locations and in compliance with humanitarian standards. It allows TGH to quickly respond in case of system failure or high population increase.
- Groundwater monitoring for main water points in areas of intervention.
- In remote rural areas where TGH implements EWS and upgraded systems, the organization will ensure water quantity and quality FU
- Hygiene and sanitation indicators will be followed (through data from the project and collected from medical INGOs or local Health offices).

Transversal monitoring tools are training tools (training documents, activity reports, pictures) and beneficiary lists including sex-age disaggregated data, status and vulnerability data.

The main challenge for project monitoring in Darfur is the access for humanitarian staff (see below). Thanks to its national staffs, partners and bases in situ direct implementation and monitoring are possible. Frequent visits of roving team and expatriates from Khartoum are also organised.

TGH HQ takes part in the monitoring via regular field visits (technical cells, Desk) and monitoring based on field data shared with TGH HQ. It allows supporting TGH teams on the field by ensuring the respect of implementation quality and humanitarian standards. TGH finance department monitors and checks the expenses related to this project and support the quality of the financial reporting.

### Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Construction of a new water facility in Dar el Salam	2018					X	X				X	X	X
TGH is currently running an Emergency Water System (EWS) built under ECHO funding in Dar el Salam village. This activity increased the overall availability of safe water from 3.2 to 10 L/P/D. The aim of building this Emergency Water System was to guarantee an increased safe water supply to the population of Dar el Salam and surrounding neighborhoods and to upgrade it into a MWY through consecutive projects in order to hand over the water point to the community, following TGH usual water supply strategy in Darfur.	2019												
However, TGH conducted a pumping test in November 2017 showing insufficient water yield for sustainable schemes (2.9 m3). In this situation, the scenario of an upgrade of Dar el Salam Emergency Water System is no longer feasible. Therefore, TGH proposes to drill another borehole in the rock fracture to be able to establish a mini Water yard that is expected to produce around 27 m3 of safe water per day and hand over the water point to the community.													
Distribution points will be set up with 1 tap stand including 12 taps connected to the water tank. The water yard will consist of one 27m3 elevated water tank, located near the borehole. A generator room will be constructed to protect the generator from the weather and theft. It will also include a concrete platform, a drainage channel and an animal trough. Distribution points will be protected by fencing. Involvement of the community in the construction, which will be fostered through initial consultations with sheikhs, will be ensured through the collection of local materials and participation to works such as pipeline digging with TGH staff. This will encourage team building between the community and TGH staff, foster a better appropriation of the new installation by the population and decrease the intervention price.													

Activity 1.1.2: Upgrade of a hand pump in Golo North Quarter into a mini water yard	2018				X	X			X	X	X
<p>TGH will upgrade one hand pump in coordination with WES and other WASH actors in Golo to increase the access of safe water. The community living in Golo North Quarter (estimated to 600 households, approximately 3 000 individuals),has limited access to drinking water as only 5 hand pumps exist in this quarter. 3 are working well, when the other two have a very weak discharge and can dry up during dry season. Out of the three that can potentially be upgraded, World Relief has proposed to upgrade 1. In coordination with WES and other WASH actors in Golo, TGH will conduct pumping tests on the two remaining ones to determine which one will be upgraded.</p> <p>Afterwards, hand pumps' material will be removed and replaced by a submersible pump with suitable electric generator, pipeline connected to an elevated water tank (27m3). Distribution points will be set up with 1 tap stand in the MWY, a drainage system and animal trough. Distribution points will be protected by fencing. Involvement of the community in the construction, which will be fostered through initial consultations with sheikhs and ensured through the collection of local materials and participation to works such as pipeline digging with TGH staff. This will encourage team building between the community and TGH staff, foster a better appropriation of the new installation by the population and decrease the intervention price.</p> <p>The yield of the hand pump is 3.6m3/h. It has been estimated based on pumping test results. The filling of the water tank is estimated to 8 hours, one filling of the water tank will be done each day. As the water production of the two functional hand pumps located in North Quarter is estimated to 22 500 liters per day, the installation of the mini water yard will increase the total quantity of water produced daily to 51 300 liters. This activity will increase the water access to reach 4 950 people (calculation based on 12 l/p/d). As mentioned above, the estimated population of Golo North Quarter is around 3 000 people. However, it is very likely that the population of the neighboring quarters will come to fetch water to the mini water yard.</p>	2019										
Activity 1.1.3: Rehabilitation of 5 open wells:	2019										
<p>TGH will rehabilitate 2 open wells in Bari Hari. This village, composed of more than 2,572 households – approximately 18,004 individuals – has two different types of water sources: 3 hand pumps (2 with very weak yield and one working with good yield throughout the year), as well as 2 unprotected open wells, respectively deep of 20 m and 23 m. Rehabilitation works in the open wells will consist in additional digging, cleaning up, and building of walls made with bricks over the ground, construct slab with drainage, conduct disinfection of the open wells and covering the wells. The rehabilitation of these two wells will increase the quantity of available water per day from 15 000 to 30 000 liters.</p> <p>Additionally, 3 wells will also be rehabilitated in Jokosti, which is composed of approximately 2,231 households (15 620 individuals). Once the three wells rehabilitated, the quantity of water production will be of 22 500 liters per day. Rehabilitation design will be the same as described for Bari Hari.</p> <p>In its project currently funded by SHF in Golo, TGH already rehabilitated 4 open wells. Based on the lessons learned through the implementation of this activity, TGH will extend the platform to ease the cleaning. Also, TGH will build a trough for animals, to prevent them entering inside the fencing thus improving the cleanliness of the open well and avoiding water contamination.</p>	2018			X	X			X	X	X	
Activity 1.1.4: Water quality and quantity monitoring, groundwater monitoring	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<p>TGH will conduct regular bacteriological tests using Wagtech kit at all water points and at household level using a simple random sampling method. If a fecal contamination is observed, adequate measures will be taken (disinfection of the water points, jerry can cleaning campaign...) in collaboration with the WES. The operators of the chlorinated systems will conduct daily water treatment (chlorination) using appropriate tools. They will also receive water quality and quantity monitoring training from TGH and WES.</p> <p>In addition, the groundwater level will be monitored in different boreholes on monthly basis in order to detect any abnormal decreased of the water table level.</p>	2019	X	X	X	X						

<p>Activity 1.2.1: Under the ongoing SHF project, TGH is implementing hygiene promotion activities within Golo town. TGH selected 16 interested members of the community (2/3 of women, selection of vulnerable people) to get involved in hygiene promotion activities as "Hygiene Key Promoters" (HKP). They disseminated hygiene promotion messages through the organization of hygiene promotion sessions with different topics and methodologies. HKPs and teachers have been trained to PHAST methodology because local stakeholders have expressed their willingness for a greater involvement in hygiene promotion.</p>	2018						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<p>The awareness on the benefits of improved hygiene practices has risen in Golo town, as observed through TGH staff, but remains poor in the surrounding villages. In addition, the current HKP are not able to fully cover all the quarters of Golo town with frequent messages.</p> <p>As the access to safe water is starting to achieve more acceptable standards, TGH will strengthen the awareness of the population by supporting the current 16 HKP. In order to extend the coverage of all quarters in Golo, TGH will also select 15 additional hygiene key promoters in Golo town and 5 HKP in each of the 4 villages targeted by TGH to strengthen and complete the ongoing and new activities (Buri, Jokosti, Bari Hari, Dar el Salam). In order to have a broader impact among the community, TGH will target influential personalities as a priority: Sheikh, Imam, teachers etc within Golo Town.</p> <p>However, TGH will hone its approach by organizing a training divided into 3 parts and involving current HKP already trained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The 1st theoretical part will explain what is at stake; give knowledge in terms of PHAST approach and how to mobilize the community.</li> <li>- The 2nd theoretical part will be led by the current HKP. They will be teaching the new hygiene key promoter what have been their methodology, analysis and challenges as well as sharing experiences and lessons learnt. Both theoretical training sessions will be organized in Golo town, including the 20 HKP from surrounding villages.</li> <li>- The practical part of the training will involve the current HKP and will include information on the conduction of HP sessions. It will be finalized by a common mass event in Golo town led by the current HKP and the newly trained ones. The date will be communicated to the community in advance to make sure the attendance will be broad.</li> </ul> <p>Training documents will be shared with WES and with the WASH Sector</p> <p>After the training and the organization of the mass event in Golo with the presence of all the newly trained HKPs, one mass event will be organized in Buri, Jokosti, Bari Hari and Dar El Salam. The analysis of sanitation problem will be different in each village and the second practical part of the training will be designed according to the identification of the specific problem in each villages. For instance, since Buri has been affected by AWD last October 2017 the training will focus on handwashing, boiling water, clean food preparation area etc. In the other villages, one of the other challenges observed by TGH team is the dirtiness of jerrycans. Therefore, the training will focus also on this aspect of hygiene promotion. Hygiene promotion topics will be different from one session to another to tackle all main hygiene promotion issues and to diverse activities proposed to the communities. HKP will receive hygiene promotion materials and loudspeakers (one for each village and 3 in Golo town). Diffusing hygiene messages via loudspeakers through the circulation of a car in the town has proved efficient in TGH previous WASH project in Golo. TGH WASH team will regularly support and monitor hygiene promotion activities.</p> <p>Specific "jerrycan cleaning event" will be organized during the opening ceremony of the new/rehabilitated water points in Dar el Salam, Bari Hari, Golo town and Jokosti (two in each locality).</p>	2019	X	X	X	X								

<p>Activity 1.2.2: Provision of sanitation, hand washing facilities and soaps, and safe water storages in schools</p> <p>In Buri and Jokosti, existing operational basic schools lack access to sanitation services. Regarding latrine facilities, the standard number is far from being reached. According to the WASH standards, none of the school of those villages has the right number of latrines for boys and girls. Urgent intervention is required in Jokosti in which 488 children (262 boys and 226 girls) and 7 teachers are sharing one latrine. TGH plans to build 3 blocks of 3 VIP latrines in Jokosti school. 1 block of 3 latrines will be dedicated to boys, and 2 blocks of 3 latrines will be for girls.</p> <p>TGH will also build 9 VIP latrines in Buri school that counts 724 students (234 boys and 490 girls) and 11 teachers. TGH plans to build 3 blocks of 3 VIP latrines each in Buri school. 1 block of 3 latrines will be dedicated to boys, and 2 blocks of 3 latrines will be for girls.</p> <p>VIP latrines set up by TGH are in line with VIP standards. The construction works will consist on digging pits (3 to 4 meters deep) built by bricks wall underground, covered by concrete slab, superstructure walls made by bricks to ensure privacy, ventilation pipe and windows. Lockers will be installed inside the latrines, in order to guarantee intimacy and ensure the security of users. Stickers on the latrines doors will indicate the gender.</p> <p>In addition, a total of 6 hand washing facilities will be implemented in Jokosti, Bari Hari and Buri schools, two in each school. This will benefit a total of 1 539 pupils and teachers.</p> <p>Along with these constructions, TGH will conduct hygiene promotion activities in the village and school through hygiene key promoters (see Activity 1.2.1) and distribute soap – 15 per pupil – to support hand washing at school for 3 months.</p> <p>Three safe water storages with a capacity of 2000 liters each will be installed in Jokosti, Bari Hari and Buri schools. PTAs of the three schools will be provided with a donkey cart to fetch the water to the nearest water point and fill the safe water storage when needed.</p> <p>Meetings will be organized between TGH teams, medical staffs, teachers, lines Ministries and other NGOs involved at the beginning of the project to organize the support brought by TGH to both Institutions under the hereby project.</p>	2018									X	X	X
	2019	X	X									
<p>Activity 1.3.1: The activities conducted in Golo since 2017 allowed TGH team to gather information and analyze the 2 main reasons regarding water point and hand pump maintenance and reparation in Golo town and surrounding villages. Frequent breakdown have been observed because of misuse and lack of preventive maintenance of the water point. To address this problem, the community of Golo town and surrounding village expressed the need of being trained for repairing hand pump and water points. A first training will be organized by TGH in February 2018 under the ongoing ECHO grant but will not cover all the quarter of Golo and surrounding villages.</p> <p>To ensure continuity, TGH will organize additional trainings under this project and distribute tool box to the individuals involved in the training and committed to participate to this community approach. The individuals selected for the training can be members of existing water committees and community members. The selection will be done based on motivation and availability.</p> <p>The training will be composed of two parts, one theoretical, another one practical. The theoretical part will focus on basic maintenance operations :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presentation of the main spare parts that compose a hand pump and how it functions</li> <li>- Most regular types of breakdown</li> <li>- Reparation techniques</li> <li>- Composition of the toolkit</li> </ul> <p>The practical part will be the opportunity for the trainees to put into practice what they have learnt during the theoretical lessons. If some hand pumps are broken at the time of the training, the trainees will ensure the reparation. If all the hand pumps are working, one functioning hand pump will be dismantled in order to explain how to install the spare parts.</p>	2018											
	2019		X									

<p>Activity 1.3.2: In the frame of the establishment of the two Mini Water yards (Activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2), TGH will help with the creation of a Water Committee and encourage the inclusion of women. It will provide technical and managerial training on the implementation and follow-up of cost-recovery systems to guarantee the sustainability of the new facility. To ensure smooth transition, TGH will follow-up the water committees and provide technical and organizational counselling. TGH will provide spare part to the water committee and running costs such as fuel and oil to run to Water point at the beginning of the project and will stay as back up during the first months of the handover of the water yard to make sure the cost recovery system, and the technical functioning of the water point is working well and take corrective actions if necessary.</p> <p>TGH will link the water committee with the spare part store proposed in the activity 1.3.3 in order to ensure the efficiency of TGH integrated action.</p>	2018																			X	
	2019	X	X																		
<p>Activity 1.3.3: As explained under Activity 1.3.1, the communities in Golo town and surrounding villages lack capacities to ensure water point and hand pump maintenance and repair. Though WES has a presence of 4 staffs in Golo most of the Hand pumps and water points continue to be repaired by INGOs present in the field. This issue is twofold, as it is linked to a lack of spare parts available in this remote locality, which is a recurrent problem in Darfur, but also to the lack of technical skills in communities to ensure preventive maintenance, diagnosis and repairs.</p> <p>TGH therefore proposes to build a spare part store which will be handed over to WES, in addition to the training provided under the activity 1.3.1.</p> <p>TGH has a significant experience in terms of management of spare part store. In Bindizi and Um Dukhun, spare part stores have been built under European Union Project, handed over to WES in 2015 and still working up to now.</p> <p>The storekeeper will be part of WES team and identified at the beginning of the project.</p> <p>The procurement and transportation of spare parts will be organized at the beginning of the project and TGH will facilitate the link between suppliers and WES at Zalingei and Nyala level to make sure the supply of spare parts will continue after the end of the project.</p> <p>The first procurement of spare part will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hand pump spare parts: riser pipe, connecting rod, cylinder, chain, handle assembly and axel bearing, spout, stand assembly, diverse set of nuts, plunger rod, valve;</li> <li>- Hand pumps Indian Mark II Standard and Special tool;</li> <li>- Generator spare parts for Water yards: spare parts for SDMO, Perkins and FG Wilson generators, fuel pump, piston, fuel pipe, bearing, engine oil and grease, etc.;</li> <li>- Electrical materials: circuit breakers, overload, electrical cable, splicing kit, control panel, etc.;</li> <li>- Water fittings: socket, tee connectors, taps, adaptors, GI pipes, GI ball valve, flexible hose, etc.;</li> <li>- Water treatment materials: chlorine powder HTH 70%, pool tester, consumables tablets.</li> </ul> <p>The handover to WES will be done in the middle of the project in order to keep TGH as back up and to make sure corrective action will be taken in case of dysfunction or misuse of the spare part store.</p> <p>TGH will train WES regarding the management of spare part store as well as the operation and management of hand pump and Water points including an important component of preventive maintenance activities.</p> <p>WES storekeeper of Um Dukhun and Bindizi will be paid by TGH to participate to the training of the Golo storekeeper to share lesson learnt, challenges and solutions.</p> <p>This spare part store will allow a quick intervention in case of hand pump breakdown, and will cover the 21 hand pumps in Golo locality.</p> <p>In case the WES refuses to be in charge of this spare parts store, a plan B has been identified (although additional reflection would have to be carried on should it be implemented). The idea would be to assess which suppliers in the area would have the capacity to be in charge of such a store.</p>	2018					X	X	X	X	X											
	2019	X		X																	
<b>OTHER INFO</b>																					
<b><u>Accountability to Affected Populations</u></b>																					



Beneficiaries and affected populations are involved in the different stages of the project, from needs assessment, to project design and implementation. All assessments included Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with communities, separating men and women when deemed necessary because of touchy subjects, as well as meetings with relevant stakeholders (WES, HAC commissioner, Sheikhs, community leaders) to collect needs and beneficiaries' recommendations on the most adequate activities. Communities' suggestions were taken into account when designing this project. In terms of community's direct participation in the activities, this will be achieved through the different structures and organizations involved, in particular Water Committees and the HKP. Putting people at the centre of decision making by promoting their participation and community consultation is part of the development of the communities' self-protection capacities advocated by TGH. In the WASH sector, this can be illustrated by the local management of water that will be put into place throughout the project. All relevant stakeholders will be involved at each step of the project, from decision-making processes to concrete implementation. Bottom-up approach promoting community ideas and solutions will thus be encouraged through cooperation with community members participating in these structures. This will enable community feedback simultaneously to the project implementation, facilitating the revision of an activity if a community member suggests it. Likewise, TGH long experience in Darfur enables its staff to be aware of powers' relationships and formal/informal social organizational structures in project areas.

TGH also puts in place mechanisms to enable beneficiaries and affected populations to provide feedback and complaints. At the beginning of the project implementation, TGH will organize a meeting with leaders and other relevant stakeholders to present the activities and explain that community complaints and advices are necessary to improve them. TGH will present to the beneficiaries the different ways to communicate their issues (special complaints during distribution, direct contact with TGH staff, visit to TGH office, etc.). For example, a mail box will be installed for the beneficiaries to give their feedback and recommendations on activities. This box enables them to communicate anonymously and will be regularly checked in order to modify the activities if deemed necessary. TGH also ensures them that their identity will not be revealed or even mentioned in TGH's internal communications. When a complaint is addressed to TGH, it is acknowledged by the Base Manager who provides the necessary information to the affected population to ensure their comprehension of TGH operations, prioritization criteria and operational or budget limitations. According to the relevance of the concerns addressed by the community to the Base Managers and Program team in the field, these can also be analyzed in further details and considered in activities planning.

Mechanisms to ensure adequate information sharing and communication to beneficiaries and affected populations have already been mentioned above and include meetings with affected populations, Sheikhs or other community leaders and more importantly, availability of TGH staff.

Do No Harm principles are respected in the proposed project because no group of population is left apart, whether they are young people, women, disabled... Moreover, beneficiaries are targeted based on strict, transparent and well explained vulnerability criteria and not based on status (IDP, returnee, host). This contributes in mitigating the possible existing tensions between the host community and other groups, with the former sometimes accusing the latter of stealing their resources.

#### **Implementation Plan**

If TGH is usually working in partnership with national NGO Al Massar, it will not be the case through the hereby proposed intervention as TGH has already other projects in WD scheduled for 2018 with Al Massar, and intends not too exceed the operational capacity of the partnership. Relevant governmental entities are systematically involved. In this situation, it will be the WES. All drilling activities are conducted by an external company. Following a national tender, TGH will sign a contract with this company.

TGH has adapted its HR and management capacities to administrative impediments and worsening security conditions to maintain its operational capacities and ensure direct implementation and supervision of operations in Darfur. All activities will be implemented through the teams already in place at Zalingei, Golo and Khartoum. TGH Zalingei team is composed of a base manager, a deputy base manager, a logistic officer and a base administrator. Due to the specific situation of Golo, TGH only has 2 permanent staff (one community mobiliser and a WASH technician) but Zalingei team frequently travels to Golo. In Khartoum, the coordination team is composed of 3 permanent expatriate positions (Country Director, Head of Programs and Support Service Coordinator), 2 punctual expatriate position (Grants Manager, Logistics Adviser) and 8 nationals to support Program, Logistic, Administration and Human Resources Departments. Daily exchanges between Khartoum coordination team, roving team and field based staff are done through usual communication means and the use of a monthly based reporting and monitoring tools, as mentioned earlier in this document.

To ensure the good implementation of the project, TGH coordinates with humanitarian stakeholders and authorities to maximize efficiency and impact, to avoid duplication and to promote the sustainability of the project achievements. At national level, TGH is an active member of the INGO Forum and the FSL, ES&NFI, WASH and Education sector meetings as well as Cash Working Group. TGH maintains coordination with INGOs working in the same areas such as WFP, IMC, DRC, Near East Foundation, Islamic World Relief. Coordination mechanisms with HAC federal level are also established. Notably, TGH shares with the HAC quarterly and yearly reports giving updates on implemented activities. This coordination is necessary to ensure access to field and beneficiaries. Coordination at state level is also TGH's priority. In Zalingei, close coordination with HAC state commissioner is ensured in terms of programming and authorizations. The Base Manager participates in the Humanitarian Coordination Team (HCT) meetings, the sector meetings, security meetings and the INGO forum meetings. Bilateral meetings are regularly held with main humanitarian actors and line ministries (WES) regarding new emergencies and population movements.

**Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
HAC,WES,OCHA,Islamic Relief,World Relief,IMC,DRC,Near East Foundation,CRS	<p>Locality HAC representatives are closely associated with implementation and monitoring of all humanitarian interventions conducted in Golo. Ongoing effective coordination shall continue with HAC at locality and state level to facilitate access and project implementation.,WES is the body which supports population in their access to safe water supply, but often lacks the adequate means to do so. The project will strengthen their capacities through their involvement in project implementation. Locality WES representatives are involved in all WASH assessments conducted, including in the recommendations of WASH technical options. All TGH WASH activities are conducted in coordination with WES.General coordination of operations in Central Darfur through HCT meetings and specific meetings in Zalingei. Coordination for inter-agency assessment missions. TGH will share with OCHA needs assessment and distributions reports.,They are planning to drill 2 MWY in Golo and to drill 4 hand pumps in Jadeed, Bora and Golo town. They also want to construct HH latrines in Golo town and surrounding villages. All NNGO/INGO will conduct regular coordination for the response in Golo in order to avoid overlapping and fill the gaps.,World Relief proposed health, nutrition and WASH activities in Golo surrounding villages (Kormol, Kairo, Tarbil, Sonasona, Kilinge, Karoon, Jadeed and Taringa) which are not targeted by TGH at the moment. All NNGO/INGO will conduct regular coordination for the response in Golo in order to avoid overlapping and fill the gaps.,IMC started intervening in Nov-Dec. 2016 to support the rehabilitation of Golo hospital (patient rooms, operation rooms) and to conduct medical consultations and malnutrition treatments. IMC is based in Golo since January 2017 (opening of a little guesthouse/office). Both Organizations will continue coordinating regularly for the response in Golo to avoid overlapping and fill the gaps.,INGO intervening in Golo in the FSL sector along with TGH in the response to affected population. All NNGO/INGO will conduct regular coordination for the response in Golo in order to avoid overlapping and fill the gaps.,In 2018, Near East Foundation is planning to rehabilitate hand pumps, build HH latrines, build the capacities of Water and Sanitation Committees and distribute hygiene kits in Golo locality (Deginja, Bari Ari, Terro, Jadeed, Tagaro and Tarbi). All NNGO/INGO will conduct regular coordination for the response in Golo in order to avoid overlapping and fill the gaps.,In Golo, they are planning WASH interventions in the villages of Djokosti and Terro as well as the upgrade of one hand pump into a water yard in Golo town. However, they have not conducted a pumping test so far, and they are aware of TGH planned activities, so TGH will pay close attention that they do not select a water point too close to one already established by TGH.</p>

**Environment Marker Of The Project**

B: Medium environmental impact with NO mitigation

**Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

**Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

IDPs are characterized by a large proportion of women, children and elderly, since many men were involved in fighting and have been victims of the conflict. TGH always focuses on gender balanced activities in all steps of its projects. During needs assessments, TGH takes into consideration women and girls' point of view through separated focus group discussions to allow them to have their voices heard.

Throughout project implementation, TGH always promotes mixed water committees. While gender balanced water committees cannot be imposed and the selection of the committee remains responsibility of the community, it will be recommended to have a strict minimum of 30% women in the committee and for women to take roles of leadership, such as the treasurer or secretary role and not exclusively as hygiene promoters. Besides, within TGH's Shelter/NFI/WASH/FSL interventions, households encompassing Persons With Special Needs (PWSN, TGH/UNHCR's criteria) are often prioritized among overall conflict or disaster affected population in addition to prior need-based specific selection criteria. A majority of single women, women headed households, pregnant women and lactating women are prioritized.

In terms of WASH in school, TGH is always intending to respect the common standard for latrine constructions. Nevertheless, in specific contexts where needs are significant, infrastructures scarce and humanitarian funding are insufficient to cover all needs and respecting standards; TGH strives to reach results as close as possible to the standards. Whether funding and context allow gender-separated sanitation facilities or not, in both cases TGH ensures latrines respect the privacy and dignity of beneficiaries with doors that can be locked from the inside. This is also in line with TGH's protection policy. Hygiene promotion sessions in schools will also be organized for boys and girls together and separately for touchy subjects in order to make communication easier for girls.

Assessments illustrated that women and girls are the members of the family responsible for collecting water. DRC reported some cases of GBV during water fetching. The construction and running of new water supply facilities in the returnees' villages will particularly reduce women journey to fetch water and thus contribute to reducing risks of GVB.

Last but not least, all assessment tools, monitoring tools and FU tools used by TGH (including the numbers of reached beneficiaries) have disaggregated numbers by age and sex (SADD).

By taking into account gender, age and diversity issues in all of its projects, TGH also participates in the development of a fairer society, factor renowned to increase the mid and long term impacts of early recovery and development actions.

### **Protection Mainstreaming**

As already mentioned, the hereby-proposed action is focusing on returnees and IDPs affected by Jebel Mara conflicts and population displacements, which received no or little humanitarian assistance, inducing high proportion of vulnerable individuals.

Enabling them a safe and dignified access to basic services is part of the protection of life and safety principle. Other underlying principles in TGH's approach to protection mainstreaming are participation (of communities and local actors), non-discrimination (directly linked with the previous principle), partnership (with NNGO and humanitarian stakeholders in general) and capacity building (through the multiplication of adapted and relevant trainings). These principles are in line with SPHERE basic protection principles. In regards with non-discrimination, TGH's do no harm approach is strongly considered within this presented project. Indeed, the INGO, with the aim of avoiding tensions between IDPs and host community, avoids exposing both groups to further harm by non-discrimination of one group of people in need over another. Selection of beneficiaries is thus based on needs and vulnerability criteria and not on tribal origin. The vulnerability criteria adopted by TGH are those adopted by the UNHCR, and include: Pregnant and Lactating Women, single-headed HH (especially women-headed HH), elderly, people with disabilities or chronic diseases, infants and young children, unaccompanied minor, and any other Person With Special Needs.

TGH activities linked with water supply provision will target individuals without any distinction and prioritization. Nevertheless, TGH Hygiene and Sanitation activities will focus mainly on most vulnerable and exposed groups such as children in overcrowded school, women-headed HH, elderly etc. Protection of those persons, considered as more vulnerable / at risk is thus part of TGH crucial concerns.

Putting people at the centre of decision making by promoting their participation and community consultation is part of the development of the communities' self-protection capacities advocated by TGH. In the WASH sector, this can be illustrated by the local management of water that will be put into place throughout the project.

Two TGH staffs (one field-based and one Khartoum-based) took part in a 3 days training on "Age, Gender and Disability" at the beginning of November 2017, which was organized by RedR UK. Mainstreaming knowledge and such cross-cutting issues within TGH staff is key to ensuring protection mainstreaming within the organisation's projects.

### **Country Specific Information**

#### **Safety and Security**

Security situation in Jebel Mara is gradually improving. A faction of SLA-AW signed a peace agreement at the beginning of November 2016. This has contributed in improving the security situation in the area, particularly in Central and West Jebel Mara localities. For example, in November 2017, TGH assessment team was free to move in Golo town both by car and by foot. Some civilians with weapons were observed in the market area. Even though the overall security situation is currently calm, it remains subject to unexpected evolutions and temporary events that can impact the implementation of activities on the field. For example, in September 2017, armed Arab nomads entered Golo market and randomly shot at the population. A similar event was replicated the next day. Another event that took place soon after is the attack of WES by unidentified men on the road from Nertiti to Golo. Because of these events, access to program areas, even for national staffs, can be hindered.

The highest risk faced by TGH teams on the field remains the car-jacking and material theft organized by criminal groups operating in Darfur. Arms dissemination increases the level of violent attacks among the population and potentially towards NGOs employees. In order to mitigate this risk, car rental is the preferred option. When valuable items or important stocks are transferred to the field for distribution or prepositioning, guards are systematically deployed to ensure the safety of goods. Kidnapping is still considered as a potential threat for TGH teams, especially for expatriate staff. Abduction of three UNHCR employees (1 Sudanese and 2 Nepalese) on the 28th of November 2016 in Geneina by an unknown armed group, as well as that of a Swiss aid worker in El Fasher (North Darfur) between October and November 2017, show that this risk remains and has to keep being integrated in TGH security analysis.

At Khartoum level, social disturbances have been taking place since the beginning of 2018 in order to protest against the massive inflation, following the GoS' decision to raise the custom rate of the Dollar in a bid to halt the plummeting of the Sudanese Pound at the black market. Even though the situation has not returned to normal yet, demonstrations have remained peaceful. Further events are likely to happen in the coming months but should not impact TGH capacity to work in Sudan.

TGH Safety and Security approach is based on a set of acceptance and mitigation measures, among other common operational procedures. First of all, TGH acceptance strategy is based on its longstanding presence in Central Darfur. In this way, TGH approach seeks the consent of main local actors and communities as well as good relationships.

TGH applies the following mitigation measures to minimize the security risks identified. The main measures related to project implementation include:

- Continuous follow-up of security context from local sources, staff in place, local authorities, police and UNDSS.
- Safety and security measures applied in TGH compounds and during movements as per TGH Security and Safety Plan in Sudan.
- TGH Zalingei Base Manager conducts security risk analysis and coordinates secure clearance with the local authorities and the Country Director prior to all field missions. Security clearance updates allows or not national/international staffs traveling to field project sites.
- Rental of vehicles for displacements in rural areas so as to limit carjacking risk of INGO vehicles.
- Police guarding of compounds/stores particularly during reception of valuable items in TGH stores.
- Limitation of the number of days of international staff in high risk areas in the field.
- In case of severe security context deterioration, additional measures including: temporary suspension of field movements, hibernation and non-local staff evacuation in case of armed fighting in town.

#### Access

Humanitarian actors did not have access to Golo area until the end of 2016 with no capacity to answer needs triggered by the Jebel Mara crisis. In May 2016, HAC presented the GoS plan for the Normalization of Jebel Mara for 6 months. No permanent presence of humanitarian actors directly on the ground was possible in 2016 in Golo. However, progressively, UN agencies only at the beginning and INGOs and NNGOs afterwards have got better access to the area. Following this improvement in terms of access, TGH was able to implement its first project in Golo area in April 2017. The project, under SHF funding, is still ongoing.

Golo area is a rocky mountainous area really difficult to access located in the middle and top of the Jebel Mara locality in Central Darfur, situated at 93 Km from Zalingei. Physical access is difficult due to the bad condition of the road and the rocky mountainous terrain. Access remains possible between Nertiti and Golo by land cruisers and trucks for transportation during dry season and with significant difficulties and increase of prices during rainy season. During rainy season, two valleys are likely to get flooded in the road. Some big material transportation coming from Khartoum/Nyala need to be done before and/or after the peak period of the rainy season. For the population, from Golo town to surrounding villages, the main means of transport are the donkeys and camels. Communications are also difficult with only Thuraya satellite phones for reliable communication (only weak Zain mobile network in Golo). Regarding movement of humanitarian staff to the area, UNHAS flights from Zalingei to Golo are quite regular (on Mondays and Wednesdays) to ensure safe access to Golo to humanitarian partners.

Since early 2017, access to Golo by Inter-Agency missions and INGOs as well as for international staff has significantly improved. Travel permits for Golo town require usual validation from HAC and National Security as well as Military Intelligence at Zalingei level (2-3 working days). As Central Jebel Mara locality is still under tension, access to the surrounding villages needs to be approved by local Ministry of Intelligence representatives in Golo town. Access to the villages is granted on case-by-case basis, depending on the security situation and level of control of GoS on that area. However, access has been granted to TGH and IMC staff in Boori, an area not completely under control by GoS military. Access to the surrounding villages is therefore volatile and unpredictable. For example an NFI distribution by TGH in 3 villages was cancelled by Mol on the same day distribution was planned to start. Instead, the targeted beneficiaries were asked to come from the villages to TGH compound to collect the NFIs. This has been considered when planning for implementation modalities and monitoring. However, good relations between TGH and authorities at all levels participate in the mitigation of this risk.

#### BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	Head of Program (Expat)	D	1	5,162.06	12	8.33	5,160.00
	<i>International staff. Will supervise all project activities (staff management, technical follow up and reports, coordination with other stakeholders and procurement). Experienced international staff. Knowledge in participatory methodology and Project development. In charge of intermediary and final report. 8.33 % charged to SHF ( equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary , benefits: life and medical insurance, perdiem, (visa, transport, R&amp;R).</i>						
1.2	Technical monitoring and evaluation (Expat)	D	1	6,452.58	12	8.33	6,450.00

	<i>International staff. Will evaluate and manage the monitoring of WASH projects. Experienced international staff. Knowledge in participatory methodology and Project development. In charge with the head of program of intermediary and final report. 8,33 % charged to SHF ( equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits: life and medical insurance, perdiem, (visa, transport, R&amp;R).</i>							
1.3	Base manager (Zalingei)	D	1	943.06	12	8.33	942.68	
	<i>National staff. Skilled senior staff providing general coordination at field level (both technical and administratively). Great experience of emergency situation and security management. 8.33% charged to CHF (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus)</i>							
1.4	Base Manager (Golo)	D	1	942.68	12	25.00	2,828.04	
	<i>National staff. Skilled senior staff providing general coordination at field level (both technical and administratively). Great experience of emergency situation and security management. 25% charged to CHF (equivalent to 3 month over 12 months). unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus)</i>							
1.5	Community mobilizer (Golo)	D	1	245.10	12	25.00	735.30	
	<i>National staff. Permanent staff based in Golo. Will mobilize the community for activities (trainings, distributions and monitoring activities) 25 % to CHF Total budget (equivalent to 3 months over 12 months). unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>							
1.6	Wash Coordinator (Flying)	D	1	1,419.57	12	16.66	2,838.00	
	<i>National Staff. General project coordinator. Mobilizes WASH managers in the field for activities implementation, coordinates and reports and assists the Head of program. Great experience of emergency situation. 16.66% charged to CHF (equivalent to 2 months over 12 months). unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus).</i>							
1.7	Deputy Wash Coordinator (Flying)	D	1	942.79	12	16.67	1,885.96	
	<i>National staff. Skilled senior staff providing training and post-training support, as well general supervision of the WASH action. 16,67% charged to SHF (equivalent to 2 month over 12 months). unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus)</i>							
1.8	Wash Manager (Golo)	D	1	567.60	12	75.00	5,108.40	
	<i>National Staff. Will manage the activities implementation on Golo. Great experience of emergency 75% charged to CHF (equivalent to 9 months over 12 months). unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus)</i>							
1.9	Wash Technician /Hygien Promotion Technician (Golo)	D	1	296.70	12	75.00	2,670.30	
	<i>National staff. Daily follow-up of activities implementation at field level. 75 % charged to SHF (equivalent to 9 month over 12 months). unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>							
1.10	Support Services coordinator (Expat)	S	1	5,162.06	12	8.33	5,160.00	
	<i>International staff. Will manage the finance, HR and logistics departement. 8.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits: life and medical insurance, perdiem, (visa, transport, R&amp;R).</i>							
1.11	Logistic Advisor (Expat)	D	1	5,807.32	12	8.33	5,805.00	
	<i>International staff. Will manage logistic departement, ensure that it works with and delivers efficient and effective logistics support to the country programmes. Will manage capacity building 8.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits: life and medical insurance, perdiem, (visa, transport, R&amp;R).</i>							
1.12	Logistic Coordinator (Flying)	D	1	1,646.15	12	8.33	1,645.49	
	<i>National staff. Coordinates all logistic teams. charged 8.33% to SHF Total Budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary = and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>							
1.13	Logistic supervisor (Khartoum)	S	1	496.85	12	8.33	496.65	
	<i>National staff. in charge of purchase and logistics procedures form Khartoum. 8.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>							
1.14	Logistic Officer (Zalingei)	S	1	339.40	12	8.33	339.26	
	<i>National staff. In charge of Direct implementation and supervision of all project activities at field level. Experience in the sector and geographical area (Management of stocks, maintenance of equipment, etc.) 8.33 % charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>							

1.15	Base Administrator (Zalingei)	S	1	419.4 2	12	8.33	419.25
	<i>National staff. In charge of all administrative and financial duties at filed level (accountancy, financial reporting, compliance to procédures mainly). 8.33% charged to SHF (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.16	Base Administrator (Golo)	S	1	419.2 5	12	25.00	1,257.75
	<i>National staff. In charge of all administrative and financial duties at filed level (accountancy, financial reporting, compliance to procédures mainly) 25% charged to SHF (equivalent to 3 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.17	Human ressources coordinator (Khartoum)	S	1	1,539 .60	12	8.33	1,538.98
	<i>National staff. In charge of recruitment, staffs evaluation, and all human resources matters. 8.33% charged to SHF Total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months) . Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus) representing</i>						
1.18	Finance Coordinator (Flying)	S	1	1,450 .54	12	8.33	1,449.96
	<i>"National staff. In charge of budget monitoring and supervision of field expenditures. 8.33% charged to SHF Total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, travel allowance, Eid bonus) ."</i>						
1.19	Administrative and finance supervisor (Khartoum)	S	1	459.4 2	12	8.33	459.24
	<i>National staff in charge of accountancy, ordering invoices and supporting documents, bank reconciliation, petty cash monitoring. 18.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.20	Liaison officer (Khartoum)	S	1	460.7 0	12	8.33	460.52
	<i>"National staff, in charge of HAC procedures and flight booking (Technical agreement, Visa, evaluation...). 8.33% charged to SHF Total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months) . Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus) "</i>						
1.21	Driver (Khartoum)	S	1	265.8 5	12	8.33	265.74
	<i>National staff. 8.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 1month over 12 months) unit cost includes salary and benefits 43,5 USD (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.22	Watchmen (Zalingei)	S	4	258.1 1	12	8.33	1,032.03
	<i>4 National staffs. 8.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 1 months per staff over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.23	Watchmen (Golo)	S	5	258.0 0	12	25.00	3,870.00
	<i>5 National staffs. 25 % charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 3 months per staff over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.24	Watchmen (Khartoum)	S	4	258.1 1	12	8.33	1,032.03
	<i>4 National staffs. 8.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 1 months per staff over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.25	Cleaner / Cook (Zalingei)	S	1	183.2 5	12	8.33	183.18
	<i>1 National staff. 8.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 2 months per staff over 12 months) unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.26	Cleaner/ Cook (Golo)	S	1	183.1 8	12	25.00	549.54
	<i>2 National staff. 25 % charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 3 months per staff over 12 months) unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.27	Cleaner/ Cook (Khartoum)	S	2	224.5 5	12	8.33	448.92
	<i>2 National staff. 8.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 2 months per staff over 12 months) unit cost includes salary and benefits (medical insurance, Eid bonus)</i>						
1.28	Head of mission (Expat)	s	1	5,807 .32	12	8.33	5,805.00

	<i>Triangle GH representative in the country and ensures local and national coordination 8.33% charged to SHF total budget (equivalent to 1 month over 12 months). Unit cost includes salary and benefits: life and medical insurance, per diem, (visa, transport, R&amp;R).</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>60,837.22</b>
<b>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Construction of 1 Mini Water Yard in Dar El Salam	D	1	45,000.00	1	100.00	45,000.00
	<i>Refers to material purchase from Khartoum and Zalingei for implementation of 1 Mini Water Yard and 2 distribution points. Metallic elevated tank size 27 m3 (400 000 sdg), submersible pumps 2 inches (60 000 sdg) , riser pipe (30 000 sdg), transmission pipeline HDPE (50 000 sdg for 2 distribution points); 1 SDMO generator set 16KV with dynamo (120 000 sdg), 1 chinese generator 18 horse power set with dynamo (40 000 sdg), generator room (80 000 sdg), electrical cable (100 000 sdg), splicy kit (10 000 sdg), control panel (10 000 sdg), tapstand fittings (150 000 sdg) , cement (10 000 sdg), iron angle (10 000 sdg), wire (10 000 sdg), window (5 000 sdg), door (5 000 sdg), zinc sheet (3 000 sdg) visibility (1 500 sdg), labor cost (300 000 sdg). The material selected is high quality to insure sustainability of the water point. This list of material is not exhaustive and the amounts are only indicative as market prices are particularly volatile in Sudan. Exchange rate use 31.34</i>						
2.2	Geophysical survey / borehole drilling / chemical test	D	1	10,000.00	1	100.00	10,000.00
	<i>This line includes the contract with a drilling company for one borehole drilling (251 845 SDG - including 80 000 sdg in case of negative result-), geophysical survey (50 000 SDG), and chemical test (10 000 SDG). Exchange rate use 31.34</i>						
2.3	Upgrade of 1 Hand pump into Mini Water Yard in North Quarter	D	1	45,000.00	1	100.00	45,000.00
	<i>Refers to material purchase from Khartoum and Zalingei for implementation of 1 Mini Water Yard and 2 distribution points. Metallic elevated tank size 27 m3 (400 000 sdg), submersible pumps 2 inches (60 000 sdg) , riser pipe (30 000 sdg), transmission pipeline HDPE (50 000 sdg for 2 distribution points); 1 SDMO generator set 16KV with dynamo (120 000 sdg), 1 chinese generator 18 horse power set with dynamo (40 000 sdg), generator room (80 000 sdg), electrical cable (100 000 sdg), splicy kit (10 000 sdg), control panel (10 000 sdg), tapstand fittings (150 000 sdg) , cement (10 000 sdg), iron angle (10 000 sdg), wire (10 000 sdg), window (5 000 sdg), door (5 000 sdg), zinc sheet (3 000 sdg) visibility (1 500 sdg), labor cost (300 000 sdg). The material selected is high quality to insure sustainability of the water point. This list of material is not exhaustive and the amounts are only indicative as market prices are particularly volatile in Sudan. Exchange rate use 31.34</i>						
2.4	Pumping tests	D	2	1,425.00	1	100.00	2,850.00
	<i>This line includes two pumping tests, to be conducted prior to the installation of two mini water yards : 22 300 SDG each.</i>						
2.5	Operation and maintenance for 3 months	D	2	750.00	3	100.00	4,500.00
	<i>This line include the expenditure related to the running cost of 3 months after completion of the water points. Includes fuel and engin oil as well as generator spare parts, maintenance costs and operators incentives. Monthly cost calculation(1000\$ per month per unit) is based on TGH previous and ongoing MWY management (fuel, oil, incentives for the operator and small maintenance.</i>						
2.6	Dar el Salam running costs for 9 months	D	1	400.00	9	100.00	3,600.00
	<i>This line includes the running costs of the emergency water system currently operating in Dar el Salam before the upgrade (oil, fuel, spare parts, maintenance costs, daily workers).</i>						
2.7	Rehabilitation of 2 open Wells in Bari Hari	D	2	2,000.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>This line includes the costs of the construction materials (cement, bricks, gravel, sand, iron bars, bundle wire, iron angle, etc.) for the rehabilitation of 2 open well. The construction work includes the casing, the curbstone and well covers, the surface work and drainage channel. It also includes the handpump and the labor costs for digging, concrete and masonry work and the visibility pannels.</i>						
2.8	Rehabilitation of 3 open Wells in Jokosti	D	3	2,000.00	1	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>This line includes the costs of the construction materials (cement, bricks, gravel, sand, iron bars, bundle wire, iron angle, etc.) for the rehabilitation of 3 open wells. It also includes the labor costs.</i>						
2.9	Maintenance / disinfection of open wells	D	1	6,000.00	1	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>This line includes the purchase of chorine for open wells disinfection, as well as the purchase of small equipment (motorpump, generator, submersible pump, pipes) needed for open wells maintenance.</i>						
2.10	Material for water quality and quantity monitoring	D	1	5,000.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>This line includes the purchase of bacteriological and physico-chemical analysis equipments and H2S tests, to proceed to regular bacteriological tests in water points. It also refers to equipment and furnitures for laboratory (cupboard, table, chair, stationaries, gas, bunsen burner, methanol, etc.). It also includes to the purchase of a water level meter and the cost of daily workers to conduct frequentation surveys in the water points.</i>						
2.11	Jerrycan cleaning events	D	1	500.00	8	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>Refers to 8 jerrycan cleaning campaign events with hygiene key promoters, mobilizers and cleaning agents (130 USD) soap and Chlorine 700 USD and equipments 170 USD.</i>						

2.12	Mass events in Golo town, Bari Hari, Buri, Jokosti & Dar El Salam	D	1	850.00	5	100.00	4,250.00
	<i>This refers to the 5 mass event Hygiene key promoters will be organizing within the frame of the hereby project. It also includes stationaries, NFI items for demonstration and 5 loudspeakers.</i>						
2.13	Hygiene Key Promotors training	D	1	1,300.00	1	100.00	1,300.00
	<i>This line includes all the costs related to the training of 51 hygiene key promoters (stationaries, team meals, transportation, HAC &amp; WES incentives). It also includes the payment of incentives to the 51 hygiene key promoters for 10 months and the purchase of a small toolbox that will be given to each HKP (pictures printing).</i>						
2.14	Hygiene Key Promotors incentives	D	51	12.00	10	100.00	6,120.00
	<i>This include the incentives given to the Hygiene key promoters for 10 months. they will receive 376 SDG per month. 51 Hygiene key promoters will be working for TGH hygiene promotion.</i>						
2.15	Toolboxes for Hygiene Key Promotors	D	51	70.00	1	100.00	3,570.00
	<i>This includes the printing of awarness pictures and box to spread hygiene promotion messages.</i>						
2.16	Latrines for Jokosti and Buri schools	D	18	1,700.00	1	100.00	30,600.00
	<i>This line includes the materials (cement, bricks, iron bars, sand, gravel, zink sheet, pipes, iron doors, etc.) for the construction of 3 blocks of 3 latrines in Jokosti school and 3 blocks of 3 latrines in Buri school. It also includes the labor cost.</i>						
2.17	Handwashing facilities in schools	D	6	280.00	1	100.00	1,680.00
	<i>refers to the 6 units of hand-washing facilities that will be distributed in schools. the last estimated price has been collected by TGH logistic team in January 2018.</i>						
2.18	Distribution of soaps	D	26970	0.33	1	100.00	8,900.10
	<i>Refers to the soap that will be distributed to the children. 15 soap (unit cost 10 SDG according to the last prices collected in Golo) will be distributed per student (1539 students)</i>						
2.19	Installation of a safe water storage facility in schools	D	3	1,200.00	1	100.00	3,600.00
	<i>This line includes the purchase of 3 water storage facilities (2000 liters capacity) for Buri, Bari Hari and Jokosti schools.</i>						
2.20	Training on Hand Pump maintenance & operation and hand pump tool boxes	D	1	5,300.00	1	100.00	5,300.00
	<i>TGH will train 10 operators on hand pump maintenance. This line includes training costs (stationaries, HAC &amp; WES incentives, documents printing, purchase of spare parts, team meals, transportation costs, etc.) as well as the purchase of 10 standard and 10 special toolboxes that will be given to the operators at the end of the training. The unit price of the tool box will be around 3000 SDG. Training will costs around 31 000 SDG and the tool boxes</i>						
2.21	Construction of spare part supply store and spare part allocation	D	1	32,250.00	1	100.00	32,250.00
	<i>This line includes the purchase of construction materials for the building of a spare part store for the WES (cement, sand, gravels, bricks, iron bars, iron door, zink sheet, etc.) as well as the labor costs. It also includes the purchase of an entire stock of spare parts. Construction of the spare part store: 219 380 SDG ; spare parts items: 791 335 SDG  Exchange Rate SDG / USD / 31.34</i>						
2.22	WES training and evaluation on spare parts store management	D	1	2,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>This line includes all the costs related to the organization of the training on store management and evaluation costs (HAC &amp; WES incentives, team meals, stationaries, documents printing, etc.).</i>						
2.23	Establishment of Water committees	D	1	1,000.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>TGH will create and train two water committees on water points operation and maintenance and cost recovery system implementation. After the training of the water committee and at the end of the project, TGH will conduct an evaluation of the water committee to identify the weaknesses and take corrective actions. This line includes all costs related to the training and the evaluation (stationaries, HAC &amp; WES incentives, documents printing, team meals, etc.).</i>						
2.24	Local field implementation costs (car rental, labor cost, daily meal, local material)	D	1	1,425.26	12	100.00	17,103.12
	<i>This line includes all the costs related to the implementation of activities: car rental, labor cost, daily meal, local material. The costs included in this line are entirely dedicated to activities implementation and follow-up, and car rental costs for base support are included in section 'General Operating and Other Direct Costs'.</i>						
2.25	Transport/Freight	D	1	7,740.00	1	100.00	7,740.00
	<i>This line includes the transportation costs for material transportation from Khartoum to Golo (construction material for water tanks, latrines and WES supply store, spare parts for supply store) from Golo to the field. Some material will also be purchased in Zalingei to be transported to Golo (safe water storage, garbage collection points and burning areas material, fuel &amp; oil, donkey carts, tools, hand washing facilities materials, open wells rehabilitation materials).The cost of one trip has been established recently by the transporter to 7 740 USD.</i>						
2.26	Incentives	D	1	45.00	12	100.00	540.00



	<i>In order to comply with HAC policy, avoid administrative impediments and ensure a smooth and transparent implementation of activities, TGH gives incentives to HAC and line ministries representatives whenever their presence is required on the field.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>261,903.22</b>
<b>3. Equipment</b>							
3.1	Computer laptop	S	1	967.50	1	100.00	967.50
	<i>TGH will buy one computer for permanent staff in Golo.</i>						
3.2	Printer and Tonners	S	2	953.00	1	100.00	1,906.00
	<i>One printer and one tonners (same price around 953 USD according to the last assessment done by TGH Logistic team. the printer and tonners will be installed in TGH Zalingei office.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>2,873.50</b>
<b>4. Contractual Services</b>							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>
<b>5. Travel</b>							
5.1	WFP Flights	S	4	200.00	12	60.00	5,760.00
	<i>Refers to flying staffs travels (program Manager, Head of mission, head of program, wash coordinator ,Logistic coordinator, finance coordinator, deputy wash coordinator and all inpts based in Golo ) from Khartoum to the base for monitoring and support. Also regular travels for field based staffs for coordination meeting. One flight from Khartoum to Zalingei ( 300\$). International team has to pass by Zalingei to be able to reach Golo after obtaining travel permit. From Zalingei to Golo ( 100 \$). So average 400 \$ per flight.</i>						
5.2	International flights 5	S	1	1,419.00	1	100.00	1,419.00
	<i>Refers to the flights taken by International staff to join TGH mission in Sudan. the average cost of the flights depends a lot on season and has been estimated at 1 419 USD.</i>						
5.3	Car rental and local transportation	S	1	40.00	45	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>Refers to the cost of transportation to go in Golo by road. UNHAS flights are working, but when the road is safe enough, some staff take the road to reach Zalingei. The price of the rental car is 38 USD per day. It also refers to the displacement in donkey. Some places and villages surrounding Golo are not reachable in car, and TGH staff have to use donkeys.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>8,979.00</b>
<b>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b>							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>
<b>7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Communication costs (phone, internet etc)	S	1	638.10	6	100.00	3,828.60
	<i>Lumpsum/month. For internet, mobile and landline communications related to the project especially in the field. For 6 months</i>						
7.2	Communication costs V-SAT	S	1	382.86	6	100.00	2,297.16
	<i>Lumpsum per month equivalent to 6 months allocated to the hereby SHF project</i>						
7.3	Office rental	S	1	8,555.00	1	100.00	8,555.00
	<i>Includes the prices of the rental Guest house and office of Khartoum (3870 USD per months) for 2 months, Zalingei ( 160 USD per months) for 3 months and Golo (55.83 USD per months) for 6 months.</i>						
7.4	Base running costs (including water, garbage, electricity, reparation, etc.) (Golo /Zalingei/Khartoum)	S	1	2,150.00	1	100.00	2,150.00
	<i>Includes 2 month of Khartoum running costs estimated at 400 USD, 3 month of Zalingei running costs estimated at 150 USD and 6 month of Golo running costs estimated around 150 USD.</i>						

7.5	Office stationnaries	S	1	483.90	12	50.00	2,903.40
<i>Lumpsum per month equivalent to 6 months allocated to the hereby SHF project</i>							
7.6	Visibility	S	1	1,292.18	1	100.00	1,292.18
<i>Includes costs of visibility material and website maintenance for SHF visibility.</i>							
7.7	ICT Maintenance	S	1	159.53	2	100.00	319.06
<i>Lumpsum in order to maintain and repair our computer fleet.</i>							
7.8	Equipments bases	S	1	2,500.00	1	100.00	2,500.00
<i>Lumpsum for participation to the cost for equip bases(Golo/Krt/Zal) with small equipment (Tower of water tank , chair,table, Gaz cylinder for kitchen, Gaz stove, Electric Iron, Metallic table for kitchen, little sofa )</i>							
7.9	Car rental for support	S	1	1,289.56	12	25.00	3,868.68
<i>Includes the rental costs of car for base evaluated around 1200 SDG per day. 25% charged CHF project</i>							
7.10	Gazoline for generator and cars	S	1	1,237.60	12	50.00	7,425.60
<i>Lumpsum/month. Contribution to the purchase of diesel fuel for the generators and cars.(equivalent to 6 months over 12 months). The price are based on the market price.)</i>							
7.11	Maintenance of car and generator	S	1	683.21	12	50.00	4,099.26
<i>Lumpsum/month. refers to the reparation and maintenance works on TGH cars 50% of SHF budget (equivalent to 6 months over 12 months). The price are based on the market price.</i>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>39,238.94</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>				27,183.00			<b>373,831.88</b>
Direct							297,972.39
Support							75,859.49
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							26,168.23
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>400,000.11</b>

## Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Central Darfur -> Golo (Central Jebel Marra)	100	19,151	21,167	30,239	30,239	100,796	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Construction of a new water facility in Dar el Salam</p> <p>TGH is currently running an Emergency Water System (EWS) built under ECHO funding in Dar el...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Upgrade of a hand pump in Golo North Quarter into a mini water yard</p> <p>TGH will upgrade one hand pump in coordination with WES and other WASH acto...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Rehabilitation of 5 open wells:</p> <p>TGH will rehabilitate 2 open wells in Bari Hari. This village, composed of more than 2,572 households – approxim...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Water quality and quantity monitoring, groundwater monitoring</p> <p>TGH will conduct regular bacteriological tests using Wagtech kit at all water poin...</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1: Under the ongoing SHF project, TGH is implementing hygiene promotion activities within Golo town. TGH selected 16 interested members of the commun...</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Provision of sanitation, hand washing facilities and soaps, and safe water storages in schools</p> <p>In Buri and Jokosti, existing operational basic s...</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1: The activities conducted in Golo since 2017 allowed TGH team to gather information and analyze the 2 main reasons regarding water point and hand pump...</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2: In the frame of the establishment of the two Mini Water yards (Activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2), TGH will help with the creation of a Water Committee and ...</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3: As explained under Activity 1.3.1, the communities in Golo town and surrounding villages lack capacities to ensure water point and hand pump maintena...</p>

## Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 1 TGH - Calculation for indicator 1.1.1.xlsx
Budget Documents	TGH 7824 - TRC.1.xlsx
Budget Documents	TGH 7824 TRC.2.xlsx
Technical Review	Env. 1_TGH_W_7824_Sector & HFU comments.doc