

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Mercy Corps Scotland			
<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>	Emergency WASH Intervention for Newly Accessible Communities in East Jebel Marra - Deribat (Envelope 1)			
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Core pipelines			
<b>OPS Details</b>				
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SUD-18/HSD20/SA2/WASH/INGO/8038	
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	350,000.02	
<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>The proposed project aims to address the continued critical water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs of the newly accessible population, including the vulnerable host communities and IDPs in East Jebel Marra (EJM), South Darfur. The project will target an estimated 21,780 beneficiaries in the Deribat administrative unit. Targeted villages include: Tayba, Turgengy, Arokoom, Fodana, Njartanga, Kery, Wiri, Kor ny, Sorrow, and Ghorbal. The most vulnerable HH in these targeted localities are already suffering from shortages of water and a weak sanitation infrastructure, leading to poor hygiene. Within these extremely vulnerable communities, particular attention will be given to the following households (HH): female headed HH, HH with pregnant women and lactating mothers, HH with children under the age of five, HH with malnourished children, and HH with people with disabilities and elderly people. The selection criteria will be set in coordination with the community traditional leaders.</p> <p>EJM has been the site of conflict between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and Darfur rebel groups. Since 2010, much of EJM has remained largely inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to government restrictions and insecurity. The introduction of new directives by the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) in late 2016 and the improved security environment has seen access restrictions ease. The findings of an interagency needs assessment carried out in EJM from 10-15 September 2017 highlighted that Deribat is one of the most conflict-affected areas in EJM, with an estimated 105,000 individuals residing in 46 villages requiring immediate humanitarian assistance. The assessment found that poor health awareness and hygiene practices, lack of health and nutrition services, poverty and the high cost of healthcare are affecting the nutrition of children.</p> <p>The need for humanitarian action was also supported by the results of a rapid assessment conducted by Mercy Corps (MC) on 12 February 2018, which found that about 21,780 people are in need of immediate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance. The intervention proposed will aim at increasing timely and equitable access to safe WASH services to 21,780 (8,494 women, 7,841 men, 3,831 girls and 1,614 boys) emergency affected populations in Deribat. Project beneficiaries will be 95% IDPs and 5% host community members. The project will focus on life saving interventions via provision of safe water (rehabilitation and drilling of hand pumps, upgrading of hand pumps into solar systems, and water treatment), construction of household latrines and distribution of hygiene NFIs.</p> <p>As part of the project, MC will complete the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete a general feasibility assessment of the existing water points functionality and a community ability/willing to pay water user fee survey.</li> <li>• Repair and rehabilitate eight existing non-functional hand pumps.</li> <li>• Drill six new boreholes, three of which will be upgraded to solar power systems, hand pumps will be installed at the other three.</li> <li>• Support the development of a main spare part supply chain for hand pumps.</li> <li>• Establish and train ten WASH committees on water management.</li> <li>• Train 18 water operators on the operation and maintenance of water systems.</li> <li>• Train 30 hand pump mechanics in hand pump rehabilitation and maintenance.</li> <li>• Monitor water quality at water systems in the targeted locations.</li> </ul> <p>The project will benefit a total of 21,780 IDPs and vulnerable members of the host community. The intervention will have a significant impact on the reduction of waterborne preventable diseases and prevent the occurrence of disease outbreaks, acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in particular.</p>			
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>				
<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>

7,841	8,494	1,614	3,831	21,780
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**Other Beneficiaries :**

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	7,409	8,026	1,470	3,675	20,580
People in Host Communities	432	468	144	156	1,200

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

An estimated 87,640 individuals will indirectly benefit from the project.

**Catchment Population:**

An estimated 156,520 of the total population of surrounding villages of the target villages will be the catchment population of the project.

**Link with allocation strategy :**

The proposed activity is directly linked with the WASH sector's strategy of saving the lives of conflict-affected populations. The proposed geographical areas are also linked with the WASH sector's prioritization of addressing the critical food security and WASH needs in the newly accessible areas in EJM. Additionally, the proposed project also corresponds with the Humanitarian Response Plan 2018 (HRP) and the Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy 2017-2019 (MYHS) as outlined below:

Outcome 1. Populations affected by natural or man-made disasters receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of shock: This project aims to address the critical WASH needs of the conflict-affected population in EJM.

Outcome 2. Displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance: Presently, the proposed beneficiaries lack basic water and sanitation services and this project aims to restore access to these. The water user fee recovery model and planned training of water operators will ensure the self-reliance of the community regarding their access to clean water. It will also reduce communities reliance on external assistance.

Outcome 3. Vulnerable residents in targeted areas have improved nutrition status and increased resilience: Increasing the communities' access to safe drinking water and sanitation will reduce the risk of waterborne diseases, and in turn this will help break the malnutrition crisis many underserved communities in Sudan experience. The proposed establishment and training of the WASH committees on water management under the project will increase the communities' resilience in the event of shocks or stressors.

The planned activities are intended to provide safe water, access to sanitation facilities and enable the target groups to practice safe hygiene. Specific activities will be the rehabilitation of non-functional hand pumps, drilling water supplies (mainly hand pumps), construction of sanitation facilities, hygiene promotion and distribution of essential WASH NFIs. MC will work with volunteer female community hygiene promoters (CHPs) by providing them with basic training on the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) approach. Female CHPs will help address the particular hygiene needs of conflict affected women and girls, as females in affected and displaced communities often feel more comfortable approaching female CHPs to discuss sensitive health and hygiene issues. By selecting CHPs from within the community, there will be an enhanced sense of community ownership for the project intervention and increased self-reliance, further restoring dignity.

**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 :**

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Wasana Punyasena	Program Development Specialist	wpunyasena@mc-scotland.org	+249 91 213 99
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**BACKGROUND**

**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

East Jebel Marra (EJM) has remained largely inaccessible to humanitarian actors since 2010 due to insecurity and Government restrictions. The Government cites security as the main reason for denial of humanitarian access. With the introduction of new HAC directives, improvement has been noted, allowing an opportunity to access hard to reach communities.

The Deribat administrative unit is among the worst conflict affected areas of EJM, where the armed conflict during 2015, at its peak, witnessed heavy armed fighting, and almost completely destroyed the WASH infrastructure (mainly water systems). The few remaining water sources (hand pumps) are overwhelmed with the arrival of high numbers of IDPs who moved here in mid-2016 when the conflict shifted to the central part of Jebel Mara. The movement was to areas which are nearest accessible and comparatively safe locations, to seek refuge from the intense fighting.

The main driver of displacement in EJM remains armed conflict between Government of Sudan (GoS) and Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) rebels and in some instances, inter-tribal fighting, triggered by competition over scarce resources; mainly water and pasture. Following the armed clashes that erupted between Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the SLA in January 2016; reportedly more than 29,000 persons have been displaced from Jebel Mara locations to IDP camps in Kass, Mershing, Manawashei, Otash and El Malam and gathering sites. The remaining populations in the areas of armed conflict are reported to have moved and stayed in hiding inside the mountains and would move back and forth between the mountains and the main towns whenever calm was restored. Populations in EJM are highly mobile whenever there is armed conflict and sometimes it is difficult to differentiate between the displaced and returnees.

The stress placed on these limited WASH structures is further compounded by the arrival of returnees who returned to these villages due to the comparatively stable security in these areas. Only a few households among the host communities have latrines and more than 90% of the population is defecating in the open. In the absence of sufficient available water, non-existent sanitation facilities and open defecation, the hygiene conditions of affected populations are poor. There is very little understanding and/or practice of washing hands, hygienic water storage or the proper disposal of solid and liquid waste. Additionally, due to the poor and limited means of livelihoods, the affected populations have limited water collection containers, and cannot access the required cleaning materials such as soap and powdered soap to cater to their hygiene needs. Of note, these areas have been underserved for years even since the humanitarian response efforts began in Darfur.

## **2. Needs assessment**

The proposed project has taken into consideration the aforementioned humanitarian context. The needs of the targeted population were assessed utilizing both primary and secondary data derived from the following sources:

1. The analysis of the findings, recommendations and gaps identified from a recent interagency mission carried out in Deribat administrative unit, EJM, from 10-15 September 2017. This report highlighted that Deribat is one of the most conflict-affected areas in EJM and an estimated 105,000 individuals residing in 46 villages required immediate humanitarian assistance.

2. A rapid needs assessment of the WASH infrastructure completed by MC on the 12 February 2018. This assessment revealed that the targeted population lacks critical WASH services, including access to safe drinking water and access to sanitation and hand washing facilities. The assessment noted that 12 out of 13 (92 percent) of hand pumps are non-functional, which has forced the population to collect unsafe drinking water from three open dug wells in Fodana village. In the absence of sufficient available water, limited sanitation facilities and open defecation, the hygiene promotion activities of the population will deteriorate. The assessment found that approximately 85 percent of the population lacks knowledge regarding good hygiene practices. Additionally, due to the limited livelihood opportunities in the area, the affected population has limited water collection containers, and cannot access the required cleaning materials such as soap to cater to their hygiene needs. The collection of water from unprotected sources, inadequate access to sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices expose the community to the risk of preventable diseases. Failing to address the critical WASH needs of the affected population can also lead to a malnutrition crisis.

In order to meet these humanitarian needs, water supply systems require setup and installation, consumables such jerry cans, temporal hand washing facilities, etc. Latrine construction is needed to meet basic needs and minimum WASH sector/SPHERE standards.

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

In line with the sector priorities as outlined in the allocation overview, targeted beneficiaries include IDPs in newly accessible areas in EJM . The selection of beneficiaries will be performed with due consideration to 'Do No Harm principles', ensuring fair representation of different vulnerable groups. The criteria for the selection of beneficiaries will be shared with the communities, who will be provided with opportunities to raise concerns or complaints regarding the selection process. The total number of targeted beneficiaries is estimated at 21,780 individuals, including 8,494 women, 7,841 men, 1,614 boys and 3,831 girls. The beneficiaries reside in 10 villages in the Deribat cluster including Tayba, Turgengy, Arokoom, Fodana, Njartanga, Kery, Wiri, Kor ny, Sorrow, and Ghorbal villages.

MC, together with the local community, will select beneficiaries for WASH inputs based on their vulnerabilities and with a special focus on conflict sensitivities. MC will encourage the communities to give priority to; female headed households (HH), HH with pregnant or lactating mothers, HHs with children under five years, HH with people with the elderly or people with disabilities. Additionally, respecting the geographic demographics, MC will ensure gender balanced targeting of beneficiaries in the planned activities.

MC also recognizes that women and girls are more involved in water collection and are the primary care providers for children. They are also more likely to travel long distances to retrieve water for their families and hence more susceptible to the threat of violence in water collection activities, magnified due to the additional stress being placed on communities due to the increased IDP movements. Empowering women at the WASH committee level to improve involvement in governance areas related to WASH will be a primary outcome of the proposed project.

## **4. Grant Request Justification**

The cumulative effects of armed conflict in EJM have significantly impacted the WASH infrastructure and hygiene practices of the affected population. The activities proposed in this project fully support the WASH sector objectives, priorities, and outcomes, as explained within the 'Link with the Allocation Strategy' section. The SHF funding will be used to conduct lifesaving activities that will contribute to the overall improvement of WASH practices by the affected population targeted by this project. The project will provide over 7.5 l/p/d of safe drinking water to beneficiaries, rehabilitate existing WASH infrastructure, and manage water resources by WASH Committees based on a cost recovery system through user fees. Efforts will incorporate community led total sanitation (CLTS) and community based water supply initiatives to ensure sustainability, community ownership and enhance community resilience. All efforts will work to reduce the spread of AWD and increase the resilience of communities and the sustainability of water systems in the targeted communities.

Overall, MC will complete the following activities to ensure that an estimated 21,780 IDPs and vulnerable members of the host community have access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion education:

- Complete a general feasibility assessment of the existing water points functionality and a community ability/willing to pay water user fee survey.
- Repair and rehabilitate eight existing non-functional hand pumps.
- Drill six new boreholes, three of which will be upgraded to solar power systems, hand pumps will be installed at the other three.
- Support the development of a main spare part supply chain for hand pumps.
- Establish and train ten WASH committees on water management.
- Train 18 water operators on the operation and maintenance of water systems.
- Train 30 hand pump mechanics in hand pump rehabilitation and maintenance.
- Monitor water quality at water systems in the targeted locations.

## **5. Complementarity**

The proposed program will compliment and build on MC's current WASH, food security and livelihoods (FSL) and peacebuilding programming in South Darfur State (SDS). MC has been operating in SDS since 2004 and is an active member of the FSL and WASH sectors at the SDS and Khartoum level. Currently, MC's OFDA funded program "Assisting the Vulnerable Conflict-Affected in Darfur -2" has been meeting the WASH and FSL needs of the IDP populations of Dereige, Elserief and Sakaly IDP camps, Nyala locality, as the sole water provider in those camps; and IDP and host communities in surrounding communities, including EJM locality (Derbait and Almalam administrative units) and Bielel locality (Marla and Um Goniya administrative units). MC has worked to reduce dependency on external WASH support and enhance self-reliance through cost recovery based provision of these WASH services managed by representative WASH committees. This approach as allowed communities to transition from externally subsidized to self-managed WASH services. Additionally, MC provides one-off support of agriculture inputs for extremely vulnerable households in El Serif camp and 15 villages of Um Goniya administrative unit to improve their food security.

MC has also been responding to the ongoing humanitarian needs in EJM since 2016. When the intensity of armed conflict subsided in EJM in mid-2016, MC proactively started negotiations with the authorities to access areas in EJM to address lifesaving WASH needs of the affected communities on emergency humanitarian grounds. MC's extensive experience in EJM allows the proposed project to deliver its interventions in a cost-effective and efficient manner, while building synergies with ongoing programming efforts. MC represents one of the leading agencies in resilience building and early recovery programming in the area, particularly in WASH and FSL.

MC is currently implementing or finalizing several complementary programs in SDS as briefly mentioned below:

- 499,872 USD 8-month WASH program under SHF Emergency Reserve funding (Deribat, Leiba and Jawa administrative units);
- 2 million USD two-year WASH and FSL integrated program under OFDA funding (Derbait and Almalam administrative units);
- 600,000 USD 18-month peacebuilding program funded under the DPCSF;
- 1 million USD two-year WASH and FSL integrated program funded by the Coca-Cola Foundation 'Replenish Africa Initiative (RAIN) 2020' initiative for SDS and SKS;

Community-based service provision of WASH services and community-led WASH approaches such as CLTS, CHAST and PHAST, are integral pillars of WASH programming in all of the above-mentioned programs. Additionally, MC has successful implementation experience of CLTS and CATS in the rural and camp settings in SDS.

## **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Overall project objective**

The proposed project's primary objective is to provide essential access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene services to 21,780 IDPs and vulnerable host community members affected by the conflict in EJM. Until recently, the proposed target communities have received limited humanitarian assistance due to the government restrictions and insecurity in the region. Thus, this proposal aims to address the urgent, unmet, WASH needs of the affected communities. Failing to address the WASH needs of the proposed target communities can have significant impact on health outcomes, as exemplified by the AWD outbreaks in the region during 2017. MC is aware from previous programming in Sudan that limited access to clean water can lead to tension between community members and occasionally these disputes have escalated to violent confrontations that resulted in the loss of lives. Additionally, women and girls experience an increased risk of sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) during daily water collection. Women without access to basic sanitation can also encounter protection risks during open defecation. MC is aware of the severe consequences for women who experience SGBV and the outlined activities aims to mitigate against these risks for women and girls.

## 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 :** The proposed program is in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2018 and Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy (MYHS) 2017-2019 outcomes. The project is also aligned with the WASH Sector 2017 priorities to deliver a comprehensive package of support which includes improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services. In particular, with regards to HRP Outcome 1, the program aligns with the WASH sector's priority to provide immediate, early and short-term responses to address context-specific WASH needs for vulnerable communities (IDPs, refugees, returnees and affected host communities).

The proposed intervention directly supports Outcomes 1 and 2 of the 2017-2019 Multi-Year Humanitarian Response Plan: 1) populations affected by natural or man-made disasters receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of the shock, and 2) displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance. Through these two outcomes, the proposed project supports the increased resilience of vulnerable residents of targeted areas. In addition, under HRP Outcomes 2 and 3, to address the low coverage of WASH services, the proposed project aligns to the WASH sector priority to provide resilience support to long-term affected people and tackles the WASH-related causes of malnutrition by implementing durable approaches and promotes adequate hygiene behavior. The model proposed includes a user-fee model, the creation and strengthening of community WASH committees, and the management of integrated water systems to ensure long-term sustainability to conflict-affected populations and host communities. This encourages affected communities to manage the WASH infrastructure themselves in the long-term..

### Outcome 1

21,780 most vulnerable populations (including 8494 women and 5,445 children) from the Deribat cluster in EJM are better able to address their immediate WASH needs through emergency, life-saving assistance.

### Output 1.1

#### Description

21,780 vulnerable individuals (including 8494 women and 5,445 children) from the Deribat clusters, EJM locality, SDS, have access to >7.5 l/p/d safe drinking water through a community-based operation, maintenance, and management of water resources. This intervention will be based on a cost recovery model through the collection of community water user fees. This approach will contribute to sustainability, community ownership and enhance the resilience of the community.

#### Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions:

- The improved security and accessibility for humanitarian actors continues.
- The community is willing to devote time and invest their efforts in the program, including paying water user fees.
- The government and local authorities support the project.

Risks:

- The continuity of returnees can compromise the coverage of existing WASH services in the targeted communities and deplete the water supply.
- A delay in obtaining supplies and equipment due to insecurity.
- Price increments of the materials in local market could affect project implementation.

#### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	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).	7,841	8,494	1,614	3,831	21,780

**Means of Verification :** Monthly progress reports

Field visit reports  
Monitoring data of water coverage and quality  
Photographs

Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of water points/hand pumps maintained and operated.					8
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**Means of Verification :** Field visits

Monthly progress reports  
Purchase records

Indicator 1.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people (part of WASH committees) trained to support WASH service delivery.	60	40			100
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**Means of Verification :** Attendance records

Training reports  
Interviews  
Field visits

Indicator 1.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people attended WASH-related training	48	0	0	0	48
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<b>Means of Verification</b> : Training reports Attendance records Field visits Monthly update reports						
Indicator 1.1.5	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of water quality testing and monitoring conducted				180
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Monthly progress reports Field visits						
Indicator 1.1.6	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of new/additional water points/hand pumps constructed.				6
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Field visits Monthly progress reports Purchase records						
<b>Activities</b>						
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>						
<b>Standard Activity : Support the operation and management of existing water sources/system</b>						
Existing water points functionality and community ability/ willingness to pay survey (12 water points):						
<p>Under this activity, MC will complete a general feasibility assessment of the 12 existing water points functionality and community ability/ willingness to pay survey. This activity will play the integral role in the project implementation by providing the required details needed to design the appropriate water supply system based on cost recovery. This will not only ensure the sustainability of investment of SHF funds but also give value for money to the project design, where each dollar will be spent effectively and efficiently to give quality services to the targeted populations.</p> <p>As the provision of water supply under this project will be based on cost recovery systems to ensure their sustainability, MC will also survey the target communities to determine their willingness and ability to pay the water user fee, to design the best viable cost recovery mechanism for the provision of safe drinking water supply to the target communities in a sustainable fashion. This study will determine the factors that influence residents' willingness to pay for water services and determine the percentage of residents who are willing to pay for the improved water supply services. In addition, this study will explore the potential payment mechanisms and amount communities can afford to pay. If feasible, extremely poor HH who cannot afford to pay water fees will be covered under a water voucher system to access water after going through rigorous vetting and identification process.</p>						
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>						
<b>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</b>						
The rehabilitation and repair of eight existing non-functional hand pumps (eight existing hand pumps):						
<p>Based on the results of the functionality survey (under activity 1.1.1), MC will rehabilitate eight existing hand pumps. This activity will include dismantling and the replacement of pipes, rods and small spare parts, concrete apron, drainages systems and animal troughs) for existing non-functional hand pumps to restore their functionality in Tayba, Turgengy, Arooom, Fodana, Njartanga, Kery, Wiri, Korny, Sorrow, Ghorbal villages.</p> <p>MC will screen each hand pump site with a gender and protection lens to incorporate these considerations in the rehabilitation activities. To ensure the sustainability of the intervention, MC will support the community with fast moving spare parts and equip the selected hand pump mechanics with tools to facilitate maintenance and repair of non-functional hand pumps in the targeted villages.</p> <p>MC will carry out rapid water quality tests to measure prevalence of E.coli bacteria. Where contamination is detected, the hand pump will be disinfected by chlorine and a sanitary survey will be conducted to identify source of infection and remove contaminants. Upon completion of rehabilitation, each hand pump will be handed over to the respective community-based WASH committee for community based operation and maintenance (CBOM) based on a cost recovery model through the water user fee system.</p> <p>During the planning and implementation of this activity, MC will coordinate closely with the WASH sector, UNICEF, IOM and other relevant stakeholders to avoid the duplication of efforts.</p>						
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>						
<b>Standard Activity : Construction of New Water Sources/points</b>						
Drilling of six new boreholes and upgrade into solar systems:						
<p>At the beginning of the project, MC will conduct a geophysics study on potential sites to determine availability of water. Based on the results, MC will drill six new boreholes and test the chemical and bacteriological quality of water. MC will also complete a pumping test of their yields. Hand pumps will be installed at three of the boreholes and the other three will be upgraded into solar powered systems with a backup diesel-powered generator, elevated water storage tank, water points and animal troughs. The sizing of the system will depend on the depth of the borehole, tank elevation and the yield of the borehole. Upon completion of the installation, each water supply system will be handed over to community-based WASH committees for CBOM based on a cost recovery model through the water user fee system.</p> <p>During the planning and implementation of this activity, MC will coordinate closely with the WASH sector, UNICEF, IOM and other relevant stakeholders to avoid the duplication of efforts.</p>						
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b>						
<b>Standard Activity : Support the operation and management of existing water sources/system</b>						

MC will support the development of a main spare part supply chain for hand pumps in the targeted communities to allow them to take full responsibility of the operation and maintenance (O&M) of water facilities. A market assessment will first be completed to determine demand and feasibility of starting such an initiative and the potential customers. The creation of the hand pump spare parts center will ensure that communities have access to spare parts for their hand pumps. This will also contribute to community ownership and sustainability as the community will no longer be dependent on external support and will be able to take charge of their own hand pump maintenance. After completion of construction, the center will be handed over to the WASH committee to support and maintain the center. The committee will utilize the revolving fund created through sales of spare parts to replenish the stock on a yearly cycle. In the view of supporting communities, spare part shops should be run on a low profit basis. The committee will work directly under supervision of the WES unit in Deribat and the state WES unit. If Deribat is not feasible according to the market assessment, Nyala may be a second option as spare parts will be easy to transport.

**Activity 1.1.5**

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

Establish and train ten WASH committees on water management (10 WASH committees each comprised of 10 members)

Building on current emergency WASH programming in the area, MC will continue the process of increasing community ownership and management of their respective water supply systems in rural villages in Deribat. From previous successful project implementation of WASH services in SDS, MC recognizes the importance of building the technical capacities of the local community for the regular operation and maintenance of hand pumps and any hybrid water supply systems, to ensure the sustainability and continuation of an uninterrupted supply of safe drinking water. MC will establish and train 10 WASH committees comprised of 10 members (one in each village) on water source management and water user fee collection. MC will work in partnership with the WASH committees to determine the amount of user water fees to be collected on a regular basis in each village to ensure the sustainability and provision of safe drinking water to beneficiaries in the targeted areas. MC is committed to ensuring that women are actively involved in and represented on the WASH committees. Considering this MC will ensure a minimum of 40 percent of the members of the WASH committee are female.

**Activity 1.1.6**

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

Train 18 water operators on the operation and maintenance of water systems:

MC will train 18 water operators on the operation and maintenance of the diesel generator and solar systems. Additionally, these water operators will be trained on water chlorination techniques, water user fee collection, the maintenance of water lines, and the replacement of water fittings. MC will provide the water operators with generator and solar toolkits. The water operators will work under the direct supervision of each WASH committee who will provide the operators with monthly financial incentives for their work.

**Activity 1.1.7**

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

Train 30 hand pump mechanics in hand pump rehabilitation and maintenance:

MC will train 30 hand pump mechanics (3 per village) on the maintenance of hand pumps and equip them with 10 hand pump repair toolkits (one per each village). The community leaders will select the hand pump technicians who will be provided with technical support to facilitate the future rehabilitation and repair of broken hand pumps. MC will also link the technicians with the spare parts center in Deribat.

**Activity 1.1.8**

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

Monitoring water quality at water systems in the targeted locations:

MC will support the water operators to conduct regular monitoring of free residual chlorine (FRC) at water points to ensure the water quality meets WASH sector/SPHERE standards. The trained water operators will be equipped with chlorine pool testers to carry out 180 FRC water samples per month at water systems. The results will be shared with WASH committees, the MC team and the WASH sector.

**Output 1.2**

**Description**

21,780 most vulnerable populations (including 8494 women and 5,445 children) from Deribat cluster, EJM locality, SDS, have access to adequate safe sanitation, to ensure sustainability, community ownership and enhance the community resilience.

**Assumptions & Risks**

- The Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach will be accepted by the communities.
- The digging of 3-meter deep boreholes is possible.
- The security situation remains calm.
- The local authorities are supportive of the intervention.

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of long term displaced people in and out of camps have access to non emergency latrines at the rate of maximum 20 persons per latrine and 20% of long term displaced people are free from open defecation (HRP 2018).	7,841	8,494	1,614	3,831	21,780
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Field visit reports Latrine crude assessment; Distribution list Photographs							
Indicator 1.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of new latrines constructed.					4,356

<b>Means of Verification</b> : Field visit reports BoQ and purchase records Photographs						
Indicator 1.2.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of garbage cleaning campaigns conducted				120
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Field visit reports Photographs						
<b>Activities</b>						
<b>Activity 1.2.1</b>						
<b>Standard Activity : Construction of new latrines (only for emergency)</b>						
Construction of 4,356 new household latrines through the CLTS approach:						
<p>To give value for money and to establish community ownership, MC will not be involved directly in the latrine rehabilitation and construction carried out in this project, but rather work through the basic principle of the market supply chain, i.e. 'Demand and Supply'. MC will work with the community-based CLTS groups, to mobilize and sensitize the target communities on the need of safe sanitation and the availability of latrines in their communities.</p> <p>These community CLTS groups will then work with their respective communities to prioritize the latrines to be rehabilitated, as well as to identify the needed number of new latrines to be constructed. MC will then support these communities with the materials required for the rehabilitation and construction of latrines. MC will only provide the cement and iron bars (to cast latrine slabs and supporting beams) and digging tools (digging bar, shovel, and wheelbarrow) to dig latrine pits. The community will contribute the remaining materials both for latrine slabs and beams, i.e. sand and gravel, as well as needed materials for the superstructure. The community will also provide the volunteer unskilled labor during the latrine construction and rehabilitation works.</p> <p>By this approach, MC expects to provide these communities with the required number of latrines to reach the needed crude latrine coverage cost-effectively and in a timely manner.</p>						
<b>Activity 1.2.2</b>						
<b>Standard Activity : Hygiene education and awareness campaign</b>						
Stage 120 monthly community cleaning campaigns:						
MC will support the community-based CLTS groups to state monthly community cleaning campaigns to manage the liquid and solid waste in their respective communities. These campaigns will be staged with the active involvement of the community-based WASH committees and CLTS groups. MC will support the campaigns with provision of clean tools such as rakes, local brooms, and wheelbarrows. A total of 120 monthly campaigns will be completed during the project life, one monthly campaign per 10 villages for 12 months.						
<b>Activity 1.2.3</b>						
<b>Standard Activity : Conduct WASH-related training at community and/or institution level</b>						
Establish 10 community groups and train them on the CLTS approach to operate, manage and sustain sanitation in their respective communities:						
<p>To achieve and sustain adequate sanitation among the affected communities, the best viable and cost-effective method is community-based CLTS. MC will establish 10 community groups, i.e. one group per each target location, with each group consisting of six community members with equal gender and youth representation.</p> <p>In order to enable these groups to operate, manage, maintain and sustain the community-based sanitation in their respective communities, MC will train these groups through a five-day inclusive training on CLTS. Upon successful completion of the CLTS training, MC will link these groups with the community-based WASH committees so that they will work together to implement CLTS in their respective communities.</p> <p>During the implementation of CLTS activities under this output (i.e. activity 1.2.2 and 1.2.3), MC will closely coordinate with HAC, OCHA, UNICEF, and relevant INGO/NNGO actors to focus on the areas of high prevalence of AWD cases, as well as the areas with a dense population of new displacements. Furthermore, MC will also liaise with these stakeholders to focus on covering the remaining sanitation gaps occurring in the targeted locations due to continued new displacements.</p>						
<b>Output 1.3</b>						
<b>Description</b>						
21,780 most vulnerable populations (including 8,494 women and 5,445 children) from Deribat cluster, EJM locality, SDS, have improved knowledge about the best hygiene practices and the critical time for hand washing through community-based participatory hygiene promotion to ensure sustainability, community ownership and enhance community resilience.						
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security environment remains calm and humanitarian actors continue to have access to project areas.</li> <li>- The community actively participates in activities towards the sustainability of water services.</li> <li>- The continued return of returnees can compromise the coverage of existing WASH services in the targeted communities and deplete water supply.</li> <li>- Government and local authorities support the project.</li> <li>- Delay of supplies and equipment due to insecurity.</li> <li>- Price increments of the materials in local market.</li> </ul>						
<b>Indicators</b>						



Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people reached with hygiene messages and sensitization activities without double counting and excluding mass media campaigns.	7,841	8,494	1,614	3,831	21,780

**Means of Verification** : Field visit reports;  
Distribution list  
Hygiene promotion activities records  
Quarterly KAP surveys

#### Activities

##### Activity 1.3.1

**Standard Activity : Conduct community raising awareness activities (e.g. awareness sessions, campaign, IEC material printing etc.)**

Organize 100 hygiene promotion and community sensitization campaigns:

Given the previous AWD outbreaks in the region, these campaigns will focus on reducing the risk of disease transmission through education on topics including the safe disposal of excreta, hand washing at critical times and proper handling of drinking water. In total, the trained community hygiene promoters will carry out 100 hygiene promotion and sensitization campaigns (10 per village). In addition, other hygiene promotion activities such as home visits, focus group discussions, water dialogues, and sessions at schools will also be carried out.

##### Activity 1.3.2

**Standard Activity : Conduct community raising awareness activities (e.g. awareness sessions, campaign, IEC material printing etc.)**

Support vulnerable households with 1500 water collection containers Jerry cans (20L) and 351 soap cartons for the rainy season:

Water collection containers will be distributed to the most vulnerable families to ensure the safe collection, transportation and storage of drinking water from the water source to household level. MC will support families with 1500 Jerry cans (20L) in the targeted areas.

MC will also provide 351 cartons of soap (45 pcs) to the most vulnerable families (1,053 HHs) to improve their hand washing practices and to prevent the outbreak of water-related diseases during rainy season in the targeted locations.

##### Activity 1.3.3

**Standard Activity : Conduct community raising awareness activities (e.g. awareness sessions, campaign, IEC material printing etc.)**

Support vulnerable households with 1,500 temporal hand washing facilities:

Temporal hand washing facilities will be distributed to 1,500 vulnerable families in the project area to improve hand washing practices after using latrines and to avoid the transmission of water related diseases.

**Additional Targets** : The proposed program is also well aligned with the Government of Sudan's (GoS) national strategy of making clean water available to every citizen. The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the WHO, recently adopted the CLTS approach as part of a national campaign to combat open defecation and poor sanitation in communities affected by conflict across the target areas. Renewable energy alternatives like solar power are currently being supported through the Government's Institute of Renewable Energy Initiatives.

#### M & R

##### Monitoring & Reporting plan

Robust and participatory monitoring, evaluation and reporting will be a constant activity throughout the life of the project. It will take place through a multi-pronged strategy designed to gain the most accurate picture of the program and will be directed by the intervention results chain that will be developed at the start of implementation through a detailed baseline. Impact and outcome-level indicators will be measured using the baseline results, midterm and end line evaluations looking at changes in access to services, improvement in WASH status of target population, along with other questions on resilience building and emergency preparedness.

Efforts will be conducted by the MC Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Manager and supported by partner M&E teams. Project progress will be confirmed against a detailed work plan which outlines the timeframe to realize each activity and its respective outputs. MC will gather age and sex-aggregated data to understand how subgroups within the population have benefited from the program. This robust and participatory monitoring system will enable MC to ensure that the project is being implemented according to the plan, and if necessary, MC will take corrective measures to achieve project results. The reported monitoring and progress data against the sector-specific indicators and project deliverables will be checked and verified on a monthly basis and coordinated closely with the WASH sector, OCHA, and WES, both at the state and federal level, to avoid any duplication or overlap of activities. Regular monthly field visits and spot checks to all project sites will be carried out by MC's M&E Manager with the participation of community members to document progress and ensure the project is implemented as planned. Monthly coordination meetings at the field level will be held to coordinate the implementation progress, challenges, lessons learned and best practices to maintain the project's effectiveness and cost efficacy.

**Reporting:**

MC will comply with the SHF reporting requirements, and will provide SHF with the regular monthly progress updates.

**Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM):**

To monitor the efficient and effective implementation of the program, MC will carry out regular monthly field monitoring visits to all the project locations. These visits will be led by MC's M&E Manager and the PDM progress and the findings will be shared in monthly coordination meetings to allow for corrective measures if necessary. Furthermore, MC under the sector guidance will develop a specialized tool for PDM.

**Assessments:**

Each of project's target locations will have quarterly KAP surveys to determine the effectiveness and the targeted communities' response to the project interventions.

**Financial monitoring:**

MC will carry out regular monthly financial monitoring through 'Budget versus Actuals' to ensure expenditures are justified and complaint with SHF-FMU requirements, and to avoid unnecessary under/overspending in the approved budgets.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Existing water points functionality and community ability/ willingness to pay survey (12 water points):  Under this activity, MC will complete a general feasibility assessment of the 12 existing water points functionality and community ability/ willingness to pay survey. This activity will play the integral role in the project implementation by providing the required details needed to design the appropriate water supply system based on cost recovery. This will not only ensure the sustainability of investment of SHF funds but also give value for money to the project design, where each dollar will be spent effectively and efficiently to give quality services to the targeted populations.  As the provision of water supply under this project will be based on cost recovery systems to ensure their sustainability, MC will also survey the target communities to determine their willingness and ability to pay the water user fee, to design the best viable cost recovery mechanism for the provision of safe drinking water supply to the target communities in a sustainable fashion. This study will determine the factors that influence residents' willingness to pay for water services and determine the percentage of residents who are willing to pay for the improved water supply services. In addition, this study will explore the potential payment mechanisms and amount communities can afford to pay. If feasible, extremely poor HH who cannot afford to pay water fees will be covered under a water voucher system to access water after going through rigorous vetting and identification process.	2018					X							
	2019												

<p>Activity 1.1.2: The rehabilitation and repair of eight existing non-functional hand pumps (eight existing hand pumps):</p> <p>Based on the results of the functionality survey (under activity 1.1.1), MC will rehabilitate eight existing hand pumps. This activity will include dismantling and the replacement of pipes, rods and small spare parts, concrete apron, drainages systems and animal troughs) for existing non-functional hand pumps to restore their functionality in Tayba, Turgengy, Arookoom, Fodana, Njartanga, Kery, Wiri, Korny, Sorrow, Ghorbal villages.</p> <p>MC will screen each hand pump site with a gender and protection lens to incorporate these considerations in the rehabilitation activities. To ensure the sustainability of the intervention, MC will support the community with fast moving spare parts and equip the selected hand pump mechanics with tools to facilitate maintenance and repair of non-functional hand pumps in the targeted villages.</p> <p>MC will carry out rapid water quality tests to measure prevalence of E.coli bacteria. Where contamination is detected, the hand pump will be disinfected by chlorine and a sanitary survey will be conducted to identify source of infection and remove contaminants. Upon completion of rehabilitation, each hand pump will be handed over to the respective community-based WASH committee for community based operation and maintenance (CBOM) based on a cost recovery model through the water user fee system.</p> <p>During the planning and implementation of this activity, MC will coordinate closely with the WASH sector, UNICEF, IOM and other relevant stakeholders to avoid the duplication of efforts.</p>	2018						X	X				
<p>Activity 1.1.3: Drilling of six new boreholes and upgrade into solar systems:</p> <p>At the beginning of the project, MC will conduct a geophysics study on potential sites to determine availability of water. Based on the results, MC will drill six new boreholes and test the chemical and bacteriological quality of water. MC will also complete a pumping test of their yields. Hand pumps will be installed at three of the boreholes and the other three will be upgraded into solar powered systems with a backup diesel-powered generator, elevated water storage tank, water points and animal troughs. The sizing of the system will depend on the depth of the borehole, tank elevation and the yield of the borehole. Upon completion of the installation, each water supply system will be handed over to community-based WASH committees for CBOM based on a cost recovery model through the water user fee system.</p> <p>During the planning and implementation of this activity, MC will coordinate closely with the WASH sector, UNICEF, IOM and other relevant stakeholders to avoid the duplication of efforts.</p>	2018				X	X	X	X	X			
<p>Activity 1.1.4: MC will support the development of a main spare part supply chain for hand pumps in the targeted communities to allow them to take full responsibility of the operation and maintenance (O&amp;M) of water facilities. A market assessment will first be completed to determine demand and feasibility of starting such an initiative and the potential customers. The creation of the hand pump spare parts center will ensure that communities have access to spare parts for their hand pumps. This will also contribute to community ownership and sustainability as the community will no longer be dependent on external support and will be able to take charge of their own hand pump maintenance. After completion of construction, the center will be handed over to the WASH committee to support and maintain the center. The committee will utilize the revolving fund created through sales of spare parts to replenish the stock on a yearly cycle. In the view of supporting communities, spare part shops should be run on a low profit basis. The committee will work directly under supervision of the WES unit in Deribat and the state WES unit. If Deribat is not feasible according to the market assessment, Nyala may be a second option as spare parts will be easy to transport.</p>	2018						X	X				
<p>Activity 1.1.5: Establish and train ten WASH committees on water management (10 WASH committees each comprised of 10 members)</p> <p>Building on current emergency WASH programming in the area, MC will continue the process of increasing community ownership and management of their respective water supply systems in rural villages in Deribat. From previous successful project implementation of WASH services in SDS, MC recognizes the importance of building the technical capacities of the local community for the regular operation and maintenance of hand pumps and any hybrid water supply systems, to ensure the sustainability and continuation of an uninterrupted supply of safe drinking water. MC will establish and train 10 WASH committees comprised of 10 members (one in each village) on water source management and water user fee collection. MC will work in partnership with the WASH committees to determine the amount of user water fees to be collected on a regular basis in each village to ensure the sustainability and provision of safe drinking water to beneficiaries in the targeted areas. MC is committed to ensuring that women are actively involved in and represented on the WASH committees. Considering this MC will ensure a minimum of 40 percent of the members of the WASH committee are female.</p>	2018						X					
	2019											

<p>Activity 1.1.6: Train 18 water operators on the operation and maintenance of water systems:</p> <p>MC will train 18 water operators on the operation and maintenance of the diesel generator and solar systems. Additionally, these water operators will be trained on water chlorination techniques, water user fee collection, the maintenance of water lines, and the replacement of water fittings. MC will provide the water operators with generator and solar toolkits. The water operators will work under the direct supervision of each WASH committee who will provide the operators with monthly financial incentives for their work.</p>	2018								X									
	2019																	
<p>Activity 1.1.7: Train 30 hand pump mechanics in hand pump rehabilitation and maintenance:</p> <p>MC will train 30 hand pump mechanics (3 per village) on the maintenance of hand pumps and equip them with 10 hand pump repair toolkits (one per each village). The community leaders will select the hand pump technicians who will be provided with technical support to facilitate the future rehabilitation and repair of broken hand pumps. MC will also link the technicians with the spare parts center in Deribat.</p>	2018					X	X											
	2019																	
<p>Activity 1.1.8: Monitoring water quality at water systems in the targeted locations:</p> <p>MC will support the water operators to conduct regular monitoring of free residual chlorine (FRC) at water points to ensure the water quality meets WASH sector/SPHERE standards. The trained water operators will be equipped with chlorine pool testers to carry out 180 FRC water samples per month at water systems. The results will be shared with WASH committees, the MC team and the WASH sector.</p>	2018					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2019	X	X	X	X													
<p>Activity 1.2.1: Construction of 4,356 new household latrines through the CLTS approach:</p> <p>To give value for money and to establish community ownership, MC will not be involved directly in the latrine rehabilitation and construction carried out in this project, but rather work through the basic principle of the market supply chain, i.e. 'Demand and Supply'. MC will work with the community-based CLTS groups, to mobilize and sensitize the target communities on the need of safe sanitation and the availability of latrines in their communities.</p> <p>These community CLTS groups will then work with their respective communities to prioritize the latrines to be rehabilitated, as well as to identify the needed number of new latrines to be constructed. MC will then support these communities with the materials required for the rehabilitation and construction of latrines. MC will only provide the cement and iron bars (to cast latrine slabs and supporting beams) and digging tools (digging bar, shovel, and wheelbarrow) to dig latrine pits. The community will contribute the remaining materials both for latrine slabs and beams, i.e. sand and gravel, as well as needed materials for the superstructure. The community will also provide the volunteer unskilled labor during the latrine construction and rehabilitation works.</p> <p>By this approach, MC expects to provide these communities with the required number of latrines to reach the needed crude latrine coverage cost-effectively and in a timely manner.</p>	2018					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	2019	X	X															
<p>Activity 1.2.2: Stage 120 monthly community cleaning campaigns:</p> <p>MC will support the community-based CLTS groups to state monthly community cleaning campaigns to manage the liquid and solid waste in their respective communities. These campaigns will be staged with the active involvement of the community-based WASH committees and CLTS groups. MC will support the campaigns with provision of clean tools such as rakes, local brooms, and wheelbarrows. A total of 120 monthly campaigns will be completed during the project life, one monthly campaign per 10 villages for 12 months.</p>	2018					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	2019	X	X	X	X													

<p>Activity 1.2.3: Establish 10 community groups and train them on the CLTS approach to operate, manage and sustain sanitation in their respective communities:</p> <p>To achieve and sustain adequate sanitation among the affected communities, the best viable and cost-effective method is community-based CLTS. MC will establish 10 community groups, i.e. one group per each target location, with each group consisting of six community members with equal gender and youth representation.</p> <p>In order to enable these groups to operate, manage, maintain and sustain the community-based sanitation in their respective communities, MC will train these groups through a five-day inclusive training on CLTS. Upon successful completion of the CLTS training, MC will link these groups with the community-based WASH committees so that they will work together to implement CLTS in their respective communities.</p> <p>During the implementation of CLTS activities under this output (i.e. activity 1.2.2 and 1.2.3), MC will closely coordinate with HAC, OCHA, UNICEF, and relevant INGO/NNGO actors to focus on the areas of high prevalence of AWD cases, as well as the areas with a dense population of new displacements. Furthermore, MC will also liaise with these stakeholders to focus on covering the remaining sanitation gaps occurring in the targeted locations due to continued new displacements.</p>	2018					X	X								
	2019														
<p>Activity 1.3.1: Organize 100 hygiene promotion and community sensitization campaigns:</p> <p>Given the previous AWD outbreaks in the region, these campaigns will focus on reducing the risk of disease transmission through education on topics including the safe disposal of excreta, hand washing at critical times and proper handling of drinking water. In total, the trained community hygiene promoters will carry out 100 hygiene promotion and sensitization campaigns (10 per village). In addition, other hygiene promotion activities such as home visits, focus group discussions, water dialogues, and sessions at schools will also be carried out.</p>	2018							X	X	X	X	X	X		
	2019	X	X	X	X										
<p>Activity 1.3.2: Support vulnerable households with 1500 water collection containers Jerry cans (20L) and 351 soap cartons for the rainy season:</p> <p>Water collection containers will be distributed to the most vulnerable families to ensure the safe collection, transportation and storage of drinking water from the water source to household level. MC will support families with 1500 Jerry cans (20L) in the targeted areas.</p> <p>MC will also provide 351 cartons of soap (45 pcs) to the most vulnerable families (1,053 HHs) to improve their hand washing practices and to prevent the outbreak of water-related diseases during rainy season in the targeted locations.</p>	2018						X								
	2019														
<p>Activity 1.3.3: Support vulnerable households with 1,500 temporal hand washing facilities:</p> <p>Temporal hand washing facilities will be distributed to 1,500 vulnerable families in the project area to improve hand washing practices after using latrines and to avoid the transmission of water related diseases.</p>	2018						X			X	X	X			
	2019														
<b>OTHER INFO</b>															
<b><u>Accountability to Affected Populations</u></b>															

MC, with the active participation of partners, places the issue of accountability at the core of this project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes. This commitment to the issue of accountability to the affected population is reflected by ensuring quality and timely programming and interventions. MC and its partners view communities as leading the solutions for the humanitarian issues they face and thus are regarded as key stakeholders in the design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the project.

Accordingly, communities have been involved in all stages of project design including needs assessments, identification of priority activities, and selection of affected areas and vulnerable beneficiaries. The following are examples of concrete community involvement in different stages of the project design and implementation: consultation with the community on beneficiary selection as well as the selection of the locations for targeted WASH activities; active involvement of community during hygiene promotion campaigns and other implementation activities; and strong involvement during the PDM process. To ensure full participation of targeted communities in the implementation of the project, at the outset of the award, MC and its partners will conduct a community participatory planning exercise with the targeted communities and locations to confirm the type of interventions required to implement all project activities and to ensure that, project deliverables are approved and accepted by the community. MC will strictly adhere to the WASH sector's SoPs for program implementation and work to promote best practices. Furthermore, the beneficiaries will be briefed at the outset of the program through community meetings about the activities of the project and the quantity and quality of inputs which will be provided.

In line with the monthly monitoring assessments which will be conducted, MC will also hold periodic joint review meetings with the affected communities to share information about the project's progress and to address any unforeseen concerns in a timely manner. During the project's implementation, MC will ensure transparency in documenting and transferring project inputs to the community as stipulated in the Technical Agreement.

Throughout the project's implementation, MC will establish a community complaint mechanism and will place a complaint and suggestion box at each village (preferably with the locality office or with WASH committee), where the community members have the opportunity to record their concerns/issues. Furthermore, MC will assign designated focal points from each organization with whom the community members can voice their concerns/issues and be able to hear back responses and explanations for their issues. In the event of receiving any complaint/concern/issue by the beneficiaries, MC will promptly call an ad hoc meeting at the state level and invite the key stakeholders, to deliberate the issue to take needed corrective measure accordingly. These meetings will be properly documented and the minutes will be shared among all the stakeholders. Furthermore, the updated status of beneficiary complaints will be an agenda item for MC's regular internal monthly meetings.

### **Implementation Plan**

MC will directly implement the project with the targeted communities (including women and youth) and community-based WASH committees. MC will work closely with WES, the WASH sector, UNICEF, OCHA, HAC, and IOM to ensure that there is no overlap or duplication of efforts. MC will carry out a general feasibility assessment at the onset of the project to determine the scope of the activities and resources required.

The MC project team will be led by the Senior Program Officer – WASH, supported by two program officers: a senior WASH officer and a WASH officer. The program team will be supported by the operations and finance teams based in Nyala - South Darfur.

MC, with the active participation of targeted communities and community-based WASH committees, will develop the work plan. Data collection at all levels and reporting will be carried out with community participation and MC will provide designed templates, tools, and formats for this. For this purpose, MC will use a blend of award winning adaptive management tools which MC has used in the Syria response and which have proved to be very effective.

The continuous consultation with beneficiaries on project design, implementation and evaluation will be a priority so that the targeted communities have ownership of the process and engage in managing the WASH services to ensure sustainability. MC adheres to SPHERE standards, WES – SDS Standard Operating Procedures and the WASH sector guidelines to provide adequate and durable WASH services for women and men and people with special needs. MC will use environmentally friendly materials and design to respect gender considerations.

Since June 2013, MC has systematically built the capacity of IDP communities, local authorities, implementing partners, and the WASH sector to sustain, expand, coordinate and manage critical WASH services in SDS. MC will carry out community participatory planning at the onset of the project to determine the scope of activities and resources required. The project staff will supervise the identification and verification of vulnerable beneficiaries with the active participation of community-based WASH committees and follow-up ongoing activities until its completion phase to ensure quality programming, and that gender, protection, environment, needs of special groups, and sustainability issues are taken into consideration. MC promotes equal access and participation of women, people living with disabilities (PWD), children, the elderly, and vulnerable people with special needs.

MC also promotes best practices in waste management and water management (including groundwater monitoring and water safety plan). MC uses environmentally friendly and locally made and preferred materials in the construction of WASH facilities and in items used for sanitation and hygiene at the community and household level. MC implements activities prioritizing the protection of children and women, for example addressing accessibility to latrines and other sanitation facilities within communities.

Furthermore, MC will ensure the proper visibility as per the SHF guidelines and the sector's minimum requirement, therefore, each activity will have a suitable visibility product such a signpost or a plaque for infrastructure, banner during training, panaflex signs for newly constructed latrines etc.

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

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
IOM,WASH sector,UNOCHA,Humanitarian Aid Commission,The Ministry of Health South Darfur,UNICEF,UNHCR,Water, Environment and Sanitation Department South Darfur	Coordination to avoid overlap and duplication of activities,Technical support, coordination and process reporting to avoid any overlap or duplication of activities among sector implementing partners,Technical support, coordination and process reporting to avoid overlap and duplication of activities among sector implementing parties,Technical support, coordination and information sharing,Technical support, coordination and information sharing ,Technical support, coordination and information sharing,Technical support, coordination and information sharing,Coordination to avoid an overlap or duplication of activities

### **Environment Marker Of The Project**

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

### **Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

### **Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

Throughout the proposed project's technical design (including the needs assessment, data collection and reporting, activity implementation, service delivery and beneficiary feedback), the project promotes equal access and the participation of women (especially in female-headed households and families with disabled male heads), children and the elderly. MC, along with its partners and in collaboration with targeted beneficiaries, analyzed the different needs of women/girls and men/boys in the assessments conducted and integrated these needs in the planned activities and outcomes. MC also recognizes that women and men respond differently, have different roles and power dynamics in Sudanese society, and bring different priorities and issues to strategy and programming (design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation). Therefore, the project especially promotes the participation of women in community decision-making groups and in the management of the program activities, while respecting the cultural norms and valuing religious and traditional values.

Furthermore, this project considers the gender concerns and issues in terms of roles and responsibilities. The burden on women in local communities within targeted locations is quite heavy. Traditionally, women and girls are responsible for collecting water outside of their living areas and feel the risks associated with this responsibility disproportionately due to the potential of sexual/gender-based violence (SGBV) as hours to collect water. In addition, one of the reasons given for low school attendance is the lack of latrines, especially for girls. They also face difficulties and risks in relieving themselves outside of school grounds. This is further compounded with protection concerns (for women, girls, and other vulnerable groups) resulting from the scarcity of resources, limited availability of basic services, overcrowding, and competition to access limited resources. MC will ensure that the groups are aware of the gender issues related to latrine construction in terms of privacy and access.

### **Protection Mainstreaming**

MC and its partners actively seek out opportunities for interventions to ensure that vulnerable populations such as women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities have equal access to humanitarian assistance programs and participation in program design and implementation. Additionally, MC promotes international standards in the program implementation/activities to protect the different needs and rights of the most vulnerable segments of communities and minority groups. MC will closely work with Rural Development and community leaders to raise awareness of the rights and special needs of vulnerable groups while accessing the services provided under this project, and will exert the necessary efforts to mainstream protection issues throughout the implementation process. MC will ensure that WASH services and activities carried out by qualified staff of MC preserve the safety and dignity of target beneficiaries. Furthermore, MC will hold a one-day session on protection principles for the team prior to the launch of activities.

Furthermore, MC will also ensure that confidentiality and privacy of beneficiaries are respected in terms of information sharing and the taking of photographs. MC will make sure that lack of documentation (registration, ID cards etc.) does not exclude individuals from accessing services, and will assist beneficiaries in obtaining necessary documents if required. MC and its partners will liaise with the communities and local authorities to explore the options to ensure the security for women tending their fields against violence and abuse.

Furthermore, MC, with the consultation of respective communities, will ensure the equal representation of vulnerable groups in beneficiary selection. Hence, respecting the demographic distribution, 50% of the WASH inputs recipient beneficiaries will be selected from these vulnerable groups thus ensuring that these groups will have equal access to these services.

MC is aware that depending solely on community leaders as a complaints mechanism can risk excluding or marginalizing the most vulnerable groups. Therefore, at the onset of the project, MC will undertake community consultations to determine additional appropriate and accessible feedback/complaints mechanisms. Some possible examples could include designated hours at MC offices and post boxes in communities or project sites. Furthermore, MC will hold a kickstart meeting at each village to clearly and explicitly share the project details with these communities and what services will be committed to them under this project, giving them a clear picture of what they can expect from the project and updating them on the complaints mechanism. All of MC's project staff will be trained in and aware of the complaints procedures in place for the project. In case of any complaints, these will be passed onto MC's senior management team at Khartoum's country office who will take prompt actions to assess the complaint and take corrective measures to address the situation.

### **Country Specific Information**

#### **Safety and Security**

The security situation in South Darfur is unpredictable and remains volatile most of the times, similar to the rest of the conflict-affected areas in Sudan, particularly with the demobilization efforts of rebel groups. To ensure safety and security of its staff and smooth uninterrupted implementation of project activities, MC has updated security and safety plans in place to prevent and respond to threats. MC works closely with UN agencies, local partner organizations, and stakeholders to share security information, coordination, and joint security emergency response including evacuation and relocation. Furthermore, MC has strong community networks at the locality level and in their respective work areas. MC also has a well-established field office and a strong community network in Nyala for many years which can be instrumental in ensuring the safety and security of staff and project assets, as well as the overall coordination hub for activities. Additionally, MC will instruct field staff to take the requisite UNDSS field security training, and will closely coordinate with UNDSS and UNOCHA.

#### **Access**

MC has been active in South Darfur since 2009 implementing WASH, FSL, and early recovery programs targeting IDPs, returnees, refugees and vulnerable host communities. MC has equally been an active member of the WASH and FSL sectors at the state and Khartoum levels since 2009. Accessibility and a well-established presence have been the driving criteria in the selection of local partners. Through robust programming and quality program implementation, MC has become well respected and trusted by communities as well as other stakeholders. In addition, MC has been able to implement integrated WASH, FSL, health and nutrition programs in South Darfur for many years and its efforts registered notable contributions in improving the lives of vulnerable populations. This has increased their acceptance and accessibility to the hard to reach communities. The targeted areas are currently accessible and MC does not expect any challenges of securing travel permits to implement in their respective localities. Furthermore, MC has a good working relationship with HAC and the authorities and travel permit requests have never been rejected so far.

**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	International staff	S	4	6,000.00	12	6.00	17,280.00
	<p><i>International Staff salary Country Director @ \$8,500</i>  <i>Provides general management support to the program, including donor and government representation, staff management, strategic planning and liaises with the other MC offices in the region and in the US and UK. 6% of the total salary is charged to this project.</i></p> <p><i>Design, Monitoring and Evaluation Manager @ \$6,500</i>  <i>This position is responsible for the overall monitoring, reporting and documentation of the MC portfolio.6% of the total salary is charged to this project.</i></p> <p><i>Development Program and Reporting Officer @ \$5,000</i>  <i>Works with the Head of Programs, program team and M&amp;E department is responsible for backstopping and supporting program activities through regular donor report writing, correspondence follow up with donors and stakeholders, coordination with cluster partners, and M&amp;E activities. This position also includes support program management. 6% of the total salary will be charged to this grant</i></p> <p><i>Communication Officer @ \$4000</i>  <i>This position is responsible for the overall communication, outreach and coordination of the program with key stakeholders. 6% of the total salary is charged to this project.</i></p>						
1.2	National staff based in Khartoum	S	8	1,725.00	12	8.00	13,248.00
	<p><i>This team of support staff provides country and field wide support to all projects, procurement, security and other general support activities required in the implementation process of project activities. They are responsible for staff capacity building, system establishment and maintenance, compliance, field level procurement, and other technical assistance.</i></p> <p><i>Eight staff salary and benefits with unit cost \$1725 charging 6% x 12 months</i>                      1) Finance Manager @ \$2,838.50                      2) Roaming Compliance Manager @ \$2,262.10                      3) Assistance Finance Manager @ \$1,867.20                      4) Finance and Sub grant officer @ \$1,450.30                      5) HR &amp; Administration Manager @ \$2,237                      6) Logistics officer &amp; Procurement @ \$1,352.40                      7) Cleaner @ \$791                      8) Driver @ \$910.20</p>						
1.3	National staff based in Nyala	S	11	648.45	12	6.20	5,306.91
	<p><i>This team of support staff provides country and field wide support to all projects, procurement, security and other general support activities required in the implementation process of projects activities. They are responsible for staff capacity building, system establishment and maintenance, compliance, filed level procurement, and other technical assistance.</i></p> <p><i>Eleven staff salary and benefits with unit cost \$648.45 charging 6.2% x 12 month</i>                      1) Field Finance Manager \$1277                      2) Finance and Sub grant Officer \$657                      3) Admin &amp; HR Officer \$768                      4) Logistics and Procurement Officer \$946                      5) 4 Guards @ \$1,985                      6) 2 Cleaners @ \$1000                      7) Driver @ \$500</p>						
1.4	National program staff based in Nyala	D	2	550.00	12	100.00	13,200.00
	<p><i>Unit cost \$ 1,100 for 2 staff for x 12 months</i></p> <p><i>2 national program officers:</i>  <i>Senior WASH Officer @100 % charged to this grant- \$600 (Salary and Benefits)</i>  <i>WASH Officer @100 % charged to this grant \$500 (Salary &amp; Benefits)</i>  <i>These staff will be responsible for work plans, reporting, and project implementation and program compliance. To ensure the achievement of program results, they will stay for the entire project period.</i></p>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>49,034.91</b>
<b>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Drilling of 6 new boreholes and upgrade into solar systems in Deribat:	D	6	24,536.68	1	100.00	147,220.08



	<p>MC will conduct a geophysics study on the potential sites to determine availability of water. Based on the results of this geophysics survey, MC will drill six boreholes, test the chemical and bacteriological quality of water, conduct pumping test of their yields, three boreholes will be installed with hand pumps and the remaining three will be upgraded into solar powered systems with a backup diesel-powered generator, elevated water storage tank, water points and animal troughs.</p> <p>The sizing of the system depends on the depth of the borehole, tank elevation and yield of the borehole. Upon completion of the installation, each water supply system will be handed over to community-based WASH committees for CBOM based on cost recovery through the water user fee system. MC will coordinate with IOM to identify the critical locations based on the needs and access of water points.</p> <p>Costs include:  Drill boreholes for hand pumps. Unit cost = \$6,75  Geophysics survey = \$1,250 per sites  Cost per borehole = \$8,000x 6 boreholes = \$48,000</p> <p>Solar pump system including controller and motor, 1 x \$4000 = \$4000  Solar panels, 30 pcs x \$125 = \$3750  Support structure = \$1500  Transportation cost of the materials= \$500  Welding of solar panels= \$500  Power pack= \$2000  Labor cost = \$1250 x 1 site = \$1250  Generator Perkins 12 KVA= \$1750  Construction of fences for solar panels and labor cost \$5600  Elevated water storage tanks capacity 12 meter cubic = \$ 7500  Cost per system = \$30,024.92 X 3 systems = \$90,074.76</p> <p>Costs of water distribution points include:  4 metal pipe 2 inch = 4 x \$25 = \$100, 6 bags of cement x \$17= \$102, Tap stands = 6x \$300 = \$1800, 2 rolls wire = \$ 56 1 bar 2.5 lina \$ 15, angle 1.25 in = \$18, bending wire \$ 3,fitting \$ 75,door \$75, 3 rolls of plastic pipe 2 inch \$ 372, labor cost \$150  costs per distribution points= \$2,195 x 3 points = \$6,585  Total costs of drilling boreholes and upgrading of 6 systems= \$147,220.08</p>						
2.2	Establishment of India mark II hand pumps spare parts supply chain center in Deribat:	D	1	5,585.00	1	100.00	5,585.00
	<p>MC will establish one hand pump spare parts supply chain in Deribat, the capital of EJM. MC will empower the Water committees to take full responsibility of O&amp;M of water facilities in targeted villages. Provision of spare parts is key element of community ownership and ensures community to have access to spare parts for their hand pumps. The creation of a hand pump spare parts center will provide easily accessible spare parts for hand pumps in all communities and is essential for achieving sustainable clean water for the target community.</p> <p>Costs include:  25 GI pipe 1.25 in \$ 750, 25 rods \$450, 2 cylinders \$ 360, 10 chains \$120, 3Head \$555,25 spare part fast moving \$ 750, fitting \$ 600, metal room 4x4m = \$2000  Total costs = \$5,585</p>						
2.3	Establish and train 10 WASH committees on water management	D	4	1,546.00	1	100.00	6,184.00
	<p>MC will continue the process of increasing community ownership and management of their respective water supply systems in Deribat rural villages, by establishing and training 10 WASH committees on water sources management and water fees collection. Based on MC's experience and successful implementation of WASH community based operation and maintenance (CBOM) in IDP camps MC will be working with WASH committees to determine the level of water user fees to be collected in regular basis in each village to ensure sustainability and provision of safe drinking water to beneficiaries in the targeted areas.</p> <p>Costs include,  Refresher for 100 participants 100 plus 2 facilitators = 102 person x \$4 x 3 days = \$1224, incentives for facilitators 2 x\$37 x 3 days x 1 workshops=\$222, stationary = \$100 cost per training =\$1546 x 4 workshops = \$6,184</p>						
2.4	Water operators trained on operation and maintenance of water systems	D	1	878.00	1	100.00	878.00
	<p>Select and train 18 water operators on the operation and maintenance of diesel generator and solar systems. Additionally, MC will train these operators on water chlorination, water fees collection, the maintenance of water lines, and the replacement of water fittings. MC will also provide them with generator and solar toolkit. These water operators will work directly under supervision of WASH committee who will pay them a monthly incentive for their work.</p> <p>Costs include:  Refresher for 18 participants: 18 participants plus2 facilitators = 20 persons x \$4x 5 days = \$400; Incentives for facilitators= 2 x \$37 x 5 days x 1 workshops = \$370; stationary and supplies = \$108  Total unit cost = \$878</p>						
2.5	Monitoring water quality at water systems in the targeted locations	D	1	2,160.00	3	100.00	6,480.00
	<p>MC will support the above-mentioned water operators to conduct regularly monitoring of free residual chlorine (FRC) at water points, to ensure water quality is meet SPHERE standards. The trained water operator will be equipped with chlorine pool testers to carry out 180 FRC water samples per month at water systems. The results will be shared with the MC team and water committees.</p> <p>Costs include,  20 floater x \$20= \$400, 10 pool testers = \$800, DPD1 boxes = \$400, 4 chlorine bucket 50kg = \$ 560  Total unit cost = \$2,160</p>						

2.6	Hand pump mechanics trained on rehabilitation and maintenance	D	1	3,360.00	2	100.00	6,720.00
<p><i>Train 30 hand pump mechanics on the maintenance of hand pumps, and equip them with 10 hand pump repair toolkits. Community leaders will select the interested community members, who will then knowledge and practical skills on repair of hand pumps. Hand pumps technicians will provide technical support and facilitate the rehabilitation and repair of broken hand pumps. The technicians will also serve as the link between the beneficiaries and the spare parts center in Deribat.</i></p> <p><i>Conduct 2 hand pump mechanics trainings. Costs include: Facilitators 2 x 5 days x \$37 x 1 trainings = \$370 refreshments 32 x 5days x \$4 x 1 = \$640; stationary and supplies = \$100 Cost per training= \$1,110 x 2 trainings=\$2,220</i></p> <p><i>Toolkits at \$450 = 10 x \$450 = \$4500</i></p> <p><i>Total cost = \$6,720</i></p>							
2.7	Existing water points functionality and community ability/willingness to pay survey	D	1	4,513.90	1	100.00	4,513.90
<p><i>Costs associated with the design, monitoring and evaluation of programs. Includes outside consultants and evaluator fees, meeting expenses, small supplies, etc.</i></p>							
2.8	Rehabilitation of 8 existing non-functional hand pumps (NFHP) in Deribat	D	8	1,205.00	1	100.00	9,640.00
<p><i>Based on the results of the functionality survey (under activity 1.1.1), MC will rehabilitate 8 HPs including dismantling and replacement of pipes, rods and small spare parts ,concrete apron, drainages systems and animal troughs) for existing non-functional hand pumps to restore their functionality in (Tayba, Turgengy, Arokoom, Fodana, Njartanga, Kery, Wiri, Korny, Sorrow, Ghorbal) villages.</i></p> <p><i>MC will support community with fast moving spare parts and equip the selected hand pump mechanics with tools to facilitate maintenance/ repair of non- functional hand pumps in the targeted villages.</i></p> <p><i>MC will carry out rapid water quality testing to measure prevalence of E.Coli bacteria, where contamination is detected the hand pump will be disinfected by chlorine and conduct a sanitary survey to identify source of infection and the remove contaminants. Upon completion of rehabilitation, each hand pump will be handed over to the respective community-based WASH committee for CBOM based on cost recovery through the water user fee system.</i></p> <p><i>Materials costs include: 2 Cement \$35, 5 rods \$85, 5 metal pipes 1.25 in \$175, 1 chain \$12, 1Head \$185, 1 spare part fast moving \$25, 1 cylinders \$180, labor costs for rehabilitation and fence \$250, 2 rolls of wire \$37, pipe 1.5 in for fence \$125, angle \$15 steel bar, 2.5.lina \$15, bending wire, \$ 3, door \$75. Total unit cost = \$1205; Total cost = 8 x \$1205 = \$9,640</i></p>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>187,220.98</b>
<b>3. Equipment</b>							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
NA							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>0.00</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	Local airfare and travel expenses including per diem expenses	D	8	400.00	1	100.00	3,200.00
<p><i>The \$400 unit cost includes domestic airfare travel between the project locations. The purpose of the travel is to allow staff to implement the project activities and facilitate their attendance at monthly coordination meetings.</i></p>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>3,200.00</b>
<b>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b>							
6.1	Construction of 4356 new household latrines through a CLTS approach	D	10	400.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
<p><i>This activity will be implemented by the local partner RDO. Address sanitation needs of these communities under CLTS approach (as recommended by state ministry of health) in returnee's and host community villages. RDO will conduct community triggering and support the community to design, build and use their own latrines without offering external subsidies. Furthermore, to enable CLTS committee to mobilize and convinced community to construct their own latrines, MC will train the committee on CLTS seven – step approach. The MC team and the CLTS committee will monitor the latrine construction. Once a village has been declared open defecation free (ODF), the community will organize ODF celebration to acknowledge this achievement.</i></p> <p><i>CLTS ODF celebration costs include: Total cost = 10 sites x \$400 = \$4,000</i></p>							

6.2	Organize regular cleaning up campaigns	D	1	78.00	120	100.00	9,360.00
	<p><i>RDO will support the trained hygiene promoters to conduct the monthly cleaning campaigns by equipping them with the required tools to stage these campaigns. The trained community hygiene volunteers will mobilize community members to conduct regular cleaning campaigns to remove any solid waste from dwellings and public places in their respective communities. MC will support the campaigns with provision of cleaning tools including rakes, local brooms, and wheel barrows. A total of 120 monthly campaigns will be conducted.</i></p> <p><i>Costs include:</i>  50 Cartons of soap x \$ 17= \$860  cleaning tools include 10 sets of 10 rakes, 10 Weeders, &amp; 10 local brooms, 5 wheelbarrows and 10 local basket= \$850 x 10 sites= 8500  Total cost: \$9,360</p>						
6.3	Organize hygiene promotion and community sensitization campaigns	D	1	101.00	120	100.00	12,120.00
	<p><i>The hygiene promotion campaigns focus on reducing practices associated with the spread of diarrheal diseases transmission by promoting the safe disposal of excreta, hand washing at critical times and the proper handling of drinking water. 120 hygiene promotion and sensitization campaigns will be carried out by trained community hygiene promoters trained under the project. These campaigns will take the form of home visits, focus group discussions, sessions at the local water point, and sessions at schools. These actions will be needs-based/issue specific, as well as general, hygiene promotion community campaigns.</i></p> <p><i>Costs include:</i>  200 cartons of soap x \$ 5 x 200 HPs x 12 months = \$12000  Photocopies of PHAST tools mapping and three pile sorting = \$120  Total cost: \$12,120</p>						
6.4	Support vulnerable households with water collection containers Jerry cans	D	1	1,500.00	5	100.00	7,500.00
	<p><i>This activity will be implemented by the local partner RDO. Water collection containers will be distributed to the most vulnerable families, to ensure the safe collection, transportation and storage of drinking water from water source to household level. 1500 Jerry cans (20L) will be distributed under this activity.</i></p> <p><i>Costs include: 1500 Jerry cans x \$5 = \$7,500</i></p>						
6.5	Support vulnerable households with temporal hand washing facilities	D	1	1,500.00	2	100.00	3,000.00
	<p><i>Temporal hand washing facilities will be distributed to the most vulnerable families, to improve hand washing practices after latrine use and to reduce the risk of transmission of water related diseases. 1500 temporal hand washing facilities will be distributed under this activity.</i></p> <p><i>Costs include: 1500 temporal hand washing x \$ 2 = \$ 3,000</i></p>						
6.6	Support vulnerable households with soap	D	17	351.00	1	100.00	5,967.00
	<p><i>RDO local partner will distribute 351 cartons of soap (45 pcs) to most vulnerable families to improve their hand washing practices and prevent an outbreak of water related diseases during the rainy season.</i>  Total cost for the required soap is: \$5,967</p>						
6.7	200 female community members trained as volunteer hygiene promoters through 6 workshops on PHAST	D	6	1,603.00	1	100.00	9,618.00
	<p><i>Under the program, RDO local partner will train 200 female hygiene promoters. The trainings will focus on the participatory and community-based hygiene promotion approach to increase their knowledge on the best hygiene practices and the critical time for hand washing in their respective communities.</i></p> <p><i>Upon successful completion of the training, RDO local partner will link these individuals with the community-based WASH committees so that they will work together to promote hygiene in their respective communities, through a combination of home visits, group discussions, community sessions and school sessions. These actions will include situation specific and targeted hygiene promotion campaigns.</i></p> <p><i>Costs include:</i>  In kind incentives for 200 participants – 80cartons of soap x \$17 = \$1360, incentives for facilitators 2 x \$25 per day x 3 days x 1 = \$150, refreshment for participants= \$ 60 stationery and supplies = \$33  Total cost = \$ 1603x 6 workshops = \$9,618</p>						
6.8	National Staff - Rural Development	D	3	137.18	10	100.00	4,115.40
	<p><i>RDO Local Partner staff: With a unit cost of \$137.18 for 10 months including:</i>  One Project Officer  One Admin Assistant  One Finance Assistant</p>						
6.9	Operational and general costs for Rural Development	D	1	226.20	10	100.00	2,262.00

	<i>Operational and general costs at a unit cost of \$226.20 for 10 months</i>						
6.10	RDO local partner	D	1	405.59	10	100.00	4,055.90
	<i>Overhead 7%</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>61,998.30</b>
<b>7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Vehicle operation and maintenance costs for the Khartoum office	S	1	3,000.00	12	3.10	1,116.00
	<i>This cost is required to provide transportation services for the direct implementation of projects activities and support functions in both the field and at the country office. 2% of the estimated vehicle running cost (rent, fuel, repair, maintenance, and insurance).</i>						
7.2	Communication, stationery and other cost of the Khartoum office	S	1	3,500.00	12	3.10	1,302.00
	<i>This cost for internet, mobile-phone calls and stationery which needed for the implementation. 2% of the total cost is charged to this project.</i>						
7.3	Utilities, supplies for the Khartoum office	S	1	4,000.00	12	3.00	1,440.00
	<i>The utilities, supplies, equipment, maintenance, and other general office running costs for MC office in Khartoum. 2% of the total costs are charged to this project.</i>						
7.4	Vehicle rent for the Nyala office	D	1	2,600.00	8	100.00	20,800.00
	<i>Vehicle rent exclusively for eight months of the project to facilitate the program activities. 100 % of the total costs are charged to this project.</i>						
7.5	Vehicle operating and maintenance cost for the Nyala office	S	2	3,000.00	12	3.00	2,160.00
	<i>This cost is required to provide transportation services for the direct implementation of projects activities and support functions in both the field and at the country office. 2% of the total estimated vehicle running cost (rent, fuel, repair, maintenance, and insurance) will be charged to the project.</i>						
7.6	Communication and stationery costs for the Nyala office	S	1	3,405.00	12	3.00	1,225.80
	<i>This is the cost for internet, mobile phone calls and stationery required for the project implementation. 2% of the total costs are charged to this project.</i>						
7.7	Utilities and office supplies for the Nyala office	S	1	4,000.00	12	3.00	1,440.00
	<i>The utilities, supplies, equipment, maintenance, and other general office running costs for the Nyala office. 2% of the total costs are charged to this project.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>29,483.80</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>			106.00				<b>330,937.99</b>
Direct							286,419.28
Support							44,518.71
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							5.76
PSC Amount							19,062.03
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>350,000.02</b>
<b>Project Locations</b>							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
South Darfur -> East Jebel Marra	100	7,841	8,494	1,614	3,831	21,780	

**Documents**

Category Name	Document Description
Budget Documents	^MCS 8038 - TRC.1.xls.xlsx
Technical Review	Env. 1_MSC_W_8038_HFU comments.doc