

cSouth Sudan 2012 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

Proposal for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal

For further CHF information please visit <http://unocha.org/south-sudan/financing/common-humanitarian-fund>
or contact the CHF Technical Secretariat chfsouthsudan@un.org

This proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in two stages to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the first stage, before cluster defenses, applying partners fill sections I and II. The proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and it is intended to supplement information already available in the CAP Project Sheets. The proposals will be used by the cluster Peer Review Team in prioritizing and selecting projects for CHF funding during CHF Standard Allocation round. In the second stage projects recommended for funding by the CHF Advisory Board must complete Section III of this application and revised/update sections I and II if needed. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Allocation Matrix (Excel template).

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	WASH
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2012 First Round Standard Allocation
This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. Provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF.

<p>Cluster Priority Activities</p> <p>Activities in line with the 2012 CAP priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase timely and equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services to vulnerable populations affected by emergencies, and to maintain stability in areas prone to water-related conflict 2. To strengthen acutely vulnerable communities to withstand emergency WASH crises, with a priority on rehabilitation of existing water infrastructure, and supporting operation and maintenance systems 3. To facilitate behavior change in acutely vulnerable communities in hygiene and sanitation practice through targeted hygiene promotion focusing on women and children, and through improved access to and use of sanitation facilities 	<p>Cluster Geographic Priorities</p> <p>Conflict- and emergency-affected populations. Particularly, <u>but not limited to</u>, populations in Upper Nile State, Unity State, and Jonglei State.</p>
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Project details
The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting for CHF.

<p>Requesting Organization</p> <p>CARE South Sudan</p> <p>Project CAP Code</p> <p>SSD-12/WS/46291</p> <p>CAP Project Title</p> <p>Unity State Emergency WASH Response for Returnees, Refugees and IDP's (USEWRR)</p>	<p>Project Location(s) (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented)</p> <p>Unity State (100%)</p> <p>Counties(Payams)</p> <p>Rubkona(Rubkona, Bentiu) Mayendit(Mayendit) Pariang(Pariang, Nyeel) Mayom(Mayom)</p>
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Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP
US\$ 1,750,020

Amount Requested from CHF	Other Resources Secured
US\$ 450,000	US\$ 456,040

Direct Beneficiaries	
Women:	20625
Men:	16875
Girls:	10177
Boys	9203

Total Indirect Beneficiary
Catchment Population (if applicable)

Implementing Partners (Indicate partners who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)
None

Project Duration (max. of 12 months, starting from allocation date)
Start Date (03/17/2012):
End Date (02/17/2013):

Address of Country Office

Project Focal Person: Tamba Kassoh
Email & Tel: TKassoh@csss.care.org; +211-955-216017
e-mail country director: FClaudia@ss.care.org
e-mail finance officer: BHaile@ss.care.org

Address:

CARE South Sudan,
Tongping Area,
Off Kololo Road
Juba Southern Sudan

Address of HQ

e-mail desk officer
e-mail finance officer:

Address:

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF supported activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population¹

Unity State continued to face multiple humanitarian challenges: a possible influx of over 100,000 returnees from Sudan after the 8 April deadline for them to leave the Country; potential displacements in the case of further inter-tribal cattle raiding; continued cross-border insecurity; internal militia groups threats; insufficient humanitarian capacity to meet the ever – increasing needs; poor roads access, and need to pre-position supplies in advance of the rains starting in April.

Unity State is the site of recent conflicts between rebel militia groups and the GoSS SPLA forces. This has resulted in an increase in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the State, now totalling to 64,079 people. In parallel, Unity State is also grappling with the largest number of returnees 87,298 with 83,851 people arriving between 30 October 2010 and 13 September 2011.² Recent displacements of over 15,000 IDPs from Mayendit Payam as a result of the clash between the Lakes State youth and Mayendit's is likely to further the existing strain characterized by inadequate water and sanitation facilities, food and health needs etc. Of importance to note is a potential ultimatum resulting from the eminent 8 April deadline for the return to South Sudan of the (over 500,000) South Sudanese currently hosted in Khartoum³.

Series of Inter-agency assessments conducted in Unity State especially in Mayom, Mayendit, Pariang, Rubkona and Koch (targeting returnees/IDPs) coordinated by OCHA indicated that most of the returnees, IDP communities are highly impoverished with limited access to basic services. Furthermore, local authorities generally lack sufficient capacity to deal with this continued flow of people hence placing tremendous pressure on resources, infrastructure, and basic services that were already insufficient to meet the needs of the host population. A recent inter-agency assessment conducted in Mayendit and Pariang Counties identified the following WASH gaps⁴.

Water supply:

- Majority of the households have few water containers for collection and storage of enough quantity of water. Most jerrycans are old and half-broken but still in use. Water mostly stored in open buckets, or in the same jerrycans used for collection. Contamination is potentially high.
- High number of households did not have soap for bathing, or washing of dishes, enough mostly for clothes
- Not all households can afford clean water supplied by water vendors on donkey carts. As such, many households are collecting water from the river directly.

Sanitation and hygiene practice

- No single household visited by the assessment/verification team has access and use of latrines.
- Open defecation is a common phenomena in the village set up
- No hand washing with soap is practiced. Hand washing practice, without soap, is done mostly before meals
- The sanitary environment within most homesteads is mostly unhygienic, with animal waste littered everywhere, and poor drainage during rain
- No hygiene promotion taking place and no hygiene promoters available
- No bathing shelters either temporary or permanent ones

CARE's emergency WASH intervention caters for both the existing as well the potential emergencies. Therefore, through this grant CARE will work in collaboration with WASH partners to respond to the already identified WASH gaps in Mayendit,

¹ To the extent possible reference needs assessment findings and include key data such as mortality and morbidity rates and nutritional status, and how the data differs among specific groups and/or geographic regions. Refer situation/data/indicators to national and/or global standards.

² OCHA, South Sudan Weekly Humanitarian Bulletin, 3-9 Feb 2012

³ Ibid., OCHA 3-9 Feb, 2012

⁴ Inter-Agency Assessment Report Mayendit County, Coordinated by OCHA, 14 -15 Feb 2012

Pariang, Mayom, Guit and Rubkona Counties targeting IDPs (2, 500) and former returnees (15,000) whilst placing special attention on the potential returnees (20,000) coming from the North after the 8 April 'grace period'. Those heading to Lake States or Equatorials may proceed to Bentiu –Mayendit –Maper (Lakes State) –onwards. It is expected that 350,000 out of the anticipated 500,000 South Sudanese might use this route through Unity. In the IOM and UNHCR elaborated CP, Bentiu is one of the large transit areas pointed out. Parieng is the another entry point hence we are looking at two transit areas to plan for in Unity State. CARE is proposing to support returnees with WASH services in way stations in Pariang and Bentiu until they continue to their final destinations. However, WASH services in targeted way stations are insufficient to deal with the needs of this returnee influx. The lack of water services in the targeted areas is likely to increase water borne illnesses. The lack of sanitary facilities and likelihood of open defecation will be a problem that needs to be managed.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) how proposed activities support the agreed cluster priorities and the value added by your organization

The WASH proposed activities are in line with WASH Cluster Response Plan for 2012. The proposed activities are targeting areas severely impacted by high levels of IDPs and returnees including the potential ones/returnees in Unity State; the project will contribute to increase in access to clean and safe water among the targeted beneficiaries, which will in-turn ease pressure on already inadequate facilities, reduce resource based conflict, prevent diarrhea and AWD outbreaks through expanding/re-stabilizing access to improved water and sanitation services and hygiene promotion.

As a strategy, the project will work in close collaboration with other WASH partners in the five Counties as well as coordinating with Unity State's WASH Cluster for coordination purposes. The project will also build capacity and strengthen capacity of communities and local authorities to ensure sustainability of WASH services. CHF resources will be used to leverage OFDA WASH funding.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Purpose of the grant

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to support core humanitarian activities

To reduce morbidity and mortality resulting from water borne diseases through increasing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene of women, men, boy and girls in emergency situations and conflict affected areas in Unity State.

ii) Objective

State the objective/s of the project. Objective/s should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART)

To increase access of women, men, boy and girls to safe drinking water through strengthening of the target communities' capacity to appropriately respond to future water facility maintenance and improve sanitation services and hygiene practices by providing community and schools education thereby supporting returnees and affected host communities in Rubkona, Mayendit, Mayom and Pariang.

iii) Proposed Activities

List the main activities to be implemented with CHF funding. As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries.

The project will be facilitated within an atmosphere of cooperation and coordination between men and women, as well as between the Min. of Environment & Natural Resources (MENR) and CARE. At the project inception a gender sensitisation and mass awareness training and promotion will be conducted.

Provision of safe water to areas with high levels of returnees and IDPs in Rubkona, Mayom, Pariang, and Mayendit

Major activities will include:

- Rehabilitation of 25 existing non functional water supply schemes .At least 2 women from Water Management Committee(WMC) will be actively engaged in the rehabilitation. The project will ensure that both men and women receive relevant training to support their participation.
- Rehabilitation of 5 existing water yards
- Formation or reviving 25 water management committees (WMC). 60% of which are women. The project will promote gender equality by shifting male-dominance to a more equitable sharing of power and decision-making, particularly within the WPC's.
- Provide 25 sets of tools for borehole rehabilitation to WMC
- Training of the 25 pumps mechanics and caretakers. 25% of which are women
- Water trucking for returnees in way stations and temporary settlements
- Conduct sampling of water for biological testing

Expand access to sanitation and hygiene promotion in areas with high levels of returnees and IDP's

Major activities will include:

- As the custodian of WASH Cluster NFI's CARE will support the coordination and distribution of emergency basic WASH NFI's from the core pipelines to reach the conflict and disaster affected women, men, boys and girls.
- To support pre-positioning of WASH emergency supplies in the targeted emergencies areas for the women girls, boys and men
- Construct 12 emergency latrines for returnees in way stations and temporary settlements for girls, boys, women and men
- Construct and maintain 15 gender-segregated shower facilities

- Identify a cadre of at least 30 hygiene and sanitation promoters selected in an open way representing all the payams/blocks being targeted .(75% of the hygiene and sanitation promoters will be women)
- Conduct 2 hygiene promotion campaigns and vector control: home visits, mass media hygiene promotion, leaders' workshops, mothers workshops, school CHAST. The project will advocate for a high level of participation of boy and girl students, as well as men and women teachers and administrators; and diagnosing the water and sanitation situation at schools to detect hygiene and sanitation problems.
- Strengthening solid waste management system in Rubkona
- CLTS triggering in 10 rural communities and at least 300 latrines are constructed

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration (i.e. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS)

CARE will mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Emergency Preparedness Plans (EPP), Conflict Sensitivity, Gender equality and Governance in all its interventions. CARE has in-house specialists in Emergency, DRR, Governance and Gender that already are providing technical support to other CARE's projects and will continue doing so to this proposed project. In Unity State, the main identified hazards are drought, floods and inter tribal conflicts. In collaboration with the community, local authority and other stakeholders, CARE will update and implement appropriate DRR and EPPs. Recognizing that rural women in the targeted counties often travel long distance to fetch water and in some instances likely to suffer sexual harm, CARE will ensure that proposed new boreholes are within walking distance and priority for rehabilitation will also be placed in areas where there is noticeable evidence of women travelling long distances to fetch water. CARE will strengthen the ongoing HIV/AIDS initiatives by incorporating a strong HIV/AIDS awareness component in the health education that will be done through hygiene and sanitation promoters.

v) Expected Result/s

List below the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period, and provide no more than five indicators you will use to measure the extent to which those results will have been achieved. At least three of the indicators should be out of the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators.

	Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
1	Total direct beneficiaries - Number of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply (15 litres/ person/day within 1 km distance)	37,500
2	People provided with sustained access to hygiene latrine facilities	2,700
3	People trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community	30
4	New latrines constructed	312
5	Community members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.	115

vi) Implementation Mechanism

Describe planned mechanisms for implementation of the project. Explain if it is implemented through implementing partners such as NGOs, government actors, or other outside contractors.

CARE's Program Approach and how the proposed CHF funded Project initiatives fit in

CARE South Sudan's multi-year strategic plan for 2010-14 focuses on the program approach rather than the project approach using key pathways of human conditions (such as health, water/sanitation and livelihoods). CARE recognizes that improved human condition is not the only change desired but in addition, positive changes are required in social position and the enabling environment. Most importantly, all the three domains of change must concurrently interact to make sustainable impact. Emphasis is on a holistic integrated approach that focuses on the same vulnerable populations over the long term ranging 10-15 years within specific targeted areas for poverty reduction and eradication of social injustice wherever CARE works. The proposed project will complement CARE health and agriculture initiatives in the targeted counties. This is one of CARE's justifications for requesting for resources from CHF to support implementation of WASH projects in Unity State and continue implementing its mandate amongst same impact groups (beneficiaries) in Unity State.

CARE will take the primary responsibility of implementing the project. The strategy of implementation will involve partnerships with state Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) at its various levels. The County/ Payam authorities and the beneficiaries will actively participate to develop a sense of ownership and sustainability of the services. The project will always collaborate with UN agencies and INGO actors on ground to ensure collaborative approach and avoid duplication of interventions.

vii) Monitoring Plan

Describe how you will monitor progress and achievements of the project.

CARE's monitoring and evaluation of projects occurs on two levels,

- 1) to ensure security and accountability,
- 2) based on performance and process indicators.

Security and Accountability:

A complete monitoring and control system for receipt and distribution of parts, including waybills, stock cards, warehousing procedures, transport contracts and planning and reporting forms for project staff will be put in place and implemented. This supervision will enable efficient and effective distribution, storage and utilization of the parts. CARE field officers will monitor the community resources mobilization and assist the community in procuring their contributed parts. Visit registers will be maintained at all points.

Performance and process indicators:

CARE will monitor project activities against the indicators detailed in the logical framework and the project implementation schedule. Additional monitoring will be done through the CARE Officers in collaboration with MENR and other partners. The project will undertake monthly activity review and quarterly progress review. Gender issues and participation will be a specific monitoring point. Course corrections will be taken as needed during the life of the project.

Reporting

CARE will play an active role in the WASH Cluster at all levels (national, state and county). During monthly Inter Agency Coordination meetings at the County Level, CARE will report project progress. Quarterly, CARE will conduct a project review to assess project progress. CARE will work very closely with the other agencies in carrying out assessments/studies that will inform the project. As per CARE's internal reporting practise, monthly project progress report will be produced. Annually, CARE will prepare a report as per donor guidance/format and submit to CHF.

M&E reflection and review sessions will be conducted. Furthermore, CARE will improve the quality of project implementation by building the capacity of its staff, local authorities and partners with whom it will work to competently mainstream in the project the cross cutting core issues explained in that section.

E. Committed funding

Please add details of committed funds for the project from other sources including in-kind supports in monetary terms (USD)

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
OFDA- Ongoing WASH project ending 31 st May 2012	1,004,877.28
UNICEF -CARE signed a PCA with UNICEF allowing access to approximately \$70,000 worth of emergency response WASH resources in Unity State and an additional small funding budget of about \$7,000 for storage of the same.	77,000

SECTION III:

This section is **NOT required** at the first submission of a proposal to the cluster coordinator/co-coordinator. However it is required to be filled for proposals recommended for funding by the Advisory Board.

LOGFRAME			
CHF ref. Code: <u>SSD-12/WS/46291</u>	Project title: <u>Unity State Emergency WASH Response for Returnees and IDP's (USEWRI)</u>	Organisation: <u>CARE South Sudan</u>	
Overall Objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce morbidity and mortality resulting from water borne diseases through increasing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene of women, men, boy and girls in emergency situations and conflict affected areas in Unity State. 	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of total morbidity attributed to water borne diseases 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIS 	
Specific Project Objective/s: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase access of women, men, boy and girls to safe drinking water through strengthening of the target communities' capacity to appropriately respond to future water facility maintenance and improve sanitation services and hygiene practices by providing community and schools education thereby supporting returnees and affected host communities in Rubkona, Mayendit, Mayom and Pariang. 	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply (15 litres/ person/day within 1 km distance) Percentage of the population properly disposing of excreta 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household Livelihood Security Assessment report(HLSA) 	Assumptions & risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of project inputs (Procurement) Staffing and attrition Continuous funding Favorable security conditions Project site accessibility Inter-tribal and ethnic conflicts Stable political situation
Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to safe drinking water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of functional water supply systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Point Activity Review reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of project inputs (Procurement) Staffing and attrition Favorable security conditions Project site accessibility Inter-tribal and ethnic conflicts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to improved environment sanitation and hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of new latrines constructed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHP's activity review reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staffing and attrition Favorable security conditions Project site accessibility

<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of 25 existing non functional water supply schemes .At least 2 women from Water Management Committee (WMC) will be actively engaged in the rehabilitation. The project will ensure that both men and women receive relevant training to support their participation. • Rehabilitation of 5 existing water yards • Formation or reviving 25 water management committees (WMC). 60% of which are women.The project will promote gender equality by shifting male-dominance to a more equitable sharing of power and decision-making, particularly within the WPC's. • Provide 25 sets of tools for borehole rehabilitation to WMC • Training of the 25 pumps mechanics and caretakers. 25% of which are women • Water trucking for returnees in way stations and temporary settlements • Conduct sampling of water for biological testing 	<p>Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff , Spare parts, Standard and special toolkits, Training material 		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of project inputs (Procurement) • Staffing and attrition • Continuous funding • Favorable security conditions • Project site accessibility • Inter-tribal and ethnic conflicts • Stable political situation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 12 emergency latrines for returnees in way stations and temporary settlements for girls, boys, women and men • Construct and maintain 15 gender-segregated shower facilities • Identify a cadre of at least 30 hygiene and sanitation promoters selected in an open way representing all the payams/blocks being targeted .(75% of the hygiene and sanitation promoters will be women) • Conduct 2 hygiene promotion campaigns and vector control: home visits, mass media hygiene promotion, leaders' workshops, mothers workshops, school CHAST. The project will advocate for a high level of participation of boy and girl students, as well as men and women teachers and administrators; and diagnosing the water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff, Building materials, Training materials 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of project inputs (Procurement) • Staffing and attrition • Continuous funding • Favorable security conditions • Project site accessibility • Inter-tribal and ethnic conflicts • Stable political situation

<p>and sanitation situation at schools to detect hygiene and sanitation problems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening solid waste management system in Rubkona • CLTS triggering in 10 rural communities and at least 300 latrines are constructed 			
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PROJECT WORK PLAN

This section must include a workplan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable).
The workplan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year.

Activity	Q1 / 2012			Q2 / 2012			Q3 / 2012			Q4 / 2012			Q1. / 2013		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Result 1															
Activity 1.1 Rehabilitation of 25 existing non functional water supply schemes				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.2 Rehabilitation of 5 water yards				X	X	X									
Activity 1.3 Water Trucking				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.4 Formation or reviving 25 water point committees(WPC)				X				X				X			
Activity 1.5 Provide 25 sets of tools for borehole rehabilitation to WPC's					X			X				X			
Activity 1.6 Training of the 25 pump mechanics and caretakers					X			X							
Activity 1.7 Conduct sampling of water for biological testing				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Result 2															
Activity 2.1 Construction of 12 Emergency Latrines and 15 Shower Facilities				X		X			X						
Activity 2.2 Training for 30 hygiene and sanitation promoters					X					X					
Activity 2.3 Hygiene promotion campaigns and vector control					X	X					X				
Activity 2.4 CLTS Triggerring				X						X	X	X	X	X	X

*: TIMELINE FOR EACH SPECIFIC ACTIVITY MUST BE MARKED WITH AN X AND SHADED GREY 15%