

2012 Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan

CHF Reserve Application Template

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

Note:

This application shall be submitted to the cluster coordinator and coordinator for the relevant cluster with copy to the CHF Technical Secretariat.

If the project is not already in the CAP a project sheet must also be prepared and submitted, after which the project will be included.

CHF ER No.	
Date Received:	
CAP Project	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Focal point:	Makuek Manyiel Kuek: ireneo15moi@yahoo.com : 0919131386

to be filled in by the CHF Technical Secretariat

CHF Reserve Grant Request Summary	
Requesting Organisation:	Bakpiny Community Development Agency (BCDA)
Project Title:	Improved Hygiene and Sanitation in Yapango and Khartoum Jaded returnee final destination.
CAP Project Code (if CAP project):	
CAP Sector/Cluster:	WASH
Title:	Hygiene and Sanitation improvement
Geographic areas of implementation (list states):	Tonj South County, Warrap State
Duration	July- 16- 2012 – January -31 st -2013
Total project budget:	171,536SSP
Amount requested from CHF Reserve:	171,536SSP
Total number of beneficiaries targeted by the Emergency Reserve grant request (disaggregated by sex/age):	Total: 1,200 Women: 500 Girls: 300 Men: 250 Boys:150
Implementing partners (include those that will benefit from CHF funding):	N/A

<i>This section is for the approving official's review.</i>	
This request for funding from the CHF Reserve is: _____ approved _____ not approved	
Amount granted: \$ _____	
_____	_____
Ms. Lise Grande, Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator	Review Date

A. Humanitarian Context (Context Analysis)

- In approximately 1,000 words briefly describe the humanitarian situation in the specific region/area where CHF Reserve activities are planned for with reference to assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population¹
- Describe the humanitarian response plans/priorities and any gaps in the response and the reasons for the gaps (e.g. access, security, funding). Also explain relation to the work of other partners in the area.

Since October 2010, when southerners living in North Sudan and elsewhere began returning to South Sudan en masse in anticipation of the January 2011 referendum, 68,365 returnees have arrived in Warrap state (according to UN OCHA and State authorities). Returnees to the South are being provided with land through the Government of South Sudan. In Tonj South County, the process of land allocation has been done and plots have been demarcated and allocated at Yapango, Khartoum Jaded which is intended to be the main return final host site. BCDA conducted a fresh assessment on 2nd June 2012, for the final destination areas, and conducted a rapid assessment of WASH needs in Yapango, Khartoum Jaded to identify needs and gaps. There is an immediate need for WASH services and facilities in Yapango, where only 2 well (Traditional hand dug) (untreated water) with no single hand pump and no latrines have been constructed yet, thereby now only GIZ/UNHCR is constructing 200 houses to vulnerable families and IOM pledge to provide 3 boreholes to the area. The combination of poor access to clean water and inadequate or improper sanitation has serious health and social impacts. Disease outbreaks including cholera, diarrhea and other water borne diseases are now frequent. Children who do not drink clean water or drink contaminated water are especially prone to infectious disease, which can result in disorder or death. It is thus urgent that WASH infrastructure and support activities, such as proper Sanitation and hygiene promotion, begin immediately, as the heavy rain period had started since April 2012 and people are planting crops.

B. Grant Request Justification

- In approximately 1,000 words describe why CHF Reserve funding is sought for this project, and why this particular activity is important. Explain why the activity is time critical and need rapid funding through the CHF Reserve.
- Confirm that agency internal reserves or other donor funds are not immediately available and/or appropriate to fund the proposed activities. Please provide information on which donors or what other funding sources have been approached.
- Briefly describe the value added by your organization

The project will address urgent and critical Hygiene and Sanitation needs in the Yapango, Khartoum Jaded returnee final destination area of Tonj South County. As discussed above, the WASH situation in these areas is critical and needs urgent addressing, particularly as more returnees are allocated land in this area and as the heavy rains threaten to worsen the sanitation situation, with serious risks for public health. The project is therefore in line with all two cluster priorities, including 1) increasing access to improved sanitation facilities, and 2) reaching men, women, and children with key hygiene promotion messages, water purification and safe storage.

In addition to addressing the above sector priority activities, the proposed intervention focuses on the sector priority geographic area of Tonj South county where significant numbers of returnees have moved to in order to be closer to the main town of Tonj, but which has generally received less attention and donor support than the more concentrated immediate return areas closer to Kuajok.

i) Justification For Accessing the CHF Reserve

Describe why this activity was not funded through the CHF standard allocation process, and what has changed since that process was completed to make this project emerge as a priority.

No funding is currently available for these essential WASH activities in these specific returnee final destination areas of Yapango, Khartoum Jaded. However, the CHF Standard Allocation Process was launch without BCDA knowing to submit this proposal, therefore requests for this funding from CHF reserve is of great importance. It is considered to be a priority because there is no any agency that plan to do such activities in the area and the rainy season is had already approached; however, the sanitation situation will worsen if the intervention is not made now before end of June and July 2012 since flood is expected due to heavy rain falls.

C. Project Description

In approximately 1,000 words briefly describe how CHF Emergency Reserve funding will be used to support core humanitarian activities.

i) Purpose of the Grant

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

This project will focus on the immediate emergency humanitarian Hygiene and Sanitation needs of returnees in Tonj South County. By focusing in Yapango, Khartoum Jaded an areas confirmed to be a final destination site and where land has already been allocated to returnees, the project will address urgent Hygiene and Sanitation needs just before the heaviest rain period, when communities without safe access to water and proper sanitation facilities face a deteriorating public health situation. Specifically, the project will focus on two critical needs: 1) increasing access to improved sanitation facilities, and 2) improving hygiene knowledge, attitudes and practices through hygiene promotion outreach. This strategy is in line with the WASH cluster approach and the best practices and operational guidelines for responding to returnee needs.

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.

<p>ii) Objective The objective should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound.</p> <p>The project's main objective is to provide an improved sanitation and hygiene promotion for returnees in the Yapango, Khartoum jaded final destination areas, in order to reduce the incidence of water-borne disease and morbidity.</p>
<p>iii) Proposed Activities List the main activities to be implemented with CHF Reserve funding. Exact location of the operation (provide map if relevant). As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries.</p> <p><u>Increasing access to improved sanitation facilities</u> -Construction of Community latrines: BCDA will support construction of 10 community latrines with 40 doors. The construction will be done by the vulnerable contracted beneficiaries, who will use locally available tools and materials to dig the latrines on incentive or food for work basis. However, BCDA will provide the construction materials to the beneficiaries and food for work incentives. The exact locations will be determined with input from local authorities and community. They will be given training to demonstrate needs and the capacity and commitment to maintain the latrines after the project. Latrines will be constructed through local Cash for Work, with BCDA oversight and technical guidance.</p> <p><u>Hygiene promotion:</u> hygiene promotion will focus on proper water treatment and storage, hand washing with soap, and latrine usage and will include the following components: - Creation of H&S committees: BCDA will support creation of 4 Hygiene and Sanitation committees trained in hygiene promotion in the targeted area. Each committee will be comprised of 16 members, including 50% women. Each committee will be responsible for overall purification of water, hygiene and sanitation monitoring. - Creation of youth hygiene clubs: BCDA will establish up to 2 Youth hygiene clubs in areas where latrines are constructed. Each club will be composed of 10 youth members each, including 50% girls. Youth hygiene clubs will be trained in hygiene promotion and proper maintenance of community sanitation facilities. Youth hygiene clubs will be responsible for maintenance of sanitation facilities after the project end. - Distribution of 50,000 water guards and 5,000 leaflets: BCDA will also distribute hygiene promotion leaflets more generally within the community, for a total of 5,000 leaflets distributed.</p> <p><u>Government capacity-building:</u> In order to support local government capacity-building, BCDA will involve 2 Department of Water and Sanitation staff in Tonj South County, who will be trained in water point O&M and hygiene promotion methodology, and involved in BCDA's outreach activities throughout the project.</p> <p><u>Income Generation:</u> Approx 20,000 SSP cash will be injected through CFW activities to beneficiaries primarily related to construction of Community latrines. CFW beneficiaries will be selected to prioritize vulnerable households with limited income-generating opportunities, such as female-headed households and households with high numbers of dependants.</p>
<p>iv) Cross Cutting Issues Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration (i.e. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS)</p> <p>Protection - The project will mainstream protection by considering the needs and priorities of vulnerable groups in the construction and placement of sanitation facilities – especially women and children. Women and children are vulnerable to attack when travelling long distances when defecating in the bush, and when using facilities placed in insecure or unsafe locations. Special attention will be given to ensuring that the location of latrines is safe for women. Gender – The project will ensure proper representation of women, in training, capacity building, and CFW activities, by ensuring proper selection criteria. BCDA will aim for 50% of all beneficiaries to be women. Conflict Mitigation – The targeted areas include recent returnees to southern Sudan. By ensuring adequate WASH resources and services are providing in these areas that are now hosting unexpected numbers of returnees, BCDA hopes not only expand access to WASH services, but reduce the risks of local conflict by reducing opportunities for tensions between host communities and returnees over resources and services.</p>
<p>v) Expected Outcomes List the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period, and provide no more than three measurable indicators you will use to measure your achievement. Please use the <u>defined CHF Standard Output Indicators when possible.</u></p> <p>Expected Outcomes/Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to improved sanitation facilities for vulnerable communities in Yapango, Khartoum jaded. • Vulnerable communities have improved knowledge, attitudes and practices related to hygiene among vulnerable populations in targeted communities <p><u>Expected Outputs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 community latrines constructed with 40 doors with plan of 30 persons per door - 4 Hygiene and Sanitation committee created and trained - 2 Youth hygiene Clubs created and trained - 50,000 water gourds distributed - 2,000 hygiene promotion leaflets distributed

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 DWS officers trained and involved in activities - 40 CFW/FFW labourers employed 												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td><i>Number of community latrines constructed</i></td> <td>10 community latrines constructed with 40 doors</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td><i>Number of individuals with improved hygiene knowledge/awareness</i></td> <td>1,200 individuals with improved hygiene knowledge and awareness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td><i>Number of brochures distributed</i></td> <td>2,000 information leaflets distributed</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Indicator	Target	1	<i>Number of community latrines constructed</i>	10 community latrines constructed with 40 doors	2	<i>Number of individuals with improved hygiene knowledge/awareness</i>	1,200 individuals with improved hygiene knowledge and awareness	3	<i>Number of brochures distributed</i>	2,000 information leaflets distributed
	Indicator	Target											
1	<i>Number of community latrines constructed</i>	10 community latrines constructed with 40 doors											
2	<i>Number of individuals with improved hygiene knowledge/awareness</i>	1,200 individuals with improved hygiene knowledge and awareness											
3	<i>Number of brochures distributed</i>	2,000 information leaflets distributed											

vi) Implementation Plan

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.

Project start-up: Implementation will begin with a rapid re-assessment but was done on 2nd June 2012 of the targeted areas to ensure that the targeted locations for sanitation infrastructure remain appropriate. BCDA will collaborate with the local authorities and other humanitarian actors in the area during final site selection. Once this is completed, BCDA will launch a baseline data and begin preparations for the hygiene promotion outreach component of the project.

For sanitation construction activities, as noted above, BCDA's methodology for community latrine construction shall be that BCDA will provide construction materials using locally available materials and tools. Because returnee beneficiary are particularly vulnerable during this rainy season, BCDA will provide food for work incentives, to the selected beneficiaries who would dig and construct the latrines. FFW/CFW participants will be selected from the targeted villages in order to facilitate community ownership of the improvements. CFW participants will be selected based on vulnerability criteria, in order to ensure that CFW provides access to livelihoods for households with otherwise limited income-generating opportunities. As possible, women will be included in CFW (with a target of 50% participation).

For hygiene promotion components, BCDA's hygiene team will use the findings of the initial consultations with local community leaders to develop the specifics of the trainings. BCDA will ensure 50% women's participation in all trainings and committee formation.

Project Phase Out: A final report on all hardware completed will be prepared and the completed infrastructure will be formally handed over to the community members and the local authorities at the end of the project.

vii) Monitoring Plan

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

Monitoring plan

Standard procedures of monitoring procedures have been developed internally by BCDA to ensure a good level of relevance of its activities. Therefore for the proposed project, a two level control framework will be established. First level control tasks will be conducted by the Hygiene Promotion team leader and submitted to the Director. Besides, the progress of work, quality of implementation, problems met in the field and liaison with beneficiaries and communities will be reported during internal weekly meetings held at the field base level (Yapango and Khartoum jaded), the minutes of which will be sent to the director.

Second level control tasks will be performed by the Appraisal, Monitoring, and Evaluation (AME) department according to BCDA Assessment, monitoring and evaluation guidelines. Every activity will therefore be monitored several times during the implementation phase, with a specific focus on risks of delays, achievements compared to objectives, selection of beneficiaries, analysis of problems met in the field, link with communities and quality of implementation of the proposed activities. AME reviews will be notably based on independent interviews of beneficiaries or other parties involved in the activities in the field, personal observations of programming processes, and analysis of support documentation. Monitoring reports will then be prepared by the AME and shared with the HP team and the Director, in order to take appropriate corrective measures.

The staff members in charge of monitoring tasks comprise:

- First level control conducted by the Hygiene and Sanitation manager in the County and his team of field supervisors (all of them are based in Tonj Town)
- Second level control conducted by the AME officer through monitoring & evaluation tasks
- Overarching supervision from the Director.

Quality assessment procedures that will be used to verify and validate the measured values of actual performance:

Firstly, it is important to remind the principles to which BCDA AME adheres to, and upon which the processes of verification and validation of data and information are based: independence, transparency, ethical research, timeliness, relevance, professionalism, inclusive of all stakeholders, and linkages with International organizations for the development of local research capacity and expertise. Based on these principles, BCDA monitoring procedures for the proposed project will aim at ensuring that a systematic and continuous process of collecting, analysis and using of information is in place, for the purpose of management and decision-making. It will involve the ongoing and routine review of interventions to verify whether they are developing according to the proposed plan and to budgetary requirements, and whether adjustments may be needed to achieve intended goals. BCDA AME will mainly focus on performance monitoring, which corresponds to the monitoring of inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and programming processes.

This performance monitoring will be based on key SMART indicators, as mentioned in the sector table listing indicators of output and impact, the proposed work plan, a comparison with baseline data which will be collected at the beginning and during the project. Standard BCDA AME tools will finally provide technical means to verify and validate the projects' performance such as Participatory Appraisals (PRAs); Project Management Framework (PMF); Data Management System (DMS); GIS Mapping; State mission.

Reporting plan

In terms of data management and reporting, BCDA plan for the proposed project will rely on:

- Analysis: preparation of baseline assessments, establishment of the project's database and list of beneficiaries, launch of kick off meeting, establishment of project management framework, GIS mapping (department(s) in charge: area /Coordination direction, project management, AME)
- Reporting: preparation of interim / final reports to donor, participation to meetings, reporting of progress of work to UN / Warrap state / INGOS / community leaders (department(s) in charge: Reporting & AME). Reporting also includes the establishment and update of the finance, logistics, and administrative files, and program filing system for compliance and relevance purposes
- Review and use: preparation of weekly internal meetings, project management's activity reports, AME reports, monthly management internal report prepared by the director and sent to the Donors. BCDA will report on the progress of implementation according to CHF requirements.

D. Secured funding

Please add details of secured funds for the project from other sources

Source/donor	Amount (USD)
N/A	-
	-
	-

SECTION III:

LOGFRAME			
CHF Ref. No. or CAP code:		Project title: Improved Hygiene and Sanitation in Yapango and Khartoum Jaded returnee final destination.	Organisation: Bakpiny Community Development Agency (BCDA)
Overall Objective: Reduce vulnerability to diseases through improvement in access to basic Hygiene and sanitation services.	Indicators of progress: • Improved sanitation conditions in the targeted areas • Number of communities with increased access to purified water and sanitation facilities • Number of communities with improved access to markets, health facilities, and schools	How indicators will be measured: -Project progress reports -AMEU monitoring reports -Sector coordination meeting minutes -Project progress reports	Assumptions & risks: Stable security environment allowing work to progress and teams to access the area of intervention - No unforeseen dramatic climatic shocks e.g. flooding or droughts in the area of intervention - Relevant governmental institutions remain cooperative and provide the consortium with a working environment conducive to implement the operations properly - Exchange rates and prices remain stable over the project lifetime. - Effective coordination between stakeholders, including GoSS, UN, and NGOs. - Community participation and positive attitude towards the project.
Specific Project Objective/s: • To address the immediate, emergency Hygiene and Sanitation needs of returnees in Tonj South County, Warrap State through targeted, life-saving hygiene promotion, sanitation, and waste management activities.	Indicators of progress: • Improved sanitation conditions in the targeted areas • Number of communities with increased access to purified water and sanitation facilities • Number of communities with improved access to markets, health facilities, and schools	How indicators will be measured: • Project progress reports • AMEU monitoring reports • Sector coordination meeting minutes • Project progress reports • AMEU monitoring reports • Sector coordination meeting minutes	
Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible): 1. Improved access to sanitation facilities for the most vulnerable in target areas. 2. Improved hygiene knowledge, attitudes and practices among targeted beneficiaries.	Indicators of progress: 1. Number of community latrines constructed and in use at the end of the project. 2. Percent of target population demonstrating good hand-washing practices and correct water usage and storage.	How indicators will be measured: • Project monitoring reports • BCDA monitoring and evaluation reports • Final base line survey • HP messages results • Photos of constructed latrines	
Activities: -Construction of 10 blocks of community latrines of 4 doors each with provision of hand-washing facilities in 2 communities. -Establishment and/or revitalization of 6 Hygiene and sanitation committees (10-16 members each, 50% women) in 2 communities. -Training in hygiene promotion and water management/storage and practices. - Targeted hygiene promotion to 100 additional vulnerable individuals (60% women) (including distribution of 5000 hygiene leaflets.	Inputs: <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, mobilities, publications etc.?</i> • full time for staff • Construction materials • Hiring of motorcycle for transport • Brochure messages printed for training and fixing at the door of latrines • Signposts • T-shirts with printed message on it for safe storage of treated water • Waterguards to be distributed		Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: <i>What pre-conditions are required before the project starts? What conditions outside the project's direct control have to be present for the implementation of the planned activities?</i> • Securing funds • Re-assessment • Formation of committees • Identifying the locations to dig the latrines • Training • Purchasing of construction materials and transportation to the site • Involvement of relevant local authorities, SSRRRC/DWS

Work plan for construction of 10 Community latrines of 4 doors each in Yapango and Khartoum Jaded.
July- 16- 2012 – January -31st -2013

Key activities	Month 1		Month 2				Month 3				Month 4				Month 5				Month 6				Month 7				
	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	
Re-assessment and awareness																											
Purchase of construction materials																											
Formation of committees																											
Moving of materials to the sites																											
Community committees training																											
Digging of latrines																											
Construction of slabs																											
Construction of the walls																											
Roofing, plastering and painting																											
Quarterly reports																											
Financial reports																											
Final report.																											