

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	World Relief			
<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>	Sustainable key WASH Interventions in West, Central and North Jabel Marra IDPs and Returnees areas. (Envelope 1)			
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Core pipelines			
<b>OPS Details</b>				
<b>Project Code :</b>	SUD-18/WS/116534	<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SUD-18/HSD20/SA2/WASH/INGO/7807	
<b>Cluster :</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	334,914.39	
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	12 months	<b>Priority:</b>	Top priority	
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	15/05/2018	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	15/05/2019	
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	15/05/2018	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	15/05/2019	
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>The Community in the targeted localities of Jabal Mara areas of central Darfur state have been suffering from the effects of protracted conflict since 2003 especially the war which took place in 2016 claimed lives of many children and adults and displaced more than 195,000 people from their residential areas and left them deprived of their productive assets. WRS prepared this action to address the immediate and medium term needs of returnees, IDPs and hosting communities in Northern Jabal Mara (Rokero), Central Jabal Mara (Gollo) and West Jabal Mara (Nertiti) localities through designing and implementing community based response and recovery activities under WASH sector. This intervention targets a population of 40,815 (9387men, 10204 women, 9796 boys and 11428 girls) IDPs, Returnees and Host community. The beneficiaries are from localities of North Jabal Mara 11,001, Central Jabal Mara 14,325 and West Jabal Mara 15,489 IDPs. The direct beneficiaries are spread across 10 villages within the 3 localities as follows; 5 villages in Central Jabal Marra (Kairo, Kormol, Tarbi, Korron, Killing), 4 in West Jabal Marra (South IPDs Camp, Kamkella, Niill IDPs Camp) and 2 villages in North Jabal Marra (Borgo and Arrow). The selected villages has been done and agreed upon at state and locality level to avoid duplication of resources. Except Nertiti, ten thousands of IDPs in North and Central Jabal Mara are living integrated with the rural hosting communities. The number of IDPs and returnees is not verified and registered in these two localities. To this end the registered and verified IDPs under this action are 35446 people out of the targeted 40,815.</p> <p>The proposed action will address the following gaps and needs of the targeted people: Clean water will be provided to the targeted beneficiaries by constructing new hand pumps, rehabilitating existing nonfunctional water infrastructure (hand pumps), upgrading high yield boreholes with solar system, establishment of hand pump spare parts supply chain centers, water quality surveillance, establishing and capacitating water management committees and technicians and devising community based approaches to sustain use of the water supply schemes. The action will also implement activities that contribute to improve the poor hygiene and sanitations through scaling-up Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS) methodology. Under institution sanitation support, ventilated improved pit latrines will be constructed with stances for boys and girls separately, establish solid waste disposal management system and vector control in IDPs camp. Also Hygiene promotion will be conducted at HH level, in schools, health facilities and related public areas to reach more people with hygiene messages. In addition, Hygiene &amp; sanitation school clubs, committees, women and youth will be trained in proper hygiene and sanitation behaviors.</p> <p>The intervention approaches are community based, cost effective, sustainable, focusing more of empowering communities than providing continuous humanitarian assistance. In the WASH sector, WRS will focus on solar driven pumps instead of generators due to cost effectiveness and sustainability. WRS will provide training and building capacity of WRMCs to develop water tariff systems which contribute to cost recovery and enable users to purchase spare parts for maintenance. The community managed spare part shops will ensure the plumbing materials are consistently available to conduct repairs when needed. Likewise, the hygiene and sanitation volunteers will continue sensitizing and mobilizing communities through the CATS approach to maintain open defecation free (ODF) areas in the villages.</p>			
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>				
<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
9,387	10,204	9,796	11,428	40,815

**Other Beneficiaries :**

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	3,563	3,872	3,718	4,337	15,490
Internally Displaced People/Returnees	3,295	3,581	3,438	4,011	14,325
Returnees	2,529	2,751	2,640	3,080	11,000

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

65586 (15085 men, 16396 women, 15740 boys, 18,364 girls) These are people who will benefit from WASH services, especially those located at market places where people gather from far and wide. Additionally hygiene awareness messages will be disseminated during market days at clinics and during nutrition food distribution to all the people in attendance.

**Catchment Population:**

The proposed action benefits a catchment area of 30517 households comprised of approximately 152585 beneficiaries.

- West Jebel Marra Locality: 9439 households comprised of approximately 47195 individuals including 16188 men, 16848 women, 6607 boys and 7552 girls
- Central Jebel Marra Locality: 7825 households comprised of approximately 39125 individuals including 13420 men, 13967 women, 5477 boys and 6261 girls
- North Jebel Marra Locality: 13253 households comprised of approximately 66265 individuals including 22729 men, 23391 women, 9277 boys and 10268 girls

**Link with allocation strategy :**

This project is closely aligned with the Humanitarian Response Plan 2018 (HRP) and contributes majorly to the outcome one aiming at responding to populations affected by natural or man-made disasters to ensure they receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of the shock. The project contributes to these objectives by providing emergency WASH services to conflict and disaster affected communities within Jebel Marra area through constructing, maintaining, and upgrading water schemes and improving rural and urban communities with access to safe environment by doing community-based sanitation and hygiene promotion. The project intends to strengthen the capacities of local community-based structures to sustain WASH services provided through this project. Emphasis has been given to installing solar energy instead of supporting diesel energy because solar is environmentally friendly, cost effective and efficient. The project also looks to pile stock fast moving spare parts and introduce water tariff concept so that operation and maintenance related costs will be managed by water users through their committees. In addition, the availability of water services will contribute in reduction of tribal conflicts attributed to water resources use. Women and girl child harassment while fetching water will be reduced due to reduced walking distances to nearest water. Additionally privacy for girls will be ensured by provision of separate stance of ventilated pit latrines at schools fitted with lockable doors. In doing these, emphasis is also given to ensuring that the neediest beneficiaries are prioritized. For this reason, the project conducts further assessment before starting project activities. Also, while determining the project activities, emphasis will be given to creating synergy between this project with other existing projects funded and implemented by different donors and agencies. As an exit strategy the project will establish and strengthen both water and sanitation committees to manage the infrastructures created by the project. Furthermore the committee will be trained in operation and maintenance of the schemes and provided with tools help them to handle the maintenance. In addition, a user fee will be introduced for water schemes supported by the project so that the committees will cover recurring costs from user fees. This project is also targeted at reducing vulnerability of IDPs and Returnees on cholera infections, of recent over 27 deaths occurred as result of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in Central Darfur. This project will put more emphasis on awareness raising on behavior change to control outbreak of AWD related ailments.

As part of exit strategy for this project, WR will work with line ministry (WES) and community leaders in management of WASH facilities and institutionalizing user fees. The user fees will be piloted following detail discussion with all partners to have a common understanding across the board. The introduction of user fee is to ensure water facilities will continue providing services in the future with a minimum support from government. It is a modality where the water facilities start charging affordable fees and the money will be managed by water committee, with close supervision from locality WES staff and HAC locality. Under sanitation and hygiene promotion, use of community driven approaches such as CATS and PHAST approach is deliberately designed for swift exit as community members will be encourage to take lead and utilization of all locally available resources to improve their sanitation and hygiene status.

**Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :**

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
United Peace Organization (UPO)	National NGO	45,925.97
		<b>45,925.97</b>

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

**Organization focal point :**

Name	Title	Email	Phone
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**BACKGROUND**

## **1. Humanitarian context analysis**

The security situation seems calm in most cases, even though the armed oppositions are intermittently fighting in certain pocket areas including in WRS catchment villages in Gollo. Crimes like theft, robbery, shooting among individuals from different tribes are reported through the UNDSS and our internal security monitoring networks. Currently, the HAC and NISS are flexible to allow movement of international staff to visit project sites and to follow up the operations. The IOM has verified increasing number of returnees to the rural villages of Rokero and Gollo, while there are still more than 85,000 IDPs living integrated with the rural communities in these localities. This project will be implemented in three localities of Jabel Marra including Nertiti, Golo and Rokero within Central Darfur. Nertiti has continued to be a refuge for IDPs since the first displacement, thus being characterized with protracted presence of IDPs over the years. Whereas Golo and Rokero localities are currently characterized with returnees, presence of IDPs are present, who are yet to returnee to their respective long abandoned villages. Those who have managed to returnee are struggling with reconstructing their dwellings coupled with problems of lack of necessary utilities like water and health. Presence of rebel movements in Golo and Rokero areas has left the returnees in a more insecure environment as they try to access necessary livelihood utilities and water. The protracted conflict has resulted to further displacement in 2017, where about 9,700 people were newly displaced in Darfur with an additional 7,000 people reportedly displaced but not yet verified, approximately 78% of whom are displaced in Nertiti, Golo, and Rokero localities of Jabel Marra where this project will be implemented. The fighting in Jebel Marra area, which encompasses parts of both Nertiti and Golo, has contributed to the influx of IDPs that exceeds the number of host populations in many areas. 39,647 people who were displaced in 2016 have reportedly returned, including 25,564 in Golo, Central Darfur, who were verified and assisted by WFP. According to the 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview, some 3.3 million people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance in Darfur. The fighting in Jebel Marra area, which encompasses parts of both Nertiti and Golo, has contributed to the influx of IDPs that exceeds the number of host populations in many areas. The vast majority of displacement in 2016 was triggered by conflict in the Jebel Marra area. Other than conflict related disasters, IDPs, returnees and Host community in Central Darfur continue to suffer greatly from harsh environment characterized with shortage of rain, inadequate availability of potable water supply, poor sanitation coverage and lack of basic knowledge on hygiene promotion. These and many other factors have left women and children more vulnerable to diseases like acute watery diarrhea (AWD) which has claimed over 20 lives since August 2017 to date.

Agriculture has been the major source of livelihoods for more than 75% of the Northern and central Jabal Marra and 60% of the Western Jabal Marra population. The remaining inhabitants depend on raising livestock and other menial labor to meet their food and other social needs. The agriculture production and livestock development has so long been constrained by backward production skills, poor breeds/varieties, lack of inputs, natural disasters (flood/drought), human made disasters (conflict, displacements, robbery, etc), limited access to market facilities. The continued currency devaluation and tremendous increase of the SDG/\$ exchange rate which provoked by internal and external factors has extremely escalated the price of food, non-food items and services in Sudan and particularly implicated the vulnerable people in Jabal Marra.

## **2. Needs assessment**

WRS formed an internal needs assessment team in October 2017 and conducted rapid assessment in Western, Central and North Jabal Marra, localities to know the humanitarian situations, needs and potentials of the communities for this actions. The team followed the approaches including direction of the water, hygiene and sanitation facilities, accessibility and other social services, focus group discussion by involving affected people groups. The discussant groups also included sheiks, umdas to inform us about the general situations, problems and specific needs of the poor and vulnerable children and adults in the areas. Effort has been exerted to get the original voice of the affected women, children and others with special needs. Moreover, the assessment team has referred to secondary data sources like assessment by interagency team in Gollo April, 2017. Most recently in February 2018 WR in collaboration with Golo HAC conducted an assessment in 2 villages (Killing and Koron). More than 72% of communities in Rokero and 68% in Golo localities use water from unprotected sources (open wells, hafirs and wadis). Rapid assessments conducted in the rural villages of Rokero, Golo and Nertiti localities revealed that protected sources are scarce. According to the assessment respondents, this has been the major cause for diarrheal and other water borne diseases. The interagency assessment report from Rokero (July, 2017) shows the daily water supply is less than 2liter/person/day. The women and girls contacted during the FGD confirmed they travel 7-10 Kms to get water from Hafirs, wadis and open wells. More than 60% of the hand pumps and water distribution points in these areas were not functioning; many are collapsed or exposed to dust and dirt. Less than 5% of the communities practice water treatment when they use from unprotected sources. There were no water supply facilities in the visited 38 schools of the three localities. Open defecation is widely practiced due to the low level of awareness and lack of latrines. For example the latrine coverage was <25% in the rural villages of Rokero and communities do not see it as problem. It is common to see solid waste scattered around homesteads, market places, and schools. The schools visited in the three localities, especially in Golo and Rokero have poor latrine coverage (<20%) and there are no gender-specific latrines. FGD participants reported that community hygiene practices are poor and children are not practicing hand washing after defecation or before meals. Water containers observed at water points are dirty and water storage containers inside households are left uncovered on the ground. Poor access to water puts additional burden and risks of SGBVs on women and young girls as they are the primarily responsible household members for fetching water. Similarly, in different occasions women and young girls reported their concern over lack of latrines and risk associated with walking to bushes for defecation. In addition, the proposed localities have been hit by the recent outbreak of AWD. Since the start of the AWD outbreak in central Darfur in August 2017, a total of 840 cases and 27 deaths were reported (SMOH data). The AWD has created a significant potential health and social threats to the people of Central Darfur. Unless otherwise intensive and integrated actions are taken, the risk of AWD recurring especially during the rainy season will be high. The WASH committees formed years before are not functional in most of the visited areas in Rokero and rural villages of Golo. There are no community-based water governance systems like bi-laws, cost recovery, or operation maintenance. They have limited knowledge and no toolkits for conducting minor maintenance and sustaining use of the available water infrastructure.

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

The total targeted direct beneficiaries in this project are 40,815 people comprised of 15,489 IDPs, and 14,325 IDPs/ returnees and 11,001 Returnees. From the total beneficiaries 9,387 of them are adult men, 10,204 adult women, 9,796 boys and 11,428 girls under 15 years. The population data was got from OCHA as well as further assessments conducted by WR in the 7 villages as follows; Under Central Jebel Marra beneficiaries in returnees areas targeted includes Kairo village 8,162 returnees (1847 men, 1987 women, 1993 boys and 23359 girls), Kormol village with 7475 returnees (1803 men, 1966 women, 1889 boys, 1817 girls), Tarbil village with 2817 returnees (578 men, 659 women, 661 boys, 919 girls), Koron village with 3097 Returnees (650 men, 692 women, 766 boys, and 989 girls) and Killing 3194 New returnees (739 men, 791 women, 733 boys, 931 girls). Under West Jabel Marra targeted beneficiaries are composed of IDPs and Host communities within the following villages; South Camp & Kambela area with 10751 IDPs (2599 men, 2825 women, 2508 boys, 2819 girls), and Borgo and Arrow with 3,600 ( 831 men, 904 women, 846 boys, 1019 girls) host community. WRS uses a three stage criteria to identify beneficiaries. The first is geographic context: This project targets localities under SHF 2018 high priority that are within current WRS operational localities including Nertiti, Golo and Rokero. After localities, the next step is to clearly identify the most vulnerable villages among those localities and estimate the number of needy beneficiaries. In the third step, which is conducted once the project commences, individual beneficiaries are identified and registered by community leaders and WRS field staff to be targeted with WASH activities. The criteria for these beneficiaries is: IDPs, returnees, and female headed households without access to land as well as extremely poor households from pastoralist and host communities are targeted with outreach activities. Primary selection of direct beneficiaries has been done during 2017 SHF grant in cross consultation with local authorities and community key leaders. This project will extend its services to 65586 (15085 men, 16396 women, 15740 boys, 18,364 girls) indirect beneficiaries. The Indirect beneficiaries are people who will be sensitized in sanitation and hygiene at water points and schools and during environmental sanitation campaigns. People coming as visitors or for business to the targeted villages also benefit from the WASH services and facilities. Except Nertiti, thousands of IDPs in North and Central Jebel Mara are living integrated with the rural hosting communities. The number of IDPs and returnees is not verified and registered in these two localities.

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

WRS supports community in maintenance of 40 hand pumps and 4 motorized systems within Jabel Mara localities (Nertiti 24 HPs, Golo 5 HPs and Rokero 11 HPs), currently 17 out of 40 are not functional and are in need of major repairs. The breakdown is attributed to system overuse, hence the need more hand pumps and strong community based maintenance mechanism. Each of the hand pump systems is attended by trained community based pump Operation and maintenance (O&M) technicians. Community Based O&M technicians collect spare parts from WR field operation bases, based on need. There is need to expand to North Jabel Mara as well as keep close monitoring of the previous project. In this project WR plans to strengthen spare parts supply chain fully managed by community committees aimed at promoting community ownership/resilience. To further ensure sustainability of water points, WR will initiate 'own a hand pump' campaign within the operation area, this will involve re-mapping of hand pumps, naming and grouping/registering beneficiaries households per specific water point. All WASH services will be provided through this new approach aimed at cultivating a culture of water point ownership. Water committee members will be reactivated and established where they don't exist during this period. Nertiti IDPs South Camp motorized water scheme is characterized by frequent stoppage due to lack of sufficient fuel to run the generator. Under this grant one motorized scheme will be upgraded with a solar hybrid system which will guarantee reliable supply of potable water to IDPs. Similar measures will be taken in Golo and Rokero water points which have been identified with high yield, the two hand pump systems will be upgraded to serve more IDPs/Returnees and the host communities efficiently. WR will establish and strengthen tariff system in all the targeted water systems. Therefore the project will embark on facts finding assessment in collaboration with WES within the operation area in order to harmonize and set-up a tariff guide customized and acceptable across the board. Community committees and key leaders will be involved at all stages. WR noted that previously WES had installed one water yard with Solar system which did not work. The findings depicted that the installation lacked key components such as inverter and control box, the major reason why the system did not work. The proposed hybrid technology with both solar and motorized system will ensure functionality of the system at all seasons. According to the water surveillance data collected on monthly basis by water monitors, 90% of the bacteriological water contamination takes place at household level attributed to poor water handling at homesteads. Use of unsafe water is one of the major contributor to spread of water borne diseases. Thus this project will put more emphasis on water quality surveillance at household level through intensified campaigns, home visits as well as distribution of water purifiers. WR initiated CATS approach in the previous grant. Targeting was restricted to South IDPs Camp in Nertiti aiming at attaining defecation free villages which will form as a pilot for other villages to imitate. Respective villages have shown positive response by refraining from practicing open defecation and instead have adopted safer methods of feces disposal while others have embarked on pit latrine construction. So far 200 pit latrines have been constructed. This project seeks to monitor the previous as well as expand to new areas. Majority of basic schools within the operation area are in pathetic condition in terms of hygiene, sanitation and water availability. Most schools with sanitation facility were noted to share both boys and girls and teachers one block of latrine, thus exposing the girls child to high risks of sexual harassment. Three schools (Borgo, Arrow and Sadakha) will be targeted in this project.

#### **5. Complementarity**

This project will largely complement the past 2017 SHF grant within WRS operational areas including Nertiti, Golo and Rokero. During past SHF and OFDA grants, WRS was able to expand service delivery to IDPs and Returnees village in Nertiti, Rokero and Golo localities of Jabel Mara. For instance under water supply, new water management committees were established and trained for the first time in Golo while others were refresher trained in Nertiti. Additional water systems were done in Golo and one system upgraded in Nertiti. Despite there being a need to keep close monitoring of the newly established committees, there is a dire need to expand the water supply interventions within the same and neighboring villages to reduce pressure on the existing facilities. Frequency of breakdown of hand pumps is as a result of current pressure on the inadequate water facility. Additionally, some wells with high yield were identified in the course of the 2017 grant for future upgrading to meet the current water demand among the IDPs and Returnees. These include 1 water yard in south camp, 2 hand pump wells in Golo and 1 hand pump well in Borgo in Rokero area. Under sanitation, during SHF 2017 grant, CATs approach saw the construction of 392 pit latrines at South IDPs camp through community initiative, during this project WRS will continue to closely monitor to ensure the whole camp attains ODF target by end of the project period.

### **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **Overall project objective**

The overall project objective is to alleviate WASH related suffering among 40,815 (9,387 men, 10,204 women, 9,796 boys and 11,428 girls) undeserved and vulnerable IDPs and Returnees of Jabel Marra area in Central Darfur.

To achieve the overall objective this project will provide sustainable basic WASH services to meet basic needs of the vulnerable IDPs, Returnees and Host community in Nertiti, Golo and Rokero. The approach of providing full WASH package will be adopted aimed at addressing holistic WASH related needs.

With aim of providing adequate safe drinking water at least 15 liters per head per day to targeted IDPs and Returnees, water supply sub-sector, additional 4 new hand pumps will be constructed, 3 water points with high yield will be upgraded with solar system, 17 hand pumps will be rehabilitated and 1 unprotected spring will be constructed with a suitable intake structure. All the activities have designed in a manner that is gender sensitive and environmental friendly. Enough time was taken during the previous SHF grant to keenly articulate most suitable and sustainable water supply related activities, women have been fully consulted and involved during the process given that they are the ones involved to fetch and handle water at households. For instance women and girls in Nertiti, Golo and Rokero sited spending long hours queuing for water at hand pumps as one of their major problem as this often time result to gender based violence, as it exposes long hours at water points or along the way. To address this need, this project will upgrade 3 high yielding handpumps which have identified in consultation with water committees, women and local authorities. As part of address the concern of poor ground water coverage in Jabel Mara, one unprotected spring in Nertiti which is accessible by 1,392 IDPs from Nill Camp, was identified as needing protection, women and girls sited this spring as their best taste for drinking water despite the fact that its unprotected from contamination. Under this project an intake will be constructed with descent draw off outlets. In collaboration with WFP the 2018 FFA project, trees will be planted upstream to conserve this spring. The additional hand pumps will be constructed in strategic places which are gender sensitive, aimed at increasing water coverage and reducing walking distances to the nearest water source. Community based hand pump spare parts supply chain centers will be established and managed by trained community committees aimed at reducing time spent in fixing a broken hand pump. Under current situation it takes more than a month to fix a broken down hand pump due to lack of spare parts within reach.

With aim of promoting safe disposal of feces and increasing latrine coverage in IDPs dwellings, sanitation sub-sector will scaled-up Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS) methodology to additional 3 villages in Rokero, and 3 villages in Golo. Close monitoring will continue in South IDPs camp in Nertiti (which was piloted during 2017 SHF grant) to ensure the camp attains ODF status by end of the project period. Under support to institution sanitation, additional 3 schools will be provided with ventilated improved pit latrines with separate stance for boy and girls.

Aimed at improving hygiene practices among IDPs and Returnees, hygiene promotion sub-sector will use Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation methodology. Community based hygiene promoters selected by community leaders will be trained and equipped to cascade positive hygiene messages at household level and public campaigns. Further to ensure that community members are consuming safe drinking water, community based water monitors will be trained on water surveillance and they will be supported to conducted water testing at households level as well as at sources. They will be distributing water purifiers at households level as well as disseminate messages on safe water chain.

## 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 project intends to provide and sustain access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene services for 40,815 Internally displaced populations, returnees and host communities in 10 villages of Jabel Marra Central, North and West localities of Central Darfur. Selected villages includes 5 in Central Jabel Marra (Kairo, Kormol, Tarbi, Korron, Killing), 4 in West Jabel Marra (South IDPs Camp, Kamkella, Nill IDPs Camp) and 2 villages in North Jabel Marra (Borgo and Arrow). The project saves lives of the most vulnerable people including children by contributing towards reduction of water and sanitation borne diseases. To achieve this, the project will prioritize three focus areas of implementation. The first priority area is enhancing community access to potable water sources through construction of new water sources, upgrading existing water systems and rehabilitating existing water points. Two water systems will be installed with solar highbred submersible pump so that the IDPs can have access to water at all times. Additional storage facilities of ferro-cement tank design will be constructed in each of the 2 sites to increase storage and reduce queue time for women and girls at IDP camps. WRS will replicate successful experiences from West Darfur on use of hybrid solar systems for pumping water from boreholes as opposed to just motorized system. Skills have been acquired in the installation of solar systems, building the capacity of water committees and linking committees with private suppliers in Geneina. Besides, improving the infrastructure, the project emphasizes water quality testing and ground water monitoring by community volunteers. Additional 4 new hand pumps will be installed at IDPs strategic areas aimed at reducing walking distances and risks involved in exposing women and girls while fetching water. Furthermore 10 malfunctioned hand pumps will be rehabilitated. The second focus area is the promotion of sanitation through a community-based approach. To ensure sustainability, community volunteers will be trained on community approaches to total sanitation (CATS). And to ensure easy follow up and sustainability of CATS approach, sanitation action groups (SAGs) composed of both men and women from their respective divisions within their villages will be formed. The SAGs will be trained and supported on how to construct simple pit latrine especially those in rural urban areas. The side slabs are thin and portable, reusable in lifetime as opposed to wooden superstructure. To ensure effective behavior change, community based hygiene promotion volunteer's network will be established and supported to disseminate hygiene messages and monitor households' hygiene practices. The third focus area is ensuring the sustainability of water and sanitation infrastructures developed by the project. Besides establishment and involvement of water user committees throughout the program life cycles, the project will provide capacity building for water user committees in areas of community mobilization, operation and maintenance of water schemes and sanitation promotion. To ensure efficiency of water systems, fast moving spares parts and tool kits will be pile stocked with clear inventory record at WR's field bases. Community committees and pump mechanics will be trained on how to manage and keep clean records of the stock under close supervision.

### Outcome 1

Improved access to sustainable safe water in IDPs village and highly vulnerable communities.

### Output 1.1

#### Description

35,737 beneficiaries ( 9,651 men, 10,455 women, 7,503 boys, 8,128 girls) ensured access to at least 15 liters per day of potable water with in 1 km distance.

## Assumptions & Risks

### Assumptions

- The security situation does not deteriorate to a level that endangers staff's lives whereby the UN security recommends evacuation of relocatable staff;
- The rebels operating in some parts of Jebel Maraa will not stop WR from providing humanitarian services in partially rebels controlled areas like keiro, Kurmul, Killing and others;
- Humanitarian access continues to be facilitated by the current security structures, UN security system, GoS security apparatus, and support of community leaders;
- GoS will continue to allow NGO operations in the program area and process all permits in a timely manner;
- Massive disease outbreak will not hit the proposed locations which leads loss of human life or disruption of project activities

### Risks

As depicted below WR identified different risks may happen in the course of program implementation and have negative implication in achieve the results of the project. The risks are categorized under different sections as follows:

#### Physical and Environmental Risks

- Drought or poor rainfall amount and distribution
- Flash flooding
- Diseases outbreak ( AWD, Dengue fever, malaria, etc)
- Introduction of new weeds

#### Political Risks

- Security situation worsens in targeted areas
- Expulsion of INGO partner and/or key staff
- Co-option of community led process by State officials (top-down systems)
- Insufficient local or state government buy-in
- Restrictions on staff access affecting implementation or monitoring
- Perception of rebels in partially rebel controlled areas

#### Social Risks

- Lack of involvement of women/girls in implementation and monitoring
- Limited acceptance by communities (expectation of subsidy)
- Community dependency syndrome to implement tariff system

#### Economic and financial Risks

- Skyrocketing price of materials, services and labor due to the currency inflation
- Looting of materials by armed group at warehouse and during transit
- Looting of community assets by criminals or armed groups
- Poor market function due to security and other reasons
- Inflation affecting local market prices of food and non-food items
- Insecurity will affect the ability to mobilize money or effect payments
- Corruption and theft in dealing with cash
- Women will be encouraged to take the payments and have same decision making power on the expenditures which could upset traditional gender roles in the household

## 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).	9,651	10,455	7,503	8,128	35,737

**Means of Verification** : Field visit, beneficiary count at water points

## Activities

### Activity 1.1.1

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

Drilling and construction of 4 hand pump wells in Rokero.

Four (4) boreholes installed with hand pump will be drilled in three returnees villages, 2 in Rokero (Borgo and Arrow villages) and 2 in Golo (Killing village) with a population of 26,620 Returnees/IDPs/Host community. Selection of these sites is based on needs raised by community committees and women representatives during past grant. During site selection women and girl child needs were considered to ensure their safety while fetching water. Before drilling a geophysical survey will be conducted to ensure suitability of the site. The committee will be engaged at all stages to ensure ownership and sustainability of the water systems. Each water point will be managed by village water committee, who will be trained through this project. Ministry of water expertise will be sort to ensure drilling is done in the right place according to the existing geological information. WR will coordinate with the department of ground water and Wadis to assist in monitoring water levels to advise on behavior of the aquifer.

### Activity 1.1.2

#### Standard Activity : Upgrading of water systems

Rehabilitate and Upgrade 1 high yield hand pump wells to a water yard in Rokero

One hand pumps with high yield in , Rokero (Borgo) will be rehabilitated and upgraded with solar system. This activity is aimed at increasing water supply among 1,578 households of IDPs and Returnees in Rokero areas. Women and girls in these areas spend over 45 minutes queuing for water, hence exposing them to protection risks. To address this, rehabilitation works will include installation of 20 m3 elevated steel tank for each system, pipeline extension with provision of one tap-stand designed with 10 taps, and one donkey cart filling tap stand. To ensure protection and control of the water station, a perimeter chain link fence will be constructed. To ensure sustainability of the system a committee will be established and trained before commencement of the works, this will ensure engagement of the community throughout the project cycle

#### Activity 1.1.3

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

Train and support 60 (30 female) water quality monitoring volunteers spread in 3 areas of Golo (20 volunteers), Nertiti (20 volunteers)and Rokero (20 volunteers).

Under this activity the volunteers will be trained for 5 days on water quality surveillance, treatment and reporting. They will be trained on how to use del-agua kit, H2S kit and pool tester among other things. They will be equipped with necessary items after training to facilitate water quality surveillance. Additionally more water purifying chemicals will be procured and prepositioned at each of the 3 bases in the field.

#### Activity 1.1.4

##### 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

Support rehabilitation of 10 hand pumps in Nertiti 5, Golo 2 and Rokero 3.

Ten malfunctioned hand pumps will be repaired targeting 10 villages including South IDPs Camp, Kambela, Killing, Kurmol, Borgo, and Arrow among others. The repair includes replacing malfunctioning pump parts, plastering of cracked walls of the wells and maintenance of drainage system. To ensure sustainability, WR will reactivate and train community based pump mechanics and establish new ones where they don't exist. Their responsibility will be to trouble shoot and do repairs for broken hand pumps. To further ensure sustainability of hand pumps, WR will conduct hand pumps mapping and group/name them according to villages, households around each hand pump will be responsible for their respective hand pump breakdown. WR will coordinate with IRW before embarking on rehabilitation works to avoid duplication. In 2017 SHF grant IRW rehabilitated 20HPs in Golo and Nertiti areas, thus WR in this project will not target the HPs which benefited in IRW 2017 interventions unless on consultation and abased on need. During the first 3 weeks WR will give feedback to the donor on particular water points which benefited from IRW interventions.

#### Activity 1.1.5

##### 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

Construct and protect one spring intake in Nill IDPs Camp in Nertiti area.

One spring with clean water in Nill IPDs camp is the only source of water for 1,392 (729 female) IDPs. The spring needs to be constructed and protected to prevent water contamination and prevent degradation. An intake will be constructed with a suitable draw-off outlets. A fence with one entrance will be erected at intake to avoid damage and contamination by animals. Additionally trees will be planted upstream to conserve the spring.

#### Activity 1.1.6

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

Provide fuel and fast moving spare parts for running 1 motorized mini water yard in South IDPs Camp.

This activity is aimed at ensuring availability of clean drinking water at all times to the IDPs in south camp, especially during this time there is outbreak of acute water diarrhea in the area. The WMCs will receive the fuel subsidy with clear plan to cater for emergency, when the solar system subsides. The quantity is designed to cover entire lifetime of the project.

In addition to provision of fuel to generator, this project will provide fast moving spare parts which will include oil, fuel, oil filter, fuel filters, and air filter. Trained pump mechanics under supervision of WMCs and WR water technician will keep clear records of generator operation time to ensure fast moving parts are changed in time. The spare parts will be procured on monthly basis and delivered to site in time by WR

#### Activity 1.1.7

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

Construct 2 spare parts centers in Rokero and Nertiti.

It is meant to support hand pump spare parts supply chain. The center will be managed by trained management committees. spare parts will be pile stocked in the centers and replenishment will be done based on need and management system. Each hand pump committee will get the spare parts needed at subsidized cost to ensure sustainability. The store will be 10 feet square fitted with a lockable door. The centers will be strategically positioned and bladed for visibility. The two areas have been strategically chosen due to number of hand pumps in the area, rate of breakdown and access issue. Hand pump in Golo will get spare parts from Rokero or Nertiti.

#### Outcome 2

Reduced cases of poor sanitation, water and vector borne diseases among IDPs and vulnerable host communities

#### Output 2.1

##### Description

Improved hygiene and sanitation practices for 39,902 (10,775 men, 11674 women, 8377 boys, 9076 girls) people among IDPs, returnees and host communities.

#### Assumptions & Risks

#### Assumptions

- The security situation does not deteriorate to a level that endangers staff's lives whereby the UN security recommends evacuation of relocatable staff;
- The rebels operating in some parts of Jebel Maraa will not stop WR from providing humanitarian services in partially rebels controlled areas like keiro, Kurmul, Killing and others;
- Humanitarian access continues to be facilitated by the current security structures, UN security system, GoS security apparatus, and support of community leaders;
- GoS will continue to allow NGO operations in the program area and process all permits in a timely manner;
- Massive disease outbreak will not hit the proposed locations which leads loss of human life or disruption of project activities

#### Risks

As depicted below WR identified different risks may happen in the course of program implementation and have negative implication in achieve the results of the project. The risks are categorized under different sections as follows:

##### Physical and Environmental Risks

- Drought or poor rainfall amount and distribution
- Flash flooding
- Diseases outbreak ( AWD, Dengue fever, malaria, etc)
- Introduction of new weeds

##### Political Risks

- Security situation worsens in targeted areas
- Expulsion of INGO partner and/or key staff
- Co-option of community led process by State officials (top-down systems)
- Insufficient local or state government buy-in
- Restrictions on staff access affecting implementation or monitoring
- Perception of rebels in partially rebel controlled areas

##### Social Risks

- Lack of involvement of women/girls in implementation and monitoring
- Limited acceptance by communities (expectation of subsidy)
- Community dependency syndrome to implement tariff system

##### Economic and financial Risks

- Skyrocketing price of materials, services and labor due to the currency inflation
- Looting of materials by armed group at warehouse and during transit
- Looting of community assets by criminals or armed groups
- Poor market function due to security and other reasons
- Inflation affecting local market prices of food and non-food items
- Insecurity will affect the ability to mobilize money or effect payments
- Corruption and theft in dealing with cash
- Women will be encouraged to take the payments and have same decision making power on the expenditures which could upset traditional gender roles in the household

#### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of new latrines constructed.					300
<b>Means of Verification</b> : 1. Field visits: periodic field visit will be conducted in collaboration with community committee and volunteers to verify on the ground the number of latrines constructed and beneficiary households. 2. Beneficiary voice: Testimony of beneficiaries will be capture and voiced during monitoring visits. 3. Beneficiaries list: The volunteers will ensure every beneficiary household is captured and list duly signed.							
Indicator 2.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of latrines rehabilitated.					200
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Beneficiary list Beneficiary voice Home visits							
Indicator 2.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people per latrine (20-50 persons per latrine - 20 for old caseload and 50 for new displacement).					15
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Home visits, Beneficiary voice, Beneficiary list Field reports from volunteers							
Indicator 2.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people reached with hygiene messages and sensitization activities without double counting and excluding mass media campaigns.	7,300	7,900	3,200	4,100	22,500
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Monitoring reports, Field visits Beneficiary voice							

#### Activities

##### Activity 2.1.1



**Standard Activity : Provision of hygiene promotion services in institutions**

Establish and support hygiene promotion kids club activity 8 IDP and Returnees schools.

This activity will focus on school sanitation through the introduction of Child Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) and child-to-child (CTC) approaches in schools. Program staff will work together with teachers to form Kids' Clubs and will disseminate messages weekly through a variety of channels including drawings, posters, competitions, puppet shows, and dramas. To this end, WR will support 8,377 boys and 9,076 girls in 8 schools (Kormul, Kairo, Usajain, Arrow, Borgo, Koron, Killing, Sadkha) in promoting hygiene and sanitation. The promotion mainly focuses in establishing kids club in each schools and facilitate child to child approach to further disseminate hygiene promotion. Kids' Club activities will emphasize proper use of the sanitation facilities while discouraging open defecation among school children. Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and school authorities will be engaged to ensure the availability of water and essential cleaning supplies. The Kids' Club will use a child to child approach to promote and disseminate hygienic messages about the latrines. Hence, schools will serve as learning centers to bring change in knowledge attitudes and practices among children who will be agents of change in their communities. The project also provides soaps for hand washing in the 4 clubs and establish stationary hand washing facilities near the latrines for the 5 schools. The targeted schools include Ardeiba, Sterena and Jenubia school in Nertiti IDPs, Kormol, Koron, & Kairo in Golo and Borgo & Arrow basic schools in Rokero. To achieve this activity, 16 kids club supervisors 2 from each school.

**Activity 2.1.2****Standard Activity : Provision of sanitation facility in institutions**

Support construction of 4 standard latrine blocks in 2 schools for boys and girls separately  
WRS target 2 needy schools to construct ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines. Each stance will be in accordance with the standard design by WES, which requires six drop holes per stance. The latrines will be constructed one for girls and boys separately. Community members will be mobilized to undertake digging of the school latrine pits as part of their contribution to ensure ownership and future sustainability once the work is completed and handed over to the school leadership. Maintenance of the facilities will be the responsibility of the students led by the Kids' Clubs. One hand washing facilities will be fixed in each stance.  
Support construction of 4 standard latrine blocks in 2 schools for boys and girls separately. According to UNICEF/WES standard each block will have six drop holes. The superstructure will be made of bricks and lockable doors installed. Each block will be installed with a fixed hand washing facility.

**Activity 2.1.3****Standard Activity : Conduct integrated vector control intervention**

Conduct environmental cleaning campaign at 10 villages.

For improvements to be made in the general sanitation situation in the communities and prevent vector borne diseases, the project will strive to ensure that there is a broad spectrum of community involvement. Through the established hygiene and sanitation action groups WR will organize a cleaning campaigns in 10 villages (Kairo, Kormol, Tarbil, Korron, Killing, Borgo, Arrow, Nill IDPs Camp, South IDPs camp, Kamkella IDPs camp) to appropriately dispose wastes found in public places. Additionally, individual households will continue to be encouraged to dig waste collection pits at house hold level during community awareness mainly focusing on proper methods of waste disposal

**Activity 2.1.4****Standard Activity : Construction and/or rehabilitation of sanitation facilities (eg. latrines, bath shelter, etc) at institution and/or community level by using CATS and/or CLTS approach**

Construct 100 new pit latrines at IDPs households in Nertiti through CATS approach.

To achieve this activity, the 60 Sanitation Action Group members trained on CATS approach and supported with manufactured materials will assist community to cast latrine slabs. Community members will be triggered through CATS approach to change their open defecation behavior and adopt safer methods of feces disposal aimed at reducing diarrhea related ailments. Each of the targeted household will cast own slab and do the pit digging and construction of super structure using locally available materials. WR has continued to gain commendable experience in the past grants on CATS implementation in Nertiti and krenek locality in 2 IDPs Camp. Part of the lessons learned in the past is that continued monitoring of the CATS activity is necessary after the community volunteer training, even after the communities have chosen what activities they want, because the communities in this region were used to hand-outs and were taking time to adapt to "no more for free" approaches. Under this activity 60 community based hygiene and sanitation volunteers will be selected with the help of the community leaders and WMCs and be trained on how to cast latrine slabs and construction of household pit latrine using locally available materials. The volunteers will be provided with manufactured materials and molds to assist in casting the latrine slab. Targeted households in returnees and IDPs village will be triggered on need to have a household latrine and they will be provided with a latrine slab on condition that they will dig own pit and construct the superstructure by their own initiatives. During the 2017 SHF grant a total of 600 slabs were cast which lead to construction of 392 pit latrines at IDPs Camp through community initiatives.

**Activity 2.1.5****Standard Activity : Conduct community raising awareness activities (e.g. awareness sessions, campaign, IEC material printing etc.)**

Create public awareness on hygiene and sanitation for 40815 community members.

Jointly with community hygiene and sanitation volunteers, WR uses different public and cultural events to disseminate information on hygiene and sanitation education. Some of the public events includes market days, food distribution events, and cultural events and through house to house visits by community hygiene and sanitation volunteers.

**Activity 2.1.6****Standard Activity : Hygiene education and awareness campaign**

Train 60 community hygiene promoters on PHAST in Nertiti, Golo and Rokero area.

The 60 (30 women) volunteers will be trained on PHAST methodology and will be involved in cascading the same at village level. The 60 CHPs will be supported to conduct awareness campaign and home visits on monthly basis.

**Activity 2.1.7****Standard Activity : Hygiene education and awareness campaign**

Support 60 hygiene promoters to conduct HH visit and hygiene education on monthly basis.
In the project lifetime a total of 600 households, (each volunteer visit 10 hh per month) will be visited by hygiene and sanitation promoters through house to house visit. At the same time the hygiene promoters will conduct public awareness regarding hygiene and sanitation. 60 community hygiene and sanitation promoters in five villages will be involved. Besides there will be a monthly review meeting with project hygiene and sanitation officer to discuss on performances, challenges and future plan.
<b>Activity 2.1.8</b>
<b>Standard Activity : Conduct water quality testing and monitoring</b>
Provide incentives for 60 water monitors to conduct water quality test.
Water quality monitoring volunteers will conduct monthly quality test using H2S at water point and household level. The cost is allocated for the volunteers incentives to conduct the test. The result of the test will be used to take remedial actions either by chlorinating water schemes or community awareness on safe handling of water at home.
<b>Activity 2.1.9</b>
<b>Standard Activity : Conduct WASH-related training at community and/or institution level</b>
Train 60 water quality monitoring volunteers spread in 3 areas of Golo, Nertiti, and Rokero on water quality.
Under this activity volunteers will undergo a 5 days workshop on water quality surveillance, treatment and reporting. They will be trained on how to use del-agua kit, H2S kit and pool tester. They will be equipped with necessary tools after training to facilitate water quality surveillance. Additionally water household water purifiers will be procured and distributed during home visits.
<b>Activity 2.1.10</b>
<b>Standard Activity : Conduct water quality testing and monitoring</b>
Conduct chlorination treatment at the household, and water point.
Purchase of chlorine tablets (WRS has consulted with the WASH Sector which reports they have no existing stock. They have encouraged partners to procure chlorine tablets.) is one of the key measures aimed at prevention of acute water diarrhea . Under this activity pool tester, chlorine tables and H2S bottles will be procured and prepositioned at Golo, Rokero and Nerititi WR's base. They will be distributed to the affected beneficiaries after successful sensitization and demonstration sessions to the beneficiary. This will be done by trained water quality monitors under supervision of community mobilizers who are based in the field.
<b>Outcome 3</b>
Ensure sustainability of water and sanitation infrastructures created or rehabilitated in the three localities in Jabel Mara.
<b>Output 3.1</b>
<b>Description</b>
Improved community capacity to maintain and operate water and sanitation infrastructures
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>

#### Assumptions

- The security situation does not deteriorate to a level that endangers staff's lives whereby the UN security recommends evacuation of relocatable staff;
- The rebels operating in some parts of Jebel Maraa will not stop WR from providing humanitarian services in partially rebels controlled areas like keiro, Kurmul, Killing and others;
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#### Risks

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##### Political Risks

- Security situation worsens in targeted areas
- Expulsion of INGO partner and/or key staff
- Co-option of community led process by State officials (top-down systems)
- Insufficient local or state government buy-in
- Restrictions on staff access affecting implementation or monitoring
- Perception of rebels in partially rebel controlled areas

##### Social Risks

- Lack of involvement of women/girls in implementation and monitoring
- Limited acceptance by communities (expectation of subsidy)
- Community dependency syndrome to implement tariff system

##### Economic and financial Risks

- Skyrocketing price of materials, services and labor due to the currency inflation
- Looting of materials by armed group at warehouse and during transit
- Looting of community assets by criminals or armed groups
- Poor market function due to security and other reasons
- Inflation affecting local market prices of food and non-food items
- Insecurity will affect the ability to mobilize money or effect payments
- Corruption and theft in dealing with cash
- Women will be encouraged to take the payments and have same decision making power on the expenditures which could upset traditional gender roles in the household

#### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of functioning community based water system including quality monitoring.	0	10	0	0	10
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Field visits Monitoring reports Beneficiaries voice							
Indicator 3.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people (part of WASH committees) trained to support WASH service delivery.	41	36			77
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Training report Attendance list Committee voice							
Indicator 3.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of WASH-related training sessions conducted					5

**Means of Verification** : Attendance list

#### Activities

##### Activity 3.1.1

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

Train 33 (13 women) water management committees members of operation and maintenance of water schemes.

WR will work to form new or strengthen existing WMCs in the operating areas. The WMCs will be involved in construction processes and lead in maintenance of water points. WR will provide training for WMCs on water point maintenance and water quality monitoring. WR will also assist WMCs in setting up water management payment schemes in which users pay minimal fees when they take water, which then go towards repair and maintenance of those water points. To ensure proper accounting for the water tariffs, treasurers from the WMCs will be trained on basic accounting and bookkeeping. WRS's finance department will oversee community audits for the project that will be conducted every quarter. WRS will also encourage WMCs to open bank accounts to hold the fees to ensure they are used properly and are sustainable.

To ensure environmental compliance and adhere to no-do-harm principles WR will provide training on integrated water resources management. The trained community members will further create awareness to the beneficiary communities on efficient use of water resources and protection of the environment. Besides, the water management committees will be monitoring ground water for water projects supported by the project and WR to avoid depletion of ground water and take a joint measures in enhancing recharge of ground water.

### Activity 3.1.2

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

Support WMCs to raise awareness among community at water points on maintenance of water systems.

WMCs will be supported to disseminate sensitization messages at water points on regular basis. They will also monitor water usage at water points. As means of message dissemination, murals with safe water usage will be drawn at water points and they will be in local language.

#### Additional Targets :

### M & R

#### Monitoring & Reporting plan

WRS team will conduct regular monitoring during implementation of this action to measure progress against planned results, to find out problems and give timely solutions. The multi-disciplinary team will also make sure timely mobilization of resources, cost effectiveness and quality of the works pertinent to the agreed deliverables. Findings of the monitoring that include the strength, weakness opportunities, and lessons learned will be shared among actors and will be used for further improvement.

WRS country and field office level management and technical staff will be directly involved in monitoring the process, progress of activities and results, resource utilization and compliance to accountability to donor and the beneficiaries. To mention some specific points; the WASH Manager, and the Program Development and Quality Assurance Managers will develop detailed a monitoring plan for the WASH sector interventions and share the roles to the respective staff to develop more detailed action for specific localities and villages. The field level technical staff will coordinate joint implementation and monitoring plan for effectiveness of the coordination. The sector based project officers and area coordinators assigned in the localities will also take responsibility in following up the community mobilization, resource mobilization, the daily routine implementation and holding active communication with the beneficiaries in the localities.

The Central Darfur Area Manager based in Zalingei visits operation sites at least twice a month and provides technical and administrative support required for this action. The Program Development and Quality Assurance Manager and the M&E Coordinator who is roving between West and Central Darfur will be supervising and monitoring the project operations and providing technical support. The internal monitoring and coordination enables the sector staff to make follow the work plan, tracking progress against indicators, ensuring the quality of work, cost effectiveness. The M&E staff will oversee accountability to donors and the community, presence of visibility of the donor's finger prints on the deliverables, level of integration and complementarity among the sectors, level of coordination among the actor. Multiples of monitoring tools and approaches will be utilized for this action:

- Field level observation to the activities in nutrition centers, water infrastructure, sanitation facilities, agriculture activities
- Conducting FGD with target communities, WRMCs, village development committees, to discuss on progress, communities satisfaction and challenges
- WASH team conducts regular monitoring on yield and quality of water, chlorination
- Follow up by community volunteers to monitor hygiene and sanitation at household and communal areas
- Conducting joint visits by sector managers and coordinators, stakeholders (WES, UNCEF, HAC), monitoring, providing technical assistance and recommendations
- Sectors to hold monthly review meeting with target communities, committees, community leaders
- Follow up and reviewing financial, resource utilization reports and comparing against the planned activities and budget
- Preparing, monthly and quarterly reports and monitoring result indicators on quarterly bases.
- Reviewing communities' complaints from the suggestion boxes and means of communication.

#### Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Drilling and construction of 4 hand pump wells in Rokero.	2018									X	X	X	X
Four (4) boreholes installed with hand pump will be drilled in three returnees villages, 2 in Rokero (Borgo and Arrow villages) and 2 in Golo (Killing village) with a population of 26,620 Returnees/IDPs/Host community. Selection of these sites is based on needs raised by community committees and women representatives during past grant. During site selection women and girl child needs were considered to ensure their safety while fetching water. Before drilling a geophysical survey will be conducted to ensure suitability of the site. The committee will be engaged at all stages to ensure ownership and sustainability of the water systems. Each water point will be managed by village water committee, who will be trained through this project. Ministry of water expertise will be sort to ensure drilling is done in the right place according to the existing geological information. WR will coordinate with the department of ground water and Wadis to assist in monitoring water levels to advise on behavior of the aquifer.	2019												

<p>Activity 1.1.2: Rehabilitate and Upgrade 1 high yield hand pump wells to a water yard in Rokero</p> <p>One hand pumps with high yield in , Rokero (Borgo) will be rehabilitated and upgraded with solar system. This activity is aimed at increasing water supply among 1,578 households of IDPs and Returnees in Rokero areas. Women and girls in these areas spend over 45 minutes queuing for water, hence exposing them to protection risks. To address this, rehabilitation works will include installation of 20 m3 elevated steel tank for each system, pipeline extension with provision of one tap-stand designed with 10 taps, and one donkey cart filling tap stand. To ensure protection and control of the water station, a perimeter chain link fence will be constructed. To ensure sustainability of the system a committee will be established and trained before commencement of the works, this will ensure engagement of the community throughout the project cycle</p>	2018						X	X	X	X	X		
<p>Activity 1.1.3: Train and support 60 (30 female) water quality monitoring volunteers spread in 3 areas of Golo (20 volunteers), Nertiti (20 volunteers)and Rokero (20 volunteers).</p> <p>Under this activity the volunteers will be trained for 5 days on water quality surveillance, treatment and reporting. They will be trained on how to use del-agua kit, H2S kit and pool tester among other things. They will be equipped with necessary items after training to facilitate water quality surveillance. Additionally more water purifying chemicals will be procured and prepositioned at each of the 3 bases in the field.</p>	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<p>Activity 1.1.4: Support rehabilitation of 10 hand pumps in Nertiti 5, Golo 2 and Rokero 3.</p> <p>Ten malfunctioned hand pumps will be repaired targeting 10 villages including South IDPs Camp, Kambela, Killing, Kurmol, Borgo, and Arrow among others. The repair includes replacing malfunctioning pump parts, plastering of cracked walls of the wells and maintenance of drainage system. To ensure sustainability, WR will reactivate and train community based pump mechanics and establish new ones where they don't exist. Their responsibility will be to trouble shoot and do repairs for broken hand pumps. To further ensure sustainability of hand pumps, WR will conduct hand pumps mapping and group/name them according to villages, households around each hand pump will be responsible for their respective hand pump breakdown. WR will coordinate with IRW before embarking on rehabilitation works to avoid duplication. In 2017 SHF grant IRW rehabilitated 20HPs in Golo and Nertiti areas, thus WR in this project will not target the HPs which benefited in IRW 2017 interventions unless on consultation and abased on need. During the first 3 weeks WR will give feedback to the donor on particular water points which benefited from IRW interventions.</p>	2018						X	X	X	X	X	X	
<p>Activity 1.1.5: Construct and protect one spring intake in Nill IDPs Camp in Nertiti area.</p> <p>One spring with clean water in Nill IPDs camp is the only source of water for 1,392 (729 female) IDPs. The spring needs to be constructed and protected to prevent water contamination and prevent degradation. An intake will be constructed with a suitable draw-off outlets. A fence with one entrance will be erected at intake to avoid damage and contamination by animals. Additionally trees will be planted upstream to conserve the spring.</p>	2018						X	X	X	X	X	X	
<p>Activity 1.1.6: Provide fuel and fast moving spare parts for running 1 motorized mini water yard in South IDPs Camp.</p> <p>This activity is aimed at ensuring availability of clean drinking water at all times to the IDPs in south camp, especially during this time there is outbreak of acute water diarrhea in the area. The WMCs will receive the fuel subsidy with clear plan to cater for emergency, when the solar system subsides. The quantity is designed to cover entire lifetime of the project.</p> <p>In addition to provision of fuel to generator, this project will provide fast moving spare parts which will include oil, fuel, oil filter, fuel filters, and air filter. Trained pump mechanics under supervision of WMCs and WR water technician will keep clear records of generator operation time to ensure fast moving parts are changed in time. The spare parts will be procured on monthly basis and delivered to site in time by WR</p>	2018				X					X			
<p>Activity 1.1.7: Construct 2 spare parts centers in Rokero and Nertiti.</p> <p>It is meant to support hand pump spare parts supply chain. The center will be managed by trained management committees. spare parts will be pile stocked in the centers and replenishment will be done based on need and management system. Each hand pump committee will get the spare parts needed at subsidized cost to ensure sustainability. The store will be 10 feet square fitted with a lockable door. The centers will be strategically positioned and bladed for visibility. The two areas have been strategically chosen due to number of hand pumps in the area, rate of breakdown and access issue. Hand pump in Golo will get spare parts from Rokero or Nertiti.</p>	2018				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Activity 2.1.1: Establish and support hygiene promotion kids club activity 8 IDP and Returnees schools.	2018							X	X			
This activity will focus on school sanitation through the introduction of Child Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) and child-to-child (CTC) approaches in schools. Program staff will work together with teachers to form Kids' Clubs and will disseminate messages weekly through a variety of channels including drawings, posters, competitions, puppet shows, and dramas. To this end, WR will support 8,377boys and 9,076 girls in 8 schools (Kormul, Kairo, Usajain, Arrow, Borgo, Koron, Killing, Sadkha) in promoting hygiene and sanitation. The promotion mainly focuses in establishing kids club in each schools and facilitate child to child approach to further disseminate hygiene promotion. Kids' Club activities will emphasize proper use of the sanitation facilities while discouraging open defecation among school children. Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and school authorities will be engaged to ensure the availability of water and essential cleaning supplies. The Kids' Club will use a child to child approach to promote and disseminate hygienic messages about the latrines. Hence, schools will serve as learning centers to bring change in knowledge attitudes and practices among children who will be agents of change in their communities. The project also provides soaps for hand washing in the 4 clubs and establish stationary hand washing facilities near the latrines for the 5 schools. The targeted schools include Ardeiba, Sterena and Jenubia school in Nertiti IDPs, Kurmol, Koron, & Kairo in Golo and Borgo & Arrow basic schools in Rokero. To achieve this activity, 16 kids club supervisors 2 from each school.	2019											
Activity 2.1.10: Conduct chlorination treatment at the household, and water point.	2018			X	X							
Purchase of chlorine tablets (WRS has consulted with the WASH Sector which reports they have no existing stock. They have encouraged partners to procure chlorine tablets.) is one of the key measures aimed at prevention of acute water diarrhea . Under this activity pool tester, chlorine tables and H2S bottles will be procured and prepositioned at Golo, Rokero and Nerititi WR's base. They will be distributed to the affected beneficiaries after successful sensitization and demonstration sessions to the beneficiary. This will be done by trained water quality monitors under supervision of community mobilizers who are based in the field.	2019											
Activity 2.1.2: Support construction of 4 standard latrine blocks in 2 schools for boys and girls separately WRS target 2 needy schools to construct ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines. Each stance will be in accordance with the standard design by WES, which requires six drop holes per stance. The latrines will be constructed one for girls and boys separately. Community members will be mobilized to undertake digging of the school latrine pits as part of their contribution to ensure ownership and future sustainability once the work is completed and handed over to the school leadership. Maintenance of the facilities will be the responsibility of the students led by the Kids' Clubs. One hand washing facilities will be fixed in each stance. Support construction of 4 standard latrine blocks in 2 schools for boys and girls separately. According to UNICEF/WES standard each block will have six drop holes. The superstructure will be made of bricks and lockable doors installed. Each block will be installed with a fixed hand washing facility.	2018						X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.1.3: Conduct environmental cleaning campaign at 10 villages.	2018						X		X			
For improvements to be made in the general sanitation situation in the communities and prevent vector borne diseases, the project will strive to ensure that there is a broad spectrum of community involvement. Through the established hygiene and sanitation action groups WR will organize a cleaning campaigns in 10 villages (Kairo, Kormol, Tarbil, Korron, Killing, Borgo, Arrow, Nill IDPs Camp, South IDPs camp, Kamkella IDPs camp) to appropriately dispose wastes found in public places. Additionally, individual households will continue to be encouraged to dig waste collection pits at house hold level during community awareness mainly focusing on proper methods of waste disposal	2019	X										

Activity 2.1.4: Construct 100 new pit latrines at IDPs households in Nertiti through CATS approach.	2018					X	X					
To achieve this activity, the 60 Sanitation Action Group members trained on CATS approach and supported with manufactured materials will assist community to cast latrine slabs. Community members will be triggered through CATS approach to change their open defecation behavior and adopt safer methods of feces disposal aimed at reducing diarrhea related ailments. Each of the targeted household will cast own slab and do the pit digging and construction of super structure using locally available materials. WR has continued to gain commendable experience in the past grants on CATS implementation in Nertiti and krenek locality in 2 IDPs Camp. Part of the lessons learned in the past is that continued monitoring of the CATS activity is necessary after the community volunteer training, even after the communities have chosen what activities they want, because the communities in this region were used to hand-outs and were taking time to adapt to “no more for free” approaches. Under this activity 60 community based hygiene and sanitation volunteers will be selected with the help of the community leaders and WMCs and be trained on how to cast latrine slabs and construction of household pit latrine using locally available materials. The volunteers will be provided with manufactured materials and molds to assist in casting the latrine slab. Targeted households in returnees and IDPs village will be triggered on need to have a household latrine and they will be provided with a latrine slab on condition that they will dig own pit and construct the superstructure by their own initiatives. During the 2017 SHF grant a total of 600 slabs were cast which lead to construction of 392 pit latrines at IDPs Camp through community initiatives.	2019											
Activity 2.1.5: Create public awareness on hygiene and sanitation for 40815 community members.	2018					X	X	X				
Jointly with community hygiene and sanitation volunteers, WR uses different public and cultural events to disseminate information on hygiene and sanitation education. Some of the public events includes market days, food distribution events, and cultural events and through house to house visits by community hygiene and sanitation volunteers.	2019	X	X									
Activity 2.1.6: Train 60 community hygiene promoters on PHAST in Nertiti, Golo and Rokero area.	2018					X	X	X				
The 60 (30 women) volunteers will be trained on PHAST methodology and will be involved in cascading the same at village level. The 60 CHPs will be supported to conduct awareness campaign and home visits on monthly basis.	2019											
Activity 2.1.7: Support 60 hygiene promoters to conduct HH visit and hygiene education on monthly basis.	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
In the project lifetime a total of 600 households, (each volunteer visit 10 hh per month) will be visited by hygiene and sanitation promoters through house to house visit. At the same time the hygiene promoters will conduct public awareness regarding hygiene and sanitation. 60 community hygiene and sanitation promoters in five villages will be involved. Besides there will be a monthly review meeting with project hygiene and sanitation officer to discuss on performances, challenges and future plan.	2019	X	X	X								
Activity 2.1.8: Provide incentives for 60 water monitors to conduct water quality test.	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water quality monitoring volunteers will conduct monthly quality test using H2S at water point and household level. The cost is allocated for the volunteers incentives to conduct the test. The result of the test will be used to take remedial actions either by chlorinating water schemes or community awareness on safe handling of water at home.	2019	X	X	X								
Activity 2.1.9: Train 60 water quality monitoring volunteers spread in 3 areas of Golo, Nertiti, and Rokero on water quality.	2018			X	X	X						
Under this activity volunteers will undergo a 5 days workshop on water quality surveillance, treatment and reporting. They will be trained on how to use del-agua kit, H2S kit and pool tester. They will be equipped with necessary tools after training to facilitate water quality surveillance. Additionally water household water purifiers will be procured and distributed during home visits.	2019											

<p>Activity 3.1.1: Train 33 (13 women) water management committees members of operation and maintenance of water schemes.</p> <p>WR will work to form new or strengthen existing WMCs in the operating areas. The WMCs will be involved in construction processes and lead in maintenance of water points. WR will provide training for WMCs on water point maintenance and water quality monitoring. WR will also assist WMCs in setting up water management payment schemes in which users pay minimal fees when they take water, which then go towards repair and maintenance of those water points. To ensure proper accounting for the water tariffs, treasurers from the WMCs will be trained on basic accounting and bookkeeping. WRS's finance department will oversee community audits for the project that will be conducted every quarter. WRS will also encourage WMCs to open bank accounts to hold the fees to ensure they are used properly and are sustainable.</p> <p>To ensure environmental compliance and adhere to no-do-harm principles WR will provide training on integrated water resources management. The trained community members will further create awareness to the beneficiary communities on efficient use of water resources and protection of the environment. Besides, the water management committees will be monitoring ground water for water projects supported by the project and WR to avoid depletion of ground water and take a joint measures in enhancing recharge of ground water.</p>	2018									X	X		
	2019												
<p>Activity 3.1.2: Support WMCs to raise awareness among community at water points on maintenance of water systems.</p> <p>WMCs will be supported to disseminate sensitization messages at water points on regular basis. They will also monitor water usage at water points. As means of message dissemination, murals with safe water usage will be drawn at water points and they will be in local language.</p>	2018					X	X	X	X				
	2019	X											

#### OTHER INFO

##### Accountability to Affected Populations

To ensure accountability to affected populations is effectively integrated within needs assessment methodology, including joint needs assessments, views were gathered from community key informants, the water community committees and directly from the affected populations. To ensure that accountability to affected populations is effectively integrated within systems for project design and planning, findings of assessment were shared within the WASH cluster, humanitarian community and with affected communities and local authorities. The assessment results were subsequently used to design this project with active involvement of WES, water management committees and key informants to ensure accountability to affected populations. To further ensure that accountability to affected populations is effectively integrated throughout the implementation of the project, WR will invite representatives of local community groups in developing criteria for selection of beneficiaries, make criteria and beneficiary selection process public. Additionally to ensure that accountability to affected populations is effectively integrated in distribution of WASH related items, where relevant, WR will form a distribution committee and/or consultative group that will include local community representatives and inform local communities in advance of date and location for distribution, security situation allowing. WR believes in transparency and makes utmost effort to involve communities and other stakeholders including the concerned government line ministries, regulatory organs such as HAC and partner NGO in every stage of the project implementation commencing from the needs assessment where necessary. The beneficiaries have the right to know and be involved in the project. As a result, WRS promotes community participation in all stages of the project life-cycle by working with the communities from the initial identification of needs to the project phase-out. This project has been designed in close consultation with beneficiaries through their representatives at respective villages and by involving WES as government stakeholder. World Relief places appropriate monitoring and evaluation system which involves all stakeholders for timely information sharing and direct participation in implementation, monitoring and evaluation at all levels. In addition to ensuring openness and transparency in the WRS does business, this will also ensure best use of the resources according to the scope of the project with in the budget and priority areas of the beneficiary communities. WR will engage the existing community based management committees within its operational villages and will be responsible to oversee implementation and monitoring of project activities in their respective villages. Besides, WASH committees including water users committees, water monitors and sanitation action group will be established for project activities implementation and monitoring and ensure sustainability. In addition to implementation of project activities, these committees represent their community to bring community complaints to WR for discussion and rectifications. WR will define the roles and responsibilities of these community level committees and communicate to them to ensure that they exercise their rights and deliver on their responsibilities. One of their right and responsibility is to represent their community and anytime to appeal directly to area coordinator and share their concerns to sector coordinators and area manager at Zalinge level. The principal of do no harm will be considered by ensuring that the beneficiaries are not exposed in any way to any form of harassment including sexual harassment. Beneficiaries with special needs (women headed families, disabled, the elderly among others) will be given high priority during implementation of this project.

##### Implementation Plan



The organized water resource management, hygiene and sanitation committees, water technicians and the hygiene promoters will play active role in mobilizing communities and local resources, follow up of the routine activities and functionality of the WASH infrastructure. WRS, will use standard designs quality construction materials before undertaking constructions of water supply infrastructures, communal and household latrines for sustainable services. The WASH team will train households on site selection and digging and protecting the pit latrines. Then the households will be responsible for digging the pit latrines and constructing shade and doors with local materials. The WRMCs will collaborate with local leaders and government to design strategies and take responsibilities in protection of water facilities including solar power panels, inverters, generators and pipelines from theft and damages. This action will train and empower WASH committees on operation and maintenance (O&M) to handle 75% of the hand pump maintenance by themselves. The WRMCs will include water tariff systems and revolving spare parts administration in their constitutions and working procedures. Water quality surveillance will be conducted at household and facilities level to ensure access to potable water to the beneficiaries. Household members will be involved in the whole process. Hydrogen Sulfide H<sub>2</sub>S bottles sourced from WES will be used for bacteriological tests. DelAgua kits will be used for testing at water sources.

Promotion of sanitation will be through a community-based approach (CATS). To ensure sustainability, community volunteers will be trained on community approaches to total sanitation (CATS). And to ensure easy follow up and sustainability of CATS approach, sanitation action groups (SAGs) composed of both men and women from their respective divisions within their villages will be formed.

**Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
WES, State Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), United Peace Organization (UPO), WASH Cluster coordination Central forum	WES is the directly responsible government organ for WASH. Activities undertaken in collaboration with WES include: technical support; provision of guidelines and ensuring compliance with government standards; provision of relevant data or information; supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the project. HAC is the regulatory body of the government. Monitoring and evaluation of projects in accordance with the government policies. UPO is a national NGO partnering with WR as a national entity per the requirement of HAC. Moreover WR has interest in building local capacity by working closely with local NGOs such as UPO. The main activities WR collaborate with UPO include: Community mobilization; joint implementation of activities at field level; needs assessment; and monitoring and evaluation processes. WR will be actively involved in coordination meetings and play its role in the effort to strengthen the state level coordination.

**Environment Marker Of The Project**

B+: Medium environmental impact with mitigation (sector guidance)

**Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

**Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

WRS considers gender and protection as major cross cutting issues in the humanitarian setting. Therefore, WRS will take due attention to reduce the risks on children, women, disabled, elderly and disabled people. Gender sensitive latrines, hand washing facilities and services will be available in schools to make sure the girls' privacy and dignity is protected. The monitoring milestone includes protection and gender checklists besides the technical tools to ensure the activities and operation environment is women and child friendly. The M&E staff will track progress against protection indicators, like location of water points, time of opening water distribution points, presence of internal lock in latrines, type of fences around water points, violence around water points, separation of school latrines for boys/girls will be used to ensure safety and security of women and children.

**Protection Mainstreaming**

Women and girls are overburdened in domestic labor including preparation of food, fetching water, collecting fire wood, agricultural labor during planting and harvesting, marketing domestic supplies, looking after livestock, preparing flour mills and serving as the sole responsible for child care in the household. Besides, women have almost no right to make decision on the utilization and transfer of the major assets (land, livestock, and money). This action has analyzed all the constraints that affect women and girls and developed strategies which ensure their active participation and benefits. The water supply infrastructure will be in safe and accessible areas to make sure most women and girls fetch water from nearby areas within a distance of <1km, which minimizes loss of time and energy and protects against violence. Also, water points will be closed around 6 pm to minimize the SGBV risks and will be fenced to minimize the risk of women or girls sustaining injuries while trying to draw water. Women, men, boys and girls will be equally targeted and treated in the water, hygiene and sanitation activities. Women will constitute 40% - 50% of the number of (WASH) committees and task forces and they will be empowered to have active voice in the decision making process during the planning, targeting, and implementation and monitoring of this project. The project indirectly contributes to improving girls' participation in school by making appropriate gender-specific latrines and affordable or locally prepared reusable menstrual hygiene supplies.

Generally, there will be training on mainstreaming gender and protection to community leaders, teachers, selected targets and the youth to disseminate information which helps to bring behavioral changes in understanding and respecting the right of women, girls and children.

**Country Specific Information**

**Safety and Security**

Although it seems calm and stable at this moment, the security situation in the selected three localities of Central Darfur is unpredictable. Criminal activities including shooting, theft, robbery cattle raiding, sexual and gender-based violence and killings are reported through the UNDSS network and our internal security management structures. Reports indicated the war between GoS and the armed rebel forces in 2016 displaced more than 195,000 people from out of which more than 75% from Northern, Central and Western Jebel Marra localities. Fortunately, IDPs displaced from these localities have been returning because of the relative improvements in the security situations. WRS has conducted security risk assessment, analysis and developed contingency plan pertinent to the selected localities. The security management plan is updated every six month and internalized to all staff. All visitors and resident staff receive security updates once in a week and any time whenever there is need to alert on specific security situations. The security focal person in Central Darfur participates in weekly UNDSS meetings and shares vital information to the management. Generally, WRS will continue working with UNDSS, local communities and other NGOs to share security intelligence and to ensure safe movement of staff and assets in the targeted localities.

As preparedness and mitigation measure, the project staff and visitors will be advised to follow the contingency plan and standard operating procedures (SOPs) of the organization. From our current experience the armed groups operating in some parts of Jebel Maraa have not stopped WRS from providing humanitarian services in partially opposition controlled areas like Kairo, Kurmul and Tarbe villages in Gollo, and others.

#### Access

Humanitarian access is further hindered by logistical challenges, especially the lack of road access among locations like Nertiti, Golo and Rokero. WRS has been employing a flexible approach to access the community by using locally rented vehicles and deploying national staff and community volunteers as well as engagement of local partner National NGOs. International staff visit project sites at least once in a month to provide technical support to national staff at field level and monitor project activities performance at grassroots level following security updates obtained from UNDSS. Considering the ongoing practice, humanitarian access continues to be facilitated by the current security structures, UN security system, GoS security apparatus, and the support of community leaders. On the other hand there is physical access problem especially during the rainy season to reach the rural villages of Gollo and Rokero. In this regard, WRS will do the major interventions during the dry season and will mobilize resources to the sites before onset of the rainfall.

#### 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	WASH Coordinator	D	1	1,550.00	12	30.00	5,580.00
	<i>WASH coordinator (National) will coordinate need assessment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation SHF WASH activities and supervise the national WASH field team undertaking SHF project. He is responsible for filed level data verification and reporting which will be submitted to the program manager for further review. The WASH coordinator is a holder of Degree in Water Engineering and has rich experience in implementing WASH activities including projects funded by SHF. He plays vital role in representing WR in WASH coordination meetings at state level. 30% of his salary will be charged to SHF and the remaining 70% will be charged to other donors. Unit cost is estimated based on staff current contract with the organization. The cost included in the monthly unit cost covers salary and NSIF and Gratuity only as per World Relief salary scales.</i>						
1.2	Hygiene and Sanitation Promotion Officer	D	1	1,020.00	12	30.00	3,672.00
	<i>Hygiene and sanitation promotion officer (National) located at field level in Golo and will be hired to fully implement project activities related to hygiene and sanitation with collaboration with community level committees and locality level sector offices. He will be representing WR in locality level meetings related to WASH. He also assists in training community volunteers on CLTS and hygiene education and related areas. He actively will be involved in field data collection and reporting to WASH coordinator. He is a holder of diploma in public health of WASH. 30% of his salary will be charged under SHF grant and 70% to other donors. Unit number is estimated based on project scope and WRS's past experience and the cost included in the monthly unit cost covers salary and NSIF only as per World Relief salary scales.</i>						
1.3	Water Technician	D	1	1,020.00	12	30.00	3,672.00
	<i>Water Technician (National) will be in charge of technical implementation of water infrastructures and water committees training at field level. WASH technician has rich experience of implementing WASH activities funded by different donors. The WASH technician spends 50% of his time in the field working with the community in implementing the activities. Water technician is a holder of Diploma in Water Engineering. 30% of his salary will be charged under SHF grant. Unit number is estimated based on project scope and WRS's past experience and the cost included in the monthly unit cost covers salary, gratuity and NSIF only as per World Relief salary scales.</i>						
1.4	Hygiene and sanitation community mobilizer	D	3	750.00	12	30.00	8,100.00
	<i>Three Hygiene and sanitation community mobilizer (National) located at field level in Nertiti, Golo and Burgo will be hired to fully involve in implementation of the SHF project activities related to hygiene and sanitation with collaboration with community level committees and locality level sector offices. The position holder mainly involved in community mobilization and field data collection. He is a holder of diploma in social studies. 30% of his salary will be charged under SHF grant. Unit number is estimated based on project scope and WRS's past experience and the cost included in the monthly unit cost covers salary and NSIF only as per World Relief salary scales.</i>						
1.5	Central Darfur Area Manager	D	1	3,750.00	12	10.00	4,500.00
	<i>Area Manager ( International Staff) The staff will be in charge of supervision of all activities in Central Darfur and also in reviewing reports for the project. The position hold has a degree in Water Engineering and a Masters in project management. The staff will spent 10% of the time in the project . The unit costs is based on the staff members current salary.</i>						
1.6	Country Director	D	1	5,500.00	12	5.00	3,300.00

	<i>The Country Director (International) located at WRS's Khartoum Office will help in coordination of SHF funded project at national level and 5% of his salary will be charged under SHF while 95% will be charged from other donors. - Apart from coordination role the CD will help in reviewing field reports before submission. He will also participate in periodic monitoring and evaluation of project implementation at field level. - The CD is a holder of Masters in project management. - The Unit number is estimated based on WRS's past experience and organization strategic plan. - The cost included in the monthly unit cost covers the salary only as per the current staff contract.</i>						
1.7	Program manager	D	1	4,700.00	12	5.00	2,820.00
	<i>The Program Manager (International) located in between WRS Geneina Office and Zalingi will assist in coordination and monitoring of SHF project at Field level and 5% of his salary will be charged under SHF donor while 95% will be charged from other donors. - PM should be a holder of Masters in similar discipline. - Unit Number has been estimated based on the past experience and project work load. - The cost included in the monthly unit cost covers the salary only as per the staff member current contract.</i>						
1.8	Finance manager	S	1	4,200.00	12	5.00	2,520.00
	<i>1 Expatriate Finance Manager will be involved in the Financial management including budgeting, cash management and supervision of financial reporting of the project. The Finance manager will dedicate 5% of the her time to the project at a rate of \$4200 per month for 12 months. The salary is based on the staff member's current contract. The Finance Manager is a certified public Accountant and holds a bachelors degree in Accounting.</i>						
1.9	Finance Officer	S	2	1,200.00	12	10.00	2,880.00
	<i>Two Finance Assistance located at the field level office in Zalingi will be engaged in the preparation of payment for all the goods and services which will be procured in the project and preparation of the quarterly financial reports for the project. 10% of the finance Assistant salary will be cover by the project. Finance Assistant hold a Bachelor degree in Accounting. The unit cost of the staff salary is based on his current salary which includes salary, NSIF and gratuity as per World Relief Salary scales.</i>						
1.10	Logistic Assistants	S	1	750.00	12	10.00	900.00
	<i>Two logistics Assistants (National) will dedicate 10% of their time for this project. The Logistics Assistants will support the General Service Manager in all procurement processes and logistical supports for the project. The salary per month is based on the current salary scale. The monthly salary includes, Basic salary, NSIF contribution, and gratuity.</i>						
1.11	Senior Operations officer	S	1	1,300.00	12	10.00	1,560.00
	<i>One Human Resource Officer (National) will be responsible in all the Human resource functions of the personnel involved in the project. The staff will be involved in the recruitment, appraisal, leave management and preparation of the payroll. The staff will dedicate 10% of their time to this project. The salary of the staff is based on WRS salary scale, The salary per month includes, Basic salary, NSIF contribution, and gratuity.</i>						
1.12	Sinor Liaison officer	S	1	1,300.00	12	5.00	780.00
	<i>One Liaison Officer (National) will contribute 5% of his time to SHF project. The staff will be responsible for liaising with the government of Sudan in processes such as registration, applying for visas, and facilitating travel permits. The staff members monthly salary included Basic salary, NSIF contribution, and Gratuity. The monthly salary is based on the staff member's current contract and World Relief salary scale</i>						
1.13	Area coordinator	D	3	1,050.00	12	10.00	3,780.00
	<i>Three area coordinators are based in the fields, Nertiti, Rokero and Golo provides administrative support and supervise the works of WRS . They are contact point between local leaders and WRS. Area coordinators at least allocate 10% of their time on this project. Area coordinators have BA in different disciplines. The salary is based on the current salary grades of World Relief and current staff contracts which is 1050 USD per month. The salary include salary, NSIF and Gratuity.</i>						
1.14	M&E coordinator	D	1	1,550.00	12	5.00	930.00
	<i>This position is mainly responsible for conducting independent project activities monitoring and provide feedback to WRS management to support organizational level informed decision. The M&amp;E person allocates 5% his/her time on monitoring of this project. The unit cost of the staff salary is based on current salary which includes salary, NSIF and gratuity as per World Relief Salary scales.</i>						
1.15	Guards and Cleaners	S	16	350.00	12	5.00	3,360.00
	<i>Twelve guards and four cleaners (National) will provide support in Nertiti , Zalingi, and Golo where SHF WASH project will be implemented. 5% of their salary will be charged under SHF grant. The cost included in the monthly unit cost covers salary, gratuity and NSIF only as per World Relief salary scales.</i>						
1.16	National staff medical benefit	D	33	450.00	1	10.00	1,485.00
	<i>All national staff are entitled to medical cover of \$ 450 per year as per World Relief Human Resource policy. The project will pay 10% of the medical cover for all the staff working under the project.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>49,839.00</b>

2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Drilling and construction of 4 hand pump wells in Rokero and Golo.	D	4	10,000.00	1	100.00	40,000.00
<p>Four boreholes installed with hand pump will be drilled in four returnees villages, 2 in Rokero and 2 in Golo area. To achieve this water committee and women representatives will be consulted to select a suitable site for drilling. Women and girl child needs will be put into account to ensure protection issue is taken care of. Geophysical survey will be conducted to ensure suitability of the site, before drilling is done. The committee will be engaged at all stages to ensure ownership and sustainability of the water systems. The cost is estimated based on current market price and our past experience in drilling boreholes of similar types. This cost includes drilling and installation of pumps. Total cost estimated for this activity is \$40,000 (4 HPs Boreholes sites @\$10,000), The unit cost is estimated using the Sector costs estimates and WR past experience.</p> <p>WR will follow the following procurement steps;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. purchase request (PR) will be raised at Zalinge sector level and approved at Khartoum level/HQ level since the budget above threshold,</li> <li>2. Preparation bid documents and call for tenders from bidders (announcement will be placed at all public places in Zalinge, Geneina, Nyala.</li> <li>3. Vendors fill and return the bid sealed bid documents,</li> <li>4. Procurement committee open the bids openly and the bidders are free to participate during the opening.</li> <li>5. The most competitive bidder is selected and notified after signing and agreement of the procurement committee. Finally a detailed contract is awarded to the selected contractor with time frame and conditions/terms of work.</li> </ol>							
2.2	Rehabilitate and Upgrade 1 high yield hand pump wells to a water yard in Rokero	D	1	28,000.00	1	100.00	28,000.00
<p>One high yield water points in Rokero will be rehabilitated and upgraded with solar system. This activity is aimed at increasing water supply among IDPs and Returnees in Golo and Rokero areas. Rehabilitation works will include installation of 20 m3 elevated steel tank for each system, pipeline extension with provision of one tapstand designed with 10 taps, and one donkey cart filling tap stand. To ensure protection and control of the water station, a perimeter chain link fence will be constructed. To ensure sustainability of the system a committee will be established and trained before commencement of the works, this will ensure engagement of the community through out the project cycle. Total cost is estimated at \$84,000 (1 mini water yards @\$28,000).</p> <p>Unit cost is based on sector coordination estimated unit price and WR experience in doing similar activity in West and Central Darfur. The solar system services include installation of solar driven submersible pumps, and the solar panels.</p> <p>WR will follow the following procurement steps;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. purchase request (PR) will be raised at Zalinge sector level and approved at Khartoum level/HQ level since the budget above threshold,</li> <li>2. Preparation bid documents and call for tenders from bidders (announcement will be placed at all public places in Zalinge, Geneina, Nyala.</li> <li>3. Vendors fill and return the bid sealed bid documents,</li> <li>4. Procurement committee open the bids openly and the bidders are free to participate during the opening.</li> <li>5. The most competitive bidder is selected and notified after signing and agreement of the procurement committee. Finally a detailed contract is awarded to the selected contractor with time frame and conditions/terms of work.</li> </ol>							
2.3	Train 60 water quality monitoring volunteers spread in 3 areas of Golo, Nertiti and Rokero.	D	60	12.00	5	100.00	3,600.00
<p>Under this activity the volunteers will undergo a 5 days workshop on water quality surveillance, treatment and reporting. They will be trained on how to use del-agua kit, H2S kit and pool tester among other things. They will be equipped with necessary items after training to facilitate water quality surveillance. Additionally more water purifying chemicals will be procured and repositioned at each of the 3 bases in the field.</p> <p>60 (30 male and 30 female) will be trained for 5 days on water surveillance. The cost is estimated at 60 participants x 5days x \$11 = \$3300; (1. stationaries cost will be 60 x \$2=\$120, 2. Meals for participants at 60part x \$10 x 5days = \$3000. 3. Facilitation fee of 2 fac x \$20 x5days=\$200, and venue rental is estimated at \$280 Hence a total of \$3600).</p>							
2.4	Support rehabilitation of 10 hand pumps in Nertiti 9, Golo 2 and Rokero 6.	D	10	700.00	1	100.00	7,000.00
<p>10 sets of hand pump spare parts will be procured and preposition to site. One set of spare parts is composed of; 10 pieces of GI pipes, 10 raisers, 1 cylinder, 1 body, 1 head, 4 rubber washers, 2 foot valves. The 10 sets are estimated to cost \$7000 (10 sets * \$700 per kit).</p>							
2.5	Construct and protect one spring intake in Nill IDPs Camp in Nertiti area.	D	1	8,000.00	1	100.00	8,000.00
<p>One spring with clean water in Nill IDPs camp is the only source of water for 1,392 (729 female) IDPs. The spring needs to be constructed and protected to prevent water contamination and prevent degradation. An intake will be constructed with a suitable draw-off outlets. A fence with one entrance will be erected at intake to avoid damage and contamination by animals. Additionally trees will be planted upstream to conserve the spring. Construction cost is estimated at \$10000.</p>							
2.6	Provide fuel and fast moving spare parts for running 1 motorized mini water yard in South IDPs Camp.	D	1	1,000.00	3	100.00	3,000.00
<p>This activity is aimed at ensuring availability of clean drinking water at all times to the IDPs in south camp, especially during this time there is outbreak of acute water diarrhea in the area. The WMCs will receive the fuel subsidy with clear plan to cater for emergency, when the solar system subsides. The quantity is designed to cover entire lifetime of the project.</p> <p>In addition to provision of fuel to generator, this project will provide fast moving spare parts which will include oil, fuel, oil filter, fuel filters, and air filter. Trained pump mechanics under supervision of WMCs and WR water technician will keep clear records of generator operation time to ensure fast moving parts are changed in time. The spare parts will be procured on monthly basis and delivered to site in time by WR.</p> <p>The costs will go to purchase of fast moving spare parts, oil, fuel, oil filter, fuel filters, and air filter. The monthly cost is estimated at \$ 1,500 per water yard per month for 3 months. ( 1 Water Yard x 3 Months x \$1,500= \$4,500. The monthly cost is estimated using sector costs estimates and previous experience in carrying out the same activity.</p>							
2.7	Construct 2 spare parts centers in Rokero and Nertiti	D	2	5,000.00	1	100.00	10,000.00

	<i>It is meant to support hand pump spare parts supply chain. The center will be managed by trained management committees. spare parts will be pile stocked in the centers and replenishment will be done based on need and management system. Each hand pump committee will get the spare parts needed at subsidized cost to ensure sustainability. The store will be 10 feet square fitted with a lockable door. The construction cost is estimated at \$5000 per center.</i>							
2.8	Conduct environmental cleaning campaign at 10 villages.	D	10	100.0 0	3	100.00	3,000.00	
	<i>For improvements to be made in the general sanitation situation in the communities and prevent vector borne diseases, the project will strive to ensure that there is a broad spectrum of community involvement. Through the established hygiene and sanitation action groups WR will organize a cleaning campaigns in 10 villages (Kairo, Kormol, Tarbil, Korron, Killing, Borgo, Arrow, Nill IDPs Camp, South IDPs camp, Kamkella IDPs camp) to appropriately dispose wastes found in public places. Additionally, individual households will continue to be encouraged to dig waste collection pits at house hold level during community awareness mainly focusing on proper methods of waste disposal. Environmental cleaning campaign will be conducted in 10 villages at least once in a year for 3 days. The cost is allocated for buying refreshments for participants involved in cleaning campaign. \$150 per campaign per day is calculated to estimate the cost. The cost is estimated based on WASH sector budget estimation on some activities. Total cost for this activity is estimated at \$3000 (10 villages @ \$100 per campaign by 3 days), 100% of this cost will be charged under SHF donor.</i>							
2.9	Construct 100 new pit latrines at IDPs households in Nertiti through CATS approach.	D	100	100.0 0	1	100.00	10,000.00	
	<i>To achieve this activity, the 60 Sanitation Action Group members trained on CATS approach and supported with manufactured materials will assist community to cast latrine slabs. Community members will be triggered through CATS approach to change their open defecation behavior and adopt safer methods of feces disposal aimed at reducing diarrhea related ailments. Each of the targeted household will cast own slab and do the pit digging and construction of super structure using locally available materials. WR has continued to gain commendable experience in the past grants on CATS implementation in Nertiti and krenek locality in 2 IDPs Camp. Part of the lessons learned in the past is that continued monitoring of the CLTS activity is necessary after the community volunteer training, even after the communities have chosen what activities they want, because the communities in this region were used to hand-outs and were taking time to adapt to "no more for free" approaches. Under this activity 120 community based hygiene and sanitation volunteers will be selected with the help of the community leaders and WMCs and be trained on how to cast latrine slabs and construction of household pit latrine using locally available materials. The volunteers will be provided with manufactured materials and molds to assist in casting the latrine slab. Targeted households in returnees and IDPs village will be triggered on need to have a household latrine and they will be provided with a latrine slab on condition that they will dig own pit and construct the superstructure by their own initiatives. During the 2017 SHF grant a total of 600 slabs were cast which lead to construction of 392 pit latrines at IDPs Camp through community initiatives. Thus this under this activity 00 bags cements will be provided for casting latrine slabs; total cost estimated for this activity is 100 x \$100=\$10000</i>							
2.10	Train 60 community hygiene promoters on PHAST in Nertiti, Golo and Rokero area.	D	60	8.00	5	100.00	2,400.00	
	<i>The 60 volunteers will be trained on PHAST methodology and will be involved in cascading the same at village level. The 60 CHPs will be supported to conduct awareness campaign and home visits on monthly basis and the cost estimates is a follows; training for 5 days will cost 60 part x 5 days x \$8 = \$2400</i>							
2.11	Support WMCs to raise awareness among community at water points on maintenance of water systems.	D	7	100.0 0	1	100.00	700.00	
	<i>WMCs will be supported to disseminate sensitization messages at water points on regular basis. They will also monitor water usage at water points. As means of message dissemination, murals with safe water usage will be drawn at water points and they will be in local language. Cost is estimated at \$100 x 7 water points=\$700</i>							
2.12	Gender and protection mainstreaming for WASH volunteers training	D	60	15.00	2	100.00	1,800.00	
	<i>A total of 60 WASH volunteers will be trained for 2 days on gender and protection mainstreaming with the aim of creating awareness on the subject. The training costs will include meals for participants, facilitation fees and training materials. 100% of the training cost is covered by the project. 60 participants x 15 USD per day x 2 days = 1800USD</i>							
2.13	Support 60 hygiene promoters to conduct HH visit and hygiene education on monthly basis	D	60	10.00	12	100.00	7,200.00	
	<i>In the project lifetime a total of 14,400 households, (each volunteer visit 10 hh per month) will be visited by hygiene and sanitation promoters through house to house visit. At the same time the hygiene promoters will conduct public awareness regarding hygiene and sanitation. 60 community hygiene and sanitation promoters in five villages will be involved. Besides there will be a monthly review meeting with project hygiene and sanitation officer to discuss on performances, challenges and future plan. Cost is estimated at \$14,400, the calculation is as follows; 120 people X \$10/person x 12 months.</i>							
2.14	Provide incentives for 60 water monitors to conduct water quality test	D	60	10.00	12	100.00	7,200.00	
	<i>Water quality monitoring volunteers will conduct monthly quality test using H2S at water point and household level. The cost is allocated for the volunteers incentives to conduct the test. The result of the test will be used to take remedial actions either by chlorinating water schemes or community awareness on safe handling of water at home. The cost is estimated as follows. Monthly 60 volunteers x 10\$ x 12 months.</i>							
2.15	Conduct chlorination treatment at the household, and water point.	D	1	4,000 .00	1	100.00	4,000.00	

	<p>Purchase of chlorine tablets (WRS has consulted with the WASH Sector which reports they have no existing stock. They have encouraged partners to procure chlorine tablets.) is one of the key measures aimed at prevention of acute water diarrhea. Under this activity pool tester, chlorine tables and H2S bottles will be procured and prepositioned at Golo, Rokero and Nerititi WR's base. They will be distributed to the affected beneficiaries after successful sensitization and demonstration sessions to the beneficiary. This will be done by trained water quality monitors under supervision of community mobilizers who are based in the field.</p> <p>To this end, 5 cartons of pool testers @ \$500, 30 cartons of H2S bottles kits @ \$230, and 50 cartons of 1.67g water purifiers @\$20 will be procured and utilized under water quality surveillance. Hence a total cost of \$5800 (\$500 x 5 kits) plus (\$230 x 10 cartons) plus (\$20 x 50 cartons)</p>						
2.16	Train 33 (13 women) water management committees members of operation and maintenance of water schemes	D	55	8.00	3	100.00	1,320.00
	<p>33 water users committee (11 WMCs x 3 water systems) will be trained on operation and maintenance of water schemes for three days. The cost includes refreshment and facilitators fee. 100% of this cost will be charged under SHF donor. The detail cost is: 33participants x \$8/person/dayx 3 days.</p>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>137,220.00</b>
<b>3. Equipment</b>							
3.1	Procurement of laptop	S	1	700.00	1	100.00	700.00
	<p>The project procure one laptop to be used for project reporting. Dell or Toshiba laptop with 700 USD will be purchased and 100% of the cost will be charged to this project.</p>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>700.00</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	In country flights (3 WASH staff)	S	3	200.00	12	100.00	7,200.00
	<p>Three in-country staffs (WASH coordinator, Technician, 1 Hygiene and Sanitation Promotion Officer ) flights charges for 1 trip related to SHF project are estimated at USD 200 per trip. 100% of this cost will be charged under SHF donor. - Unit cost is estimated from the current in country air travel as well as WRS's past record. - Unit number is based on the staff directly related to the SHF project including WASH Team Leader, WASH technician and Hygiene trainer</p>						
5.2	Project Vehicle hire and fuel and other ground travel cost for field activity implementation	S	2	1,200.00	12	100.00	28,800.00
	<p>two land cruiser allocated to SHF project will be hired at a cost of USD 1,700 per month for 12 months amounting to USD 20400. The vehicle will mainly be used for direct project activity implementation in the field.</p>						
5.3	Visa and travel permits for five international staff	S	4	150.00	4	30.00	720.00
	<p>four International staffs (Country Director, Finance Manager, Program Manager and Central Darfur area manager) visa and travel permits charges for four trips are estimated at USD 150 per trip. 30% of this cost will be charged under SHF donor while 70% will be contribution from other donors.</p>						
5.4	Joint project activities monitoring including WES and other partners	D	1	936.00	2	100.00	1,872.00
	<p>The joint monitoring will be undertaken on quarterly basis including 2 people from the WES and 1 Staff State HAC and 1 WR staff. The costs include motor vehicle costs and per diem during the monitoring visits and incentives for the officials from the ministries and HAC.</p> <p>Daily Subsistence Allowance is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HAC daily rate = 250 SDG ( 35 USD) = 35 x 1 person x 4 days x 2 times = 280 USD</li> <li>• Line ministries Daily rate = 250 SDG ( 35USD) = 35 x 2 person x 4 days x 2 times = 560</li> <li>• WR staff daily rate = 85 SDG ( 12 USD) = 12 x 1 person x 4 days x 2 times = 96</li> </ul> <p>o Total cost is estimated at 936 x 2=\$1872</p> <p>The unit costs has been estimated using the past experience in our operation areas. The budget line will cover per diems.</p> <p>After each visit the team produces report and put recommendations including agreed action plans for the field findings.</p>						
5.5	Daily Subsistence Allowance for Field Staff	S	6	225.00	12	50.00	8,100.00

	<i>Daily Subsistence Allowance will be paid to Six national staff who will be implementing this project will be based in the field bases. The DSA will cater for meals for the staff while in the field implementing the activities. It is estimated that each direct project staff will spend atleast 20 days in the field. The unit costs is estimated using our current DSA rate policy ( 6 Staffs x 15 days x \$15X 12 months = \$16,200. The project will contribute 50% of the total costs and the other 50% will be paid by other projects.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>46,692.00</b>
<b>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b>							
6.1	UPO (united Peace Organization) staff salary and benefit	D	5	400.00	12	40.00	9,600.00
	<i>Six field staff including field coordinator, accountant, logistics and wash officer and technician will be supported by the project. On average \$500 with 40% time is allocated as SHF contribution.</i>						
6.2	UPO Vehicle rental while travel to deep field in Neritti and Golo	D	1	150.00	12	80.00	1,440.00
	<i>\$500 per month is allocated for the partner for renting vehicle to do project related activities in the field.</i>						
6.3	UPO travel and daily subsistence allowances for project staff	D	3	90.00	12	80.00	2,592.00
	<i>Three field staff of partners will be visit field 10 times a month at daily rate of 9 USD.</i>						
6.4	UPO to rehabilitate 5 hand pumps driven water points	D	5	700.00	1	100.00	3,500.00
	<i>Five malfunctioned hand pumps will be repaired targeting differenent villages including South camp, Kambela, Kirungi, Kui, Taringa, Mali and Jabel Ahmer. The repair includes replacing malfunctioning pump parts, plastering of cracked walls of the wells and maintenance of drainage system. The cost is estimated based on previous experience and cost rate estimated by WASH sector for this specific activity. Total cost for this activity is estimated at \$3500 (5 HPs *\$700 per each site), 100% of this cost will be charged under SHF donor.</i>						
6.5	UPO to create public awareness on hygiene and sanitation for 9605 community members.	D	9605	0.10	3	100.00	2,881.50
	<i>Jointly with community hygiene and sanitation volunteers, WR uses different public and cultural events to disseminate information on hygiene and sanitation education. Some of the public events includes market days, food distribution events, and cultural events and through house to house visits by community hygiene and sanitation volunteers. With hygiene and sanitation officer community hygiene promoters provide awareness on sanitation and hygiene. The cost is allocated for procurement of tea for people attending the secession. 100% of this cost will be charged under SHF donor. The cost is as follows. 9,605 people X \$0.1/person x 3 times. This activity will be done all over the seven villages for several months.</i>						
6.6	UPO to establish and support hygiene promotion kids club activity 4 IDP and Returnees schools	D	4	962.00	1	100.00	3,848.00
	<i>This activity will focus on school sanitation through the introduction of Child Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) and child-to-child (CTC) approaches in schools. Program staff will work together with teachers to form Kids' Clubs and will disseminate messages weekly through a variety of channels including drawings, posters, competitions, puppet shows, and dramas. To this end, WR will support 5 schools in promoting hygiene and sanitation. The promotion mainly focuses in establishing kids club in each schools and facilitate child to child approach to further disseminate hygiene promotion. Kids' Club activities will emphasize proper use of the sanitation facilities while discouraging open defecation among school children. Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and school authorities will be engaged to ensure the availability of water and essential cleaning supplies. The Kids' Club will use a child to child approach to promote and disseminate hygienic messages about the latrines. Hence, schools will serve as learning centers to bring change in knowledge attitudes and practices among children who will be agents of change in their communities. The project also provides soaps for hand washing in the 4 clubs and establish stationary hand washing facilities near the latrines for the 5 schools. The targeted schools include Ardeiba, Sterena and Jenubia school in Neritti IDPs, Kurmol, Koron, &amp; Kairo in Golo and Borgo &amp; Arrow basic schools in Rokero. To achieve this activity, 8 kids club supervisors 2 from each school, and this is estimated at \$1848(Stationeries 8 x \$3=\$24, Facilitation fee 2fac x\$20 x 5days=\$200, manuals production \$24, Meals 8part x \$5 x 5days=\$200, accommodation for 5 days x \$35 x 8=\$1400 ) - Support 2 child to child hygiene promotion inter clubs competitions estimated at \$2000. - Provide soaps for hand washing to kids clubs in 4 IDPs schools sourced from UNICEF Hence total direct cost to be covered under this budget line is a total ofb\$3848 (\$1848 plus \$2000). hence cost per school is estimated at \$962. (\$3848/4)</i>						
6.7	UPO to support construction of 4 standard latrine blocks in 2 schools for boys and girls separately	D	4	4,000.00	1	100.00	16,000.00
	<i>WRS target 2 needy schools to construct ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines. Each stance will be in accordance with the standard design by WES, which requires six drop holes per stance. The latrines will be constructed one for girls and boys separately. Community members will be mobilized to undertake digging of the school latrine pits as part of their contribution to ensure ownership and future sustainability once the work is completed and handed over to the school leadership. Maintenance of the facilities will be the responsibility of the students led by the Kids' Clubs. One hand washing facilities will be fixed in each stance. Support construction of 4 standard latrine blocks in 2schools for boys and girls separately. According to UNICEF/WES standard each block will have six drop holes. The superstructure will be made of bricks and lockable doors installed. Each block will be installed with a fixed hand washing facility. and all this is estimated at 4000 USD per block including digging of the pit.</i>						
6.8	UPO General Operating and Other Direct Costs	S	1	510.00	12	50.00	3,060.00
	<i>This is partner field offices cost which includes Zalingi office rent, partner's field staff communication cost, Zalingi office supplies and utilities and bank charges. Average monthly cost is included to estimate unit costs of the costs. The detail cost includes office rent 300USD, office supplies, utilities and bank charges cost monthly 150 USD and field staff communication cost 60 USD monthly. The total cost on monthly will be 510 USD and this project covers 30% of these costs.</i>						
6.9	UPO Project Support Cost	S	1	42,921.00	1	7.00	3,004.47

	7% of total budget allocated for the partner to cover administrative costs at partner's head office							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>45,925.97</b>
<b>7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>								
7.1	Office rent and maintenance for Zalinge, Nertiti , Golo and Khartoum	D	4	1,200.00	12	20.00		11,520.00
	<i>Maintenance/rent cost for 2 field base ( Nertit and Golo) and 2Main Office in Zalinge and Khartoum. 20% of this cost will be charged under SHF donor and 80% will be charged to other projects - Unit number is derived from the existing WRS field operation base, and as per lease agreement for rent and maintenance costs is based on WRS's past experience</i>							
7.2	Communication costs	D	4	600.00	12	20.00		5,760.00
	<i>Communication costs will include telephone costs, internet and satellite phone cards for all the four offices, Zalingi, Khartoum, Nertiti and Golo. The unit costs as been estimated using our past experience. SHF project will contribute 20% while 80% will be contributed by other projects.</i>							
7.3	Office Utility for Zalingi, Nertiti, Golo and Khartoum	D	4	500.00	12	20.00		4,800.00
	<i>Office Utility will include Electricity, water and garbage collection fees for our field offices and Khartoum office. The cost has been approximated using previous years experience. SHF project will contribute 20% of the costs and 80% of the costs will be contrinuted by other donors.</i>							
7.4	Office stationery for Zalingi, Neritit, Golo and Khartoum	D	4	500.00	12	20.00		4,800.00
	<i>Office stationery include purchase of general office supplies. The Unit costs as been estimated using previous costs estimated incurred in our offices. SHF will contribute 20% and 80% will be contributed by other donors.</i>							
7.5	Maintainance of office equipments and Generator maintaince and fuel for running the generator for Zalingi, Nertiti, Golo and Khartoum	D	4	400.00	12	15.00		2,880.00
	<i>The cost includes maintenance of office equipments and generators in the four offices . The unit costs is based on our previous years expenditures. SHF will contribute 20% of the total costs and 80% will be contributed by other donors.</i>							
7.6	Vehicle hire and fuel for office base operation for Khartoum, Zalingi, Golo and Nertiti.	D	4	400.00	12	20.00		3,840.00
	<i>Vehicle hire and fuel cost for WRS's office operations are estimated at USD 500 per month, 20% of the cost will be charged under SHF donor and 80% from other donors. The unit cost has been estimated using our previous experience. - Unit cost are estimated based on the current market prices and WRS's past record. - This cost will cover Zalingei and Nertiti Office vehicle and fuel costs. Zalingei Office is the field central base where all field operations are supplied from Zalingei Market.</i>							
7.7	Bank Charges	D	2	100.00	12	20.00		480.00
	<i>The bank charges will include cost for transferring funds from Khartoum office to field offices in Zalinge. The unit costs as been estimated using our past experience. SHF project will contribute 20% and 80% will be contribute by other donors.</i>							
7.8	Visibility and Signage for the project activities	D	1	1,500.00	1	100.00		1,500.00
	<i>The cost will cover printing of sign boards and banners for different project activities and water schemes in the project. It will also include a roll up banner for each field offices and training sites . This is a direct cost and SHF will pay for 100% of the visibility costs, The unit costs as been estimated using the past experience of WR in printing the sign boards, banners and roll up banners.</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>35,580.00</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>				10,233.00				<b>315,956.97</b>
Direct								252,372.50
Support								63,584.47
<b>PSC Cost</b>								
PSC Cost Percent								6.00
PSC Amount								18,957.42
<b>Total Cost</b>								<b>334,914.39</b>
<b>Project Locations</b>								



Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location	Activity Name
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		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Central Darfur -> Nertiti (West Jebel Marra)	34	3,832	4,122	3,478	4,057	15,489	<p>Activity 1.1.2: Rehabilitate and Upgrade 1 high yield hand pump wells to a water yard in Rokero</p> <p>One hand pumps with high yield in , Rokero (Borgo) will be reh...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Train and support 60 (30 female) water quality monitoring volunteers spread in 3 areas of Golo (20 volunteers), Nertiti (20 volunteers)and Rokero (20...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Support rehabilitation of 10 hand pumps in Nertiti 5, Golo 2 and Rokero 3.</p> <p>Ten malfunctioned hand pumps will be repaired targeting 10 villages...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5: Construct and protect one spring intake in Nill IDPs Camp in Nertiti area.</p> <p>One spring with clean water in Nill IPDs camp is the only source of w...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6: Provide fuel and fast moving spare parts for running 1 motorized mini water yard in South IDPs Camp.</p> <p>This activity is aimed at ensuring availabilit...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.7: Construct 2 spare parts centers in Rokero and Nertiti.</p> <p>It is meant to support hand pump spare parts supply chain. The center will be managed by ...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: Establish and support hygiene promotion kids club activity 8 IDP and Returnees schools.</p> <p>This activity will focus on school sanitation through ...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.10: Conduct chlorination treatment at the household, and water point.</p> <p>Purchase of chlorine tablets (WRS has consulted with the WASH Sector which rep...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Support construction of 4 standard latrine blocks in 2 schools for boys and girls separately</p> <p>WRS target 2 needy schools to construct ventilated imp...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3: Conduct environmental cleaning campaign at 10 villages.</p> <p>For improvements to be made in the general sanitation situation in the communities and ...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4: Construct 100 new pit latrines at IDPs households in Nertiti through CATS approach.</p> <p>To achieve this activity, the 60 Sanitation Action Group mem...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.5: Create public awareness on hygiene and sanitation for 40815 community members.</p> <p>Jointly with community hygiene and sanitation volunteers, WR uses...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.6: Train 60 community hygiene promoters on PHAST in Nertiti, Golo and Rokero area.</p> <p>The 60 (30 women) volunteers will be trained on PHAST methodolog...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.7: Support 60 hygiene promoters to conduct HH visit and hygiene education on monthly basis.</p> <p>In the project lifetime a total of 600 households, (each...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.8: Provide incentives for 60 water monitors to conduct water quality test.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring volunteers will conduct monthly quality test us...</p>

Central Darfur -> Rokoro (North Jebel Marra)	29	2,995	3,092	2,294	2,620	11,001	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Drilling and construction of 4 hand pump wells in Rokero.</p> <p>Four (4) boreholes installed with hand pump will be drilled in three returnees village...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Rehabilitate and Upgrade 1 high yield hand pump wells to a water yard in Rokero</p> <p>One hand pumps with high yield in , Rokero (Borgo) will be reh...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Train and support 60 (30 female) water quality monitoring volunteers spread in 3 areas of Golo (20 volunteers), Nertiti (20 volunteers)and Rokero (20...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Support rehabilitation of 10 hand pumps in Nertiti 5, Golo 2 and Rokero 3.</p> <p>Ten malfunctioned hand pumps will be repaired targeting 10 villages...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.7: Construct 2 spare parts centers in Rokero and Nertiti.</p> <p>It is meant to support hand pump spare parts supply chain. The center will be managed by ...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: Establish and support hygiene promotion kids club activity 8 IDP and Returnees schools.</p> <p>This activity will focus on school sanitation through ...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.10: Conduct chlorination treatment at the household, and water point.</p> <p>Purchase of chlorine tablets (WRS has consulted with the WASH Sector which rep...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Support construction of 4 standard latrine blocks in 2 schools for boys and girls separately</p> <p>WRS target 2 needy schools to construct ventilated imp...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3: Conduct environmental cleaning campaign at 10 villages.</p> <p>For improvements to be made in the general sanitation situation in the communities and ...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4: Construct 100 new pit latrines at IDPs households in Nertiti through CATS approach.</p> <p>To achieve this activity, the 60 Sanitation Action Group mem...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.5: Create public awareness on hygiene and sanitation for 40815 community members.</p> <p>Jointly with community hygiene and sanitation volunteers, WR uses...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.6: Train 60 community hygiene promoters on PHAST in Nertiti, Golo and Rokero area.</p> <p>The 60 (30 women) volunteers will be trained on PHAST methodolog...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.7: Support 60 hygiene promotes to conduct HH visit and hygiene education on monthly basis.</p> <p>In the project lifetime a total of 600 households, (each...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.8: Provide incentives for 60 water monitors to conduct water quality test.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring volunteers will conduct monthly quality test us...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.9: Train 60 water quality monitoring volunteers spread in 3 areas of Golo, Nertiti, and Rokero on water quality.</p> <p>Under this activity volunteers wil...</p>
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<p>Central Darfur -&gt; Golo (Central Jebel Marra)</p>	<p>37</p>	<p>3,405</p>	<p>3,831</p>	<p>3,118</p>	<p>3,971</p>	<p>14,325</p>	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Drilling and construction of 4 hand pump wells in Rokero.</p> <p>Four (4) boreholes installed with hand pump will be drilled in three returnees village...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Rehabilitate and Upgrade 1 high yield hand pump wells to a water yard in Rokero</p> <p>One hand pumps with high yield in , Rokero (Borgo) will be reh...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Train and support 60 (30 female) water quality monitoring volunteers spread in 3 areas of Golo (20 volunteers), Nertiti (20 volunteers)and Rokero (20...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Support rehabilitation of 10 hand pumps in Nertiti 5, Golo 2 and Rokero 3.</p> <p>Ten malfunctioned hand pumps will be repaired targeting 10 villages...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: Establish and support hygiene promotion kids club activity 8 IDP and Returnees schools.</p> <p>This activity will focus on school sanitation through ...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.10: Conduct chlorination treatment at the household, and water point.</p> <p>Purchase of chlorine tablets (WRS has consulted with the WASH Sector which rep...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Support construction of 4 standard latrine blocks in 2 schools for boys and girls separately</p> <p>WRS target 2 needy schools to construct ventilated imp...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3: Conduct environmental cleaning campaign at 10 villages.</p> <p>For improvements to be made in the general sanitation situation in the communities and ...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.5: Create public awareness on hygiene and sanitation for 40815 community members.</p> <p>Jointly with community hygiene and sanitation volunteers, WR uses...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.6: Train 60 community hygiene promoters on PHAST in Nertiti, Golo and Rokero area.</p> <p>The 60 (30 women) volunteers will be trained on PHAST methodolog...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.7: Support 60 hygiene promoters to conduct HH visit and hygiene education on monthly basis.</p> <p>In the project lifetime a total of 600 households, (each...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.8: Provide incentives for 60 water monitors to conduct water quality test.</p> <p>Water quality monitoring volunteers will conduct monthly quality test us...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.9: Train 60 water quality monitoring volunteers spread in 3 areas of Golo, Nertiti, and Rokero on water quality.</p> <p>Under this activity volunteers wil...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.1: Train 33 (13 women) water management committees members of operation and maintenance of water schemes.</p> <p>WR will work to form new or strengthen ex...</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2: Support WMCs to raise awareness among community at water points on maintenance of water systems.</p> <p>WMCs will be supported to disseminate sensitiza...</p>
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Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	DELETE THIS
Project Supporting Documents	20180218-085133_WRS Killing and Koron Needs Assessment Report February 2017.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Final Report- Rokero IA Assessment.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	20180218-090243_WR Rokero Mission Report December 2016 Final.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Golo and Rokero Mission Report Nov 2017.pdf
Budget Documents	^WR 7807 - TRC.1.xls.xlsx
Budget Documents	WR 7807 TRC.2.xlsx
Technical Review	Env. 1_WR_W_7807_Sector & HFU comments.doc