

Project Proposal

Organization	TEARFUND (TEARFUND)																																
Project Title	Emergency WASH Support to Basic Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure with Hygiene Promotion in Jonglei state																																
Fund Code	SSD-15/HSS10/SA2/WASH/INGO/617																																
Cluster	Primary cluster		Sub cluster																														
	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		None																														
Project Allocation	2nd Round Standard Allocation	Allocation Category Type																															
Project budget in US\$	209,000.35	Planned project duration	6 months																														
Planned Start Date	01/08/2015	Planned End Date	31/01/2016																														
OPS Details	OPS Code	SSD-15/WS/72631/R	OPS Budget																														
	OPS Project Ranking		OPS Gender Marker																														
Project Summary	<p>The objective of the project is to improve access to safe water for 15000 conflict affected people of Uror (15 liters/person/day), including 2572 women. The project design recognizes the increased pressure on existing water infrastructure due to the high influx of IDPs to the area often resulting in overuse and subsequent deterioration of water point infrastructure. The project will provide appropriate monitoring and rehabilitation of boreholes and water pumps ensuring that sufficient safe water points are available for the population. In support of this, local water user committees will be established or developed where already existing, and provided with the skills and knowledge to manage and maintain the water points more effectively. Improvements to access of safe water will significantly reduce the amount of time women and girls spend in having to collect water, ensure more is available to improve hygiene and also reduce the risk of GBV as girls will no longer have to travel great distances on their own to collect water. It will also reduce the pressure on women who are commonly left to tend the land and care for the family while the men are often absent either tending cattle or are involved in the army. This intervention complements Tearfund's existing WASH and nutrition programmes and will include a hygiene promotion programme to generate safe practices in food preparation and storage together with personal and family hygiene. Improved hygiene knowledge and practices will support the reduction of related diseases and reduce the negative effects of water related diseases on the nutritional status of the population further supporting existing interventions.</p>																																
Direct beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Beneficiary Summary</td> <td>1786</td> <td>2143</td> <td>3428</td> <td>5143</td> <td>12,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Total beneficiaries include the following:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People in Host Communities</td> <td>1518</td> <td>1822</td> <td>2914</td> <td>4372</td> <td>10626</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internally Displaced People</td> <td>268</td> <td>321</td> <td>514</td> <td>771</td> <td>1874</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Beneficiary Summary	1786	2143	3428	5143	12,500	Total beneficiaries include the following:						People in Host Communities	1518	1822	2914	4372	10626	Internally Displaced People	268	321	514	771	1874
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Indirect Beneficiaries	Catchment Population																																
Link with the Allocation Strategy	<p>The project saves lives and alleviates suffering through multi-sectoral assistance by increasing access to safe water for vulnerable host communities and IDPs affected by the conflict. This also includes a hygiene promotion program in order to increase knowledge of safe hygiene practices. These activities target "static" populations in Uror county in Jonglei state where communities have been most affected by the conflict, malnutrition, and food insecurity. This intervention complements Tearfund's existing WASH and nutrition programmes and will include a hygiene promotion programme to generate safe practices in food preparation and storage together with personal and family hygiene. Improved hygiene knowledge and practices will support the reduction of related diseases and reduce the negative effects of water related diseases on the nutritional status of the population further supporting existing interventions. To do that, Tearfund will focus on the first and third WASH Cluster objectives. The affected populations that Tearfund is targeting will have timely access to safe and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking, and personal and domestic hygiene (Cluster Objective 1), and they will have access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis (Cluster Objective 3). The former will be achieved through the rehabilitation of boreholes, support to water-user committees, and training of pump mechanics for the operations and maintenance of the water points. The latter objective will be achieved through the training of hygiene promotion volunteers who will work with water-user committees to disseminate safe hygiene messages.</p>																																
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners	Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)																																
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	Michael Beeman	Programme Development Coordinator	+211 0921389895																														
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			southsudan-dcd@tearfund.org																														
			southsudan-washcoordinator@tearfund.org																														

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

<p>1. Humanitarian context analysis. Humanitarian context: Describe the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented</p>	<p>Uror is a haven for families displaced by conflict in other parts of the country because of its relative security. However, access to basic services in these areas is poor, reflected in the high malnutrition rates and water borne diseases. The resulting lack of safe drinking water and inability for safe excreta disposal and poor hygiene practices has left a large proportion of the population at risk of preventable WASH – related diseases. Since December 2013, it is estimated that 40,000 IDPs have entered Uror County. Although this influx has placed great strain on already meagre resources, no major conflict between IDPs and the host community has been reported yet. Focus group discussions and interviews led by Tearfund indicated that most IDPs were not intending to return to their communities imminently. This trend is expected to continue and the number of IDPs is expected to steadily increase as fighting in Malakal and Bentiu continues. Registration by PAH and Intersos indicates that 2,618 new HHs in Motot alone entered between December 2014 and March 2015. In April 2015, Tearfund conducted a WASH baseline assessment in Uror county. Hand washing with soap at critical times is essential for breaking the cycle of disease transmission. However, 96% of the population does not know the benefits of hand washing with soap at critical times. 86% of the population does not have hand washing facilities to use, but, of those who do have hand washing facilities, only 7% use clean water with soap or ash to wash hands at critical times. And, finally, only 20% wash hands after defecating or cleaning a child's bottom. These results were confirmed in Tearfund's 2 most recent SMART surveys, in which the data show that only 22% (December 2014) and 30% (May 2014) of respondents wash their hands before breastfeeding, thereby increasing the risk of the spread of illness from mother to child for the majority of families. Tearfund's May 2015 SMART survey showed that in the areas where malnutrition rates are high, the recalled rate of diarrhoea incidence is equally high. 25% of those surveyed reported a case of diarrhoea in their household in the 2 weeks prior to the survey. As previously mentioned, diarrhoea can be caused by access to unsafe water, and diarrhoea can lead to further malnutrition. 39% of respondents in the SMART survey reported giving much less water than normal to children who had diarrhoea. 28% gave much less food and 29% never gave food when the child was sick. According to Tearfund's most recent assessment, 81% in Motot and 90% in Pathai used at most 11L per person per day which lies below the SPHERE general standard of 15 liters per person per day. Similarly, in Yuai and Padiek, according to July 2014 data, the rates are far below the SPHERE guidelines. In Yuai, 90% of respondents reported consuming less than 15L ppd and 79% in Padiek. Common reasons for this include (1) the water points are far away from homes and (2) the safe water sources they had were dilapidated due to heavy pressure on them since the recent influx of IDPs. As a result, many households are susceptible to dehydration when illness is already a problem in the household. Boreholes are broken for two reasons: (1) drop down pipes and worn out spares part as a result of lack of local capacity to contribute for operation and maintenance and (2) pressure from increased population. The 2 reasons are not mutually exclusive. The capacity to repair boreholes has been affected by the crisis in that the spare part supply chain has been cut off by the frontline, and increased population using the boreholes has led to increased repairs required for the same number of pump mechanics as prior to the crisis. The lack of safe water and poor hygiene in Uror has left the population at risk of disease. Tearfund proposes to target these "static" populations--host communities and IDPs, through a series of activities aimed to improve hygiene practices and restore access to safe water.</p>
<p>2. Needs assessment. Explain the specific needs of the target group(s), explaining existing capacity and gaps. State how the needs assessment was conducted, list any baseline data and explain how the number of</p>	<p>The results of the needs assessment detailed above are the product of a Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) survey conducted in April 2015 with the support of the Canadian government. The survey was conducted using random cluster sampling where the villages of WASH Project implementation were taken as the clusters and then within the clusters, simple random sampling method was applied to select the households to consider to enumeration. The survey targeted 24 villages (6,190 households) and data were collected during the first 2 weeks of April 2015.</p>

beneficiaries has been developed. Indicates references to assessments such as Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

Humanitarian principles such as neutrality and impartiality are pivotal in this context. Tearfund is transparent about beneficiary selection purely on basis of needs, targeting the most vulnerable, regardless of tribe, ethnicity, gender or political or religious beliefs. Needs based selection on pre-defined vulnerability criteria, is in accordance with international humanitarian standards. The project focuses on life-saving activities, based on humanitarian imperatives including conflict sensitivity and impartiality in needs-based selection of beneficiaries. Tearfund is targeting the conflict affected displaced and vulnerable host communities, with a particular focus on women, in 15 villages in Uror county. The villages have been identified and targeted through an assessment of population density, the number of IDPs, and the number of functioning water points. Other factors taken into consideration are the localized GAM rates, measured through Tearfund's nutrition intervention. Populations affected with malnutrition (all payams in Uror) will be targeted with improved WASH services, to ensure transmission of water-related disease is reduced and is not an aggravating factor to malnutrition. Tearfund is the lead WASH and Nutrition partner in Uror. Boys and girls are equally affected by malnutrition, which is caused in part by poor hygiene and sanitation. As mentioned, malnutrition rates across the county are critical (23.1% GAM). However, as boys age, the common practice is to send them into the army. As a result of the current conflict, the population of boys is estimated to have significantly decreased due to the amount of deaths due to violence (identified as one of four reasons for death among children in the Tearfund SMART survey). Although girls are not actively fighting, they are equally vulnerable to violence in nearby communities. Girls are vulnerable to violence because of their role in collecting water alone. Calculation of beneficiaries according to age and sex were done based on the 2008 Census figures.

Tearfund's baseline and KAP surveys will measure distance travelled to boreholes in order to determine how exposed women and children (who have the responsibility of collecting water) are to protection risks (e.g. gender base violence). The data will be reported to the Project Manager, Area Coordinator, and MEAL/Compliance Officer to determine appropriate adaptations to the intervention. Tearfund will connect with other protection actors in the area, like Nonviolent Peace Force, to identify actionable steps to increasing protection of the beneficiaries.

4. Grant Request Justification.

Tearfund has been operational in Uror County in Jonglei, since 2004, providing Nutrition, Food Security and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) support. Tearfund has provided critical nutritional support to children under the age of 5 years and to pregnant mothers during spikes in malnutrition caused by natural disasters, like the severe flooding in 2012. In these same communities affected by malnutrition, Tearfund has integrated its Food Security and WASH activities to address the complex issues that these communities face. Food diversification through vegetable seed and tool distributions, and latrine construction with sanitation and hygiene training contribute to the communities' capacities to take ownership in its long term development. Tearfund has positive relations with the community and local authorities. Its extension workers are based in the community and provide key input to project design and monitoring. During a period following the violence in December 2013 when Tearfund could not return to Uror county, its extension workers continued implementing the WASH project, reflecting their strong commitment to Tearfund and their communities. Following this period of violence, Tearfund was the first agency to permanently return expatriate staff to the county. Since then, Tearfund has focused its resources on emergency response that both looks to support the chronic malnutrition but also addresses the high rates of preventable illnesses that contributes to the vulnerability of individuals—done mainly through Tearfund's WASH programme. Tearfund's WASH programme in Uror (implementing a WASH project for the last 3 years) and builds on lessons learned from a recently completed WASH programme in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Tearfund's WASH Coordinator brings 25 years of experience in the sector and in South Sudan to Uror county where his expertise will guide the implementation of activities in water supply, sanitation, and hygiene and will guide the collection and dissemination of information to state and national cluster focal points. Tearfund is currently implementing a WASH program in Uror county which ends on 30 June 2016. Tearfund's experience over the last 3 years implementing WASH in Uror shows critical gaps in safe water access in the county, and this project seeks to address that thereby reducing collection times for vulnerable community members, which enables them to spend more time on livelihood activities, reducing the impact of malnutrition and reducing the likelihood of disease outbreak and/or improve the overall health of the household. As such, Tearfund's proposal complements its ongoing activities.

5. Complementarity. Explain how the project will complement previous or ongoing projects/activities implemented by your organization.

The proposed activities complement Tearfund's ongoing WASH programme in Motot, Pathai, Pulchuo, and Pieri payams of Uror county. This project targets gaps in Yuai and Padiek payams, in addition to gaps identified in the other 4 payams of the county. Tearfund's ongoing work also targets the sanitation sub-sector, while this project will focus on urgent needs in hygiene promotion and safe water access for the populations affected by the crisis. Finally, the WASH programme recently initiated a new effort in integrating its activities with those of the Nutrition sector. Integrations looks like joint-targeting, hygiene promotion in the villages most affected by malnutrition, and demonstrations at the feeding centers. WASH staff will share information with Nutrition staff (and vice versa) to ensure that activities and messaging are complementary. At the county level, Tearfund will continue to participate in county cluster meetings by sharing information on ongoing activities and plans with other WASH actors, including the local authorities in order to ensure that there will be no duplication.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective To increase access to safe water and to improve knowledge of good hygiene practice in Uror county in Jonglei

Logical Framework details for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
2015 SSO 1: Affected people have timely access to safe, and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking, and personal and domestic hygiene	SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need	75
2015 SSO 3: Affected people have access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis	SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need	25

Outcome 1	Improved access to safe water for 15000 conflict affected people of Uror (15 liters/person/day), including 2572 women	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.1	20 boreholes rehabilitated	Assumptions: (1) Movement of population as a result of wider conflict in South Sudan is minimal; (2) Intertribal relations remain stable; (3) There is no cattle raiding within the targeted areas; Risks: (1) There is a risk of full scale conflict will occur within Uror county; (2) A risk of higher levels of flooding than expected will reduce movement; (6) Armed soldiers or youth do not participate in local violence or quarrel

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of Existing water points rehabilitated					20
		Means of Verification: Monitoring reports					
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of Community members trained on management of water, sanitation and hygiene services.	52	53			105
		Means of Verification: Attendance sheets and training reports					

Activities

Activity 1.1.1	Assessment and rehabilitation of 20 hand pump boreholes (this may include platform reconstruction) - Tearfund proposes to continue from the previous intervention, but with a focus on platforms. This does require construction, but will prevent seepage of surface water into the water point, to reduce risk of contamination. Tearfund proposes to address the chronic shortfall in safe water coverage in Uror County through the rehabilitation of 20 boreholes. Rehabilitation will target the platforms of boreholes, which protect the water point from contamination by surface water. The rehabilitation of these water sources will provide access to safe water for an additional 10,000 people (women: 1715; men: 1429; 4114 girls and 2742 In addition, as described below, pump mechanics will benefit from more technical trainings, including trainings on the construction of platforms, in order for them to have the capacity to complete more types of repairs.
Activity 1.1.2	Training and equipping 20 Water-User Committees and 5 pump mechanics- Tearfund will select 5 pump mechanics and provide new training on platform rehabilitation along with the tools required to rehabilitate platforms. All 20 boreholes will include refresher trainings of existing Water User Committees, which include women members on each committee. Community ownership of borehole maintenance is one of the key problems identified to ensure the proper prevention against breakages and timely repairs. Involvement of key stakeholders including chiefs, payam administrators, women's and youth groups as well as local leaders will ensure that ownership is communicated before rehabilitation occurs. Training of WUCs will include the chief and payam administrator. Topics included roles and responsibilities (including collection of water-user fees), borehole operations and maintenance, conflict resolution and on water actors/stakeholders.

Output 1.2	15 rehabilitated boreholes have no contamination	Assumptions: (1) Movement of population as a result of wider conflict in South
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Sudan is minimal; (2) Intertribal relations remain stable; (3) There is no cattle raiding within the targeted areas; Risks: (1) There is a risk of full scale conflict will occur within Uror county; (2) A risk of higher levels of flooding than expected will reduce movement; (6) Armed soldiers or youth do not participate in local violence or quarrel

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply [SPHERE Standard]	1429	1715	2742	4114	10000
		Means of Verification: Water test results and monitoring reports					
Indicator 1.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of water points that show contamination					0
		Means of Verification: Water test results					

Activities

Activity 1.2.1	Water quality testing carried out before and after rehabilitation - This will ensure that the boreholes targeted by Tearfund for platform rehabilitation meet the SPHERE standards for water quality. If not, appropriate measures will be taken to address the identified issue(s). Tearfund will carry out pre-and-post standard biological water quality tests of these water points to ensure that good quality water is consumed by the community and therefore minimise the likelihood of poor health due to contaminated water.
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Output 1.3

2 hand pump boreholes upgraded into mini water yards

Assumptions: (1) Movement of population as a result of wider conflict in South Sudan is minimal; (2) Intertribal relations remain stable; (3) There is no cattle raiding within the targeted areas; Risks: (1) There is a risk of full scale conflict will occur within Uror county; (2) A risk of higher levels of flooding than expected will reduce movement; (6) Armed soldiers or youth do not participate in local violence or quarrel

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.3.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply [SPHERE Standard]	714	857	1372	2057	5000
		Means of Verification: Water test results and monitoring report					
Indicator 1.3.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of new/additional water points constructed					12
		Means of Verification: Monitoring Reports					

Activities

Activity 1.3.1	Test pumping and conversion of 2 hand pump boreholes into Mini water yards - A mini-water yard extends the coverage of a single water point through the installation of piping to 12 points. Two mini-water yards will be installed in Uror county. This automatically increases the coverage of one borehole; more household are consequently closer to more water points. The boreholes that are fitted into a mini-water yard are selected because of their capacity to be able to pipe enough water through these 12 water points, in addition to the area's population density and number of existing water points. This will increase the access to safe water for 5,000 individuals where the water yards are installed
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Outcome 2

Improved hygiene practices among community members in 15 villages, particularly among female caretakers

Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 2.1	60 hygiene promotion volunteers are identified and trained in safe hygiene practices	Assumptions: (1) Movement of population as a result of wider conflict in South Sudan is minimal; (2) Intertribal relations remain stable; (3) There is no cattle raiding within the targeted areas; Risks: (1) There is a risk of full scale conflict will occur within Uror county; (2) A risk of higher levels of flooding than expected will reduce movement; (6) Armed soldiers or youth do not participate in local violence or quarrel

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of people trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community	30	30			60
		Means of Verification: Attendance sheet and training report					

Activities

Activity 2.1.1	Selection and training of hygiene and sanitation promoters - Tearfund will select and train 4 village volunteers in each of the target communities to champion hygiene and sanitation behaviour change. The training will prepare volunteers to provide training and to carry out household visits, targeting specifically women who tend to care for the hygiene of the household. Key topics which the volunteers will be trained to share will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand washing and personal hygiene; • Safe disposal of excreta; • Household sanitation; • Safe water chain; • Food hygiene; and • Solid waste management.
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Output 2.2

Vulnerable households, especially women caretakers, are trained in safe hygiene practices through Water-User Committees and Hygiene Promotion Volunteers

Assumptions: (1) Movement of population as a result of wider conflict in South Sudan is minimal; (2) Intertribal relations remain stable; (3) There is no cattle raiding within the targeted areas; Risks: (1) There is a risk of full scale conflict will occur within Uror county; (2) A risk of higher levels of flooding than expected will reduce movement; (6) Armed soldiers or youth do not participate in local violence or quarrel

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries	End-
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			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Cycle Target
Indicator 2.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of hygiene awareness campaigns/meetings conducted					30
Means of Verification:		Monitoring reports					

Activities

Activity 2.2.1	Hygiene and Sanitation Meeting – hygiene promotion volunteers and water user committees will meet to review water safety plans and exchange information on how to practice good hygiene in the households. Water user committees will be responsible to monitor the hygiene of water points and will be responsible to promote safe hygiene in the household for water users. The volunteers will make follow up visits to both the water user committees and the beneficiary households.
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WORK PLAN

Project workplan for activities defined in the Logical framework

Activity Description (Month)	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Activity 1.1.1 Assessment and rehabilitation of 20 hand pump boreholes (this may include platform reconstruction) - Tearfund proposes to continue from the previous intervention, but with a focus on platforms. This does require construction, but will prevent seepage of surface water into the water point, to reduce risk of contamination. Tearfund proposes to address the chronic shortfall in safe water coverage in Uror County through the rehabilitation of 20 boreholes. Rehabilitation will target the platforms of boreholes, which protect the water point from contamination by surface water. The rehabilitation of these water sources will provide access to safe water for an additional 10,000 people (women: 1715; men: 1429; 4114 girls and 2742 In addition, as described below, pump mechanics will benefit from more technical trainings, including trainings on the construction of platforms, in order for them to have the capacity to complete more types of repairs.	2015								X	X	X	X	X
	2016	X											
Activity 1.1.2 Training and equipping 20 Water-User Committees and 5 pump mechanics- Tearfund will select 5 pump mechanics and provide new training on platform rehabilitation along with the tools required to rehabilitate platforms. All 20 boreholes will include refresher trainings of existing Water User Committees, which include women members on each committee. Community ownership of borehole maintenance is one of the key problems identified to ensure the proper prevention against breakages and timely repairs. Involvement of key stakeholders including chiefs, payam administrators, women's and youth groups as well as local leaders will ensure that ownership is communicated before rehabilitation occurs. Training of WUCs will include the chief and payam administrator. Topics included roles and responsibilities (including collection of water-user fees), borehole operations and maintenance, conflict resolution and on water actors/stakeholders.	2015								X	X	X	X	
	2016												
Activity 1.2.1 Water quality testing carried out before and after rehabilitation - This will ensure that the boreholes targeted by Tearfund for platform rehabilitation meet the SPHERE standards for water quality. If not, appropriate measures will be taken to address the identified issue(s). Tearfund will carry out pre-and-post standard biological water quality tests of these water points to ensure that good quality water is consumed by the community and therefore minimise the likelihood of poor health due to contaminated water.	2015								X	X	X		X
	2016												
Activity 1.3.1 Test pumping and conversion of 2 hand pump boreholes into Mini water yards - A mini-water yard extends the coverage of a single water point through the installation of piping to 12 points. Two mini-water yards will be installed in Uror county. This automatically increases the coverage of one borehole; more household are consequently closer to more water points. The boreholes that are fitted into a mini-water yard are selected because of their capacity to be able to pipe enough water through these 12 water points, in addition to the area's population density and number of existing water points. This will increase the access to safe water for 5,000 individuals where the water yards are installed	2015												X
	2016	X											
Activity 2.1.1 Selection and training of hygiene and sanitation promoters - Tearfund will select and train 4 village volunteers in each of the target communities to champion hygiene and sanitation behaviour change. The training will prepare volunteers to provide training and to carry out household visits, targeting specifically women who tend to care for the hygiene of the household. Key topics which the volunteers will be trained to share will be: • Hand washing and personal hygiene; • Safe disposal of excreta; • Household sanitation; • Safe water chain; • Food hygiene; and • Solid waste management.	2015								X	X	X	X	X
	2016	X											
Activity 2.2.1 Hygiene and Sanitation Meeting – hygiene promotion volunteers and water user committees will meet to review water safety plans and exchange information on how to practice good hygiene in the households. Water user committees will be responsible to monitor the hygiene of water points and will be responsible to promote safe hygiene in the household for water users. The volunteers will make follow up visits to both the water user committees and the beneficiary households.	2015											X	
	2016												

M & R DETAILS

Monitoring & Reporting Plan:
Describe how you will monitor the implementation of each activity.
Describe the tools you plan to use (checklist, photo, questionnaires, interviews, suggestion box etc.) in order to collect data and how you will store data. Explain the frequency type and protocol of reporting (how often do you report about what to whom?).
State if, when and how you plan to evaluate your project .

The data collections will be carried out by WASH Extension workers (6) who will be supervised by a WASH Extension workers' Supervisor (1) who will in turn pass the information gathered to the WASH project Officer who will then report it to the WASH Project Manager. The information that is gathered will be submitted weekly to the office which and will then be compiled at the end of the month for reporting. This is to ensure that in case an incident happened, the office would have something to report on as regards the project activities. The sources of verifications will be distribution lists, borehole rehabilitations reports, Training reports, attendance lists and rehabilitation reports. These will be compiled after the activities are carried out. Village Hygiene promoters who will be selected and trained will be charged with monitoring of WASH activities in their villages who will be in updating the WASH Extension workers on the progress. The WASH Extension workers will in turn do the verifications and collect the and record the data on the indicators which will be shared with the Supervisor who will in turn share with the project officer who will in turn share with the Project Manager. House to house visits will be carried out to verify and confirm some of the data by the Village Hygiene promoters and the WASH Extension workers as a monitoring technique. Monitoring tools that will be used will include WASH facilities monitoring templates that will look at indicators that will show change in behaviours. Data on the project indicators will be collected weekly and reported on monthly. A baseline will be carried out for the indicators at the beginning of the project. The project manager maintains an Excel spreadsheet to monitor the progress against each project indicator, based on regularly reporting by extension workers and his own site visits. The project managers is further supported by Tearfund's WASH Coordinator based in Motot who has over 15 years experience working in the sector in South Sudan. He provides quality control of project implementation by overseeing the completion of technical activities, like miniwater yard installation. And finally, the entire WASH staff are supported by a Regional WASH Advisor based in Zimbabwe who provides feedback on project plans and reports.

OTHER INFORMATION

Accountability to Affected Populations Beneficiaries and affected populations at needs assessment level have been involved in provision of data through KAP survey that have been carried out by TF

and also through Key Informant interviews. In the pProject design, information of where the affected populations are located was provided by the local leaders . During project implementation, the approach will be to involve the community members from the very start of the project so that they take ownership of the project. Beneficiaries and affected populations will be able to give feedback and complaints about the project implementation through meetings with community through organized meetings that will take place quarterly and the outcomes of the minutes will be used to make decisions. Also through these forums, TF will be able to give feedbacks on action points agreed to be worked on. To ensure that the principle of Do No Harm is observed, the community groups will be considerate of both the beneficiaries and the affected population, just to make sure that no divisions arise because of one's status in the community.

Implementation Plan: Describe for each activity how you plan to implement it and who is carrying out what.

The project activities will be implemented solely by TF staff in conjunction with the community groups that will be formed to ensure that the project is owned by the community, i.e. Village hygiene promoters and Water User Committees and the local leadership structures like the chiefs. Each of the locations will have 2 WASH Extension workers whose main responsibility will be the collection and recording of data; these will be local staff from the areas targeted. They will then be reporting to a WASH Extension worker supervisor who will be reporting to the WASH Project Officer who in turn will be reporting to the WASH Project Manager. WASH Cluster coordination will be carried out at County level to ensure that there is sharing among sector agencies on monthly basis. Also quarterly meetings will be carried out by TF with the authorities and beneficiaries to identify what the impact is of the project and also find out what the challenges will be during the implementation of the activities.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area	Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
	1. Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Hygiene Promotion in areas of activity implementation. We shall work with CRS to ensure that the villages that are being targeted by CRS are not the same being targeted by TF to ensure that there is no deprivation of service provision from some villages while others are benefitting from both organizations. Also sharing information about WASH concerns that arise during the implementation in the different areas being targeted will be done between CRS and TF

Environmental Marker Code A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality (2a). First, the gender and age analysis have been taken into account in the needs assessment. In Uror county, it is common practice that the women collect water, clean the child's bottom after defecation, and prepare food. As a result, the assessment is designed to measure the time spent in doing these activities, measure the rate of knowledge and practice in safe hygiene practices, and identify other needs resulting from these common practices. The sampling in the needs assessment has specifically targeted women more than men. Second, the gender and age analysis is reflected in the outcomes. For example, in improving the water points for vulnerable communities, Tearfund is targeting women who are traditionally responsible for collecting water. Finally, the gender and age analysis is reflected in the activities. The cultural change in behaviour that is required will mainly come from the practices around child care, water collection and usage, and cooking that are all in the female domain in S. Sudan. Therefore by specifically targeting the education of women the intervention will have a bigger impact on women and children that are more vulnerable to malnutrition at the household level. At least 50% of the Water User Committee members will be women, and by improving the water supply infrastructure Tearfund contributes to easing the burden of water collection for women. Household visits by hygiene promotion volunteers contributes to women and children's influence in practising safe hygiene and sanitation in their communities. Tearfund will encourage the community to select female volunteers because they play a significant role in the household, as mentioned.

Protection Mainstreaming

Tearfund is transparent about beneficiary selection purely on basis of needs targeting the most vulnerable, regardless of tribe, ethnicity, gender or political or religious beliefs. Needs based selection on pre-defined vulnerability criteria, is in accordance with international humanitarian standards. The project focuses on life-saving activities, based on humanitarian imperatives including conflict sensitivity and impartiality in needs-based selection of beneficiaries. Although the local population, the Lou Nuer were required to surrender weapons during the disarmament process in early 2012, they have rearmed again which has been aided inadvertently by a community policing effort whereby the government has been allowing citizens to be armed for self-defence and property protection. Therefore arms are circulating amongst the cattle population of the intervention area. Tearfund staff will monitor the activities of this project at all stages to ensure that the targeting of beneficiaries is done according to standards and to ensure aid is delivered to vulnerable populations effectively, reducing risk of aid diversion to benefit armed groups as such. Project management is subject to tight security management—for Tearfund staff and beneficiaries. This responsibility lies with the Area Coordinator, yet all team members gather and analyse security information. Inter-agency meetings, on regular and ad hoc basis as and when deemed necessary, are also being held to exchange information and analyse recent developments.

Furthermore, the delivery and monitoring of the project will encourage beneficiary participation in all the outcomes, which empowers communities to identify needs in the community, the resources to meet those needs, and a plan to complete the initiative with only facilitative support from Tearfund. Under the current circumstances, in which insecurity is regular, this gives communities ownership over the emergency response.

Safety and Security

Security has remained very fluid and though less volatile since May 2015 in Uror. Although it slightly improved from active fighting between government and SPLA/IO on the frontline in Pajut (along the border with Duk county), community members in some areas in close proximity have fled to the neighbouring 'safer' payams on the Motot side of River Fulus. In general, the entire Uror county remains relatively calm with isolated cases of Murle attacks. The most recent attack was in mid-July in Pieri, but the locals mobilized, followed and recovered the cattle that had been taken away. The threats of government attacks on the opposition still stand and communities continue to live in fear. Tearfund is committed to the security of its operations against all major risks, particularly in the current conflict. TF has an expatriate Security Manager to closely advise the Area Coordinator and Area Operations Manager, in addition to Juba-based staff, on the movement of the conflict and its potential impact on operations. Depending on the analysis, TF will use its security protocol revised in July 2014 to determine the best course of action. Staff have been trained on security and first aid, with a good security team culture. TF has been working in Uror for many years and built lasting, strong relationships with beneficiaries, village leaders, community groups local authorities and ministries. Therefore, should there be any issues regarding local security or motivation, TF will first draw on its excellent relations with relevant people, engaging them in actively mitigating the risks to effectively implementing the programme. Tearfund uses a detailed Threat Assessment and Action Matrix in which the security triangle is embedded as a methodology in day to day operations to mitigate risks.

Access

Tearfund maintains 2 vehicles at its base in Motot which provide transport when the ground is not soaked with rainwater. As of July 2015, the roads in Uror county remain open to vehicular movement. Otherwise, Tearfund management staff walk to project sites to conduct monitoring and quality control. Project implementation is completed by extension workers who are from the targeted communities. Staff always move with a satellite phone or access to HF radio because there is no cell phone network in Uror. Otherwise, Tearfund staff coordinate with the local authorities and others from the community to learn about accessibility in specific locations before moving to the intended area. From Juba, Tearfund has an agreement with MAF for weekly charters of relevant project supplies and goods to maintain its base in Motot. Tearfund further relies on the UNHAS weekly helicopter to Motot for personnel movement.

BUDGET

1 Staff and Other Personnel Costs (please itemize costs of staff, consultants and other personnel to be recruited directly by the implementing partner for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
1.1	WASH Coordinator	D	1	3420	6	20.00%	4,104.00	1,368.00	1,368.00	1,368.00	4,104.00
	The WASH Coordinator provides technical oversight of the implementation of the project. He is directly managed by the Deputy Country Director, but is also dotted-line managed by the Area Coordinator.										
1.2	WASH Project Manager	D	1	2850	6	20.00%	3,420.00	1,140.00	1,140.00	1,140.00	3,420.00
	The WASH Project Manager is critical to the implementation of the project. He provides assurance of quality, planning, and implementation of the project. He is directly managed by the Area Coordinator.										
1.3	WASH Project Officer	D	1	1627	6	50.00%	4,881.00	1,627.00	1,627.00	1,627.00	4,881.00
	The WASH Project Officer, along with the assistant, provide direction to the extension workers in the implementation of the project. They also lead the training of the Water User Committees and Pump Mechanics. As such, they are critical to the project implementation.										
1.4	WASH Assistant Project Officer	D	1	1310	6	20.00%	1,572.00	524.00	524.00	524.00	1,572.00
	The WASH Assistant, along with the Project Officer, provide direction to the extension workers in the implementation of the project. They also lead the training of the Water User Committees and Pump Mechanics. As such, they are critical to the project implementation.										
1.5	WASH Extension Workers	D	2	501	6	100.00%	6,012.00	2,004.00	2,004.00	2,004.00	6,012.00
	The WASH extension workers are critical to the implementation of the project, particularly in monitoring the trainings and meetings between Water User Committees and hygiene promotion volunteers. They are supervised by the WASH Project Officer and Assistant.										
1.6	Casual Labour	D	30	8	6	100.00%	1,440.00	480.00	480.00	480.00	1,440.00
	Casual labour is required for the loading and offloading of cargo flights. 30 individuals are expected to be used.										

1.7	Area Coordinator	D	1	4446	6	20.00%	5,335.20	1,778.40	1,778.40	1,778.40	5,335.20	
	The Area Coordinator is the most senior position in Tearfund's base in Jonglei. She is responsible for the implementation and quality of the project.											
1.8	Finance Officer	D	1	1627	6	20.00%	1,952.40	650.80	650.80	650.80	1,952.40	
	The Finance Officer is directly managed by the Area Coordinator. He is critical to the timely payments to local staff hired on the project, in addition to providing oversight on HR issues.											
1.9	HR Officer	D	1	1627	6	20.00%	1,952.40	650.80	650.80	650.80	1,952.40	
	The HR Officer is directly managed by the Area Coordinator. He is critical to the timely payments to local staff hired on the project, in addition to providing oversight on HR issues.											
1.10	Logistics Officer	D	1	1627	6	20.00%	1,952.40	650.80	650.80	650.80	1,952.40	
	The Logistics Officer is directly managed by the Area Coordinator. He provides Logistical Support for the procurement of goods related to the project and maintenance of the base operations--critical to the movement of staff from the base to targeted villages. He is also responsible for planning flights to and from Motot where Tearfund is based in Uror county.											
1.11	Senior Logistics Assistant	D	1	1224	6	40.00%	2,937.60	979.20	979.20	979.20	2,937.60	
	The Senior Logistics Assistant is directly managed by the Logistics Officer. He provides support for the administrative steps, including the processing of critical paperwork, as part of Tearfund's logistical policies and procedures											
1.12	M&E Officer	D	1	1627	6	20.00%	1,952.40	650.80	650.80	650.80	1,952.40	
	The M&E Officer is managed by the Area Coordinator. He collects all information related to the project and manages its recording and presentation in Tearfund's M&E template, which is shared with Juba for reporting purposes as part of Tearfund's obligations to CHF.											
1.13	Driver	D	1	557	6	20.00%	668.40	222.80	222.80	222.80	668.40	
	Tearfund is optimizing the dry season to meet the urgent WASH needs in 15 villages. Vehicular movement during the dry season is possible. As such, a driver is critical to the movement of staff to and from the targeted villages.											
1.14	Cooks	D	6	557	6	20.00%	4,010.40	1,336.80	1,336.80	1,336.80	4,010.40	
	The cooks provide necessary food preparation for staff on the project.											
1.15	Cleaners	D	2	425	6	20.00%	1,020.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	1,020.00	
	The cleaners are responsible for maintaining the cleanliness of the base and assisting the cooks as needed.											
1.16	Guards	D	5.5	425	6	20.00%	2,805.00	935.00	935.00	935.00	2,805.00	
	Uror county is in an insecure environment in Jonglei state. Guards play a critical role in protecting Tearfund's base in Motot.											
1.17	Country Director	S	1	7478	6	10.00%	4,486.80	1,495.60	1,495.60	1,495.60	4,486.80	
	The Country Director provides critical support for the quality of the project's implementation and troubleshooting if and when problems arise. The Country Director also plays an important role in maintaining relationships with UNDP. Monitoring will be a significant component of her role.											
1.18	Deputy Country Director	S	1	5964	6	20.00%	7,156.80	2,385.60	2,385.60	2,385.60	7,156.80	
	The Deputy Country Director provides critical support for the quality of the project's implementation and troubleshooting if and when problems arise. Monitoring will be a significant component of her role.											
1.19	Head of Support Services	S	1	5964	6	10.00%	3,578.40	1,192.80	1,192.80	1,192.80	3,578.40	
	The logistical requirements related to project implementation in Uror county requires greater oversight and participation among the Logistics staff. The Head of Support Services provides critical support to the planning and organization of the delivery of necessary cargo to the field, alongside the other support services provided from Juba (Finance and HR).											
1.20	Finance Manager	S	1	5378	6	10.00%	3,226.80	1,075.60	1,075.60	1,075.60	3,226.80	
	The Finance Manager provides necessary support to the field for the payment of salaries and other costs related to the project, notably to suppliers based in Juba. The FM works with Finance staff in the field and is managed by the Head of Support Services.											
1.21	Logistics Manager	S	1	5111	6	10.00%	3,066.60	1,022.20	1,022.20	1,022.20	3,066.60	
	The Logistics Manager is critical to managing the process of procurement, arranging flights to the field, and the delivery of supplies. The LM works with the Logistics team in the field and is managed by the Head of Support Services.											
1.22	Programme Development Coordinator	S	1	5013	6	20.00%	6,015.60	2,005.20	2,005.20	2,005.20	6,015.60	
	The Programme Development Coordinator provides support for the collection of information and reporting to CHF. He is the focal point for UNDP in contract management.											
1.23	Staff Medical Costs	D	1	1200	6	20.00%	1,440.00	480.00	480.00	480.00	1,440.00	
	Medical support for national staff is not included in the salaries above.											
1.24	Food Per Diems	D	12	14	6	20.00%	201.60	67.20	67.20	67.20	201.60	
	Per diems are required for daylong and overnight stays for project staff, calculated at 12 per diems required per month											
	Section Total							75,187.80	25,062.60	25,062.60	25,062.60	75,187.80
2 Supplies, Commodities, Materials (please itemize direct and indirect costs of consumables to be purchased under the project, including associated transportation, freight, storage and distribution costs)												
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total	
								Q3	Q4	Q1		
2.1	Mini Water Yards Installation	D	2	13732	1	100.00%	27,464.00	13,732.00	13,732.00	0.00	27,464.00	
	Installation includes the cost of the materials for installing the yard (e.g. pipes, water points). The unit cost is calculated based on the costs of these materials in Juba and is one lumpsum per water yard											
2.2	Borehole rehabilitation with water trough	D	20	1380	1	100.00%	27,600.00	13,800.00	13,800.00	0.00	27,600.00	
	The cost of rehabilitation includes the civil construction materials required where platform rehabilitation is necessary. The cost is calculated according to the number of boreholes (20 boreholes).											
2.3	Water user committee development and training	D	20	125	2	100.00%	5,000.00	1,666.66	1,666.66	1,666.68	5,000.00	
	The training of water user committees is critical to supporting the sustainability of the borehole. The sessions focus on the functions of a water user committee. Training inputs include space and other consumables for the members, including materials for the trainer. Tearfund's training rate for this activity is 125 USD for 1 sessions led by project staff. The trainings will be in the targeted villages in Uror.											
2.4	Pump mechanic training/refreshers	D	5	125	2	100.00%	1,250.00	625.00	625.00	0.00	1,250.00	
	The training of pump mechanics is critical to supporting the sustainability of the borehole. The sessions focus on the steps needed to common borehole repairs. Training inputs include space and other consumables for the members, including materials for the trainer. Tearfund's training rate for this activity is 125 USD for 1 sessions led by project staff. The trainings will be in the targeted villages in Uror.											

Jonglei -> Uror

100

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Project Locations (first admin location where activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)

DOCUMENTS

