

Requesting Organization :	Samaritan's Purse			
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	WASH Drilling in Northern Unity State			
Allocation Type Category :				
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/WASH/INGO/701	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	398,740.32	
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	01/02/2016	Planned End Date :	31/07/2016	
Actual Start Date:	01/02/2016	Actual End Date:	31/07/2016	
Project Summary :	<p>The humanitarian situation in South Sudan has deteriorated significantly over the last year paralleling an intensification of violence in recent months. Protracted conflict has compounded the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs of already vulnerable displaced populations and placed undue stress on existing infrastructure of host communities. Coping abilities have been further eroded by prolonged food insecurity, economic collapse and disease outbreaks. Moreover, a widespread lack of safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices has left a large proportion of the population at risk of preventable WASH related diseases, leaving as many as 4.2 million vulnerable individuals in need of critical life-saving WASH services in 2016.</p> <p>This project will provide emergency WASH services for up to 8,000 vulnerable internally displaced people (IDPs) and host community members in Abiemnom, Mayom and/or Pariang counties of Northern Unity State. The proposed WASH intervention is aimed at improving water and sanitation infrastructure in target communities through drilling 16 new boreholes for improved safe water access. Project activities are integrated to provide an all-inclusive WASH approach that combines behavior change in hygiene, sanitation, and water access with sustainability of efforts through training of 16 health and hygiene committees (HHCs), 16 community water-management committees (WMCs) and 16 hand pump mechanics to strengthen community management capacities and encourage local ownership.</p> <p>Conflict-affected women and girls will be specifically targeted to benefit from this project as they continue to be disproportionality affected by protection related WASH issues, with gender based violence (GBV) occurring due to insufficient and unsafe access to water and sanitation facilities. The specific needs of menstruating women will be addressed through community-led menstrual hygiene management (MHM) awareness training sessions. Samaritan's Purse (SP) will also install additional needs-specific changing and sanitation facilities at 40 gender-segregated (female) emergency latrines and/or alternative community-selected private locations where women feel safe and provide MHM kits to up to 2,000 vulnerable females.</p> <p>The WASH needs are closely linked to those of health and nutrition, exemplified in the diarrhea-malnutrition cycle which is prevalent in vulnerable populations and water borne epidemics that disproportionately affect children under five (U5). As such, the project will also help address the underlying WASH needs related to malnutrition in these areas by improving water access and sanitation practices. A nutrition component will be included in the health and hygiene training to encourage appropriate feeding of young children, raise awareness of food-nutrient content/ preparation, and good maintenance of small household vegetable gardens in order to mitigate the underlying causes of malnutrition and susceptibility to WASH-related illness.</p> <p>Watering cans for communal use will be provided to each WMC (minimum of eight per committee) to assist vulnerable households in the watering of their gardens to improve vegetative conditions. Additional WASH non-food items (NFIs), such as jerry cans, buckets and soap and gloves will be used in trainings and distributed to beneficiaries based on availability from the cluster pipeline.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1,459	1,581	2,480	2,480	8,000

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	438	474	744	744	2,400
People in Host Communities	1,021	1,107	1,736	1,736	5,600
Children under 5	0	0	289	289	578
Trainers, Promoters, Caretakers, committee members, etc.	115	189	0	0	304

Indirect Beneficiaries :

Community members and neighboring villages/IDP settlements who are not directly involved in this project via training or water usage will benefit indirectly from shared knowledge and behavioral changes witnessed in and learnt from direct beneficiaries. Other indirect beneficiaries will include participants in health and hygiene campaigns led by the trained HHCs.

Catchment Population:

At least 50% of beneficiaries will be drawn from Abiemnom and Mayom counties of Unity State. Samaritan's Purse is in ongoing discussions with another Donor (UNHCR) regarding the use of the drill-rig in new refugee camps (Pamri and Ajoung Thok). If this funding goes ahead, the drill rig will be moved to Pariang County in April. The remaining activities will be completed in IDP and host communities in Pariang County as needed. Samaritan's Purse will work with the WASH Cluster and other partners already in Pariang to ensure those most in need are reached. If the drill rig does not move, all project activities will be completed in Abiemnom and Mayom.

Link with allocation strategy :

With support from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), SP will target 8,000 conflict-affected individuals who lack timely access to safe and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, domestic use and hygiene in Unity State, which is part of the cluster geographic priority 2 locations. Project activities will also address the underlying WASH needs related to malnutrition and target those who lack the knowledge/resources to prevent and mitigate WASH related diseases through good hygiene practices. The following Cluster-specific objectives will be addressed:

- CO1: Emergency affected populations have timely access to safe and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, domestic use and hygiene (SPHERE).

Through the project activities, SP will provide 8,000 targeted beneficiaries with a safe, equitable and sustainable quantity of water through the drilling of 16 new boreholes in Northern Unity (Abiemnom, Mayom and/or Pariang counties) with 500 beneficiaries per borehole (8,000 direct beneficiaries). The location of each borehole will be decided based on geophysical survey data in conjunction with local community input. Water sources will be brought closer to homes as required in order to provide a safe alternative for women and girls who would otherwise have to walk long distances to possibly unsafe locations in search of water. The installation of water-drainage systems at water points will help protect water sources from contamination during flooding. Steps or raised platforms and handrails will be incorporated in the design as appropriate to ensure safer manual lifting for children, pregnant women, and persons with disabilities living in the beneficiary community. Training of local WMCs and hand pump mechanics will ensure that water sources are well maintained to provide a sustainable supply for beneficiaries.

- CO3 : Emergency affected populations have knowledge and appropriate behaviors to prevent and mitigate WASH related diseases and practice good hygiene.

Samaritan's Purse will draw on community-led total sanitation (CLTS) materials and use a participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) approach to reach beneficiaries by establishing 16 HHCs, primarily women, who will then be responsible for disseminating health and hygiene messaging to their local communities. The HHCs will conduct a minimum of eight mass health and hygiene promotion campaigns (500 beneficiaries each) to encourage positive behavior change in hygiene and sanitation practices in order to reduce instances of diarrheal and water-borne diseases. As mentioned above, a nutrition component will be included in the HHC training to improve the nutritional status of conflict affected households.

In the cultural context of South Sudan, it can be seen as shameful to be seen in public during times of menstruation. As such, women and girls often abstain from normal household duties (such as water collection, food preparation, and tending crops) or schooling during this time, which can expose them to higher risk of GBV by not fulfilling their 'duties'. By allowing women/girls to manage their sanitation needs effectively, they will not have to stay at home during menstruation and can continue with their daily tasks, thus mitigating instances of GBV and helping to ensure they can live with dignity and respect. To accomplish this, SP will use CHF funding to construct additional changing and sanitary facilities at 40 gender-segregated emergency latrines and/or alternative community-selected private locations where women feel safe based on the outcomes of focus group discussions with female beneficiaries. This will provide a safe space for menstruating women and girls to appropriately manage menstruation (washing, changing and drying sanitary pads). Each facility will benefit 50 female beneficiaries each for a total of 2,000 individuals who will also receive MHM training and kits.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount
USAID - OFDA	941,415.00
	941,415.00

Organization focal point :

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BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

South Sudan has been in the grip of conflict marked by brutal violence against civilians, deep suffering and grave humanitarian concerns since December 2013, displacing an estimated 2.3 million people to date . Currently, South Sudan lacks the necessary infrastructure/resources to improve the condition of water and sanitation services throughout the nation. Along with an inflated cost of living (150% above normal), there is a shortage of skilled individuals to maintain water sources, even among water operating facilities and government agencies, resulting in as many as 59% of the total population having to rely on untreated water from rivers, wells, and springs as their primary water source . Overall, it is estimated that only 13% of South Sudanese have access to improved sanitation, while 85% of the population practice open defecation . Limited access to clean water for drinking and sanitation, coupled with insufficient knowledge about proper hygiene has resulted in poor health indicators throughout South Sudan, especially in areas of high malnutrition where vulnerability is already exacerbated. Furthermore, it is estimated that IDP movement will continue to rise in 2016 as food security worsens, particularly in parts of Unity State already at IPC level 5 "Famine" .

Ongoing military campaigns in recent months have been concentrated in three key strongholds across the country; Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Unity States, leaving as many as 650,000 civilians without access to critically needed aid . Recent massive displacement of up to 100,000 new IDPs , following the outbreak of intense conflict in May 2015, has resulted in further deteriorated living conditions in Northern Unity State. Many of the newly displaced have settled in remote rural locations, placing excessive pressure on already limited WASH infrastructure.

Whilst protracted-displaced individuals are mostly integrated in the host communities, the recent population influx has put a strain on areas with pre-existing WASH infrastructure, as available facilities are no longer proportionate to the population size and needs of the targeted locations. In areas with already limited water-access points, over-use is leading to the breakdown of water points and poor maintenance which could result in fecal contamination of water sources leading to serious health hazards in these densely-populated and already vulnerable communities. Considerable numbers of IDPs have also settled in remote locations without any pre-existing WASH facilities or safe water access, further exacerbating their vulnerability and magnifying their acute WASH needs.

Lack of access to clean water is putting beneficiaries at a higher risk to water borne diseases, such as cholera, as a result of drinking from unclean water sources, in addition to other more complicated diseases such as malaria, measles and polio . High malnutrition rates in the target region are also strongly linked to poor WASH conditions, as exemplified in the diarrhea-malnutrition cycle which is prevalent in vulnerable populations. The latest IPC report indicates a perennially high malnutrition rate in the Greater Upper Nile region, remaining at 'Critical' levels with global acute malnourishment (GAM) prevalence above the Emergency threshold (>15%), leaving conflict-affected individuals even more susceptible to water-related illness.

In addition, displaced women and girls continue to be disproportionality affected by protection related WASH issues, with GBV occurring due to insufficient and unsafe access to water and sanitation facilities where women are forced to/from walk to their homes in twilight and night hours, exposing them to potential violence. Furthermore, since many women and girls are not properly equipped with knowledge, facilities or resources to appropriately manage menstruation effectively, they frequently abstain from their daily household duties and are exposed to increased risk of GBV during times of menstruation.

2. Needs assessment

Samaritan's Purse is currently implementing a WASH program in Abiemnom, Pariang and Mayom counties of Unity State using USAID/OFDA funding, operating from June 2014 to August 2016. A mid-line survey conducted under this grant showed that even with the current project, there are still critical gaps remaining given the overwhelming need among vulnerable IDPs and host community members, particularly in Abiemnom and Mayom counties where overuse of existing water-points is resulting in breakdown. Specific WASH needs in these two counties, which have thus been prioritized for intervention, are as follows:

Lack of Water Access

Despite SP interventions in the area, many remote communities remain without clean drinking water sources, especially in areas where IDP numbers have grown. As IDP numbers rise, host community members are being negatively affected and are spending more time collecting water, with only 25% of residents spending less than 30 minutes collecting water (July 2015) down from 89% in 2014 and wait times at boreholes now average between one and two hours in areas not yet reached with WASH interventions. In both Abiemnom and Mayom counties, congestion at existing boreholes was cited as the main reason for not using an improved primary water source (53% in Mayom, 44% in Abiemnom). Accordingly, many community members have resorted to unclean river water instead. As such, only 29% of households in some locations reported having sufficient water supplies during the previous week.

Lack of Sustainable Water Sources

Of the existing hand pump boreholes reported to be found in the target counties, over one-third were found to be out-of-service as hand pumps frequently break from overuse and without trained mechanics or access to spare parts to repair the boreholes they fall into disrepair and became non-usable. As such, trained WMCs and hand-pump technicians are critically needed to protect and properly maintain new water sources. Furthermore, as more people use what few boreholes are available, borehole capacity of servicing 500 persons is quickly exhausted. New water points in locations without any pre-existing boreholes for safe water access (Abiemnom and Mayom), or densely populated areas (Pariang) are therefore critical in order to provide sustainable safe water access.

Lack of Good Hygiene and Sanitation Practices

Initial Rapid Needs Assessment (IRNA) of Mayom County, conducted in by the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) with participation from SP, determined hygiene practices to be poor with as few as 10% of the population in some of the target communities able to demonstrate good handwashing knowledge, leading to poor sanitary practice before food preparation and feeding children and resulting in higher risk of water-borne and water-related diseases. This is even particularly disconcerting given the high proxy GAM rate in the region, feeding into a perpetual cycle of poor overall health. Furthermore, almost all respondents in Mayom (92.5%) were defecating in the bush, and feces were observed adjacent to 94% of the households surveyed. This was found to be having an impact on the overall health of the population, with 54.6% of households indicating that their children U5 had experienced diarrhea in the past two weeks.

In addition, a lack of available facilities for MHM was noted. A recent survey found that as many as 35% of GBV reported incidents were from intimate partner violence, sometimes aggravated by cultural expectations, such as lack of women's participation in daily household tasks during menstruation.

Lack of WASH NFIs

The jerry cans and buckets that are being used to collect and store water are often unclean and low levels of proper handwashing knowledge and practices are compounded by lack of soap in the target communities. Further, many women and girls are not properly equipped with resources to appropriately manage menstruation effectively.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

According to the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (SSRRA), the estimated populations in the targeted counties are as follows: Abiemnom at 48,000, with an estimated 14,810 IDPs, Mayom at 110,365, with an estimated 41,000 IDPs, and Pariang at 82,443 with an estimated 18,000 IDPs. This project will target a total of 8,000 unique beneficiaries from both IDP populations and vulnerable host communities in Abiemnom, Mayom and/or Pariang counties who are in need of emergency WASH services. Given that host community members' quality of life diminishes significantly as they accommodate and share resources with IDPs, of the total number of targeted beneficiaries 5,600 will be from host communities and 2,400 IDPs. An estimated 1,581 women, 1,459 men, 2,480 girls and 2,480 boys will directly benefit from this project.

Groups of beneficiaries will be drawn from both the IDP and host communities to form 18 new WMCs (8 members each, for a total of 128 members). To ensure sustainability of the new water sources, one hand-pump mechanic per borehole will also be trained in proper maintenance and repair (total of 16 mechanics).

In order to address poor sanitation and hygiene in the region, SP will draw on CLTS training materials and use a PHAST approach to reach beneficiaries by establishing HHCs (10 members each). Strong emphasis will also be on establishing and training 16 local HHCs (primarily women), who will then be responsible for disseminating health and hygiene messaging to their local communities. The HHCs will be representative of both male and female participants as well as elderly individuals where possible to ensure all views are incorporated into hygiene messaging. Samaritan's Purse's target is to have an equal number of men and women on the committees as much as is practically possible, taking into account the cultural context within the communities. It is anticipated that female members of each HHCs will conduct five group sessions, targeting at least 25 female community members each for a total of 100 beneficiaries per HHC and 2,000 beneficiaries overall. The campaigns and follow-up visits will focus primarily on women as the principle household caretakers. The training sessions will focus on MHM training, as well as sessions on nutrition for children and growing their own garden vegetables as an additional and nutritious food source. The WMCs will be provided with watering cans for communal use to improve crop conditions and thereby nutritional status of conflict affected households. Vulnerable community members in particular will be targeted to benefit from this initiative.

In addition, HHCs will conduct a minimum of eight mass health and hygiene promotion campaigns in communities around the boreholes (500 beneficiaries each, 4,000 total) to encourage positive behavior change in hygiene and sanitation practices in order to reduce instances of diarrheal and water-borne diseases. As part of the mass campaigns community members will be mobilized to dig a total of eight waste burial pits to improve overall sanitation levels in the target areas. It is anticipated that the hygiene promotion campaigns will improve hygiene practices by increasing community members' knowledge of how to avoid infections caused by poor sanitation practices and exacerbated by poor nutrition.

Samaritan's Purse will also use CHF funding to construct additional changing and sanitary facilities at 40 gender-segregated emergency latrines that are being constructed using OFDA funding and/or alternative community-selected private locations where women feel safe. This will provide a safe space for menstruating women and girls to appropriately manage menstruation (washing, changing and drying sanitary pads). Each facility will benefit 50 female beneficiaries each for a total of 2,000 individuals who will also receive MHM training and kits.

4. Grant Request Justification

Although this project aims at timely intervention to a crisis affected population, the length of time that IDPs and host communities will be affected is unknown, therefore the program has been designed to not only meet critical immediate needs but also to promote sustainability of the WASH resources within the communities. The proposed project activities are integrated and provide an all-inclusive, sustainable WASH approach that combines behavior change in hygiene, sanitation, and maintaining water access points through training of health and hygiene promoters and community WMCs. The CHF funding will improve hygiene practices through sanitation training and elements of CLTS which will be used to encourage people to build their own latrines, in addition to complimentary latrine construction using OFDA funding. These activities will contribute to preventing the spread of diseases.

This project contributes to an overall impact of reduced WASH-related morbidity and mortality within host and IDP communities living in Northern Unity State. The overall outcome is better access to new drinking water sources, improved sanitation and hygiene practices, and self-sufficient water sources via WMC and hand pump mechanic trainings. Given the impact of WASH on a wide range of development goals, the outcome will provide a base upon which health, nutrition and eventually livelihoods and education progress can be built.

Samaritan's Purse has been serving at-risk populations in southern Sudan and South Sudan for nearly 20 years. It currently has 81 expatriate and 824 national staff members implementing projects in most major sectors from various bases and sub-bases spread across South Sudan. Samaritan's Purse has a high-capacity WASH team with drillers, engineers, hygiene trainers, and community mobilizers who are trained and equipped to implement high-quality programs. Additionally, SP owns its own high-capacity and versatile drilling rig, and has proven experience of implementing and managing hybrid water supply systems which use generators and solar power – as exemplified by the four Hybrid projects implemented in Yida Camp in 2014. Moreover, SP has robust capacity in hand pump and mechanized borehole rehabilitation. In 2015, SP rehabilitated 105 boreholes in Unity State alone, 30 of which were originally drilled and equipped by SP.

In 2015 SP purchased its own Geophysical Survey equipment and the senior WASH team underwent comprehensive training on operation and future site selection. Previously, drilling would be reliant upon independent contractors hired to survey the areas and provide the survey data. To increase efficiency, future drilling programs, such as this, will be preceded by a survey team with the newly acquired hydrogeological survey equipment. Sites will be selected based on the Geophysical survey, taking into consideration the geophysical terrain, and site accessibility for local communities. The drill rig and technical crew will be used to drill the mechanized boreholes. The WASH team will be overseen and supported by the WASH Program manager based in Pariang County.

In addition, SP is an active WASH cluster member, regularly interacting with UN Agencies and other implementing partners to ensure any WASH-response plan is well coordinated. The organization's overall WASH strategy in South Sudan is designed to address the key priorities outlined by the Cluster. Meeting life-saving humanitarian needs through provision of clean water, sanitation, and health and hygiene materials remains one of SP's key priorities.

5. Complementarity

All of SP's WASH interventions in South Sudan encompass water supply and infrastructure, sanitation infrastructure, hygiene promotion, and environmental health. Samaritan's Purse has secured OFDA funding, targeting locations in hard to reach areas and will be a complementary funding for locations and/or activities not covered under this CHF funding. Some of the WASH activities to be covered under OFDA are the construction of gender segregated emergency latrines. Samaritan's Purse will use CHF funding to provide complimentary MHM programming for these latrines.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective of this project is to increase timely and equitable access to safe water and sanitation and hygiene services to internally displaced populations and vulnerable host communities in Abiemnom, Mayom and/or Pariang counties in Unity State.

Although this project aims at timely intervention to a crisis affected population, the length of time that IDPs and host communities will be affected is unknown, therefore the program has been designed to not only meet critical immediate needs but also to promote sustainability of the WASH resources within the communities. The proposed project activities are integrated and provide an all-inclusive, sustainable WASH approach that combines behavior change in hygiene, sanitation, and maintaining water access points through training of health and hygiene promoters and community WMCs. The CHF funding will improve hygiene practices through sanitation training and elements of CLTS which will be used to encourage people to build their own latrines, in addition to complimentary latrine construction using OFDA funding. These activities will contribute to preventing the spread of diseases.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		
Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
CO1: Affected populations have timely access to safe and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, domestic use and hygiene (SPHERE)	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	55
CO3: Affected populations have knowledge and appropriate behaviors to prevent and mitigate WASH related diseases and practice good hygiene	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	45
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The following Cluster-specific objectives will be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO1: Emergency affected populations have timely access to safe and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, domestic use and hygiene (SPHERE). Through the project activities, SP will provide 8,000 targeted beneficiaries with a safe, equitable and sustainable quantity of water through the drilling of 16 new boreholes in Northern Unity (Abiemnom, Mayom and/or Pariang counties) with 500 beneficiaries per borehole (8,000 direct beneficiaries). The location of each borehole will be decided based on geophysical survey data in conjunction with local community input. Water sources will be brought closer to homes as required in order to provide a safe alternative for women and girls who would otherwise have to walk long distances to possibly unsafe locations in search of water. The installation of water-drainage systems at water points will help protect water sources from contamination during flooding. Steps or raised platforms and handrails will be incorporated in the design as appropriate to ensure safer manual lifting for children, pregnant women, and persons with disabilities living in the beneficiary community. Training of local WMCs and hand pump mechanics will ensure that water sources are well maintained to provide a sustainable supply for beneficiaries. • CO3 : Emergency affected populations have knowledge and appropriate behaviors to prevent and mitigate WASH related diseases and practice good hygiene. Samaritan's Purse will draw on community-led total sanitation (CLTS) materials and use a participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) approach to reach beneficiaries by establishing 16 HHCs, primarily women, who will then be responsible for disseminating health and hygiene messaging to their local communities. The HHCs will conduct a minimum of eight mass health and hygiene promotion campaigns (500 beneficiaries each) to encourage positive behavior change in hygiene and sanitation practices in order to reduce instances of diarrheal and water-borne diseases. As mentioned above, a nutrition component will be included in the HHC training to improve the nutritional status of conflict affected households. <p>In the cultural context of South Sudan, it can be seen as shameful to be seen in public during times of menstruation. As such, women and girls often abstain from normal household duties (such as water collection, food preparation, and tending crops) or schooling during this time, which can expose them to higher risk of GBV by not fulfilling their 'duties'. By allowing women/girls to manage their sanitation needs effectively, they will not have to stay at home during menstruation and can continue with their daily tasks, thus mitigating instances of GBV and helping to ensure they can live with dignity and respect. To accomplish this, SP will use CHF funding to construct additional changing and sanitary facilities at 40 gender-segregated emergency latrines and/or alternative community-selected private locations where women feel safe based on the outcomes of focus group discussions with female beneficiaries. This will provide a safe space for menstruating women and girls to appropriately manage menstruation (washing, changing and drying sanitary pads). Each facility will benefit 50 female beneficiaries each for a total of 2,000 individuals who will also receive MHM training and kits.</p>		
Outcome 1		
Emergency affected populations in the targeted areas will have timely access to safe and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, domestic use and hygiene.		
Output 1.1		
Description		
Safe water and water management training is provided to emergency-affected populations.		
Assumptions & Risks		
<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security situation will remain stable enough to allow for humanitarian access and implementation of project activities. • Communities will remain engaged and involved in the implementation of the project and will take ownership of project activities and results. • There will be sufficient NFIs available from the Pipeline store to support project activities. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities will remain engaged and involved in the implementation of the project and will take ownership of project activities and results. • Insecurity could lead to new IDP influx and outpace the capacity of humanitarian actors to provide a comprehensive range of services as per SPHERE standard and could hinder the timely implementation of the project. 		
Activities		
Activity 1.1.1		
Drill and install 16 new boreholes		
Activity 1.1.2		
Train and equip 16 hand-pump mechanics		
Activity 1.1.3		
Establish and train 16 new community WMCs (8 members per committee, 128 members total)		
Activity 1.1.4		
Provide watering cans to WMC members		
Activity 1.1.5		

Distribute WASH NFIs (including buckets and soap) as required from the Pipeline stock

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # Number of emergency affected people with access to improved water sources	1,459	1,581	2,480	2,480	8,000

Means of Verification : Project Activity Reports

Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of new hand pumps/boreholes constructed					16
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Means of Verification : Project Activity Reports

Output 1.2

Description

Emergency affected populations have knowledge and appropriate behaviors to prevent and mitigate WASH related diseases and practice good hygiene.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions

- Roads will remain accessible to allow project staff to travel between sites.
- Communities will remain engaged and involved in the implementation of the project and will take ownership of project activities and results.
- The security situation will remain stable to allow for the implementation of project activities.
- Female beneficiaries will actively participate in MHM activities and project design.
- There will be sufficient NFIs available from the Pipeline store to support project activities.

Risks

- Insecurity could lead to new IDP influx and outpace the capacity of humanitarian actors to provide a comprehensive range of services as per SPHERE standards and could hinder the timely implementation of the project.

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Establish and train 16 Health and Hygiene Committees (10 members each)

Activity 1.2.2

Conduct (at least) 8 mass Health and Hygiene Campaigns

Activity 1.2.3

Design and construct 40 MHM facilities in secure locations

Activity 1.2.4

Deliver MHM training sessions provided by female members of the HHCs to 2,000 women/girls (5 sessions per committee, 25 participants each, total of 10 committees)

Activity 1.2.5

Distribute 2,000 MHM kits to beneficiaries by female staff

Activity 1.2.6

Facilitate 16 Focus-Group Discussions with female beneficiaries (1 per HHC, at least 10 members each)

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of people reached through direct and participatory hygiene promotion activities	730	790	1,240	1,240	4,000

Means of Verification : Project Activity Reports / Reach of mass H+H Campaigns

Indicator 1.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of emergency affected women & girls enabled to practice safe, dignified menstrual hygiene management.	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
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Means of Verification : Number of MHM facilities and women trained. Attendance records for MHM training. Number of MHM kits distributed. FGD participation lists

Indicator 1.2.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Core Pipeline # of MHM kits distributed					2,000
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Means of Verification : Project Activity Reports

Indicator 1.2.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of community based hygiene promoters trained	40	120			160
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Means of Verification : Project activity Reports

Additional Targets : Community members and neighboring villages/IDP settlements who are not directly involved in this project via training or water usage will benefit indirectly from shared knowledge and behavioral changes witnessed in and learnt from direct beneficiaries. Other indirect beneficiaries will include participants in health and hygiene campaigns led by the trained HHCs.

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Samaritan's Purse staff will work to follow the monitoring and reporting plan detailed below. However, if the security situation changes rapidly, flexibility on the monitoring and reporting plan will be required. If changes to the plan are needed, they will be made in close coordination with CHF and the WASH Cluster.

1. Monitoring and Reporting on Progress and Achievements:

a) The SP WASH manager will create weekly internal work plans, detailing the activities that are planned for the week. The program manager and WASH staff will track the completion of the planned activities, which will be tracked using SP's monthly activity-monitoring tool. Field visits by the program manager, area coordinator, and national M&E manager will be made to verify completed activities.

b) The SP WASH manager will be responsible to ensure that data is collected to ensure whether or not results have been achieved. Results will be measured through various means of quantitative and qualitative data collection, including needs assessments, community surveys, key-informant interviews, and focus group discussions.

c) Part of the responsibility of the program manager is to ensure that cross-cutting issues are addressed throughout the life of the project. The program manager will ensure that staff members clearly understand gender, protection, and environmental issues. As this program is interested in how improved access to water and appropriate MHM facilities affects the time available for women to undertake other activities, interviews with women will be conducted by the project team to collect this information. Regular meetings will be held with staff to sensitize them on these issues, and the project manager will document any emerging issues of concern in the target communities. When issues are identified, SP will work together with relevant protection partners to address issues. The final project report will capture information on the relevant cross-cutting issues.

d) As the program manager and area coordinator constantly manage the project, regular communication will be maintained between the field managers and Juba-based staff to identify and troubleshoot any emerging challenges. Management in Juba will make strategic decisions to ensure that corrective measures are implemented, where necessary, to ensure that objectives are achieved. A final evaluation on the program will be conducted to establish the extent to which project objectives are achieved.

2. Samaritan's Purse has several institutional monitoring tools that will be utilized in the management of this project. They include:

- Monthly activity-monitoring sheets that track planned and completed activities;
- Results-monitoring sheets to track quantitative results indicators against their targets; and
- Grant-tracking sheets.

3. The program manager will be responsible for collecting regular program data, including activity-monitoring reports, and submitting them to the area coordinator and Juba office. The WASH program manager will compile reports and submit them to SP's grants office in Juba for review.

Samaritan's Purse will develop a comprehensive work-plan matrix that details the activities to be implemented at specific times, as well as possible completion dates of the activities, including key monitoring and reporting activities. This plan is developed by the program team, with support from the program-operations department. A standard master checklist is available to collect information of completed WASH activities on a weekly basis. These checklists provide a basis for measuring progress made by the project.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Drill and install 16 new boreholes	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.2: Train and equip 16 hand-pump mechanics	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.3: Establish and train 16 new community WMCs (8 members per committee, 128 members total)	2016		X	X	X								
Activity 1.1.4: Provide watering cans to WMC members	2016			X	X	X							
Activity 1.1.5: Distribute WASH NFIs (including buckets and soap) as required from the Pipeline stock	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.2.1: Establish and train 16 Health and Hygiene Committees (10 members each)	2016		X	X	X								
Activity 1.2.2: Conduct (at least) 8 mass Health and Hygiene Campaigns	2016				X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.2.3: Design and construct 40 MHM facilities in secure locations	2016			X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.2.4: Deliver MHM training sessions provided by female members of the HHCs to 2,000 women/girls (5 sessions per committee, 25 participants each, total of 10 committees)	2016			X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.2.5: Distribute 2,000 MHM kits to beneficiaries by female staff	2016			X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.2.6: Facilitate 16 Focus-Group Discussions with female beneficiaries (1 per HHC, at least 10 members each)	2016		X	X									

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Samaritan's Purse will work with community and IDP leadership who will have an input in site locations and contributing labor in rehabilitation and construction of water-supply infrastructure. Vulnerable groups, including women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, will participate in trainings and will be encouraged to participate in water-management discussions in an effort to ensure their views are valued.

All of SP's projects are designed to meet minimum standards set out in the HAP/WASH Cluster Accountability Project (2009). Confidential complaint mechanisms will be established in all project locations and beneficiaries will be informed of their right to question and provide feedback on all project activities. Due to the fluid situation in the current crisis in South Sudan, with project beneficiaries traveling in and out of project sites, focus will be placed on continuous registration and identification of vulnerable groups. For those individuals who are identified as vulnerable, including the elderly and disabled, specific vulnerability lines will be established at distributions to ensure access and contributions from these groups, without exposing them to further harm.

Implementation Plan

Within communities, SP works closely with community leaders and directly engages with beneficiaries. If the humanitarian situation changes rapidly within one of SP's areas of operation, such as an influx of new IDPs, SP will participate in coordinated assessments, such as Initial Rapid Needs Assessments (IRNAs), through OCHA and the WASH Cluster. If needs in a new area are determined to be high, SP will coordinate with the WASH cluster and partners on the ground to meet identified gaps.

Samaritan's Purse has a highly organized and experienced WASH program, and hires national staff members who understand the local context and culture in order to mobilize the beneficiaries to participate fully in the project. In emergency responses, SP enjoys excellent relations with local churches that it has worked with over the years and who are key avenues for mobilizing displaced persons. This project will build upon local capacity and already-existing community systems, where appropriate. Further, SP already has program presence in two of the proposed locations and the ability to quickly mobilize a mobile sub-base in additional locations if needed.

In 2015 SP purchased its own Geophysical Survey equipment and the senior WASH team underwent comprehensive training on operation and future site selection. Previously, drilling would be reliant upon independent contractors hired to survey the areas and provide the survey data. To increase efficiency, future drilling programs, such as this, will be preceded by a survey team with the newly acquired hydrogeological survey equipment. Sites will be selected based on the Geophysical survey, taking into consideration the geophysical terrain, and site accessibility for local communities. The drill rig and technical crew will be used to drill the mechanized boreholes. The WASH team will be overseen and supported by the WASH Program manager based in Pariang County.

In addition, SP is an active WASH cluster member, regularly interacting with UN Agencies and other implementing partners to ensure any WASH-response plan is well coordinated. The organization's overall WASH strategy in South Sudan is designed to address the key priorities outlined by the Cluster. Meeting life-saving humanitarian needs through provision of clean water, sanitation, and health and hygiene materials remains one of SP's key priorities.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
IRC	Pariang

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

This project specifically takes into consideration, the gender context in which the project will be implemented. Women & children are traditionally responsible for collecting water in South Sudan. When water sources are inadequate or non-existent, women and girls are disproportionately affected as they bear the burden of collecting water. They may also have to walk longer distances from their homes or settlements in twilight or night hours in search of water, exposing them to the risk of sexual violence, health risks from prolonged physical strain, and loss of productive time. Additionally, women are tasked with caring for children who become sick as a result of lack of safe drinking water and inadequate sanitation.

Access to clean and safe water at significantly reduced distances, closer to IDP camp sites and households, will reduce the burden of these women searching for water over long distances, especially within the context of the current security situation in the region. Women in the target communities will be consulted regarding location of boreholes in an effort to ensure that they can be used safely by all groups and to minimize security threats to users. The time saved through improved access to a close water source provides opportunities for increased production, higher school attendance and more time to engage in livelihoods. It also decreases the likelihood of GBV and other protection issues. All these related issues are present in the target communities and this project therefore expects to influence them positively.

Lack of access to safe sanitation infrastructure coupled with poor hygiene practices are major concerns. To mitigate the potential of any further occurrence of GBV and to ensure women live in dignity & respect, SP will construct additional sanitation and changing facilities alongside 40 of the 80 gender-segregated emergency latrines under OFDA funding. Locations of the latrines themselves will be chosen based on accessibility and need for privacy for women and other vulnerable groups.

Furthermore, marginalized groups such as women, the elderly and persons with disabilities, will be encouraged to participate in all trainings. Activities will have representation in WMCs & HHCs and trainings on feminine hygiene practices. Women will be directly targeted as household representatives. Samaritan's Purse will ensure that the trainings provided to the residents are designed to encourage female participation. This will allow women to take leadership roles in their community and influence decisions that impact their wellbeing and that of their children. Trainings will take place in areas, and at times, that accommodate the highest number of female participants possible. Furthermore, SP will endeavor to have at least 50% female representation among hygiene promoters and water-point monitors. This will help to advance women's equal participation as decision-makers concerning water resources in their communities and to help increase women's access to and control over the benefits of development. Culturally, women are not normally encouraged to speak in public or make decisions in front of men; therefore, SP plans to be very intentional about ensuring female involvement and will make certain that female SP staff members are present and able to encourage further female participation and decision making. Also, lessons specific to female needs, such as feminine hygiene, will be included in health-and-hygiene education in a gender-separated environment, as necessary. Samaritan's Purse will measure the degree of female participation to ensure compliance with gender-equality goals.

For all of the activities within the different sub-sectors, there are no expected negative impacts on gender equality, or the respect and dignity of the elderly or persons with disabilities.

Protection Mainstreaming

Samaritan's Purse will work with community leadership and IDPs who will have an input in site locations and contributing labor in rehabilitation and construction of water-supply infrastructure. Vulnerable groups, including women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, will participate in trainings and will be encouraged to participate in water-management discussions in an effort to ensure their views are valued.

Considering that both Abiemnom and Mayom are more secure than other counties in Northern Unity State, it is expected that increased numbers of IDP's will continue to migrate into these areas raising concerns in terms of ensuring adequate access to necessary essential services. As has been noted throughout the crisis in South Sudan, elderly individuals are characteristically the last to leave their homes due to the difficulties in sustaining long travel times. As IDP's largely settle close to available water sources, the elderly who could arrive in the targeted counties over the course of the next several months will likely be at a disadvantage in terms of easy access to safe water sources. In order to ensure that there is equitable access for the elderly, additional water points will be drilled in and priority giving to further identification of vulnerable populations within the new IDP arrivals into Abiemnom.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Samaritan's Purse country-level, regional, and international security managers are constantly evaluating the rapidly changing security situation and making plans for implementation while ensuring the safety of staff. Security will be ensured through coordination with government officials, and will be overseen by SP's security manager. If the security situation changes rapidly, deviations from the proposed work plan and budget may be required. If changes to the plan are needed, they will be made in close coordination with CHF and the WASH Cluster. Further, SP has experienced and well trained national staff who in case it becomes necessary, can oversee continuation of the project. In addition SP's approach is continued partnership with local communities, as such SP will continue to work with communities who will remain engaged and involved in the implementation of the project and will take ownership of project activities and results.

Access

Samaritan's Purse is already well established across Unity State, with active projects in Mayendit, Abiemnom, Pariang and Mayom serving at-risk populations with WASH, food security and livelihood (FSL) and nutrition interventions and has operational capacity in South Sudan to respond swiftly to complex disasters and to implement emergency programming. Owning its own fleet of aircraft, as well as numerous all-terrain vehicles, allows SP to provide quick accessibility to many hard to reach areas.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	WASH Program Manager	D	1	4,200.00	6	30%	7,560.00
	<i>1 expat WASH PM @ \$4,200/mo for 6 months, 30% charged to CHF. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
1.2	Chief Driller	D	1	2,940.00	5	100%	14,700.00
	<i>1 expat Chief Driller @ \$2,940/mo for 5 months, 100% charged to CHF. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
1.3	Rig Driver	D	1	1,000.00	5	100%	5,000.00
	<i>1 expat Rig Driver @ \$1,000/mo for 5 months, 100% charged to CHF. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
1.4	Water Technician Supervisor	D	1	680.00	6	50%	2,040.00
	<i>1 Water Technician Supervisor @ \$680/mo for 6 months, 50% charged to CHF. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
1.5	Water Technician	D	2	602.00	6	50%	3,612.00
	<i>2 Water Technicians @ \$602/mo for 6 months, 50% charged to CHF. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
1.6	Assistant Driller	D	1	602.00	5	100%	3,010.00
	<i>1 Assistant Driller @ \$602/mo for 5 months, 100% charged to CHF. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
1.7	Tractor Driver	D	1	517.00	5	50%	1,292.50
	<i>1 Tractor Driver @ \$517/mo for 5 months, 50% charged to CHF. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
1.8	Drilling Team Support Driver	D	1	517.00	5	100%	2,585.00
	<i>1 Drilling Team Support Driver @ \$517/mo for 5 months, 100% charged to CHF. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
1.9	Operations Driver	D	1	517.00	6	50%	1,551.00
	<i>1 Operations Driver @ \$517/mo for 6 months, 50% charged to CHF. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
1.10	WASH Community Trainer	D	2	602.00	6	50%	3,612.00

	2 WASH Community Trainers @ \$602/mo for 6 months, 50% charged to CHF. Locations: Northern Unity State.						
1.11	Community Mobilizer	D	2	602.00	6	50%	3,612.00
	2 Community Mobilizers @ \$602/mo for 6 months, 50% charged to CHF. Locations: Northern Unity State.						
1.12	Health and Hygiene Trainers	D	2	602.00	6	50%	3,612.00
	2 Health and Hygiene Trainers @ \$602/mo for 6 months, 50% charged to CHF. Locations: Northern Unity State.						
1.13	Health and Hygiene Coordinator	D	1	1,200.00	6	50%	3,600.00
	1 Health and Hygiene Coordinator @ \$1,200/mo for 6 months, 50% charged to CHF. Locations: Northern Unity State.						
1.14	Field Base Support Staff	S	1	7,700.00	6	15%	6,930.00
	1 expat Area Coordinator @ \$4,000/mo for 6 months, 15% charged to CHF. 1 expat M&E Officer @ \$3,700/mo for 6 months, 15% charged to CHF. Locations: Northern Unity State.						
1.15	Juba Base Support Staff	S	1	40,000.00	6	3%	6,000.00
	1 Country Director, 1 Deputy Country Director, 1 Emergency Response Manager, 1 Senior Operations Manager, 1 Human Resources Manager, 1 Program Development Officer, 1 Grants Analyst, 1 M&E Manager, 1 Finance Manager, 1 IT Manager, 1 Security Officer, 1 Communications Officer @ \$40,000/mo for 6 months, 2.5% charged to CHF. Locations: Juba, Central Equatoria State.						
1.16	Casual Labor	D	1	1,500.00	4	100%	6,000.00
	Casual Labor to assist in borehole drilling and rehabilitation, loading and off loading cargo, land clearing, etc (50 laborers per month \$30 each = \$1,500 per month * 4 operational months)						
1.17	Shared Direct Costs - Salaries	S	1	10,055.00	1	50%	5,027.50
	5% of base staff salaries working at support bases in Northern Unity State (cooks, cleaners, security staff, warehouse staff etc). The 5% allocation is automatically calculated over a 12 month period, therefore the 'occurrence' is at 0.5 for 6 month project.						
1.18	Shared Direct Costs - Benefits	S	1	5,427.00	1	50%	2,713.50
	5% of base staff benefits working at support bases in Northern Unity State. The 5% allocation is automatically calculated over a 12 month period, therefore the 'occurrence' is at 0.5 for 6 month project.						
	Section Total						82,457.50
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Water Management Committee Training (WMC)	D	16	250.00	1	100%	4,000.00
	Training costs include: stationary, refreshments, incentives (gum boots or t-shirts (\$15/per person), gloves (\$5/per person), broom (\$8- 1 per group), training materials and activities (\$82/group). 16 trainings total (8 person/training= 128 persons). Locations: Northern Unity State.						
2.2	Health and Hygiene Committee Training (HHC)	D	16	250.00	1	100%	4,000.00
	Training costs include: stationary, refreshments, incentives (gum boots or t-shirts (\$15/per person), gloves (\$5/per person), training materials and activities (\$50/group). 16 trainings total (10 person/training= 160 persons) *Persons in HHC Training are different from those in WMC Training. Locations: Northern Unity State.						
2.3	Hand Pump Mechanics Training	D	3	250.00	1	100%	750.00
	Technical training sessions for borehole/hand pump repair for new mechanics, total of 16 people trained (1 borehole) in 3 training sessions. Locations: Northern Unity State.						
2.4	Monitoring, Evaluation and Assessments	D	2	500.00	1	100%	1,000.00
	Baseline and endline RNA assessments (as required) estimated at \$1,000. Locations: Northern Unity State.						
2.5	Cargo Shipment/ Transport - Air	D	3	7,500.00	1	100%	22,500.00
	DC-3 cargo flights from El Doret-Juba-Yida plus return trip, 3 times. Locations: Northern Unity State.						
2.6	Cargo Shipment/ Transport - Ground	D	2	9,500.00	1	100%	19,000.00
	Cargo truck Juba-Yida, 2 times. Locations: Northern Unity State.						
2.7	Water systems drilling and construction - hand pump borehole	D	16	11,000.00	1	100%	176,000.00

	<i>Drilling of borehole, installation of hand pump, tap stand and accessibility. The total cost of \$11,000 per borehole was calculated as follows: Causal laborers for loading, offloading and digging of mud pits, along with site clearance @ \$300 per borehole; Materials for drilling (casings @ \$800, screens @ \$160, polymer @ \$900, gravel @ \$750, cement @ \$240, oils and grease @ \$1,750, drill bits/replacements @ \$1,400) for a total of \$6,000 per borehole; Apron, Channel & Trough construction @ \$1,650 per borehole; Pump part & Installation cost @ \$1,250 per borehole; Equipment Maintenance (rig & compressor) @ \$1,680 per borehole; Safety kits @ \$120 per borehole. Total = \$11,000 per borehole. (This excludes the cost of fuel, which has been included in budget line 7.1 @ 1,000 L per month * 6 months = \$15,000) Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
2.8	Water Quality Test	D	34	40.00	1	100%	1,360.00
	<i>2 water quality tests for each new borehole/mechanized borehole. 1 after disinfection and a 2nd test if the borehole needs to be re-chlorinated. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
2.9	Community WASH Spare Parts Kits	D	16	500.00	1	100%	8,000.00
	<i>Spare parts kits for borehole repair. 1 kit per newly constructed borehole. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
2.10	Health and Hygiene Campaign Kits	D	4	500.00	1	100%	2,000.00
	<i>Kit includes: IEC materials, manuals, posters, megaphone. 1 kit serves 4 HHCs. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
2.11	MHM Sanitation Facility Construction	D	40	50.00	1	100%	2,000.00
	<i>Basic materials to build additional changing facilities at 40 emergency latrines, to include buckets for washing and drying facilities. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
2.12	Watering Cans for WMC distribution	D	128	8.00	1	100%	1,024.00
	<i>8 watering cans per WMC for communal use in garden plots (\$8 each). Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
2.13	Tool kits for Hand-Pump Mechanics	D	16	500.00	1	100%	8,000.00
	<i>Tool kits for Hand-Pump Mechanics, 16 mechanics in total (1 per boreholes) each receiving 1 tool kit. Location: Northern Unity State</i>						
	Section Total						249,634.00
Equipment							
3.1	Tripod and Chain block	D	1	3,000.00	1	100%	3,000.00
	<i>Tripod and Chain Blocks for GI pipe movement and installation. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
3.2	Motorbike	D	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
	<i>1 motorbike, locally purchased in Agok, for sole use of staff directly implementing the CHF project. 1 motorbike*\$1,000. Location: Northern Unity State</i>						
	Section Total						4,000.00
Travel							
5.1	Field Staff airfare	D	4	200.00	1	100%	800.00
	<i>2 roundtrip flights each to/from Juba/Yida over 6 months for Chief Driller, WASH Program Manager. 2 flights * 2 staff = 4 flights</i>						
5.2	Country Office staff airfare	D	4	200.00	1	100%	800.00
	<i>2 round trip flights each to/from Juba/Yida for Juba-based project staff including finance, H&R, grants. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
5.3	Shared Direct Costs - Staff Travel	S	1	3,004.00	1	50%	1,502.00
	<i>5% of base staff travel expenses at support bases in Northern Unity State. The 5% allocation is automatically calculated over a 12 month period, therefore the 'occurrence' is at 0.5 for 6 month project.</i>						
	Section Total						3,102.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Vehicle costs - fuel	D	1	19,875.00	1	100%	19,875.00
	<i>Vehicle fuel for 2 vehicles: \$2.50/lit * 400 lit/mo (100 lit/vehicle) * 6 mo = \$3,000. Vehicle fuel for 1 quad: \$2.50/lit* 50 lit/mo* 6 mo = \$750. Vehicle fuel for 1 motorbike: \$2.50/lit*75 lit/mo = \$1,125. Fuel for drilling rigs: \$2.50/lit* 1,000 lit/mo* 6 mo= \$15,000 Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
7.2	Vehicle costs - insurance	D	1	300.00	1	100%	300.00
	<i>Vehicle insurance for Motorbike \$300. Locations: Northern Unity State.</i>						
7.3	Shared Direct Costs - Vehicle Operating and Maintenance	S	1	5,183.00	1	50%	2,591.50

	<i>5% of base vehicles operating at Northern Unity bases. The 5% allocation is automatically calculated over a 12 month period, therefore the 'occurrence' is at 0.5 for 6 month project.</i>						
7.4	Shared Direct Costs - Office Equipment & Communication Costs	S	1	3,569.00	1	50%	1,784.50
	<i>5% of office equipment and communication costs at support bases in Northern Unity State. The 5% allocation is automatically calculated over a 12 month period, therefore the 'occurrence' is at 0.5 for 6 month project.</i>						
7.5	Other Shared Direct Costs	S	1	17,820.00	1	50%	8,910.00
	<i>5% of general support base costs at such as food, utilities, housekeeping, etc. Location: Northern Unity State. The 5% allocation is automatically calculated over a 12 month period, therefore the 'occurrence' is at 0.5 for 6 month project.</i>						
	Section Total						33,461.00
	SubTotal			334.00			372,654.50
	Direct						337,195.50
	Support						35,459.00
	PSC Cost						
	PSC Cost Percent						7%
	PSC Amount						26,085.81
	Total Cost						398,740.31
	Grand Total CHF Cost						
							398,740.32
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Unity -> Abiemnhom	40	584	632	992	992	3,200	Activity 1.1.1 : Drill and install 16 new boreholes Activity 1.1.2 : Train and equip 16 hand-pump mechanics Activity 1.1.3 : Establish and train 16 new community WMCs (8 members per committee, 128 members total) Activity 1.1.4 : Provide watering cans to WMC members Activity 1.1.5 : Distribute WASH NFIs (including buckets and soap) as required from the Pipeline stock Activity 1.2.1 : Establish and train 16 Health and Hygiene Committees (10 members each) Activity 1.2.2 : Conduct (at least) 8 mass Health and Hygiene Campaigns Activity 1.2.3 : Design and construct 40 MHM facilities in secure locations Activity 1.2.4 : Deliver MHM training sessions provided by female members of the HHCs to 2,000 women/girls (5 sessions per committee, 25 participants each, total of 10 committees) Activity 1.2.5 : Distribute 2,000 MHM kits to beneficiaries by female staff Activity 1.2.6 : Facilitate 16 Focus-Group Discussions with female beneficiaries (1 per HHC, at least 10 members each)

Unity -> Mayom	40	583	632	992	992	3,199	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Drill and install 16 new boreholes</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Train and equip 16 hand-pump mechanics</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Establish and train 16 new community WMCs (8 members per committee, 128 members total)</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Provide watering cans to WMC members</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Distribute WASH NFIs (including buckets and soap) as required from the Pipeline stock</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Establish and train 16 Health and Hygiene Committees (10 members each)</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Conduct (at least) 8 mass Health and Hygiene Campaigns</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Design and construct 40 MHM facilities in secure locations</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4 : Deliver MHM training sessions provided by female members of the HHCs to 2,000 women/girls (5 sessions per committee, 25 participants each, total of 10 committees)</p> <p>Activity 1.2.5 : Distribute 2,000 MHM kits to beneficiaries by female staff</p> <p>Activity 1.2.6 : Facilitate 16 Focus-Group Discussions with female beneficiaries (1 per HHC, at least 10 members each)</p>
Unity -> Pariang	20	292	316	496	496	1,600	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Drill and install 16 new boreholes</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Train and equip 16 hand-pump mechanics</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Establish and train 16 new community WMCs (8 members per committee, 128 members total)</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Provide watering cans to WMC members</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Distribute WASH NFIs (including buckets and soap) as required from the Pipeline stock</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Establish and train 16 Health and Hygiene Committees (10 members each)</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Conduct (at least) 8 mass Health and Hygiene Campaigns</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Design and construct 40 MHM facilities in secure locations</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4 : Deliver MHM training sessions provided by female members of the HHCs to 2,000 women/girls (5 sessions per committee, 25 participants each, total of 10 committees)</p> <p>Activity 1.2.5 : Distribute 2,000 MHM kits to beneficiaries by female staff</p> <p>Activity 1.2.6 : Facilitate 16 Focus-Group Discussions with female beneficiaries (1 per HHC, at least 10 members each)</p>

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	SP.xlsx