

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Christian Mission for Development				
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	1st Round Standard Allocation				
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		100.00			
		<b>100</b>			
<b>Project Title :</b>	Emergency WASH support to 10,500 IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Twic East and Ulang Counties - Jonglei and Upper Nile States.				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services				
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>	SSD-17/WS/103454	<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-17/HSS10/SA1/WASH/NGO/5071		
<b>Cluster :</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	200,000.12		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	6 months	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/04/2017	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	30/09/2017		
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/04/2017	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	30/09/2017		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>Displacement matrices indicate a joint population of over 19, 912 (over 60% women) as displaced persons in the targeted locations against population census data of 170,393 (NBS, '14). Dire WASH needs have been identified in these locations ranging from lack of adequate, safe water to unavailability of infrastructure. Food Insecurity and malnutrition reports from these locations necessitate a joint and multi sectoral response involving WASH, Nutrition, FSL and WASH aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality through provision of clean, safe and adequate water, dignified sanitation services as well as hygiene promotion messaging.</p> <p>CMD targets 10,500 people under this project, 60% of these female by providing lifesaving WASH services to highly vulnerable populations in high priority and severe food insecure counties of Twic East, (Jonglei) and Ulang.(Upper Nile) This will involve activities such as provision of clean and safe water to 9,000 direct beneficiaries. (60% female), sanitary facilities (latrines and bathing shelters) to 6,000 direct beneficiaries and WASH related NFIs including hygiene kits for 2,898 school going girls. CMD has on ground and sustained presence in Twic East, (Jonglei) and Ulang. (Upper Nile) implementing WASH programs. Provision of emergency WASH services will reduce likelihood of deaths; provide a platform for community settlement and provision of other lifesaving services.</p>				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	2,110	3,854	1,638	2,898	10,500
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Internally Displaced People	878	1,603	688	1,217	4,386
People in Host Communities	751	1,372	583	1,032	3,738
Trainers, Promoters, Caretakers, committee members, etc.	30	20	0	0	50
Other	451	859	367	649	2,326
<b>Indirect Beneficiaries :</b>					
<p>The project will indirectly benefit 31,500 persons within the targeted payams of Twic East and Ulang. It is anticipated that every direct beneficiary will indirectly benefit another 3 persons. Water points will provide water for both household and domestic use. Latrines established, solid waste disposal points, bathing shelters as well as hygiene promotion activities will benefit the entire community.</p>					
<b>Catchment Population:</b>					
<p>Approximately 19,912 persons (60% female) Twic East - 7,720 persons; Ulang - 12,192 persons. Established structures and systems will provide continuous WASH services to the populations within a vicinity of 5Km.</p>					
<b>Link with allocation strategy :</b>					

In line with the allocation strategy, the project has prioritized the needs of the most vulnerable – areas with high levels of malnutrition, food insecurity and multiply displaced prolonged settlements and host communities under stress in Twic East, (Jonglei) and Ulang. (Upper Nile). The project plans to provide lifesaving emergency WASH interventions in areas with massive IDPs populations. CMD will maintain adequate static WASH service delivery in locations in Twic East (Jonglei) and Ulang. (Upper Nile); locations highly affected by severe food insecurity, malnutrition and disease. CMD will utilize the dry season window to preposition highly needed WASH supplies in anticipation of logistical issues during the upcoming rainy season. Community involvement, engagement and participation will be the core of the project, to ensure community based approaches in delivering sustainable solutions ex. Out of camp sanitation strategy, local management and maintenance of water sources and community led hygiene promotion activities.

**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
Online Fundraising; In kind contributions from affiliate churches.	12,000.00
	<b>12,000.00</b>

**Organization focal point :**

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Rt. Rev. Thomas Tut Gany	Executive Director	ed@cmdsouthsudan.org	+211950888555
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**BACKGROUND**

**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) and host communities remain under unsafe conditions in parts of Jonglei and Upper Nile due to below threshold levels of WASH infrastructures and practices. Women and children are the most affected a trend witnessed in other thematic areas such as health, nutrition, protection and food security. (UNICEF, 2017). The effects of multiple crises in these areas that continue unabated have resulted in multiple displacements in parts of Twic East (Jonglei) and Ulang. (Upper Nile) further negating humanitarian interventions previously executed. High levels of malnutrition and food insecurity remain the biggest threats to survival, with populations prone to diseases as a result of far below threshold conditions of living. Dire WASH needs have been identified in these locations ranging from lack of adequate, safe water to unavailability of infrastructure. Extreme pressure exerted on water points such as hand pumps due to increased caseloads in need of water for both domestic and livelihood needs has majorly contributed to a high number of non functional boreholes and water points. Women and children bear the rigor of availing water necessitating treks; further exposing them to protection issues, with children having less time for school. Communities in this case resort to nearby unsafe water stagnant surface water to meet their domestic and hygienic needs. Lack of adequate sanitation and hygiene also contributes to massive girl child school dropout in the areas of Jonglei and Upper Nile (GESS, 2016). 1 in 5 persons in the targeted locations practices open defecation (REACH, '16) a trend likely to increase as the humanitarian situation further unfolds. Absence of appropriate latrines at household, communal and institutional level presents public health risks for populations in these areas. Insufficient WASH needs have played a big role in the rise of water related and diarrheal diseases; further undermining efforts to reduce levels of malnutrition that are far beyond WHO GAM thresholds; a major reason for continued food insecurity. (IPC, '17). Destruction of livelihoods and a disruption of markets coupled with inflation in Jonglei and Upper Nile has further lessened opportunities of already vulnerable communities to access basic WASH supplies such as soap, PuR tablets, Hygiene Kits amongst others. Sustainable interventions through the provision of services will greatly reduce risks related to poor WASH standards.

**2. Needs assessment**

Populations in Twic East and Ulang continue to experience dire WASH needs, coupled with high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. IPC projections signal a likelihood of a worsening situation in the event of inadequate funding. Despite the fact that the locations are relatively stable compared to other parts of the GUN, influxes of IDPs have further put a strain on available WASH needs in these locations. Adverse weather conditions that result in flooding along the eastern plains and sobat in Jonglei and Upper Nile, conflict and multiple displacements have undermined previous gains in humanitarian responses in the sectors of WASH, health and food security. The protraction of conflict has reduced coping abilities of host and IDP populations to withstand shocks in these locations, coupled by unstable markets. The lack of safe drinking water, poor excreta disposal and poor hygiene practices has left majority of populations vulnerable to preventable water related diseases such as Cholera. Coverage by WASH partners over the last months is inadequate necessitating funding for static presence. Health and malnutrition data point to acute watery diarrhoea as one of their major causes especially among children, pregnant and lactating mothers. Beneficiary figures have been developed in consultation with local authorities in the locations of Twic East and Ulang, alongside local catchment area population figures using data from OCHA, IOM and other partners.

**3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

CMD targets 10,500 people under this project, 60% of these female by providing lifesaving WASH services to affected populations in high priority counties of Twic East (Jonglei) and Ulang (Upper Nile). 42% of the people targeted are IDPs, 36% host communities under stress. Other groups include returnees and people with special needs. Majority of the IDPs populations targeted are multiply displaced. Water supply will mainly focus on meeting hygienic and personal needs, however reservoirs can be established at water end points to trap spillages for livestock consumption. Hygiene promotion will target mostly females; mainly to be done in an out of camp setting. Beneficiary selections have been done with participation of the local communities; data is mainly from assessments both inter-agency and in house. IPC Data, IRNAs, IOM DTM Data, RRT/RRM reports, Sit. Reps, WFP Village Assessments have all played a contributory role in identifying the most vulnerable populations. The project will seek to establish resilient solutions that are community driven and invented.

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

The recent IPC report indicated high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in targeted areas, a situation likely to escalate into famine in the absence of humanitarian intervention. Average GAM rates in parts of Jonglei and Upper Nile locations exceed 15%. There is a need for an integrated response in each of these areas which will include WASH support to planned nutrition and health interventions aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality through provision of clean, safe and adequate water, dignified sanitation services as well as hygiene promotion messaging. Additionally insufficient access to WASH services makes the malnourished populations more susceptible to disease outbreaks, including water borne diseases.

Recent influxes as a result of agitations have further strained already deplorable WASH conditions. The constant limitation of government capacity in these areas means that populations in many areas are dependent on the WASH services provided by the humanitarian WASH response.

More than 60% of vulnerable populations in Twic East and Ulang Counties are women and children, majority of these multiply displaced in remote, hard to reach locations. The lack of safe drinking water, inadequate excreta disposal and poor hygienic practices leave a large portion of multiply displaced populations at persistent risk of preventable water related diseases in protracted humanitarian crises. Coping abilities have been undermined by prolonged food insecurity, economic collapse and disease outbreaks. Existing WASH infrastructure in these locations are unable to provide adequate WASH services due to increased caseloads of IDPs and host communities.

There is need to maintain and increase adequate WASH service delivery in the afore mentioned locations. The dry season offers a window of opportunity to strengthen WASH interventions, reposition much needed WASH supplies and to assess areas that previously weren't accessible by CMD and partners in areas strained (such as Twic East and Ulang by long term hosting of IDPs and lack of government capacity to undertake any level of service provision).

The project will focus on more sustainable means of expanding water supply, including borehole rehabs, pump mechanic trainings. Latrines will be constructed and rehabilitated using the community based approach. The project will spearhead participatory hygiene promotion, sensitization and mobilization activities. In partnership with other actors, MHM Kits will be provided to displaced women and girls

#### **5. Complementarity**

CMD has been a major player in the WASH sector in Greater Upper Nile providing much needed support to vulnerable communities. The project will seek to leverage on gains achieved especially in Ulang through continued support, potential upgrades of latrines and bathing structures into semi permanents on a case by case basis in consultation with the cluster leads. In collaboration with NRC in Twic East, Nile Hope in Ulang a comprehensive WASH response will be coordinated to identify and address needs amongst IDPs. County based coordination structures will be strengthened that will feed into State and National clusters. Lessons learnt from previous implementations will be applied; alongside key partnerships with health and nutrition actors.

### **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **Overall project objective**

The main objective of the 6 month project is to reduce occurrence of disease and death amongst food insecure, highly malnourished vulnerable populations due to WASH related diseases by;

- providing timely access to safe and sufficient quantities of water for drinking, domestic use and hygiene purposes meeting SPHERE standards.
- providing access to appropriate and inclusive sanitation and hygiene facilities and services to vulnerable populations in Jonglei and Upper Nile States.
- Fostering behavioral change amongst vulnerable populations to mitigate WASH related disease and practice good hygiene.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Sustain access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services for vulnerable population affected by conflict, disease outbreaks, acute malnutrition and floods.	SO1: Save lives and alleviate the suffering of those most in need of assistance and protection	40
Re-establish and improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services for the vulnerable population affected by conflict, disease outbreaks, acute malnutrition and floods.	SO1: Save lives and alleviate the suffering of those most in need of assistance and protection	40
Enhance emergency WASH capacities of local communities, authorities and partners.	SO3: Support at-risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats	20

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** This project targets to help meet the set strategic objectives and guideline of sustained establishment, access, expansion of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services to under-served and vulnerable population affected by conflict, floods, disease outbreaks and acute malnutrition and to enhance emergency WASH capacities of local communities to improve preparedness, resilience and response for the under-served vulnerable population affected by conflict, floods, disease outbreaks, and acute malnutrition. The project envisions engaging and consulting the community in planning WASH services to implement acceptable interventions that will be effective, long lasting and sustainable. Populations affected with malnutrition will be targeted with improved WASH services to reduce water contamination resulting to water-related disease, which is an aggravating factor to malnutrition. Through this intervention, the project will directly contribute to the achievement of WASH cluster specific objectives 1, 2 and 3.

### Outcome 1

IDPS, vulnerable host communities and returnees have safe, easily accessible quantities of water for drinking, cooking, personal and domestic use

### Output 1.1

#### Description

Water points established/upgraded/repared/rehabilitated to provide clean, safe, adequate and sustainable water access and increase accessibility based on people per water point.

#### Assumptions & Risks

Accessibility of targeted locations, timely disbursement of project funds to facilitate the quick-start of the project activities, County Government providing adequate security in areas prone. The overall security status in country remains calm. Effectiveness of logistics between Juba and locations targeted by intervention. Airstrips always remains land-able to UNHAS flights to enable staff pay weekly/monthly visits to the project sites.

#### 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 water points/boreholes rehabilitated					30

**Means of Verification :** Photographic and Video Evidence, Field Monitoring Reports, IRNAs, Beneficiary feedback forms.

- Direct observations by actors, stakeholders and beneficiaries on usage.
- Progressive and activity reports by CMD and other WASH partners operating in the county.
- Photographic evidence of of usage distribution activities within the county.
- Beneficiary enumeration, registration and distribution forms

### Activities

#### Activity 1.1.1

Rehabilitation/Setup of water points including hand pumps, hand dug wells

### Output 1.2

#### Description

Households supplied with WASH NFIs including PuR Tablets, Aqua Tabs, filter cloths

#### Assumptions & Risks

Accessibility of targeted locations, timely disbursement of project funds to facilitate the quick-start of the project activities, County Government providing adequate security in areas prone. The overall security status in country remains calm. Effectiveness of logistics between Juba and locations targeted by intervention. Airstrips always remains land-able to UNHAS flights to enable staff pay weekly/monthly visits to the project sites

#### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline] Number of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply [SPHERE Standard]...	1,809	3,303	1,404	2,484	9,000

**Means of Verification** : Photographic and Video Evidence, Field Monitoring Reports, IRNAs, Beneficiary feedback forms.

- Direct observations by actors, stakeholders and beneficiaries on usage.
- Progressive and activity reports by CMD and other WASH partners operating in the county.
- Photographic evidence of of usage distribution activities within the county.
- Beneficiary enumeration, registration and distribution forms

Indicator 1.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline] Number of people reached with WASH NFI distribution	800	3,000	500	810	5,110
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**Means of Verification** : Photographic and Video Evidence, Field Monitoring Reports, IRNAs, Beneficiary feedback forms.

- Direct observations by actors, stakeholders and beneficiaries on usage.
- Progressive and activity reports by CMD and other WASH partners operating in the county.
- Photographic evidence of of usage distribution activities within the county.
- Beneficiary enumeration, registration and distribution forms

**Activities**

**Activity 1.2.1**  
Distribution of WASH NFIs, including water treatment tablets, filter cloths - Cluster recommended standards.

**Outcome 2**

IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities provided with improved access to safe, sanitary, and hygienic living environment through delivery of sanitation services that are secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate.

**Output 2.1**

**Description**  
Emergency safe, gender appropriate latrines, hand washing facilities and bathing shelters set up/rehabilitated

**Assumptions & Risks**

Accessibility of targeted locations, timely disbursement of project funds to facilitate the quick-start of the project activities, County Government providing adequate security in areas prone. The overall security status in country remains calm. Effectiveness of logistics between Juba and locations targeted by intervention. Airstrips always remains land-able to UNHAS flights to enable staff pay weekly/monthly visits to the project sites

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline] Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities	1,300	1,000	1,500	2,500	6,300

**Means of Verification** : Photographic and Video Evidence, Field Monitoring Reports, IRNAs, Beneficiary feedback forms.

- Direct observations by actors, stakeholders and beneficiaries on usage.
- Progressive and activity reports by CMD and other WASH partners operating in the county.
- Photographic evidence of of usage distribution activities within the county.
- Beneficiary enumeration, registration and distribution forms

Indicator 2.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline] Number of new latrines constructed/rehabilitated					50
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**Means of Verification** : Photographic and Video Evidence, Field Monitoring Reports, IRNAs, Beneficiary feedback forms.

- Direct observations by actors, stakeholders and beneficiaries on usage.
- Progressive and activity reports by CMD and other WASH partners operating in the county.
- Photographic evidence of of usage distribution activities within the county.
- Beneficiary enumeration, registration and distribution forms

Indicator 2.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline] Number of menstrual hygiene management (MHM)/ dignity kits distributed					5,000
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**Means of Verification** : Photographic and Video Evidence, Field Monitoring Reports, IRNAs, Beneficiary feedback forms.

- Direct observations by actors, stakeholders and beneficiaries on usage.
- Progressive and activity reports by CMD and other WASH partners operating in the county.
- Photographic evidence of of usage distribution activities within the county.
- Beneficiary enumeration, registration and distribution forms

**Activities**

**Activity 2.1.1**  
Establishment/Rehabs of Latrines, Hand washing facilities and bathing shelters.

**Activity 2.1.2**  
Distribution of MHM Kits to adolescent girls and women.

**Outcome 3**

Communities and populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases, or negative impacts on nutritional status, through access to improved hygienic practices as a result of hygiene promotion activities and improved coordination

**Output 3.1**

<b>Description</b>							
Hygiene promotion messages, sanitation and hygiene initiatives, campaigns organized at county, payam, boma and village level.							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
Accessibility of targeted locations, timely disbursement of project funds to facilitate the quick-start of the project activities, County Government providing adequate security in areas prone. The overall security status in country remains calm. Effectiveness of logistics between Juba and locations targeted by intervention. Airstrips always remains land-able to UNHAS flights to enable staff pay weekly/monthly visits to the project sites							
<b>Indicators</b>							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline] Number of people reached through direct and participatory hygiene promotion activities	1,000	1,300	1,500	2,500	6,300
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Photographic and Video Evidence, Field Monitoring Reports, IRNAs, Beneficiary feedback forms. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct observations by actors, stakeholders and beneficiaries on usage.</li> <li>• Progressive and activity reports by CMD and other WASH partners operating in the county.</li> <li>• Photographic evidence of of usage distribution activities within the county.</li> <li>• Beneficiary enumeration, registration and distribution forms</li> </ul>							
Indicator 3.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline] Number of community based hygiene promoters trained	20	30			50
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Photographic and Video Evidence, Field Monitoring Reports, IRNAs, Beneficiary feedback forms. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct observations by actors, stakeholders and beneficiaries on usage.</li> <li>• Progressive and activity reports by CMD and other WASH partners operating in the county.</li> <li>• Photographic evidence of of usage distribution activities within the county.</li> <li>• Beneficiary enumeration, registration and distribution forms</li> </ul>							
Indicator 3.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline] Number of hand washing facilities constructed/rehabilitated					30
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Photos of work done during and after completion; midterm and final reports; and physical observation							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 3.1.1</b>							
Training of Hygiene promoters							
<b>Activity 3.1.2</b>							
Community participatory hygiene promotion activities in payams of targeted locations especially highly densely populated IDP sites.							
<b>Activity 3.1.3</b>							
County level coordination gatherings organized, and fed into the state and country cluster systems.							
<b>Activity 3.1.4</b>							
Monitoring and evaluation of project activities carried out in coordination with cluster leads and TS.							
<b>Additional Targets :</b>							

## M & R

### Monitoring & Reporting plan

CMD will work closely with the cluster and SSHF TS monitoring team to ensure quality and timely project delivery. The project will have a dedicated Monitoring and Reporting personnel; who will develop a monitoring and reporting plan to use during the lifespan of the project. The plan includes alignment with the cluster M&E standards, using approved tools and indicators. The monitoring plan will be used to collect and analyze data for strengthening management of the project. At the field level, regular monitoring visits conducted by CMD Juba and state level based staff will use cluster-approved systems to measure progress against the work plan and towards achieving the desired results and project objectives as planned. CMD M & E will share the monitoring field report quarterly. Data collected from field visits will be used to report to the cluster on a monthly basis, with additional narrative and financial reports provided to SSHF as per contractual requirements. Cluster recommended reporting lines will be fully adhered to such as 5W matrices. Community participation in project monitoring and evaluation will be done which will involve utilization of single sex focus groups, same age peer group discussions to obtain accurate feedback from beneficiaries as an accountability mechanisms aimed at implementing lessons learnt and avoid repetition of implementation short falls in coming/ongoing projects.

To further complement and strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of activities, CMD will conduct a mid-term review meeting with stakeholders, particularly those from the targeted community, but also including county-level authorities and other agencies operating in the area. The review will involve not only stakeholders related to the WASH component of the exercise, but also those related to Nutrition, Health, and protection to ensure that a comprehensive approach is maintained for addressing the needs of the most vulnerable. Lessons learnt from the project will be documented and shared with stakeholders to increase the impact of future interventions.

### Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Rehabilitation/Setup of water points including hand pumps, hand dug wells	2017				X	X	X		X	X			
Activity 1.2.1: Distribution of WASH NFIs, including water treatment tablets, filter cloths - Cluster recommended standards.	2017					X		X		X			
Activity 2.1.1: Establishment/Rehabs of Latrines, Hand washing facilities and bathing shelters.	2017				X	X		X					
Activity 2.1.2: Distribution of MHM Kits to adolescent girls and women.	2017					X		X		X			
Activity 3.1.1: Training of Hygiene promoters	2017				X			X					
Activity 3.1.2: Community participatory hygiene promotion activities in payams of targeted locations especially highly densely populated IDP sites.	2017				X		X		X				
Activity 3.1.3: County level coordination gatherings organized, and fed into the state and country cluster systems.	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 3.1.4: Monitoring and evaluation of project activities carried out in coordination with cluster leads and TS.	2017				X		X		X				

### OTHER INFO

#### Accountability to Affected Populations

We emphasise transparency in project implementation by directly involving the community in every stage of the project to ensure clear understanding of objectives of the project, expectations and stakeholders. CMD has incorporated the Commitments on Accountability to Affected Populations (CAAP) into all relevant statements, policies and operational guidelines including incorporating them in staff inductions. CMD ensures facilitation of the provision of feedback from affected people on the services. Suggestion boxes will be fixed at all CMD field offices to maximize on inputs from communities. Information will be available to local communities in local languages; Teams are recruited with attention to a balance of women and men, cultural diversity and age. Staff, volunteers and consultants, both national and international, are provided with adequate and timely inductions, briefings, and clear reporting lines that promote positive organisational behaviours and enable staff to understand their responsibilities, work objectives, organisational values, accountability commitments, key policies and local context. CMD works with partners and other stakeholders to ensure the needs of the most vulnerable are addressed.

#### Implementation Plan

Stakeholder project orientations are planned once agreements are signed, to map out expectations, timelines and lessons learnt. The project will be carried out through the direct engagement of key project staff, such as the Field Coordinators, WASH Managers, Field Officers and Community Mobilisers and yet will achieve this in collaboration with local authorities in Twic East and Ulang Counties. The project will commence immediately after approval of allocation from TS/UNDP. CMD will engage expertise from lead WASH agencies within the states.(UNICEF, IOM) CMD's on ground presence in Twic East and Ulang is unaffected by the recent crisis due to the fact that 98% of our staff are indigenous staff from the areas of intervention. To ensure the maximum impact of the intervention, CMD will strengthen existing structures and on-going WASH activities. Project implementation will cut across other thematic areas such as Health and Nutrition with activities such as health and nutrition messaging incorporated into activities. CMD will implement each stage of the project in collaboration with these stakeholders and aim to include representatives from all stakeholders in training and capacity building components.

#### Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Norwegian Refugee Council(NRC)	WASH response coordination in Twic East.
Twic East County Health Department	Health surveillance Data.
GOAL	Health and Nutrition Data in Ulang County
NILE HOPE	WASH response coordination in Ulang

**Environment Marker Of The Project**

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

**Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

**Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

The project has been designed with the needs of all groups factored in. The needs of Boys, Girls, Men and Women have been analysed across the project cycle. A gender analysis is included in the project's needs assessment and is reflected in the project's activities and the project outcomes. Gender mainstreaming in project design will promote the flow of gender equality into implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Women and girls are affected by inadequate WASH services more than men and boys. Women and girls bear the rigor of availing water in the home. Reducing collection time minimizes protection risks to women while collecting water. It also means an increase in time spent on other productive activities. Women spending more time with their children will most likely reduce the impacts of malnutrition and likelihood of disease outbreak, as well as improve the overall health of their households. In order to achieve a globally standard WASH response, CMD will:

- Analyze and take into consideration-gendered division of tasks within households and communities and the different needs of women, men, girls and boys in water provision, sanitation and hygiene.
- Consult girls and women at all stages of the WASH project, particularly about the location and the design of water points, showers and toilets in order to reduce time spent waiting and collecting water and to mitigate incidences of violence. Ensure that evaluation and translation teams include female staff.
- Encourage an equal representation of women and men in the committees and in trainings so that all users have an equal mastery of WASH facilities. Involve boys and men in hygiene maintenance and in hygiene programs.
- Separate the blocks of latrines and showers respecting a ratio of six latrines and shower stalls for women to four for men; doors will be lockable from the inside; female and male facilities shall be indicated by a pictograms
- Respond to the specific hygiene needs of menstruating girls and women with the construction of special washing facilities and through provision of female hygiene kits

**Protection Mainstreaming**

Guidelines on protection mainstreaming have been adopted by CMD, with capacity received from the ProCAP trainings. Firstly the "Do No Harm" principle has been factored. From the initial stages of conceptualizing a project, to hiring staff, acquiring materials, implementation, CMD will examine the potential negative and positive impact of programming decisions on the conflict context; while ensuring expectations are not overly raised and considering who conducts the project activities with ethnic safety in mind. Some of the concepts will need to be introduced carefully or be addressed in smaller groups or individually. Tools and inputs that could later be used as weapons such as pangas and knives will not be provided to the communities. Safety and dignity of beneficiaries will be prioritised; female beneficiaries will be provided with appropriate hygiene and dignity kits. WASH infrastructure will be gender and protectively appropriate; lockable and fitted with lights. The project will seek to strengthen and support self protection and will work in collaboration with protection actors such as Intersos. The project will seek to analyze dividers and sources of tensions between groups; analyze connectors between groups and across groups and consider implicit ethical messages associated with the project. In working with the local authorities, CMD has analyzed the risks and opportunities linked to engaging with government dynamically, in view of the conflict analysis and regular informal monitoring of the context

**Country Specific Information****Safety and Security**

Twic East lies in the government controlled area while Ulang is under SPLA IO forces. The areas have remained relatively stable; a contributory factor to the high case load of IDPs in these locations. The areas are accessible and landable by both fixed winged crafts and helicopters and are on UNHASS regular schedules. CMD works with local authorities and communities in every humanitarian intervention; with 90% of our staff hailing from the areas of intervention as a safety policy. Staff are given security training - before deployment to the field locations and are accommodated within humanitarian premises in the field locations.

Ethical considerations for the deployment of International staff are upheld in relation to security advise from the NGO forum, UNDSS and other partners.

**Access**

CMD has on ground presence in each of these locations; in Ulang centre and Panyagor. (Twic East). Community structures ensure continuity in the unlikely event of insecurity. These areas have landable airstrips as well as river transport upon assurances of safety.

**BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	WASH Program Manager (100%)	D	1	2,440.00	6	100.00	14,640.00
	<i>Roving Capacity, Juba, Bor, Malakal, Field Locations; 85% time on project.</i>						
1.2	WASH Officers (2) 1 per location	D	2	732.00	6	100.00	8,784.00
	<i>Field Based, 100% time on project</i>						
1.3	Executive Director	S	1	4,500.00	6	15.00	4,050.00
	<i>Juba, Bor, Malakal. 20% time on project</i>						
1.4	Programs Coordinator	D	1	4,000.00	6	20.00	4,800.00

	<i>Juba, Bor, Malakal. 20% time on project</i>						
1.5	Field Coordinator	D	1	2,000.00	6	20.00	2,400.00
	<i>Juba, Bor, Malakal. 20% time on project</i>						
1.6	M & E Officer	S	1	2,000.00	6	20.00	2,400.00
	<i>Juba, Bor, Malakal. 30% time on project</i>						
1.7	Finance Manager	S	1	2,000.00	6	46.00	5,520.00
	<i>Juba based; 30% time on project</i>						
1.8	Logistics Manager	S	2	1,500.00	6	30.00	5,400.00
	<i>Juba based; 30% contribution to the project.</i>						
1.9	Community Mobiliser's (2) 1 per county	D	2	300.00	6	100.00	3,600.00
	<i>Field office based, 100% time on project.</i>						
1.10	Office Support Staff (2 Guards )	D	2	271.00	6	100.00	3,252.00
	<i>Field office based, 100% time on project.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>54,846.00</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	India Mark II Hand Pump fast moving spare kits	D	0	0.00	6	100.00	0.00
	<i>To Be Obtained from WASH Core Pipeline - QTY to be determined by UNICEF/IOM Pipeline Managers.</i>						
2.2	Iron Sheets/Timber, Nails, Tool kits.	D	500	44.00	1	100.00	22,000.00
	<i>Purchased from local markets - to upgrade facilities on a case by case basis.</i>						
2.3	Latrine Digging Kits		0	0.00	6	100.00	0.00
	<i>To Be Obtained from WASH Core Pipeline - QTY to be determined by UNICEF/IOM Pipeline Managers.</i>						
2.4	Filter Cloths		0	0.00	6	100.00	0.00
	<i>To Be Obtained from WASH Core Pipeline - QTY to be determined by UNICEF/IOM Pipeline Managers.</i>						
2.5	Tarpaulins/Plastic Sheets		0	0.00	6	100.00	0.00
	<i>To Be Obtained from WASH Core Pipeline - QTY to be determined by UNICEF/IOM Pipeline Managers.</i>						
2.6	WASH NFIs (Including PuR tablets, Standard Hygiene and Dignity Kits		0	0.00	6	100.00	0.00
	<i>To Be Obtained from WASH Core Pipeline - QTY to be determined by UNICEF/IOM Pipeline Managers.</i>						
2.7	Latrine Slabs		0	0.00	6	100.00	0.00
	<i>To Be Obtained from WASH Core Pipeline - QTY to be determined by UNICEF/IOM Pipeline Managers.</i>						
2.8	Transportation Costs from main Hubs (Juba / Bor or Malakal) to field locations	D	3	6,200.00	1	100.00	18,600.00
	<i>Charter flights from (Juba / Bor or Malakal) to field locations - Ulang and Twic East Counties. 6,200 USD per flight</i>						
2.9	Distribution costs for WASH and Dignity Kits	D	2	500.00	2	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Includes Transportation, Distribution and PDM exercises</i>						
2.10	Local Coordination, transportation costs within payams and bomas targeted.	D	1	1,200.00	6	50.00	3,600.00
	<i>Fuel, vehicle hire and maintenance costs - Includes use of locally available means such as manual labour</i>						
2.11	Hygiene Promotion and awareness campaigns	D	2	300.00	6	100.00	3,600.00
	<i>Community led campaigns on a monthly basis - in each of the 2 locations</i>						
2.12	Training of WASH service providers	D	50	35.00	2	100.00	3,500.00

	<i>Training and rapid orientation of service providers in Twic East and Ulang (50/county). Include WMCs, HPs, Pump Mechanics and Community volunteers. Include transportation, refreshments, allowances, IEC materials and certification</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>53,300.00</b>
<b>Contractual Services</b>								
4.1	Non functional water point rehabs/repairs	D	30	600.00	1	100.00		18,000.00
	<i>Borehole Rehabs in Twic East and Ulang Counties</i>							
4.2	Bathing shelters / hand-washing facilities set-up	D	30	300.00	1	100.00		9,000.00
	<i>30 bathing shelters / hand-washing facilities set-up for use in the public domains / places.</i>							
4.3	Latrines and bathing facilities Setups/Rehabs through community participation.	D	50	500.00	1	100.00		25,000.00
	<i>50 Latrines setups/rehabs using semi - permanent materials</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>52,000.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>								
5.1	In - Country flights (CES and GUN) - UNHASS	D	2	600.00	6	100.00		7,200.00
	<i>In - Country flights (CES and GUN) - UNHASS(2 returns/month each at \$600</i>							
5.2	Staff Per Diems	D	4	100.00	6	100.00		2,400.00
	<i>SPD for Juba, Bor, Malakal and field based staff directly involved in project implementation.</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>9,600.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>								
7.1	Office Rent	D	1	1,200.00	6	25.00		1,800.00
	<i>Office Rent for Juba and Field Offices</i>							
7.2	Monthly internet subscription	D	1	1,600.00	6	25.00		2,400.00
	<i>Monthly internet subscription - 3 offices supported 25%</i>							
7.3	Office Maintenance and running costs	D	1	1,600.00	6	25.00		2,400.00
	<i>Juba and Field Office Maintenance and running costs - 25% cost on WASH project.</i>							
7.4	Visibility and Signage	D	1	1,600.00	1	100.00		1,600.00
	<i>Visibility and Signage - Twic East and Ulang</i>							
7.5	Standard Office Equipment - Mobile Kit for Twic East	D	1	5,268.00	1	100.00		5,268.00
	<i>Including Tables 868 USD; Chairs 800 USD; 2 Laptops 3,100 USD; and 1 Printer 500.</i>							
7.6	Bank charges	D	1	3,702.00	1	100.00		3,702.00
	<i>2% of total project budget.</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>17,170.00</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>			694.00					<b>186,916.00</b>
Direct								169,546.00
Support								17,370.00
<b>PSC Cost</b>								
PSC Cost Percent								7.00
PSC Amount								13,084.12
<b>Total Cost</b>								<b>200,000.12</b>

## Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Jonglei -> Twic East	40	844	1,542	655	1,159	4,200	Activity 1.1.1 : Rehabilitation/Setup of water points including hand pumps, hand dug wells Activity 1.2.1 : Distribution of WASH NFIs, including water treatment tablets, filter cloths - Cluster recommended standards. Activity 2.1.1 : Establishment/Rehabs of Latrines, Hand washing facilities and bathing shelters. Activity 2.1.2 : Distribution of MHM Kits to adolescent girls and women. Activity 3.1.1 : Training of Hygiene promoters Activity 3.1.2 : Community participatory hygiene promotion activities in payams of targeted locations especially highly densely populated IDP sites. Activity 3.1.3 : County level coordination gatherings organized, and fed into the state and country cluster systems. Activity 3.1.4 : Monitoring and evaluation of project activities carried out in coordination with cluster leads and TS.
Upper Nile -> Ulang	60	1,266	2,312	983	1,739	6,300	Activity 1.1.1 : Rehabilitation/Setup of water points including hand pumps, hand dug wells Activity 1.2.1 : Distribution of WASH NFIs, including water treatment tablets, filter cloths - Cluster recommended standards. Activity 2.1.1 : Establishment/Rehabs of Latrines, Hand washing facilities and bathing shelters. Activity 2.1.2 : Distribution of MHM Kits to adolescent girls and women. Activity 3.1.1 : Training of Hygiene promoters Activity 3.1.2 : Community participatory hygiene promotion activities in payams of targeted locations especially highly densely populated IDP sites. Activity 3.1.3 : County level coordination gatherings organized, and fed into the state and country cluster systems. Activity 3.1.4 : Monitoring and evaluation of project activities carried out in coordination with cluster leads and TS.

## Documents

Category Name	Document Description