

Annex – 2 Project Summary

Project Plan Overview

Program	South Sudan Emergency Refugee Relief (Emergency Response Period)				
Project	Humanitarian Assistance to Conflict-Affected People in Jubek and Torit States				
Start date	March 30, 2020	End date	March 29, 2021	Days	365 days

Project objective	The objective of the project is to improve the environment to enable project beneficiaries to access safe water, have a hygienic and healthy living, and secure a safe and dignified living environment using the protection provided. To achieve this objective, we will: provide support to meet the water and sanitation needs of UN Protection of Civilians (POC) sites in Juba, Jubek State, and Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps; and provide water and sanitation support as well as protection assistance to meet the needs of returnee host communities in Jubek and Torit States.				
Project overview	On September 12, 2019, the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan ("R-ARCSS") was officially agreed. A humanitarian crisis however continues due to persistent local armed conflicts, an exacerbated food crisis, threats of Ebola hemorrhagic fever originally from the Democratic Republic of the Congo ("DRC"), and an influx of returnees. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification ("IPC"), in the beginning of 2019, many counties were in the Emergency or Famine phase of acute food insecurity, and 80% of the population were below the absolute poverty line. Two-thirds of the population are now in need of humanitarian assistance. There are 1.96 million IDPs and 860,000 returnees. Our project targets UN House POC sites and two IDP camps near Juba in Jubek State. The goal is to secure safe water and a hygienic environment by providing water and sanitation support, building water and sanitation equipment, improving solid waste treatment, and implementing hygiene awareness activities. In Torit State, to which refugees and IDPs are returning, we will ensure that local residents can receive water and sanitation support. We will secure safe water and enhance the community hygienic level by building tube wells and implementing hygiene awareness activities. In protection assistance, we will help strengthen the protection of those who need assistance in Torit State by providing education on sexual and gender-based violence ("SGBV") and support for menstrual hygiene management.				
Project description (Describe main points only.)			Beneficiaries (Who, How many)		
1. Component 1: Water and sanitation support (POC sites and IDP camps) At UN House POC sites and the Don Bosco IDP Camp in Juba, Jubek State, we will repair water stations, repair temporary wash stalls, repair temporary public toilets, clean vault toilets regularly, transport solid waste, and provide training on measures against infectious diseases such as cholera and Ebola.			IDPs in Juba, Jubek State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN House POC sites: 35,000 • Mahad IDP Camp: 7,752 • Don Bosco IDP Camp: 10,000 		
2. Component 2: Water and sanitation support (host communities) In Torit State, we will dig tube wells, repair tube wells with a hand pump, train Well Management Committee members, train hygiene awareness instructors, hold hygiene awareness activities, train elementary school Hygiene Club members, and hold elementary school Hygiene Club activities.			Host communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torit and Magwi Counties, Torit State: 310,134 		
3. Component 3: Protection assistance (host community) In Torit State, we will provide SGBV training for community members and support menstrual hygiene programs for girls and women.			Host community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magwi County, Torit State: 28,134 		

Logical Framework

Overall project objective (expected outcomes)	We will provide water and sanitation support to POC sites and IDP camps in Jubek State and provide water and sanitation support as well as protection assistance to communities that accept returnees in order to improve the environment to enable project beneficiaries to access safe water and ensure hygienic, healthy, safe, and dignified living.			
Current situation (before the start of the project)	Expected outcomes (at the end of the project)	Target (indicators of project outcomes) and means of verification	Activities to achieve project outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prerequisites ✧ Risks and external factors
<p>1. Water and sanitation support (POC sites and IDP camps)</p> <p>There are 1.96 million IDPs, of which 190,000 of them stay at POC sites across the country. Long-term operation of POC sites and IDP camps in Juba has led to the need for humanitarian assistance. All camp sites have exceeded their designated capacities, and overcrowding is blocking access to safe water and sanitation equipment. There are strong needs for preventing development of cholera and Ebola hemorrhagic fever symptoms. Note that the water and sanitation sector of Mahad and Don Bosco IDP Camps have not met the Sphere standards.</p>	<p>1. Water and sanitation support (UN POC sites and Mahad and Don Bosco IDP Camps)</p> <p>Individuals who need extra consideration, including new IDPs, have access to an appropriate amount of safe water with appropriately quality, have safe access sanitation equipment, and have access to information and services intended to prevent infectious diseases.</p>	<p><u>1. Water supply equipment overhaul</u></p> <p>1-1. Water stations: We will overhaul 3 water stations in POC sites. (There are 37 in total, of which 24 are functioning, and 10 will be overhauled by other organizations.) We will overhaul 2 water stations in the Don Bosco IDP Camp. (These will be the only water stations there.)</p> <p>1-2. Temporary wash stalls: We will overhaul 100 stalls in POC sites. (There are 205 in total, and none of them are functioning. 105 will be overhauled by other organizations.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number and percentage of households with access to a main water source of safe drinking water increases. • 5 water stations × 11 taps × 250 people = 13,750 people secure access to safe water. • 100 wash stalls × 100 people = 10,000 people secure access to wash stalls. <p><u>Among the households that use water supply equipment as their main water source.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% respond that they have improved access to a water station. • 60% respond that they have a shorter wait time at a water station (less than 30 minutes). • 40% respond that there are less fights at a water station. • 60% respond that they have improved access to a wash stall. • 60% respond that they can now use a safe and hygienic wash stall. <p><u>2. Sanitation equipment overhaul</u></p> <p>2-1. Temporary public toilets: We will overhaul 280 toilets in POC sites. (There are 1,400 in total, of which 476 are functioning. 644 will be overhauled by other organizations.) We will overhaul 10 toilets in the Mahad IDP Camp. (There are currently 38 in total, of which 28 are functioning. No other organizations will be involved.) We will overhaul 50 toilets in the Don Bosco IDP Camp. (There are currently 100 in total, of which 50 are functional. No other organizations will be involved.)</p> <p>2-2. Regular cleaning of vault toilets: 5 times in the Mahad IDP Camp (currently no cleaning by other organizations) and 5 times in the Don Bosco IDP Camp</p>	<p><u>1. Water supply equipment overhaul</u></p> <p>1-1. Water stations: Repair of 5 stations (3 at POC sites and 2 at the Don Bosco IDP Camp)</p> <p>1-2. Temporary wash stalls: Repair of 100 stalls (at POC sites)</p> <p><u>2. Sanitation equipment overhaul</u></p> <p>2-1. Temporary public toilet repair (7 in POC sites, 1 in the Mahad IDP Camp, and 2 in the Don Bosco IDP Camp): a total of 340 toilets in 10 buildings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Stable security ✓ Cooperation from the local government, area leaders, and beneficiary communities ✓ Beneficiaries participating in activities without causing conflicts ✧ Worsening security ✧ Reduction in support funds (UNICEF, WHO, and the local government) ✧ A protest or riot by IDPs ✧ Economic collapse and skyrocketing prices ✧ Stealing and robbing of supplies ✧ Submerging or damage of

	<p>(currently no cleaning by other organizations).</p> <p>2-3. Solid waste transportation: 6 times/year from the Mahad IDP Camp (currently no transportation by other organizations) and 6 times/year from the Don Bosco IDP Camp (currently no transportation by other organizations).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 people × 340 toilets = 6,800 people secure safe access to toilets. • Check the state of solid waste treatment. <p><u>Among the households that use toilets.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45% respond that they have improved access to toilets. • 45% respond that women can use the toilet without worries. • 45% respond that less children relieve themselves outdoors. • 45% respond that there is more privacy in sanitation equipment for people with disabilities. <p><u>3. Hygiene awareness activities</u></p> <p>3-1. In POC sites, Nile Hope carries out activities in POC1, and JPF member NGO in POC3.</p> <p>In the Mahad IDP Camp and Don Bosco IDP Camp, JPF member NGO is the only acting organization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no cholera or Ebola outbreaks. <p><u>Among the households that participated in hygiene awareness activities.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% respond that they relieve themselves outdoors less often. • 60% respond that their awareness of appropriate water use heightened and have observed behavioral changes (i.e., wash the body). <p>Verification methods: Interviews with members of randomly sampled households (370-380 individuals), builder reports, work completion documents, delivery documents, usage monitoring, and female FGDs</p>	<p>2-2. Regular vault toilet cleaning: 5 times each in the Mahad IDP Camp and Don Bosco IDP Camp.</p> <p>2-3. Solid waste transportation for disposal: 6 times each from the Mahad IDP Camp and Don Bosco IDP Camp.</p> <p><u>3. Hygiene awareness activities</u></p> <p>3-1. Training on measures against infectious diseases such as cholera and Ebola: 30 people (14 in POC sites, 8 in the Mahad IDP Camp, and 8 in the Don Bosco IDP Camp)</p> <p>3-2. Sterilization activities as measures against infectious diseases such as cholera and Ebola (in POC sites, Mahad IDP Camp, and Don Bosco IDP Camp): 30 people × 3 months</p> <p><u>4. Monitoring and evaluation</u></p>	<p>water and sanitation equipment due to natural disasters (e.g., downpours and flooding)</p>
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<p>2. Water and sanitation support (host communities)</p> <p>In South Sudan, 5.6 million people need water and sanitation support. Torit State has one of the regions where water supply facilities suffered the most damage during conflicts, and according to the IPC standard the state is in the Emergency phase. Note that Magwi County has the fifth largest number of returnees.</p>	<p>2. Water and sanitation support (Torit State)</p> <p>Residents in the target area have safe and equal access to a sufficient amount of safe water. They also have safe and equal access to a sufficient number of safe sanitation facilities. They gain necessary knowledge on sanitation and have higher awareness of it.</p>	<p><u>1. Water supply equipment overhaul</u></p> <p>1-1. Tube well digging: We will dig 5 tube wells for Magwi and Torit Counties, Torit State. (There are 52 in total, of which 47 can be used. No other organizations will be involved.)</p> <p>1-2. Repair of tube wells with a hand pump: We will repair one for Magwi and Torit Counties, Torit State. (There are 56 in total, of which 47 can be used. Other organizations will repair the remaining ones in 8 locations.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 people × 52 tube wells = 26,000 people secure access to safe water. <p><u>Among the households that use water supply equipment as their main water source,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% respond that they now have access to safer water. • 80% of Well Management Committee members respond that they gained skills and knowledge on well repair. <p><u>2. Hygiene awareness activities</u></p> <p>2-1. Hygiene awareness instructor training Target: 18 people in Torit State (none by other organizations)</p> <p>2-2. Hygiene awareness activities Target: 16 people in Torit State (none by other organizations)</p> <p>2-3. Elementary school Hygiene Club member training We will discuss with the Torit State Ministry of Education to select two elementary schools with strong needs for hygiene.</p> <p><u>In post-hygiene awareness activity surveys,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of residents respond that they relieve themselves outdoors less often. • 60% of households respond that their awareness of appropriate water use heightened and have observed behavioral changes (i.e., wash the body, store water using appropriate methods, and wash clothes). • 60% of households respond that their awareness of cleaning heightened and have observed behavioral changes (i.e., clean the home). • 60% of the subject women respond that they gained more knowledge on menstrual hygiene. <p><u>After elementary school Hygiene Club member training,</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of club members respond that they engaged in activities at least once a month. • 80% of students respond that school Hygiene Club activities improved their hand washing methods. <p>Verification methods: Interviews with members of randomly sampled households (370-380 individuals), procurement lists, payment history, distribution approval lists, trainee lists, activity records, and onsite checks</p>	<p><u>1. Water supply support</u></p> <p>1-1. Tube well digging: 5 locations</p> <p>1-2. Repair of tube wells with a hand pump: 1 location</p> <p>1-3. Well Management Committee member training: 42 trainees</p> <p><u>2. Hygiene awareness activities</u></p> <p>2-1. Hygiene awareness instructor training: 18 trainees × 2 sessions</p> <p>2-2. Hygiene awareness activities: 16 people × twice a week × 8 months</p> <p>2-3. Elementary school Hygiene Club member training: 26 trainees × 2 sessions</p> <p><u>2-4. Baseline survey</u> 8 researchers × 14 days</p> <p><u>3. Monitoring and evaluation</u></p>	
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<p>3. Protection assistance (host communities)</p> <p>In South Sudan, 5.7 million people need protection, and there are 300,000 refugees. In total, there are 6 million people to be protected. 19,000 children are used in armed forces, and 50% of girls marry before they become 18 years old. GBV is observed extensively. Several thousand children are separated from their parents and exposed to violence, exploitation, and abuse. 25% of victims of sexual violence are children, and 50% of women are the victim of violence by their partners. GBV is the most serious threat to the protection and welfare of women and children.</p>	<p>3. Greater ability of the communities subject to protection assistance (Torit State) to handle SGBV, and menstrual hygiene management by girls and women in the target age range improves.</p>	<p><u>1. Percentage of responses listed below by participants of SGBV training and subsequent monitoring</u> Respondents: 72 people in Torit State (no training by other organizations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% respond that they understand the concept of protection well. • After the training 60% can give an appropriate answer for what to do if they become victims of SGBV. • After the training, 50% accept detailed suggestions on what to do to prevent the consequences of SGBV. • 30% respond they have seen message T-shirts. <p><u>2. Percentage of participants' responses listed below provided during the monitoring period after the menstrual hygiene management and dignity kit was distributed</u> Target: 400 people in Magwi County, Torit State (In some parts of the county, the local NGO Magwi Stewart distributed the kit.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% respond that they understand the concept of menstrual hygiene. • 60% respond that they feel their menstrual hygiene management has improved. 	<p>1. SGBV training: 72 people (Torit State)</p> <p>2. Distribution of the menstrual hygiene management and dignity kit: 400 people (Torit State)</p> <p>3. Monitoring and evaluation</p>	
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Project Progress Control List

Activities to achieve project outcomes	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12
1. Component 1: Water and sanitation support (POC sites and IDP camps)												
1-1. Water station repair											→	
1-2. Temporary wash stall repair											→	
2-1. Temporary public toilet repair											→	
2-2. Regular vault toilet cleaning											→	
2-3. Solid waste transportation for disposal											→	
3-1. Training on measures against infectious diseases such as cholera and Ebola	→											
3-2. Sterilization activities as measures against infectious diseases such as cholera and Ebola				→								
4. Monitoring and evaluation												→
2. Component 2: Water and sanitation support (host communities)												
1-1. Tube well digging											→	
1-2. Repair of tube wells with a hand pump											→	
1-3. Well Management Committee member training											→	
2-1. Hygiene awareness instructor training	→											
2-2. Hygiene awareness activities											→	
2-3. Elementary school Hygiene Club member training	→											
2-4. Baseline survey	→											
3. Monitoring and evaluation												→
3. Component 3: Protection assistance (host communities)												
1. SGBV training									→			
2. Distribution of the menstrual hygiene management and dignity kit			→									
3. Monitoring and evaluation												→