

FORM 3: Project Summary/ Basic Data

1. Suggested name of project.

Provision of basic services to the underserved returnees in Gogrial and Twic, Warrap State through interventions in the sectors of education, water, sanitation and HIV/AIDS

2. Project Location(s) – (Payams, County or Counties and the State in which they are located) of the project.

I. Gogrial County , Warrap State II. Twic County, Warrap State

3. Project duration—15 months (Start Date January 2008, End Date March 2010)

4. Initiation/design of the project – provide a short summary how the project idea has developed, who the initiators were

The project has been designed through consultations with the beneficiaries and the local authorities, coupled with a reviews of available literature for the region.

5. Description of the project.

Summary Objectives of the proposed Project

1. Improve access and quality of Basic Education, 2. Increase access to safe water, 3. Training and capacity building, and 4. campaign against HIV/AIDS in schools

Outputs expected:

1. Increased access to basic education. 2. 24(8 X 3) new permanent classrooms constructed 3. Increased access to safe drinking water. 4. Reduced cases of water borne diseases such as AWD, cholera etc. 5. Cases of guinea worm infection will be reduced. 6. Increased efficiency in management of resources 7. Increased awareness about HIV/AIDS in schools

Activities

Community mobilisation, Training and capacity building for AMA's project staff and the LPC, Mobilisation of 'Food For Recovery' from World Food Program (WFP), construction of 3 primary schools, drilling of 48 boreholes will, State, HIV/AIDS awareness program in primary schools, Training and capacity building for PTAs and WUAs, Regular monitoring, evaluation and Exit planning.

6. Beneficiary groups of the project

Primary school pupils, General population (returnees and host communities)

7. Cost of the Project.

Summary of project cost table;

Description	Amount (GBP)	% of total
Human Resources	121,255	9.7%
Travel and Per Diems	5,803	0.5%
Equipments and supplies	30,567	2.4%
Project Office	15,173	1.2%
Direct Service Delivery	1,001,680	80%
Admin costs	76,341	6%
Professional Audit	5,756	0.5%
Total	1,256,575	100.00%

Total cost of the project is GBP 987,133

Direct service delivery cost as a percentage of total cost = (£1,001,680/£1,256,575) X 100 = 80%

Unit costs of services per beneficiary user group

Activities	Direct Beneficiaries	Total Direct service delivery cost	Cost/beneficiary
1. Basic Education	3,678	£506,073	£114
2. Water and sanitation	24,000	£440,486	£15
3. Health: HIV/AIDS awareness	3,600	£25,000	£4
4. Training and capacity building	28,096	£30,116	£1.07

Form 4: Project Context and Problem Analysis

4.1a Initiators of the Project

The project was initiated by a series of discussion with the local community, review of some baseline data, and also minutes of the state coordination meetings.

Reports, baseline studies, calls by the local authorities and the community inspired the idea of this project. OCHA StarBase Report on the two counties shows the urgency of the needs of the people living in the area.

A series of meetings held with the local community, local leaders (at County and State level) provided the information on the most needed interventions.

According to the Commissioner of Gogrial County, their most urgent needs were Water, schools, roads, hospitals and agricultural inputs. The Executive Director of Twic County was congruent with his Gogrial counterpart. He stated the immediate needs to be health services, water and sanitation, airstrip, schools among others.

AMA, on her part, digested the information received from the local authorities and communities and opted to provide what 'they are best at'

Water and sanitation

At the moment, there are 9616 persons per water in Gogrial County (almost 20 times the GoSS recommended ration of 500 persons per water point) 58.2% of the populations in this county drink unsafe water.

"Guinea worm infestation is used as a proxy indicator for areas without access to clean drinking water. Unsafe drinking water acts as breeding ground for the worms, which awaits ingestion by humans before maturing and continuing with their life cycle. In Gogrial County alone, 685 cases were reported in 2005.

Sanitation situation is particularly poor in many parts of South Sudan. In Gogrial County, the SSS reveals that only 19.7% have access to pit latrines, and MICS survey indicates that 88.3% of households do not use sanitary latrines.

Education

South Sudan's Net Enrolment Ratio of 20% and female to male ratio of 35% are the worst in the world. Education in Gogrial County ranks relatively low in Sudan and are far from meeting the MDGs.

There are only 14 permanent classrooms, 77 with mud/clay walls, 91 with local materials and 118 under tree classes. Harsh learning environment leads to massive drop outs, reducing pupils enrolment into schools.

HIV/AIDS

"Once referred to as 'the last untouched pocket of Africa in regards to HIV/AIDS prevalence, Southern Sudan now faces a massive threat from the pandemic. The two-decade-long civil war restricted labour migration, trade and travel, and contained the virus. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in southern Sudan is said to be much lower than in neighboring countries, but experts warn this is false comfort. All the ingredients for the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS are here: up to four million displaced people returning home, poverty, very low school enrolment, a rudimentary health system, and the powerlessness of women and girls, combined with cultural practices, polygamy and widow inheritance." Sudan Tribune, Dec 1, 2006

In Warrap State alone, the HIV/AIDS rates are estimated at 1-7%. MDG 6 addresses HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

Of recent, cases of prostitution have been on the increase in strategic towns in Warrap State such as Kwajok, Tiaraliet etc. It is suspected that the increase is occasioned by the high number of returnees in the area, coupled by the presence of international community, working for the NGO sector.

'Sex for 10 pound' is so common in these markets. Despite eroding the cultural values of the community, this trade is now putting the entire community at risk. The Dinka men are basically polygamists, with some men marrying up to 100 wives. The infiltration of HIV into this community is likely to wipe out the society, as its spread will be so fast. There is a great need to create awareness, so as to enlighten the people about the dangers of HIV/AIDS.

4.1b Potential beneficiaries of the project

The main beneficiaries in the project can be summarized as follows;

Children of school going age: It is expected that over 3,600 pupils will benefit from the improved learning spaces provided through construction of permanent classrooms. Selection of the schools was done based on the current enrolment into the schools. The schools with high enrolment yet were still under-trees were considered. These pupils will also benefit from the improved sanitation facilities in the schools, and availability of water through the drilling of boreholes in the schools.

Returnees and host communities: The provision of additional 48 boreholes in the region will benefit the returnees together with their host communities. This will reduce the burden on the current water points.

The figures about return in the two counties are as follows:

Up to April 2005, total returnees were 145,276 (68,553 in Twic and 76,700 in Gogrial). IOM also estimated total organized and spontaneous returns in the two counties to be around 44,000 between 2005 and 2007. This shows that about 17% of the population in the two counties is made up of returnees. Of our total expected 30,000 beneficiaries, we anticipate over 5,100 (17%) to be returnees.

4.2 Current human development indicators for the proposed project area

There are a handful of other NGOs in the two counties, namely; ADRA, GOAL, SUPRAID, WVI, UNICEF and VSF. These NGOs run different programs in education, WES, Food security and RRR.

4.3.1 Operational context

The two counties are relative calm at the moment, and there is no security threat. However, cases of inter-clan rivalry are frequent due to scarce resources. The project will use the opportunity to bring together the warring clans and discuss issues of peace for development. Allocation of schools and boreholes will be balanced on all the communities. Members of the Project Committee will come from all the clans in the region.

Recruitment of beneficiaries and local staff will be balanced to have a representative number of all the clans in the two counties. The frequent strife between Aguok-Apuk has continued to create havoc for helpless villagers since late 2004. AMA will strive to create harmony by balancing resources in the area.

4.3.2 Current socio-economic and political situation in the proposed area.

Analysis of basic services in Gogrial and Twic Counties

County	Population	Functional Water Pt.	Population/Water Pt		Additional Water Pts	Expected new Pop/water point
			Current	Recommended		
Gogrial	665,370	57	11,673	500	25	8,114
Twic	476,614	79	6,034	500	23	4,673
Total	1,141,984	136	8,397	500	48	6,206

Data source: StarBase report June 2006

Education data; (Source StarBase Report 2006, local leaders)

Info	Gogrial County	Twic County
Number of schools	60	41
Number of school going age children	123,709	196,131
Number of pupils in schools	20,109	18,000
Enrolment ratio (% of all school aged pupils)	16%	9%
Girls enrolment	18%	22%
Teachers - total	343	245
- Trained	16	13
- Females	9	20
Classroom - Total	300	175
- Permanent	14	0
- mud/clay walls	77	52
- local plant shaded	91	50
- Under Trees	118	73

Information about sanitation facilities is not available for both the two counties. However, it was noted that ADRA has supported a few primary schools to construct VIP latrines using locally available materials. In HIV/AIDS, the estimated prevalence rate for the entire State of Warrap is 7%. This is relatively high, compared to other parts of South Sudan.

Other existing projects.

AMA is at the moment constructing 3 schools in Tonj (Warrap State). These were funded by the United Nations Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and UNICEF. AMA intends to engage the services of the builders hired from Uganda to support the construction of BSF funded schools.

Also, AMA owns a boreholes drilling rig which is at the moment engaged in drilling boreholes in Unity state under funding by IOM. The drilling team will relocate to Warrap State once the resources are in place. International partners such as UNICEF and PACT will continue providing technical support where needed, while local partner CBOs will be engaged in training the PTAs and supervising drilling works.

In Warrap State, all implementing partners have a monthly coordination meeting where each agency spells out planned activities, where and when. This information is always shared by the concerned State ministries and equity in the distribution of resources is always ensured. Duplication is not possible as no agency will be allowed to implement without consulting the relevant state Ministry.

Adherence to GOSS policy documents.

Adherence to GOSS policy is a priority of AMA. All project implementations are done in line with the laid down policies of GoSS or State Government. In particular, this proposed project will;

- Construct schools as per MOEST standards and designs, giving priority to underserved areas
- Drill boreholes as the standards set by MCRD, fill in the Wells Log Forms, and return to MCRD upon the completion of the exercise.
- All sub-contracts entered into by a third party will have.

Form 5: Project Intervention Logic and Approach

5.1 Package of the basic services that the project will provide

The package of basic services designed for this project will cover interventions in the sectors of education, Water, sanitation and health (HIV/AIDS). The package will provide basic services, as well as builds the capacity of the beneficiaries to manage and sustain these services

- 1) Improve access and quality of Education through schools construction for a child friendly learning environment (3 primary schools)
- 2) Increase access to safe water and sanitation facilities through drilling of boreholes in order to mitigate the cases of water borne diseases and parasites such as guinea worm
- 3) Training and capacity building for the PTAs and Water Point management Committees, for a continued and sustainable management of facilities provided by the intervention
- 4) Training of 5 hand pump repair technicians
- 5) HIV/AIDS awareness in schools.

5.2 Improving Beneficiaries' access to services

The project will make basic services more reachable to the beneficiaries by;

- Bringing the facilities/services to the people in areas where such basic services are non-existent (e.g Schools construction where pupils are attending classes under trees)
- Bringing the facilities/ services closer to the users, in areas where they have to walk long distances for the services. (e.g. in areas where over 9000 persons are sharing 1 water point, some users may be traveling from quite far to reach the facility)

5.3.1 Project Goal/Overall Objectives

The goal of this project is to drive the communities in Warrap State towards self-reliance in terms of provision and access to the needed basic services in the sectors of education, water, sanitation and health.

5.3.2 Purposes

To contribute towards the above goal, this project has the following purposes;

- a) Improve access and quality of Education through schools construction for a child friendly learning environment (3 primary schools)
- b) Increase access to safe water and sanitation facilities through drilling of boreholes in order to mitigate the cases of water borne diseases and parasites such as guinea worm
- c) Training and capacity building for the PTAs and Water Point management Committees, for a continued and sustainable management of facilities provided by the intervention
- d) Training of 5 hand pump repair technicians
- e) HIV/AIDS awareness in schools.

5.3.3 Outputs expected:

1. Increased access to basic education through increased enrolment of pupils into the constructed schools. At the moment, each school is having an average of 300 pupils. It is expected that this figure will increase by over 50%.
2. 24(8 X 3) new permanent classrooms constructed providing additional child friendly learning spaces.
3. Increased access to safe drinking water. At the moment, 9616 persons use one water point in the region. Provision of 48 additional water points is expected to lower this average by about 2%
4. Reduced cases of water borne diseases such as AWD, cholera etc.
5. Cases of guinea worm infection will be reduced.
6. Increased efficiency in management of resources due to local capacity building for the PTAs, Water Point Management Committees
7. Increased awareness about HIV/AIDS in schools

5.3.4 Activities

- Community mobilisation for participation in the project and the formation of the Local Project Committee (LPC)
- Training and capacity building for AMA's project staff and the LPC
- Mobilisation of 'Food For Recovery' from World Food Program (WFP) to support and provide incentives for the members of the community who will provide skilled/unskilled labour for the project activities
- Community led construction of primary schools, fitted with 8 classrooms, office and store. Also, pit latrines and borehole will be provided in each of the constructed school.
- Community led boreholes drilling; 48 boreholes will be drilled in locations identified by the community and their leader.
- 3 weeks Pump Installation and repair training for 5 selected Sudanese nationals from Warrap State.
- HIV/AIDS awareness program in primary schools: this will be done through campaigns, posters and 'talking walls'
- Training and capacity building for the Parent Teachers Association
- Training and capacity building for the Water Users Associations
- Regular monitoring, evaluation and Exit planning.

5.4. Procedures that the project will employ for improving the combined impact of the services;

The project will employ a community driven approach, while stressing on the importance of sustainability of the services. Training and capacity building will form integral part of this project implementation. An exit strategy will be planned early and sequentially executed to ensure that the community is left while they are able to manage and sustain the resources.

Local project officers are expected to support the communities longer than the project period, hence will ensure the facilities are actually benefiting the intended beneficiaries.

Collaboration with other projects has been planned, and the O&M department will always ensure that the services/facilities are maintained.

5.5 Involvement of beneficiaries and local authorities in the project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Beneficiaries were involved in the project design through their leaders (Chiefs, Payam Administrators, County Commissioners and County Executive Directors). These leaders were instrumental in identifying locations with urgent needs for the basic services.

More involvement of the beneficiaries will be done during the projects baseline study, which will take place before the implementation starts.

The project implementation, monitoring and evaluation has been planned to be an all inclusive one. A Project committee named Local Project Committee (LPC) will be formed. It will be made up of;

1. AMA: Project Officers
2. Government: Representatives from the County Offices
3. Beneficiaries: Representatives of interest groups (women, youths, returnees).

These selected representatives will be given induction training and then will elect the LPC Chairman, who will chair all LPC meetings. Assigned Project Officers will sign performance agreements with the LPC, while the LPC will support the Project Officers in community mobilisation. LPC will meet on a monthly to reviews the progress and challenges.

(See Project Organogram on page 10)

Conflict sensitive approach and reinforcement of security and stability

The distribution of the resources shall be made evenly all over the Payams that are currently underserved. Involvement of the local authorities at all levels of the intervention shall be necessary to avoid any conflict of interest arising. Communication of the project’s information will be done regularly and reports prepared in collaboration with the local authorities. The project committee shall go through the GoSS policies together to ensure that the project is in line with the Government policies.

Safeguard social inclusion in service provision (including the incorporation of IDPs and refugee returnees)

The majority of the population in Warrap is made up of returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the Northern Sudan. This region was on a war frontline hence the indigenous communities migrated towards Northern Sudan and the Central African Republic while others were internally displaced within the Southern Sudan. This is the major reason why the county lacks most of the basic resources. This intervention shall to a greater extent mainly benefit returnees and IDP. Their interest will be safeguarded as they will also appoint representatives to the project committee.

5.9 Potential environmental impact of the proposed project

The most notable environmental conflict will be the cutting down of trees for burning construction bricks for the 3 primary schools. However, AMA’s Agriculture department will attempt to produce tree seedlings to be planted as a replacement for the cut down trees.

5.10 Risks and assumptions

Risks:

RISK TYPE	RISK	MITIGATION MEASURES
Political risks	Uncertainty about the parties to the CPA commitment to its implementation	AMA has in place emergency, Contingency plans for evacuation
	Lack of Land Tenure policies	Decisions on the land allocations will have to involve all the relevant authorities
Environmental risks	Possible increase in cutting down trees due to brick making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Farmers will be encouraged to cut trees only when necessary o Environmental awareness programme will be included o Seedlings will be provided for planting in other areas o Government policy of ‘cut 1 tree, plant 5 trees’ will be promoted and enforced.
Social Risks	Difficulty/conflict in getting land allocation to the returnees may arise	Leaders will be mobilised to be on the frontline in reintegrating the returnees

	Constructed schools are likely to receive excessive enrollment of pupils beyond capacity	Locations will be selected with a lot of care to ensure equal representation
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Assumptions

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement shall be maintained.
The community contribution is delivered.

5.11. How does the project propose to build on existing / previous project(s) in the proposed project area?

5.12. How will the project’s implementation and impact be monitored and reviewed?

- a. What specific indicators for appraisal of service delivery impact will you use? These should be expressed in a logframe which relates to the overall BSF logframe (Form 9)
- b. Specify the role of the beneficiaries and local authorities in monitoring and evaluation.

a. Indicators to be used

	Sector	Indicator	Baseline	Project	Final
Direct Service Delivery	Education:	Number of permanent classrooms			
		Number pupils enrolled in these classrooms			
		Number of sanitation facilities provided in schools			
		Number of PTAs Trained			
		Number of persons forming the PTAs			
	Water:	Number of functional boreholes			
		Population per water point			
		Number of Beneficiaries			
		Number of WUAs trained			
		Number of Water Technicians trained			
		Cases of Guinea worms reported			
	HIV/AIDS	Number of school workshops held			
		Attendance to the workshops			
		HIV/AIDS campaign materials distributed			
	Health clubs formed in schools				
Project Management	Project management	Number of Local leaders forming the LPC			
		Number of Interest groups forming the LPC			
		Number of LPC meetings held			
		Trainings provided to the LPC			
		Trainings provided to AMA staff			
	Monitoring & evaluation	Review meetings held			
		Monthly reports received			
	Quarterly reports				

LPC, during their review meetings, may come up with additional indicators they wish to measure.

b. The project implementation and impact will be monitored in the following process:

- 1) LPC will discuss and review the project targets and activities
- 2) Logical framework matrix will be translated into an Indicator Matrix, where targets for each activity and each output will be pre-defined
- 3) The Indicator Matrix will be simplified into monthly targets for ease of use by the LPC and Project Officers who are implementing the project.
- 4) Each month end, the LPC will sit and review the achievements against the targets for that month.
- 5) Quarterly M&E will be conducted by Project Advisor and the Executive Director

- 6) Progress reports will be prepared and the progress for each quarter analysed with reference to the following:
 1. Progress report for the previous period
 2. Indicators for that period.
- 7) LPC will ensure timely submission of reports to donors and relevant Government arms.
- 8) Any proposed change in activities or targets will be communicated to all stakeholders and approval sought before the change is implemented

Form 6: Project Sustainability

6.1 Sustainable service delivery methodology:

The project will involve the local community and the local leaders in all stages. This is intended to make the beneficiaries understand the project much better and participate in the planning, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation.

The project will be managed by a Local Project Committee (LPC), chaired by a local authority leader, and with members representing all interest groups such as tribes, women, youths, government arms etc. AMA, being a local NGO and indigenous to the region, will continually monitor the way the project resources are utilized and maintained by the communities in question.

Services and spare parts:

AMA is already in discussion with UNICEF to set up a boreholes spares shop in the state to make them available for the repair of broken hand pumps. It will be an overarching aim of AMA to achieve this aim, and we will strive to ensure the spare parts shop is set up. Water user Associations (WUAs) will ensure regular collection of usage fees to cover the repair and maintenance costs.

Hand pump Service men

5 hand pump technicians will be trained in the region, and issued with wells log forms for a follow-up and servicing. The service men will also be suggested to be the persons to run the spare parts shop. Restocking of parts will be assisted through AMA's logistics offices in Nairobi or Khartoum.

6.2.1 Capacity building for the beneficiaries

Local Project Committee (LPC)

Before the start of the implementation (or during the inception period), members of the LPC will be selected from all the interest groups and invited for a 3 days training on the project management (particularly focusing on this project). The training will also cover the 'Post BSF sustainability'. The LPC will then be involved in the entire implementation, meeting monthly to review progress.

Parents Teachers Association (PTAs),

Before schools handover, the PTAs will be trained on management of educational facilities, community mobilisation, education resources management, financial management etc. Maintenance manuals will be prepared by the Engineer and translated into the Dinka Language of the local community.

Water Point Committees/Water Users Association

Every water point will have a Water Point Committee as a representative organ of the Water Users Association. The committee will be trained using an established WUAs training manual established by Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development (MCRD). Policies regarding the use of the water point and maintenance fees will be agreed during this stage.

AMA's local staff

Assistance Mission for Africa (AMA) will have all the local staff trained on the project, and have their capacities built to support the communities in managing their development projects. AMA is an indigenous NGO from the greater Bahr El Ghazal region, hence will be present to support the communities longer.

6.2.2 Funding for the maintenance of project assets

All the PTAs and WUAs will have to come up with the maintenance system for the assets. During the training, a brainstorming session will be included on 'How do raise funds to repair and maintain this asset?' Each committee/association will have to decide on the maintenance contributions by each user, custody of the funds, management and utilization of the funds.

The agreements will have to be endorsed by the County Commissioner/Executive Director for authenticity.

For the school buildings, AMA has already trained local masons who may be called in case there is a need for repair.

User- fees. Fees paid by the water users associations, facilities maintenance fee paid by parents to maintain the school buildings etc.

Government maintenance. It is highly expected that the relevant ministries will eventually set aside funds for the maintenance of the assets.

Additional funding. AMA will continue soliciting for funds from donors for the continued training and capacity building of the local communities and facilities maintenance.

6.3. Exit strategy:

How the activity be transferred Strategy for handing over will be formulated, and all stakeholders will be made aware. Immediately after the completion of a physical structure (schools and boreholes), immediate handover will be done to the PTA or the WUA. It is important to note that AMA will handover the management of the assets to the beneficiaries, but will remain on the ground longer to monitor the projects in a post BSF grant period. Towards the end of the project, a handover to the state Government will be planned, and maintenance agreement will be signed with the relevant parties.

Maintenance of performance specifications

For the maintenance of performance specification, the inclusion of the beneficiaries in the project management will enhance their understanding of the performance specifications for the facilities provided. Also, the Pump mechanics will be trained on this topic.

Monitoring the maintenance of the facilities

This will be a going concern for AMA. Project officers on the ground will regularly liaise with the relevant government arms to ensure that the facilities are maintained. In particular, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Cooperatives and rural Development will be involved through out the implementation to ensure government's commitment to support the communities in sustaining the project.

Form 7: Project Management Arrangements

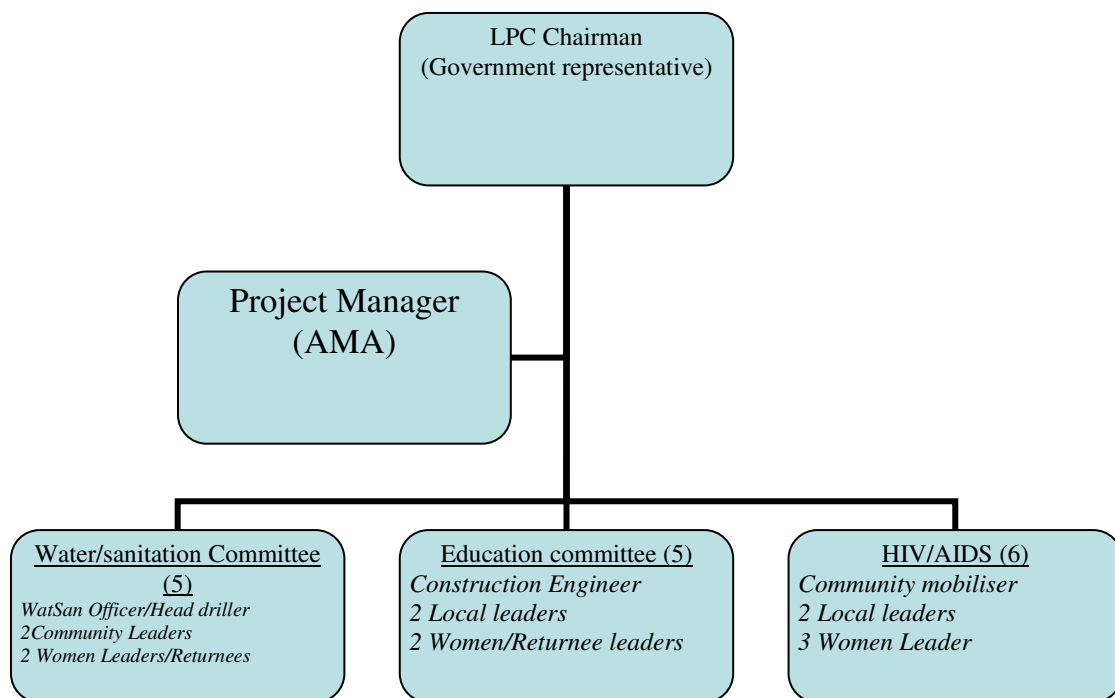
7.1.1 Project Implementation arrangement

The project implementation has been planned to be an all inclusive one. A Project committee named Local Project Committee (LPC) will be formed. It will be made up of;

4. AMA's Project Officers (NGO)
5. Representatives from the County Offices (Government)
6. Representatives of interest groups (women, youths, returnees). (Beneficiaries)

These selected representatives will be given induction training and then will elect the LPC Chairman, who will chair all LPC meetings. Assigned Project Officers will sign performance agreements with the LPC, while the LPC will support the Project Officers in community mobilisation. LPC will meet on a monthly to reviews the progress and challenges.

Project implementation structure will be as follows;



7.1.2 Project management arrangement

The project team will consist of the Projects Manager, Construction Engineer, Community mobiliser, Water and sanitation Officer, plus other staff under their supervision. Executive Director and Projects Consultant/Advisor will be monitoring the daily activities.

Finance Officer will be in charge of project accounting and will dedicate 50% of his time in the accounting for this project.

Over 80% of the project staff will be local Sudanese, while Expatriates will only be hired on a need basis.

Summary of project personnel

Title	Time	Nationality	Full/part	CV
Executive Director	100%	Sudanese	Full time	Diploma in Theology, 23 years experience in programs management
Finance Officer	50%	Kenyan	Full time	CPA I, A-level education, 15 years experience in accounting and finance mgt.
Programme Advisor	25%	Kenyan	Part-time	Bachelors degree (management Science), PGD (Projects Management), CPAII, 8 years experience (3 in INGO)
Construction Engineer	100%	Kenyan	Full time	Diploma in civil engineering, 8 years experience
Project Manager	100%	Sudanese	Full time	Bachelors degree, Diploma in computer studies, 5 years experience
Projects Officer Education	100%	Sudanese	Full time	Diploma in special education, 4 years experience
Projects Officer – Water and Sanitation	100%	Sudanese	Full time	Diploma in theology, 10 years experience in Water and sanitation sector
Head Driller –WES	100%	Sudanese	Full time	Diploma in water engineering, 20 years experience
Assistant Driller – O&M	100%	Sudanese	Full time	Diploma in Ground water technology, 3 years experience
Community mobiliser/HIV/AIDS Coordinator	100%	Sudanese	Full time	Diploma in community development, Several trainings on HIV/AIDS, 5 year experience
Logistics Officers	100%	Sudanese	Full time	Combined 11 years experience

Field Accountant	100%	Sudanese	Full time	Chartered Accountant (CPA)
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Project Start (January 2009)

The scheduled project start up date of January 2009 will be easily achieved since;

1. Field visits already done, and project sites identified by the local authorities. Schools have been selected in areas that becomes inaccessible during rains, so that procurement and pre positioning is completed before the onset of rains. After procurement and pre positioning, AMA's local staff always endeavors to deliver food supply to the construction team through motorbikes, bicycles or boats.
2. All staff to be assigned to this project are already on board AMA. Though most employees will be going for the Christmas holidays, reporting back will be as early as 5th January. This will facilitate project start up in January.
3. Logistics network: AMAs logistics offices in Nairobi, Juba, Tonj, Kwajok, and Bentiu will facilitate movements of personnel and materials to the project sites.

Attachments:

Form 8: Budget

Form 9: Logical Framework

Annex 1: CV of Project Team Leader

Annex 2: Letter of support from Ministry of Education

Annex 4: Description of Internal Financial monitoring procedures

Annex 5: Map of project location