

Project Proposal

Organization	OXFAM GB (OXFAM GB)																																	
Project Title	Emergency WASH support for vulnerable and displaced communities in Northern Jonglei State																																	
Fund Code	SSD-15/HSS10/SA2/WASH/INGO/579																																	
Cluster	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Primary cluster</td> <td>Sub cluster</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</td> <td>None</td> </tr> </table>		Primary cluster	Sub cluster	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	None																												
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Project Allocation	2nd Round Standard Allocation	Allocation Category Type	Frontline services																															
Project budget in US\$	499,999.90	Planned project duration	6 months																															
Planned Start Date	01/08/2015	Planned End Date	31/01/2016																															
OPS Details	OPS Code	SSD-15/WS/72968/R	OPS Budget																															
	OPS Project Ranking		OPS Gender Marker																															
Project Summary	<p>Oxfam is running a rural emergency WASH programme for isolated communities living in Northern Jonglei. The region has been cut off more than usual by the conflict which started in December 2013. Nyriol and Akobo Counties are underserved in WASH needs with not nearly enough boreholes to meet demand. There is a low knowledge of basic hygiene standards and a low latrine ratio. As a result open defecation is widely practiced, water sources are not safe, and there is a constant threat of waterborne disease exacerbated by communities living in close proximity in some areas due to displacement.</p> <p>As fetching water is classed as 'women's work' in the local culture, water issues impact women and girls the most, and initial protection data Oxfam has received indicates they are most vulnerable fetching water. Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) is the highest cause of medical referrals in the area particularly affecting under fives. Oxfam will ensure that the new boreholes are sighted with community participation and when appropriate and feasible within the IASC guidelines on GBV mainstreaming and the SPHERE standards .</p> <p>Oxfam is working particularly with child to child clubs in order to help spread messages among children. With some schools opening up in Nyriol County in the past few months these can be targeted more easily. In the remote parts of the county, swamps are used for a portion of water collecting. With 98 boreholes in Nyriol county mapped, Oxfam recognizes that the number needs to be increased to allow people better access to safe water in the dry season and reduce hand pump repair and maintenance due to over demand and use. Oxfam intends to drill 8 boreholes in the proposed period across the target geographic area.</p>																																	
Direct beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Beneficiary Summary</td> <td>6666</td> <td>6667</td> <td>13333</td> <td>13334</td> <td>40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Total beneficiaries include the following:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People in Host Communities</td> <td>4333</td> <td>4334</td> <td>8666</td> <td>8667</td> <td>26000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internally Displaced People</td> <td>3666</td> <td>3667</td> <td>7333</td> <td>7334</td> <td>22000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Beneficiary Summary	6666	6667	13333	13334	40,000	Total beneficiaries include the following:						People in Host Communities	4333	4334	8666	8667	26000	Internally Displaced People	3666	3667	7333	7334	22000
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Indirect Beneficiaries	NA	Catchment Population	NA																															
Link with the Allocation Strategy	<p>CHF frontline funding will be used for direct WASH programmatic activities in northern Jonglei State to provide first response WASH support to affected communities. This support will be in the form of borehole drilling in Uror (subject to accessibility), Akobo and Nyriol counties, and in Nyriol county alone, hand pump rehabilitation and hygiene promotion. Women and girls will continue to be consulted and engaged in WASH committees, and any relevant training and skills building sessions (in management, repair and maintenance of the facilities).</p> <p>These activities will contribute to the cluster's objectives of: - Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases, or negative impacts on nutritional status, through increased timely and equitable access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services to acutely vulnerable populations affected by emergencies.</p>																																	
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners	Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)		Source	US\$																														
			OFDA	613,197.00																														
				613,197.00																														
Organization focal point contact details	Name	Title	Phone	Email																														
	Coralie Rey	Funding Co-ordinator	+211 (0)955 107 740	crey1@oxfam.org.uk																														

BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
<p>1. Humanitarian context analysis.. Humanitarian context: Describe the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented</p>	<p>As a result, a large number of women and children integrated the host communities putting a strain on WASH facilities. This means that women and girls have to spend longer periods of time waiting at water points, or walking long distances to collect water for household use. It also increases tension at water points leading to conflict, and increase in occurrence of Gender based violence at water sources and on the way. Resorting to the use of untreated swamp water and other unsafe water has led to an increase of water-borne diseases and therefore increased the burden of household chores for women and girls who have the role of caring for the sick and infirm. Furthermore, men and boys using the same facilities for watering their animals puts them in conflict with other men and boys as well as women and girls who share the watering points.</p> <p>As in most parts of South Sudan, fetching water for household use and, at times, for watering animals as well as caring for the sick and infirm is considered a primary role of women and girls. Data from protection and gender assessment reports indicate that females tend to be vulnerable to SGBV when they have to walk extremely long distances or walk in the dark due to the need for repeated trips to collect water. They are also prone to Sexual and Gender Based Violence when there are too few safe water points and when they are too far. Currently, women and girls are forced to walk 3 hours(33%), 2 hours (40%) to the nearest safe water venue (see borehole survey report). In the dry season, they are also forced to collect water for animals as well. Poor access to water coupled with their household responsibilities and the possible conflicts and long waiting periods at water holes negatively impact on the daily household chores and unpaid workload and therefore reduces the amount of time women and girls have to spend on socio economic and other activities.</p> <p>Focus group discussions and monitoring reports have also highlighted the need to adapt the pumping systems to the most vulnerable that would not always have the strength needed to pump for the water. Skills training in repair and maintenance and bore hole management will be carried out in the local languages, and using cartoons and other gender sensitive IEC materials.</p>
<p>2. Needs assessment. Explain the specific needs of the target group(s), explaining existing capacity and gaps. State how the needs assessment was conducted, list any baseline data and explain how the number of beneficiaries has been developed. Indicate references to assessments such as Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)</p>	<p>MSF 2015 reports have highlighted that WASH related diseases are still the most prevalent in the region of Lankien. ICRC have reported one case of Hepatitis E in the Motot region to Oxfam and Tearfund, case which caused a death. While this does not constitute an outbreak, it is conceivable one may occur and the general water related diseases pose a significant threat to vulnerable families.</p> <p>Communities within the proposed operational areas often face chronic water insecurity and reduced access to public health facilities in both urban and rural areas. Water scarcity is not uniform, many IDPs who have relatives can be absorbed into the host community but those without clan or family ties suffer an increased risk of being left without access to improved water sources and risk potential conflict with host communities over access to water and sanitation sources. In addition, water insecurity is also a cause of protection risks within the host community (e.g. increased threat of SGBV or other violence as individuals move further from home areas to search for water). With the anticipated increase in the IDPs and the current IDP population placing strain on an already dilapidated system, it is assumed that increased tensions over resources will remain a challenge. While exact figures are difficult to secure, IDPs now make up an estimated 35% of the population in targeted areas. Signs of conflict over resources are already evident in areas prone to cattle-raiding. Disease amongst livestock has been an additional contributing factor, with normal migration and grazing patterns disrupted amongst an increasingly disenfranchised population.</p> <p>During the wet season, the practice is to resort to unsafe surface and river water sources to make up for the water deficit, markets are also cut off and supply lines reduced to individual portering providing limited availability to basic lifesaving household needs. During the dry season people are forced to migrate to areas where water can be found, often using unsafe surface sources. As a result Oxfam has identified the need to increase household level resilience through support to WASH facilities.</p> <p>Anecdotal evidence suggests that the vulnerable populations are more likely to be negatively affected when water resources become scarce, and water access is likely to be a key factor if increased strain is placed on the host community by more IDPs arriving. In addition, Oxfam believes that overstraining of a handpump-</p>

based water supply system creates a negatively reinforcing cycle of breakdowns. In essence, the more people using a pump directly increases its breakage rate, which forces more people to other pumps, increasing the frequency of pump breakage. Data gathered from PHP surveys has shown that key problems in the area are, a lack of water storage containers and people collecting water from swamps. Knowledge and practice of hand washing is very low, giving a very low base to work from. While a second round of surveys has shown a marginal improvement in some areas, changing attitudes takes time and constant reinforcement. Access to safe water in Lankien is limited, with 4-6lts per person per day being reported. Oxfam has added 3 motorised pumps to the town and CMD has added one more, so this ratio should have improved. The surrounding areas need further work. Only 25% of the population reported having a latrine, but with Oxfam over 200 slabs distributed for self build latrines in Lankien and other areas this ratio will have improved. Based on PHE survey data in April 2015, in Lankien 100% of people access water from a borehole, with most borehole aprons in need of repair; Oxfam is currently averaging 16 borehole repairs per month. HH monitoring visits showed 96% of water containers are kept clean, but an incidence of 28% diarrhoea amongst respondents, and 4 incidences of Hepatitis E in 2015; AWD is the largest cause of mortality in the region. Oxfam can provide assessments reports to CHF

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries that will benefit from drilling activities are host community and IDP populations in Nyriol County, as well as parts of Akobo West County and Uror County.

IDPs: Due to the conflict which began in December 2013, the region had an influx of IDPs from Unity State, Upper Nile and Southern Jonglei. These people have largely been absorbed into the host community and as such are quite hard to identify specifically. In Pultruk, there are approximately 3,000 IDPs living next to a swamp.

Host community: During the rainy season, Oxfam is largely constrained to working in Lankien and its environs (Thol and Tut), making the target group around the 20,000 mark including IDPs, and in Waat town itself with some movement to Walgak. It is hoped that now Oxfam has vehicles in Jonglei programming can begin in a wider region from December, and maybe November. The majority of the activities will, therefore, focus on Lankien, with some drilling in Walgak, and some activities in further afield bomas at the end of the project.

This project will target IDPs and Host community members (disaggregated by gender and age when possible) and will pay specific attention to the people with special needs such pregnant and lactating women, women head of households, elderly and disabled, people with disabilities and chronic diseases (such as HIV...).

4. Grant Request Justification.

Oxfam has been one of the first agencies with capacity to respond to the crisis in December 2013. Oxfam is one of the lead organizations within the WASH cluster in South Sudan with the capacity to respond in this location. Since the start of the response (December 2013), Oxfam has reached 145,164 beneficiaries with WASH and EFSL support. In addition, Oxfam has been responding to a large refugee influx in Upper Nile state since 2012.

After the December 2013 crisis, Oxfam returned to Jonglei upon request of the WASH Cluster in March 2014 to establish a presence in Nyriol county, and Bor PoC. Based on surveys showing 45% of individuals in Minkaman would move to Bor by the end of 2014 and 12.5% planned to return to Twic East or Duk, Oxfam also began a WASH response to rehabilitate Bor hospital WASH infrastructure and provide WASH services in Twic East. Since this time, bases in both locations have been serving the wider geographical catchment areas of Bor South, Twic East, Duk, Nyriol, Uror and Akobo counties, additionally one drilling rig will be available in Bor and one in Lankien to improve water services to these geographical catchment communities equally in government and opposition areas.

These communities were targeted as part of Oxfam's humanitarian strategy for South Sudan for the following reasons: the severity of unmet needs, chronic humanitarian context, the geographical proximity and shared demographics of the targeted populations; and Oxfam's experience in the area through established operational bases.

Oxfam is the only NGO in Northern Jonglei with the capability to drill and flush boreholes; CHF has previously supported this action and there is a need for drilling to continue as the needs for more boreholes are still high. There is a large breakage rate of boreholes, with Oxfam effecting around 200 repairs over the past year. One of the reasons for the high breakage rate is that there are a large number of beneficiaries per borehole putting undue stress on the system so parts wear out quickly. Other reasons are that the water table is quite low for hand pumps, hence why Oxfam is also moving towards installing Blue Handpumps and India Mark 2 Extra deep well handpumps. Lastly, the quality of repair has previously been low. Through on the job training, Oxfam is improving the capacity to bring in new technology, large drilling assets and capacity build the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure so it is well suited to continue the task of improving the water supply to the vulnerable people in the region.

Oxfam's added value is its capacity in both hardware and software. It has a Public Health Promotion team who work with community volunteers every day in local places in Lankien. These people have also had success camping in the more remote parts of the area of operations; the continual work with the community is a cornerstone of Oxfam's approach. Also as previously mentioned Oxfam is the only agency with a drilling rig in the region, as well as a large development compressor/ borehole camera to fully understand the makeup of often old boreholes.

Oxfam's complete WASH response will add more clean water sources to the region, increase the level of available sanitation and solid waste disposal and increase knowledge of hygiene messaging to vulnerable people, the combined impact of which will be to reduce the rates of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and other water borne diseases in the region.

Finally, Oxfam is working and coordinating closely with the few other actors implementing in the Uror, Akobo and Nyriol counties. Over the past year, Oxfam has worked with MSF, to begin to understand disease trends better (both for WASH and nutrition). Oxfam is partnering with CMD to distribute NFIs to households and is also a WASH core pipeline hub. In Mwoot, Oxfam has coordinated with Tearfund to repair boreholes and distribute latrine slabs. This is helping ensuring there is no duplication in activities.

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

Oxfam is cofunding much of the sanitation work and Blue Pump upgrades with OFDA, as well as public hygiene promotion and NFI distributions. However, the drilling programme, in particular, requires additional funding, which is not covered by either Oxfam internal funds or OFDA.

Oxfam is currently implementing an integrated WASH programme in Jonglei with the supply of safe water, construction of sanitation infrastructure and hygiene promotion activities. The programme will provide a comprehensive response to the needs of the affected population, including the integration of cross cutting themes such as gender empowerment, SGBV, and accountability to beneficiaries in accordance with the Oxfam South Sudan humanitarian strategy. However, funds are required to continue programming in the target areas in 2015.

The Oxfam South Sudan humanitarian strategy strives to incorporate, for example: the construction of WASH infrastructures incorporating Cash For Work (CFW) or casual labor for cash-injections into local economies, the promotion of good hygiene practices and behaviours, women's safe access to sanitation facilities, the inclusion of vulnerable groups, (including women, persons with disabilities, and elderly), in the programme design and management, as well as in community mobilization and participation. Oxfam believes that this is the only way to ensure that such activities are based on addressing the needs of target populations in a holistic and inclusive way.

The key principles of Oxfam's response strategy include working in an impartial and independent manner to offer assistance to those who are most in need and who are in places that are less accessible to the humanitarian community as a whole, but where the organization has a distinctive competence. This means working in areas that are controlled by both main parties to the conflict and being flexible to open and closed working locations, and where necessary handing over responsibility for work to other actors (local civil society actors where possible) after an initial set up period. Overall objectives for Oxfam's humanitarian response in South Sudan are: to reduce morbidity and mortality by delivering humanitarian assistance in WASH and EFSL to up to 15 per cent of those affected by the current conflict or around 150,000 - 200,000 (whichever number is greater); to ensure that the humanitarian assistance provided by Oxfam and others promotes the protection of civilians and gender empowerment; to influence decision-makers to ensure adequate quantity and quality of humanitarian assistance; and to influence decision-makers to address the underlying causes and immediate impact of the current conflict.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

For multi-cluster projects, please fill out one Logical Framework for each cluster

The overall objective is to contribute to a reduction of mortality and morbidity due to water related diseases within the target area. MSF reports in early 2015 have highlighted that WASH related diseases are still the most prevalent in the region of Lankien and it is assumed to be similar in Waat. ICRC have reported one case to Oxfam and Tearfund of Hepatitis E in the Motot region, which caused a death. While this does not constitute an outbreak, it is conceivable one may occur and the general water related diseases pose a significant threat to vulnerable families. For example, the IDPs living by the Pultruk swamp have a significantly lower knowledge of hygiene messaging than the host community, who themselves are well below standards, in terms of knowledge.

Oxfam's complete WASH response will add more clean water sources to the region, increase the level of available sanitation and solid waste disposal and increase knowledge of hygiene messaging to vulnerable people, the combined impact of which will be to reduce the rates of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and other water borne diseases in the region.

Logical Framework details for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
2015 SSO 1: Affected people have timely access to safe, and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking, and personal and domestic hygiene	SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need	60
2015 SSO 3: Affected people have access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis	SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need	40

Outcome 1	Targeted beneficiaries have safer and improved access to safe water facilities	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.1	Water points are rehabilitated, maintained or newly constructed	<p>Risk- Security conditions enable Oxfam staff to reach beneficiaries and support their WASH needs. Mitigation: Oxfam has security SOPs and evacuation plans for all locations and close coordination with NGO Forum security, Department for Safety and Security (DSS), local authorities, and Oxfam's Roving Security Advisor and Country Security Advisor enables the triangulation of security information.</p> <p>Risk: Beneficiaries and communities are supportive of programme design, siting of water points and so on. Mitigation: Oxfam is and will continue to work closely with the community and hold regular consultations and engagement throughout the programme cycle.</p> <p>Risk: Tensions between host communities and IDPs. Mitigation: 70% of the project beneficiary caseload is the host community in an effort to mitigate conflict and ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups from host community population as an integrated approach. The host community will also be incorporated in community consultations.</p> <p>Risk: Logistics conditions enable delivery of supplies and services. Mitigation: Due to the nature of the conflict and the commencement of the wet season, Oxfam has budgeted for air deliveries of supplies and local transportation will be selected based on capacity to deliver in wet conditions.</p> <p>Core pipeline items are available in a timely manner. Oxfam will preposition essential stock in key locations, available to be dispatched within 24/48 hours to respond to any increases in conflict or outbreaks in AWD, and will locally procure items where possible to avoid the expense and possible delays involved with international procurement. Multi-sectoral multi-departmental procurement planning and tracking will be conducted with all actors in the inception workshop, and on a monthly basis to ensure any challenges are identified early and joint solutions and action plans are implemented to mitigate any delays in the availability of items.</p>

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of Existing water points rehabilitated					15
	Means of Verification:	PHE reports Borehole repair card, borehole repair data base water point survey					
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of boreholes drilled					8
	Means of Verification:	Water point survey, PHE reports					
Indicator 1.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of existing water hand-pumps upgraded					25
	Means of Verification:	Borehole repair card, borehole repair data base water point survey PHE reports					
Indicator 1.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of water quality test results with 0 faecal coliform per 100ml.					8
	Means of Verification:	water quality test reports					
Indicator 1.1.5	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of water treatment items available					200
	Means of Verification:	stock reports distribution records					

Activities

Activity 1.1.1	Mechanical drilling of bore holes equipped with blue pump and user-friendly technology (when possible) to increase the water availability in specific areas of the county, each of these will be fitted with a Blue Handpump provided by OFDA (Target: 8)
Activity 1.1.2	Existing non-functional hand pumps IMKII /III rehabilitated (Target: 15)
Activity 1.1.3	Upgrade of broken handpumps to IMKII Extra deep well kits (Target 25).
Activity 1.1.4	The provision of new or improved water supply infrastructure will always be accompanied with on the job training of local Ministry of Physical Infrastructure staff in proper operation and maintenance of facilities (including donating supplies to the community contingency stock of Indian mark II/III and blue pump spare parts)
Activity 1.1.5	Water quality testing, both bacteriological and chemical, satisfying international water quality standards. (Target: Water quality needs)
Activity 1.1.6	Data gathering on performance of IMIII/extra deep wells and blue handpumps from boys, girls, women and men
Activity 1.1.7	Maintain a contingency of water treatment products, including trialing the use of handpump chlorinators in case of water borne disease outbreak (Target: 200).
Activity 1.1.8	Women and Men of the existing and new WASH committees are trained on maintenance and repair of the water sources.

Outcome 2	Targeted beneficiaries has improved safe hygiene practices	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 2.1	Community outreach activities on WASH conducted	<p>Risk- Security conditions enable Oxfam staff to reach beneficiaries and support their WASH needs. Mitigation: Oxfam has security SOPs and evacuation plans for all locations and close coordination with NGO Forum security, Department for Safety and Security (DSS), local authorities, and Oxfam's Roving Security Advisor and Country Security Advisor enables the triangulation of security information.</p> <p>Risk: Tensions between host communities and IDPs. Mitigation: 70% of the project beneficiary caseload is the host community in an effort to mitigate</p>

conflict and ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups from host community population as an integrated approach. The host community will also be incorporated in community consultations.

Risk: Logistics conditions enable delivery of supplies and services. Mitigation: Due to the nature of the conflict and the commencement of the wet season, Oxfam has budgeted for air deliveries of supplies and local transportation will be selected based on capacity to deliver in wet conditions.

Risk: Core pipeline items are available in a timely manner. Mitigation: Oxfam will preposition essential stock in key locations, available to be dispatched within 24/48 hours to respond to any increases in conflict or outbreaks in AWD, and will locally procure items where possible to avoid the expense and possible delays involved with international procurement. Multi-sectoral multi-departmental procurement planning and tracking will be conducted with all actors in the inception workshop, and on a monthly basis to ensure any challenges are identified early and joint solutions and action plans are implemented to mitigate any delays in the availability of items.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of people trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community	19999	20001			40000
		Means of Verification: PHP Reports Training records Community Feedback and focus group discussion					
Indicator 2.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of Community Health Promoters trained (Targets: 3groups x 10 CHPs. 15 women and 15 men)					30
		Means of Verification: training records PHP activity reports					

Activities

Activity 2.1.1	Public Health Promotion will be implemented through a community led approach when possible which is in line with the approach endorsed by the national WASH cluster, emphasizing awareness of disease transmission links and ways to cut the links. (Target: 40,000 people receiving HP; : 6,668 women, 6,666 men, 13,334 girls and 13,333 boys);
Activity 2.1.2	Community-based Health Promoters (CHP) will be expanded into new areas, and current hygiene promoters will use new techniques to keep messaging fresh, and provide Oxfam's main link to the community (Targets: 3groups x 10 CHPs. 15 women and 15 men)

WORK PLAN

Project workplan for activities defined in the Logical framework

Activity Description (Month)	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Activity 1.1.1 Mechanical drilling of bore holes equipped with blue pump and user-friendly technology (when possible) to increase the water availability in specific areas of the county, each of these will be fitted with a Blue Handpump provided by OFDA (Target: 8)	2015											X	X
	2016	X											
Activity 1.1.2 Existing non-functional hand pumps IMKII /III rehabilitated (Target: 15)	2015							X	X	X	X	X	
	2016	X											
Activity 1.1.3 Upgrade of broken handpumps to IMKII Extra deep well kits (Target 25).	2015							X	X	X	X	X	
	2016	X											
Activity 1.1.4 The provision of new or improved water supply infrastructure will always be accompanied with on the job training of local Ministry of Physical Infrastructure staff in proper operation and maintenance of facilities (including donating supplies to the community contingency stock of Indian mark II/III and blue pump spare parts)	2015							X	X	X	X	X	
	2016	X											
Activity 1.1.5 Water quality testing, both bacteriological and chemical, satisfying international water quality standards. (Target: Water quality needs)	2015												X
	2016	X											
Activity 1.1.6 Data gathering on performance of IMII/extra deep wells and blue handpumps from boys, girls, women and men	2015										X	X	X
	2016	X											
Activity 1.1.7 Maintain a contingency of water treatment products, including trialing the use of handpump chlorinators in case of water borne disease outbreak (Target: 200).	2015										X	X	X
	2016	X											
Activity 2.1.1 Public Health Promotion will be implemented through a community led approach when possible which is in line with the approach endorsed by the national WASH cluster, emphasizing awareness of disease transmission links and ways to cut the links. (Target: 40,000 people receiving HP; : 6,668 women, 6,666 men, 13,334 girls and 13,333 boys);	2015							X	X	X	X	X	
	2016	X											
Activity 2.1.2 Community-based Health Promoters (CHP) will be expanded into new areas, and current hygiene promoters will use new techniques to keep messaging fresh, and provide Oxfam's main link to the community (Targets: 3groups x 10 CHPs. 15 women and 15 men)	2015							X	X	X	X	X	
	2016	X											
Activity 1.1.8 Women and Men of the existing and new WASH committees are trained on maintenance and repair of the water sources.	2015												
	2016	X											

M & R DETAILS

Monitoring & Reporting Plan:
Describe how you will monitor the implementation of each activity. Describe the tools you plan to use (checklist, photo, questionnaires, interviews, suggestion box etc.) in order to collect data and how you will

Oxfam's Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system is in line with the overall Oxfam guidelines for MEAL in Emergencies. Baseline surveys have been conducted in several proposed locations in 2014 to measure impact and change, and this will be extended to other counties during this project to set benchmarks against agreed indicators. Routine monitoring shall be conducted by the Programme Quality department using a mix of rural participatory appraisal and quantitative methods throughout the duration of the project, engaging primary agents of change, communities, local stakeholders, and Oxfam project implementing teams. Findings from MEAL activities, including feedback and complaint mechanisms, will be regularly reviewed, and will feed into and influence programme (re)design and decisions taken to adapt tactics and strategies. Oxfam plans to pilot a web-based survey software which can link PDMs and beneficiary feedback for example, and track responses over time. This will provide valuable lessons and accurate credible data for multiple actors on trends, the quality of current

store data. Explain the frequency type and protocol of reporting (how often do you report about what to whom?). State if, when and how you plan to evaluate your project .

programming, and the potential for impact at scale. Solutions to issues such as limited web access and protection concerns have been thoroughly reviewed by the Oxfam team. A final review shall be conducted towards the end of the project to ascertain the extent to which programme outcomes are achieved, and garner lessons learned for future programme interventions based on need.

Activities:

- Gender and Protection Analysis update: Update the gender and protection analysis to inform programme implementation gender-sensitive activities from the onset. Oxfam will implement and hold itself accountable to Oxfam's Minimum Standards for Gender in Emergencies. Oxfam commits to closely monitor the ratio of men, women, boys and girls reached under each activity, and the targeting of each group to obtain feedback information by establishing a clear and manageable monitoring and evaluation.
- Utilise a gender sensitive feedback mechanism: Ensure that a gender-sensitive community feedback mechanism (for consultation, feedback and complaints) is established to inform and change programming, where required.
- Monitoring framework: Set up a clear and manageable monitoring and evaluation framework in discussion with women and with men separately, to be monitored by implementing field teams. This will include a midterm programme review as well as monthly monitoring reports, which will provide clear action points to increase program impact.

One internal mid-term and one internal final performance evaluation will be completed for the Northern Jonglei programme 9it is expected the CHF project will be captured in this evaluation process). A full evaluation plan will be developed in the course of programme implementation, led by the Programme Quality Manager in consultation with MEAL staff, programme managers, primary agents of change, and local authorities. The plan will outline:

- Evaluation study design, methodology, data collection process and analysis
- Simple random sampling techniques
- Selection criteria for qualitative data collection participation, including equal inclusion of women, men, and people with unique needs
- Standard quantitative survey questionnaires, qualitative study interview, and observation guides ensuring ethical conduct of data collection
- Data analysis plan and mitigation strategies for evaluator bias
- Time-frame and privacy measures and plans for ensuring protection and confidentiality during data collection
- Plans for encouraging participation by national counterparts and evaluators in the design and conduct of the program evaluation
- Inclusion of gender- and age-specific variables for analysis
- Plans for disseminating the final product

OTHER INFORMATION

Accountability to Affected Populations

Women, men, girls, and boys within target communities will be directly involved at all stages of the program cycle in order to encourage ownership and participation in program activities. Community structures, networks, and support groups are fundamental to building resilience and are at the heart of the Oxfam's programme strategy. Oxfam recognizes that communities are not homogenous, and the gender analysis will enable us to jointly design an appropriate intervention, with the community, looking at the needs of all sectors. Oxfam is fundamentally committed to ensuring accountability to communities and installing a rigorous feedback mechanism which is part of the program.

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Humanitarian accountability mechanisms will be set in place through designated staff members, MEAL and Program Quality Officers. Complaint and feedback mechanisms will be set up to monitor programme implementation and ensure the voices of the beneficiaries are heard. This will be done in collaboration with the protection cross-cutting themes. These staff will be trained on humanitarian accountability standards and will have knowledge of global initiatives such as Core Humanitarian Standards of Accountability, People in Aid, and ALNAP. All activities will be linked with other INGOs, and OCHA, UNICEF, IOM, and UNHCR accountability systems to ensure collaboration and key information is shared to support the overall implementation and protection of beneficiaries. Within Oxfam structures accountability is the responsibility of each staff member, with specific responsibilities lying with the Programme Quality Team.

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

Oxfam will be directly implementing all activities in this project. All WASH interventions are streamlined and coordinated through the national, state and local WASH cluster meetings. Through these coordination meetings, which are held at least once a week, clear operational areas are designated for all concerned agencies intervening in the sector. There are usually several additional coordination meetings between a selected group of actors in the case of acute necessity such as an increase / sudden displacement of population due to fighting or inter-ethnic conflict. Oxfam collaborates closely with relevant international WASH actors like MSF Spain, IOM, Goal and camp management organizations DRC.

Representatives from the authorities at community level, Commissioner and Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (RRA) or equivalent, are contacted and informed of any planned Oxfam activity within their community and are asked for cooperation. In Lankien bi-weekly meetings are held, with Oxfam as the OCHA focal point for humanitarian coordination meetings; Oxfam also regularly discusses WASH needs with CMD as part of the humanitarian hub.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
1. CMD	NFI distributions and targeting of WASH activities,
2. MSF	Disease trends surveillance data,
3. Save the children	Hygiene promotion in Nyirol and targeting,
4. Intersos	WASH in schools and as protection referral partner,

Environmental Marker Code A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Understanding that women, men, boys, and girls are affected differently by disasters and displacement, Oxfam GB (hereafter referred to as Oxfam) prioritizes gender equity and the promotion of women's rights in all our humanitarian responses. Oxfam policies recognize that SGBV/VAW is a violation of human rights and seeks to mainstream work to reduce SGBV and protection into all programs. Oxfam is a key member of the Inter Agency standing committee, and also has an internal gender policy, a SGBV/VAW policy and has developed minimum standards for gender in emergencies as a tool to measure consistency in promoting gender equality through interventions. Oxfam trains its programme personnel in gender mainstreaming, and has a team of gender and protection advisers based in South Sudan and in our regional centre in Nairobi that work closely together to mainstream gender into programmes and projects. WASH activities will incorporate considerations for gender and different needs of women, men, boys, and girls and provide opportunities for different groups to feedback and influence programme design. Specifically this will be reflected in stock items held particularly with regards to hygiene kits to ensure that kits include items that specifically meet women's needs.

Protection Mainstreaming

Oxfam is committed to ensuring safe programming and mainstreaming protection at all stages of this project. Mainstreaming protection in the project will significantly mitigate the impact of exclusion of marginalized groups, particularly women from decision-making processes and in ensuring that we are better able to meet the needs expressly identified by our female beneficiaries, as well as those people with specific needs (PSNs). Oxfam will create avenues to enhance PSN's and women's opportunities to decide and manage community activities by ensuring that they are consulted and targeted for participation. Oxfam has a strong community based approach throughout project implementation. Throughout programmes, Oxfam has succeeded in finding opportunities for women and PSNs to participate in activities not traditionally targeted at them. The integration of protection staff in the project team will help ensure the implementation of key activities beyond basic safe programming and Do No Harm approaches.

The safety and dignity of women and girls is closely linked with access to water. Water collection is an activity traditionally undertaken by women and girls. It is also one of the major factors in keeping girls out of school, as they are required to assist their mothers with water collection. The more accessible a water point becomes, the less time is required to collect water and the more time girls have to go to school and women have for other activities. Similarly, the further women and girls have to walk to access clean water, usually, the more likely they are to report risks related to SGBV. Water collection is reported as a high risk activity by women and girls, it is an activity which increases women and girls vulnerability to SGBV in a plethora of ways. Due to these concerns, Oxfam seeks to improve access to water points, cutting the amount of time women and girls take to collect water, reducing risk. Committees, with diverse participation, associated with this project will be established to ensure that the fluid security situation and vulnerabilities of the community are taken into consideration and addressed during the implementation of this project. These committees, supported by our protection and PHP teams will also bolster self-protection capacities of the affected population through enhancing community dialogue on protection, as well as ensuring that committee members will receive support and training on protection, human rights and referral pathways (which we will map by Oxfam if not done already), working with our protection staff to formulate preventative and reactionary solutions to protection concerns within the community related to WASH. Complaints mechanisms will also be closely linked with these committees and local GBV referral partners to ensure that any complaints related to GBV can be addressed with a survivor centred approach.

Given the complex nature of displacement and conflict in South Sudan in addition to already existing high level needs in our areas of operation, Oxfam also engages

with and targets host communities. This helps to support conflict sensitive programming and social cohesion from the start of the project. Not only are host communities benefiting from our project, but we also work to support host and displaced communities working together to manage potential sources of conflict (e.g. water sources) by supporting both communities to communicate proactively and reactively to conflict through different community based structures. A protection analysis, gender analysis, and risk analyses conducted for our programme areas will ensure that we are able to identify potential needs, risks, strengths, and resources.

The current crisis in South Sudan has caused significant protection issues for women, men, girls, and boys. All programming will therefore be based on a thorough protection analysis, in order to ensure that activities are not causing risks to civilians in targeted areas.

Safety and Security

Oxfam's first priority is the safety and security of its staff. Relationships with local authorities, INGOs, local partners, and communities have been developed to triangulate security information and updates on a continuous basis. Oxfam has security SOPs and evacuation plans for all locations and close coordination with NGO Forum security, Department for Safety and Security (DSS), local authorities, and Oxfam's Roving Security Advisor and Country Security Advisor enables the triangulation of security information.

Access

Oxfam is the key WASH actor in Jonglei state implementing integrated WASH and EFSL activities in both government and opposition held areas. With experience implementing WASH projects in the challenging environment, both politically and geographically, and established bases in Lankien, Walgak, Akobo, and Bor, Oxfam is well placed to expand and continue the essential WASH actions in Jonglei state.

BUDGET

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

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
1.1	Jonglei Programme Manager Has overall responsibility for the management and delivery of the programme.	D	1	5000	6	50.00%	15,000.00	5,000.00	7,500.00	2,500.00	15,000.00
1.2	PHE Co-ordinator Co-ordinate all aspects of the engineering works in conjunction with the Technical Engineering team leader.	S	1	5000	6	10.00%	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	500.00	3,000.00
1.3	PHP Co-ordinator Co-ordinate all aspects of the public health work in conjunction with the public health promotion team leader.	S	1	5000	6	10.00%	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	500.00	3,000.00
1.4	Electro Mechanic In charge of the maintenance/repair of the electronic equipment and machines	D	1	5000	6	35.00%	10,500.00	3,250.00	5,250.00	2,000.00	10,500.00
1.5	PHE Officer Work with the team leader in delivering engineering work in the various field sites as well as working closely with communities on engineering programme delivery.	D	1	2000	6	100.00%	12,000.00	4,500.00	6,000.00	1,500.00	12,000.00
1.6	Driller Responsible for the siting and drilling of boreholes.	D	1	1500	6	100.00%	9,000.00	3,000.00	4,500.00	1,500.00	9,000.00
1.7	Protection Co-ordinator Ensure that the teams are supported and given strategic direction on gender and protection issues to ensure that these issues are integrated into the programme.	D	1	3400	6	30.00%	6,120.00	2,030.00	3,060.00	1,030.00	6,120.00
1.8	Programme Quality Manager Ensure that programme quality and monitoring and learning is integrated into the programme at the field site.	S	1	5000	6	10.00%	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	500.00	3,000.00
1.9	Programme Quality Officer Give support to programme quality manager - in particular with regards to monitoring, data collections and so on.	S	1	3000	6	10.00%	1,800.00	600.00	800.00	400.00	1,800.00
1.10	Finance Officer Support the team with all financial aspects of the programme at the field level.	D	1	2100	6	100.00%	12,600.00	4,700.00	6,300.00	1,600.00	12,600.00
1.11	Security Advisor Support the programme with regards to security advise, training and so on.	S	1	5000	6	10.00%	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	500.00	3,000.00
1.12	Cleaners In charge of the maintenance of the base	D	3	500	6	100.00%	9,000.00	3,000.00	4,500.00	1,500.00	9,000.00
1.13	Business Service Manager Will support the field teams with regards to overall co-ordination of finance, logistics and HR - based in Juba.	S	1	4500	6	5.00%	1,350.00	450.00	550.00	350.00	1,350.00
1.14	Roving Finance Manager Support to field teams with regards to financial management and training.	S	1	3000	6	5.00%	900.00	300.00	450.00	150.00	900.00
1.15	Donor Accountant Responsible for financial management, budgets and financial reports for donor.	S	1	3000	6	20.00%	3,600.00	1,400.00	1,600.00	600.00	3,600.00
1.16	IT Co-ordinator Supports field teams and the Juba office with IT, internet, computing issues	S	1	3000	6	10.00%	1,800.00	600.00	800.00	400.00	1,800.00
1.17	PHP officer Work with the team in delivering hygiene public health promotion activities i as well as working closely with communities on programme delivery.	D	1	2000	6	100.00%	12,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	12,000.00
1.18	PHP assistant Work with the team in delivering hygiene public health promotion activities i as well as working closely with communities on programme delivery.	D	1	1000	6	100.00%	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	6,000.00
1.19	Roving Protection T/TL Co-ordinate all aspects of the protection work in conjunction with the Protection Co-ordinator.	S	1	5000	6	10.00%	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	3,000.00
1.20	Logistics officer In charge of all logistical aspect of the project.	D	1	2100	6	100.00%	12,600.00	6,300.00	6,300.00	0.00	12,600.00
1.21	Roving PHP TL In charge of providing support to or replace the technical PHP when required (R&R, training...).	S	1	5000	6	20.00%	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	6,000.00
1.22	Roving PHE TL In charge of providing support to or replace the technical PHE when required (R&R, training...).	S	1	5000	6	10.00%	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	3,000.00
1.23	Driver	D	1	500	2	100.00%	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	1,000.00

	Driver of the base, supporting the implementation of the activities in the field										
1.24	Cooks	D	2	500	6	100.00%	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	6,000.00
	Supporting the staff in the field base.										
	Section Total						145,270.00	57,630.00	72,110.00	15,530.00	145,270.00
2 Supplies, Commodities, Materials (please itemize direct and indirect costs of consumables to be purchased under the project, including associated transportation, freight, storage and distribution costs)											
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
2.1	Drilling- including all consumables and labour	D	8	9000	1	100.00%	72,000.00	20,000.00	36,000.00	16,000.00	72,000.00
	Cost of drilling 8 borehole, associated costs of materials and labour.										
2.2	India Mark 2 extra deep well kits	D	25	250	1	100.00%	6,250.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	250.00	6,250.00
	Kits to support the rehabilitation of hand pumps for 25 wells										
2.3	India Mark 2 extra deep well spare parts and repair materials and tools	D	1	12000	1	100.00%	12,000.00	9,500.00	2,000.00	500.00	12,000.00
	Spare parts for the pumps										
2.4	Duba pump spares	D	1	2500	1	100.00%	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00
	Pump spare										
2.5	Water treatment items, including for maintenance of existing water networks	D	1	5000	1	100.00%	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00
	water treatment needed for the maintenance of water networks										
2.6	Labour for repair of boreholes	D	50	100	1	100.00%	5,000.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	500.00	5,000.00
	Dedicated to the reparation of boreholes.										
2.7	Public Health Promotion Activities	D	1	10000	1	100.00%	10,000.00	4,000.00	4,500.00	1,500.00	10,000.00
	Cost of materials to deliver hygiene promotion training to communities. Costs include IEC materials, banners, t shirts, support to drama groups and so on.										
2.8	General Tools	D	1	5000	1	100.00%	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00
	Tools to support the implementation of the activities										
2.9	Trucking costs	D	14	1000	1	100.00%	14,000.00	5,500.00	7,000.00	1,500.00	14,000.00
	To truck WaSH and other equipment to field sites										
2.10	National Airfreight	D	10	8500	1	100.00%	85,000.00	42,500.00	42,500.00	0.00	85,000.00
	Cost of air freighting materials to field sites										
	Section Total						216,750.00	98,500.00	98,000.00	20,250.00	216,750.00
3 Equipment (please itemize costs of non-consumables to be purchased under the project)											
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
3.1	Laptop	D	2	1200	1	100.00%	2,400.00	2,400.00	0.00	0.00	2,400.00
	2 laptops are needed to support the team implement and monitor the project properly.										
	Section Total						2,400.00	2,400.00	0.00	0.00	2,400.00
4 Contractual Services (please list works and services to be contracted under the project)											
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
	Section Total						0.00	0	0	0	0.00
5 Travel (please itemize travel costs of staff, consultants and other personnel for project implementation)											
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
5.1	Staff flights - return 200usd each way	D	33	400	1	100.00%	13,200.00	5,400.00	5,800.00	2,000.00	13,200.00
	Support visits to field site, staff from field returning to Juba										
5.2	Staff flights - International	D	4	1150	1	100.00%	4,600.00	1,600.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	4,600.00
	R & R										
5.3	Food/staff subsistence (Lankien food)	D	1	12000	1	100.00%	12,000.00	5,000.00	5,500.00	1,500.00	12,000.00
	For field team in the field base										
5.4	Visas	D	6	100	1	100.00%	600.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	600.00
	for field team when entering South Sudan										
5.5	Staff flights - International	D	6	1000	1	100.00%	6,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	6,000.00
	Flights to/from deployment										
	Section Total						36,400.00	15,300.00	16,100.00	5,000.00	36,400.00
6 Transfers and Grants to Counterparts (please list transfers and sub-grants to project implementing partners)											
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
	Section Total						0.00	0	0	0	0.00

7 General Operating and Other Direct Costs (please include general operating expenses and other direct costs for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
7.1	Vehicle spare parts (including quad bikes)	D	1	12000	1	100.00%	12,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	1,000.00	12,000.00
	Contribution to quad bike for field site										
7.2	Vehicle Fuel	D	1	3175	6	100.00%	19,050.00	6,350.00	9,525.00	3,175.00	19,050.00
	For vehicles in field.										
7.3	Vehicle Rent	S	1	3000	6	50.00%	9,000.00	3,000.00	4,500.00	1,500.00	9,000.00
	Contribution to Juba vehicle rent										
7.4	Compound maintenance, upgrade and repair - 2 compounds	D	2	5000	1	100.00%	10,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	10,000.00
	funds needed to ensure the maintenance and safety of the compounds for the field teams.										
7.5	Vsat, internet	D	1	1000	1	100.00%	1,000.00	350.00	450.00	200.00	1,000.00
	For field site										
7.6	mobile phone airtime communications	D	1	493	1	100.00%	493.00	164.00	246.00	83.00	493.00
	For field site										
7.7	VHF radios	D	1	500	2	100.00%	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	1,000.00
	For field site										
7.8	Stationary and printing	D	1	500	6	100.00%	3,000.00	1,200.00	1,400.00	400.00	3,000.00
	For field site										
7.9	Acomodation and perdiem Juba	S	42	300	1	50.00%	6,300.00	3,150.00	3,150.00	0.00	6,300.00
	Accommodation costs for the staff field team when they come to Juba or for Juba staff.										
Section Total							61,843.00	23,714.00	29,771.00	8,358.00	61,843.00

Sub Total Direct Cost 462,663.00

Indirect Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) 7%

Audit Cost (For NGO, in percent) 1%

PSC Amount 32,386.41

Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	2015		2016	Total
	Q3	Q4	Q1	
	10,795.00	16,194.41	5,397.00	32,386.41

Total Fund Project Cost 495,049.41

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Jonglei -> Akobo	15	99	101	199	201	600	Activity 1.1.1 : Mechanical drilling of bore holes equipped with blue pump and user-friendly technology (when possible) to increase the water availability in specific areas of the county, each of these will be fitted with a Blue Handpump provided by OFDA (Target: 8)
Jonglei -> Nyirol	80	6666	6667	13333	13334	40000	Activity 1.1.1 : Mechanical drilling of bore holes equipped with blue pump and user-friendly technology (when possible) to increase the water availability in specific areas of the county, each of these will be fitted with a Blue Handpump provided by OFDA (Target: 8) Activity 1.1.2 : Existing non-functional hand pumps IMKII /III rehabilitated (Target: 15) Activity 1.1.3 : Upgrade of broken handpumps to IMKII Extra deep well kits (Target 25). Activity 1.1.4 : The provision of new or improved water supply infrastructure will always be accompanied with on the job training of local Ministry of Physical Infrastructure staff in proper operation and maintenance of facilities (including donating supplies to the community contingency stock of Indian mark II/III and blue pump spare parts) Activity 1.1.5 : Water quality testing, both bacteriological and chemical, satisfying international water quality standards. (Target: Water quality needs) Activity 1.1.6 : Data gathering on performance of IMII/extra deep wells and blue handpumps from boys, girls, women and men Activity 1.1.7 : Maintain a contingency of water treatment products, including trialing the use of handpump chlorinators in case of water borne disease outbreak (Target: 200). Activity 2.1.1 : Public Health Promotion will be implemented through a community led approach when possible which is in line with the approach endorsed by the national WASH cluster, emphasizing awareness of disease transmission links and ways to cut the links. (Target: 40,000 people receiving HP; : 6,668 women, 6,666 men, 13,334 girls and 13,333 boys); Activity 2.1.2 : Community-based Health Promoters (CHP) will be expanded into new areas, and current hygiene promoters will use new techniques to keep messaging fresh, and provide Oxfam's main link to the community (Targets: 3groups x 10 CHPs. 15 women and 15 men)
Jonglei -> Uror	5	32	34	66	68	200	Activity 1.1.1 : Mechanical drilling of bore holes equipped with blue pump and user-friendly technology (when possible) to increase the water availability in specific areas of the county, each of these will be fitted with a Blue Handpump provided by OFDA (Target: 8)

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

DOCUMENTS

Document Description

1. Nyirol MEAL Framework July 2015.xlsx

