

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	OXFAM GB	
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	Reserve allocation 4	
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		100.00
		<b>100</b>
<b>Project Title :</b>	Emergency WASH Support to Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and Host Communities in Panyijiar County	
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services	

OPS Details			
<b>Project Code :</b>	SSD-15/WS/72968/R	<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-15/HSS10/RA4/WASH/INGO/667
<b>Cluster :</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	612,670.06
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	6 months	<b>Priority:</b>	High (H)
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	16/11/2015	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	15/05/2016
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	16/11/2015	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	15/05/2016

**Project Summary :** Oxfam will provide IDPs fleeing from Mayendit, Koch and Leer with basic WASH services, that will include increasing access to safe water, facilitation of sanitation activities and WASH NFIs, with a specialized provision of female hygiene kits. Hygiene messaging and mass information sharing will be undertaken in all intervention areas to promote lifesaving behavior change. Oxfam are prioritizing IDPs taking refuge on the islands surrounding Nyal town, as well as mainland areas surrounding Nyal and Ganyiel towns, inclusive of Gap Mayom. These are areas where gaps are prevalent and other agencies are unable to reach. Protection interventions will be mainstreamed through the programme with WASH interventions designed to actively to reduce SGBV and to mitigate conflicts at Wash facilities and the establishment of WASH Protection and Accountability Committees (Wash PACs) throughout our programme sites to support IDP referral to essential services and WASH NFIs, and through the reinstatement of school classes through hygiene promotion activities, helping prevent the forcible recruitment of youth, as well as allowing recognition and social integration of unaccompanied/separated children, Children who make up a large proportion of the IDP population.

**Direct beneficiaries :**

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
2,629	3,943	8,214	8,214	23,000

**Other Beneficiaries :**

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	1,577	2,365	4,928	4,929	13,799
People in Host Communities	1,052	1,578	3,285	3,286	9,201

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**  
NA

**Catchment Population:**  
NA

**Link with allocation strategy :**  
CHF Reserve funding will be used for direct WASH and Protection programming in conflict-affected Panyijiar County. Oxfam's intervention will cover a multitude of areas in Panyijiar including Nyal, Greater Nyal – islands and mainland communities, Gap Mayom and Ganyiel. Providing IDPs and host communities with essential WASH services, encompassing priority activities set by the WASH cluster, which will include the expansion of access to improved water sources through the repair of hand pumps, conversion of hand pumps to motorized boreholes and construction of protected hand dug wells. As well as the scale up of hygiene promotion activities, that will actively promote hand washing at critical timings, sanitation, promote safe water chain, looking at sustainability of repaired/ new water source by forming water management committees.

**Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :**

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount
ECHO EP&R response	100,000.00
	<b>100,000.00</b>

**Organization focal point :**

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Samah Hassoun	Funding Adviser	Shassoun1@oxfam.org.uk	+211 (0) 954986424
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**BACKGROUND****1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Conflict erupted in Juba mid-December 2013 and quickly transformed into a national political and ethnic crisis. Unity State is among the worst affected states. Despite the September signed peace deal, instability continues to plague. Recent clashes in Mayadit, Leer and Koch have forced more than 80,000 people to flee their homes and seek refuge and safety in islands in Panyijar. This has resulted in IDPs relying on swamp water for survival; with no sanitation existing, open defecation near water collection areas is prevalent, further contaminating water sources and exposing vulnerable populations to diarrheal diseases. Hygiene is very poor, communities having no access to soap. Islands with host communities are sharing scarce resources. IDPs, the majority being women and children, are running with only the clothes they were wearing, therefore, washing of clothes is difficult due to not having anything to change into. Other dignity issues exist with women having no access to sanitary wear. Since August, 18,559 new IDPs arrived to Nyal town (in addition to 59,753 individuals registered in Greater Nyal). The town used to inhabit 40,000 people, highlighting population expansion with minimal resources and services. IDPs are still arriving and settling with host families to access humanitarian aid. Functioning boreholes in the town are heavily used with day long queues at certain water points. This has caused friction between residence and IDPs, IDPs often excluded or collecting water at night. Incidences of attacks by armed men on vulnerable women during the night, results in a serious protection issue. Unaccompanied children need support from host communities; however, hosts are struggling to maintain support, as children are not registered by RRA and not able to access essential aid. Support to allow social inclusion and access to basic commodities is essential. Sanitation coverage is low and cannot support the influx of IDPs, previous Oxfam household latrine construction has been successful, and therefore, scaling up services to meet expanding needs is possible. With increasing population in Nyal, IDPs are seeking refuge in surrounding areas, still attempting to access humanitarian aid within Nyal. This can see women walking 4 hour round trips to collect water on daily basis; increasing their risk to SGBV. Gap Mayom, located 7 hours walking distance West of Nyal has also received more than 5,000 IDPs from Mayendit, Leer and Koch based on Oxfam rapid assessment conducted in Nyal, Ganyiel in September 2015. The assessment showed that 60-80% of the IDPs are children with almost all of the adults being female and some elderly male IDPs. It is critical that a tailored response to meet their needs is undertaken. There are a few operational boreholes; the majority of the population relies on swamp water, presenting high risk of deadly diseases. There is limited sanitation CLTS work undertaken by Oxfam previously. Women report that they have to spend days in the swamp when they are experiencing their menstrual cycle, often volunteering to collect water lilies for food. It was highlighted that this practice exposes them to the risk of SGBV attacks. The provision of sanitary wear again becomes a key protection issue. South of Nyal, Ganyiel has received 18,450 IDPs since May 2015. The majority of the population are women and children (50%), Most IDPs stopped at Nyal on the way to Ganyiel, which was attacked at the time, the town was deemed unsafe and, therefore, continued to Ganyiel, which is yet to be targeted by the government. IDPs continue to seek safety in Ganyiel on a daily basis as a result of continued fighting in Unity State. The water, sanitation and hygiene situation is alarming in Ganyiel. Communicable diseases are common. An IDP camp (Raikay) accommodates some of the most vulnerable people. The level of unsupported vulnerability needs to be immediately addressed accommodating their needs and ensure adequate WASH services.

**2. Needs assessment**

The ICWG Southern Unity assessment visit in September, reported the immediate need to scale up repairing existing water points, distribution of WASH NFIs, household water treatment and hygiene promotion. Partners on the ground focus on Nyal Town for water supply and hygiene campaigns. WASH NFIs are distributed to some islands; however, sanitation is a huge gap across Nyal and Greater Nyal. Oxfam's rapid assessment revealed that all IDPs relied on swamp water for drinking and for domestic activities, sanitation facilities are non-existent, personal hygiene is extremely poor and there is significant levels of diarrhoea being experienced amongst children. Women experience physical attacks and SGBV on their long journeys to safety on the islands and poor child hygiene was witnessed. An assessment within Nyal town showed increase in people accessing limited water points, IDPs travel long distances from surrounding areas to access services, seeing continual repairs needed and potential upgrades to improve maintenance capacity, as well as yield (through motorization). There is minimal sanitation coverage, a recent assessment of existing latrines showed that 325 are functioning and 213 have collapsed. Unaccompanied/separated children IDPs being unregistered and not receiving essential survival items, are at risk of forced recruitment, SGBV, including forced and early marriage and other forms of abuse. Many of the children are also severely traumatized as a result of the violence they fled and due to having lost their parents. Further activities are needed to allow the active integration of children in the community, increase their confidence and social acceptance, decrease the likelihood of their recruitment in armed forces or forceful marriage and allow their access to essential NFIs. Oxfam will assign each island with one canoe that will ensure that children from the islands are able to go to school, as currently the children from the islands are unable to attend. A rapid assessment in Gap Mayom, notes that there are only 3 functioning boreholes and several are in need of repair, with the low water supply coverage the majority of the 13,000 residence, including 5000-8000 IDPs rely heavily on swamp water. Transit populations and IDPs settled on islands that are not populated over the long-term need to receive household water treatment products, such as lifesaver cubes. Oxfam's rapid assessment in Ganyiel reported that all IDPs lack access to clean drinking water. Host community noted an inadequate number of boreholes in the area, with one borehole per payam in the area, serving approximately 8000 people. Boreholes produce less water during dry season and some dry up completely. Conflict at water points between host communities at boreholes was prevalent. IDPs reported that they were not allowed to use host community boreholes therefore had no access to safe drinking water. With 18,559 IDPs in Greater Ganyiel, increasing access to safe water for the most vulnerable is a priority. Observed high levels of communicable diseases, particularly scabies and limited level of access to health care in the area, sees provision of sanitation and promotion of hygiene essential to reduce further infections and the spread of diarrhoea and other deadly diseases. Women reported having to walk for long distances to defecate in unsafe locations. Women also reported that they are at significant risk of sexual violence when walking long distances alone. IDPs reported that the host community get angry with them if they find them defecating near their homes, increasing access to household latrines will increase safety and mitigate conflict between the host community and IDPs. Reikay camp has been found to mainly comprise of elderly and disabled people, limited facilities exist for this highly vulnerable population, a specialized WASH intervention is essential to appropriately meet the needs of these most vulnerable, unsupported IDPs.

### **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

Oxfam focuses interventions on the most vulnerable within emergencies. Vulnerability criteria will be defined in a participatory manner with the concerned communities according to wealth and level of income, livestock assets, displacement, social capital, female and child-headed households, elderly, presence of chronic illness and disability, high household dependence ratio, widow(er) and elderly and child malnutrition and additional risk factors of protection. With sex and age disaggregated data, the project will target 23,000 individuals (60% female and 40% male) with an average of 7 persons per household. The armed forces advancing on central Unity State have killed many civilians of all genders and ages but primarily adult males. Persons that have been able to escape to Greater Nyal are predominantly women and children, many of whom are traumatized, have witnessed atrocities dealt upon their loved ones, and are themselves the survivors of abuses including SGBV. The host community in Greater Nyal has responded with kindness and accommodation for the IDPs, sharing the small amount of food and assets that they have. However, women in Nyal, both IDP and host communities are disproportionately exposed to further risks of food insecurity and violence. Inadequate access to water and sanitation facilities and essential sanitary items are closely linked with SGBV in Southern Unity with women reporting a high risk of rape when accessing the mainland alone.

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

Oxfam has been implementing life saving projects in South Sudan since 1983 and currently has established Humanitarian bases in Greater Upper Nile (Akobo, Nyriol, Bor and Greater Nyal) Central Equatoria (Juba) and Lakes State (Rumbek) saving lives of conflict-affected host communities, returnees and IDPs since the December 2013 crisis. Oxfam has had a mobile presence in Nyal since the 1990's and has an established rapport with the community. Most recently, Oxfam has focused its presence in Nyal to the remote island locations and is the only organisation conducting fully decentralised activities within these islands. Due to recognition of the risks, particularly SGBV, presented when asking women to travel to the mainland, Oxfam continues to support the already traumatised populations seeking protection on the islands directly. The following humanitarian actors are currently present in Greater Nyal: IRC (FSL, WASH, NFI and Protection), UNIDO (WASH, child protection, NFI, education), GAA/WFP (food distribution), Mercy Corps (NFI and cash distribution to complement WFP food package), and Sign of Hope (health). Oxfam has an existing WASH and EFSL presence in both government and opposition controlled areas of Greater Upper Nile States, having reached over 180,000 beneficiaries in these areas since the start of the crisis allowing for neutral support to both affected areas equally. This strategic organizational decision enables Oxfam humanitarian activities to inter-connect between geographical areas when security allows, and work towards the re-establishment of free movement, trade, and inter-dependence between the various tribes and across both government controlled and opposition forces controlled areas. Oxfam also has long term development programmes in good governance and transitional leadership for women running in Rumbek, Wau and Juba. Rumbek, while on opposing sides of the crisis to the population in Nyal, is the main route for trade into the greater Nyal area and the existence of safe zones for trade have survived the crisis and are supporting the food security, service provision and livelihood situation in southern Unity.

### **5. Complementarity**

This emergency programme has been designed to gap fill existing WASH capacity in and around Nyal and Ganyiel, with a couple of agencies active in these 2 locations, Oxfam has looked to understand what and where these agencies are working, gauging how we can make this current emergency response a comprehensive one that can offer water, sanitation and hygiene services to vulnerable IDPs and host communities and avoid humanitarian gaps and duplication. With many agencies operating within the main towns, Oxfam have orientated our intervention to meet the needs of IDPs on the surrounding islands, as well as the surrounding areas of the main town. Complimentary work will be delivered within the main towns due to Oxfam's technical capacity, i.e. the installation of solar powered boreholes to increase yield in a heavily populated area, and household level sanitation, a service no other agency is currently promoting, however, is a service that Oxfam has previously experienced in the area. This project has also been designed to actively support and enhance protection activities, such as family tracing and reunification, through coordinating with UNIDO on distributions and registrations to ensure family tracing and reunification is done simultaneously at the island level. All activities related to this project will be decentralized to ensure that protection concerns voiced by women related to the risk of SGBV when travelling alone are taken into consideration. WASH, Protection and Accountability Committees (WASH PAC) will also be established through this project and form the basis for holistic protection mainstreaming, which will serve to ease vulnerability targeting and prevent delays, as well as referrals of new arrivals that need access to the WASH services and resources being provided. The WASH PACs will also assist with alleviating inter-communal tensions concerning use of boreholes and latrines. The teachers incentivized to stay in school and integrate community hygiene messaging into their daily lesson plans will also increase the likelihood of children staying in school and prevent protection and gender concerns, such as forced recruitment and forced and early marriage. WASH PACS will provide supportive links between communities and humanitarian service providers when shocks overcome local coping capacity due to crisis incidences, such as flooding, inter-communal violence or conflict. When humanitarian service providers enter regions, such as Southern Unity following periods of mass displacement, the delay in targeting populations and understanding the risks associated become damaging delays that cost lives. The WASH PACs will be able to link agencies to displaced populations, guide their activities and assist in targeting of vulnerable populations. WASH NFIs and live saving services will be provided to the population quicker in the first responder phase following displacement due to the guidance of the women's committees that are expected to remain nominally functional even in situations of mass displacement. If populations are geographically stable for extended periods of time then the committees will work with WASH, Health and Livelihood intervention agencies to tailor programming to local females' needs.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### Overall project objective

To increase access to essential safe water and sanitation services, as well as WASH NFIs for fleeing IDPs coming from Mayandit, Leer and Koch, due to recent fighting.

Focusing on providing services to vulnerable people escaping to islands surrounding Nyal and Ganyiel for safety and refuge. Areas that are hard to reach and where communities are struggling to access essential services. For new arrivals WASH PACs will be set up to offer guidance on access to WASH NFIs and services, allowing registration and referrals. Greater Nyal, including Gap Mayom will be provided services to ensure IDPs do not have to risk long journeys to access WASH services in the main towns, reducing the risk of SGBV, which has become common in the area. Over use of limited services will also be reduced, in turn mitigating potential conflict between the host community and IDPs. Filling gaps in service coverage within the main town will be undertaken to support existing agencies to increase the capacity of host communities in the overpopulated towns of Nyal and Ganyiel to support the continued influx of IDPs.

## 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	70
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	30

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** Oxfam's intervention in Panyijiar will meet priority activities set by the WASH cluster, which will include the expansion of access to improved water sources through the repair of hand pumps, conversion of hand pumps to motorized boreholes and construction of protected hand dug wells. Also through the scale up of hygiene promotion activities, that will actively promote sanitation. Mainstreaming of protection through the WASH programme is a key element in Oxfam's response plan.

### Outcome 1

Targeted beneficiaries have safer and improved access to safe water facilities

### Output 1.1

#### Description

Water points are rehabilitated, maintained or newly constructed

#### Assumptions & Risks

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.

Risk: Beneficiaries and communities are not 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.

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, as well as the protection committee will include representatives from each island, host and IDP and will concentrate on mitigating conflict and resolving disputes.

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.

Core pipeline items are available in a timely manner. Oxfam will preposition essential stock in key locations, available to be dispatched  
 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.

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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.

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.

**Activities**

**Activity 1.1.1**

Repair and Rehabilitate existing boreholes/hand dug wells

**Activity 1.1.2**

Convert hand pumps to solar motorized boreholes

**Activity 1.1.3**

Construct new protected hand dug wells

**Activity 1.1.4**

Train and provide tools for 20 pump mechanics

**Activity 1.1.5**

Distribute lifesaver cubes for household water treatment

**Activity 1.1.6**

Train Women and Men of the existing and new WASH committees on maintenance and repair of the water sources.

**Activity 1.1.7**

Conduct water testing for all repaired and newly constructed water points

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of Existing water points rehabilitated					30
<b>Means of Verification</b> : PHE monthly reports, Borehole assessment and repair cards, water testing results							
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of upgraded boreholes to solarized pumps					2
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Water point survey, PHE monthly reports							
Indicator 1.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of newly constructed hand dug wells					10

**Means of Verification** : Water point survey, PHE monthly reports

Indicator 1.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of faecal coliform tests carried out on repaired, rehabilitated or newly constructed water points with 0 faecal coliform per 100 ml sample						40
<b>Means of Verification</b> : water testing results								
Indicator 1.1.5	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of lifesaver cubes distributed						1,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : NFI registration list and item received log								
Indicator 1.1.6	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of men and women trained as pump mechanics						20
<b>Means of Verification</b> : PHE monthly report, training register								
<b>Output 1.2</b>								
<b>Description</b>								
Targeted beneficiaries have improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices								
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>								
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.								
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. The protection committee established will include representatives from each island, host and IDP and will concentrate on mitigating conflict and resolving disputes.								
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.								
<b>Activities</b>								
<b>Activity 1.2.1</b>								
Distribute NFIs (Hygiene kits and Female Dignity Kits)								
<b>Activity 1.2.2</b>								
Conduct necessary Promotion of household constructed latrines/ cat method								
<b>Activity 1.2.3</b>								
Conduct Hygiene Promotion (School clubs, community sessions and house-to-house)								
<b>Activity 1.2.4</b>								
Establish WASH PACs (WASH, Protection and Accountability Committees) to deal with protection referrals, conflict mitigation and contingency planning.								
<b>Indicators</b>								
			<b>End cycle beneficiaries</b>				<b>End cycle</b>	
<b>Code</b>	<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Target</b>	
Indicator 1.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	[Frontline services] # of households receiving a hygiene kit (WASH NFIs)					1,000	
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Distribution list, distribution reports, post distribution Monitoring (PDMs), FGD reports								
Indicator 1.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# households receiving a latrine slab					400	
<b>Means of Verification</b> : PHE monthly report, PHE latrine construction checklist								
Indicator 1.2.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of people receiving hygiene messaging					22,500	
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Attendance sheets, School club reports, field reports, FGD reports, training reports, observation								
Indicator 1.2.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of people trained in protection referrals, conflict mitigation and contingency planning to form WASH PACs,					45	
<b>Means of Verification</b> : FGD reports, field reports, training reports								
<b>Additional Targets</b> :								
<b>M &amp; R</b>								
<b>Monitoring &amp; Reporting plan</b>								

The project's M&E approach will focus on accountability to beneficiaries, and gathering and sharing evidence to inform future programming and compliment and progress initiatives from other humanitarian and resilience actors. Oxfam will have overall responsibility for Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL) and will work within a rigorous system that is in line with the overall Oxfam guidelines for MEAL in Emergencies, along with the Common Approach to Monitoring and Social Accountability (CAMSA). A fully dedicated MEAL Officer will be managed by the Programme Quality Manager.

Building on the rapid needs assessment, a mini baseline and endline survey will be conducted using quantitative and qualitative methodologies to measure impact and change and to set benchmarks against agreed indicators. Conflict, gender, and protection analyses will be updated on a continual basis to inform program implementation. A clear monitoring and evaluation framework will be set up in discussion with women and men separately, to be monitored by implementing field teams, which will include monthly monitoring reports, and clear action points. Oxfam will ensure that a gender-sensitive community feedback mechanism (for consultation, feedback and complaints) is established to inform and change programming, including the establishment of accountability groups based on community-defined vulnerability criteria. Routine monitoring shall be conducted 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 project implementing teams.

The team plan to use 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 programming, and the potential for impact at scale.

At field level progress toward project objectives will be closely monitored by the Project Manager and MEAL Officer, supported by the Programme Quality Manager and Technical Coordinators. Where possible, beneficiaries and local officials will take the lead on activity monitoring, and report on progress at community learning events.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Repair and Rehabilitate existing boreholes/hand dug wells	2015											X	X
	2016	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.1.2: Converse hand pumps to solar motorized boreholes	2015											X	X
	2016	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.1.3: Construct new protected hand dug wells	2015											X	X
	2016	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.1.4: Train and provide tools for 20 pump mechanics	2015											X	X
	2016												
Activity 1.1.5: Distribute lifesaver cubes for household water treatment	2015												
	2016	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.1.6: Train Women and Men of the existing and new WASH committees on maintenance and repair of the water sources.	2015											X	X
	2016	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.1.7: Conduct water testing for all repaired and newly constructed water points	2015											X	X
	2016	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.2.1: Distribute NFIs (Hygiene kits and Female Dignity Kits)	2015												
	2016	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.2.2: Conduct necessary Promotion of household constructed latrines/ cat method	2015											X	X
	2016	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.2.3: Conduct Hygiene Promotion (School clubs, community sessions and house-to-house)	2015											X	X
	2016	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.2.4: Establish WASH PACs (WASH, Protection and Accountability Committees) to deal with protection referrals, conflict mitigation and contingency planning.	2015											X	X
	2016												

**OTHER INFO**

**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. 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 programme cycle, and affects decision making at key points. Where possible, community members will be given the opportunity to evaluate the program on an ongoing basis.

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. Complaint/suggestion desk will be organized during distributions, exit interviews will be conducted during distributions. Accountability groups will be formed based on community-defined vulnerability criteria, and consulted each month to feedback and influence Oxfam's programming on an ongoing basis. 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.

**Implementation Plan**

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. Weekly WASH coordination meeting is organized on weekly basis in Nyal, OXFAM is also part of interagency meeting organized in Nyal. Separate meetings are also conducted with key organizations on time to time to discuss emerging issues, support required, information required etc.

**Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
IRC	Borehole repair Nyal payam, Kol Payam and Mayom Payam, Oxfam to give gaps in areas IRC can't reach. WASH hygiene kit distribution greater Nyal, support NFI distribution focus on female dignity kit distribution and hygiene kits to unreached islands.
UNIDO	Support UNIDOs Hygiene promotion campaign within Nyal town
Sign of Hope	Support the Nyal town's clinic to provide adequate water supply (repair solarized borehole)
Mercy Corps	Hygiene kit distribution to islands not met by their current distribution.

**Environment Marker Of The Project**

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

**Gender Marker Of The Project**

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**



Protection activities like family tracing and reunification will be enhanced, through coordinating with UNIDO on distributions and registrations to ensure simultaneous completion at the island level. All activities will be decentralized so that protection concerns voiced by women related to risk of GBV when travelling alone are taken into consideration. WASH PACs will be established and will form the basis for holistic protection mainstreaming which will serve to ease vulnerability targeting and prevent delays and referrals of new arrivals that need access to WASH services. Protection Committees will assist with alleviating inter-communal tensions concerning use of boreholes and latrines. The teachers incentivized to stay in school and integrate community hygiene messaging into their daily lesson plans will increase the likelihood of children staying in school and prevent protection and gender concerns such as forced recruitment and forced and early marriage. WASH PACs will provide supportive links between communities and humanitarian service providers when shocks overcome local coping capacity due to flooding, inter-communal violence or conflict. When humanitarian service providers enter regions, such as Southern Unity following periods of mass displacement, delay in targeting populations and understanding risks associated because damaging delays cost lives. Committees will be able to link agencies to displaced populations, guide their activities and assist in targeting of vulnerable populations. WASH NFIs and live saving services will be provided to the population quicker in the first responder phase following displacement due to the guidance of the women's committees that are expected to remain nominally functional even in situations of mass displacement. If populations are geographically stable for extended periods of time then the WASH PACs will work with WASH, Health and Livelihood intervention agencies to tailor programming to local vulnerable groups' needs. Women, men, girls, boys and persons with specific needs will be consulted at all stages of the WASH intervention. Special consideration will be given to enable access and facilitating water collection for disabled people. Sanitation infrastructure will be sex segregated and clearly marked, and will be equipped to enhance privacy. The Promotion of women's leadership in WASH and waste disposal committees and men's acceptance and support for women leaders will be encouraged. Hygiene promotion activities will involve women and men; and activities will be timed to fit around women and men's other work schedules. Hygiene promoters will discourage sending children to collect water in large containers. They will be sensitised on referral pathways in collaboration with protection committees, so as to be able to refer to appropriate services and actors when they encounter protection issues. Gender balance and equal pay and non-traditional work for women and men to challenge gender roles stereotypes will be ensured. Safe programming and mainstreaming gender at all stages will be ensured. Programme staff will be trained on the use of Oxfam standards and indicators for gender and protection. Oxfam will implement and hold itself accountable to Oxfam's Minimum Standards for Gender Equality and Women's Rights in Emergencies. Oxfam will endeavour to create venues to enhance women's capacity and opportunities to decide and manage community activities. The project follows a strong community based approach at all steps from targeting, to consultation on design and implementation to accountability and monitoring. The integration of protection and gender staff in the project team will help ensure the implementation of key activities beyond basic safe programming and Do No Harm approaches. Oxfam newly recruited staffs complete an induction phase, the Code of Conduct is discussed and countersigned. Oxfam has a policy on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

### **Country Specific Information**

#### **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 has previously worked in Nyal over the last year and have set up a basic compound that Oxfam's current intervention operating from. Passenger flights to Nyal and Ganyiel operate 3 times a week each and both have runways that can land fixed winged planes, allowing the easy transport of materials. Oxfam have canoes in both locations to allow the teams to undertake work in harder to reach locations, particularly the islands where a significant number of IDPs are seeking refuge.

### **BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Nyal Programme Manager	D	1	5,000.00	6	100%	30,000.00
	<i>Has overall responsibility for the management and delivery of the programme.</i>						
1.2	PHE Coordinator	S	1	5,000.00	6	20%	6,000.00
	<i>Co-ordinate all aspects of the engineering works in conjunction with the Technical Engineering team leader.</i>						
1.3	PHP Coordinator	S	1	5,000.00	6	20%	6,000.00
	<i>Co-ordinate all aspects of the public health work in conjunction with the public health promotion team leader.</i>						
1.4	Senior Protection Coordinator	S	1	5,000.00	6	10%	3,000.00
	<i>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.</i>						
1.5	Programme Quality Manager	S	1	5,000.00	6	10%	3,000.00
	<i>Ensure that programme quality and monitoring and learning is integrated into the programme at the field site.</i>						
1.6	Security Advisor	S	1	5,000.00	6	10%	3,000.00
	<i>Support the programme with regards to security advise, training and so on.</i>						
1.7	Roving PHE Team Leader	S	1	5,000.00	6	30%	9,000.00

	<i>In charge of providing support to or replace the technical PHE when required (R&amp;R, training...).</i>						
1.8	Roving Electro Mechanic Engineer	S	1	5,000.00	6	30%	9,000.00
	<i>In charge of the maintenance/repair of the electronic equipment and machines and installation of solarized pumps</i>						
1.9	Roving PHP Team Leader	s	1	5,000.00	6	20%	6,000.00
	<i>In charge of providing support to or replace the technical PHP when required (R&amp;R, training...).</i>						
1.10	Roving Protection Coordinator	S	1	5,000.00	6	10%	3,000.00
	<i>Co-ordinate all aspects of the protection work in conjunction with the Senior Protection Co-ordinator.</i>						
1.11	PHE Team Leader	D	1	3,000.00	4	100%	12,000.00
	<i>Technical lead for public health engineering programme and supervising all officers and assistants</i>						
1.12	PHE Officer and PHE Assistant	D	6	1,667.00	4	100%	40,008.00
	<i>Work with the team in delivering hygiene public health engineering activities, as well as working closely with communities on programme delivery</i>						
1.13	PHP Team Leader	D	1	3,000.00	4	100%	12,000.00
	<i>Technical lead for public health promotion programme and supervising all officers and assistants</i>						
1.14	PHP Officer and PHP Assistant	D	3	1,670.00	4	100%	20,040.00
	<i>Works with the team in delivering hygiene public health promotion activities, as well as working closely with communities on programme delivery</i>						
1.15	Protection Coordinator	D	1	3,000.00	4	100%	12,000.00
	<i>Leads programme intervention for all protection activities</i>						
1.16	Protection Officer	D	1	2,000.00	4	100%	8,000.00
	<i>Works with the team in delivering protection activities, as well as working closely with communities on programme delivery</i>						
1.17	MEAL Officer	D	1	2,000.00	4	100%	8,000.00
	<i>Leads on monitoring, data collections in field</i>						
1.18	Finance Officer	D	1	2,100.00	4	100%	8,400.00
	<i>Support the team with all financial aspects of the programme at the field level.</i>						
1.19	Logistics Officer	D	1	2,100.00	4	100%	8,400.00
	<i>In charge of all logistical aspect of the project.</i>						
1.20	Cooks +Cleaners	D	4	500.00	4	100%	8,000.00
	<i>Supporting the staff in the field base.</i>						
1.21	Programme Quality Officer	S	1	3,000.00	4	10%	1,200.00
	<i>Give support to programme quality manager - in particular with regards to monitoring, data collections and so on.</i>						
1.22	Emergency Logistics Coordinator	S	1	3,000.00	4	50%	6,000.00
	<i>Procures and arranges transportation of all essential emergency materials</i>						
1.23	Emergency WASH Coordinator	D	1	3,000.00	4	25%	3,000.00
	<i>Technical field Support</i>						
1.24	Finance Assistant (Juba) + Finance Manager	S	2	2,227.50	4	5%	891.00
1.25	Logistics Officer (Juba)	S	1	1,940.00	4	5%	388.00

	<b>Section Total</b>								<b>226,327.00</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>									
2.1	Borehole repair and rehabilitation	D	30	200.00	1	100%			6,000.00
	<i>Cost for parts, materials and labour for repairing or rehabilitating boreholes</i>								
2.2	Motorisation of boreholes using solar	D	2	14,000.00	1	100%			28,000.00
	<i>Cost for Solar water pump kit and borehole preparation and finish</i>								
2.3	Hand dug well construction	D	10	2,300.00	1	100%			23,000.00
	<i>Costs for materials and labour to complete new construction</i>								
2.4	Household water treatment unit - Filter & bucket	D	1200	20.00	1	100%			24,000.00
	<i>Includes the cost of 1 filter and 1 bucket for each of the 1500 households targeted</i>								
2.5	Latrine Slabs	D	400	0.00	1	100%			0.00
	<i>Latrine slabs to be requested from the pipeline</i>								
2.6	Latrine pit lining/raising support	D	200	100.00	1	100%			20,000.00
	<i>Costs include timber, sandbags, nails, tarpauline to support latrine pit lining to prevent collapse and sealing of pit, also for raising platform in areas of high water tables</i>								
2.7	Tools for pump mechanics	D	200	20.00	1	100%			4,000.00
	<i>1 Tool kit for each of the 20 mechanics</i>								
2.8	Quad bikes and fuel	D	1	14,000.00	1	100%			14,000.00
	<i>Cost includes the quad bike, a spare parts pack and fuel</i>								
2.9	CHP incentive payments	D	25	200.00	1	100%			5,000.00
	<i>CHPs will be paid 30 SSP per day, x 120 days x 25 CHPs</i>								
2.10	Hygiene promotion training materials	D	1	10,000.00	1	100%			10,000.00
	<i>Materials used for school clubs, community sessions and house to house visits, and CHP supplies and materials</i>								
2.11	PHP behavioral change - drama materials - (drama, art, music & multi-media supplies)	D	1	5,000.00	1	100%			5,000.00
	<i>Drama materials - (drama, art, music and ; multi-media supplies) for PH Behavioral Change activities</i>								
2.12	Hygiene Promotion materials - printing and lamination of IEC flash cards, IEC information booklets, posters of IEC messages, construction of information boards, tee shirts, etc	D	1	3,000.00	1	100%			3,000.00
	<i>Printing and lamination of IEC flash cards, IEC information booklets, posters of IEC messages, construction of information boards, tee shirts, etc</i>								
2.13	NFIs - Protection	D	1200	15.00	1	100%			18,000.00
	<i>Portable solar lamp - 1200 for Mayom and 800 for islands around Nyal</i>								
2.14	NFIs – Female Hygiene	D	1200	15.00	1	100%			18,000.00
	<i>Female reusable sanitary pads (Afri pads, underwear and Kangas) and string for drying</i>								
2.15	NFIs - Hygiene items	D	1200	0.00	0	100%			0.00
	<i>Buckets, Jerri-cans, soap, ebriks, wash Basins, etc. will be requested off the WASH Cluster Core Pipeline. 1200 HH kits for Mayom and 800 kits for islands around Nyal</i>								
2.16	NFI Kitchen Kits	D	1200	0.00	0	100%			0.00
	<i>Kitchen kits will be requested of the NFI/Shelter Core Pipeline – for Mayom payam</i>								
2.17	NFI - Mosquito nets	D	1200	0.00	0	100%			0.00
	<i>Mosquito nets will be requested of the NFI/Shelter Core Pipeline</i>								

2.18	Engineering tool kit	D	1	2,000.00	1	100%	2,000.00
	<i>Tool kit necessary for general implementation</i>						
2.19	Canoes and safety equipment	D	4	3,200.00	1	100%	12,800.00
	<i>Canoes for transporting children to schools and WASH materials to the islands, safety jackets</i>						
2.20	Transportation	D	6	7,500.00	1	100%	45,000.00
	<i>Transportation cost for transporting WASH Cluster and NFI Cluster Items from hubs to the field site, when not available by Logs Cluster (Logs Cluster proceeds are to be used as last result)</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>237,800.00</b>
<b>Equipment</b>							
3.1	Laptops	D	5	1,350.00	1	100%	6,750.00
	<i>2 laptops are needed to support the team implement and monitor the project properly.</i>						
3.2	GPS	D	2	300.00	1	100%	600.00
	<i>For data lollection and mapping</i>						
3.3	Camera	D	2	150.00	1	100%	300.00
	<i>Support quality programme implementation and review</i>						
3.4	Printer	D	1	1,300.00	1	100%	1,300.00
	<i>For printing and scanning documents/reports</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>8,950.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	Staff flights - return 200usd each way	D	36	400.00	1	100%	14,400.00
	<i>Support visits to field site, staff from field returning to Juba</i>						
5.2	Staff flights - International	D	4	1,150.00	1	100%	4,600.00
	<i>R &amp; R</i>						
5.3	Food/staff subsistence	D	1	12,000.00	1	100%	12,000.00
	<i>For field team in the field base</i>						
5.4	Visas	D	4	100.00	2	100%	800.00
	<i>for field team when entering South Sudan</i>						
5.5	Staff flights - International	D	2	1,000.00	1	100%	2,000.00
	<i>Flights to/from deployment</i>						
5.6	Accommodation and per diem (transit Juba)	D	36	150.00	1	100%	5,400.00
	<i>Accommodation costs for field team transiting through Juba when on leave/R&amp;R</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>39,200.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Compound maintenance, upgrade and repair	D	1	25,000.00	1	100%	25,000.00
	<i>Funds needed to ensure maintained and safe compound for the team</i>						
7.2	Vsat internet	D	1	19,500.00	1	100%	19,500.00
	<i>Establish internet for field site (\$8000 for VSAT, \$2500 for installation) and runing cost (&amp; 1500 per moneht)</i>						
7.3	Thurya credit	D	1	3,000.00	1	100%	3,000.00

	<i>Cost for communication with HQ and between teams in the field to ensure safety</i>						
7.4	VHF Radio	D	1	3,750.00	1	100%	3,750.00
	<i>For field communication</i>						
7.5	Stationary and Printing	D	1	500.00	6	100%	3,000.00
	<i>For day to day activity in field office</i>						
7.6	Audit Cost	D	1	6,061.84	1	100%	6,061.84
	<b>Section Total</b>						
							<b>60,311.84</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>			8,217.00				<b>572,588.84</b>
Direct							516,109.84
Support							56,479.00
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							40,081.22
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>612,670.06</b>
<b>Total Audit Cost</b>							<b>6,126.70</b>
<b>Grand Total CHF Cost</b>							<b>618,796.76</b>
<b>Project Locations</b>							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Unity -> Panyijiar	100	2,629	3,943	8,214	8,214	23,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Repair and Rehabilitate existing boreholes/hand dug wells Activity 1.1.2 : Converse hand pumps to solar motorized boreholes Activity 1.1.3 : Construct new protected hand dug wells Activity 1.1.4 : Train and provide tools for 20 pump mechanics Activity 1.1.5 : Distribute lifesaver cubes for household water treatment Activity 1.1.6 : Train Women and Men of the existing and new WASH committees on maintenance and repair of the water sources. Activity 1.1.7 : Conduct water testing for all repaired and newly constructed water points Activity 1.2.1 : Distribute NFIs (Hygiene kits and Female Dignity Kits) Activity 1.2.2 : Conduct necessary Promotion of household constructed latrines/ cat method Activity 1.2.3 : Conduct Hygiene Promotion (School clubs, community sessions and house-to-house) Activity 1.2.4 : Establish WASH PACs (WASH, Protection and Accountability Committees) to deal with protection referrals, conflict mitigation and contingency planning.

**Documents**

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 1 MEAL Framework CHF Proposal.xlsx