

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	OXFAM GB				
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	2nd Round Standard Allocation				
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		100.00			
		<b>100</b>			
<b>Project Title :</b>	Emergency WASH Support to Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and Host Communities in Panyijiar County				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services				
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/WS/89136	<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/HSS10/SA2/WASH/INGO/3633		
<b>Cluster :</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	300,000.00		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	8 months	<b>Priority:</b>	1		
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	20/09/2016	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	20/05/2017		
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	20/09/2016	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	20/05/2017		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>Oxfam is working in Nyal and have provided assistance to IDPs fleeing from Mayendit, Koch and Leer with basic WASH services, that 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 was also undertaken in all intervention areas to promote lifesaving behavior change. Oxfam will continue its WASH services under CHF round 2 in Nyal. Oxfam will be working in main land and In hard to reach islands where IDPs taking refuge or host refugee during crisis. Oxfam is the only INGO providing WASH services in Nyal currently. These are areas where gaps are prevalent and other agencies are unable to reach. Oxfam is reaching hard to reach islands and providing safe water access to most vulnerable communities. Protection interventions are mainstreamed through the programme as WASH intervention is designed to actively reduce GBV and mitigate conflicts. The provision of WASH facilities, the establishment of referral pathways to essential services, the distribution of WASH NFIs (through Oxfam protection programming and the interactive hygiene promotion activities in schools will be conducted , this will help prevent the forcible recruitment of youth, as well as allow recognition and social integration of unaccompanied/separated children who make up a large proportion of the IDP population.</p>				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	1,650	2,550	5,400	5,400	15,000
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Internally Displaced People	990	1,530	3,240	3,240	9,000
People in Host Communities	660	1,020	2,160	2,160	6,000
<b><u>Indirect Beneficiaries :</u></b>					
<b><u>Catchment Population:</u></b>					
<b><u>Link with allocation strategy :</u></b>					
<p>CHF Reserve funding will be used for direct WASH support and will be mainstreamed with existing 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 and Gap Mayom. The project aims at providing IDPs and host communities with essential WASH services, encompassing priority activities set by the WASH cluster, Oxfam will work in priority location identified by cluster (unity is considered priority location for cluster). Cluster has identified unity state with high pre existing displacement. Oxfam will focus on life saving activities, 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 or other suitable water interventions. Similarly, the scale up of hygiene promotion activities 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. Cluster will consider areas with limited wash coverage and Oxfam is the only WASH agency in Nyal. 47% of the fund allocation is for Jonglei , Unity, Upper Nile and Lakes. Whereas other states are allocated 9% to 30% of total allocation for WASH..</p>					

**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

**Organization focal point :**

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Samah Hassoun	Funding Coordinator	Shassoun1@oxfam.org.uk	+211 (0) 9.28.92.65.
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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 and the peace deal is almost at failing stage. Clashes in Mayandit, Leer and Koch have forced more than 80,000 people to flee their homes and seek refuge and safety in islands in Panyijiar. 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, making it difficult to wash their clothes as they do not have 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 host 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.. This has caused friction between residence and IDPs, IDPs are 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 Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (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 result in women walking 4 hour round trips to collect water on daily basis; increasing their risk to GBV. 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 water-borne diseases. 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 GBV 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. The level of unsupported vulnerability needs to be immediately addressed accommodating their needs and ensure adequate WASH services.

**2. Needs assessment**

The Inter cluster working group (ICWG) Southern Unity assessment visit in September 2015, 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 conducted in September 2015, 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 are significant levels of diarrhea amongst children. Women experience physical attacks and GBV 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. Unaccompanied/separated children IDPs being unregistered and not receiving essential survival items, are at risk of forced recruitment, GBV, 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. The local clinic, Sign of Hope, has reported alarming rates of malaria and increasing incidents of watery and bloody diarrhoea. In April, the clinic reported 600 cases of Malaria, in May 720. The clinic also reported watery diarrhoea figures for April and May of 807 cases and bloody diarrhoea figures of 95 cases. One of the causes of diarrhea, is suggested to be that people resort to eat their food on pieces of wood, rocks, or other unclean material found lying around town due to lack of kitchen sets. As the rainy season begins, we can expect higher Malaria figures. 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. A rapid assessment in Gap Mayom conducted in October 2015, noted that there were only 3 functioning boreholes and several were in need of repair, with the low water supply covering the majority of the 13,000 residence, including 5,000-8,000 IDPs relying 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 aqua tab or pure sachet. Host community noted an inadequate number of boreholes in the area, with one borehole per payam in each location, serving approximately 8,000 people. Boreholes produce less water during dry season and some dry up completely. Conflict at water points between host communities was prevalent. IDPs reported that they were not allowed to use host community boreholes therefore had no access to safe drinking water. 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 diarrhea 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. No Cholera cases were reported in Nyal.

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

In emergencies, the most vulnerable people are Oxfam's main target beneficiaries. The project will target 35,717 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 GBV. The host community in Greater Nyal has responded with kindness and accommodation for the IDPs and returnees, sharing the small amount of food and assets that they have. However, women in Nyal, both IDPs 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 GBV in Southern Unity with women reporting a high risk of rape when accessing the mainland alone. This given, Oxfam selected locations for intervention are those with very bad sanitation and then community will be mobilized. We will follow a blank coverage for activities that are meant to be for community such as hand dug wells and hygiene promotion, special care will be given to female IDPs house headed whose husband or someone in the family has been killed or disabled, women and children who were subject to abuses and GBV, IDP or host community women who are exposed to further risks of food insecurity and violence.

### **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), WBeG (Wau) 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 organization conducting fully decentralized activities within these islands. Oxfam is the only WASH organization in Nyal currently and will be addressing dire WASH needs on the main land and islands. Nyal is receiving returnees gradually; Oxfam will provide WASH services for returnees' settlements as well. Due to recognition of the risks, particularly GBV, presented when asking women to travel to the mainland, Oxfam continues to support the already traumatized populations seeking protection on the islands directly. The following humanitarian actors are currently present in Greater Nyal: IRC (FSL, 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 where no other agency is implementing WASH programming, Oxfam is the only INGO delivering WASH services in Nyal. Oxfam will work closely with Mercy Corps for their upcoming WASH project when it starts. Oxfam and Mercy Corps have already organized meetings in presence of the WASH cluster and bilaterally. Mercy Corps will be working in Nyal (some parts of main land only) and Ganyiel. Oxfam will cover hard to reach areas and some parts of main land. We will work with organizations delivering FSL, protection and education projects. Oxfam is already liaising with all existing I/NGOs for protection and education. Oxfam will coordinate closely with other humanitarian actors in the area, gauging how we can make the emergency response a comprehensive one that can offer water, sanitation and hygiene services and other humanitarian aid 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, returnees 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 or up gradation of boreholes to increase yield in a heavily populated area, and household level sanitation, a service no other agency is currently promoting, however, it was previously implemented by Oxfam in the area and proved success. Oxfam already constructed/ installed 365 latrines and 7 hand dug wells (2 about to be finalized). Oxfam will continue such services in other areas which were not targeted by WASH services under CHF reserve grant. All activities related to this project will be decentralized to ensure that protection concerns voiced by women related to the risk of GBV when travelling alone are taken into consideration this means that when rehabilitation of hand pumps is done, a quick assessment will be undertaken to find out what routes women use to access these hand pumps and accordingly we will put in place measures to reduce GBV risk on that route. While if we are installing new hand due well, we take into consideration in site selection so that GBV risk is reduced. WASH committees will also be established through this project and will be linked with protection committees, forming the basis for holistic protection mainstreaming, which will serve to ease vulnerability targeting and prevent delays, as well as referrals of new arrivals who need access to the WASH services and other resources. The WASH committees will also assist with alleviating inter-communal tensions concerning use of boreholes and latrines. The teachers incentivized to stay in schools 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. 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 committees along with protection committees (under other projects) 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 host communities, fleeing IDPs and returnees.

Focusing on providing services to vulnerable people escaping to islands surrounding Nyal for safety and refuge or returnees returning back to Nyal or islands. Areas that are hard to reach and where communities are struggling to access essential services. Greater Nyal will be provided services to ensure IDPs, returnees, host community do not have to risk long journeys to access WASH services in the main towns, reducing the risk of GBV, which is 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 increase the capacity of host communities in the overpopulated towns of Nyal to support the continued influx of IDPs/returnees.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
CO1: Affected populations have timely access to safe and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, domestic use and hygiene (SPHERE)	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	57
CO3: Affected populations have knowledge and appropriate behaviors to prevent and mitigate WASH related diseases and practice good hygiene	HRP 2016 SO2: Ensure communities are protected, capable and prepared to cope with significant threats	43

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** Oxfam's intervention will increase the supply of safe drinking water, access to sanitation facilities and knowledge of waterborne diseases in order to help conflict affected populations reduce the risk of disease.

### Outcome 1

Targeted beneficiaries have safer and improved access to safe water facilities

### Output 1.1

#### Description

Safe water is provided in sufficient quantity through repair or construction/installation of new water sources

#### Assumptions & Risks

Risk- Security conditions enable Oxfam staff to reach beneficiaries and support their WASH needs. Any new conflict erupts considering recent developments in country and especially in case of conflict in Juba where the supply chain might be interrupted due to partial or full closure of Juba office. 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. Oxfam due to the latest conflict in country is working on enhancing the office in Rumbek to be used as a support office and will include logistics and other support services which will ensure the continuity of the supply chain. This might not be a 100% solution but it will provide an alternative solution.

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 or returnees. Mitigation: 40% 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.

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. 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 15 existing boreholes/hand dug wells/water sources on the main land and islands. Oxfam will assess all hand pumps in the intervention area. All repair and rehabilitation work will be carried out in 10 islands and 23 locations on the main land. Oxfam will be flexible to expand to other locations if some repair/ rehabilitation is needed.

### Activity 1.1.2

Construct new protected hand dug wells/ water sources in 5 locations. Oxfam has identified 8 locations for hand dug wells on the islands and main land. Oxfam will priorities 5 locations for hand dug well with community consultation. Criteria will be agreed with community for prioritization .i.e., nearby locations will share hand dug well, over populated areas will be prioritized etc.

### Activity 1.1.3

Organise training for new and existing pump mechanics (10) and provide tool kits. Tool kit will enable them to continue hand pump repair in long run.

### Activity 1.1.4

Train Women and Men of the existing and new WASH committees on maintenance and repair of the water sources. All water sources targeted under project will have one committee (20 committees in total)

### Activity 1.1.5

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 # of water points/boreholes rehabilitated					15
<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 faecal coliform tests carried out on repaired, rehabilitated or newly constructed water points with 0 faecal coliform per 100 ml sample					20
<b>Means of Verification</b> : water testing results							
Indicator 1.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of men and women trained as pump mechanics					10
<b>Means of Verification</b> : water testing results							
Indicator 1.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	% of targeted women, men, girls, boys who report that they feel safe accessing water infrastructure					70
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Baseline, endline, monitoring FGDs							
Indicator 1.1.5	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # Number of emergency affected people with access to improved water sources	1,100	1,700	3,600	3,600	10,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : PHE monthly reports, Borehole assessment and repair cards, water testing results							

## Output 1.2

### Description

Targeted beneficiaries have improved sanitation and safe hygiene practices

### Assumptions & Risks

Risk- Security conditions enable Oxfam staff to reach beneficiaries and support their WASH needs. Any new conflict erupts considering recent developments in country and especially in case of conflict in Juba where the supply chain might be interrupted due to partial or full closure of Juba office. 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. Oxfam due to the latest conflict in country is working on enhancing the office in Rumbek to be used as a support office and will include logistics and other support services which will ensure the continuity of the supply chain. This might not be a 100% solution but it will provide an alternative solution.

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.

## Activities

### Activity 1.2.1

20 CHPs (Community hygiene promoters) selected and trained on appropriate ways of hygiene promotion and relevant messages. CHPs will conduct necessary Health Promotion at household level on safe defecation practices, excreta disposal, constructed latrines/ cat method, hand washing and safe water chain.

### Activity 1.2.2

Conduct Hygiene Promotion (School clubs, community sessions and house-to-house, market sessions,) through trained CHPs (Community Hygiene Promoters). Oxfam CHPs/ community hygiene promoters will sensitize community on importance of safe excreta disposal.

### Activity 1.2.3

Organize drama groups, campaigns, and events through CHPs

### Activity 1.2.4

Support willing community members to construct their own household latrines (target: 200) as a result of sensitization/ mobilisation, with guidance by Oxfam PHE staff. Oxfam will provide slabs (core pipeline), and materials (sand bags, timber etc) to avoid collapse of latrine.

## Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Core Pipeline # of hygiene kits distributed					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	% of beneficiaries able to mention three of the critical hand washing time					70
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Baseline, endline, monitoring FGDs							
Indicator 1.2.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	% of targeted women, men, girls, boys who report that they feel safe using sanitation infrastructure					70
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Baseline, endline, monitoring FGDs							
Indicator 1.2.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of emergency affected people with access to improved sanitation facilities	132	204	432	432	1,200
<b>Means of Verification</b> : PHE monthly report, PHE latrine construction checklist							
Indicator 1.2.5	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of people reached through direct and participatory hygiene promotion activities	1,650	2,550	5,400	5,400	15,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Attendance sheets, School club reports, field reports, FGD reports, training reports.							
Indicator 1.2.6	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of new latrines constructed					200
<b>Means of Verification</b> : PHE monthly report, PHE latrine construction checklist							
Indicator 1.2.7	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of community based hygiene promoters trained	10	10			20

**Means of Verification** : Training Reports, Attendance Sheets, School Club Reports, Field Reports

## Additional Targets :

## M & R

### Monitoring & Reporting plan

The project's M&E approach will mainly focus on regular monitoring of project activities, 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 Coordinator.

A mini baseline and end line survey will be conducted using a mix of quantitative, qualitative, participatory, and observatory means of data collection for collecting data against key indicators and the findings will be used to set benchmarks against agreed indicators as well as measure impact and change as a result of the project. The mini baseline and end line data collection and analysis will be done separately for men and women as Oxfam acknowledges that project benefits accrue differently to men and women. A clear monitoring and evaluation framework will be set up right at the onset of the project in discussion with separate groups of women and men. The MEAL framework will be monitored by the implementing field teams with the support of the MEAL Officer and Programme Quality Coordinator. Monthly monitoring reports with clear action points will be produced and Oxfam will ensure data validation and triangulation through data collection using semi-structured household and sex-segregated focus group discussions. The need to demonstrate changes in practice, particularly with regards to hand washing has been noted, and Oxfam will strengthen discreet observation at various points during the interventions to monitor if households are washing hands during appropriate time. Oxfam will ensure that a gender-sensitive community feedback mechanism (for consultation, feedback and complaints) is established.

The Programme Quality team plan to pilot the use of mobenzi – mobile-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 Coordinator and other 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 15 existing boreholes/hand dug wells/water sources on the main land and islands. Oxfam will assess all hand pumps in the intervention area. All repair and rehabilitation work will be carried out in 10 islands and 23 locations on the main land. Oxfam will be flexible to expand to other locations if some repair/ rehabilitation is needed.	2016										X	X	X
	2017	X											
Activity 1.1.2: Construct new protected hand dug wells/ water sources in 5 locations. Oxfam has identified 8 locations for hand dug wells on the islands and main land. Oxfam will priorities 5 locations for hand dug well with community consultation. Criteria will be agreed with community for prioritization .i.e., nearby locations will share hand dug well, over populated areas will be prioritized etc.	2016												X
	2017	X	X										
Activity 1.1.3: Organise training for new and existing pump mechanics (10) and provide tool kits. Tool kit will enable them to continue hand pump repair in long run.	2016									X	X		
	2017												
Activity 1.1.4: Train Women and Men of the existing and new WASH committees on maintenance and repair of the water sources. All water sources targeted under project will have one committee (20 committees in total)	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X									
Activity 1.1.5: Conduct water testing for all repaired and newly constructed water points,	2016											X	X
	2017	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.2.1: 20 CHPs (Community hygiene promoters) selected and trained on appropriate ways of hygiene promotion and relevant messages. CHPs will conduct necessary Health Promotion at household level on safe defecation practices, excreta disposal, constructed latrines/ cat method, hand washing and safe water chain.	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.2.2: Conduct Hygiene Promotion (School clubs, community sessions and house-to-house, market sessions,) through trained CHPs (Community Hygiene Promoters). Oxfam CHPs/ community hygiene promoters will sensitize community on importance of safe excreta disposal.	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.2.3: Organize drama groups, campaigns, and events through CHPs	2016									X	X	X	X
	2017	X	X	X	X								

#### OTHER INFO

##### Accountability to Affected Populations

Women, men, girls, and boys within target communities will be directly involved at all stages of the project cycle in order to encourage ownership and participation in project activities. Oxfam recognizes that communities are not homogenous, and thus gender analysis will enable us to jointly design an appropriate intervention with the community, looking at the needs of all sectors and groups. Oxfam is fundamentally committed to ensuring accountability to affected communities. Therefore, as part of the monitoring and evaluation framework, Oxfam will ensure that the views of women, men, girls and boys are taken into consideration in a bid to improve accountability to the communities it serves. Feedback received will be captured in a database, and actions taken shall be shared with the community leadership, community hygiene promoters and during community meetings.

With the support of a field based MEAL staff and the Programme Quality Coordinator, humanitarian accountability mechanisms will be put in place. These mechanisms will include; setting up of help/complaint/suggestion desks during distributions, conducting exit interviews as well as post distribution monitoring during and after distributions. Additionally, Oxfam recognizes that some more vulnerable members of the community may not be sufficiently reached with the traditional methods of collecting complaints and feedback and therefore as a result, accountability and feedback 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 team. In a bid to deepen knowledge of Oxfam staff and CHPs on accountability, refresher training will be organized for staff and CHPs involved in implementation of this project. The staff will again 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. Lastly, it is important to note that 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. Oxfam will also take initiatives to work with new coming agencies in Nyal. There are usually several additional coordination meetings between a selected group of actors in the case of acute necessity such as an increase and 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 the area. Separate meetings are also conducted with key organizations on time to time to discuss emerging issues, support required and information required etc.

### **Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
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### **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 prioritizes gender equity and the promotion of women's rights in all our humanitarian responses. Oxfam policies recognize that GBV/VAW is a violation of human rights and seeks to mainstream work to reduce GBV and protection into all programs. Oxfam is a key member of the Inter Agency standing committee, and also has an internal gender policy, a GBV/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 who 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 running protection program in Nyal. And one project is submitted to CHF for protection. All efforts will be taken to mainstream WASH program in protection programming visa and versa. All activities will be decentralized so that protection concerns voiced by women related to risk of GBV when travelling alone are taken into consideration. Existing Protection Committees will assist with alleviating inter-communal tensions concerning use of boreholes and latrines. 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 response 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 protection committees 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. 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 sensitized 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 endeavor 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.

Juba has experienced two incidents of heavy conflict within the capital once in December 2013 which spread to many other locations across Greater Upper Nile region resulting in ethnic targeting and severe human rights abuses, curbed by the signing of a compromise peace agreement, establishment of a transitional government of national unity (TGoNU) and the return of the 1st Vice president to Juba in April 2016; despite a smooth arrival tensions between SPLM/A IO and SPLM/A IG continued to fester and in July 2016 another round of heavy fighting gripped the Capital. Official numbers being cited are hundreds of deaths, however this is likely to increase to thousands, mostly combatants however civilians were caught up in the fighting in addition to several reports of targeting hundreds of civilians including the rape/gang rape of women. Oxfam evacuated all of international staff from Juba to Kenya (as other INGOs and UN agencies). Oxfam sent scoping mission to Juba and sent essential staff to start Cholera response within one week of the cease fire. Cholera outbreaks have been declared in Juba, Terekeka and Duk counties which over stretched humanitarian agencies are responding to amongst the enormity of other responses from earlier conflicts/displacement which are ongoing.

Nyal was not directly affected during the latest incidents in Juba, however, the critical security situation during the last few months in Nyal was due to the revenge killing which took place in the area and one of Oxfam Casual workers was killed due to revenge killing. Oxfam and other NGOs were requested not to move in some areas and accessibility was limited to the islands. The security situation in Leer which deteriorated straight after the conflict in Juba led to hundreds of IDPs seeking refuge in Nyal mainland and islands. If security situation deteriorates in Juba and leads to closure of airport and Oxfam office, the supply chain and sending items will be affected. Oxfam has started to send support staff to Rumbek Office in order for them to provide support from there should Juba office is closed.

#### 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 operate 2 times a week and both have runways that can land fixed winged planes, allowing the easy transport of materials. Oxfam have canoes in 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	4,800.00	8	40.00	15,360.00
	<i>Has overall responsibility for the management and delivery of the programme.</i>						
1.2	PHE Coordinator	S	1	5,000.00	6	5.00	1,500.00
	<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	5.00	1,500.00
	<i>Co-ordinate all aspects of the public health work in conjunction with the public health promotion team leader.</i>						
1.4	Security Advisor	S	1	5,000.00	0	10.00	0.00
	<i>Support the programme with regards to security advise, training and so on.</i>						
1.5	Roving PHE Team Leader	S	1	4,800.00	6	5.00	1,440.00

	<i>In charge of providing support to or replace the technical PHE when required (R&amp;R, training...).</i>						
1.6	Roving Electro Mechanic Engineer	S	1	4,800.00	6	10.00	2,880.00
	<i>In charge of the maintenance/repair of the electronic equipment and machines and installation of solarized pumps</i>						
1.7	Roving PHP Team Leader	S	1	4,800.00	6	5.00	1,440.00
	<i>In charge of providing support to or replace the technical PHP when required (R&amp;R, training...).</i>						
1.8	PHE Team Leader	D	1	3,800.00	6	100.00	22,800.00
	<i>Technical lead for public health engineering programme and supervising all officers and assistants</i>						
1.9	PHE Officer	D	1	1,800.00	6	100.00	10,800.00
	<i>Work with the team in delivering hygiene public health engineering activities, as well as working closely with communities on programme delivery</i>						
1.10	PHP Team Leader	D	1	3,800.00	0	100.00	0.00
	<i>Technical lead for public health promotion programme and supervising all officers and assistants</i>						
1.11	PHP Officer	D	1	1,800.00	6	100.00	10,800.00
	<i>Works with the team in delivering hygiene public health promotion activities, as well as working closely with communities on programme delivery</i>						
1.12	Protection Coordinator	D	1	4,000.00	0	40.00	0.00
	<i>Leads programme intervention for all protection activities</i>						
1.13	PHE Assistants	D	2	1,300.00	6	100.00	15,600.00
	<i>Works with the team in delivering protection activities, as well as working closely with communities on programme delivery</i>						
1.14	PHP Assistants	D	2	1,300.00	6	100.00	15,600.00
	<i>Works with the team in delivering protection activities, as well as working closely with communities on programme delivery</i>						
1.15	MEAL Officer	D	1	1,800.00	6	50.00	5,400.00
	<i>Leads on monitoring, data collections in field</i>						
1.16	Finance Officer	D	1	1,800.00	6	50.00	5,400.00
	<i>Support the team with all financial aspects of the programme at the field level.</i>						
1.17	Logistics Officer	D	1	1,800.00	6	50.00	5,400.00
	<i>In charge of all logistical aspect of the project</i>						
1.18	Cooks +Cleaners	D	2	500.00	6	50.00	3,000.00
	<i>Supporting the staff in the field base</i>						
1.19	Guards	D	4	500.00	6	50.00	6,000.00
	<i>Ensuring compound and office security in the field</i>						
1.20	Logistics Coordinator	S	1	5,000.00	0	10.00	0.00
	<i>Procures and arranges transportation of all essential emergency materials</i>						
1.21	Logistics Assistant	D	1	1,300.00	0	60.00	0.00
	<i>In charge of warehouse and logistics in the field</i>						
1.22	Admin/HR Officer	D	1	1,800.00	0	60.00	0.00
	<i>Support the team with hiring, policies, wellbeing, transport in the field</i>						
1.23	MEAL Assistant	D	1	1,300.00	0	60.00	0.00

	<i>Support data collection and data entry of MEAL activities</i>						
1.24	Donor Accountant	S	1	4,800.00	6	5.00	1,440.00
	<i>Overall financial management and reporting to the donor</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>126,360.00</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Borehole repair and rehabilitation	D	15	300.00	1	100.00	4,500.00
	<i>Cost for parts, materials and labour for repairing or rehabilitating boreholes</i>						
2.2	Motorisation of boreholes using solar	D	0	20,000.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>Costs for materials and labour to complete new construction</i>						
2.3	Hand dug well/ water source construction/ installation	D	5	2,500.00	1	100.00	12,500.00
	<i>Costs for materials and labour to complete new construction</i>						
2.4	Latrine pit lining/raising support	D	200	130.00	1	100.00	26,000.00
	<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>						
2.5	Tools for pump mechanics	D	10	200.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>1 Tool kit for each of the 20 mechanics</i>						
2.6	fuel	D	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Cost includes fuel for car</i>						
2.7	CHP incentive payments	D	20	384.00	1	100.00	7,680.00
	<i>CHPs will work 4 days a week (16 days a month). CHPs will be paid 3 USD (convert into SSP) per day x 16 days x 8 months x 100 CHPs</i>						
2.8	Hygiene promotion training materials	D	1	4,000.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>Materials used for school clubs, community sessions and house to house visits, and CHP supplies and materials</i>						
2.9	PHP behavioral change - drama materials - (drama, art, music & multi-media supplies)	D	1	4,000.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>Drama materials - (drama, art, music and ; multi-media supplies) for PH Behavioral Change activities</i>						
2.10	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	2,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Printing and lamination of IEC flash cards, IEC information booklets, posters of IEC messages, construction of information boards, tee shirts, etc</i>						
2.11	Engineering tool kit and Water Quality testing kits	D	1	2,500.00	1	100.00	2,500.00
	<i>Tool kit necessary for general implementation</i>						
2.12	safety equipment	D	1	1,533.83	1	100.00	1,533.83
	<i>safety jackets, canoe maintenance, life jacket etc</i>						
2.13	Transportation	D	4	7,500.00	1	100.00	30,000.00
	<i>Transportation cost for transporting WASH Cluster and NFI Cluster Items from hubs to the field site, when not available by Logs Cluster</i>						
2.14	Visibility	D	1	1,500.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>banners, jackets, vests, shirts, others</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>101,213.83</b>
<b>Equipment</b>							
3.1	Laptops	D	4	1,960.00	0	100.00	0.00

	<i>4 laptops are needed to support the team implement and monitor the project properly.</i>						
3.2	GPS	D	2	300.00	0	100.00	0.00
	<i>For data lollection and mapping</i>						
3.3	Camera	D	1	150.00	0	100.00	0.00
	<i>Support quality programme implementation and review</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	Staff flights - return	D	19	550.00	1	100.00	10,450.00
	<i>Support visits to field site, staff from field returning to Juba</i>						
5.2	Staff flights - International	D	3	1,150.00	1	100.00	3,450.00
	<i>R &amp; R</i>						
5.3	Food/staff subsistence	D	1	3,000.00	3	100.00	9,000.00
	<i>For field team in the field base</i>						
5.4	Visas/Work Permit	D	6	100.00	2	100.00	1,200.00
	<i>for field team when entering South Sudan</i>						
5.5	Staff flights - International	D	2	1,500.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Flights to/from deployment</i>						
5.6	Accommodation and per diem (transit Juba)	D	30	150.00	1	100.00	4,500.00
	<i>Accommodation costs for field team transiting through Juba when on leave/R&amp;R</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>31,600.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Compound maintenance, upgrade and repair	D	1	5,000.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>Funds needed to ensure maintained and safe compound for the team</i>						
7.2	Vsat internet running cost	D	1	1,000.00	5	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>Monthly payment</i>						
7.3	Thuraya credit	D	1	200.00	6	100.00	1,200.00
	<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	0	100.00	0.00
	<i>For field communication</i>						
7.5	Stationary and Printing, miscelaneous, Bank service charges	D	1	1,000.00	3	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>For day to day activity in field office</i>						
7.6	Baseline and endline, Monitoring visits	D	1	2,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>piloting Mobenzi, credit for Mobenzi, Monitoring activities and strenthning accountability mechaism,</i>						
7.7	Audit Cost	D	1	5,000.00	1	100.00	5,000.00

	<i>project audit cost</i>			
	<b>Section Total</b>			<b>21,200.00</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>		366.00		<b>280,373.83</b>
Direct				270,173.83
Support				10,200.00
<b>PSC Cost</b>				
PSC Cost Percent				7.00
PSC Amount				19,626.17
<b>Total Cost</b>				<b>300,000.00</b>
<b>Grand Total CHF Cost</b>				<b>300,000.00</b>

**Project Locations**

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Unity -> Panyijiar	100	1,650	2,550	5,400	5,400	15,000	

**Documents**

Category Name	Document Description