

Requesting Organization :	OXFAM GB				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Emergency WASH support for vulnerable and displaced communities in Jonglei State				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/WASH/INGO/870		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	500,000.01		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/02/2016	Planned End Date :	31/07/2016		
Actual Start Date:	01/02/2016	Actual End Date:	31/07/2016		
Project Summary :	The overall objective of Oxfam's project is to contribute to a reduction of mortality and morbidity due to water related diseases within the target areas of Jonglei State. Oxfam's complete WASH response will add more clean water sources to the region and increase hygiene awareness and improve practices to vulnerable people, the combined impact of which will be to reduce the rates of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and other water borne diseases in the region. Community involvement in the programme design and implementation as well as in local capacity building will support resilience in the community and will contribute to a better sustainability of water infrastructure.				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	18,954	20,536	17,042	18,468	75,000
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	5,686	6,161	5,112	5,541	22,500
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
NA					
Catchment Population:					
NA					
Link with allocation strategy :					
CHF frontline funding will be used for direct WASH programmatic activities in Jonglei State to provide first response WASH support to affected communities. This support will be in the form of borehole drilling in Akobo, Nyirol, Uror, Duk and Bor South counties, ensuring the sustainability of the infrastructures by improving community resilience through training of pump mechanics, water user committees and improved hygiene knowledge through participatory approaches such as community action plans and others. Women and girls will continue to be consulted and engaged in WASH committees. These activities will contribute to the cluster's objectives of: - Affected populations have timely access to safe and sufficient quantity of water for drinking, domestic use and hygiene (SPHERE) and practice good hygiene.					
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 :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
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BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Over 2014 and 2015, Jonglei has seen a large influx of IDPs in comparison to other states. 172,557 IDPs were hosted in Jonglei in 2014 and 2015, with over 118,000 IDPs who moved to Niyrol county which has contributed to doubling Niyrol county's population. As a result, WASH facilities, which were already stretched, have become over stretched. Disease trends also show that prevalence of acute watery diarrhea cases in Niyrol county (i.e., 2120 cases were reported of AWD throughout the whole year of 2015). Returnees are also expected to come back to Bor south, Duk and Twic East from Minkaman, in Lakes, but the already existing limited water facilities, combined with the destruction that occurred during the conflict, will not be sufficient to support them when they return. The large number of men, women and children integrated in to the host communities is also putting an additional strain on WASH facilities. This means that women and girls have to spend longer periods of time waiting at water points, or walking long distances to collect water for household use. It also increases tension at water points leading to conflict, and the potential to increase the occurrence of Gender based violence at water sources and on the way. Many people resort to the use of untreated swamp water and other unsafe water, which has led to an increase in water-borne diseases and has therefore increased the burden of household chores for women and girls, who have the role of caring for the sick and infirm. Furthermore, men and boys use the same facilities for watering their animals, which puts them in conflict with other men and boys as well as women and girls who share the water points. As in most parts of South Sudan, fetching water for household use and, at times, for watering animals, as well as caring for the sick and infirm is considered a primary role of women and girls. Data from protection and gender assessment reports indicate that females tend to be vulnerable to SGBV when they have to walk extremely long distances or walk in the dark due to the need for repeated trips to collect water. They are also prone to Sexual and Gender Based Violence when there are too few safe water points and when they are too far. Currently, women and girls are forced to walk 3 hours (33%), 2 hours (40%) to the nearest safe water venue. In the dry season, they are also forced to collect water for animals as well. Poor access to water coupled with their household responsibilities and the possible conflicts and long waiting periods at water holes negatively impact on the daily household chores and unpaid workload and therefore reduces the amount of time women and girls have to spend on socio economic and other activities. Focus group discussions and monitoring reports have also highlighted the need to adapt the pumping systems to the most vulnerable that would not always have the strength needed to pump for the water. Skills training in repair and maintenance and borehole management will be carried out in the local languages, and using cartoons and other gender sensitive IEC materials.

2. Needs assessment

Communities within the proposed operational areas often face chronic water insecurity and reduced access to public health facilities such as very low latrine coverage in both urban and rural areas, high number of diarrhea cases. Water scarcity is not uniform, many IDPs who have relatives can be absorbed into the host community but those without clan or family ties suffer an increased risk of being left without access to improved water sources and risk potential conflict with host communities over access to water and sanitation sources. In addition to this, water insecurity is also a cause of protection risks within the host community (e.g. increased threat of SGBV or other violence as men, women, boys and girls moving further from home areas to search or settle to access water). While exact figures are difficult to secure, IDPs now make up an estimated 30% of the population in targeted areas. The movement of populations in, out and around target areas is followed closely by the Oxfam team on the ground. Signs of conflict over resources are already evident in areas prone to cattle-raiding, such as the tri-State area and borders between the southern and northern counties of Jonglei, and the major problem in Bor town cited as conflict at water points due to congestion. Disease amongst livestock has been an additional contributing factor, with normal migration and grazing patterns disrupted amongst an increasingly disenfranchised population.

During the wet season, the practice is to resort to unsafe surface and river water sources to make up for the water deficit, such as collection of water from rain ponds. During the dry season people are forced to migrate to areas where water can be found, often using unsafe surface sources. However as a result of the December 2013 conflict many supply lines are cut. As a result Oxfam has identified the need to increase household level resilience through support to WASH facilities.

The pressure on existing water resources is striking in targeted areas; Nyriol county counts 63 hand pumps for an estimated population of more than 78,000 people (approximately 1,200 people per water points) and the high concentration of displaced population in Poktap payam, Duk county, about 15,000 people relies only on 10 boreholes (approximately 1,500 people per water points) and about 25,000 people for 16 boreholes in Padiet payam, Duk county, with no WASH agency currently working there. In Uror county, more than 49,000 people are relying on 31 functional boreholes which bring the number of users per water point to more the 1500. This is leading to frequent breakdowns due to intensive use of hand pump and people turning themselves to using unsafe water from swamps and rivers. Hand pumps are working over 15 hours a day, with sometimes more than 3 hours queuing time to fetch water and people having to walk long distances, requiring women and girls on charge of water fetching to move out of their compound at late hours increasing the risks of SGBV. This therefore highlights the need to create more boreholes with community participation to answer to specific needs in terms of location and reduce risks related to the safety of vulnerable population. Ratios have decreased recently thanks to the latest project funded by CHF, but the need is still high. More than 150 boreholes will need to be drilled in Nyriol county to ensure SPHERE standards are being reached.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries that will benefit from drilling activities are host community, IDP populations and potential IDP returnees' in Nyriol and Uror Counties, parts of Akobo County, Duk and Bor South Counties.

Due to the conflict which began in December 2013, the region had an influx of IDPs from Unity State, Upper Nile and Southern Jonglei.

172,557 IDPs have moved in Jonglei in 2014 and 2015. Doubling the initial population in some counties such as Nyriol and Duk counties. These people have largely been absorbed into the host community and as such are quite hard to identify specifically. Those locations are also prone to new displacements linked with cattle raiding and revenge killing.

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

4. Grant Request Justification

Communities within the proposed operational areas often face chronic water insecurity. IDP movement to Jonglei has overstretched available WASH resources, but it also proves Jonglei was a preferred safe heaven for IDPs. Niyrol and Duk counties' population have almost doubled after the IDP influx, which has increased the needs in consequence; whereas Niyrol and Duk were already struggling to meet needs of host community before influx. Bor South and Twic East population was reduced by more than half of total population during crisis and most of the IDPs went to Minkaman, Lakes state and other places. IDPs in Minkaman are being provided with full WASH facilities and, their return could be constrained by the availability of similar WASH services in their place of origin. Increasing and improving WASH infrastructure in Bor South and Duk counties would enable returnees to come back to their homes and access those WASH services with dignity as well as to support the needs of the current extended host community.

Oxfam collects disease data from MSF in Lankien on regular basis to analyse the disease trends and plan activities accordingly. Data collected shows more than 1,770 children above 5 years old and 350 children under 5 years had acute watery diarrhea in 2015. High number of cases were recorded in Jan, Feb, March and April, but cases started dropping down after May onwards. Acute watery diarrhea cases are attributed to poor hygiene practices at household level, accompanied by visible bad practices of open defecation, and a noticeable scarcity of water to use for personal and domestic hygiene. Whereas data collected also shows more than 80 cases of acute blood diarrhea were reported in 2015 in Lankien. Water scarcity is not uniform, many IDPs who have relatives, can be absorbed into the host community but those without clan or family ties suffer an increased risk of being left without access to improved water sources and risk potential conflict with host communities over access to water and sanitation sources. In addition to this, water insecurity is also a cause of protection risks within the host community (e.g. including increased threat of SGBV or other violence as men, women, boys and girls move further from home areas to search or settle to access water). While exact figures are difficult to secure, IDPs now make up an estimated 30% of the population in targeted areas. The movement of populations in, out and around target areas is followed closely by the Oxfam team on the ground. Signs of conflict over resources are already evident in areas prone to cattle-raiding, such as the tri-State area and borders between the southern and northern counties of Jonglei, and the major problem in Bor town cited as conflict at water points due to congestion. Disease amongst livestock has been an additional contributing factor, with normal migration and grazing patterns disrupted amongst an increasingly disenfranchised population.

During the wet season, the practice is to resort to unsafe surface and river water sources to make up for the water deficit, such as collection of water from rain ponds. During the dry season, people are forced to migrate to areas where water can be found, often using unsafe surface sources. However as a result of the December 2013 conflict many supply lines are cut. As a result Oxfam has identified the need to increase household level resilience through support to WASH facilities. The pressure on existing water resources is striking in targeted areas; Nyirol county counts 63 hand pumps for an estimated population of more than 78,000 people (approximately 1,200 people per water points) and the high concentration of displaced population in Poktap payam, Duk county.

5. Complementarity

OXFAM will be drilling boreholes to increase number of water sources in area, none of the organization in Jonglei has capacity to drill new boreholes due to lack of equipments and expertise. OXFAM has its own drilling rigs which allows OXFAM to reach hard to reach areas. This project has also been designed to actively support and enhance protection activities.

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. WASH PACS will provide supportive links between communities and humanitarian service providers when shocks overcome local coping capacity due to crisis incidences. The WASH PACs will be able to link agencies to displaced populations, guide their activities and assist in targeting of vulnerable populations. OXFAM is also implementing its EFSVL projects in same areas are proposed to CHF for WASH. WASH and EFSVL activities in same area will have higher positive impact on beneficiaries. Overall objectives for Oxfam's humanitarian response in South Sudan are: to reduce morbidity and mortality by delivering humanitarian assistance in WASH and EFSL to up to 15 per cent of those affected by the current conflict; to ensure that the humanitarian assistance provided by Oxfam and others promotes the protection of civilians and gender empowerment; to influence decision-makers to ensure adequate quantity and quality of humanitarian assistance; and to influence decision-makers to address the underlying causes and immediate impact of the current conflict.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective is to contribute to a reduction of mortality and morbidity due to water related diseases within the target areas. Oxfam's complete WASH response will add more clean water sources to the region and increase hygiene awareness and improve practices to vulnerable people, the combined impact of which will be to reduce the rates of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and other water borne diseases in the region. Community involvement in the programme design and implementation as well as in local capacity building will support resilience in the community and will contribute to a better sustainability of the infrastructures.

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	60
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	40

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

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 supportive of programme design, siting of water points and so on. Mitigation: Oxfam is and will continue to work closely with the communities and involve local communities in decision making 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.
 Risk: Logistics conditions enable delivery of supplies and services. Mitigation: Due to the nature of the conflict and the hard to reach areas targeted, Oxfam has budgeted for air deliveries of supplies and local transportation will be selected based on capacity to timely deliver.
 Risk: New influx of IDPs Mitigation: OXFAM will target new IDPs to meet their water, sanitation, NFI and hygiene needs. OXFAM will request NFIs from pipeline for any new IDP influx.
 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 and 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 enough and joint solutions and action plans are implemented to mitigate any availability of items

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Mechanical drilling of bore holes equipped with hand pump and user-friendly technology (when possible) to increase the water availability in the targeted areas (Target: 10)

Activity 1.1.2

Existing non-functional hand pumps rehabilitated, including repair and upgrade to IMK2 EDW (Target: 40)

Activity 1.1.3

The provision of new or improved water supply infrastructure will always be accompanied with on the job training of local Ministry of Physical Infrastructure staff including pump mechanics in proper operation and maintenance of facilities (including donating supplies of hand pump spare parts)

Activity 1.1.4

Water quality testing, both bacteriological and chemical, satisfying international water quality standards. (Target: Water quality needs)

Activity 1.1.5

Women and men of the existing and new water users committees are trained on maintenance and repair of the water sources.

Activity 1.1.6

Data gathering and monitoring on the performance of targeted boreholes from women, men, girls and boys

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					40

Means of Verification : Field reports
 Borehole repair card, borehole repair data base
 Water point survey

Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of new hand pumps/boreholes constructed					10
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Means of Verification : Field report
 Water point survey

Indicator 1.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of WASH committee active at the end of the project					41
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Means of Verification : Training attendance sheet
 Field report

Indicator 1.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	% of water quality test results with 0 faecal coliform per 100ml.					90
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Means of Verification : Water quality test report , Field Report

Indicator 1.1.5	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # Number of emergency affected people with access to improved water sources	4,167	4,167	8,333	8,333	25,000
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Means of Verification : water point survey
 assessment of rehabilitated water sources

Outcome 2

Targeted beneficiaries have improved hygiene knowledge and practice safe hygiene practices

Output 2.1

Description							
Refresher training for CHPs will be conducted and community sessions will be facilitated to develop community action plans. Oxfam staff, CHPs and community will organize global events, hygiene awareness events, sports events, school events and drama events within the community to raise awareness on improved hygiene practices. Oxfam will request NFIs from core pipeline in case of any IDP influx.							
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 supportive of programme design, siting of water points and so on. Mitigation: Oxfam is and will continue to work closely with the communities and involve local communities in decision making 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.							
Risk: Logistics conditions enable delivery of supplies and services. Mitigation: Due to the nature of the conflict and the hard to reach areas targeted, Oxfam has budgeted for air deliveries of supplies and local transportation will be selected based on capacity to timely deliver.							
Risk: New influx of IDPs Mitigation: OXFAM will target new IDPs to meet their water, sanitation, NFI and hygiene needs. OXFAM will request NFIs from pipeline for any new IDP influx.							
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 and 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 enough and joint solutions and action plans are implemented to mitigate any availability of items							
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Activities							
Activity 2.1.1							
Training or refresher training of CHPs							
Activity 2.1.2							
Hygiene promotion and community mobilization (Community awareness, Drama groups, school clubs, global day events .i.e., world water day, house to house, community action plans)							
Activity 2.1.3							
Hygiene kit distribution if new displacement in targeted areas							
Indicators							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of community based hygiene promoters trained	20	20			40
Means of Verification : Attendance sheets, training reports, pictures, pre and post test before and after training							
Indicator 2.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	# of households receiving NFI kits					2,000
Means of Verification : Distribution list, distribution reports, post distribution Monitoring (PDMs)							
Indicator 2.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Frontline # of emergency affected people equipped to practice good hygiene behaviors through participatory hygiene promotion	18,954	20,535	18,468	17,043	75,000
Means of Verification : field visit reports, focus group discussions, baseline and endline surveys, event reports, disease trends analysis, community action plans, observations.							
Additional Targets :							
M & R							
Monitoring & Reporting plan							

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, 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. Most indicators are connected to reports from the running PHCC and are part of the standard procedures that SOH staff are performing.

Oxfam will ensure existing community feedback mechanism (for consultation, feedback and complaints) is working well. 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: Mechanical drilling of bore holes equipped with hand pump and user-friendly technology (when possible) to increase the water availability in the targeted areas (Target: 10)	2016		X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.2: Existing non-functional hand pumps rehabilitated, including repair and upgrade to IMK2 EDW (Target: 40)	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.3: The provision of new or improved water supply infrastructure will always be accompanied with on the job training of local Ministry of Physical Infrastructure staff including pump mechanics in proper operation and maintenance of facilities (including donating supplies of hand pump spare parts)	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.4: Water quality testing, both bacteriological and chemical, satisfying international water quality standards. (Target: Water quality needs)	2016		X	X									
Activity 1.1.5: Women and men of the existing and new water users committees are trained on maintenance and repair of the water sources.	2016		X	X									
Activity 1.1.6: Data gathering and monitoring on the performance of targeted boreholes from women, men, girls and boys	2016		X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 2.1.1: Training or refresher training of CHPs	2016		X	X									
Activity 2.1.2: Hygiene promotion and community mobilization (Community awareness, Drama groups, school clubs, global day events .i.e., world water day, house to house, community action plans)	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 2.1.3: Hygiene kit distribution if new displacement in targeted areas	2016		X	X	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 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.

Humanitarian accountability mechanisms already set in place through designated staff members, MEAL and Program Quality Officers. Complaint and feedback mechanisms is fully functional to monitor programme implementation and ensure the voices of the beneficiaries are heard. 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, 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 and other NGOs. 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. WASH coordination meeting is organized regularly, OXFAM is also part of interagency meeting organized, 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
CMD	NFi distribution and hygiene promotion in Nyirol county
CRS	WASH activities in Duk county
ICRC	Disease trends surveillance data in Waat
Save the Children	Education and WASH in schools in Waat
InterSOS	Protection referral in Walgak and Lankien
MSF	Disease trends surveillance data in Lankien
Nile Hope	WASH activities and disease trends surveillance data in Walgak

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 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 and visit intervention areas to support teams on ground. 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 .i.e., under wear, sanitary pads etc.

Protection Mainstreaming

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. The CHPs will integrate community hygiene messaging into their daily lesson plans it may 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 inter-communal violence or conflict. 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 (its only if IDP influx arrives WASH PACs will work with WASH, Health and Livelihood intervention 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 with 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 is the key WASH actor in Jonglei state implementing integrated WASH and EFSL activities in both government and opposition held areas. With experience implementing WASH projects in the challenging environment, both politically and geographically, and established bases in Lankien, Walgak, Akobo, and Bor, Oxfam is well placed to expand and continue the essential WASH actions in Jonglei state.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Roving PHP TL	D	1	5,000.00	6	35%	10,500.00
	<i>In charge of providing support to or replace the technical PHP when required (R&R, training...).</i>						
1.2	Roving PHE TL	D	1	5,000.00	6	35%	10,500.00
	<i>In charge of providing support to or replace the technical PHE when required (R&R, training...).</i>						
1.3	Electro-Mechanic	D	1	5,000.00	6	35%	10,500.00
	<i>Provides expertise and support to the efficient running of the drilling rigs.</i>						
1.4	Field WASH Coordinator	D	1	5,000.00	3	100%	15,000.00
	<i>Oversees and plans WASH programme in the field with team leads</i>						
1.5	PHE Team Leader	D	2	3,100.00	3	100%	18,600.00
	<i>Technical lead for public health engineering programme and supervising all officers and assistants</i>						
1.6	PHP Team Leader	D	2	3,100.00	3	100%	18,600.00
	<i>Technical lead for public health promotion programme and supervising all officers and assistants</i>						
1.7	PHE Officer	D	4	1,800.00	3	100%	21,600.00
	<i>Works with the team in delivering hygiene public health engineering activities, as well as working closely with communities on programme delivery</i>						
1.8	PHP Officer	D	2	1,800.00	3	100%	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>						
1.9	PHE Assistant	D	8	1,200.00	3	100%	28,800.00
	<i>Works with the team in delivering hygiene public health promotion activities i as well as working closely with communities on programme delivery</i>						
1.10	PHP Assistant	D	6	1,200.00	3	100%	21,600.00
	<i>Works with the team in delivering hygiene public health promotion activities i as well as working closely with communities on programme delivery</i>						
1.11	Driller	D	1	1,500.00	3	100%	4,500.00
	<i>Responsible for the operation of the drilling rigs for borehole creation</i>						
1.12	Finance Officer Bor	S	1	2,100.00	6	5%	630.00
	<i>Supports the team with all financial aspects of the programme at the field level.</i>						
1.13	HR Officer Bor	S	1	2,100.00	6	5%	630.00
	<i>Supports the team with all human resource aspects of the programme at the field.</i>						
1.14	Logistics Officer Bor	S	1	2,100.00	6	5%	630.00
	<i>Supports the team with all logistical aspects of the programme at the field.</i>						

1.15	MEAL Officer Bor	S	1	1,800.00	6	5%	540.00
	<i>Supports on monitoring, and data collections in field</i>						
1.16	Cleaners for Bor	S	3	450.00	6	25%	2,025.00
	<i>Provides support to cleaning of Oxfam bases</i>						
1.17	Mechanic	S	1	1,200.00	4	100%	4,800.00
	<i>Provides support in maintenance of fleet and hardware</i>						
1.18	Logistics Assistant/Warehouse Assistant	S	2	1,200.00	6	10%	1,440.00
	<i>Provides logistical backstop support and monitoring of supplies stored at Oxfam's warehouses</i>						
1.19	Security Guards(F2) for Bor	s	2	450.00	6	25%	1,350.00
	<i>Provides support to security of Oxfam bases</i>						
	Section Total						183,045.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Drilling - including all consumables and labour	D	10	13,000.00	1	100%	130,000.00
	<i>Includes all consumables and casual labour needed to drill a borehole.</i>						
2.2	Drilling rig and compressor maintenance	D	3	5,180.00	1	100%	15,540.00
	<i>Running costs for maintenance for 3 drilling rigs and compressors</i>						
2.3	Hand Pump Spare Parts and Repair Materials and Tools	D	1	5,000.00	1	100%	5,000.00
	<i>Spare parts and materials to support hand pump repair</i>						
2.4	Water Quality Consumables	D	2	750.00	1	100%	1,500.00
	<i>Consumables needed to test water quality</i>						
2.5	Borehole repair/upgrade IMK2 EDW (material and labour)	D	40	600.00	1	100%	24,000.00
	<i>Material and casual labour costs for repair of boreholes</i>						
2.6	CHV Incentives	D	60	33.00	6	100%	11,880.00
	<i>Incentives for 85 CHVs pegged at 50 USD per month</i>						
2.7	Public Health Promotion Activities	D	1	8,000.00	1	100%	8,000.00
	<i>Lumpsum cost to support public health promotion activities and campaigns in communities</i>						
2.8	Visibility	D	1	1,666.73	1	100%	1,666.73
	<i>Cost of visibility items (T-shirts; signs, banners)</i>						
2.9	General Tools	D	1	2,000.00	1	100%	2,000.00
	<i>Lumpsum cost for tools needed for borehole repair and rehabilitation, and hand pump installation.</i>						
2.10	National Airfreight	S	5	7,500.00	1	100%	37,500.00
	<i>Cost of air transportation for WASH items from Juba to Lankien and/or Walgak</i>						
2.11	Casual Worker for Warehouse	S	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
	<i>Cost of casual workers for packing and unpack of WASH items for delivery to the field</i>						
	Section Total						238,086.73
Travel							
5.1	Staff Flights - return	S	26	400.00	1	100%	10,400.00

	<i>Cost of 26 UNHAS return flights to the field for this action.</i>						
5.2	Staff flights - International	S	13	500.00	2	10%	1,300.00
	<i>Contribution towards International R&R flights (capped at \$500).</i>						
5.3	Staff Rest and Recuperation	S	13	650.00	2	10%	1,690.00
	<i>Contribution towards R&R entitlements (capped at \$650).</i>						
5.4	Flights to and from Deployment	S	6	1,000.00	1	100%	6,000.00
	<i>Cost for international staff flights to and from their deployment</i>						
5.5	Food/Staff Subsistence	S	2	1,000.00	6	100%	12,000.00
	<i>Contribution towards staff food and subsistence in the remote area of Jonglei</i>						
5.6	Visas	S	6	100.00	1	100%	600.00
	<i>Cost of staff visas and permits to work.</i>						
5.7	Accommodation and Per-Diem in Juba	S	15	750.00	1	10%	1,125.00
	<i>Contribution towards staff accommodation and per-diem when on transit in Juba.</i>						
	Section Total						33,115.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Vehicle spare parts	S	2	2,500.00	1	100%	5,000.00
	<i>Spare parts for vehicles, including quad bikes and tractors (e.g. spare wheels, nuts, bolts).</i>						
7.2	Fuel	S	1	5,043.00	1	100%	5,043.00
	<i>Fuel to run the office, and vehicles in the field.</i>						
7.3	VSAT Internet	S	2	500.00	2	100%	2,000.00
	<i>Support field internet and communications.</i>						
7.4	Custom Clearance	S	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
	<i>Cost of clearing specialist WASH items through South Sudan customs</i>						
	Section Total						13,043.00
SubTotal			253.00				467,289.73
Direct							370,586.73
Support							96,703.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							32,710.28
Total Cost							500,000.01
Grand Total CHF Cost							500,000.01

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Jonglei -> Akobo	20	3,159	3,422	2,840	3,078	12,499	Activity 1.1.1 : Mechanical drilling of bore holes equipped with hand pump and user-friendly technology (when possible) to increase the water availability in the targeted areas (Target: 10) Activity 1.1.2 : Existing non-functional hand pumps rehabilitated, including repair and upgrade to IMK2 EDW (Target: 40) Activity 1.1.5 : Women and men of the existing and new water users committees are trained on maintenance and repair of the water sources. Activity 2.1.1 : Training or refresher training of CHPs Activity 2.1.2 : Hygiene promotion and community mobilization (Community awareness, Drama groups, school clubs, global day events i.e., world water day, house to house, community action plans)
Jonglei -> Bor South	7	4,422	4,791	3,976	4,309	17,498	Activity 1.1.1 : Mechanical drilling of bore holes equipped with hand pump and user-friendly technology (when possible) to increase the water availability in the targeted areas (Target: 10) Activity 2.1.1 : Training or refresher training of CHPs Activity 2.1.2 : Hygiene promotion and community mobilization (Community awareness, Drama groups, school clubs, global day events i.e., world water day, house to house, community action plans)
Jonglei -> Duk	3	1,895	2,953	1,704	1,847	8,399	Activity 1.1.1 : Mechanical drilling of bore holes equipped with hand pump and user-friendly technology (when possible) to increase the water availability in the targeted areas (Target: 10) Activity 2.1.1 : Training or refresher training of CHPs Activity 2.1.2 : Hygiene promotion and community mobilization (Community awareness, Drama groups, school clubs, global day events i.e., world water day, house to house, community action plans)
Jonglei -> Nyirol	50	6,318	6,845	5,681	6,156	25,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Mechanical drilling of bore holes equipped with hand pump and user-friendly technology (when possible) to increase the water availability in the targeted areas (Target: 10) Activity 1.1.2 : Existing non-functional hand pumps rehabilitated, including repair and upgrade to IMK2 EDW (Target: 40) Activity 1.1.5 : Women and men of the existing and new water users committees are trained on maintenance and repair of the water sources. Activity 2.1.1 : Training or refresher training of CHPs Activity 2.1.2 : Hygiene promotion and community mobilization (Community awareness, Drama groups, school clubs, global day events i.e., world water day, house to house, community action plans)
Jonglei -> Uror	20						

Documents

Category Name	Document Description