

South Sudan 2012 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

Proposal for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal

For further CHF information please visit <http://unocha.org/south-sudan/financing/common-humanitarian-fund>
or contact the CHF Technical Secretariat chfsouthsudan@un.org

This proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in two stages to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the first stage, before cluster defenses, applying partners fill sections I and II. The proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and it is intended to supplement information already available in the CAP Project Sheets. The proposals will be used by the cluster Peer Review Team in prioritizing and selecting projects for CHF funding during CHF Standard Allocation round. In the second stage projects recommended for funding by the CHF Advisory Board must complete Section III of this application and revised/update sections I and II if needed. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Allocation Matrix (Excel template).

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster

WASH

CHF Cluster Priorities for 2012 First Round Standard Allocation

This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. Provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF.

Cluster Priority Activities

Activities in line with the 2012 CAP priorities:

1. To increase timely and equitable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services to vulnerable populations affected by emergencies, and to maintain stability in areas prone to water-related conflict
2. To strengthen acutely vulnerable communities to withstand emergency WASH crises, with a priority on rehabilitation of existing water infrastructure, and supporting operation and maintenance systems
3. To facilitate behavior change in acutely vulnerable communities in hygiene and sanitation practice through targeted hygiene promotion focusing on women and children, and through improved access to and use of sanitation facilities

Cluster Geographic Priorities

Conflict- and emergency-affected populations. Particularly, but not limited to, populations in Upper Nile State, Unity State, and Jonglei State.

Project details

The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting for CHF.

Requesting Organization

Oxfam GB

Project CAP Code

SSD-12/WS/46333/5120

CAP Project Title

Oxfam GB South Sudan - Emergency Preparedness & Response WASH Programme

Project Location(s) (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented)

Upper Nile State – Melut and/or Renk Counties

Lakes State – Rumbek North County

Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP

US\$ 5,187,843.53

Amount Requested from CHF

US\$ 999,901

Other Resources Secured

Direct Beneficiaries = 35,000

Women:	5,833
Men:	5,833
Girls:	11,667
Boys:	11,667

Total Indirect Beneficiary

43,410

Catchment Population (if applicable)

Implementing Partners (Indicate partners who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)

n/a

Project Duration (max. of 12 months, starting from allocation date)

Start Date (mm/dd/yy): 04/01/2012

End Date (mm/dd/yy): 03/31/2013

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SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis
Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF supported activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population ¹
<p>Less than one year from independence South Sudan faces unprecedented challenges. Conflict in border states is forcing higher numbers of refugees into Upper Nile and Unity states, whilst returning South Sudanese from Sudan are likely to require significant humanitarian support and put higher levels of demand upon existing infrastructure once they reach their final destination. This adds to the anticipated humanitarian interventions required in response to annual flooding, disease outbreak and displacement due to internal insecurity. The impact of the Government's recent austerity measures is unknown, but OCHA's latest humanitarian sitrep predicted increased humanitarian needs.</p> <p>The South Sudan Household Survey (2010) estimates access to potable water sources across South Sudan to be 68%, high levels of hand pump breakdowns can make the situation worse, and travel times to such safe water sources are significant in some areas (Oxfam GB surveys 2010-2011). Meanwhile, sanitation coverage is extremely low with only 14.3% of the population accessing a sanitary form of excreta disposal (SSHS, 2010). In most counties, less than half of primary schools have access to safe water and sanitary latrines (SHAP, 2010).</p> <p>There are estimated to be as many as 700,000 (IOM/UNHCR) South Sudanese currently living in Sudan and it is anticipated that 500,000 (IOM/UNHCR Returns Contingency Plan) of these will return before April. 107,000 have already registered with IOM to return. One of the major returnee routes would be through Renk and Melut counties of Upper Nile. Planning for the emergency returns sector has been in three main locations in Upper Nile (Renk, Melut and Malakal), with numbers in each location being 75,000, 30,000, 30,000 respectively (Mass Returns Contingency Plan).</p> <p>Upper Nile is already hosting more than 60,000 refugees, which is anticipated to increase even further as fighting in Blue Nile continues. With many agencies involved in the response to this refugee population, the amount of resources and personnel available to immediately respond to returnee movements is currently reduced.</p> <p>In Lakes state there are concerns surrounding increasing tensions between communities with respect to cattle raiding and tensions over resources and consequent displacements could continue to worsen. Last year the County Commissioner reported that 17,000 people were displaced from the area due to conflict and humanitarian access was not possible for several months due to the annual rains. Since the beginning of 2012, there has been an upsurge in violence affecting Rumbek North, with an attack on the County Commissioner during a peace conference on cattle raiding in neighboring Mayendit county, Unity State. Such dynamics are common in the area. Findings of a recent Oxfam GB community perceptions survey in 2011 indicated that women (linked to dowry and bride wealth), water (linked to limited resources for human and livestock needs) and cattle (linked to social and economic status) were the three main sources of conflict in Lakes State. Recommendations from the community, local authorities and security services themselves indicated that wider provision of appropriately sited water resources could have a limiting impact on conflict tensions, particularly within Rumbek North county itself.</p>

B. Grant Request Justification
Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) how proposed activities support the agreed cluster priorities and the value added by your organization
<p>Oxfam GB has been operating an ECHO-funded emergency preparedness and response (EP&R) team for several years and responded to emergencies in more than five states of South Sudan. This model is always being improved and the team is able to respond faster and provide a comprehensive WASH response to communities across many areas of South Sudan. Using CHF funding a further team will be formed within EP&R in order to respond to the needs of returnees coming through Upper Nile state during 2012. Oxfam GB had previously responded to the returnees in the transit site of Mina in Renk from July 2011. This experience along with a focus upon a known caseload will enable the team to properly plan to address the needs of returnees in a timely and equitable fashion. This programme will build upon the existing emergency response structures Oxfam GB have in Upper Nile including coordination offices in Malakal, Melut and Jamam. The existing EP&R team will continue to respond to refugees in Maban County of Upper Nile, and when resources are available, will be free to respond to other humanitarian situations as they occur. This comprehensive Water, Sanitation and Hygiene emergency response fits strongly with priority 1 of the WASH cluster.</p>

¹ To the extent possible reference needs assessment findings and include key data such as mortality and morbidity rates and nutritional status, and how the data differs among specific groups and/or geographic regions. Refer situation/data/indicators to national and/or global standards.

There is also the need to mitigate the impact of and increase communities' resilience to cyclical emergencies such as annual displacements due to flooding and conflict in Rumbek North county. This will include a strong focus upon the rehabilitation of hand pumps utilizing community structures for communication and existing pump mechanics to carry out rehabilitation works at the minimum also involving county level government authorities, including training and capacity building of the county level government. The impact of interventions will be augmented by strengthening links between community, civil society and government actors for advocacy in Lakes State through Oxfam's new civil society strengthening project funded by DFID. This will also ensure that systemic policy concerns will come to light from community level up and will be included in Oxfam's national change strategy.

Furthermore, Oxfam GB's commitment to safe programming will ensure the process of selection and siting of new hand pumps and selection of rehabilitated hand pumps is gender and conflict sensitive. The programme in Lakes state will also focus on hygiene promotion through innovative methodologies such as radio messages, social marketing and hygiene promotion messages targeted at key behavioural change needs, Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) will be implemented in target communities where appropriate. These approaches increase community resilience to emergencies by reducing dependency on subsidies and increase priority on hygiene and sanitation allowing communities to better respond for themselves, both during displacement and upon return after displacement. This component will be aligned with a strong WASH in schools programme, which focuses upon behavioural change with primary school children and construction of appropriate infrastructure, allowing children to prioritise hygiene and WASH in their lives ahead.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Purpose of the grant

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to support core humanitarian activities

This project aims to address the needs of up to 35,000 beneficiaries comprised of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable communities. The project will also attempt reduce the need to respond to IDPs in Rumbek North county of Lakes state through attempts to increase community resilience, and focusing programmes into areas which suffer from annual displacement. CHF funding will be utilized in two ways in order to support these core humanitarian objectives:

1. To provide additional resources (in material, personnel and support costs) for the existing Oxfam GB EP&R team to respond to the needs of up to 25,000 returnees (assuming establishment of transit site (in either Renk or Melut) to support 12,500 assuming that this site will host two waves of returns in the project period) in Upper Nile state as they transit to their final destination. This will involve the following:
 - a. Provision of safe water supply to returnees when in transit locations en route to final destination
 - b. Access to gender segregated, hygienic sanitation infrastructure in transit locations
 - c. Hygiene promotion activities in conjunction with distribution of essential hygiene materials
 - d. Work alongside government and local-NGO partners in order to develop an exit strategy for on-going operation and maintenance of facilities
 - e. Monitor and advocate for emerging humanitarian needs to be met with timely and equitable assistance as returnee flows fluctuate following the end of the 8 April moratorium, via county, state and national level coordination mechanisms, and if necessary, by raising attention to WASH actor concerns to relevant Government and donors
2. Address the cyclical emergencies in Rumbek North county of Lakes state through conflict sensitive WASH programming intended to both mitigate the causes of displacement and increase community resilience to cope when such emergencies occur. Although exact numbers are not currently known, returnees are also anticipated in Rumbek North county and as such will benefit from improvements to infrastructure. This will involve the following:
 - a. Construction of new water points, sited in a conflict sensitive manner in order to reduce the likelihood of water as a cause of conflict
 - b. Rehabilitation of existing water points (selected in a conflict sensitive manner) utilizing existing/trained pump mechanics and government structures for communication of breakdowns and subsequent maintenance
 - c. Training of Water Management Committees, then linked with pump mechanics and county government structures on preventative maintenance of their water sources, resource mobilisation and reporting mechanisms in the case of breakdown
 - d. Implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation increasing the importance communities place on sanitation and therefore the likelihood beneficiaries will address their own sanitation issues, both when at home and if they become displaced due to conflict in the future
 - e. Hygiene promotion in target communities on key hygiene messages using trained volunteers and Oxfam GB staff to improve both knowledge and practice
 - f. Integrate WASH work with Oxfam GB protection work, including annual community safety perception surveys undertaken in Rumbek North in conjunction with civil society. These provide context and conflict analysis to inform programme design/M&E, and provide evidence of community concerns and ideas to share with Government and international actors regarding security provision largely linked to inadequate water and grazing resources
 - g. Work alongside government partners at county level to build capacity, and identify key future actions, to better enable them to maintain existing water infrastructure
 - h. Oxfam will also forge linkages between programmes to facilitate dialogue between communities, civil society and local authorities on issues of concern

ii) Objective

State the objective/s of the project. Objective/s should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART)

The objectives of the grant are as follows:

- Provide, operate and maintain gender appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services to returnee populations within Upper Nile state to pre-agreed WASH cluster standards during time spent in transit sites en route to final destination
- Increase WASH infrastructure and improved hygiene education to vulnerable communities within Rumbek North county of Lakes state prone to annual displacement due to conflict through conflict sensitive WASH programming for the programme duration
- Increase the community's capacity to sustainably manage and operate their water and sanitation infrastructure, in conjunction with Government structures, in order to provide for ongoing water/sanitation needs into the future
- Improve communities overall resilience to crisis and displacement shocks by augmenting communities ability to express their concerns to and demand resources of local authorities, thereby raising attention to root causes of crises in Rumbek North based on our programming experiences to inform Oxfam's policy and advocacy work at State and National level with government and other international actors.

iii) Proposed Activities

List the main activities to be implemented with CHF funding. As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries.

Upper Nile state:

- Pre-positioning of hardware stocks in preparation for returnee arrival
- Carry out rapid sex specific needs assessments, gender analyses and analysis of protection threats, in communities vulnerable to natural and human-made disasters
- Rehabilitation of existing water sources, exploitation/ construction of new water sources or purification of unsafe sources taking into consideration risks and time use associated with use of these facilities, domestic and non-domestic use, as well as potential water sources related conflicts. This could be achieved through surface water treatment systems, groundwater development, emergency water trucking and/or household water treatment for up to 25,000 returnees
- Provision of adequate and safely accessible sanitation facilities or techniques for safe excreta disposal in cases of emergency – depending on the circumstances this could include vary from emergency communal latrines, and promotion of simpler methods to reduce open defecation for up to 25,000 returnees
- Continued operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure in the transit site
- Formation and capacity building of water management committees, village pump mechanic, community hygiene promoters or strengthening of the existing ones in appropriate use of water treatment methods, O&M and eventual handover of the water source to local authorities or water management committees (as appropriate to the context)
- Conducting baseline surveys on Knowledge, Attitude and practices, disaggregated by gender, which will be also used as a monitoring tool
- Community mobilisation and sensitization to establish safe hygiene practices and monitoring the adoption of the recommended behaviours among men and boys and women and girls
- Identification and training of community volunteers on 3 key of the most relevant hygiene promotion messages, which could include demonstrations of water purification, safe water handling, hand washing at key times , preparation and use of ORS and so on, for up to 25,000 returnees
- Distribute hygiene related NFIs based on the needs identified on the ground through sex specific consultations, where possible in coordination with local government and other NGOs for up to 4,000 returnee households
- Working with local authorities as appropriate in capacity building for system operation and maintenance as appropriate.

Lakes state:

- Complete a participatory needs assessment of target communities in Rumbek North county ensuring communities in most need benefit from the water, sanitation and hygiene programme
- Completing an initial assessment and mapping of conflict prone areas in Rumbek North which will tie in with all planned water activities outline below
- Construction of water supply systems (4 x boreholes) taking into account potential water source-related conflict, benefiting at least 2,000 people
- 10 Hand pump rehabilitations shall involve trained pump mechanics and government structures with minimal involvement of OGB staff, taking into account potential water source related conflicts, benefiting at least 8,000 people
- Training of 14 Water Management Committees, including hand pump mechanics, in coordination with local authorities, directly benefiting at least 10,000 people
- Rehabilitation work will be conducted by working through village pump mechanics and county level government and linking these structures to trained water management committees to increase the ability of these structures to better maintain water points (particularly during times of lack of humanitarian access) with subsidized spare parts
- Training of community hygiene promoters on key hygiene behaviours and community mobilisation, integrating their role with that of water management committees, benefiting at least 10,000 people
- Development and utilisation of context specific-IEC materials as part of knowledge dissemination
- Continue to work with the CLTS approach in Lakes, for household level sanitation and through monitoring and evaluation derive a methodology for its continued use in South Sudan, benefiting at least 10,000 people
- Monitor and evaluate activities through pre and post implementation surveys

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration (i.e. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS)

Gender

Women are disproportionately affected by insufficient water, sanitation and hygiene programming. With the tasks of water collection and family care falling to women, their capabilities and vulnerabilities will inform project design and implementation. Similarly, with sanitation interventions will be driven by gender analysis, including paying attention to risks and opportunities for female beneficiaries. Promoting safe and private sanitation solutions and improving the availability of safe water, within accessible distances, will directly impact women's daily lives. To this end, Oxfam strives to ensure that women's needs and priorities are addressed, that women's leadership is encouraged, and that women actively participate in decision making, project design and implementation.

In this project, Oxfam will continue its practice of mainstreaming gender in its operations by:

- Ensuring gender relevant information is collected, analysed and shared
- Collecting gender disaggregated data and ensure that findings inform project design
- Working with women and women leaders at all stages of the project cycle
- Ensuring beneficiary selection and activity targeting takes gender concerns into consideration

Oxfam and its partners will work with communities to identify ways of diversifying tasks, or labour arrangements, so that women are also able to participate in, and benefit from, WASH initiatives whilst taking into consideration existing responsibilities.

Gender specific requirements and priorities will guide this project. This work is supported by gender focal persons. Oxfam GB will also ensure that programme staff receive the required support and make a particular effort to hire female staff so that project staff can communicate with female project beneficiaries.

Disaster Risk Reduction

South Sudan could be categorised as suffering from a chronic emergency and as such it is important that interventions take this into account and attempt to identify and build upon women's and men's existing knowledge and coping mechanisms. Oxfam GB teams will be performing DRR activities in the area of operation, the results of which will be shared with the public health team in Lakes state to continue to follow-up and ultimately aim to reduce the requirement for future humanitarian responses.

Oxfam GB has a wealth of knowledge and experience on good practice relating gender and DRR which will inform the WASH response. The Oxfam GB programme is designed to incorporate DRR and to monitor the progress of implemented initiatives.

Protection

In 2012, Oxfam GB in South Sudan will enhance the incorporation of a protection lens into all of its programmes, with a particular emphasis on those focused on emergency response. The Protection Coordinator will strengthen the capacity of field teams to identify and analyse protection threats, and incorporate means to reduce those threats in programme design and delivery mechanisms. Through active participation in the Protection Cluster, protection issues identified in the field can be referred to appropriate actors wherever possible.

v) Expected Result/s

List below the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period, and provide no more than five indicators you will use to measure the extent to which those results will have been achieved. At least three of the indicators should be out of the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators.

Upper Nile State

- Emergency water provision for up to 25,000 returnees
- Gender appropriate emergency sanitation provision for up to 25,000 returnees
- Essential hygiene training and materials for up to 25,000 returnees
- Sufficient operation and maintenance of WASH related infrastructure for 25,000 returnees

Lakes State

- Improved access to water supply for 10,000 people prone to displacement due to conflict
- Increase communities ability to report hand pump breakdowns, particularly during times of conflict
- Improve access to sanitation for up to 10,000 people through the CLTS approach
- Increase knowledge on hygiene related behavior for up to 10,000 people
- Increased ability of county level government and county level pump mechanics to arrange the repair of water points with subsidized spare parts

	Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
1	Total direct beneficiaries - Number of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply (15 litres/ person/day within 1 km distance)	35,000
2	New latrines constructed (not including those constructed by households under CLTS programme)	125
3	Number of households receiving a hygiene kit	4,000
4	% of target population able to describe three key hygiene messages	80%
5	% of trained WMC members and CHPs able to accurately describe their roles and responsibilities, as well as three key hygiene messages	90%

vi) Implementation Mechanism

Describe planned mechanisms for implementation of the project. Explain if it is implemented through implementing partners such as NGOs, government actors, or other outside contractors.

Together with our sister agencies in Oxfam International, OGB has developed a detailed contingency plan for addressing the potential humanitarian consequences of the Referendum. This proposal operationalises elements of the Contingency Plan. If a rapid scale up is necessary, OGB will be able to draw on additional resources from elsewhere in the organisation, for example, short-term technical personnel to participate in rapid needs assessments, programme development and management.

Through Oxfam GB's active participation in the UN HCT, the WASH Cluster (notably as WASH Cluster state focal point for Lakes, original chair of the Spare Parts Supply Chain TWG), as well as the EP&R Task Force, the programme will be carried out in close coordination with other WASH actors. Engagement with the local authorities will be a priority, building on the positive relationship we have developed with the authorities in those states where we have an ongoing programme.

All work will be implemented directly by Oxfam GB, under the EP&R ECHO programme Oxfam GB is working with a local NGO partner on the operation and maintenance of constructed infrastructure, so although not directly funded through CHF the team will continue to work with this partner in order to increase their capacity to operate and maintain WASH infrastructure in returnee transit locations. Furthermore, Oxfam GB will work alongside government structures (again, this is currently ongoing in the Mina transit site in Renk County) to operate and maintain infrastructure in returnee locations and also in Lakes state in trying to build the capacity of government to better operate and maintain existing water sources.

vii) Monitoring Plan

Describe how you will monitor progress and achievements of the project.

Oxfam GB's Monitoring and Evaluation Framework has been designed to ensure clarity in data collection methods, to facilitate reporting against logframe indicators (i.e. programme impact), and to simplify the process for channelling monitoring results directly back into refined activity work-plans. Data is collected at different levels and different junctures depending on the type of response, this will always include a baseline and impact survey, and also the use of other key monitoring tools to ensure programme quality, for example measurement of chlorine residuals at tap-stands.

The M&E process operates at different levels with interlinked activities being undertaken by communities and committees, Oxfam field staff, Technical Co-ordinators and Programme Management. The M&E process is rooted in community-based monitoring, with an emphasis on increasing beneficiary involvement in data analysis and consequent activity planning. A variety of monitoring tools will be used to measure progress in this project, including KAP surveys, direct observation and focus group discussions.

Data analysis is underpinned by Oxfam's gender aware approach. Consultations are sex specific and questions are gender appropriate to draw out specific priorities for women and men. Data is disaggregated by gender in order to help identify the needs and impacts of our programming for both men and women. Programme Team Leaders, supported by Technical Co-ordinators, are involved in regular internal evaluations of specific project activities for the purpose of internal learning and development, sharing lessons learnt with other NGOs and agencies, and providing feedback to donors. Consistent feedback within and across these reporting levels is facilitated and acted upon.

This project will be subjected to Oxfam's country M&E Plan for southern Sudan, which includes two programme level multi-stakeholder Monitoring Reviews per year. In collaboration with partners and communities, each programme team will be responsible for re-assessing the context, measuring progress against the project plan, and assessing the extent to which the anticipated outcomes have been achieved.

Emergency Response work is monitored through the use of "Real-Time" reflections, with the participation of community volunteers, which were piloted for the first time in South Sudan in 2010

E. Committed funding

Please add details of committed funds for the project from other sources including in-kind supports in monetary terms (USD)

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)

SECTION III:

This section is **NOT required** at the first submission of a proposal to the cluster coordinator/co-coordinator. However it is required to be filled for proposals recommended for funding by the Advisory Board.

LOGFRAME			
CHF ref. Code: <u>SSD-12/</u>	Project title: <u>Oxfam GB South Sudan-Emergency Preparedness and Response WASH Programme</u>	Organisation: <u>Oxfam Great Britain</u>	
Overall Objective: To contribute to the prevention of preventable, communicable diseases through restoring coping mechanisms of affected population	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality and morbidity data within accepted limits (see WHO) • No major outbreaks of communicable diseases in target area • Perceived reduction in communicable diseases by community members after 6 months 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN & Government reports • Other agency reports • Health facility data • Community consultation e.g. pocket voting, FGD 	
Specific Project Objective/s: 35,000 men, women and children in the target population have increased access to, and make optimal use of, water and sanitation facilities, and take action to protect themselves against threats to public health	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 35,000 people have access to potable water after 12 months • 80%² of people can demonstrate improved hygiene practices after 8 months³ • More than 80% of men, women and children are using and maintaining latrines after 12months • The majority (over two-thirds) of displaced women express satisfaction⁴ with the safety, privacy and accessibility of latrines and bathing facilities 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information from other NGOs. • Focus group discussions. • Surveys • Community monitoring tools⁵ • Focus group discussions with women and girls held monthly with two groups of 12 people • Focus group discussions held monthly with children with two groups of 12 people⁶ 	Assumptions & risks: Conflict in the North Sudan (Blue Nile State, South Kordofan) does not spill over the border and destabilize the Upper Nile State Tribal fighting does not escalate in Lakes State The health facilities set up by the other INGO remain operational. UN agencies continue

² This percentage has been chosen as the literature shows that an 80% coverage is enough to protect the population and to prevent the spread of disease

³ These will need to be specified e.g. hand washing at critical times (after defecation and before eating), safe excreta disposal, safe water storage, proper use of mosquito nets, how to prevent malaria and so on

⁴ Satisfaction will need to be defined in terms of safety, cleanliness, privacy, dignity, accessibility, suitability, adequacy and other community defined indicators.

⁵ These would be worked out with the refugee community at the same time as establishment of community indicators. Some tools could be pocket voting, tally sheets (with pictures if literacy is low) or ranking

⁶ Focus groups can also be held with men and boys, the disabled, the elderly or people living with HIV/AIDS depending on which vulnerable groups the project is trying to reach

			to provide sufficient food rations, shelter, blankets, soap and additional NFIs.
<p>Water Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible): A minimum of 35,000 men, women and children have access to, and consume safe drinking water within 12 months</p>	<p>Indicators of progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 28,000 people provided with sustained access to safe water supply (at least 15 litres water/day per person). • 35,000 people have no more than 1km distance from shelter/home to water points • 4 new/additional water points constructed • 10 existing water points rehabilitated • Water meets national and or international quality standards • Village Pump mechanics can demonstrate at least 3 new skills⁷ acquired to maintain water points⁷ 	<p>How indicators will be measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineers monitoring and output records. • Records from trained pump mechanics • Community Pump Mechanics Training manuals, attendance records and schedules • Community Pump Mechanics monthly records. • Regular water testing monitoring and recording at household and source • Monthly Water Users Surveys • Random observation walks 	<p>Assumptions & risks:</p> <p>Government border guards are able to improve security to reduce/prevent rebel raids.</p> <p>Ground water is available in the volumes required surrounding the camps/vulnerable communities</p> <p>Availability of fuel in project sites</p> <p>Cost of available fuel does not increase to exorbitant prices</p> <p>Road access remains open during the rains</p> <p>Displaced target populations stay in camps.</p> <p>Target beneficiaries are willing to work with Oxfam GB</p>

⁷ Minor trouble shooting repair solutions(remove raiser pipes, cylinder replacement and cleaning, diagnosis of problems) different types of preventative maintenance activities such as replacement of O rings, greasing moving parts on a regular basis, masonry skills for concrete apron upgrades

<p>Sanitation Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible): 35,000 men, women and children have access to, and use safe sanitary facilities within 12 months.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For displaced people there is a minimum of 1 latrine constructed per 100 people • 125 communal emergency latrines constructed • No faecal matter observed in displaced target areas • 50% of CLTS targeted communities are able to demonstrate open defecation free status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineers monitoring and output records • Latrine monitoring forms. • Reports by latrine assistants. • Observation • Weekly random transect walk 	<p>Target beneficiaries and institutions co-operate with Oxfam GB</p> <p>There are enough local materials for construction of latrines</p>
<p>Hygiene Promotion Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible): At least 35,000 men, women and children are enabled to practice safer hygiene in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner within 12 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On weekly observation at water points at least 80% of jerry cans meet the criteria of a clean jerry can⁸ • 4000 hygiene kits distributed • At least 50 community members trained on water, sanitation and hygiene services • community hygiene promoters (CHPs) demonstrate ability to monitor and maintain all water points and shared latrines after 12 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey with monthly follow up monitoring reports • Observation. • Post distribution monitoring reports • Community Hygiene Promoter Training manuals, attendance records and schedules • Random household Visits • Reports from latrine attendants and water point attendants. • Hand washing demonstrations with adults and children • Focus group discussions and interviews. • Weekly random transect walks • Monthly meetings between CHPs and the PHPs 	<p>Target population co-operate and are willing to adopt behavior change</p>

⁸ A definition of clean: no visible dirt, no cracks, lid intact

<p>Upper Nile state project:</p> <p>General Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-positioning of hardware stocks in preparation for returnee arrival <p>Activities Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and rehabilitation of existing water sources, • Construction of new water sources or purification of unsafe sources as well as potential water sources related conflicts. • Chlorination of all delivered water to 0/5mg/l at point of collection • Water User surveys monthly • Weekly Household level free residual chlorine monitoring of stored drinking water • Daily source level free residual chlorine monitoring • Chemical analysis of all water sources with follow up, treatment or identification of new water source meeting international guideline parameters <p>Activities: Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community discussion of design and placement of communal latrines and bathing facilities • Construction of appropriate latrines and bathing facilities • Continued operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure in the transit sites <p>Activities: Hygiene Promotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting baseline surveys on Knowledge, Attitude and practices, disaggregated by gender, which will be also be adapted and used as a monitoring tool • Identification, training and support of community hygiene promoters in appropriate use of water treatment methods, O&M and eventual handover of the water source to local authorities or water management committees (as appropriate to the context) • Identification and designing of key hygiene messages from analysis of the KAP survey • Producing IEC materials in line with identified key hygiene messages • Community mobilisation and sensitization to establish safe hygiene practices and monitoring the adoption of the recommended behaviours among men and boys and women and girls • Distribute hygiene related NFIs based on the needs identified on the ground through sex specific consultations, where possible in coordination with local 	<p>Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey formats, • Water equipment – SWAT units, chlorine, pool testers, Turbidity tubes, DPD No1 tablets, chemical test kit, Delagua test kit and so on • Latrine slabs, wooden poles, tools, plastic sheeting • Regular supply of fuel and chlorine stocks • Hygiene kits – content to be confirmed after discussion with beneficiaries • IEC production material • Training manuals and incentive kits • Post distribution and Water Users survey formats • Pump mechanic tool kits • Conflict mapping assessment forms • Vehicles, radios/communication equipment • Staff 		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</p> <p>There is stable security conditions which allow implementation of activities</p> <p>Enough stocks in-country</p> <p>Humanitarian access is guaranteed</p> <p>Staff available to be deployed quickly and sustainably to implement activities</p> <p>Targeted community participate in the implementation of the projects and are cooperative</p> <p>There is peaceful co-existence within targeted community</p>
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<p>government and other NGOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post distribution monitoring for hygiene kits • Monthly KAP follow monitoring surveys • Working with local authorities as appropriate in capacity building for system operation and maintenance as appropriate. <p>Lakes state:</p> <p>Activities: Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete a participatory needs assessment of target communities in Rumbek North county ensuring communities in most need benefit from the water, sanitation and hygiene programme • Completing an initial assessment and mapping of conflict prone areas in Rumbek North which will tie in with all planned water activities outline below • Construction of water supply systems (4 x boreholes) taking into account potential water source-related conflict • Identify and rehabilitate 10 Hand pump rehabilitations shall involve trained pump mechanics and government structures with minimal involvement of OGB staff, taking into account potential water source related conflicts, benefiting at least 8,000 people • Identifying, training and support 14 Water Management Committees, including hand pump mechanics <p>Activities: Sanitation and hygiene promotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting baseline surveys on Knowledge, Attitude and practices, disaggregated by gender, which will be also be adapted and used as a monitoring tool • Identify , develop and use context specific-IEC materials as part of knowledge dissemination • Continue to work with the CLTS approach in Lakes, for household level sanitation and through monitoring and evaluation derive a methodology for its continued use in South Sudan • Identification, training and support of community hygiene promoters on key hygiene behaviours and community mobilisation, integrating their role with that of water management committees, • Monitor and evaluate activities through pre and post implementation surveys 			
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PROJECT WORK PLAN

This section must include a workplan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable).

The workplan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year.

Activity	Q1 / 2012			Q2 / 2012			Q3 / 2012			Q4 / 2012			Q1. / 2013		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Result 1															
Activity (1.1) Participatory needs assessment in Rumbek North for water, sanitation and hygiene programme (Lakes)				X	X										
Activity (1.2) Assessment and mapping conflict prone areas in Rumbek - Lakes					X	X									
Activity (1.4) Identification suitable water sources (Displaced populations)				X							X				
Activity (1.5) Construction/rehabilitation of water sources – Lakes											X	X	X	X	X
Activity (1.6) Construction of new water sources and treatment systems – displaced population				X	X										
Activity (1.7) Chlorination of water sources – displacement populations				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity (1.8) Identification , training and support to Water Management Committees including hand pump mechanics - Lakes					X						X	X	X	X	X
Activity (1.9) Water Users surveys – Lakes and Displaced populations					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity (1.10) Household free residual chlorine monitoring – displaced populations					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity (1.11) Mass water storage free residual chlorine monitoring – displaced populations				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity (1.12) Chemical analysis of all water sources – Displaced populations/Lakes				X			X			X			X		
Result 2: Sanitation															
Activity (2.1) community discussion on design and placement of emergency latrines and bathing facilities – displaced populations				X		X									
Activity (2.2) Construction of emergency latrines – displaced population				X	X	X									
Activity (2.3) Construction of emergency bathing facilities – displaced populations					X	X	X								
Activity (2.4) O&M of latrine and bathing facilities – displaced populations								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity (2.5) Mobilisation and supporting communities on CLTS approach - Lakes					X	X					X	X	X	X	X
Result 3: Hygiene Promotion															
Activity (3.1) KAP baseline survey and analysis – Lakes and displaced populations				X											
Activity (3.2) Identification of key hygiene messages and development of IEC materials – Lakes and displaced populations				X	X										
Activity (3.3) Identification, training and support of community hygiene volunteers – Lakes and displaced populations					X	X									
Activity (3.4) Community consultation for content of hygiene kits – displaced populations				X											
Activity (3.5) Distribution of hygiene kits – displaced populations					X	X	X								
Activity (3.6) Post distribution monitoring – displaced populations						X	X	X							
Activity (3.7) Monthly KAP follow up monitoring surveys – Lakes and displaced populations					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
General															
Activity (4.1) Preposition of hardware stock for displaced population activities				X	X										

*: TIMELINE FOR EACH SPECIFIC ACTIVITY MUST BE MARKED WITH AN X AND SHADED GREY 15%