

## 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](mailto: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:

<b>CAP Cluster</b>	<b>WASH</b>
--------------------	-------------

**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.

<p><b>Cluster Priority Activities</b></p> <p>Activities in line with the 2012 CAP priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ol>	<p><b>Cluster Geographic Priorities</b></p> <p>Conflict- and emergency-affected populations. Particularly, <u>but not limited to</u>, populations in Upper Nile State, Unity State, and Jonglei State.</p>
--	--

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

<p><b>Requesting Organization</b></p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p><b>Project CAP Code</b></p> <p>SSD-12/WS/46469</p> <p><b>CAP Project Title</b></p> <p>Emergency WASH Preparedness, Response and Coordination in South Sudan</p>	<p><b>Project Location(s)</b> (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jonglei (25%)– Pibor, Uror and other counties</li> <li>- Unity (20%) – Mayom, Mayendit, Kochand other counties</li> <li>- Upper Nile (25%) – Fashoda, Maban, Melut, Renk and other counties</li> <li>- Warrap (15%)– Twic and Gogrial West counties</li> <li>- Northern Bahr al Ghazal (15%) – Aweil North, Aweil and East counties</li> </ul>
--	---

<b>Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP</b>
US\$ 9,989,100

<b>Amount Requested from CHF</b>	<b>Other Resources Secured</b>
US\$ 750,070	US\$

<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b>	
Women:	12,000
Men:	11,520
Girls:	12,480
Boys	12,000

<b>Total Indirect Beneficiary</b>
72,000
<b>Catchment Population (if applicable)</b>

**Implementing Partners** (Indicate partners who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)  
Directorate of Rural Water and Sanitation in Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap and/or NBeG States.  
NGOs/CBOs – CHAD, PAH, AWODA, NCDA, LDA (and/or others yet to be confirmed)

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

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

End Date (mm/dd/yy): 03/28/2013

**Address of Country Office**

Project Focal Person: Ken Maskall, Chief of WASH  
 Email & Tel: kmaskall@unicef.org, +249 95 53 14 834  
 e-mail country director: yhaque@unicef.org  
 e-mail finance officer: mngandu@unicef.org  
 Address: Totto Chan Compound, P.O. Box 45, Juba, South Sudan

**Address of HQ**

e-mail desk officer  
 e-mail finance officer:

Address:

**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<sup>1</sup>

Since late 2010 South Sudan has experienced a major influx of returnees, with 365,282 recorded by mid-January 2012 (IOM, Feb 2012). The majority of the returnees are hosted in the fragile border states of Upper Nile, Unity, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. The situation in South Sudan has been exacerbated by an influx of refugees from Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states in Sudan due to conflict in the area from late 2011. So far UNHCR has so far recorded over 100,000 refugees in Upper Nile and Unity states (OCHA, Feb 2012). And from the end of 2011 there has been serious inter-tribal fighting associated with cattle rustling, which has resulted in deaths and displacement of more than 140,000 people and destruction of property in Jonglei state (OCHA, Feb 2012). All this comes in the face of the already low access to safe water and sanitation facilities, currently at 34.9% and 12.7% (Sudan Household Health Survey, 2010), and low functionality (a third of the existing water points in South Sudan are non-functional). The new populations are arriving in communities that lack access to adequate water supplies, schools, health care, and livelihoods. As a result, many communities are struggling to host such a large-scale population influx. This dire situation leaves the populations exposed to the risk of waterborne diseases. With the incidence of diarrhoea among children at 34.6%, several children are malnourished, exposing them to opportunistic infections. The Under 5 Mortality and Infant Mortality Rates for South Sudan stand at 135 and 84 per 1,000 live births, respectively, with water-borne diseases being a major contributor (South Sudan Development Plan, 2010). The current humanitarian crisis in Jonglei state and elsewhere could make this situation even more grim.

The WASH cluster coordination mechanism in the affected states continues to work towards meeting the humanitarian needs of the returnee, displaced and other affected populations. In Jonglei state most of the displaced population are living in the open, and carried no household belongings. Humanitarian agencies have undertaken joint assessments, distributed humanitarian supplies, and rehabilitated broken down water facilities and provided emergency water and sanitation facilities in Pibor, Likuangle and other locations. UNICEF has provided the core pipeline supplies and, with the State Focal Point (PAH) continues to coordinate the response as per its mandate. The needs are so great that emergency stocks within the state got exhausted and had to be supplied with stocks from Juba and new procurements. Due to the poor road access to most affected areas supplies and equipment has had to be airfreighted with support from the Logistics cluster. The assessment and response efforts in Jonglei state continue in less accessible areas affected by the recent inter-tribal conflicts like Labraab. In Upper Nile state government (with support from UNICEF) and humanitarian agencies have continued to operate emergency water treatment plants and provide emergency communal sanitation facilities in way stations, and construct permanent water points in areas of return. In addition UNICEF has offered support towards the operation of existing water schemes in Malakal and Renk, to ensure continuous operation and provision of clean water to returnees in nearby way stations. Some efforts and resources have also been used to meet the needs of refugees displaced from Sudan, through provision of emergency water and sanitation supplies and facilities at settlements. In Unity state humanitarian agencies have provided water supply and emergency sanitation to about 30,000 refugees in Yida settlements.

State	IDPs
Warrap	33,095
Unity	87,634
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	69,373
Upper Nile	59,697
Western Bahr el Ghazal	21,133
Jonglei	21,034
Central Equatoria	42050
Lakes	17,398
Eastern Equatoria	11,623
Western Equatoria	2,245
<b>Total</b>	<b>365,282</b>

The relationship between South Sudan and Sudan is currently at a low point, with the South closing oil flow through pipelines in Sudan to Port Sudan, and a possibility of an outbreak of full blown war looming. The MoU between the two countries regarding the return of South Sudanese has not been renewed beyond 08 April 2012, and there are fears there could be a massive influx to over 500,000 people returning from Sudan. And an outbreak of war would result in even greater numbers being displaced in the border states.

The operating environment in most of the affected areas is very difficult, with no access roads or impassable sections and risk of landmines. In the ongoing Jonglei response, air assets have been crucial for undertaking assessment visits and delivering humanitarian supplies. Despite the best efforts by humanitarian agencies, some locations are yet to be reached for assessment and response. With the rainy season due to begin soon, movement by road difficult will become even more difficult. Shortage of supplies in the border states (Upper Nile, Unity, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal) due to the ongoing conflict and restrictions to commercial traffic from Sudan has resulted in very high prices increasing the cost of response operations.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

## 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

Inadequate safe drinking water and excreta disposal facilities and poor hygiene practices leave a large portion of the population in the target communities at persistent risk of preventable waterborne diseases, contributing factors for such high mortality and low nutritional status. With the incidence of diarrhoea among children at 34.6%, several children in South Sudan end up weak and malnourished, exposing them to opportunistic infections. The Under 5 Mortality and Infant Mortality Rates for South Sudan stand at 135 and 84 per 1,000 live births, respectively, with water-borne diseases being a major contributor (South Sudan Development Plan, 2010).

Though information on the present access levels of WASH services in South Sudan is difficult to obtain due to limited field assessment capacity and access constraints, it is estimated that the number of people per water point currently ranges from 1,000 to 6,000, with water collection times up to 8 hours. These already strained facilities are further stretched with the recent influx of returnees, IDPs or refugees.

The WASH cluster continues to work towards meeting the humanitarian needs of the returnee, displaced and other affected populations. Some efforts and resources have even had to be diverted to meet needs of refugees, beyond the mandate of the cluster under the IASC guidelines. The cluster is responding to the challenges posed by the large-scale return, fighting and the inter-tribal clashes through the following key strategies:

1. Increasing 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. Strengthening acutely vulnerable communities to withstand emergency WASH crises, with a priority on rehabilitation of existing water infrastructure, and supporting operation and maintenance systems; and
3. Facilitating 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.

The humanitarian response currently underway in the different areas affected by emergencies is rapidly depleting humanitarian supplies and available resources of implementing partners. In order to continue responding to the needs of the affected populations and host communities, humanitarian partners urgently require additional funding to continue and expand provision of crucial life-saving facilities and services. And the looming crisis calls for preparedness to respond to the likely massive population displacement.

UNICEF has received some funding towards humanitarian response from the governments of Norway and Belgium. The funds carried over from 2011 and recently received are being utilised in the ongoing response, but are not sufficient to meet the full scope of the current and foreseen humanitarian WASH needs. As part of efforts to secure additional resources, UNICEF has submitted a proposal to the CERF, and it is hoped that this will be received and utilized primarily for procurement of additional humanitarian WASH supplies for the core pipeline.

Now UNICEF requires additional funding through the CHF to provide the additional personnel capacity for the increased scale of response and coordination at strategic locations, to support the distribution of WASH humanitarian supplies, to provide essential WASH services among the affected populations. The ER (CHF) funding will fill in a crucial funding gap by financing strategic partnerships with government and NGO partners to provide these critical WASH services to the affected population.

The planned response action is in line with the CAP 2012 and the WASH cluster contingency plan. The interventions will also contribute towards increasing the overall access to water and sanitation in the areas served.

## 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 CHF application seeks to secure funding to strengthen WASH humanitarian response to the ongoing emergencies, and boost the capacity in preparation for the possible greater emergencies anticipated in 2012. Currently a number of international and national NGOs are offering WASH services in different areas in the most critical states of Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. However as the current Jonglei response has demonstrated, the response capacity on the ground is limited. The accessibility with poor road infrastructure makes it necessary that response capacity is spread to key locations in these states.

The ER (CHF) funding will provide the resources required to support these and other NGOs to increase their response capacity in these areas, and enable UNICEF provide surge personnel capacity at key strategic locations to coordinate the response. Through partnerships with humanitarian NGOs, the Departments for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (DRWSS), and the private sector UNICEF will be able to support a number of life-saving and sustaining WASH services in critical areas, particularly distribution of essential WASH humanitarian supplies, to provide water clean supply (rehabilitation, emergency, treatment and new facilities) and sanitation services, and for hygiene and sanitation promotion campaigns. These interventions will control the outbreak and spread of diarrhoeal diseases, and contribute ensure improvement in the health and dignity of the displaced and other affected populations.

The implementation approach will involve the government partners and local (national) NGOs, and work to strengthen their capacities. Local management capacity will also be strengthened through the training of Water Committees and establishment of linkages to trained handpump mechanics for maintenance work.

**ii) Objective**

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

Strengthened WASH response to critical emergencies in South Sudan.

**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.

1. Support emergency water supply (trucking to newly returned populations, operation of water yards and SWAT systems). *[Upper Nile and Jonglei states – 20,000 beneficiaries]*
2. Rehabilitate 20 existing (broken down) boreholes, and construct 12 new ones at way stations and camps, along main returnee routes, and in host communities, and establish management structures. *[Upper Nile and Jonglei states – 16,000 beneficiaries]*
3. Construct and maintain 20 emergency latrines (80 stances) at way stations and camps, with separate blocks and facilities for males and females, and establish appropriate management structures. *[Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap and NBeG states – 4,000 beneficiaries]*
4. Distribute hygiene kits and other emergency WASH supplies to vulnerable populations. *[Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap and/or NBeG states – 20,000 beneficiaries]*
5. Undertake hygiene and sanitation promotion in way stations, camps and in host and other communities to improve on personal hygiene and management of human and solid wastes. *[Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap and NBeG states – 120,000 beneficiaries]*

**iv). Cross Cutting Issues**

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

The burden of water collection for domestic use is disproportionately borne by women (68%), overworking them and affecting their health, and leaving them with little time to care for the family, for economic activities, and for leisure. And the inadequacy of WASH facilities in primary schools encourages drop-out, particularly of the girl child when they reach puberty and require special facilities to ensure cleanliness during their menstrual periods. Mindful of the burden on women and girl child for water collection at the households and risk associated with sexual harassment in the absence of safe sanitation facility, UNICEF will ensure gender mainstreaming in all programme interventions. The project will involve communities, particularly women, in the planning, implementation and management, to ensure ownership and sustainability. Specific measures will be taken to provide for the special needs of women and the girl child, provide protection from violence and harassment, and to reduce their workloads. For health and hygiene promotion, women and girls will be targeted with hygiene messages as they are most involved in food preparation and are care-givers for children. Children of school going age will also be targeted with hygiene information by virtue of their role as change-agents. Sanitation interventions will assist to reduce on the indiscrete disposal of human wastes into the environment, and improve on the management of solid wastes. The emergency latrines will be constructed using plastic slabs and tarpaulins, so reducing the use of biomass. Water facilities will be provided with appropriate drainage to dispose of the excess water properly and minimize waterlogging, and where feasible use of the waste water for mini irrigation will be encouraged.

**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.

1. Returnees, IDPs and other emergency affected populations supported to access safe water supply at way stations, camps and areas of permanent settlement.
2. Returnees, IDPs and other emergency affected populations supported to access sanitation services, with separate provisions for males and females, in way stations, camps and areas of permanent settlement.
3. Returnees, IDPs and other emergency affected populations reached with hygiene key messages.

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target (indicate numbers or percentages)</b>
1	Number of people provided with sustained access to an improved water source (15 litres/ person/day within 1 km distance) <i>[women, girls, men &amp; boys]</i> .	48,000 people provided with access to improved water sources.
2	Number of people provided with sustained access to access hygienic latrines <i>[women, girls, men &amp; boys]</i> .	30,000 people supported to access hygienic latrines.
3	Number of People trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared further with their communities.	240 men women and children reached with key hygiene messages.

**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.

UNICEF will implement the project with government and NGO partners, in line with the WASH cluster strategy for 2012.

Broken down existing water facilities or new ones will be provided in IDP settlements or host communities in which are in critical

need for water supply (where there is inadequate current supply). As part of the implementation process, Water Committees will be trained in receiving communities to maintain the facilities. They will also be linked to the existing Handpump Mechanics in the Payams (administrative units) for maintenance support. In the emergency situation, spare parts are supplied free-of-charge, but mechanisms are currently being developed across the sector in South Sudan to improve the provision of spare parts up to county level stores. The plan is to eventually allow the local entrepreneurs take over the provision of spare parts.

UNICEF will enter Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) or upgrade existing ones with NGOs, based on their capacity and demonstrated commitment and experience. NGOs will undertake much of the frontline activities at community level including mobilization for humanitarian response; promotion of hygiene and sanitation; distribution of WASH humanitarian supplies; water quality improvement; and some emergency facilities construction, rehabilitation and management. Most supplies required for the implementation of this project by NGOs will be sourced from the core pipeline and related emergency stocks. Humanitarian supplies will be stored at UNICEF managed warehouses. Equipment for pump rehabilitation and repair is stored with the Department of Water Supply and Sanitation and released by the State Ministry and UNICEF.

New boreholes for emergency water supply will be constructed through private sector contractors. UNICEF will work with State governments (DRWSS) to support community mobilization for humanitarian response; undertake emergency facilities repair/rehabilitation, water quality improvement and monitoring, and supervision of emergency construction works and other activities within their jurisdictions by the private sector and NGOs. Working with the government structures will assist in strengthening their capacity to independently manage similar activities in future.

**vii) Monitoring Plan**

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

Implementation of activities will be monitored through the established UNICEF and partner monitoring systems. The project indicators will be used to measure implementation progress, and regular information updates provided through the established mechanisms under the WASH cluster and the WASH information management system (WIMS). Participatory monitoring and evaluation techniques and field reports will provide the main inputs to monthly, quarterly, and end of project reports. Where feasible, joint monitoring visits will be undertaken involving UNICEF, government implementing NGOs and private sector partners.

The feedback from monitoring field assessments will assist in refining project implementation.

**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)
CERF, Japan, Norway, ECHO and Belgium	6,909,425

### 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			
<b>CHF ref. Code:</b> <u>SSD-12/46469</u>	<b>Project title:</b> <u>Emergency WASH Preparedness, Response and Coordination in South Sudan.</u>	<b>Organisation:</b> <u>UNICEF</u>	
<b>Overall Objective:</b> <i>What is the overall broader objective, to which the project will contribute? Describe the expected long-term change.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened and better coordinated WASH response to critical emergencies in South Sudan.</li> </ul>	<b>Indicators of progress:</b> <i>What are the key indicators related to the overall objective?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Timely joint assessment and WASH response to critical emergencies</li> </ul>	<b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WASH cluster reports</li> <li>Evaluation of the WASH cluster performance</li> </ul>	
<b>Specific Project Objective/s:</b> <i>What are the specific objectives, which the project shall achieve? These relate to the immediate effect of the intervention measured at the end of the project.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased water, sanitation and hygiene service delivery to</li> </ul>	<b>Indicators of progress:</b> <i>What are the quantitative and qualitative indicators showing whether and to what extent the project's specific objectives are achieved?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <i>What are the sources of information that exist and can be collected? What are the methods required to get this information?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> <i>What are the factors and conditions not under the direct control of the project, which are necessary to achieve these objectives? What risks have to be considered?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
<b>Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide the list of concrete <b>DELIVERABLES</b> - outputs/outcomes (<b>grouped in <u>Work packages</u></b>), leading to the specific objective/s:</li> <li>Returnees, IDPs and other emergency affected populations supported to access safe water supply at way stations, camps and areas of permanent settlement.</li> <li>Returnees, IDPs and other emergency affected populations supported to access sanitation services, with separate provisions for males and females, in way stations, camps and areas of permanent settlement.</li> <li>Returnees, IDPs and other emergency affected populations reached with hygiene key messages.</li> </ul>	<b>Indicators of progress:</b> <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people provided with sustained access to an improved water source (15 litres/ person/day within 1 km distance).</li> <li>Number of people provided with sustained access to access hygienic latrines.</li> <li>Number of People trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared further with their communities.</li> </ul>	<b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation reports by partners</li> <li>Monitoring reports</li> <li>Joint and other field visit reports</li> </ul>	<b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> <i>What external factors and conditions must be realized to obtain the expected outcomes and results on schedule?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The security situation allows for humanitarian personnel to access affected areas and undertake their duties.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Activities:</b>  <i>What are the key activities to be carried out (grouped in Work packages) and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support emergency water supply (trucking to newly returned populations, operation of water yards and SWAT systems).</li> <li>• Rehabilitate 20 existing (broken down) boreholes, and construct 12 new ones at way stations and camps, along main returnee routes, and in host communities, and establish management structures.</li> <li>• Construct and maintain 20 emergency latrines (80 stances) at way stations and camps, with separate blocks and facilities for males and females, and establish appropriate management structures.</li> <li>• Distribute hygiene kits and other emergency WASH supplies to vulnerable populations.</li> <li>• Undertake hygiene and sanitation promotion in way stations, camps and in host and other communities to improve on personal hygiene and management of human and solid wastes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs:</b>  <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, mobilities, publications etc.?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff time (internal and partners)</li> <li>• India Mark II handpump components, spare parts and tools</li> <li>• Transport (vehicles and air travel)</li> <li>• WASH core pipeline supplies (for construction work and distribution)</li> <li>• Community training and hygiene promotion materials (kits, posters, stickers, etc.)</li> </ul>		<p><b>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</b>  <i>What pre-conditions are required before the project starts? What conditions outside the project's direct control have to be present for the implementation of the planned activities?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WASH supplies for construction and distribution are available in time from other funding sources.</li> <li>• The road conditions can enable access by implementers to the areas of service delivery.</li> </ul>
---	--	--	---

## 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
<b>Result 1</b>															
Activity (1.1) Support water trucking to newly returned populations as a short term intervention while other solutions are sought				X	X										
Activity (1.2) Upgrade 5 existing water points at way stations and camps into water yards, and support their operation				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity (1.3) Support installation and operation of 5 emergency water treatment systems at way stations and camps along the River Nile and near surface water bodies				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity (1.4) Rehabilitate 30 existing (broken down) boreholes, and construct 15 new ones at way stations and camps, along main returnee routes, and in host communities, and establish management structures				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Result 2</b>															
Activity (2.1) Construct and maintain 200 emergency latrines at way stations and camps, with separate blocks and facilities for males and females, and establish appropriate management structures				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Result 3</b>															
Activity (3.1) Distribute hygiene kits and other emergency WASH supplies to vulnerable populations				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity (3.2) Undertake hygiene and sanitation promotion in way stations, camps and in host and other communities to improve on personal hygiene and management of human and solid wastes				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

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