

2012 Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan

CHF Reserve Application Template

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

Note:

This application shall be submitted to the cluster coordinator and co-coordinator for the relevant cluster with copy to the CHF Technical Secretariat.

If the project is not already in the CAP a project sheet must also be prepared and submitted into OPS.

CHF Reserve No.	
Date Received:	
CAP Project	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Focal point:	

To be filled in by the CHF Technical Secretariat

CHF Reserve Grant Request Summary	
Requesting Organisation:	ACTED
Project Title:	Emergency assistance to provide access to basic services for refugees relocated to Gendrasa
Project Code (if CAP project):	SSD-12/MS/51730/R
Cluster/Sector:	Multi-sector (Shelter)
Geographic areas of implementation (list State, County and if possible Payam. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per state):	Maban County, Upper Nile State
Total project budget:	US\$599,527
Amount requested from CHF Reserve:	US\$599,527
Project Duration (indicate number of months, starting date will be Allocation approval date):	3 months: August 2012 – October 2012
Total number of beneficiaries targeted by the CHF Reserve grant request (disaggregated by sex/age):	13,181 ¹ Females: 6,624 Males: 6,557
Implementing partners (include those that will benefit/ sub-grant from CHF funding):	
Project Contact Details (Provide names, phone numbers, and emails of head of your organization, and the project focal person)	Emilie Poisson, ACTED Country Director, +211 956 808322, emilie.poisson@acted.org Emily Beadle, Project development officer, +211 928 183 043, emily.beadle@acted.org

¹ Approximated population of Jamam 1 as a portion of the total Jamam camp population. Camp population figures provided by UNHCR

A. Humanitarian Context (Context Analysis)

- In approximately 1,000 words briefly describe the humanitarian situation in the specific region/area where CHF Reserve activities are planned for with reference to assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population².
- Also explain relation to the work of other partners in the area.

In September 2011 conflict started in Blue Nile State in Sudan between Sudanese Armed Forces and rebel movements. The conflict has resulted in significant displacement to the neighbouring county of Maban in South Sudan (Upper Nile state), with two distinct phases of refugee influx:

- The **first influx** occurred between approx November 2011 until January 2012, with approximately 68,000 refugees being settled in two camps: Doro and Jamam.
- The **second influx** has started on May 10th, consisting of refugees belonging to Ingassana tribe entering South Sudan at the border East of El Foj. The influx is ongoing, with current estimates of over 38,000 refugees already in South Sudan, and reports of up to 20,000 refugees on their way to South Sudan, said to be the last remaining displaced members of the Ingassana community.

As such, over 100,000 refugees have crossed into Maban since the start of the emergency in November 2011. The rapid and massive influx of refugees has caused a large scale humanitarian response to be organized to provide immediate life saving assistance. The first influx of refugees was accommodated by the set-up of Jamam and Doro Refugee camps in Maban County. ACTED in partnership with UNHCR took over the camp management, waste management, infrastructure construction, information management, and livelihoods activities in Jamam for over 35,000 people. From January till now, ACTED has provided constant support to Jamam addressing the numerous challenges that have occurred ranging from the flood-prone location of the camp causing relocation within Jamam, lack of sufficient water sources, and high-scale potential of a cholera outbreak.

Despite initial site planning assessments in Jamam to determine higher ground and locate the refugee population accordingly, the entirety of the site was severely impacted by flooding after the first few days of heavy rain of the season (between 24/06 and 25/06). ACTED site assessments have identified that over 60% of tents in Jamam 1 remained in stagnant water 2 days after rains ended. These conditions are un-sustainable for 35,000 people and a dangerous health threat.

Currently, ACTED and UNHCR are planning to **relocate 13,131 refugees from Jamam camp to a newly identified site within the coming weeks due to the unsustainable conditions at the camp, while the additional 19,000 remaining will be relocated once an additional site is identified.** Since the beginning, Jamam has faced insufficient production from existing water sources for the refugee population. Efforts to identify sustainable water sources and to improve access to these sources during the rainy season have not been successful. All new and additional water sources identified as emergency measures over the past three months have failed to produce the needed results to secure water for the refugee population. An initial relocation of 2,650 refugees from Jamam to Doro, with another 3,035 relocated to Batil 1 took place during the month of July. These initial relocations have not reduced the population enough to meet even the emergency standards of water provision for the remaining 35,000 refugees and host community. Currently the provision of water in Jamam is approximately 7-8 liters per person, per day. This is half of the recommended amount by the Sphere standard of 20 liters per person per day.

According to evaluations conducted by MSF and shared with partners in Jamam, the camp currently meets all high risk cholera factors. Furthermore, if a cholera outbreak occurs, the required levels of water provision (50 liters per patient per day) would be nearly impossible to meet in the current conditions. The stagnant water in Jamam 1 is also one of the key contributing risk factors for the outbreak of cholera. The other refugee sites of Doro and Batil also face high risks of cholera and contingency planning was undertaken in each of the camps. While Cholera preparedness efforts have been enacted in Jamam, these structures and protocols have yet to be implemented in the newly established Gendrasa site. High levels of bloody diarrhea have been present in both Jamam and Batil camps, with suspected cases of cholera currently undergoing testing for verification of the disease.

The operation to move over a first phase of 13,131 people from Jamam during the rainy season, will require a large logistical operation. Due to the deterioration of road conditions during rains, transportation of the population by trucks the approximately 40 km distance from Jamam to Gendrasa will be a slow and arduous process. Furthermore, the previous heavy rains made Jamam and other camps inaccessible for a number of days. 1 or 2 additional heavy rains will most likely make the relocation of refugees impossible with the current road conditions.

The refugee crisis is further complicated by the numerous other challenges currently facing South Sudan. These exacerbating factors include: high numbers of returnees from Sudan, IDPs from tribal violence primarily throughout Jonglei, crisis levels of food insecurity especially in the Northern border states, devaluation of the South Sudanese Pound, government austerity measures limiting already low levels of services, and a closed border with Sudan halting trade. These factors are also building on the fact that South Sudan is one of the least developed countries in the world with low levels of basic services such as access to clean water, improved sanitation facilities, and almost non-existent road infrastructures for year round access to areas. All of these factors increase the complexity of addressing the refugee crisis.

As camp managers, the work of ACTED directly affects and impacts the success of other partners working both in Jamam and the planned site of Gendrasa. Ensuring proper site planning, demarcation, and tent pitching at the new location is a critical basic need of refugees. Further, providing coordination between all partners through weekly and bi-weekly meeting at Jamam and Gendrasa respectively will help prevent overlap or replication of activities and resources by partners during this critical time. Successful camp management structures lay the foundations for refugee

² 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.

programming.

Overall, the situation facing refugees in Jamam camp is at a critical level and there is need to immediately relocate 13,131 refugees to Gendrasa. The relocation needs to ensure access to basic services which are extremely time sensitive and require immediate attention.

B. Grant Request Justification

- In approximately 500 words describe why CHF Reserve funding is sought for this project, and why this particular activity is important. Explain why the activity is time critical and need rapid funding through the CHF Reserve.
- Confirm that your organization's internal reserves or other donor funds are not immediately available and/or appropriate to fund the proposed activities. Please provide information on which donors or what other funding sources have been approached.
- Briefly describe the value added by your organization
- Describe why this activity was not funded through the CHF standard allocation process, and what has changed since that process was completed to make this project emerge as a priority.

The move of over 13,131 refugees from Jamam to Gendrasa is a new identified priority for South Sudan emergency refugee response. The relocation activities and budget associated with this project will compliment pending budget discussions with UNHCR to cover the minimum relocation needs. The longer the relocation is delayed, the harder it will be to implement due to deterioration of road conditions as the rainy season progresses. Additionally, the move should be undertaken before any potential outbreak of cholera happens in Jamam. A cholera outbreak would not only cause the camp to halt relocation due to high levels of contamination, but would pose a huge threat to the population due to the extremely limited water resources available to treat potential outbreaks. As such, decreasing the population in Jamam is a critical step towards improving the health conditions of the refugee. Gendrasa also cannot be started without shelter for the refugees, especially during the rainy season. Additionally, the new site is in need of critical basic infrastructures to provide services to refugees, including: a cholera treatment center, community center for mobilization, and latrines. These structures will also be planned in coordination with the other actors to ensure that all critical camp infrastructure is established. It is critical that the relocation be implemented as soon as possible to ensure refugees have access to services. The first heavy rains caused significant flooding in the area and lack of access to and from the camps, further heavy rains will make the relocation of refugees nearly impossible.

ACTEDs experience over the past 6 months as camp manager of Jamam have provided the organization with extensive knowledge on the context, and needs of the population. The successful activation of the Jamam site have demonstrated ACTEDs ability to solve new challenges, work with the community, organize partners, and implement critical needs such as site planning, demarcation, tent pitching, construction of infrastructures, and mobilization of the refuge community to ensure the success of activities.

To date, ACTED has invested a huge amount of resources for the set-up of Jamam and has very few reserves for the relocation and new site set up. The current budget from UNCHR does not provide funds for the relocation or set-up of Gendrasa. A limited budget is under discussion to cover critical needs of the relocation such as transportation costs, however this is a bare minimum and this project has been developed to complement the proposed UNCHR relocation budget. BPRM will be funding part of vocational training activities and youth targeted activities, but additional emergency funds are not available. The revised CAP submissions addressing ACTEDs refugee programming needs have not been funded, and the original CAP allocation for food security focuses on provision of livelihoods for the host community in Jamam to build equal provision of services between the populations. Additionally, at the time of the original CAP project submission in November 2011, the full needs and scale of the refugee crisis were not known. The context of the situation has drastically changed since December and now requires a new funding stream to address the urgent life-saving requirements. As such, there is an immediate need for funding for the relocation of refugees from Jamam to Gendrasa, cholera prevention mechanisms, and the establishment of the new camp before additional heavy rains make the relocation impossible; forcing refugees to remain in current conditions until transportation opens back up in December or January with the dry season.

C. Project Description

j) Purpose of the Grant

In approximately 500 words , briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to support core humanitarian activities

The proposed project will work to support core humanitarian activities and UNHCR goals through the provision of access to the basic necessities including food, shelter and basic sanitary and health facilities to refugee. The proposed activities all face challenges of timeliness and access as the continued rainy season will decrease the viability of completing the critical activities.

Specifically, the funding focuses on maintaining access to the refugee population through the relocation process, and promoting improved sanitation and hygiene conditions of the camps. All of the proposed activities have strict time sensitive needs that require immediate attention.

The process to establish a new site in the middle of the rainy season needs high levels of coordination and preparations. Site planning and tent pitching will be required for more than 3,200 households, basic infrastructures within the camp

such as 1 community meeting point, and 10 diwan meeting points to ensure that the refugees have access to basic levels of services.
<p>ii) Objective The objective should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound.</p> <p>Overall Objective: To improve the conditions of refugees in Maban through the establishment and relocation of refugee from Jamam to a new site to ensure access to basic rights or shelter, water, and health</p> <p>Specific Objective 1: Relocate and establish a new site for 13,131 refugees from Jamam to Gendresa</p>
<p>iii) Proposed Activities List the main activities to be implemented with CHF Reserve funding. State the exact location of the operation (provide map if relevant). As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries.</p> <p>1) Community Mobilization to Organize the Move. ACTED in collaboration with the refugee community have developed a comprehensive community mobilization system which includes the establishment of representative refugee committees on a range of topics, in addition to building strong relationships with each of the Shieks, and Umdas present in the camp. The community mobilization structures will be used to organize the process of moving from Jamam 1 to Gendrasa camp. ACTED will work in collaboration with the different levels of traditional leadership to decide the prioritization of community groups and the planned schedule for relocation. Ensuring understanding of the planned move, and the associated process and procedures, and the location of the destination site is important for garnering the support and cooperation of the community in the relocation process. These channels will also play an important role once the community is relocated to the new camp, facilitating settlement upon their arrival.</p> <p>2) Site Demarcation of Gendrasa. As in Jamam, it will be necessary to undertake site planning in Gendrasa. This process will have to be replicated in Gendrasa to identify the best locations within the camp site for community settlements and to allocate the land fairly. This process will include demarcating where the shelters should be established, while ensuring all protection and sanitation issues are considered and adapted into the plan. The site demarcation will be completed using cash for work demarcation teams, and CfW demarcation team supervisors. However, it is important that this process be completed as quickly as possible to ensure the rapid transportation of refugees from old to new location.</p> <p>3) Transportation of Refugees from Jamam to Gendrasa: the operation to move 13,131 people during the rainy season, will require a large fleet of trucks and tractors to take people in shifts from Jamam camp to the newly identified site. Ideally, the rate of displacement of the population from Jamam should correspond with the capacity to set up essential services in the new site (construction of latrines, water distribution set-up, tent pitching). As such, the transportation will be done in collaboration with other actors for the timing of movements. Part of the fleet will be funded through CHF (all tractors and cars).</p> <p>4) Deconstruction of tents to be transported Gendrasa. Given the limited number of tents available in the region, and the potential of additional arrivals crossing the border, it is necessary to displace the tents to the newly identified settlement site with the relocated population. ACTED will launch a CfW team in Jamam to un-pitch tents provided by UNHCR and transport them to the new site. It is necessary to ensure that tents are taken down and packaged in a proper manner, keeping all components together, to allow re-pitching upon arrival in the new site.</p> <p>5) Tent Pitching at Gendrasa. ACTED with support from the local and refugee community will undertake the process of pitching tents for household shelters in Gendrasa refugee site. A cash-for-work methodology was developed for this process by ACTED in Jamam, with tent pitching teams launched in parallel in multiple areas. Teams will include cash for work labor to pitch the tent, WASH actors to verify the distance needed between tents for sanitation conditions and a site planner to ensure that tents are pitched according to site specifications</p> <p>6) Provision of Basic Service Structures at Gendrasa. ACTED will work with other humanitarian partners to ensure that basic infrastructures required to start a new camp location are constructed to accommodate the needs of the refugees. Many of these structures have previously been constructed in Jamam; however, they are not able to be displaced to a new location, and thus requiring the launch of construction of new structures in Gendrasa. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 1 community center • Construction of 10 Diwan points • Set-up of registration point
<p>iv) Cross Cutting Issues Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration (i.e. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS)</p> <p>Gender: This project will ensure gender integration throughout its activities both in terms of ensuring beneficiary selection criteria that support women and in project design. Cash for work labor to undertake the activities of construction, and tent-pitching will target 50% women beneficiaries. Additionally, all community mobilization activities will ensure gender sensitivity and targeted messaging to women as necessary.</p>

<p>Conflict Mitigation: Maban county is one of the most heavily affected areas of refugee influxes in the past months. Ensuring continued communication and consultation with both the refugee leadership and the host community leadership bodies, the project will work to ensure that all parties approve the location and planned activities in the refugee site.</p> <p>Protection: During the relocation process, the project will ensure that protection issues are considered. Households will be maintained during the move to ensure that children are not separated from parents. Transport will also be organized by community to increase the protection of any vulnerable populations.</p>		
<p>v) Expected Outcomes List the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period, and provide no more than three measurable indicators you will use to measure your achievement. Please use the <u>defined CHF Standard Output Indicators whenever possible.</u></p>		
<p>Overall Objective: To improve the conditions of refugees in Maban through the establishment and relocation of refugee from Jamam to a new site to ensure access to basic rights or shelter, water, and health.</p> <p>Specific Objective 1: Relocate and establish a new site for 13,000 refugees from Jamam to Gendresa</p> <p>Results 1: Transportation and provision of Tent pitching for 13,131 refugee households Result 2: Construction of basic community infrastructures for the establishment of Gendrasa</p>		
	Indicator	Target
1	Shelter - Number of households with adequate and secure shelter	3,401
2	Number of community infrastructures constructed	2
3	No of people relocated to new site and having access to basic services	13,131
<p>vi) Implementation Plan 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.</p> <p>Community Mobilization – ACTEDs community mobilization team which includes both refugees and national staff lead by a project manager utilize relationships built with the traditional leadership of the camp to ensure that messages regarding the relocation are disseminated to the community. The mobilization team will also consult with the refugee leadership to identify communities to be moved at specific times, to increase the coherence of the move. Strong relationships between ACTED and the Nasser, and the Umda's and Sheiks facilitate this process.</p> <p>Site Demarcation – ACTEDs team, led by an engineer will undertake a survey of the planned refugee camp and identify usable areas of the land. CfW site demarcation teams move throughout the camp area to mark out where the various infrastructures and household tents should be placed to ensure that the camp follows a planned layout and organization. This process ensures tents are sufficient space from latrines, or other tents, and that points such as cholera treatment centers are isolated from other populated areas of the camp. ACTEDs technical expertise and experience in undertaking the site planning for Jamam provides credibility for the capacity to implement this process in an alternative camp.</p> <p>Transportation of Refugees. ACTEDs logistical team will organize a fleet of trucks and tractors to undertake the relocation of 13,131 people from Jamam to Gendrasa. The trucks will be coordinated so that households and communities can be transported together from the old site to the new site. ACTED has extensive experiencing in overseeing and managing a large fleet of trucks and recently transported over 38,000 newly arrived refugees from transit sites of Hofra, K18, and El Foj to final destination sites.</p> <p>De-construction of Tents in Jamam- Currently 7,505 tents are pitched in Jamam camp to house the population, a proportion of these will have to be de-constructed to provide the tents to be re-setup in Gendrasa camp. There is not a sufficient quantity of tents available in Maban for all households to receive a new tent upon relocation. As such, it is necessary to ensure that tents are deconstructed in a manner that keeps all components together so the tent can be reused. Cash for work teams will be organized to take down the tents in an orderly fashion and transport them to Gendrasa.</p> <p>Tent Pitching – The pitching of tents in Gendrasa will be undertaken through cash for work. Teams will be organized to set-up the tents so that multiple tents can be set-up at once. This process was already developed and refined during the tent set-up process in Jamam. This project will cover 1 month of tent pitching to compliment the budget being provided by UNHCR for the activity.</p> <p>Provision of Basic Service Structures. The construction of basic infrastructures will be implemented utilizing cash for work. The structures will be built based in local styles and with local materials. The refugee and host community will provide casual labor for the projects, and will be paid on a daily or per task rate. The selection of beneficiaries will be completed consulting with refugee and host community leadership and will target vulnerable households including those with high number of children. This methodology was successfully used in Jamam to complete the construction of community centers, diwan turkuls, ACTEDs site office, and a cholera treatment center. The teams are supervised by a field supervisor and the ACTED engineer oversees the entire implementation.</p>		

vii) Monitoring Plan

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

Standard monitoring procedures have been developed internally by ACTED to ensure a good level of relevance of its activities. Therefore for the proposed project, a two level control framework will be established. First level control tasks will be conducted by the project management team, in accordance with ACTED project cycle management guidelines. Weekly field reports will be provided to the program manager by the field teams. Monthly reports will be prepared by the project manager(s) and submitted to the Area Coordination and Country direction. Besides, the progress of work, quality of implementation, problems met in the field and liaison with beneficiaries and communities will be reported during internal weekly coordination meetings held at the field base level (Jamam), and the area coordination base (Malakal). The minutes of these meetings will be sent to the Capital reporting department and Country direction.

Second level control tasks will be performed by the Appraisal, Monitoring, and Evaluation (AME) department according to ACTED Assessment, monitoring and evaluation guidelines. A monitoring framework will be developed at the start of the project and followed throughout the implementation. Every activity will therefore be monitored several times during the implementation phase, with a specific focus on risks of delays, achievements compared to objectives, selection of beneficiaries, analysis of problems met in the field, link with communities and quality of implementation of the proposed activities. AME reviews will be notably based on independent interviews of beneficiaries or other parties involved in the activities in the field, personal observations of programming processes, and analysis of support documentation. Monitoring reports will then be prepared by the AME and shared with the project management team and the country direction, in order to take appropriate corrective measures.

The staff members in charge of monitoring tasks comprise:

- First level control conducted by the program staff
- Second level control conducted by the AME officer through monitoring & evaluation tasks
- Overarching supervision from Area Coordinator and the Country Director

Quality assessment procedures that will be used to verify and validate the measured values of actual performance:

Firstly, it is important to remind the principles to which ACTED AME adheres to, and upon which the processes of verification and validation of data and information are based: independence, transparency, ethical research, timeliness, relevance, professionalism, inclusive of all stakeholders, and linkages with local organizations for the development of local research capacity and expertise. Based on these principles, ACTED monitoring procedures for the proposed project will aim at ensuring that a systematic and continuous process of collecting, analysis and using of information is in place, for the purpose of management and decision-making. It will involve the ongoing and routine review of interventions to verify whether they are developing according to the proposed plan and to budgetary requirements, and whether adjustments may be needed to achieve intended goals. ACTED AME will mainly focus on performance monitoring, which corresponds to the monitoring of inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and programming processes. This performance monitoring will be based on key SMART indicators, as mentioned in the sector table listing indicators of output and impact, the proposed work plan, a comparison with baseline data which will be collected at the beginning and during the project. Standard ACTED AME tools will finally provide technical means to verify and validate the projects' performance such as Participatory Appraisals (PRAs); Project Management Framework (PMF); Data Management System (DMS); GIS Mapping.

In terms of data management, ACTED monitoring plan for the proposed project will rely on:

- Analysis: preparation of baseline assessments, establishment of the project's database and list of beneficiaries, launch of kick off meeting, establishment of project management framework, GIS mapping (department(s) in charge: area /country direction, project management, AME, GIS)
- Reporting: preparation of interim / final reports to donor, participation to coordination meetings, reporting of progress of work to UN / INGOS / community leaders (department(s) in charge: Reporting & AME). Reporting also includes the establishment and update of the Finance, Logistics and Administrative folders and program filing system for compliance and relevance purposes
- Review and use: preparation of weekly internal coordination meetings, project management's activity reports, AME reports, monthly management internal report prepared by the Country direction and sent to the HQ and the Regional office, regional internal audit reports (department(s) in charge: Country direction, project management, AME, support departments).

ACTED will report on the progress of implementation according to CHF requirements

D. Secured funding

Please provide details of secured funds for the project from other sources. Indicate the date (month and year) when the funding was secured.

Source/donor and date	Amount (USD)
No funding to date has been secured for the relocation and establishment of Gendrasa refugee camp	-
Proposed UNHCR relocation budget	599,527 USD

SECTION III:

LOGFRAME			
CHF Ref. No. or CAP code:	Project title: Emergency assistance to relocate and establish critical cholera prevention services for refugees to Gendrasa	Organisation: ACTED	
<p>Overall Objective: <i>What is the overall broader objective, to which the project will contribute? Describe the expected long-term change.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the conditions of refugees in Maban through the establishment and relocation of refugee from Jamam to a new site to ensure access to basic rights or shelter, water, and health 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the key indicators related to the overall objective?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in mortality rate due to water born disease Increase in overall water supply to refugees 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health facility reports WASH reports on water yields in camp UNHCR indicator reports 	
<p>Specific Project Objectives: <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></p> <p>Specific Objective 1: Relocate and establish a new site for 13,131 refugees from Jamam to Gendrasa</p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the quantitative and qualitative indicators showing whether and to what extent the project's specific objectives are achieved?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people re-settled in Gendrasa 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information that exist and can be collected? What are the methods required to get this information?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR registration county KAP survey WASH/Hygiene promotion report 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The emergency response for refugees in Maban does not face additional shocks such as new arrivals or drastic change in conditions. The weather conditions allow for the transportation of people from Jamam to Gendrasa Cholera outbreak does not occur prior to the relocation causing containment of the population
<p>Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible): <i>Please provide the list of concrete DELIVERABLES - outputs/outcomes (grouped in Workpackages), leading to the specific objective/s:</i></p> <p>Outputs</p> <p>Results 1: 13,131 refugees are transported to Gendressa and have a safe shelter</p> <p>Result 2: Access to basic services is promoted through community infrastructures</p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of truck trips used to moved refugees Number of tents pitched through CfW Number of tents de-constructed from Jamam Number of persons employed though cash for work for basic infrastructures 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACTED reports Log books 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What external factors and conditions must be realised to obtain the expected outcomes and results on schedule?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugee and host community members agree to undertake the cash for work labor Weather conditions allow tent deconstruction to take place Refugees integrate hygiene messages into their daily practices

<p>construction for the establishment of Gendrasa</p>			
<p>Activities: <i>What are the key activities to be carried out (<u>grouped in Workpackages</u>) and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?</i></p> <p>Result 1 Activity 1.1 – Relocation community mobilization campaign 1.2 – Site demarcation for planned camp in Gendrasa 1.3 – Transportation of 13,131 refugees from Jamam to Gendrasa 1.4 – Deconstruction of tents in Jamam</p> <p>Result 2 Activity 2.1 – Construct basic service structures including diwan point, community center, that would be used as ORS points</p>	<p>Inputs: <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"> • Area Coordinator Maban • Camp manager and Deputy • Camp officers - Gendressa • Logistics officers relocation process • Senior Community mobilizer • Community mobilisers • Engineer • Site supervisor/Construction Officer • CAMP Guard • CFW registration, reception • Registration supplies (stationary, ink supply etc.) • CFW demarcation supervision • CFW demarcation unskilled • Site clearing • Tools for site demarcation • Tents setup labor (unskilled 2SSP x 4 labourers per tent+supervision) • CFW: Loading/Offloading Services Unskilled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community meeting point - Material • Community meeting point - labour • Community meeting point / Diwan points - Materials • Community meeting point / Diwan points - Incentive for construction • Plastic mats for Tukuls • Daily laborers • Airfreight - All Camps • Truck Rental Maban • Truck, Trailors, Lorries, Bus, Excavator - Rental Maban (for Relocation and NFI Transport) • Tractor Rental Maban • GH/Liaison Office - Bunj • GH/Liaison Office furniture - Bunj • Office/Guesthouse - Malakal 		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: <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"> • The relocation of refugees proceeds as planned by UNHCR and implementing partners

Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan - CHF Reserve Application

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office/Guesthouse - Juba • Generator maintenance - Jamam • Office/GH Supply - Jamam • Office/GH Supply - Malakal • Generator for Gh/Office - Malakal • Maintenance Generator - Malakal • Office Supply & Equipement - Juba • Guesthouse Supply - Juba • Generator maintenance - Juba • Generator Spare Parts • Thuraya - Unity/Jamam/Malakal • Cellphone + Simcard - Unity/Jamam/Malakal/Juba • Vhf Hand-Sets - Various • Communication Costs - Maban - Jamam • V-Sat Airtime - Malakal • Mdsl Airtime - Malakal • Mobile Phone Airtime - Malakal • V-Sat Airtime - Juba • Mobile Phone Airtime - Juba • Thuraya Airtime - Various • Jamam/Bunj/Gendressa- Fuel • Rental Car - Maban/Bunj/Melut - Jamam • Rental Motorbikes • Spare Parts for Vehicles and Heavy Equipment - Maban/Bunj/Melut - Jamam • Generator Fuel - Malakal • Vehicle Fuel - Malakal • Vehicle Rent - Malakal • Vehicle Maintenance - Malakal • Generator & Vehicle Fuel - Juba • Vehicle Fuel - Juba • Regional Support • Financial Services • T-Shirts Etc - All Camps 		
--	---	--	--

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 - 13,000 refugees are transported to Gendressa and have a safe shelter																
Activity (1.1) Relocation community mobilization								X								
Activity (1.2) Site Demarcation for planned camp in Gendrasa								X								
Transportation of 13,000 refugees from Jamam to Gendrasa								X								
Deconstruction of tents in Jamam								X								
Result 2 - Access to basic services is promoted through community infrastructures construction and support to road rehabilitation for the establishment of Gendrasa																
Activity (2.1) Construct basic service structures								X	X	X						

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

CHF Reserve Grant Request Review Section – Internal

Reviewer		Justification/clarification/recommendations
Function/Title:	Cluster Coordinator or co-coordinator	
Name:		
Organisation:		
Date:		
Recommendation:	Grant recommended : <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Function/Title:	State-level focal point	
Name:		
Organisation:		
Date:		
Recommendation:	Grant recommended : <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Function/Title:	CHF Technical Secretariat	
Name:		
Organisation:		
Date:		
Recommendation:	Grant recommended : <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Function/Title:		
Name:		
Organisation:		
Date:		
Recommendation:	Grant recommended : <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Function/Title:		
Name:		
Organisation:		
Date:		
Recommendation:	Grant recommended : <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	