

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 checked="" 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:	Oxfam GB
Project Title:	Oxfam GB South Sudan - Emergency Preparedness & Reponse WASH Programme (Provision of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion to Refugees in Maban County).
Project Code (if CAP project):	SSD-12/WS/46333/5120
Cluster/Sector:	WASH
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):	Upper Nile, Maban Country
Total project budget:	USD 15 million* since March 2012 until December 2012 USD 6.84 million secured as of 30 June 2012 (including USD 2.08 million loan from Oxfam internal funds) USD 7 million spent as of 30 June 2012 *This amount does not include funds spent since the start of the response in October 2011 until March 2012
Amount requested from CHF Reserve:	US\$1,800,000 – the activities described below represent the part of the project proposed for the CHF grant only
Project Duration (indicate number of months, starting date will be Allocation approval date):	5 months
Total number of beneficiaries targeted by the CHF Reserve grant request (disaggregated by sex/age):	29,000 individuals (14,210 men and 14,790 women)
Implementing partners (include those that will benefit/ sub-grant from CHF funding):	N/A
Project Contact Details (Provide names, phone numbers, and emails of head of your organization, and the project focal person)	Country Director: Rita Mazzochi rmazzocchi@oxfam.org.uk +211956323897 Project Focal Person: Johnson Byamukama jbyamukama@oxfam.org.uk +211925819906 OI Funding Coordinator: Darya Musiyenko dmusiyenko@oxfam.org.uk +211956879072

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 population¹.
- Also explain relation to the work of other partners in the area.

Although a refugee influx from Sudan had been anticipated end of last year, the planning figures are now largely exceeded and the number of refugees who crossed the border to South Sudan has already surpassed 200,000 (UNHCR 17/07/2013), with 105,401 refugees in Upper Nile state alone. Numbers are still increasing.

A part of the refugees settled in Maban county (Upper Nile state) in the camps Jamam (1 and 2), and in Doro since November 2011. An additional camp, Yusuf Batil, was established in May, when more than 30,000 additional refugees from Blue Nile crossed into South Sudan passing through a number of "transit camps" along the way.

Oxfam GB has been active in Jamam camp since its setting up in October 2011, as well as provided some assistance in transit sites in the last few months. The response is focused specifically on the provision of WASH for the refugees and host population. Due to the extraordinary challenges of finding water it became evident in February that Jamam camp could not provide more than 8 litres per person per day for 37,000 people. Attempts were made to find an alternative site and 2,500 refugees were moved to Doro Camp. In addition, Oxfam has provided drilling support to UNHCR and Goal in Batil camp to ensure that the new arrivals could be settled there, as well as provided health promotion activities, limited soap and water purification materials, and support to sanitation to the 30,000 new refugees at various transit sites.

With the onset of the rainy season, the Jamam area and in particular Jamam 1 camp is flooding, making the conditions in the camp very difficult for the refugees. Water in the area is stagnating creating a health hazard thus establishing a perfect setting for a possible outbreak of such water borne diseases as cholera. Due to the limited amount of drinking water available, refugees in Jamam were already scheduled for relocation as soon as possible, the floods and the associated health hazard have added further impetus to the relocation plans.

UNHCR has decided to urgently relocate its entire population to a new site Gendrassa (about 55 km from Jamam 1 and km away from Batil 1 camp). Gendrassa has capacity of 30,000 people, which is sufficient to accommodate Jamam 1 refugees as well as new potential arrivals from Sudan. Oxfam has been selected by UNHCR as the lead WASH provider for Gendrassa based on its performance and capacity in Jamam camp. Work in Gendrassa started beginning of July 2012. At the same time, Oxfam is continuing its work in Jamam.

As of the today, two successful boreholes in Gendrassa were completed by Oxfam GB staff with Oxfam rigs and management. A hydrogeological survey is being planned, along with the information that is being collected with the on-going drilling.

The affected population that will be addressed through this action includes 14,000 refugees in Jamam 1 camp who will be moved to the new site, as well as potential estimate of up to 15,000 new arrivals from Sudan who will also be settled in Gendrassa. Provision of water and sanitation is a major priority.

Oxfam GB was heavily involved in the coordination of WASH response across Maban county, particularly during the initial stages of the response. Through appropriate coordination meetings put in place at the Maban, Malakal and Juba level, coordination with other agencies is managed, in addition to day-to-day interaction on the ground. Oxfam GB is also an active participant of weekly Jamam Camp coordination meetings coordinated by ACTED, Jamam Camp Managers. ACTED is responsible for: solid waste management, drainage, distribution of NFIs on behalf of UNHCR. Oxfam is responsible for all PHP, sanitation and installation and management of water supply and operation systems (from all boreholes), including water trucking. MSF are responsible for health care and are open to one to one coordination with Oxfam on Health Information System (HIS) data collection. UNHCR also organises a weekly coordination meeting once a week with Refugee Chiefs, refugees, Mabaan County administration and the Implementing Partners. Oxfam has also had close coordination with MAG regarding the presence of cluster bombs and the risks for drilling, and latrine construction.

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.

Following the decision on the set up of a new camp, a Gendrasa Task Force has been created to coordinate the activities in the new site. Its partners ACTED, UNOPS, IMC, Oxfam GB, Solidarites, UNHCR, and WFP agreed to meet twice a week on site to monitor the progress.

Coordination with the refugee population is managed through continuing already-established weekly meetings with refugee population leaders, focus group discussions with refugees and appropriate feedback mechanisms such as complaint systems, suggestion boxes, notice boards and so on.

Oxfam GB has been working in Maban County for nearly three years and has established relationships with the local authorities, both State and Traditional, ensuring communication and coordination between our refugee response and the needs of the host population.

Coordination at Juba level is undertaken by the Country and Deputy Country Directors who attend the UNHCR, and OCHA Meetings. Technical cluster meetings are attended by the PH Coordinators. This ensures standardisation of responses to Host Community, Returnee and Refugee populations.

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.

This project will focus on delivering life-saving/stabilising services to the refugee population.

Due to the ever increasing numbers of refugees in camps in Maban county and subsequent elevated public health risk of living in a refugee camp scenario, exposure to WASH related diseases, particularly cholera, is high. Access to clean water, sanitation and both hygiene knowledge and the necessary tools for carrying out good hygiene practices can greatly reduce disease outbreak risks. Through appropriate provision and design of WASH infrastructure, many protection concerns will also be addressed through safe access to water and all sanitation facilities which will be provided to the refugees with this project.

Since the start of the response Oxfam GB managed to secure **USD 6.84 million** funding from the following sources: UNHCR, ECHO, Oxfam Novib, Isle of Man, State of Jersey, Sida, and internal Oxfam resources including loan of USD 2.08 million. However the funding shortfall remains high (approximately USD 10 million) and there is no funding secured for the next five months. At the same time the needs in the area of intervention are increasing with the intensified rains and setting up of new camp for relocation of refugees from flood-prone areas and projected new arrivals from Sudan.

As mentioned above, Oxfam GB has been heavily involved in the coordination of WASH response across Maban county, particularly during the initial stages of the response. Since the start of the response, through supply of potable water and ensuring satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene in the camp Oxfam has supported and saved lives of 37,000 refugees of Jamam camp. While water supplies have not been achieved to SPHERE or UNHCR standards, they have been a critical lifeline for the camp. Emergency sanitation figures of 50 people/latrine have been surpassed, and the hygiene knowledge of the population is high, based on monitoring results. Diarrhoea disease rates continue to be high throughout the camp, but have not increased with the advent of the rainy season, which is a significant achievement considering the living conditions of Jamam camp. To date there has not been an outbreak of communicable disease.

Based on its performance in Jamam camps it has been identified as the main WASH provider in the new site. In addition, 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. The existing EP&R team is part of the current refugee response.

The current 2012/2013 CHF grant received through standard allocation process is part of the same CAP project, however is used to address the needs of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable communities in Renk county of Upper Nile state as well as Rumbek North county, Lakes state. As the caseload for returnees in Renk has been much lower than expected, it has been agreed to reallocate the unspent funds from Upper Nile to the

Lakes programme where Oxfam GB is the sole WASH actor.

C. Project Description

i) Purpose of the Grant

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

With the current grant Oxfam GB aims to meet the expansion and newly identified unmet needs through providing WASH services in the new site Gendrassa, as well as to support on-going operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure in Jamam 2 camp for more than 29,000 refugees. This proposal aims to continue that work up to December 2012.

ii) Objective

The objective should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound.

To contribute to (1) a **decrease of mortality and morbidity** by providing access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for the refugee population in Maban county, and (2) an **improvement in general living standards**, in comparison to their current status in the Jamam 1 Refugee Camp, in a location which is suitable for refugees to live in health and dignity.

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.

Water Supply

- (1) 7 boreholes drilled, with 4 motorised systems and 3 handpumps, providing water to 15,000 people in Gendrassa.
- (2) Operation and maintenance of 6 water yards for treatment and distribution of safe water to 29,000 people in Gendrassa and Jamam

Sanitation

- (1) Construction of 100 gender separated emergency trench latrine stances with handwashing facilities
- (2) Construction of 600 shared family pit latrines
- (3) Construction of gender separated latrines at 10 schools and child friendly spaces, with provision of handwashing facilities
- (4) Support to household construction of 4,000 family bathing units

Hygiene Promotion

- (1) Maintenance of 300 communal latrines through provision of latrine cleaning kits and latrine monitors
- (2) Distribution of soap*, pur/watermaker sachets, and ORS to 8,000 families
- (3) Hygiene promotion messages, passed by 72 WASH committee volunteers using information, education, and communication materials
- (4) Household outreach to 8,000 families on safe water chain, handwashing, and latrine use

*NB: soap is not included in the budget as sufficient amount has already been purchased, however distribution will be done together with other relief goods purchased under this grant.

iv) Cross Cutting Issues

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

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, sanitation interventions will be driven by gender analysis. Promoting safe and private sanitation solutions and improving the availability of safe water, within accessible distances, will directly impact women's daily lives. Oxfam ensures that women's needs are addressed, that women's leadership is encouraged, and that women actively participate in decision making, project design and implementation.

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 defined CHF Standard Output Indicators whenever possible.

- 29,000 Men, women and children in target population have increased safe access to, and make optimal use of potable drinking water and sanitation facilities, and take action to protect themselves against threats to public health
- A minimum of 29,000 men, women and children have safe access to potable drinking water within 5 months
- 29,000 men, women and children have safe access to sanitary facilities within 5 months
- At least 29,000 men, women and children are enabled to practice safer hygiene practices in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner

Name of Population Planning Group:						
Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %	in numbers	in %
0-4	3410	24	3402	23	6812	23
5-13	4263	30	4141	28	8404	29
14-45	5400	38	6212	42	11612	40
46-60	995	7	887	6	1882	6
61 and >	284	2	296	2	580	2
Total:	14,210	49	14,790	51	29,000	100
Major Sites:		Jamam 2 and Gendrassa camps				

This data is estimate based on the previous situation of this group of refugees and is based on the survey done by Oxfam of the slightly larger Jamam population, however there is no reason to think the population profile has changed significantly

	Indicator	Target
1	Total direct beneficiaries - Number of people provided with sustained access to safe water supply (10 litres/ person/day within 1 km distance)	29,000 men, women, boys, and girls
2	People provided with sustained access to hygienic latrine facilities	29,000 men, women, boys, and girls
3	People trained on hygiene promotion messages to be shared with their community	29,000 men, women, boys, and girls

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.

Oxfam GB will implement the programme directly, using staff already in place for the Jamam refugee response. Construction activities will be supervised by engineering staff, with refugee and host community contractor collectives hired for the latrine superstructures. Drilling activities for water supply are also performed directly by Oxfam, with 4 drillers on staff and 2 PAT 301T rigs available on location in Gendrassa. Hygiene promotion will work through the communities by using already established WASH committees and volunteers, who are supported by the Oxfam public health promotion team.

vii) Monitoring Plan

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

Framework indicators will continue to ensure that results and reports are in line with the proposal. Oxfam GB has developed a monitoring framework, with 10 tools, which are already in use in Jamam camp. The same system will be used in Gendrassa camp. Unless otherwise stated, tools use a prescribed format which an enumerator records the answers of an individual discussion with beneficiaries. This is frequently combined with observation or focus group discussions, as shown below.

TOOL #	WHAT	HOW	WHERE	WHEN
Tool # 1	Water point monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview tool & Observation by enumerator 	At water point	Weekly data collection
Tool # 2	Latrine maintenance monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview tool & Observation by enumerator 	At latrine site	Weekly data collection
Tool # 3	Bathing facility maintenance monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview tool & Observation by enumerator 	At bathing facility site	Weekly data collection
Tool # 4	Complaints-Feedback collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview tool 	Complaints/feedback desk location	Weekly
Tool # 5	Water usage survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview tool 	Different places at camp	Monthly
Tool # 6	PHP household monitoring (Survey)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview tool 	Different places at camp	Monthly
Tool # 6a	PHP household monitoring (FGD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview tool & Focus group discussion with beneficiaries 	Different places at camp	Monthly
Tool # 7	Post distribution monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview tool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different places at camp 	Within 2 weeks of original distribution
Tool # 8	Water chlorination monitoring at tap stand and water tankers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the prescribed format 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At tap stand and at water trucks 	Daily
Tool # 9	Progress report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the prescribed format for reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At office 	Instructions given inside the format
Tool # 10	Monthly learning exercise	<p>3 hours participatory session where the following would be covered –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quick presentation of monthly monitoring findings • Quick exercise on achievements • What are the learning? • What are the challenges? • How to overcome these challenges? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At office 	Monthly (by first week of following month)

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)
N/A – see explanation above	N/A

SECTION III:

LOGFRAME			
CHF Ref. No. or CAP code: <u>SSD-12/WS/46333/5120</u>	Project title: <u>Provision of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion to Refugees in Maban County</u>	Organisation: <u>Oxfam GB</u>	
Overall Objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contribute to the prevention of WASH related communicable diseases through restoring coping mechanisms of a minimum of 29,000 affected populations² in Upper Nile State South Sudan 	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mortality and morbidity data within accepted limits (see WHO) in target areas 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN & Government reports Other agency reports Health facility data Baseline and end line surveys. 	
Specific Project Objective/s: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29,000 Men, women and children in target population have increased safe access to, and make optimal use of potable drinking 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 29,000 women, men, girls and boys have safe access to, and consume potable water within 10 months 80%³ of men, women boys and girls can demonstrate improved hygiene practices within 10 months⁴ More than 80% of men, women, boys and girls are using and maintaining latrines within 10 months The majority (over two-thirds) of women and girls express satisfaction⁵ with the safety, privacy and accessibility of latrines and bathing facilities 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregated Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Surveys Community monitoring tools⁶ Information from other NGOs Post distribution monitoring 	Assumptions & risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict in the North Sudan (Blue Nile State) does not spill over the border and destabilise the Maban County, Upper Nile State The health facilities set up by the other INGO remain operational. WFP continue to provide sufficient food rations, shelter, and blankets. UNHCR continue to provide sufficient, shelter, soap and additional NFIs

² Populations affected by conflict (Refugees and internally displaced), flood and host communities affected by the arrival of refugees and IDPs

³ 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

⁴ Hand washing at critical times (after defecation and before eating), safe excreta disposal, safe water storage, proper use of mosquito nets

⁵ Satisfaction will be defined in terms of safety, cleanliness, privacy, dignity, accessibility, suitability, adequacy and other community defined indicators.

⁶ 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

Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible):	Indicators of progress:	How indicators will be measured:	Assumptions & risks:
<p>Expected Result 1:Water A minimum of 29,000 men, women and children have safe access to potable drinking water within 10 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 80% of target group consume a minimum of 7.5 litres potable drinking water per person per day. • Maximum distance from shelter/home to water points is no more than 500m. • The majority (over two-thirds) of women and girls express satisfaction⁷ with the safety and accessibility of water collection points • Water quality testing (at distribution points) shows the residual chlorine level is 0.5mg/ litre water (at camp setting) • Water quality testing (at household) shows the residual chlorine level is between 0.2 to 0.5 mg/ litre water (at camp setting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineers monitoring and output records. • Records from water point attendants. • Camp maps • Monthly Water Users survey • Regular water testing and monitoring reports at household level and source/mass water storage tanks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government border guards are able to improve security to reduce/prevent rebel raids. • Ground water is available in the volumes required surrounding the camps • Availability of fuel in Jamam and Upper Nile • Cost of available fuel does not increase to exorbitant prices in South Sudan • Road access to transit and refugee camps remain open during the rains • Refugees, IDPs stay in camp settings.
<p>Expected Result 2: Sanitation 29,000 men, women and children have safe access to sanitary facilities within 10 months.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 shared family latrine constructed per 30 people at a ratio of 5-6 families/latrine after target community consultation • No faecal matter observed or reduced substantially in the target area within 10 months • At least 80% of distributed hand washing facilities are in use and communal handwashing stations have soap after 10 months • At least 80% of all communal and household latrines and bathing units are being kept clean after 10 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineers monitoring and output records. • Latrine monitoring forms. • Observation • Weekly random transect walk • Segregated FGDs reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugees , IDPs and hosts are willing to work with Oxfam GB

⁷ Satisfaction will need to be defined in terms of safety, cleanliness, accessibility, suitability, adequacy and other community defined indicators.

<p>-----</p> <p>Expected Result 3: Hygiene Promotion At least 29,000 men, women and children are enabled to practice safer hygiene practices in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 80% of women and girls expresses satisfaction⁸ with the safety, privacy and accessibility of communal latrines and communal bathing facilities (at camp setting) <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each household reports the presence of soap for hand washing, bathing and cleaning clothes on random fortnightly visits • Weekly observation at water points reveals at least 80% of jerry cans meet the criteria of a clean jerry can⁹ • All women and girls have access to appropriate sanitary materials and underwear • Refugee community volunteers and WASH committees trained are active in health promotion activities within 10 months • Refugee community volunteers (RCVs) demonstrate ability to monitor and report issues at all water points and communal latrines within 10 months • Men and women, boys and girls are observed practicing hand washing at appropriate times¹⁰. • At least 80% of families receiving at bed net are hanging them correctly and the most vulnerable members are sleeping under the bed net 	<hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline survey with monthly follow up monitoring reports • Random household Visits • Reports from latrine attendants and water point attendants. • Segregated focus group discussions and interviews. • Post distribution monitoring • Weekly random transect walks • RCVs attendance and training records • Monthly meeting reports between RCVs and the PHPs 	
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⁸ In terms of safety, cleanliness, privacy, dignity, accessibility, suitability, adequacy and other community defined indicators.

⁹ A definition of clean: no visible dirt, no cracks, lid intact

¹⁰ After defecation, before eating, before preparing food, after cleaning children and babies bottoms and so on

<p>Activities:</p> <p>Result (1) 1.1 New Borehole drilling and motorized systems installed 1.2 Drilling and Installation of 3 handpumps</p> <p>Result (2) 2.1 Construction of 100 gender separated emergency trench latrine stances with handwashing facilities 2.2 Construction of 600 shared family pit latrines 2.3 Construction of gender separated latrines at 10 schools and child friendly spaces, with provision of handwashing facilities 2.4 Support to household construction of 4,000 family bathing units</p> <p>Result (3) 3.1 Maintenance of 300 communal latrines through provision of latrine cleaning kits and latrine monitors 3.2 Distribution of soap, pur/watermaker sachets, and ORS to 8,000 families 3.3 Hygiene promotion messages passed by 72 WASH committee volunteers using information, education, and communication materials 3.4 Household outreach to 8,000 families on safe water chain, handwashing, and latrine use</p>	<p>Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface pumps • Handpumps • Pur/watermaker sachets and ORS • Vehicles, radios/communication equipment • Inputs for construction of bathing units • IEC production material and banners • Inputs for latrine construction (latrine slabs, wooden poles, tools, plastic sheeting) • Emergency HH Latrines - Digging Tool Kit - Digging Bar, Pick Axe, Bucket • Regular supply of fuel and chlorine stocks • Hygiene kits and ORS kits • Training manuals and incentive kits • Casual labour • Staff 		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and security situation - including incidents of tribal conflict and general insecurity - still allow for access to communities, IDPs, refugees, returnees and implementation of activities • Local authorities are in agreement with and support Oxfam project plans • Targeting does not cause conflict and tensions within and between communities • Government border guards are able to improve security to reduce/prevent rebel raids • Ground water is available in the volumes required surrounding the camps • Availability of fuel in Jamam and Upper Nile • Cost of available fuel does not increase to exorbitant prices in South Sudan • Road access to transit and refugee camps remain open during the rains • Refugees, IDPs stay in camp settings • Refugees, IDPs and hosts are willing to work with Oxfam GB
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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) 7 boreholes drilled, with 4 motorised systems and 3 handpumps								X	X	X						
Activity (1.2) Operation and maintenance of 6 water yards for treatment and distribution of safe water								X	X	X	X	X				
Result 2																
Activity (2.1) Construction of 100 gender separated emergency trench latrine stances with handwashing facilities								X								
Activity (2.2) Construction of shared family pit latrines								X	X	X	X					
Activity (2.3) Construction of gender separated latrines at schools and child friendly spaces, with provision of handwashing facilities								X	X	X						
Activity (2.4) Support to household construction of 4000 family bathing units								X	X	X	X					
Result 3																
Activity (3.1) Maintenance of 300 communal latrines through provision of latrine cleaning kits and latrine monitors								X	X	X	X	X				
Activity (3.2) Distribution of soap, pur/watermaker sachets, and ORS to 8,000 families								X	X	X	X	X				
Activity (3.3) Hygiene promotion messages passed by 72 WASH committee volunteers using information, education, and communication materials								X	X	X	X	X				
Activity (3.4) Household outreach to 8,000 families on safe water chain, handwashing, and latrine use								X	X	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	