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| **South Sudan**Document: SS CHF.SA.01**2012 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal***Proposal for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal*For further CHF information please visit <http://unocha.org/south-sudan/financing/common-humanitarian-fund>or contact the CHF Technical Secretariat chfsouthsudan@un.org |
| This proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in two stages to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the first stage, before cluster defenses, applying partners fill sections I and II. The proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and it is intended to supplement information already available in the CAP Project Sheets. The proposals will be used by the cluster Peer Review Team in prioritizing and selecting projects for CHF funding during CHF Standard Allocation round. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Project Summary (Annex 1). 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.  |

**SECTION I:**

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| **CAP Cluster** | **Multi-sector (Emergency returns and refugees)** |

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| **CHF Cluster Priorities for 2012 Second Round Standard Allocation** This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. Provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF. |
| **Cluster Priority Activities**  |  | **Cluster Geographic Priorities**  |
| Immediate support upon return |  | NORTHERN BAHR EL GHAZEL (NBeG)WESTERN BAHR EL GHAZEL (WBeG)Accommodating returnees in transit to their final destinations mainly in the Greater Bahr el Ghazel states (NBeG & WBeG). |

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| **Project details**The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting for CHF. |
| **Requesting Organization**  |  | **Project Location(s)** (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per state) |
| UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) |  | Central Equatoria (**Juba – 20%; Yei – 10%),** Eastern Equatoria (**Torit – 10%; Magwi – 10%)**, Lakes **(Rumbek – 10%),** and Upper Nile States (**Malakal – 40%)** in South SudanAccommodating returnees in transit to their final destinations mainly in the Greater Bahr el Ghazel states (NBeG & WBeG). |
| **Project CAP Code** |  |
| SSD-12/MS/46222/120 |  |
| **CAP Project Title** *(please write exact name as in the CAP)* |  |
| Support to the return of Persons of Concern to UNHCR (Returnees and IDPs) |  |
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| **Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP** |  | **Amount Requested from CHF**  | **Other Secured Funding**  |
| US$ 18,184,985 |  | US$ **955,288** | US$ 2,498,375 |
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| **Direct Beneficiaries** *(scaled appropriately to CHF request )* |  | **Indirect Beneficiaries** *(scaled appropriately to the CHF)* |
| Women:  | 6,500 |  |  |
| Men: | 7,500 |  |
| Girls: | 2,700 |  | **Catchment Population (if applicable)** |
| Boys: | 3,300 |  |
| **Total:** | 20,000 individuals |  |
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| **Implementing Partner/s** (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts) |  | **CHF Project Duration** (max. of 12 months, starting date will be Allocation approval date) |
| ACROSS, INTERSOS, UNHCR DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION |  | 6 months |
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| **Address of Country Office** |  | **Address of HQ** |
| UNHCR Representative South Sudan: Ms. Mireille GirardProject Focal Person: Mark KiryaEmail & Tel: kirya@unhcr.org +211-922-407427 or +211-977-493000e-mail Assistant Representative: vukovic@unhcr.org e-mail Snr. Programme Officer: aksakalm@unhcr.org Address: Ministry Road, Buluk Area, Juba |  | e-mail desk officer canzsio@unhcr.orge-mail finance officer FAMY@unhcr.orgAddress: UNHCR HQ, Geneva |

**SECTION II**

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| **A. Humanitarian Context Analysis**Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF supported activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population[[1]](#footnote-1)  |
| Thirteen months after South Sudan attained independence, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated in various parts of the country. The influx of 170,000 refugees from Sudan in the two northern states of Upper Nile state and Unity state has led to a redirection of resources and attention to dealing with the resultant emergency. The country is beset by these issues as well as other challenges. Oil revenue, citizenship, and border demarcation are yet to be resolved and are potentials for conflict. Localised clashes have also been on-going in some states such as Jonglei where inter communal clashes have affected over 120,000 persons. More than 100,000 people from Abyei region remain displaced.In addition, the food security situation in 2012 has worsened in Warrap, Upper Nile, Western, Central Equatoria Western Bahr el Ghazal state and Northern Bahr el Ghazal State compared to 2011. More than 122,000 South Sudanese have returned from Sudan in 2012 and nearly 660,000 since the government launched the returns programme in October 2010 (**Source: IOM August 2012 Statistics**). The humanitarian situation in South Kordofan and Blue Nile has reportedly deteriorated. Consequently, South Sudanese returning mainly to Unity, Warrap, NBeG States now travel from Khartoum to Kosti and onward to Upper Nile State rather than using the traditional route of Khartoum to South Sudan via South Kordofan. The intensity of movements along the Nile requires adequate stockpiles of NFIs and emergency shelters for vulnerable families. In close coordination with the NFI&ES Cluster and also with IOM, UNHCR primarily targets its protection and assistance in the areas of major returnee concentration, namely, Warrap, Unity, Upper Nile (Malakal, Renk, and Melut), Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Central Equatoria States. The Government of South Sudan’s-sponsored return campaign in 2010 and to a degree in 2011 and 2012 has led to substantial returns, mainly involving persons who were thus far unable to return on their own. The government however lacks the necessary resources to effectively manage a large scale returns programme and many returnees have been left stranded in different locations. Among the stranded are vulnerable persons requiring special and urgent attention, as traditional coping mechanisms can no longer be relied upon. These delays expose women, children, the elderly and other persons with specific needs to substantial risks before and during movement, and on arrival at their final destinationsGroups among returnees may also face an uncertain legal status and specific protection concerns particularly following the independence of South Sudan from Sudan. The government’s capacity to respond to the transport and assistance needs of the returnees is further hampered by the current financial austerity in South Sudan. Inside South Sudan, the security situation has deteriorated due to militia activities and inter-communal fighting in addition to skirmishes between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan Peoples’ Liberation Army (SPLA) notably in Upper Nile and Unity States earlier this year. Access to basic services remains limited, and is further stretched by the presence of substantial numbers of returnees from Sudan. The Social service sector is weak and expectations for a better quality of life in the aftermath of South Sudan’s independence have not materialised. This has led to further tensions and competition for limited resources.The humanitarian community continues to play its part in dealing with these challenges. UNHCR supports returns through the management and operation of Way Stations/transit sites and reintegration assistance for persons with specific needs in South Sudan. Over 28,000 returnees have over the past eight months gone through these Way Stations. Between May and June, IOM airlifted 12,000 stranded South Sudanese returnees from the Kosti way station, 265 kilometres South of Khartoum on the western bank of the White Nile river, after a decision by the humanitarian country team in Khartoum. The ERS in South Sudan, co-led by IOM and UNHCR, quickly mobilized to receive this large group in Juba. The majority of the returnees from Kosti were accommodated in a temporary transit site at the Juba Teachers Training Institute (TTI) pending onward movement to their areas of return. Seventy five percent indicated their final destination as being within the Equatorias (i.e. Juba, Torit). Most returnees have now been able to move onward to their final destination, spontaneously or with transport support. The remaining 1000 individuals are expected to settle locally in Terekeka, where a site has been allocated by local authorities.Many of the returnees spend periods of between three days and three weeks at various Way Stations and at the TTI transit site. Some 500,000 South Sudanese remain in Khartoum and other locations in Sudan and it is projected that several tens of thousands could still return in the latter part of 2012. |

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| **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 |
| There are acute shortages and gaps in basic services in South Sudan, in general. The needs of returnees are enormous and most of the areas where they eventually find themselves are underserved. This acute lack of services especially in remote areas has led to rural – urban migration in some cases.Protection Assessments conducted by the Protection Cluster have revealed shelter as the most pressing need for the returnees. They also face other challenges such as the need for sustainable livelihoods. Upon arrival, returnees are received at eleven Way Stations constructed by UNHCR across the country. These Way Stations are in Central Equatoria state**: Juba, Kajo Keji and Yei**; Eastern Equatoria state: **Torit and Nimule**; Jonglei state: **Bor;** Lakes state**: Rumbek and Nyang**; Western Equatoria state: **Yambio**; Upper Nile state: **Malakal and Melut. I**OM also mans a way station in **Wau** The main function of a way station is to ensure a dignified transit for returnees awaiting onward transportation to their areas of origin or final destination. Returnees’ reception at the Way Stations is facilitated by UNHCR and RRC as well as by UNHCR partners such as ACROSS (which provides basic/life sustaining services) and GIZ (which facilitates transportation and fleet management among other things). The Way Stations have housing, sanitation and hygiene (gender separated), dining and medical facilities, as well as a verification centre. Following the airlifting of the “Kosti” returnees, UNHCR contributed 13 long houses with a capacity to accommodate 7,000 returnees at the TTI, as well as wet feeding and protection/community services interventions, particularly for the most vulnerable individuals. At way stations/transit sites, returnees are also provided with information about available services including protection and legal assistance. Information is also provided on onward transport and services available at final destinations, including land registration or identity documentation. Chiefs from the returnee community are taking an active part in communicating information and mediating issues arising. The Way Stations are designed to host between 1000 – 2000 returnees at a time. The facilities at the Way Stations are extensively used and need to be upgraded. Rehabilitation and expansion of both services and the hardware at the way station is therefore essential to meet the expected new waves of returns. Some of these needs include additional sanitation facilities, accommodation facilities, water supply, basic medical services and wet feeding which is provided in part to prevent fire/cooking related hazards.The running costs for the Way Stations are being catered for by co-funding from other donors such the Government of Japan and the Common Humanitarian Fund.  |

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| **C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)** |
| **i) Purpose of the grant**Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to support core cluster priorities |
| The purpose of the grant is to support the development and management of Way Stations/transit facilities for returnees as well as protection monitoring en route and in transit. In close collaboration with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, ACROSS and GIZ eleven Way Stations have been established in **Juba, Kajo Keji, Yei, Torit, Nimule, Bor, Rumbek, Nyang, Yambio, Malakal and Melut.** An additional Way Station has been established by IOM in Wau. UNHCR aims to expand and rehabilitate six of the eleven Way Stations. The Way Stations being targeted are in **Juba, Rumbek, Malakal, Yei, Torit** and **Nimule**, which together have a capacity of 6,000 persons at a time (in order of priority). The six Way Stations are being prioritised because of their location on the major route to high return areas such Unity state and the Greater Bahr el Ghazel states (NBeG and WBeG). The Way Stations will be used as transit sites, for returnees proceeding to the high return areas. Nearly 50% of the returnees have been going to the Greater Bahr el Ghazel states (160,000) and Unity state (159,000). Returns of refugees from Uganda through Nimule are also expected to increase in the coming months.

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| **Returnees’ Statistics:** **October 2010 – August 2012** |
| **State** |  **Returnees (30/08/2012)**  |
| Unity | 158,948  |
| NBeG | 113,872  |
| CES | 93,914  |
| Warrap | 58,250  |
| Upper Nile | 56,224  |
| Jonglei | 54,899  |
| WBeG | 45,916  |
| Lakes | 42,267  |
| EES | 20,138  |
| WES | 15,395  |
| Total | **659,823**  |

**Source: IOM August 2012 Statistics**UNHCR and its partners will focus, beyond the provision of basic transit services, on the assessment of protection challenges and the identification of persons with special needs. The teams will conduct interventions to address the problems identified, such as ensuring the physical safety of return convoys, establishing immediate referrals for survivors of gender-based violence, and family tracing. Some of these interventions are not included under this funding application as they are co-funded by other donors. The return movement is unpredictable and large groups can arrive at a time from Khartoum or Renk, depending on barge availability or the security situation. Way stations need to be able to absorb peaks in returns. Presently for instance there are 2,079 returnees at the Juba way station, over 479 more than its capacity of 1,600. Many of these returnees have no place to reside and are sleeping outside the accommodation units. |
| **ii) Objective**State the objective/s of the project. Objective/s should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) |
| The objective of this project is to provide water, sanitation and medical services, in addition to expanded accommodation and protection to at least 20,000 returnees.The project will meet the essential requirements of persons with specific needs including female heads of households, unaccompanied minors, older persons without family support, chronically ill persons, disabled individuals or extremely destitute persons and their dependents. UNHCR will ensure that the most vulnerable families are not marginalized or confronted with overwhelming risks at the initial stages of return. UNHCR will coordinate and supervise activities through regular, dialogue and confidence building with returnees and local communities, on-site visits and verification of reports to ensure effectiveness of assistance. |
| **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.  |
| * Development and improvement of Way Stations in **Juba, Rumbek, Malakal, Yei, Torit** and **Nimule**;
* Provision of medical services (drugs) for returnees at Way Stations;
* Provision of potable water at Way Stations through drilling of 2 x hand pumped boreholes at each way station;
* Provision and monitoring of wet feeding and complementary food supplements for 20,000 individuals for two weeks
 |
| **iv). Cross Cutting Issues** Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration (i.e. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS) |
| In all of its activities, UNHCR pays particular attention to the needs of children and seeks to promote the equal rights of women and girls. Particular attention is also paid to environmental issues and on mitigating the adverse consequences of large returnee influxes on host countries.Accordingly, UNHCR plans to provide aforementioned services in a manner that is sensitive to gender, HIV/AIDS and the environment among other cross cutting issues. The Way Stations have been designed in an environmentally friendly manner taking into account issues related to deforestation and other forms of environmental degradation. Environmental assessments have been conducted to ensure that the impact of UNHCR’s work on the environment is minimised. With regard to gender mainstreaming, UNHCR’s provision of shelter to returnees is sensitive to gender difference. Males and females are separated and also provided with separate sanitation and hygiene facilities. The water systems have been designed to supply large amounts of water within a short time as a means to ensuring that women and children are not subjected to harassment, violence and other forms of mistreatment.The water distributions points have also been located close to the sites to ensure that persons with disabilities, do not have to walk long distances to collect water. Health facilities are also provided to ensure that People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) are catered to. |
| **v) Expected Result/s**Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period. |
| List below 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 (annexed). |
|  | **Indicator** | **Target (indicate numbers or percentages)** |
| 1 | Way-stations established, expanded and maintained and basic services provided | 6 Way Stations |
| 2 | Access to primary health care services provided or supported at Way Stations | 20,000 individuals |
| 3 | Water system constructed, expanded and-or upgraded | 20,000 individuals |
| 4 | Provision and monitoring of wet feeding and complementary food supplements done | 20,000 individuals |
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| **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. |
| UNHCR works with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), humanitarian NGOs such as ACROSS, GIZ, INTERSOS, UN sister agencies, and the government of South Sudan through the Ministry of Interior and Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC). As co leads of the ERS, UNHCR and IOM closely coordinate on policy and operational issues relating to returns. For the above project, UNHCR will mobilise partners and returnees to ensure the project is in line with the implementation plan and completed within 6 months.UNHCR has deployed experienced staff from Protection, Community Services and Reintegration Units to coordinate the return process alongside the International Organisation for Migration and identify vulnerable families upon arrival in transit and Way Stations. UNHCR works with IOM on site management and on issues related to onward movement to final destinations. UNHCR also cooperates with NGOs and coordinates with government authorities to ensure smooth transition from return to reintegration. |
| **vii) Monitoring Plan**Describe how you will monitor progress and achievements of the project. |
| UNHCR progress is monitored regularly, and timely corrective action is taken where required. Project monitoring is based on periodic reviews of implementation, to ensure that activities implemented are in line with initial plans and includes both financial and performance monitoring and evaluation.Monitoring and reporting by UNHCR staff is done through the reports and observations of the implementing partners and on regular personal observations and ongoing assessment by UNHCR, discussions with returnees and the comparison of achievements against financial expenditures and established objectives. Monitoring activities are carried out at various levels by implementing agencies, the UNHCR Branch Office in Juba, as well as Sub Offices. Regular situation reports are submitted by the Sub Offices to UNHCR Branch Office Juba, which in turn submit a comprehensive progress report to the respective donor organizations and UNHCR Headquarters in Geneva. |

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| **E. Committed funding** Please add details of committed funds for the project from other sources including in-kind supports in monetary terms. |
| **Source/donor and date (month, year)** | **Amount** (USD) |
| Japan 05 March 2012 | **1,950,000** |
| CHF First Round | **548,375** |

**Please refer to CHF guidance note (annexed) to calculate Direct versus Indirect cost in the budget sheet**

**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**  |  |  |
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|  **CHF Ref. No.** or **CAP code:** SSD-12/MS/46192 | **Project title:** Support to the return of Persons of Concern to UNHCR (Returnees and IDPs) | **Organisation:** UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR) |

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| **Overall Objective:***What is the overall broader objective, to which the project will contribute? Describe the expected long-term change.** All returnees receive humanitarian assistance on arrival in South Sudan and are assisted to reintegrate
 | **Indicators of progress:***What are the key indicators related to the overall objective?** Number of people assisted
 | **How indicators will be measured:***What are the sources of information on these indicators?** Protection monitoring and tracking of returnees
* Feedback from returnees
* Coordination meetings
* Reports
 |  |
| **Specific Project Objective/s:***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.** 20,000 returnees are received and sheltered at six Way Stations for at least three weeks
 | **Indicators of progress:***What are the quantitative and qualitative indicators showing whether and to what extent the project’s specific objectives are achieved?** 20,000 returnees transported to the Way Stations
* Adequate way station facilities in place to cope with the number of returnees
 | **How indicators will be measured:***What are the sources of information that exist and can be collected? What are the methods required to get this information?** Protection monitoring and tracking of returnees
* Feedback from returnees
* Coordination meetings
* Reports
 | **Assumptions & risks:***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?* * Returnees voluntarily return
* IOM transports returnees in safety and with dignity
* Government provides land for settlement thus enabling returnees to leave the way station
* Returnee luggage arrives in time
* Returnees find their kin soon enough to permit their departure from the way station.
 |
| **Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible):*** 20,000 returnees accommodated at six Way Stations (at various times) receive adequate potable water
 | **Indicators of progress:***What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?** 12 boreholes drilled at six Way Stations
* Water systems established and maintained at Way Stations.
 | **How indicators will be measured:***What are the sources of information on these indicators?** Protection monitoring and tracking of returnees
* Feedback from returnees
* Coordination meetings
* Reports
 | **Assumptions & risks:***What external factors and conditions must be realised to obtain the expected outcomes and results on schedule?* * Returnees voluntarily return
* IOM transports returnees in safety and with dignity
* Government provides land for settlement thus enabling returnees to leave the way station
* Returnee luggage arrives in time
* Returnees find their kin soon enough to permit their departure from the way station.
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| **Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible):*** 20,000 returnees in need of medical attention, receive appropriate and adequate medical attention.
 | **Indicators of progress:***What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?** Medical assistance (drugs and medical personnel) available at way stations
* Referral mechanisms in place for persons with medical needs which require specialised medical care
 | **How indicators will be measured:***What are the sources of information on these indicators?** Protection monitoring and tracking of returnees
* Feedback from returnees
* Coordination meetings
* Reports
 | **Assumptions & risks:***What external factors and conditions must be realised to obtain the expected outcomes and results on schedule?* * Returnees voluntarily return
* IOM transports returnees in safety and with dignity
* Government provides land for settlement thus enabling returnees to leave the way station
* Returnee luggage arrives in time
* Returnees find their kin soon enough to permit their departure from the way station.
 |
| **Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible):*** 20,000 returnees provided with wet feeding and complementary food .
 | **Indicators of progress:***What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?** Food purchased and in place
* Stoves and utensils for food preparation purchased and in place
* Manpower to prepare food in place

  | **How indicators will be measured:***What are the sources of information on these indicators?** Protection monitoring and tracking of returnees
* Feedback from returnees
* Coordination meetings
* Partner reports and sitreps
 | **Assumptions & risks:***What external factors and conditions must be realised to obtain the expected outcomes and results on schedule?* * Returnees voluntarily return
* IOM transports returnees in safety and with dignity
* Government provides land for settlement thus enabling returnees to leave the way station
* Returnee luggage arrives in time
* Returnees find their kin soon enough to permit their departure from the way station.
 |
| **Activities:***What are the key activities to be carried out (****grouped in Work packages)*** *and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?* * Expansion & maintenance of six Way Stations to accommodate 20,000 returnees
* Referral of patients whose condition cannot be handled at the transit sites.
* Purchase of drugs for the health centres at the Way Stations/transit sites
* Drilling of twelve boreholes (two per way station)
* Wet feeding provided to returnees three times a day for at least two weeks.
* Purchase of utensils and other materials to facilitate preparation of meals at Way Stations
 | **Inputs:***What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, mobilities, publications etc.?*  * Experience and qualified masons and construction engineers
* Qualified and dedicated staff in place
* Construction materials in place
* Transport and logistics systems to transport materials and to provide essential supplies such as food established
* Drilling equipment in place/expertise in place
* Transport mechanisms for food items in place
 |  | **Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:***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?** Returnees voluntarily return
* IOM transports returnees in safety and with dignity
* Government provides with land for settlement
* Construction materials available in local markets
* Inflation does not affect prices
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| **PROJECT WORK PLAN**  |
| This section must include a work plan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable).   |
| The work plan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year. |
| ***Activity*** | **Q3 / 2012** | **Q4 / 2012** | **Q1. / 2013** |
| **Jul** | **Aug** | **Sep** | **Oct**  | **Nov** | **Dec** | **Jan** | **Feb** | **Mar** |
| **Result 1: 20,000 returnees assisted by UNHCR and IOM are received at the Way Stations and sheltered for at least two weeks** |
| **Activity 1.1:** Expansion & maintenance of 4 x way stations |   |   |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |
| **Activity 1.2:** Purchase of furniture and accessories |   |   |  X |  X |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Activity 1.3:** Procure and provide Supplementary and Therapeutic feeding |   |   |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |
| **Activity 1.4:** Purchase of utensils and other materials to facilitate preparation of meals at way stations |   |   |  X |  X |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Activity 1.5:** Sickpersons whose conditions cannot be treated at the transit sites are referred to hospitals.  |   |   |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |
| **Activity 1.6:** Purchase of drugs for the health centres at the transit sites |   |   |  X |  X |  X |   |   |   |   |
| **Activity 1.7:** Drill 8 x boreholes |   |   |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |
| **Activity 1.8:** Provide wet feeding |  |  |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |  X |

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

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. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)