**PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

**COURSE MODULE 2**

**COURSEWORK 2**

**DATE: 30.JUNE.2019**

**Question 1**

South Sudan has faced years of internal conflict that has forced almost 4.2 million people to flee homes in search of safety, nearly 2 million of them internally and nearly 2.2 million outside the country as refugees. However, following the signing of the revitalized peace agreement (Sep. ‘18) stability has begun to take hold in many areas and people have begun to return to areas of origin.

IOM WASH unit is implementing a number of activities in South Sudan in areas of high and one of the location is western Bar- el Ghazal and before implementation a number of preparation and procedures were under taken as .

**Site identification**

The project conducted an assessment (Nov. ’18) regarding needs around Greater Baggari, which found people fetching water straight from ponds and streams; no access to basic hygiene supplies, including water containers and water treatment products; and no existence of latrines and hand washing facilities in settlements. Existing facilities will not be able to provide sufficient water to returnees and the host community, and overuse of functioning boreholes will increase risks of damage and people fetching unsafe water from streams and ponds. Poor access to water containers and water treatment products, open defecation, and the lack of hand washing with soap increases risks of disease outbreak in areas of return. Project summary Provide a clear, concise description of the CERF project. Who is the target population (who, where, how many)? What are the specific outputs? (One page or less)

The project encompass an output and targeting , Access to basic WASH services is increased through rehabilitation of boreholes, support sanitation at household level, provision of WASH NFI and hygiene promotion awareness activities to the most vulnerable returnees.

In line with local solution working groups and cluster strategy to provide assistance in potential areas of returns, WASH activities will ensure provision of safe water through borehole rehabilitation and distribution of water storage and treatment supplies.

**After the identification, the project is design as**

To ensure sustainability of water supply through training water management committees and the provision of spare parts for ongoing care and maintenance of boreholes. Additionally, the team will promote good hygiene and sanitation practices through hygiene promotion activities and distribution of basic household hygiene items.

The project will additionally contribute to mitigating WASH-related Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Community consultations and safety audits will be conduct prior to any intervention (the rehabilitation of boreholes, WASH NFI distribution) to ensure safety and security are consider to mitigate any risk of violence, mainly for women, girls and people with disabilities. Due to poor access to basic supplies, IOM will provide menstrual hygiene kits for women and girls of menstrual age to support menstruation management with dignity. The project plan to provide on timely emergency WASH supplies to WASH partners throughout the country. The donor funding will allow the project to respond to the rapidly expanding needs and ensure the continuity of the WASH program. Securing the procurement, prepositioning and management of essential WASH items for approximately 25,000 returnees and host communities in Raja County and Wau in Western Bahr el Ghazel. With this donor allocation, the project will procure priority items, such as household water treatment and storage; boreholes spare parts and hygiene materials, including menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kit. Thee last location, population movement and need assessment. 142,016 indirect beneficiaries will benefit from this project .

**The project planning process**

It aim to provide access to basic WASH services and s increase through rehabilitation of boreholes, support sanitation at household level, provision of WASH NFI and hygiene promotion awareness activities to the most vulnerable returnee girls, boys, women and men. To the communities of Raja County and Bagari Jedid in western Bar- el Ghazal state targeting 142,016 population.

The project will plan and facilitate movement of WASH NFI to the Site, conduct safety audit od site, Household verification and Identification of the most vulnerable person, issue tokens and distribution WASH NFI’s. The team will continue to map all locations of broken boreholes, plan to start rehabilitation meanwhile, community mobilizers’ team mobilize communities for the selection of community Hygiene promoters and water management committee who will further oversees the activities of the software component and encourage participation of women and men.

Final the monitoring team will conducted Post distribution monitoring for the distributed items as well as the trained committees and the rehabilitated water points to ensure the sustainability after hand over to the communities.

Gender Mainstreaming

Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programs, in any area and at all levels. It is a strategy for making the concerns, experiences of women and of men an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, and programs in all political, economic and societal spheres, so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality

In brief summary this is three components of project identification look at the stakeholders’ analysis and target group, problem analysis, objectives analysis the alternative selection. Project design and project planning has been conducted in my organization.

**Question: 2**

**Name of the project: Community Emergency Respond Funding (CERF) lifesaving to Returnees**

**County: South Sudan**

**Length of the project: 6 Months**

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| **Development objective:**  Save lives by providing timely and integrated multisector assistance to reduce acute needs | **Indictors** | **Means of verification** | **Key**  **Assumption** |
| Immediate objective  Safe Clean drinking water, hygiene promotions and sanitation improve. | Quick assessment document | Assessment report | Security of the area is claim |
| Output”   * Access to basic WASH services is increased through rehabilitation of boreholes, support sanitation at household level. * provision of WASH NFI and hygiene promotion awareness activities to the most vulnerable returnee girls, boys, women and men | * 26 Boreholes rehabilitated. * 340 Latrines constructed in among Households. * 22 water management committee trained. * 22 Community hygiene promoters. * 19,000 individuals (5,510 girls, 5320 boys, 4180 women and 3990 men)95% of individuals going through the screening | * Weekly BH repair progress report and documented in phone fulcrum app with pictures * Training attendance sheet signed by the trainees, * Training reports documented with some pictures attached * Weekly report with picture of evident from sanitation committee for the latrine constructed plus tools distribution report * distribution lists, photos, distribution progress tracker (Fulcrum)GPS recorded * waybills and good received note signature and confirmed by the local authority | * Security of the area remain calm. * Movement is possible throughout the implementation period of the project (easy access via road). * Local/ national authorities and communities remain cooperative during the project implementation period and social mobilization and risk communication activities |
| **Activities:**   * Selection of beneficiaries (based on criteria of vulnerability) * Registration and verification of beneficiaries (based on criteria of vulnerability) * Conduct safety and accessibility audits/consultations before borehole rehabilitation and WASH non-food items distributions * Distribution of WASH non-food items to most vulnerable returnees, including latrine digging kits IOM (Direct Implementation * Rehabilitation of boreholes * Selection and training of women and men as Community Hygiene Promoters, including PSEA, GBV risk reduction and GBV PFA/referrals * Conduct daily hygiene promotion activities through household visits, group awareness sessions, jerry can clean up campaigns... * Conduct training of men and women pump mechanics, including PSEA, GBV risk reduction and GBV PFA/referrals | * 19,000 individuals (5,510 girls, 5320 boys, 4180 women and 3990 men)95% of individuals going through the screening * All 25,000 direct and indirect individual beneficiaries safety grantee by identifying the most suitable sites for distribution and water collection. * 19,000 individuals (5,510 girls, 5320 boys, 4180 women and 3990 men) received WASH NFI and distributed 422 latrine-digging kits. * 26 Boreholes rehabilitated and 25,000 individuals (7250 girls, 7000 boys, 5500 women and 5250 men have access to water * 26 water management committees and community Hygiene promoters established and trained. * Communities able to adopt and practice good hygiene behaviors. * 52 community hand pump mechanics trained on major BH repairs and in other WASH * Integrated sessions | * All names of beneficiaries registered, they thumbed ink and list of registration filed. * Token issuing exercise and thumb inking of beneficiaries. * Safety audit and visibility study report for sites or locations produce with picture attach * Enumerators’ conductor on sport token verification and collections. * Latrine digging tools distribution form file, * Waybills issues and sign by warehouse officer, driver and the person receiving at the distribution site. * Training attendance sheet with signature, pictures PGS of the training venue taken, training agenda produce and training report for Water management committee, community hygiene promoters and community hand pump mechanic | * Communities remain calms by not causing problems. * No high expectation from third party about WASH * Security stability and cooperation expected * No fear arms near the distribution site and the area is not very forested * Most boreholes find good for rehabilitation that no stores have been through in to block the tube * Local leaders and communities willingly will turn up for the selection of the water management, community hygiene promoters and hand pump mechanic. * Low community participation in WASH activities due to the farming session. * Low level of illiteracy, all committee respond for the training. * Communities accept to dig latrines. * Low diseases after three months. |
| **Inputs:**   * Donor funding * Logistic support * Personal * Training items and participants * Time frame. * communicate | * 5.6 USD million received from the donor * 4 Hardtops and a 2 pickup hired to support the mission * 2 WASH Engineer and 4 support hired to implement the project * 110 volunteers’ traditional leaders trained. * Assorted training items provided * 6 month project implementation contract | * Proposal form and contract document signed but both parties. * Cars hiring document signed * and receipts of payment filed. * Advertisement form, term of reference and offer letters or contracts. * 110 registered in the training attendance sheets, training report documented. * All project document, training venue receipts, car hire receipt and others | * Project deliver on time and expect fund more funding for continuity of the activities. * Bad roads condition might not support frequent filed visits. * Community expectation about incentive possible might be very high. * Timely procurement of training materials and staff recruitment to speed up implementation |
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**Question :3**

**Log frame: - violence against women in South Sudan (Wau State).**

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| **Overall objective:**  To fulfil rural and urban women’s rights to safety and well-being in Wau state | | **Indictors** | | **Means od verification** | | **Assumption** |
| **Project goal:** Reduced violence against women. | | Improvement in services for women victims of violence, and greater attention given to the issue at all levels, by mid-2020 | | State Network for Violence Against Women / Women Empowerment initiative NGO evaluation surveys | | Funds will be available |
| **Purpose:**  To contribute to reducing violence against women and addressing the needs of victims, through strengthening the capacity of the Sate Network for Violence Against Women to effectively advocate and co-ordinate initiatives. | | At least five providers in each of at least six Counties demonstrate markedly improved services by end 2020.    Awareness of violence against women increased significantly amongst population of Wau state by end 2019. | | Service audit.          Evaluation of media campaign. | |  |
| Outputs | |  | |  | |  |
| 1. Increased capacity of State Networking Violence Against Women to plan and implement strategically at state and county levels. | | Comprehensive State and County action plans under implementation by June 2019.    Consensus on clear and democratic decision-making Network structure by end 2019.    State / county level training in management, accounting and communications completed by end 2019. | | Action plans and records of implementation.  Records of meetings and constitution  Record of training | | Network maintains cohesion  Consensus between state and Payam institutional level |
| 2. Plans and agreements to ensure long term funding for state Network for Violence Against Women. | | Secure financial future by mid-2019. | | Accounts; concrete commitments to funding. | | Funding is forthcoming. |
| 3. Successful multi-media campaign. | | Increase in understanding of key Violence Against Women issues across the adult population by >10% above baseline by end 2019 | | External evaluation report. | | Material reaches remote areas and campaign influences women in need and offenders’ behavior |
|  | | Increased awareness amongst women of rights and of service availability by >20% above baseline by end 2019 | | External evaluation report. | |  |
| 4. Effective co-operation between State Network for Violence Against Women and partner organizations. | | Violence Against Women -related activities of Department of Welfare, and at least 2 other  Government departments enhanced at state and county levels by mid-2020. | | Government records; qualitative feedback from victims | | Government capacity to cooperate  Services reach to the rural areas |
|  | | Regular communications with all Network members and other NGO bodies established by end-2019 | | State Network Violence Against  Women action plans | | Other NGOs interested in cooperation |
| 5. Effective contribution to official policy formulation. | | State and county government policy, practice and legislation on Violence Against Women in Department of Welfare, Police Service and at least two other departments enhanced by mid-2019 | | Government policy documents. | | Government interest in co-operation, and ability to shift policy and practice. |
| 6. Strategic assistance given to improve reach and quality of service provision by network members and other service providers. | | Quality training conducted in at least two areas for all members by mid2020; information exchanges available by end 2019. | | Records of training;  Feedback from members of users on training and information provision | | Sufficient agreement on information and training needs across network services reach rural areas or villages |
| **Indicative Activities:**  **Inputs** | **Inputs** | | **South Sudanese Pounds (Amount)** | |  | |
| 1a. Conduct needs assessments and develop State and County Action Plans for State Network Violence Against Women.    1b. Set up staffed State and County offices and develop staff training program.  1c. Establish accountable financial and decision-making mechanisms at state and county levels.  2a. Conduct audit of diverse potential funding sources, including income-generating possibilities.  2b. Develop plan for long-term network sustainability.  2c. Build capacity in provinces to seek funds independently | Women Empowerment Imitative (NGO)    State Network Violence Against Women    Monitoring & evaluation  **Total budget** | | 1,000,000    870,000    30,000    **1,900,000** | |  | |
| 3a. Produce and broadcast television and radio series on Violence Against Women.    3b. Produce and disseminate as widely as possible accompanying printed material.    3c. Establish explicit means of collaboration between State Network Violence Against Women and women Empowerment initiative NGO, in short and long term.    3d. Evaluate effect on public. |  | |  | |  | |
| 4a. Broaden membership, raise awareness, and of state network Violence Against Women.    4b. Encourage better service provision by government departments at state and county levels. |  | |  | |  | |
| 5a. Identify key landmarks and stakeholders for specific coordinated awareness raising activities.    5b. Brief 2011 on state candidate’s nomination results on Violence Against Women in Wau State.    5c. Contribute to policy in State and county governments. |  | |  | |  | |
| 6a. Develop key “fast track” services and responses for the media initiatives    6b. Formulate and co-ordinate county network strategies  6c. Co-ordinate state audit of services  6d. Develop information bank with communication channels to county centers  6e. Develop demand-led strategic training programme for members  6f. Enhance members’ own capacity to deliver training |  | |  | |  | |

**Question 4**

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| |  | | --- | | **Implementation Calendar** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | **Project duration : 6months** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Month 1 | | | | Month 2 | | | | Month 3 | | | | Month 4 | | | | Month 5 | | | | Month 6 | | | | |
| **Project Objective:** Save lives by providing timely integrated WASH/GBV assistant to reduces acute needs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output:**  Access to basic WASH/ GBV services is increased through BH rehabilitation, support sanitation of HH level. Provision of WASH NFI and hygiene promotion, gender-mainstreaming activities to the most vulnerable returnees. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 1:** Selection and training of women/ men as community promoters, including prevention of sexual exploitation Abuse, gender base violence risk reduction and GBV referrals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 2:** conducting daily hygiene promotion activities through house to house visits, group awareness session, Jerrican clean campaigns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 3**: conduct training of men and women hand pump mechanic, including prevention of sexual exploitation Abuse, gender base violence risk reduction and GBV referrals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 4:** conduct training of men and women water management committee, including prevention of sexual exploitation Abuse, gender base violence risk reduction and GBV referrals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 5:** procure WASH emergency supplies to the approximately 20,000 individuals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 6:** proposition of WASH corepipline supplies to the key hub in juba and Wau. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 7:** conduct safety and accessibility audits, consultations before borehole rehabilitation and WASH non-food items distribution |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 8:** rehabilitation of the Boreholes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 9:** selection of beneficiaries ( based on criteria of vulnerability) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 10:** Registration and verification of the beneficiaries (based on vulnerability) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 11**: Registration of WASH nonfood items to most vulnerable returnees, including latrine digging kits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 12:** Training and distribution of menstruation hygiene management (MHM) kits to most vulnerable women, girls of menstrual age. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 13**: Follow-up visit for latrine construction at households’ level. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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Reference:

1. Project management study guide
2. IOM project work guide.