

2013 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2013

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 project 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 project proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and 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:

CAP Cluster

NFIs and Emergency Shelter

CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 First Round Standard Allocation

This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. It should provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF in line with the cluster objectives highlighted in the CAP 2013.

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round

- i) Adequate storage and transportation for the pipeline to ensure completion of dry season prepositioning.
- ii) Adequate procurement to prevent pipeline breakage in 2013.
- iii) Frontline response capacity including field coordination; frontline transportation; assessment; appropriate shelter/NFI provision and PDM.

Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round

- i) Jonglei – (Pibor, Uror, Duk, Akobo);
- ii) Upper Nile (Renk, Maban);
- iii) Unity (Leer, Rubkona);
- iv) Abyei Administrative Area; Warrap (Twic);
- v) NBeG;
- vi) Unity;
- vii) Lakes.

Project details

The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.

Requesting Organization

Danish Refugee Council

Project CAP Code

SSD-13/CSS/55617/5181

CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)

Integrated emergency response and emergency preparedness for returnees, IDPs and host communities

Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP

US\$ 193,640

Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)

US\$ 30,809

Project Location(s) (list State, and County (or counties) where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)

State	%	County
NBeG	100	Aweil North, Aweil East, Aweil West, Aweil Centre and Aweil South

Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal

US\$ 162,831

Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?

Yes No (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)

Direct Beneficiaries (Ensure the table below indicates both the total number of beneficiaries targeted in the CAP project and number of targeted beneficiaries scaled appropriately to CHF request)

	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	9,990	9,990
Girls:	3,996	3,996
Men:	2,088	2,088
Boys:	3,996	3,996
Total:	19,980	19,980

Indirect Beneficiaries

Direct and Indirect beneficiaries are near equivalent as NFI and Emergency Shelter are distributed to a "head of household" but in almost all cases benefit an entire family. Using estimates if DRC targets 3300 households then an average of 19,000 – 23,000 benefit. The coordination function will benefit displaced and returnees populations state-wide as the Cluster seeks to improve response times, logistical capacity and stock availability.

Catchment Population (if applicable)

Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)

None

CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)

Indicate number of months: 12 (March 2013 – Feb 2014)

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	Hai Supiri Road, Juba
Project Focal Person	<i>Lisa Biblo,</i> <i>programme.manager.nbeg@drc.dk,</i> <i>+211 956 953 445</i>
Country Director	<i>Kate Norton,</i> drc.ssudan@drc.dk <i>+211 911-205-432 or 956-704-242</i>
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Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	Bogergade 10, 3rd Floor 1300 Copenhagen K
Desk officer	<i>Anders Engberg, anders.engberg@drc.dk ,</i> <i>+45 3373 5023</i>
Finance Officer	<i>Mia Groot, mia.groot@drc.dk, +45 3373 5059</i>

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF funded activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and category of the affected population¹

Two key factors shape the humanitarian context in Northern Bahr el Ghazal: the Sudan/South Sudan border contestation and rainy season weather patterns. . These factors influence the security situation and the capacity of people to produce sufficient food for household sustenance: each has an effect on displacement and movement as people seek safety either from conflict, flooding or drought. Both factors, in the recent past and currently, can be characterized as unstable, uncertain and unpredictable. Although NBeG is largely peaceful at the moment, the humanitarian context in Northern Bahr el Ghazal remains fluid.

Current talks between South Sudan and Sudan governments raise hopes for clarity over the border and Mile 14: agreements on the demarcation and opening of the border between the two countries that were resolved in 2012 produced agreements that failed to come to fruition. In late 2012, aerial bombardment and clashes near Kiir Adem resulted in displacement of nearly 1,300 rural household to areas near Jaac and Gok Machar. Predictions from local government officials and reports of armies massing near the border send troubling signals of impending conflict. Historically, the dry season has been a period of renewed conflict and by April and May 2012 NBeG displaced populations numbered 10,000. Many IDPs were able to return to their homes in the interim, however, they are once again threatened by renewed conflict during the 2013 dry season.

The annual Rizeigat and Misseriya migrations have the potential to affect security in the border regions. Peace conferences and significant local government efforts have reduced the propensity for violence during the migrations. This year's outcome is still unknown because the Conferences are not yet concluded. Conventional wisdom suggests that although largely peaceful, the migration add an element of unpredictability regarding security in the northern counties of NBeG.

Weather patterns cannot be controlled and the cycle of flood and drought is ubiquitous in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. A total of 7,202 individuals were affected by the heavy rains between the end of July and September 2012 (OCHA). This figure is probably considerably higher as many of the areas in Aweil South and East were inaccessible and not assessed. When families are forced to flee flooding, resiliency reduces. When it occurs year in and year out, a reduction in family coping capacity contributes to an even more vulnerable population that becomes more reliant on humanitarian assistance, even as levels of humanitarian assistance are reduced — a typically vicious circle. The traditional role of government in reducing risk and threat of disaster from flood and drought is very limited in NBeG. One reason is the austerity budgets, but there are many and significant priorities of the nascent national and local government. As such, the humanitarian response must address both flooding and drought along with conflict induced displacement.

The ambiguities of security and the vagaries of the weather together create an operational environment where displacement and frequent movement to avoid threats can be expected and planned for despite the inability to predict exactly when events occur.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the reasons for requesting CHF funding at this time. Explain how CHF funding will help address critical humanitarian gaps in your cluster. Explain the value added by your organization (e.g. geographical presence). Indicate if any other steps have been taken to secure alternative funding.

Northern Bahr el Ghazal is one of highest returnee receiving states in South and experiences periodic displacement from insecurity and flooding. In the period between February 2007 and October 2012, NBeG received 460,150 returnees, which is 26% of the total number of returnees for the entire country (IOM-ERS Weekly Statistical Report Nov. 2012). It is expected that NBeG will receive additional returnees in 2013. According to IOM projections, the returnee needs for NBeG in 2013 includes 3,450 NFI kits and 860 emergency shelters kits. Although less predictable, the threat of displacement along the border is also very relevant. The displaced are often women, girls and boys that had to abandon their houses and find shelter among the host communities. Male heads of household remain behind to join the military defense forces. Emergency shelter kits together with non-food items provision is the first priority. Another potential threat is flooding resulting from heavy rainfall during the wet season. Many shelters constructed with local materials are susceptible to collapse leaving families without basic protection the elements and other threats. In 2012, more than 1,000 households were displaced and received assistance as a result of flooding. Displaced communities are often located in remote areas. The inaccessibility of roads during the rainy season means that the prepositioning of materials in strategic locations is of paramount importance. Strong coordination with the humanitarian agencies that cover lifesaving needs such as transport service, food and medical assistance enhances the effectiveness of the intervention.

Ensuring a timely and appropriate response that supports people returning to NBeG and communities affected by displacement or

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.

disaster requires efficient and effective coordination of services and partners. The Danish Refugee Council has acted as the co-lead the NFI/ES Cluster in NBeG with IOM since 2011. As co-lead DRC has participated in numerous Inter-Agency rapid needs assessments (IA RNA) and recognizes the valuable source of information for all sectors collected by IA RNA. This exercise is essential for identifying and registering the needs of the affected population in terms of non-food items and emergency shelter kits provision, avoiding duplication of assessments or assistance and encouraging “buy-in” of all partners on assessment results.

Assessments and coordination can ensure that responses are appropriate: the needs of different populations can be disaggregated and specific responses developed or identified. Thus, by coordinating interventions that address various groups, inter-communal conflicts are mitigated and women, girls, elders and disable individuals will receive attention and service. For example, female-headed households and especially women of reproductive age need specific items to meet specific needs such as mosquito nets for the babies and pregnant/lactating mothers.

In addition to these assessments, DRC has worked with partners to identify locations to preposition stock. Displaced communities are often located in remote areas and the inaccessibility of roads during the rainy season means that the prepositioning of materials in strategic locations is of life saving importance. Strong coordination and effective communication with the humanitarian agencies that cover lifesaving needs is very important and enhances the effectiveness of interventions. DRC is continuing to develop strategic positioning of NFI and emergency shelter materials to ensure appropriate and timely service.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Objectives

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to contribute to the achievement of the cluster priority activities identified for this allocation.

The NFI & ES cluster in Northern Bahr el Ghazal with funding from the Common Humanitarian Fund will benefit from full-time coordination at the state level. The role of the State Focal point cannot be underestimated in bringing partners together, facilitating timely and appropriate response and making progress towards improving the quality of responses and reporting on behalf of beneficiaries. Consistent attention to stock levels, storage and pipeline transportation will insure that dry season preposition is completed based on projected population displacement numbers. The State Focal Point is pivotal in coordinating the movement of stock to storage points, identifying state needs while making sure to maintain adequate stock and of NFI and emergency shelter materials. Without a solid start a well-executed response is very difficult: a strong support system and effective communication form the basis, or foundation, from which an efficient response can be mobilized.

Once NFI and ES are provided to displaced, returnees and other vulnerable persons, the coordination function and resources allocated to the State Focal Point can be used to ensure that follow-up and post distribution monitoring are conducted. NFI and ES shelter are often added responsibilities to normal roles particularly on post conflict settings. A dedicated position can make an enormous difference in the quality of response and follow-up.

ii) Project Objective

State the objective/s of this CHF project will achieve. Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

The provision of 2830 NFI kits and 500 Emergency Shelter kits over a twelve-month period will alleviate suffering and enhance resilience of 19,890 conflict affected or forcibly displaced persons; special focus will be given to the female headed HHs, girls, boys and elders in all phases of the response cycle, especially when conducting post-distribution monitoring for 50% of distributions.

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 (broken down by age and gender to the extent possible).

DRC as co-lead of the NFI/ES cluster in Northern Bahr el Ghazal proposes the activities listed below as a means to support beneficiaries more effectively and cluster goals of increased logistical capacity and improved response time. Since activities under this grant are conceptualized at the state level the benefits would apply to populations who receive assistance due to displacement, flooding or drought and returnees households coming back to NBeG. DRC has identified approximately 19,800 people as direct beneficiaries of distribution, yet the improvement in cluster operations and increased nuance of the response will have a wider benefit.

1. State level coordination of cluster's response: Identify areas of intervention, establish coordination meetings with the local partners, and organize IA RNAs together with other agencies to assess the needs of the targeted population.
2. Train identified staff of the local partners on how to carry out need assessments and verification exercises. This will increase knowledge and capacity of partners to assess different aspect of vulnerability and need. Training can also encourage partner agencies to use an engendered approach to response.
3. Promote a systematic and uniform information sharing mechanism for partners to adopt better coordination and service provision. Reporting results and updating stock is key to effective communication, which in turn is of paramount importance to the management of any response. Without credible information going forward it is very difficult to respond in the shortest possible time.
4. Establish and manage state level stockpiles including additional storage facilities in Aweil Town. Re-position in strategically importance remote locations. Support partners with replenishing their stockpiles.
5. Improve response and distribution time of NFI, emergency shelters kits and additional loose items, which will benefit the 19,980 beneficiaries that DRC will serve directly and overall cluster-wide, state-wide responses.
6. Carry out post distribution monitoring. Post distribution monitoring has to be embedded in the intervention cycle. Through this exercise the results are documented and used for improving the assistance provided, identifying additional needs and gaps as well as measuring the environmental impact of the interventions.
7. Collaborate closely with other clusters (e.g. Logistics, Health, Wash, and Food Security) for additional assistance and facilitation of the multi-sector interventions.
8. Advocate for long-term measures to ensure disaster risk reduction for the repetitive flood-affected populations.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS) are addressed in the project implementation.

In 2013 the NBeG cluster will improve its gender sensitivity and responsiveness as well as identifying and addressing environmental problems stemming from distributions. Regarding emergency shelter the Cluster is reviewing the composition of the shelter kit. The review could encompass functionality from a gender perspective and exploration of the environmental aspects of emergency shelter. It is envisioned that the review leads to incorporation of alternative shelter material and explore possibilities to increase appropriate harvesting of raw materials, i.e. bamboo, used in shelter construction based on market analysis. During post distribution monitoring, focus on shelter to explore preferences and options of men, women, boys and girls. Through dialogue with displaced people and returnees and depending on nature and character of displacement the suitability and of non-food items will be examined to determine if there are different, better or more appropriate NFI for people. Again this will be reviewed from a gender and environmental perspective to understand whether there is potential for use of alternative fuels for populations in displacement. This, type of NFI, for example, could address specific gender functions and forest use.

v) Expected Result/s

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

DRC expects to continue its coordination efforts from 2012 and, as co-lead with IOM, advance the national and state agenda to improve the coordinated response to humanitarian emergencies, support returnees and the extremely vulnerable persons. DRC is committed to ensure that the following results are achieved:

Effective coordination supports improved availability of stock and post distribution management

- 2,830 NFI kits and 500 emergency shelters are procured and prepositioned for intervention in acute crisis.
- Urban and remote warehousing space serving as pipeline for NFIs and ES provision is safeguarded.
- At least 12 inter-cluster coordination meetings are conducted with the 80% of partners' present.
- 80% of partners are using the information sharing mechanism.
- Post-distribution monitoring reports are carried out following 50% of distributions and are then circulated among partners.

Response time, gender and environment are considered and incorporated into responses to improve the quality of service to beneficiaries

- Distribution of NFI to vulnerable households is carried out within ten days after the needs assessment and verification.
- 80% of displaced persons who meet the cluster vulnerability criteria have received emergency shelter kits.
- Five meetings are conducted between the local authorities and cluster sectors to discuss disaster risk reduction.
- Two of the post-distribution monitoring reports pay special attention to how gender and/or environmental concerns can be integrated into the NFI kit.
- IA Rapid Needs Assessments on emergency humanitarian need are conducted within 24 hours with full support and participation of partners.

In addition to the above results, DRC will support increased gender sensitivity, greater participation of beneficiaries and overall efforts to improve the quality of responses to beneficiaries. This might include evaluation of the contents of kits, shelter materials and other types of NFI that supports people in their displacement or upon return.

List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. At least three of the indicators should be taken from the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators (SOI) (annexed). Put a cross (x) in the first column to identify the cluster defined SOI. Indicate as well the total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and age.

SOI (X)	#	Output Indicators (Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) (Targets should be disaggregated by age and sex as per the standard output indicators list and add-up to the number of direct beneficiaries identified page 1)
SOI 1	1.	Total direct beneficiaries – number of people provided NFI support	4995 IDP or returnee women (female headed households) receiving NFI 1998 IDP or returnee girls receive NFI 1998 IDP or returnee boys receive NFI 10,035 IDP or returnee households receive NFI
SOI 2	2.	Total direct beneficiaries – number of people provided shelter support	165 IDP or returnee women (female headed households) receiving ES 85 IDP or returnee men receive ES 250 IDP or returnee households receive NFI
SOI 8	3.	Number of post-distribution monitoring exercises conducted	2 distributions over a 6 month period are the subject of post distribution monitoring
SOI 11	4.	Average response time between assessment and distribution of NFI and/or ES	Target for distribution is an average of 10 days
SOI 13	5.	Coordination/Cluster meetings convened	Number cluster meetings convened

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.

The coordination of the NFI & ES Cluster will be directly implemented by DRC working closely with IOM at the national, state and regional levels. Response coordinated by the Cluster is geographically agreed on by Cluster members and implemented directly by partners with DRC and IOM as Cluster co-leads as backstop.

vii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Describe how you will monitor and report on the progress and achievements of the project. Notably:

1. Explain how will you measure whether a) Activities have been conducted, b) Results have been achieved, c) Cross-cutting issues have been addressed, and d) Project objectives have been met
2. Indicate what monitoring tools and technics will be used
3. Describe how you will analyze and report on the project achievements
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)².

The progress of this project will be monitored closely through a combination of monitoring of activities and the more in-depth post-monitoring reports.

To monitor project activities, there will be regular reports from the project team. This includes:

1. List of beneficiaries/distributions
2. Meetings minutes and participation lists from the NFI/ES Cluster will be used to monitor cluster coordination

The post-distribution monitoring reports are the primary source of more in-depth information about the distributions. Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, these reports will be used to document the results of the distributions and for identifying additional needs amongst the beneficiaries, specifically in relation to gender. The reports will also be used to monitor the environmental impact of the distributions.

E. Total funding secured for the CAP project

Please add details of secured funds from other sources for the project in the CAP.

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
Danish International Development Agency (Danida) Jan – Dec 2013	30,809.00

² CHF minimum narrative reporting requirements will include the submission of a final narrative report and where applicable a narrative mid-term report. Narrative reports will include a progress on the project achievements using the outputs indicators listed in this project proposal.

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.

The logical framework is a tool to present how the implementation of CHF funded activities and their results (outputs and outcomes) will contribute to achieving higher level humanitarian results (project and cluster objectives) and how these results will be measured.

Fill in the logical framework below for this project proposal ensuring the information provided is in accordance with the strategies and activities described in the narrative section of this proposal, in particular section C.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: <u>SSD-13/S-NF/55617</u>		Project title: Integrated emergency response and emergency preparedness for returnees, IDPs and host communities		Organisation: <u>Danish Refugee Council</u>
Overall Objective	<p>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation: What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate storage and transportation for the pipeline to ensure completion of dry season prepositioning. Adequate procurement to prevent pipeline breakage in 2013. Frontline response capacity including field coordination; frontline transportation; assessment; appropriate shelter/NFI provision and PDM. 	<p>Indicators of progress: What are the key indicators related to the achievement of the CAP project objective?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seamless response is supported with sufficient materials and material shortages are rare Effective communication supports coordination; 75% of cluster actions are shared with coordinator and coordinator acts as a conduit for information 	<p>How indicators will be measured: What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of NFI & ES kits procured Monthly comparison of actions reported and that occur 	
Purpose	<p>CHF Project Objective: What are the specific objectives to be achieved by the end of this CHF funded project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 2830 NFI kits or 500 Emergency Shelter kits over a twelve-month period Coordination of relief response alleviates suffering and enhance resilience of 19,890 conflict affected or forcibly displaced persons Post-distribution monitoring with special focus on female headed HHs, girls, boys and elders enables differentiated responses when required 	<p>Indicators of progress: What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total direct beneficiaries – number of people provided NFI support Total direct beneficiaries – number of people provided ES support Coordination/Cluster meetings convened Number of post-distribution monitoring exercises conducted 	<p>How indicators will be measured: What sources of information already exist to measure this indicator? How will the project get this information?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution Reports Inter-cluster Working/SEOT meeting minutes NFI & ES Cluster meeting minutes Post-Distribution Monitoring reports 	<p>Assumptions & risks: What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to effected populations is feasible and safe Scale and nature of the crisis allows for monitoring and evaluation of process and procedure Partners participate actively in cluster initiatives RoSS interlocutors act reliably and collaborate with the Cluster
Results	<p>Results - Outcomes (intangible): State the changes that will be observed as a result of this CHF Project. E.g. changes in access, skills, knowledge, practice/behaviors of the direct beneficiaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suffering is reduced and resilience enhanced target households receiving NFI or emergency shelter 	<p>Indicators of progress: What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-distribution monitoring 	<p>How indicators will be measured: What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys Small group discussion that evaluate: efficacy and appropriateness of service; most significant 	<p>Assumptions & risks: What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialogue with beneficiaries produces candid, useable results that support improvement

	<p>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): <i>List the products, goods and services (grouped per areas of work) that will result from the implementation of project activities. Ensure that the outputs are worded in a manner that describes their contribution to the outcomes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of NFI to vulnerable households is carried out within ten days after the needs assessment and verification. • 80% of displaced persons who meet the cluster vulnerability criteria have received emergency shelter kits. • Five meetings are conducted between the local authorities and cluster sectors to discuss disaster risk reduction. • Two of the post-distribution monitoring reports pay special attention to how gender and/or environmental concerns can be integrated into the NFI kit. 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outputs? Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in this section.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average response time between assessment and distribution of NFI and/or ES • Total direct beneficiaries – number of people provided shelter support • Meetings are convened and key actors participate • Analysis of gender increases capacity, sensitivity and changes in practice 	<p>improvement; and change in degree of vulnerability</p> <p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution reports • Interagency Reports • Field Monitoring • Inter-cluster review and analysis of response and criteria • Review of documents and pilot procedure by Gen-Cap advisor 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Assessment and verification exercises yield actionable results – Populations are accessible during and after crisis – Partners and interlocutors cooperate and collaborate
	<p>Activities: <i>List in a chronological order the key activities to be carried out. Ensure that the key activities will result in the project outputs.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State level cluster coordination • Training for cluster partners on IA RNA and verification techniques • Promote improve consistency of reporting and information sharing capacity • Establish and maintain state level stock piles and pre-positioned stock • Improve response and distribution times • Carry out post-distribution monitoring • Collaborate with other cluster to improve quality of response • Advocate for long-term measures on disaster risk reduction 	<p>Inputs: <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, travel, publications costs etc.?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff time • Vehicle/ transportation • NFI stocks • Storage/Warehouse capacity • Communication equipment • Computer equipment • Stationary 		<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"> – Staff in place, storage space and vehicle availability are pre-conditions for the project to begin – Security in the area of operation must be sufficient enough to allow personnel to operate without threat to life – Cooperation of the relevant RoSS government officials is essential

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.

Activities	Q1/2013			Q2/2013			Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Activity 1 State level coordination of cluster's response: Identify areas of intervention, establish coordination meetings with the local partners, and organize IA RNAs together with other agencies to assess the needs of the targeted population.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2 Train identified staff of the local partners on how to carry out need assessments and verification exercises. Purpose: to increase knowledge and capacity and encourage partner agencies to use an engendered approach				X			X								
Activity 3 Promote a systematic and uniform information sharing mechanism for partners to adopt better coordination and service provision.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 4 Establish and manage state level stockpiles including additional storage facilities in Aweil Town. Re-position in strategically importance remote locations. Support partners with replenishing their stockpiles.			X	X	X		X		X		X		X		
Activity 5 Improve response and distribution time of NFI, emergency shelters kits and additional loose items			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 6 Carry out post distribution monitoring. Post distribution monitoring has to be embedded in the intervention cycle.				X		X		X		X		X		X	
Activity 7 Collaborate closely with other clusters (e.g. Logistics, Health, Wash, and Food Security) for additional assistance and facilitation of the multi-sector interventions.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 8 Advocate for long-term measures to ensure disaster risk reduction for the repetitive flood-affected populations.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

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