

Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan

CHF Reserve Application Template

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

Note:

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

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

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

To be filled in by the CHF Technical Secretariat

CHF Reserve Grant Request Summary

Requesting Organisation:	Concern Worldwide	
Project Title:	Provision of Emergency Shelter and NFIs to the conflict affected population in Unity State, South Sudan	
Project Code (if CAP project):	SSD-14/S-NF/67335	
Cluster/Sector:	NFI/Shelter cluster	
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):	State	%
	Unity	90
	Central Equatoria State	10
		County, Payam
		Bentiu
		Juba
Targeted population (Abyei and conflict affected, IDPs, Returnees, Host Communities, Refugees)	Internally Displaced People (IDP)	
Total project budget:	\$1,066,601 USD	
Amount requested from CHF Reserve:	\$488,909 USD	
Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column in of the budget sheet) No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (if no, indicate if additional funding will be sought to complement the CHF Reserve in section III/B)	
Project Duration (indicate number of months, earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date):	3 Months (1 April to 30 June 2014)	
Total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the CHF Reserve grant request (disaggregated by sex/age):	9000 direct beneficiaries* *Calculated according to the average household size of 5 people	
Implementing partners (include those that will benefit/ sub-grant from CHF funding and corresponding amounts):	n/a	
Project Contact Details: Organization's Address	Organization's Country Office Concern Worldwide, PO Box 140, Hai Negley, Juba, South Sudan	Organization's HQ Concern Worldwide, 52-55 Lower Camden Street, Dublin 1, Ireland
Project Focal Person Finance Officer Country Director	Project Focal Person: <i>Tom Dobbin</i> tom.dobbin@concern.net +211 92 743 3995 Finance Officer: <i>Richard Ogada</i> , richard.ogada@concern.net , +211(0)926685115 Country Director: <i>Elke Leidel</i> , elke.leidel@concern.net , +211(0)928800116	Desk Officer: Eileen Morrow, eileen.morrow@concern.net , +353(0)14177700 Finance Officer: Louise McGrath, louise.mcgrath@concern.net , +353(0)14177700 Regional Director: Carol Morgan, carol.morgan@concern.net , +353(0)14177700

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

- In approximately 500 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.

On 15 December 2013, there was an outbreak of violence in Juba between rival groups of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) that quickly spread to other parts of South Sudan. This resulted in 708,900 internally displaced people (IDP)², with Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, Lakes, Eastern Equatoria, and Warrap being the worst affected States, and 75,400 Internally Displaced People (IDP) sheltering in UN bases³. In Unity clashes have been intense resulting in 186,000 people being internally displaced⁴. Sites were established in the UNMISS base in Bentiu, where there are 5600 IDPs registered, and in Juba UN House PoC area where there are 15,744 IDPs registered. The situation remains fluid and CWW will seek to be responsive to the changing needs.

With clashes in Upper Nile, it is anticipated there could be a further influx of IDPs into Bentiu. The IRNA (Interagency Rapid Needs Assessment) which Concern Worldwide (CWW) participated in, indicated that shelter in the IDP sites in the UNMISS base in Bentiu in particular was completely lacking, makeshift arrangements are of poor standard and are poorly organized with inadequate sanitation and there are safety risks. The soil at the site is black cotton type and will have high risk of flooding and thus waterborne disease in the rainy season which has begun early this year. The camp settlement is organic with few considerations into planning, firebreaks or personal space or privacy in line with Sphere Standards. Shelter has been found to be inadequate with IDPs using their own materials which they salvaged or brought in including grass, poles and cloth. In UN House the conditions are a little better given that NFI kits were distributed on arrival but the site is prone to flash flooding and urgently needs the floors raised and drainage improved to prevent further destruction before the heavy rains arrive in May.

Population flight has been rapid and it is critical to provide material support for shelter to address immediate needs of victims of conflict, displaced persons and affected populations. The need for emergency shelter (ES) is urgent due to the approaching rains, which will further increase the vulnerability of affected populations. While parts of Unity State remain inaccessible due to insecurity, large population movements are reported towards the Southern part of the state. IDPs are gathering in PoC areas, in spontaneous settlements, or moving back to destroyed towns and villages. With hostilities continuing, CWW has established that support to ES is an immediate priority for IDPs in the UNMISS base in Bentiu. In UN House the population is increasing in PoC 2 due to transfers coming in from Tongping PoC and there is need to have the same mitigation measures in place in advance of the heavy rains. CWW is engaging with IOM and other partners regarding distribution of ES. CWW is also working with clusters (NFI/ES, Logistics, CCCM, WASH, Protection, health, nutrition, FSL) at state and national level and participates in CCCM coordination meetings at site level. In the allocation of shelter kits to extremely vulnerable IDPs, CWW works in close coordination with Protection partners in particular.

B. Grant Request Justification

- In approximately 300 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.

Time Critical: This activity requires rapid funding through the CHF Reserve due to the complexity of the emergency, the high density of the sites, the environmental conditions and the hazards identified. Most of the displaced fled their homes with few or no possessions, and the need for shelter reinforcement to improve their spontaneous shelters is urgent due to impending seasonal rains, which will seriously undermine IDPs' ability to cope with their current living conditions. With hostilities and uncertainty ongoing, support to a robust ES response is required to mitigate a severe increase in the vulnerability of affected populations. In line with CERF's definition of a disaster, the conflict affecting these areas has resulted in a significant disruption of the functioning of a population causing widespread human suffering, material, economic and environmental losses which exceed the ability of the population to cope using its own resources. It is a complex emergency, including extensive violence and loss of life, massive displacements, widespread damage to social and economic assets, and widespread violation of rights. This action will be life-saving through a short-term remedy, averting direct loss of life, protecting the dignity of the most vulnerable, and mitigating physical and psychological harm to IDPs targeted by this action.

Donor Funding: Through the Rapid Response Fund, IOM/OFDA granted CWW \$499,881 for the provision of emergency support for NFIs/Shelter to IDPs affected by conflict in Juba. Note that it was not 100% funded hence the inclusion of 300 raised shelter floors added here. That proposal originally included Bentiu in its response, but the funding available was not sufficient to cover both locations, resulting in that response focusing on Juba. CWW's internal reserves are not sufficient to fund this project and it is requesting funds from the CHF Reserve to address the critical needs of IDPs in conflict affected and harder to reach areas, particularly Unity State. Although the multi-sectoral response that CWW received support from DfID, includes a shelter component

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.

² OCHA South Sudan Crisis Situation Report #26

³ OCHA South Sudan Crisis Situation Report #23

⁴ OCHA South Sudan Crisis Situation Report #26

the funding allocation is insufficient for the proposed robust emergency shelter response that requires extensive ground works to construct shelter that will withstand the rainy season.

Value Added: CWW has had a presence in South Sudan since 1994, and was one of a handful of agencies that did not evacuate during the onset of the current crisis. Already it had established a presence in Unity in October 2013 for a planned nutrition response, and had developed links with authorities and humanitarian agencies since mid-2012. CWW was temporarily a member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in the absence of most NGO representatives after Dec 15. Concern is also an active member of the NGO Forum In response to the current crisis, CWW is conducting WASH activities in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs, trucking water, building latrines and training hygiene promoters. CWW also began an Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) on 4 Feb, 2014, screening children for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). In terms of staff/surge capacities, CWW's Country Director has extensive experience in similar emergencies, leading CWW's response to the earthquake in Haiti, and several logistical staff members have worked in South Sudan, including during the civil war. CWW also has long standing contacts with suppliers in Nairobi for international procurements if materials cannot be sourced locally, and has received NFI/WASH stock through Irish Aid and secured storage at Bentiu level for materials to be transported to the response areas. In addition, the Shelter Engineer that will be recruited for this project will be made available to share advice, best practice, and lessons learned to the ES/NFI cluster, both in this location and others. This will help disseminate appropriate solutions and knowledge to other partners delivering similar responses.

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.

- 1. Timely provision and distribution of emergency shelter materials to displaced populations in acute situations (including supply, pre-positioning and distribution):** This will consist of ensuring rapid distribution of ES kits to IDPs in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs, based on the assessed critical need.
- 2. Prompt reinforcement of emergency shelters including flood-proofing:** This will involve construction and repair of robust ES, which can withstand the oncoming rains, using sandbags, papyrus and basic building materials. This will include floor-raising in flood prone areas, and access walkways where needed.
- 3. Timely provision and distribution of shelter materials to extremely vulnerable IDPs:** targeting the most vulnerable within Bentiu UNMISS PoCs (female headed households, elderly, disabled, separated children, and people living with HIV/AIDS). These households will be identified and provided with additional support to construct their shelter.

ii) Project Objective

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

To provide material support to address the immediate shelter needs of the victims of conflict in South Sudan. This will consist of rapidly providing Emergency Shelter (ES) reinforcement kits in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs, raising the floors in both Bentiu and UN House PoCs, and providing additional shelter support to those identified as extremely vulnerable in Bentiu UN PoCs. The provision of ES support will minimize additional loss of possessions and increase coping strategies to ensure that IDPs can survive the rains.

iii) Proposed Activities

Present the project strategy (**what the project intends to do, and how it intends to do it**). There should be a logical flow to the strategy: activities should lead to the outputs, which should contribute towards the outcomes, which should ultimately lead to the project objective.

List the main activities and results 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).

This action will distribute emergency shelter reinforcement kits to 1200 households in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs, supply materials to raise floors and improve existing shelters for 1200 households in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs and 300 households in UN House, and construct 300 emergency shelters for extremely vulnerable households in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs. Throughout the action the most vulnerable beneficiaries will be prioritized, including women, child-headed households, elderly, disabled, and people living with HIV and AIDS. All of the proposed interventions will involve beneficiary participation to varying degrees depending on vulnerability and the hazard faced, and will be carried out in close coordination with other humanitarian agencies (in particular camp management, WASH, health and nutrition, and protection mandated agencies). CWW proposed activities include:

Activity 1: Verification of current gaps: while assessments have been conducted to identify emergency shelter needs in collaboration with local leadership as well as NGOs and clusters, it is important to further confirm the extremely vulnerable families, as well as the more precariously situated shelters. This verification will also consider the type of shelter appropriate to individual households. This activity will also facilitate the collection of baseline data for on-going project monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 2: Beneficiaries' identification and prioritization: In both locations, beneficiaries will be selected based on criteria identified by CWW, local leadership, clusters and other stakeholders, in line with Sphere Standards, to ensure that the most vulnerable are targeted, such as elderly, disabled, ill, and child or female headed households.

Activity 3: Coordinate with IOM and other partners regarding distribution of ES taking into consideration priority needs and community approaches and avoiding duplications: CWW will ensure that information is shared with partners to confirm coordination and gaps in the response are identified. Coordination will be ensured through CWW's engagement in the clusters (NFI/ES, Logistics, CCCM, WASH, Protection, health, nutrition, FSL) at state and national level and participation in CCCM coordination meetings at site level. At community level, if appropriate, CWW will liaise with the local government and UNMISS authorities to ensure acceptance. CWW will involve the local leadership in the displaced population to ensure proper targeting of shelter materials. Particular emphasis will be on coordination with Camp Management and WASH partners to ensure that shelter beneficiaries construct their emergency shelters in a planned manner that takes into consideration spacing, flood risks and WATSAN facilities.

Activity 4: Procurement and transportation of supplies: The bulk of supplies will be provided by IOM but materials to raise the floors, transportation of sand and provision of geotextile will be procured by CWW. Locally available emergency shelter materials will also be procured such as bamboo, papyrus and thatching grass, above those provided by the Shelter Cluster. The cost of transportation

of the sand and local materials are requested in this budget.

Activity 5: Distribution of Emergency Shelter materials: CWW is coordinating with the Shelter/NFI cluster and IOM for an adapted shelter response. CWW is proposing to provide emergency shelter reinforcement kits to 1200 IDP households (HH), in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs, with an additional 300 emergency shelters to be constructed for extremely vulnerable households in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs. The distributions are done in a manner that ensures safety and security of beneficiaries including conducting distributions during daylight hours in secure locations. The ES reinforcement kits proposed are provided in-kind from IOM and include bamboo, tarpaulins, and bracing. In response to the local conditions, and as required, additional materials such as papyrus will be included to prevent moisture.

Activity 6: Ground preparation: CWW will provide materials such as marrum, sand bags, papyrus, thatching grass and hoes, to raise floors for 1200 households, in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs and 300 households in Juba UN House PoCs, to ensure surface runoff water does not pass through the emergency shelters. Beneficiaries will also be instructed on the location of their shelter and drainage work required to protect their shelter. During this activity the need for flood-proof walkways will be identified and built, which will improve access for beneficiaries to walk to service facilities and to shelters.

Activity 7: Distribution of Emergency Shelter materials to extremely vulnerable beneficiaries: Extremely vulnerable beneficiaries will be identified, in coordination with Protection partners in the Bentiu UNMISS PoCs, and 300 emergency shelter reinforcement kits will be distributed.

Activity 8: Support to vulnerable HHs for construction of shelter: Vulnerable HHs will receive additional support to construct their shelters to protect them from the impending hazards. Construction of shelters for the vulnerable will use local skills and labour to provide a waterproof and durable emergency shelter.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

CWW will adhere to and is guided by principles of humanitarian protection, in particular through the targeting of vulnerable populations and through ensuring that distributions or services provided by CWW do not negatively impact the health and safety of beneficiaries, community relations, or the environment. CWW's emergency shelter response will take a protection-sensitive approach, in terms of reducing the risk of GBV, identifying beneficiaries that are most vulnerable (including people living with HIV/AIDS), and including mechanisms that ensure the environment is protected. Taking into account the many vulnerabilities of the IDP populations, for this project, in some cases the same households may benefit from two services – one the provision of a shelter kit, and two support in flood proofing their shelter (floor-raising).

Gender: CWW will ensure that the specific needs of men, women, girls and boys are taken into consideration when planning shelter distribution. This will involve coordinating with sector specific partners so we inform and adhere to cultural norms in relation to gender and household structure and that there are safe spaces for women. While civilians feel safe within the UNMISS base, they report feeling threatened outside and there are reports of threats to individuals' lives from armed actors. Women are particularly at risk as they leave the base to find food or fuel, and rapes and harassment have been reported. With high population density, there is also an increased risk of internal tensions and gender-based violence (GBV). CWW is working with clusters (NFI/ES, Logistics, CCCM, WASH, Protection, health, nutrition, FSL) at state and national level and participates in CCCM coordination meetings at site level. In the allocation of shelter kits to extremely vulnerable IDPs, CWW works in close coordination with Protection partners in particular. In coordination with Protection partners, a reporting and referral mechanism for GBV will be established with confidentiality ensured. This activity will be included in the monitoring activities.

Environment: As a coping mechanism during displacement, IDPs generally rely on natural resources such as poles and grass to construct shelter. In Unity, access to steel structural material and bricks is difficult and IDPs will rely on locally available bamboo/wooden poles and grass. CWW will explore options of using trees which grow quickly and do not have significant impact on the environment. Should IDPs leave IDP sites to resettle, CWW will ensure abandoned shelters are reused where feasible and if damaged beyond repair, are disposed of in an environmentally sensitive manner (including avoiding burning of harmful materials such as plastics and only dumping in designated areas). Distribution during daylight hours will also reduce the potential for conflict over natural resources. CWW being members of the Shelter Strategic Advisory Group will ensure monitoring of the natural resource base (i.e. tree cutting for the provision of poles) to ensure that there is no depletion of forest resources which could further fuel conflicts.

HIV/AIDS: People living with HIV and AIDS are at heightened risk within this context. CWW will ensure that there is no discrimination based on HIV infection status in accessing shelter support. Given the high risk of infection with the presence of armed groups CWW will ensure beneficiaries are covered by Health and other partners and are sensitised to HIV/AIDS risks and behaviours. As CWW is a key Health/Nutrition partner in Bentiu and Juba UN PoCs, it will advocate for HIV/AIDS awareness to be prioritised. In planning of shelter sites, it will liaise with CCCM partners to ensure there is coverage of HIV/AIDS activities at the sites.

v) Expected Result/s

Briefly describe (in no more than 100 words) the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

The result will address the immediate need for robust shelter that can withstand the rainy season for 1200 households in Bentiu UNMISS PoC sites, floor-raising for 1500 households in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs and Juba UNMISS PoC sites, and targeted provision of emergency shelters to 300 extremely vulnerable households in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs. In addition to the provision of rapid shelter support in two locations, achievement of this result will ensure there is better planning of existing camps to address overcrowding and congestion, in collaboration with camp management partners. Some of the household beneficiaries may benefit from both the provision of a shelter kit, and then from the flood-proofing of their shelter. This project takes into account the likelihood that additional households will arrive into the Bentiu PoCs, and that a given household may benefit from the two services being provided.

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. Add as many indicators as relevant to measure your project results. Ensure these indicators will be measurable during the project implementation.

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)
X	1.	Number of households in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs receiving emergency shelter reinforcement kits	1200 HH
X	2.	Number of shelter repairs and improvements made (raised floors and flood-proofing) completed in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs	1200 HH
X	3.	Number of shelter repairs and improvements made (raised floors and flood-proofing) completed in UN House PoCs	300 HH
X	4.	Number of extremely vulnerable households provided with emergency shelter kits in Bentiu PoCs	300 HH
X	5.	Percentage of extremely vulnerable provided with construction support in Bentiu PoCs	100%

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 project will be implemented directly by CWW but in close coordination with the NFI/Shelter cluster, other clusters, UN agencies, international and national NGOs and relevant government authorities. Coordination meetings will be arranged with sector specific partners to ensure that this action coordinates with each sector (such as WASH, Protection, Health and Nutrition). Community feedback and participation will be sought through focus group discussions which will include a minimum of 30% and a target of 50% female representation. These committees can give feedback on the response, and assist with identification of the most vulnerable IDPs. CWW will seek to identify an exit strategy with partners for when security improves and/or IDPs return to their place of origin. CWW will regularly review the response by various actors and identify gaps/overlap, and will advocate for an effective humanitarian response. CWW will work with partners in other counties to track and monitor population movements and displacements to ensure a response as appropriate.

viii) 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 are the monitoring institutional arrangements (e.g. monitoring team, monitoring schedule, updates to management etc.) and monitoring tools and technics will be used to collect data on the indicators to monitor the progress towards the results achieved. Please provide an indication of the frequency data will be collected and if there is already a baseline for the indicators or if a baseline will be collected.
3. Describe how you will analyze the data collected and report on the project achievements in comparison with the project strategy.
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)⁵.

At the start of the project, CWW will develop a monitoring and evaluation plan and indicator tracking table to measure the indicators and progress towards the expected results presented in this proposal. Data will be collected by the Emergency Programme Manager (PM) and weekly reports will be produced in agreed formats. This will be cross checked and verified by the Country Director. Tracking of activities conducted, results achieved, cross cutting issues addressed, and project objectives met will be incorporated in the monitoring and evaluation plan.

To ensure quality control of the project, the Emergency PM will report on all technical activities of the project on a weekly basis. Other staff from project support functions, including Logistics and Finance, will undertake visits and scrutinize areas including donor compliance, supply chains, and budgets. During implementation, CWW staff will conduct regular monitoring of the response through supervision of shelter distributions, and by conducting post-distribution surveys. Focus group discussions will be held to enable beneficiaries to provide feedback on the shelter response. A baseline for the indicators will be collected at the start of the project.

Through collection of the internal weekly reports, midterm and final reports will be compiled for sharing with the clusters and donors. These reports will include a progress on the project achievements using output indicators as well best practices and lessons learned. The Emergency PM will monitor activities in relation to the overall project strategy, enabling analysis on how activities have led to outputs, and how outputs have led to outcomes, ultimately supporting the project objective. Key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project work plan.

CWW will also establish transparent and inclusive partnerships with all stakeholders involved in the camp. CWW will endeavour to ensure gaps in assistance are filled, avoiding duplication of activities and ensuring equitable provision of services. This will also help in assessing the conditions of persons with specific needs (e.g. unaccompanied and separated children, female or child-headed households, elderly, ill, or disabled). As requested CWW will also assist IOM or the Shelter Cluster with data collection and other monitoring activities as required.

⁵ 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.

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)
IOM/OFDA (RRF)	\$499,881
DfiD	\$100,000

SECTION III:

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. Follow the guidance and the structure (Goal, objective, outcome, outputs and activities) and the numbering. Add/remove lines according to the project strategy.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-14/S-NF/68302/R		Project title: Rainy Season Shelter Support to Population Affected by Conflict in Bentiu and Juba, South Sudan		Organisation: <u>...Concern Worldwide...</u>
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)	Timely provision and distribution of shelter materials to displaced populations in acute situations	Number of shelter kits distributed to IDPs (1200 + 300) (target value 1500)	CWW's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Cluster coordination and reporting mechanisms Beneficiary feedback	Access to beneficiaries is maintained during the project The rains do not come early Supply routes are not disrupted
	Prompt construction/repair of temporary emergency shelter	Number of shelter repairs made (flood proofing) (target value 1500)		
	Targeted provide of immediate shelter support to beneficiaries identified as extremely vulnerable	Number of extremely vulnerable households identified and provided with additional shelter support (target value 300 in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs)		
CHF project Objective	To provide material support to address the immediate shelter needs of the victims of conflict in South Sudan. This will consist of rapidly providing materials to reinforce current ES in Bentiu, raising the floors in both Bentiu and UN House PoCs, and providing additional shelter support to those identified as extremely vulnerable. The provision of ES support will minimize additional loss of possessions and increase coping strategies to ensure that IDPs can survive the rains.	Number of households provided with emergency shelter kits (target value 1200)	IOM registration data Surveys and records of other partners who have completed distributions CCCM coordination meeting minutes	Access to beneficiaries is maintained during the project The rains do not come early Supply routes are not disrupted
		Number of shelter repairs made (flood proofing) (target value 1500)		
		Number of extremely vulnerable households identified and provided with additional shelter support (target value 300 in Bentiu UNMISS PoCs).		

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Outcome 1	Beneficiaries have adequate shelter that withstand the rainy season in Bentiu and Juba 3 PoC sites.	<p>Number of beneficiaries in receipt of emergency shelter kits (target value 6000).</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries in receipt of shelter repairs (floor raising, walkways) (target value 7500)</p> <p>Number of extremely vulnerable beneficiaries provided with additional shelter support (target value 1500)</p>	<p>CWW's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan</p> <p>Cluster coordination and reporting mechanisms</p> <p>Beneficiary feedback</p>	<p>Access to beneficiaries is maintained during the project</p> <p>The rains do not come early</p> <p>Supply routes are not disrupted</p>
Output 1.1	1200 shelter reinforcement kits provided to strengthen and waterproof the spontaneous shelters	Number of households in the programme area that receive emergency shelter reinforcement kits by sex (target value 1200)	<p>Distribution records</p> <p>M&E reports</p> <p>Procurement records for the locally procured materials</p>	<p>Access to beneficiaries is maintained during the project</p> <p>The rains do not come early</p> <p>Supply routes are not disrupted</p>
Activity 1.1.1	<i>Verification of current gaps, appropriate shelter, and collection of baseline data</i>			
Activity 1.1.2	<i>Coordinate with IOM and other partners regarding distribution of ES taking into consideration priority needs and community approaches and avoiding duplications</i>			
Activity 1.1.3	<i>Procurement and transportation of supplies</i>			
Activity 1.1.4	<i>Distribution of Emergency Shelter reinforcement materials.</i>			
Outcome 2	Beneficiaries have robust shelters with raised floors and improved access walkways to service facilities and shelters	<p>Number of beneficiaries have raised floors for their emergency shelters (target value 1500).</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries have improved access to walkways between service facilities and shelters</p>	<p><i>Distribution records</i></p> <p><i>M&E reports</i></p> <p><i>Procurement records for the locally procured materials</i></p>	<p>Access to beneficiaries is maintained during the project</p> <p>The rains do not come early</p> <p>Supply routes are not disrupted</p>
Output 2.1	Floors raised in 1500 shelters with sand and sandbags or using local materials such as papyrus or bamboo to prevent flooding and protect assets	<p>Number of households have raised emergency shelter floors completed in Bentiu PoCs (target value 1200)</p> <p>Number of households have raised emergency shelter floors completed in UN House PoCs. (target value 300)</p>	<p><i>Distribution records</i></p> <p><i>M&E reports</i></p> <p><i>Procurement records for the locally procured materials</i></p>	<p>Access to beneficiaries is maintained during the project</p> <p>The rains do not come early</p> <p>Supply routes are not disrupted</p>
Activity 2.1.1	<i>Identification of shelters in need of raised flooring to withstand seasonal flooding</i>			
Activity 2.1.2	<i>Procurement and transportation of supplies</i>			
Activity 2.1.3	<i>Ground preparation and instruction of beneficiaries on shelter drainage/maintenance</i>			
Activity 2.1.4	<i>Raising of floors is carried out</i>			

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Outcome 3	Extremely vulnerable beneficiaries are identified and provided with emergency shelter kits and construction support in Bentiu PoCs.	<p>Number of extremely vulnerable beneficiaries identified in accordance with Sphere standards (1500 target value)</p> <p>Number of extremely vulnerable beneficiaries provided with emergency shelter kits (1500 target value)</p> <p>Number of extremely vulnerable beneficiaries provided with construction support (1500 target value)</p>	<p><i>Distribution records</i></p> <p><i>M&E reports</i></p> <p><i>Procurement records for the locally procured materials</i></p> <p><i>photos</i></p>	<p>Access to beneficiaries is maintained during the project</p> <p>The rains do not come early</p> <p>Supply routes are not disrupted</p>
Output 3.1	Emergency shelter kits and construction support are provided to extremely vulnerable beneficiaries.	<p>1800 extremely vulnerable beneficiaries provided with emergency shelter kits (300 Households)</p> <p>1800 extremely vulnerable beneficiaries provided with construction support</p>	<p><i>Distribution records</i></p> <p><i>M&E reports</i></p> <p><i>Procurement records for the locally procured materials</i></p> <p><i>photos</i></p>	<p>Access to beneficiaries is maintained during the project</p> <p>The rains do not come early</p> <p>Supply routes are not disrupted</p>
Activity 3.1.1	<i>Extremely vulnerable beneficiaries are identified in collaboration with local leadership, UNMISS, and other agencies as appropriate</i>			
Activity 3.1.2	<i>The extremely vulnerable households are provided with emergency shelter kits</i>			
Activity 3.1.3	<i>The extremely vulnerable households are given additional construction support</i>			

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. Please insert as well the key monitoring activities to be conducted during the project implementation (collection of baseline, monitoring visits, surveys etc.)

Project start date:	April 01, 2014	Project end date:	June 30, 2014
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Activities	Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014			Q4/2014		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Activity 1: Verification of current gaps, appropriate shelter, and baseline data collection				X								
Activity 2: Weekly monitoring and reporting of the project in place, with M&E indicators on cross cutting themes included				X	X	X						
Activity 3: Procurement and transportation of ES supplies				X	X							
Activity 4: Coordination with IOM and other partners regarding distribution of ES taking into consideration priority needs and community approaches and avoiding duplications				X	X	X						
Activity 5: Vulnerable beneficiary identification and prioritization in consultation with other agencies				X	X							
Activity 6: Distribution of Emergency Shelter materials				X	X							
Activity 7: Ground preparation, floor raising and instruction of beneficiaries on shelter drainage				X	X							
Activity 8: Temporary shelters are repaired and made robust to withstand the rains				X	X							
Activity 9: Support delivered to vulnerable HHs for construction/maintenance of emergency shelters				X	X	X						
Activity 10: Monitoring visits from CWW staff (Logistics, Finance, Country Management Team)					X							
Activity 11: Mid-term report on progress towards project achievements completed					X							
Activity 12: Final report on delivery of project achievements completed							X					

CHF Reserve Grant Request Review Section – Internal

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		
PRT Recommendation, DATE:			Key points:
Names	Organisation:	Title	

<p>Grant recommended :</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes with no further revision</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes subject to revision (TS to confirm revision)</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes subject to revision (PRT to confirm revision)</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Not recommended</p>			