

# 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](mailto:CHFsouthsudan@un.org)

### Note:

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

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

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

To be filled in by the CHF Technical Secretariat

### CHF Reserve Grant Request Summary

Requesting Organisation:	<b>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)</b>		
Project Title:	<b>Transition Shelter and NFIs for resettlement and reintegration of Returnees/IDPs in Warrap and Jonglei States</b>		
Project Code (if CAP project):	<b>SSD-14/S-NF/60795</b>		
Cluster/Sector:	<b>Shelter/NFI</b>		
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):	<b>State</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>County, Payam</b>
	Lakes State	66.7%	Awerial county, Mingkaman
	Central Equatoria State	33.3%	Juba: POC 3 – new site Juba: Tongping (technical input)
Targeted population (Abyei conflict affected, IDPs, Returnees, Host Communities, Refugees)	<b>Conflict affected IDPs: 11,250 households</b>		
Total project budget:	<b>2,981,020</b>		
Amount requested from CHF Reserve:	<b>2,075,461</b>		
<b>Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?</b>	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):	<b>4 months</b> <b>1 April – 31 July 2014</b>		
Total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the CHF Reserve grant request (disaggregated by sex/age):	11,250 households across Lakes State and CES: 55,125 direct beneficiaries Mingakaman, Awerial, Lakes States: Based on reported average household of 6 persons, 45,000 direct beneficiaries (22,050 F, 22,950)  POC3, Juba: Based on reported average household of 2.7, 10,125 direct beneficiaries (4,962 F, 5167M)		
Implementing partners (include those that will benefit/ sub-grant from CHF funding and corresponding amounts):			
Project Contact Details: Organization's Address	Norwegian Refugee Council Tongping Area, Juba Joyce Kago, Programme Director <a href="mailto:joyce.kago@nrc.no">joyce.kago@nrc.no</a> +211(0)912553732, +211(0)956588658	Organization's HQ  Norwegian Refugee Council P.O. Box 6758, St. Olavs plas, 0130 Oslo, Norway	
Project Focal Person			
Finance Officer	Jahangir Khan, Finance Manager <a href="mailto:jahangir.khan@nrc.no">jahangir.khan@nrc.no</a> + 211 (0) 954 322207	Carina V. Hansen, Programme Adviser <a href="mailto:carina.vedvik.hansen@nrc.no">carina.vedvik.hansen@nrc.no</a> +254 717 842 665 (Nairobi)	
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## 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 population<sup>1</sup>.
- Also explain relation to the work of other partners in the area.

NRC will implement the proposed emergency shelter activities in Mingkaman, Awerial County, Lakes State and Juba, Central Equatoria State (CES), two of the states which have experienced severe internal displacement since the out-break of conflict between government forces and Armed Opposition Groups (AOG) in several parts of South Sudan beginning in mid-December, 2013. The official numbers of internal displacement between 15<sup>th</sup> December 2013 to 10<sup>th</sup> March 2014 are reported as 708,900 while a further 215,904 people have fled into neighbouring countries (UNOCHA Situation Report No. 26, March 2014). The project target areas, Lakes State and CES have the highest rates of internally displaced people (IDPs) at 76,000 and 101,100 respectively. In Mingkaman in Awerial County in Lakes States, where NRC has had a presence since January 2014, the number of newly arrived (IDPs) continues to rise daily. For example, based on real-time information provided by UNOCHA via emailed humanitarian updates, by 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2014, IOM had registered an additional 1,867 households / 7,143 individuals moving across from Jonglei State.

Continuing and rising displacement has resulted in a dire shelter situation whereby the Protection of Civilians (POCs) sites in the UN bases in Juba remain highly congested, having serious implications for physical and practical safety of displaced civilians as well as protective space consequences while in Awerial County, the spontaneous displacement patterns remain scattered in localised areas (on government and private land) with few basic infrastructure services in existence.

Compounding this protracted on-going displacement is the anticipated early rainy season rendering the acute emergency shelter kits already distributed by agencies including NRC during the Phase 1 emergency response wholly insufficient to meet the shelter needs of displaced civilians. Responding to the immediate shelter needs of the IDPs and the need to ensure that they are provided with adequate shelter has been a challenging experience for the very few NGOs distributing emergency shelter kits including NRC.

Given the dual challenges of congestion, and the early onset of the rains, the response by the GOSS and the humanitarian community in Juba is to alleviate site density from UN House (POC1 and 2), a new site POC3 has been identified and designated for relocation whilst in Mingkaman, three new sites have been selected to move the IDPs from the current site which is at risk of flooding but is also farming land for private individuals.

As a direct response to Phase 2 of the emergency plan NRC is proposing to focus its emergency shelter programming in POC3 by overseeing the distribution of (and subsequent construction) of Standard Emergency Shelter Kits to 3,750 households, and in Mingkaman, distribute Reinforcement Kits to 7,500 households. The materials for the kits will be provided via the IOM pipeline and marram/sand and construction teams will be provided by NRC to support the construction with a focus on elevation of the land as a flood mitigation strategy. In addition, based on initial discussions with IOM, NRC will support a national NGO, Lacha Community and Economic Development (LCED) who is proposing to provide 1,250 shelter kits in Tongping, Juba, in the form of providing direct technical oversight and input to ensure time and quality construction of their shelters (further details under Implementation Mechanisms).

For Mingkaman specifically, NRC is the NFI/Shelter Cluster lead and has been closely coordinating with Catholic Relief Services (CRS) during the Phase 1 emergency response. NRC's Phase 1 NFI and Shelter distribution target was 4,000HHs and 5,000 HHs respectively. CRS and NRC teams in Mingkaman have an excellent working relationship and both agencies will continue to ensure a harmonised approach in distribution and now construction, and community participation during the Phase 2 response.

### 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.

NRC is seeking funding from the CHF Reserve funding because the sheer scale of displacement continues to significantly grow and the conflict remains protracted with no sign of hostilities coming to an end in the immediate foreseeable future. Although NRC has re-directed funding to the emergency response – see further below, it is not sufficient to adequately respond to the coverage gap as more people are displaced. NRC considers that the shelter emergency response is absolutely critical to improve displaced citizens' basic physiological needs as well as providing a more protective space environment, particularly for those who are identified as vulnerable, namely female-headed households, child-headed households, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

As one of the few agencies with a prime focus on emergency shelter programming including being the co-lead for the Awerial County NFI/Shelter Cluster, NRC responded to the displacement crisis in Mingkaman in January, 2014 through the deployment of its Emergency Response Team (ERT) from NRC's Syria response, and re-directed part of its Norwegian Ministry of Affairs (NFMA) funding to Awerial. By 5th March, 2014, 4,034 acute emergency shelters, supplied via the IOM pipeline and supported by NFMA emergency response funding, had been distributed by NRC.

Should NRC's application for funding be successful, the proposed activities in both POCs and in Mingkaman would enable NRC to expand its coverage to respond to the critical shelter needs as identified above, and increase its overall emergency shelter response through the provision of more robust shelters and technical expertise. NRC is well placed to undertake this critical work given that Shelter is one of NRC's 5 Core Competencies and in South Sudan has been implementing emergency shelter in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBEG) and Warrap State for returnee populations. The new proposed activities would also be in line with NRC's other emergency shelter response in Warrap State which received 13,100 displaced persons in early 2014. NRC scaled up its emergency programme increasing its target from 1,500 to 3,000 households through NMFA and diverted its pre-positioned stock from NBEG to Awerial and Warrap to support the intervention and in addition, will be requesting more stock via the IOM pipeline. By simultaneously overseeing the distribution and construction of the emergency shelter kits in Mingakaman and in POC3, Juba, and providing technical expertise on construction in these sites as providing the same level of technical support to LCED for Tongping, NRC is well placed to respond to the identified shelter needs on a large scale within the identified sites. The work to be carried out by NRC in the respective sites should complement one another particularly in Juba since NRC will be providing consistent technical input to LCED as well in its own Area of Operation even though NRC will not distribute or construct in Tongping itself, and the funds for LCED and NRC budgeted are for different activities i.e. LCED will distribute and construct, and NRC will act there purely from a technical perspective.

### 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 proposed activities and approach by NRC is designed to contribute to the achievement of the following Strategic Objectives and Cluster Objectives as defined in the Shelter and NFI Cluster Strategy and Guidance paper (February, 2014).

**SO1:** Provide an integrated life-saving coordinated response to immediate humanitarian needs of conflict-affected people (internally displaced people, host communities and refugees in country). This will include (but not limited to): **shelter** and household items,.

**CO2:** Timely and appropriate provision of emergency shelter solutions to displaced populations.

Specifically, the immediate NFI/Shelter Cluster needs as identified by the Strategic Advisory Group on 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2014 are:

- Priority 1: Rainy season shelter in concentrated sites
- Priority 2: Procurement of acute emergency shelter and NFI to bridge the pipelines.

In spite of the sustained and committed response by humanitarian agencies, the living conditions of displaced civilians currently in the POCs in Juba are deplorable with minimal or no access to proper shelter and other basic services such as water, health and sanitation facilities whilst conditions in Mingakaman are generally little better with the main exception being that IDPs there are not living in physically confining designated space, and theoretically have more scope to move around. This, however, in itself brings additional protection issues since there literally is no physical protection from natural elements or human security threats in these spontaneous locations in Mingakaman. In short, the displaced civilians in each site where it is Mingakaman or Juba based has their own severe living and security issues to have to cope with.

Based on the on-going rapid assessments conducted by humanitarian actors, shelter is one of the basic needs clearly identified out as a priority in these locations. This request for funding by NRC therefore seeks to meet the needs identified for shelter and the timely delivery, quality construction of the shelters, and provision of professional technical support will contribute to the protection of beneficiaries from harsh physical climatic conditions, promote good health and dignity, and overall, provide an increased protective environment. The key role which NRC will play is to ensure that the distributions are done on time and that the construction teams are technically trained and competent to support the beneficiaries to construct their shelters, that the construction teams who are supporting vulnerable community members carry out the work according to the standards required, and that technical input and coordination is carried out in a timely and professional manner.

#### ii) Project Objective

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

**Main objective:** To ensure that the target population affected by displacement have access to durable and dignified shelter solutions.

1. **Specific objective:** People affected by displacement have access to relevant shelter solutions which meet their needs and provide adequate physical protection

2. **Specific objective:** Households affected by displacement are able and willing to contribute to the available shelter solutions.

### 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).

The project intends to provide access to durable and dignified shelter solutions to people affected by displacement through construction of 11,250 elevated emergency shelters in POC3, Juba (3,750) and Mingkaman (7,500) in line with the South Sudan national shelter cluster design. For POC3, 3,750 Standard Emergency Shelter kits will be distributed while in Mingakaman, as a minimum, 3,750 reinforcement shelter kits will be distributed. NRC has already distributed the Phase 1 Acute Emergency Shelters but the target group is 5,000 leaving at the time of writing, a gap of 2,500 HHs. For this gap, NRC will distribute a further 2,500 Standard Emergency Kits. For the purposes of calculating the number of kits in total, NRC has used its previous distribution targets and numbers. However, it is feasible that displaced civilians targeted under this proposal may not have been included in the original Phase 1 distribution. As such, NRC will re-confirm final beneficiary distribution lists to ensure all the previous beneficiaries are supported by reinforcement kits, and those who were not, receive the full standard kit.

**Training of IDP community members for construction.** The project will be carried out by IDP community members who possess basic knowledge in construction. NRC will identify and select such members who will be trained by NRC on reinforcement / standard emergency shelter construction, floods mitigation measures as well as fire safety measures. NRC will use the trained community members to further train more beneficiaries and give technical support in construction of emergency shelters. Essentially, NRC will capitalize on existing construction skills from within the respective communities and cascade this experience as wide as possible. The teams of community members will be directly supervised by NRC technical staff and will be paid 20 SSP per shelter for both fabrication, training and constructing.

#### Support to Extremely Vulnerable Individuals

Extremely vulnerable beneficiaries will be prioritized in provision of technical support through the construction teams actually carrying out the construction work themselves. Identification and re-confirmation of such community members will be carried out through the RRC's Office, community chiefs, and site planners. NRC will coordinate with the site planning agency to provide space for fire breaks as per sphere standards.

#### Elevation work

The emergency shelters will be elevated and sand bags placed around the base to minimize effects of floods during heavy downpour.

In construction of the emergency shelters, NRC will distribute and oversee construction using the following materials:

#### Standard Emergency Shelter Kits to be provided for POC3 (and Mingakaman based on re-confirmation of needs:

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Wooden pole	6	7.00	42.00
Bamboo bunch	2	6.00	12.00
Rubber rope	2	5.00	10.00
Nylon rope (30m)	1	4.50	4.50
Sandbags	36	0.80	28.80
Plastic sheet	2	13.80	27.60
Hoe	0.1	10.00	1.00

#### Reinforcement Kits to be provided for Mingakaman

Item	Quantity	Unit Cost (USD)	Total Cost (USD)
Wooden pole	4	7.00	28.00
Bamboo bunch	2	6.00	12.00
Rubber rope	2	5.00	10.00
Nylon rope (30m)	1	4.50	4.50
Sandbags	36	0.80	28.80
Plastic sheet	2	13.80	27.60
Hoe	0.1	10.00	1.00

A basic tool kit shall also be distributed and will be shared by 10 households. The tool kit will comprise of a hoe and a digging bar for drainage excavation. The walling will be constructed using poles reinforced with bamboo and covered with plastic sheeting while the roof will be made of bamboo and covered with plastic sheeting. The roof will be made strong enough to withstand strong winds and heavy down pour.

Excavation of the trenches around household shelters and sandbagging shall be done by beneficiaries as their contribution to the project while for the vulnerable members, selected community members will carry out this work on behalf of them. This will be done through community awareness raising about flood mitigation techniques. Below listed activities will lead to realization of the main objective of the project.

Activities	Location	F	M	Total – Direct beneficiaries
Area intervention assessment implemented (for all outputs) Beneficiaries' selection process based on beneficiary list from RRC in Mingkaman and lists from RRC/IOM in CES	<b>CES</b>	4962	5163	3,750 hhs 10,125 total individuals
	<b>Lakes State Mingkaman</b>	22050	22950	7,500 hhs <b>45,000</b> individuals
Registration and mobilization of the beneficiaries	<b>CES</b> <b>POC 3</b>	4962	5163	3,750 hhs 10125 total individuals
	<b>Lakes State Mingkaman</b>	22050	22950	7,500 hhs <b>45,000</b> individuals
Procurement of emergency shelter materials not in the cluster pipeline	<b>CES</b> <b>POC 3</b>	4962	5163	3,750 hhs 10125 total individuals
	<b>Lakes State Mingkaman</b>	22050	22950	7,500 hhs <b>45,000</b> individuals
Receiving and storage of emergency shelter materials from cluster pipeline	<b>CES</b> <b>POC 3</b>	4962	5163	3,750 hhs 10125 total individuals
	<b>Lakes State Mingkaman</b>	22050	22950	7,500 hhs <b>45,000</b> individuals
Shelter sites, plot demarcation,	<b>CES</b> <b>POC3</b>	4962	5163	3,750 hhs 10,125 total individuals
	<b>Lakes State Mingkaman</b>	22050	22950	7,500 hhs <b>45,000</b> individuals
Formation and training of construction teams on the model construction	<b>CES</b> <b>POC3</b>	4962	5163	3,750 hhs 10125 total individuals
	<b>Lakes State Mingkaman</b>	22050	22950	7,500 hhs <b>45,000</b> individuals
Distribution of emergency shelters materials and basic construction tools	<b>CES</b> <b>and POC3</b>	4962	5163	3,750 hhs 10,125 total individuals
	<b>Lakes State Mingkaman</b>	22050	22950	7,500 hhs <b>45,000</b> individuals
Construction of emergency shelter by the trained construction teams (comprised of selected community members) including excavating drainage and sand bagging around the shelters	<b>CES</b> <b>POC3</b>	4962	5163	3,750 hhs 10,125 total individuals
	<b>Lakes State Mingkaman</b>	22050	22950	7,500 hhs <b>45,000</b> individuals
Training of beneficiaries in shelter construction and flood mitigation measures	<b>CES</b> <b>POC3</b>	4962	5163	3,750 hhs 10,125 total individuals
	<b>Lakes State Mingkaman</b>	22050	22950	7,500 hhs <b>45,000</b> individuals

NOTE: According to the IOM DTM February 2014, the average household size within the PoCs is **2.7**, a low average compared to the average family size in South Sudan which is calculated as **6 persons** (5th Sudan Population and Housing Census, 2008). (This low average has to date been attributed to the splitting of a number of families over the displacement period and the suggestion that families are purposefully splitting in order to increase their collective distribution allotment during the registration process). As such, NRC has calculated the total number of beneficiaries based on these reported figures.

#### iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Several cross-cutting issues such as gender, environment, disabilities GBV, and protective practices will be addressed and integrated during the project implementation phase, with a focus on the most vulnerable household members.

The beneficiary selection process will take into consideration the type and level of vulnerability and full assistance will be given to people living with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS. The marram for the shelter construction shall be obtained from sites



agreed upon with the government of South Sudan and site rehabilitation done thereafter. The bamboo and poles for construction shall also be obtained from controlled sites and cutting done in an environmentally friendly manner and in consultation with forestry department.

**Gender:** For example during the implementation of the current phase 1 of the NFI distributions conducted in Mingkaman, NRC adopted the practice of hiring female casual labour as well as male. This served to encourage the concept of gender equity as well as providing additional socio-economic protection for families since there is a much higher chance that the daily labour salaries given to women would be used more equally to meet the needs of the whole family especially children rather than individuals. This approach was recommended by NRC's female education team in Mingkaman and was found to be highly successful. This approach with casual labour will also be adopted in the Tongping and POCs distribution and construction teams and 50% of the hired labour will be women. Additional technical support will be given to vulnerable households by the construction teams as deemed necessary.

**Protective practices:** As a mandatory approach, NRC will continue to orient and train staff, and associated workers on the Code of Conduct (COC), to create awareness about their role and responsibilities, behaviour, and NRC's expectations of approach to those it is mandated to support. 2) NRC will also encourage constructive and useful feedback from beneficiaries to camp committees and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) facilitated by NRC about implementation progress. 3) Since NRC is co-lead of the Protection Cluster in Juba and a member of the Protection Cluster in Mingkaman, the Shelter teams in both Areas of Operation are well-placed to identify and raise any shelter-related protection concerns at the cluster level for timely and adequate response. NRC, representing the Mingkaman NFI/Shelter Cluster, already submitted in February to the Protection Cluster response strategy for the new sites, the shelter protection concerns and needs.

**Environmental Practices:** Emphasis will be put on the need to ensure that drainage channels around the households are dug according to the correct specifications and that they are well-maintained and keep clear through the duration of the stay in the respective sites. This will be done through basic training and awareness raising about flood mitigation techniques and health practices. This will lead to better health practices and improved sickness prevention especially with malaria reduction in mind.

**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.

**Expected outcomes**

1. displaced populations are living in safe and adequate shelter
2. Displaced persons have enhanced capacity to provide for durable solutions for their shelter and infrastructure

**Outputs:**

1. Beneficiaries in displacement have received emergency shelter
2. Infrastructure have been built through community participation

NRC anticipates that the implementation of the proposed activities in both POCs and Mingkaman will result in an immediate and effective improvement of the existing shelter conditions for those either already living in or relocating to alternative/new sites. Whilst NRC acknowledges that the activities are not a permanent solution to the critical needs of displaced households but they will provide a level of protective stability without which households will remain vulnerable to potential floods, and general living conditions throughout the duration of the rainy season will be dire. This is particularly critical for household members who are classed as vulnerable such as persons with disabilities, female-headed households, child-headed households, and the elderly.

At the end of the project period, 100%of the constructed emergency shelters will be handed over to the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries shall be trained on shelter construction and maintenance techniques and will be expected to carry out the maintenance works to mitigate flooding. This training is aimed at enhancing the capacity of the displaced persons to provide for durable solutions for the shelter and drainage infrastructure. The beneficiaries shall be expected to demonstrate this knowledge. The rate of occupancy shall be assessed three months after the project hand over to determine the level of satisfaction of the shelters that will have been handed over. All the sites where materials from shelter construction will have been obtained from shall be rehabilitated to prevent environmental degradation.

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.

<b>SOI (X)</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Output Indicators</b> <small>(Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).</small>	<b>Target (indicate numbers or percentages)</b> <small>(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)</small>
x	1.	# emergency or disaster affected households provided with emergency shelter	Number of beneficiaries: Target 11, 250 households 27012F/28113M
	2.	# of emergency shelters constructed	Target 11,250
	3.	# of emergency shelters constructed that have drainage excavated by beneficiaries.	Target 11250

X Taken from the South Sudan CHF Standard Project Output Indicators.

#### 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.

#### Construction of emergency shelters

NRC will construct 11,250 elevated emergency shelters in Juba (3,750) and Awerial (7,500) in line with the shelter and NFI cluster design and in the designated sites. The elevated emergency shelter will minimize the risk of flooding and water getting into the shelters during the heavy rain. Construction of elevated emergency shelters will be carried out by local teams made up of the IDP community members. The contractors will be trained on elevated emergency shelter construction.

The walling will be constructed using poles reinforced with bamboo and covered with plastic sheeting while the roof will be made of bamboo and covered with plastic sheeting.

To elevate the shelter, 4 cubic meters of marrum will be supplied to each household to raise the floor level and sandbags around the shelter to protect it from floods. The community members (beneficiaries) will be trained on flood mitigation measures. Sand bags and digging tools will be distributed to the community for sandbagging and excavation of drainage around the shelter using skills acquired from the training.

#### Coordination and camp management

Integral to the construction work will be close coordination with the CCCM Cluster to ensure that demarcation and adequate shelter space for access (for example, pathways), and construction in place, and that the Cluster is fully informed of NRC's plans and progress. This will be particularly important when ensuring that physical and protective environments ensue especially since one of the key objectives of the creation and designation of POC3 in Juba is to alleviate congestion from POC1 and POC2.

#### Tongping site: Offer of technical Support to LCED

In Tongping site, further to initial discussions with the NFI/Shelter Cluster, LCED which is a local NGO will be implementing their emergency project directly and NRC will play a role of technical support and general oversight. The NGO has experience of shelter projects and given the complexities and sensitivities surrounding the displacement in POC 1, it is deemed by the Cluster and NRC to have a national NGO operating in the site is a more appropriate approach and will also bolster the profile of the NGO. As part of NRC's strategy to support LCED, NRC is employing a Technical Engineer to provide technical input and support on demarcation of the shelter sites (e.g. ensuring shelters are constructed according to agreed special requirements, to ensure that the shelters themselves are constructed strictly according to the technical specifications and standards set by the Cluster and as well as NRC (e.g. correct and appropriate use of materials provided and elevation is carried out properly), and to ensure that the programmatic quality is maintained throughout the project duration. This member of the team shall also act as a link between the two agencies. At the onset of the project, a further orientation meeting will take place between LCED, NRC, and the NFI/Shelter Cluster Lead to finalise the modalities of the technical arrangements and programmatic needs. It is recommended that NRC as a further way to support LCED will put in place an MOU between the two organisations to ensure there is fully clarity about roles and responsibilities. Weekly meetings between the Technical Engineer and LCED will take place with minutes of progress and any challenges full reported.

#### 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)<sup>2</sup>.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation will be undertaken in line with NRC guidelines which emphasize participatory approaches, relevance, accountability, timeliness of information and data as well as learning and reflection. As this is a time bound project, the M&E process will focus strongly on both activities and results monitoring to ensure that relevant information and data on the effectiveness and quality of implementation is gathered on an ongoing basis and appropriate adjustments made where deemed necessary.

#### M&E planning

A detailed implementation plan (DIP) will be prepared to guide both activity implementation as well as routine monitoring of the key output indicators. The DIP will be used to track activity implementation in order to ensure planned activities are implemented on schedule and where appropriate adjustments are made to recoup lost time. It will be reviewed and updated on a weekly basis by the project implementation and management teams at the field level. Revised weekly DIP's will be shared with all stakeholders including the CHF, Camp Management teams, local community implementation teams and the NRC Programme Development Unit (PDU).

#### Measuring Activities and Results achievements

<sup>2</sup> 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.

As stated earlier, the above will be measured on an on-going basis through routine data/information gathering activities, reporting and reflection activities as described below:

- a) Routine Field Visits – These will be undertaken on a daily basis by the project teams to the project sites to monitor the shelter construction activities by households. As the construction process involves the application of knowledge and skills on elevated and reinforced shelters by the households, this activity will enable the project to identify beneficiaries that may be having a problem in erecting the shelters to the required standards, determine and provide onsite support. It will also help to identify vulnerable beneficiaries that may require additional support to be able to erect the shelters on their own. Daily Field Visit report forms will be prepared to capture the monitoring data/information.
- b) Post-distribution monitoring - Structured post-distribution and construction monitoring will be undertaken on monthly basis with a sample of the beneficiaries to assess the beneficiary satisfaction and perceptions regarding distributed shelter materials and project implementation in general as well as levels of engagement with the project.
- c) Activity Reporting–All project activities, including trainings, community mobilization and distributions will be formally documented and reports prepared using NRC approved formats and where needs be, CHF standard reporting tools. This is critical in ensuring vital information and data is not lost or distorted. For this purpose, simple weekly activity report forms will be prepared to capture key information on activity accomplishment as well as outputs realized as necessary.
- d) Monthly Progress Reports- Monthly progress reports will be prepared based on the data and information gathered from the routine monitoring activities and the weekly activity reporting. The reports will be shared by all stakeholders including local government authorities and the CHF focal points
- e) Weekly and Monthly reviews- Weekly and monthly review meetings will be undertaken to reflect on the data and information emanating from the routine monitoring and reporting system and take appropriate actions including workplan adjustments and community engagement strategies. Additionally, the monthly review meeting will provide a platform for reviewing the monthly reports to be shared with CHF.
- f) End Project Review Meeting – An end of project review meeting will be conducted with beneficiaries and other camp management stakeholders to reflect on the project achievements, experiences and lessons emanating from the monitoring system.

**Cross-Cutting Issues**

Cross-Cutting issues will be embedded across the entire spectrum of M and E activities and processes. M and E data gathering tools will for instance seek to disaggregate data on the basis of gender, age, and other levels considered appropriate thus ensuring that the project is alive on how it is impacting on different population groups. Specific issues relating to women, children, the aged, and disabled persons will also be captured in the data gathering tools. Routine and periodic reports will also give an analysis of how the project is addressing cross-cutting issues. Finally, participation of all population groups will be encouraged in key M and E activities as much as this is possible.

**Institutional Arrangements**

NRC has an established M&E Unit within the Program Development Unit that will provide direct support in the execution of the proposed M&E activities. Project implementation teams consisting of the Project Managers, Team Leaders and Supervisors will be responsible for execution of the routine M and E activities including data collection, weekly and monthly reporting. The Grants/M and E Manager will provide overall technical oversight and guidance with the support of the regional and global M&E advisors.

**Data Analysis**

M and E data will be analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively depending on the nature of M and E activity. Data from the surveys will be analyzed using appropriate software such as SPSS. Data from the interviews, meetings, field observations will be analyzed qualitatively and presented in reports. NRC will also pilot the use of mobile technology in conducting the post-distribution assessments which will afford an opportunity for real time analysis of data.

**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)
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,147, 540
Swedish International Development Agency	210,000



### 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: <u>SSD-14/S-NF/60795</u>		Project title: <u>Transitional Shelter and NFIs for resettlement and reintegration of Returnees/IDPs in Warrap and Jonglei States</u>		Organisation: <u>..NRC.....</u>
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)	What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to?	What are the key indicators related to the achievement of Cluster Priority activities?	What are the sources of information on these indicators?	
<b>CHF project Objective</b>	People affected by displacement, and other vulnerable groups are achieving relevant shelter and communal infrastructure solutions	% of beneficiaries that report on improved privacy and dignity after occupying constructed emergency shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Satisfaction assessment report</li> </ul>	Security situation will allow for continued access to the targeted area.
<b>Outcome 1</b>	Displaced populations are living in safe and adequate shelter	1) % of HH living in safe and adequate shelter- Target 100% in Juba 3 and 80% in Mingkamman  2) % of HH satisfied with the shelter assistance received : Target: 100% of shelter beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post-distribution monitoring survey report</li> <li>End of Project Review Report</li> <li>Project Final Report</li> <li>Cluster and humanitarian coordination assessments and reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The security situation in the areas of intervention remains stable.</li> <li>Materials and services continue to be available</li> <li>People accept movement onto designated sites</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.1</b>	Beneficiaries in displacement have received emergency shelter	1.1.1 # of emergency shelters constructed- Target: 11,250  1.1.2 # emergency or disaster affected people provided with emergency shelter Target: 55125 individuals 27012F/28113M	Distribution reports  Project progress reports  Field visit reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road transport is accessible</li> <li>No significant increase or decrease in population.</li> <li>Security in the site remains stable enough to work.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>	Procurement of tools and extra Emergency shelter materials not in pipeline			
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>	Training construction team on Emergency shelter construction			
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>	Registration and mobilization of the community to participate in project implementation (participate in digging of holes to receive poles)			

Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan - CHF Reserve Application

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b>	Construction of the Emergency shelter by the trained construction team with assistance of beneficiaries			
<b>Outcome 2</b>	Displaced persons have enhanced capacity to provide for durable solutions for their shelter and infrastructure	1) % of beneficiaries putting into practice their knowledge on durable shelter solutions: Target: 80% 2) % of community members actively engaging in the planning, construction and maintenance of infrastructure: Target :80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Post-distribution monitoring survey report</li> <li>▪ End of Project Review Report</li> <li>▪ Project Final Report</li> <li>▪ Cluster and humanitarian coordination assessments and reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security situation in the areas of intervention remains stable.</li> <li>• Materials and services continue to be available</li> <li>• People accept movement onto designated sites</li> </ul>
<b>Output 2.1</b>	Infrastructure have been built through community participation	1) # of emergency shelters constructed have drainage excavated by beneficiaries.- Target: 11,250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cluster and humanitarian coordination assessments and reports</li> <li>▪ Beneficiary feedback</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road transport is accessible</li> <li>• No significant increase or decrease in population.</li> <li>• Security in the site remains stable enough to work.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 2.1.1</b>	Training of beneficiaries on flood mitigation			
<b>Activity 2.1.2</b>	Shelter spot identification and preparation (planning the site in coordination with CCCM partner in each site)			
<b>Activity 2.1.3</b>	Distribution of excavation tools and mobilization of community to excavate drainage around their shelters			

## 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.)

<b>Project start date:</b>	<b>01.04.2014</b>	<b>Project end date:</b>	<b>31.07.2014</b>
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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
1. Recruitment of project staff.			x	X								
2. Final preparation meetings with national NGO and IOM re the overseeing of the shelter construction in Tongping, followed up with weekly update meetings				X	x	x	x					
3. Procurement of emergency shelter materials not in the cluster pipeline				x	x	x	x					
4. Receiving and storage of emergency shelter materials from cluster pipeline			x	x	x							
5. Formation and training of construction teams on the model construction				x								
6. Registration and mobilization of the beneficiaries				x	X							
7. Shelter plot sites demarcation				x	x	x	x					
8. Training of beneficiaries in shelter construction and flood mitigation measures				x	x	x	x					
9. Distribution of emergency shelters materials and basic construction tools.				x	x	x	x					
10. Construction of emergency shelter by the trained construction team with beneficiaries excavating drainage and sand bagging around the shelters.				x	x	x	x					
11. Handing over and occupation of emergency shelters by beneficiaries.				x	x	x	x					
12. Regular visits by management and staff through to ensure that activities are carried out to NRC and donor specifications.				x	x	x	x					
13. M&E activities carried out by NRC M&E Department ensuring quality control				x	x	x	x					

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

**CHF Reserve Grant Request Review Section – Internal****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		
<b>PRT Recommendation, DATE: March 19th, 2014</b>			
Names	Organisation:	Title	<b>Key points:</b> It is recommended that implementation commences at earliest possible to minimise disruption due to pending rainy season.
Ariyo Cummings	UNHCR	Site Planner	
Atsuko Watanabe	UNHCR	Associate Programme	

		Officer	There are some minor errors (eg. Planning figure and wording) in some sections, they need to be rectified.
Grant recommended : 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes with no further revision 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes subject to revision (TS to confirm revision) 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes subject to revision (PRT to confirm revision) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Not recommended			