

# 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 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>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</b>		
Project Title:	Provision of Emergency NFIs and Shelter to IDPs, returnees, and Host community		
Project Code (if CAP project):	SSD-14/S-NF/60850		
Cluster/Sector:	<b>Shelter and 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>
	<i>Pipeline:</i> Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, Lakes	60%	Standard e-shelter for concentrated sites: Bor, Bentiu, Malakal, Juba POCs and Awerial
	<i>Pipeline:</i> Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity	33%	Acute e-shelter and NFI for remote response sites, to be determined based on assessment: Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity
	<i>Frontline:</i> Jonglei	7%	Bor UNMISS POC
Targeted population (Abyei conflict affected, IDPs, Returnees, Host Communities, Refugees)	<b>IDPs in need affected by conflict.</b>		
Total project budget:	<b>USD 25,595,570</b>		
Amount requested from CHF Reserve:	<b>USD 6,738,165</b> (Frontline USD 444,000; Pipeline USD 6,294,165)		
<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 II/B)		
Project Duration (indicate number of months, earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date):	<b>6 months (26 March – 25 September 2014)</b>		
Total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the CHF Reserve grant request (disaggregated by sex/age):	8,000 direct beneficiaries (frontline; 3,840 male, 4,160 female) 215,000 indirect beneficiaries (pipeline; 103,200 male, 111,800 female)		
Implementing partners (include those that will benefit/ sub-grant from CHF funding and corresponding amounts):	n/a		
Project Contact Details: Organization's Address Project Focal Person Finance Officer Country Director	Organization's Country Office New Industrial Area, Bilpam, Juba  Margo Baars, <a href="mailto:mbaars@iom.int">mbaars@iom.int</a> , 0922406720  Patrick Stenson, <a href="mailto:pstenson@iom.int">pstenson@iom.int</a>  David Derthick, <a href="mailto:dderthick@iom.int">dderthick@iom.int</a> , 0922406615	Organization's HQ Route des Morillons 17, 1218 Le Grand-Sacconnex, Geneva, Switzerland	

## 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.

On December 15 2013, violence broke out in Juba and quickly spread to other parts of the country in a political dispute that quickly took on ethnic dimensions, with targeting of civilians and widespread destruction and looting of homes and assets. As a result, hundreds of thousands of South Sudanese have been displaced: the humanitarian community estimates that one million will be displaced by June, with OCHA recording more than 700,000 by February. Two months into the crisis, the three worst affected states, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity, remain broadly divided into Government and opposition held areas with shifting frontlines, a situation that is likely to persist until the rainy season, when ground movement becomes more challenging for armed actors.

This volatile situation is driving multiple waves of displacement as well as continued destruction of residential and commercial property. Bentiu, Malakal and Bor are almost entirely destroyed with civilian and humanitarian buildings and assets badly affected as the towns have changed hands. In Juba also, where violence has been limited since the initial days of the crisis, 51% of people sheltering in the UN bases reported in January that the roofs and walls of their houses have been completely destroyed or damaged, with 90% reporting destroyed or damaged doors and windows, reflecting the extent of looting that occurred in some areas of the town.

Housing, land and property issues are of serious concern, with clear patterns of secondary occupation in abandoned houses (25% of the population in the Juba UN bases report their houses as occupied by strangers) and ownership and tenure issues compounded by the violence (of the 55% in the Juba UN bases without formal title, the majority report that this is due to loss or damage related to the conflict).<sup>2</sup> This will become a major issue when people elect to return to their homes.

Displacement has taken several forms, all of which reflect high levels of need for shelter and NFI support. The UNMISS bases in Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Malakal have become areas of protracted, highly congested displacement for people seeking protection from targeted violence. Some people have been able to move in and out of the bases to salvage possessions from their surrounding homes, and commerce has sprung up inside the bases to differing extents, enabling limited access to basic items. A first phase of basic NFI provision including plastic sheets has been undertaken; the shelter situation remains dire, primarily spontaneous structures of available materials insufficient to last rainy season. These populations represent only a fraction of the total displaced population.

Assessments and responses in government-controlled areas have found several instances of spontaneous settlements where initial displacement has been concentrated into population centres with relatively predictable access. In these circumstances, shelter and NFI need is extremely high as host community capacity to absorb is overwhelmed, particularly in a context of continuous and multiple displacements. Meanwhile, humanitarian partners working in opposition-controlled areas have reported a higher incidence of multiple consecutive displacements, with a highly dispersed population scattering into rural areas with less predictable access to assistance. Where possible, people are fleeing into areas where support networks are available through ethnic affiliation, and are hosted by communities. Other groups have been observed settling on river islands, seeking protection from the natural barrier the water affords them.

With migration and trading patterns disrupted, and growing levels of chronic vulnerability concentrated in the areas worst affected by violence,<sup>3</sup> the Shelter and NFI Cluster needs to be prepared to respond to multiple waves of displacement within a complex operating environment characterized by major logistical challenges, ongoing insecurity and significant potential for interference into humanitarian activities.

With rainy season approaching, this demands rapid scale up and implementation of adequate shelter and NFI programming in areas that are relatively accessible (Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Warrap, Central Equatoria, and including the POC sites) and strengthening of flexible, mobile response and coordination capacity for areas where the situation remains more volatile (Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile) to ensure the greatest needs are met.

### 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.

**Pipeline:** As NFI and emergency shelter pipeline manager for South Sudan, it is essential that IOM has the capacity to procure and transport non-food items and emergency shelter materials. With the CHF reserve, emergency shelter kits (including 6 wooden poles, 20 bamboo poles, rubber rope, 30m nylon rope, 2 plastic sheets, 36 sandbags and 1 hoe per 10 shelters in line with the recommendations of the cluster Technical Working Group on emergency shelter) will be procured and transported for shelter upgrades in the concentrated sites (Bor, Malakal, Bentiu, Juba Tongping and UN House, and Aweril) immediately, as the rainy

<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.

<sup>2</sup> REACH Rapid Shelter Sector Assessment, UN House and UNMISS Tongping, January 2014

<sup>3</sup> IPC, January 2014

season has already begun in the southern regions of the country and will begin within the coming two months in the northern regions.

In addition, immediate procurement of NFI (standard kit: 2 mosquito nets, 2 blankets, 2 sleeping mats, 2 buckets, 2 800gm bars of soap, 2 kangas, 1 plastic sheet, 1 kitchen set in a plastic sack) and acute emergency shelter kits designed for airlift (2 plastic sheets, 30m rope, 6 pegs, 1 hoe per 10 HH in line with the recommendations of the cluster Technical Working Group on emergency shelter) to remote locations where the majority of the displaced populations are located is essential to ensure the pipeline is bridged to July, thereby enabling rapid delivery over the coming three months. The CHF allocation will cover a portion of the requirement for this activity. Pipeline activities for the first months of the year have been covered by the CHF First Round allocation, ECHO and OFDA; additional funding will be sought for outstanding pipeline procurement and transport requirements.

**Frontline:** In the frontline element of the project, IOM will implement 1,600 shelter upgrades in the UNMISS Bor POC site. Shelter upgrades are time critical in all the concentrated sites. In Bor, site development and decongestion is well underway and a comprehensive upgrade which will include elevation and reinforcement of structures in line with the cluster strategy must be implemented as soon as this is complete.

### 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 CHF funding will be used to achieve the two priority activities for this allocation: 1) shelter upgrades for rainy season in the concentrated sites and 2) pipeline replenishment.

#### ii) Project Objective

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

Timely provision of basic NFIs and acute emergency shelter to displaced populations in acute situations.

Timely and appropriate provision of emergency shelter solutions to displaced populations in concentrated sites.

#### 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).

#### Pipeline

1. Procurement of emergency shelter (acute and standard) and non-food items.
2. Receipt and timely processing of partner requests to the pipeline.
3. Facilitation and coordination of transport of pipeline items, dispatching to partners in response locations (road/river). (Note that the transport element of this project is only a portion of the total transport requirement, and covers only land transport. A percentage of the kits will be transported by the Logistics Cluster, especially where air transport is required to remote response locations.)
4. Maintenance of pipeline database (including tracking of response reporting) and production and sharing of pipeline reports and stock reports.

#### Frontline

5. Engage in site planning process in Bor ensuring identification of shelters in need of relocation, in conjunction with CCCM and WASH actors.
6. Awareness raising of the impending hazards that the occupants of the Bor POC will face in the next few weeks due to the rainy season (preparation for rains, ensuring longevity of tarpaulins, fire safety). This is the first season the IDPs will be in this environment and location. This will be done through leadership meetings and community engagement.
7. Provision of materials to raise floors through self-help (estimated 1,400), to ensure runoff water does not pass through the emergency shelters. This will consist of sandbags, hoes and material for back-fill (to be determined). Teams will provide guidance (including construction of prototypes) and technical support as necessary.
8. Provision materials to strengthen shelters through self-help (estimated 1,400), to ensure the rainwater runs off the roof and is strong enough to resist wind and rain. Teams will provide guidance (including construction of prototypes) and technical support as necessary. Materials will be drawn from the pipeline and include 2 plastic sheets, 4 wooden poles, 20 bamboo poles, rubber binding rope, nylon rope.
9. Provide and erect a robust emergency shelter for the most vulnerable (estimated 200). This will be facilitated and coordinated through protection partners and camp management in the POC.

#### iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

IOM will ensure gender awareness at all stages of the NFI and emergency shelter response, including disaggregation of data by gender and targeting of female-headed households, incorporating gender dynamics and the specific needs of different gender groups in needs assessments and response recommendations, and ensuring in association with the cluster that the NFI kit content is gender sensitive. In the POC context, IOM will work closely with protection partners to ensure accurate identification of the most vulnerable for targeted additional support.

The pipeline includes kangas, agreed by the cluster to be included in the standard NFI kit for South Sudan. This inclusion is intended to better reflect the needs of South Sudanese women in emergency; cloth is multipurpose and can be used for sanitary purposes (stripped cloth the favoured method in many areas on South Sudan); baby swaddling; or clothing (also bringing the cluster closer to meeting Sphere standards for NFI).

Provision of poles in the concentrated sites will help to mitigate deforestation in those areas driven by localised need. Supply of

wooden poles will as far as possible draw from sustainable forestry.

**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.

1. 19,000 Emergency shelter kits procured and transported (for shelter upgrades in concentrated sites)
2. 10,000 NFI and 14,000 acute emergency shelter kits are procured to replenish the pipeline.
3. 1,600 shelters are upgraded in UNMISS Bor POC (200 shelters constructed for the extremely vulnerable; 1,400 shelters provided materials for self-help elevation and reinforcement with technical guidance).

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.	No. of NFI kits procured	10,000
X	2.	No. of Acute E-shelter kits procured	14,000
X	3.	No. of Standard E-shelter kits procured	19,000
X	4.	No. of NFI/Acute ES kits transported	10,250
X	5.	No. of Standard E-shelter kits transported	19,000
X	6.	Total direct beneficiaries – number of people provided with emergency shelter support	8,000 individuals (3,840 male, 4,160 female)
	7.	No. of shelters upgraded in Bor POC	1,600 shelters

**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.

This project will be implemented by IOM, with some support from local partners or casual labour where necessary. IOM will work with other humanitarian agencies and sectors, and closely with camp management in the POC site, and with local authorities including Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) where appropriate, and affected and host community representatives to ensure identification of needs.

The Pipeline Manager will work with 2 procurement/logistics officers in the IOM Logistics Unit on the pipeline procurement, facilitate processing of pipeline requests and logistics arrangements for pipeline stock, as well as maintaining the pipeline database. In Bor, a shelter manager will be supported by 2 national programme staff to implement the frontline project, which will also rely heavily on construction teams drawn from the IDP population.

**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>4</sup>.

Project operations will be monitored under the overall management of IOM Head Office in Juba. The Mission office in Juba will provide overall financial management and oversight of activities. Regular internal reporting will be provided by all field offices, for supervisory review in Juba. IOM will produce regular statistical reporting on NFI/ES operations. Over the course of implementation, field visits shall be conducted to monitor project activities against stated targets within the framework of the present proposal. Internal reporting, monitoring and evaluation will take note of all constraints or impediments to activities in order to undertake a regular evaluation of project goals and implementing strategies. Project updates will distribute to IOM Geneva, donors and any other concerned stakeholders. A final narrative and financial report will be produced at the end of the project, covering project activities and outcomes.

For the NFI and emergency shelter sector, IOM conducts post-distribution monitoring surveys (PDMs) to ensure quality of items and distributions. PDMs incorporate household surveys, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and market surveys. A new PDM will be developed and used for shelter interventions in cooperation with the cluster. IOM also releases summary reports for each assessment and distribution conducted, making it easy to track the exact activities which have been conducted. Disaggregated household composition data (number of males and females) will be collected during the registration phase of the response in order to track progress against gender specific targets. All reports are circulated to the Shelter NFI Cluster and relevant partners on the ground and in Juba – allowing greater accountability within the humanitarian community.

<b>Source/donor and date (month, year)</b>	<b>Amount (USD)</b>
CHF 2014 First Round	
ECHO	

<sup>4</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.

### 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/60850		Project title: Provision of Emergency NFIs and Shelter to IDPs, returnees, and Host community		Organisation: <u>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</u>
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	
<b>Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)</b>  1) Shelter upgrades for rainy season in concentrated sites; 2) Pipeline replenishment	3) Total direct beneficiaries – number of people provided emergency shelter support 4) Number of shelters upgraded 5) Number of NFI and ES kits procured 6) Number of NFI and ES kits transported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IOM tender documents and stock records</li> <li>IOM dispatch records: requests, waybills, MoUs</li> <li>Distribution reports, registration lists</li> <li>Cluster stock and distribution database</li> <li>Post distribution monitoring reports</li> </ul>	Sufficient supply and transport assets are available, and access is possible considering both security and weather. Suppliers deliver in a timely fashion. Buy-in to shelter upgrades from all stakeholders is secured. People remain in the POC throughout rainy season, without major influx or reduction in numbers in the POC. Security remains stable enough to work inside the POC site.	
<b>CHF project Objective</b>  Timely provision of basic NFIs and acute emergency shelter to displaced populations in acute situations. Timely and appropriate provision of emergency shelter solutions to displaced populations in concentrated sites.	1) Total direct beneficiaries – number of people provided emergency shelter support 2) Number of shelters upgraded 3) Number of NFI and ES kits procured 4) Number of NFI and ES kits transported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IOM tender documents and stock records</li> <li>IOM dispatch records: requests, waybills, MoUs</li> <li>Distribution reports, registration lists</li> <li>Cluster stock and distribution database</li> <li>Post distribution monitoring reports</li> </ul>	Sufficient supply and transport assets are available, and access is possible considering both security and weather. Suppliers deliver in a timely fashion. Buy-in to shelter upgrades from all stakeholders is secured. People remain in the POC throughout rainy season, without major influx or reduction in numbers in the POC. Security remains stable enough to work inside the POC site.	
<b>Outcome 1</b>	<b>Vulnerabilities, morbidity and mortality are reduced in communities affected by conflict in South Sudan.</b>			
<b>Output 1.1</b>	Standard emergency shelter kits (18,500); Acute emergency shelter kits (10,000) and NFI (5,000 kits) are procured and transported, and available for distribution to people in need affected by conflict.	1) Number of NFI and ES kits procured 2) Number of NFI and ES kits transported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IOM tender documents and stock records</li> <li>IOM dispatch records: requests, waybills, MoUs</li> <li>Partner pipeline requests and response reporting</li> </ul>	Sufficient supply and transport assets are available, and access is possible considering both security and weather. Suppliers deliver in a timely fashion.
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>	Procurement of emergency shelter (acute and standard) and non-food items.			

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Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>	Receipt and timely processing of partner requests to the pipeline.			
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>	Facilitation and coordination of transport of pipeline items, dispatching to partners in response locations (road/river).			
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b>	Maintenance of pipeline database (including tracking of response reporting) and production and sharing of pipeline reports and stock reports.			
<b>Output 1.2</b>	Shelters in the Bor UNMISS POC are upgraded sufficient for rainy season.	1) Total direct beneficiaries – number of people provided emergency shelter support 2) Number of shelters upgraded	3) Distribution reports, registration lists 4) Cluster stock and distribution database 5) Post distribution monitoring reports	<i>Buy-in to shelter upgrades from all stakeholders is secured. People remain in the POC throughout rainy season, without major influx or reduction in numbers in the POC. Security remains stable enough to work inside the POC site.</i>
<b>Activity 1.2.1</b>	Engage in site planning process in Bor ensuring identification of shelters in need of relocation, in conjunction with CCCM and WASH actors.			
<b>Activity 1.2.2</b>	Awareness raising of the impending hazards that the occupants of the POC will face in the next few weeks due to the rainy season (preparation for rains, ensuring longevity of tarpaulins, fire safety).			
<b>Activity 1.2.3</b>	Provision of materials to raise floors through self-help, to ensure run-off water does not pass through the emergency shelters. Teams will provide guidance (including construction of prototypes) and technical support as necessary.			
<b>Activity 1.2.4</b>	Provision of materials to strengthen shelters through self-help, to ensure the rainwater runs off the roof and is strong enough to resist wind and rain. Teams will provide guidance (including construction of prototypes) and technical support as necessary.			
<b>Activity 1.2.5</b>	Provide and erect a robust emergency shelter for the most vulnerable. This will be facilitated and coordinated through protection partners and camp management in the POC.			

## 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>26 March 2014</b>	<b>Project end date:</b>	<b>25 September 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
Activity 1: Procurement of emergency shelter (acute and standard) and non-food items.			X	X								
Activity 2: Receipt and timely processing of partner requests to the pipeline.			X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 3: Facilitation and coordination of transport of pipeline items, dispatching to partners in response locations (road/river).			X	X	X	X						
Activity 4: Maintenance of pipeline database (including tracking of response reporting) and production and sharing of pipeline reports and stock reports.			X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 5: Engage in site planning process in Bor ensuring identification of shelters in need of relocation, in conjunction with CCCM and WASH actors.			X									
Activity 6: Awareness raising of the impending hazards that the occupants of the POC will face in the next few weeks due to the rainy season (preparation for rains, ensuring longevity of tarpaulins, fire safety).			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 7: Provision of materials to raise floors through self-help, to ensure runoff water does not pass through the emergency shelters. Teams will provide guidance (including construction of prototypes) and technical support as necessary.				X	X							
Activity 8: Provision of materials to strengthen shelters through self-help, to ensure the rainwater runs off the roof and is strong enough to resist wind and rain. Teams will provide guidance (including construction of prototypes) and technical support as necessary.				X	X							
Activity 9: Provide and erect a robust emergency shelter for the most vulnerable. This will be facilitated and coordinated through protection partners and camp management in the POC.				X	X							
Activity 10: Conduct post-distribution monitoring to assess the appropriateness, effectiveness and coverage of response and report findings to relevant stakeholders.					X	X	X	X				

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