

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Norwegian Refugee Council		
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	2nd Round Standard Allocation		
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	
NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER		100.00	
		<b>100</b>	
<b>Project Title :</b>	Life saving NFI and Shelter assistance to displaced populations in hard to reach areas of South Sudan		
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services		
<b>OPS Details</b>			
<b>Project Code :</b>	SSD-17/S-NF/103997	<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-17/HSS10/SA2/NFI/INGO/6446
<b>Cluster :</b>	Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter (NFI&ES)	<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	128,530.27
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	5 months	<b>Priority:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/08/2017	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	31/12/2017
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/08/2017	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	31/12/2017

**Project Summary :**

The project aims to provide emergency shelter and non food items to the most vulnerable person specifically the the displaced and some host communities. This is a proposed 5 months project starting 1st August 2017 focusing on distribution of Shelter and NFI kits using a rapid response mechanism to reach out to 12,853 beneficiaries across-Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei,Lakes, NBeG,Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap and Central Equatoria.

The exact locations within the selected states will be confirmed during the assessment in first week of the project but they will fall within the counties prioritized by the shelter cluster. The project locations will be selected based on the priority of cluster and where the assessment reports show the need. Also the feedback and information received by other agencies providing humanitarian assistance in different locations informed NRC team of areas with gaps and thus will do verification and registration of beneficiaries to receive direct the NFI items.

Number of distributions made will determine the number of PDMs. NRC is aiming at two distributions ( 50% of PDMs) other agencies will do the 50% PDM especially ACF.

The action will target mainly lactating and pregnant women, households with malnourished children, and households with members who have certain health complications. Besides unaccompanied children, unaccompanied elderly and persons with no community linkages will be targeted.

In terms of mode of delivery, NRC will in line with humanitarian priorities for 2017 as outlined in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) as well as the nature of the emergence in South Sudan. The project will promote timely delivery of assistance through deployment of rapid response teams. NRC response teams will be ready for deployment for 5 days for assessments and 14 days for full-fledged delivery of NFIs and other activities per location.

The team will work in close consultation with the Shelter cluster and its activities will be informed largely by the gaps identified through the multisector/agency assessment missions in which NRC will participate and/or carry out alone depending on the situation between August and December 2017. Through this assessment, NRC will adapt the project to the specific needs of men, women, girls and boys and respond accordingly or refer to relevant service providers in case the needs cannot be covered by the response. NRC also apply its check list of protection mainstreaming to complement the multi sector assessment. NRC will also internally coordinate its response with its Food Distribution, WASH and Education rapid response teams to achieve holistic and integrated NFI/shelter response.

The distribution of Shelter and NFI kits will be done in

Distribution sites will be identified together with the community and will put into consideration the minimum standards of protection. The locations which will not expose women and girls to risk of sex and gender based violence (SGBV); with shade and which are not in long walking distances will be chosen. The distribution sites will also ensure provision of gender and disability sensitive latrines or designated areas of ease with hand washing facilities. As much as possible, beneficiaries will be encouraged to bring their own drinking water in cases safe water sources are not available in nearby the distribution site. Elderly, physically incapable, pregnant women and others who require special attention will be prioritized during distribution. Feedback desk will also be provided at each distribution side.

NRC will complement its distribution by community awareness campaign and information sessions. Besides, NRC will organize practical demonstrations to improve the understanding and proper usage of distributed items. Due to the nature of the distribution, NRC may not be able to undertake post distribution monitoring (PDM). However, when and where possible NRC will undertake PDM.

**Direct beneficiaries :**

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1,542	2,571	4,242	4,498	12,853

**Other Beneficiaries :**

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	1,387	2,314	3,818	4,048	11,567
People in Host Communities	155	257	424	450	1,286

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

Family members of the direct beneficiaries will indirectly benefit from the shelter, awareness campaigns.

**Catchment Population:**

Internally displaced persons and the host communities. People in PoCs and Host communities mainly lactating and pregnant women, households with malnourished children, and households with members who have certain health complications. Besides unaccompanied child, unaccompanied elderly and persons with no community linkages

**Link with allocation strategy :**

The response will mainly prioritize the life saving strategy of the allocation by providing front line services to freshly displaced people and other sections of displaced populations in the hard to reach area.

In line with the Strategic Response Plan 2017, this project aims to alleviate suffering, save life and improve self-reliance and coping capacities of displaced people affected by the conflict, by provision of life-saving NFIs and emergency shelters to new displaced, and appropriate sustainable shelter solution to protracted displaced people according to the guidelines provided by the Shelter/NFIs Cluster. NRC will distribute the shelter kits provided by pipeline. Through the rapid response team (RRT), NRC will continue to strengthen the capacity of the Shelter/NFIs cluster mobile response teams, initiated in 2014, by provision of technical expertise needed in both shelter and NFIs. In coordination with the Cluster, the NRC-Rapid Response Team will be deployed to respond rapidly to emergency needs in "hard to reach areas". In line with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) principles, NRC will involve the beneficiaries at all project stages, including community leaders and local authorities, whenever possible. Gender principles of equitable participation in distribution committees will be encouraged and supported, while distribution activities will be scheduled to allow for women involvement. . The distribution of shelter and NFIs items will be based on vulnerability criteria, trying to address the needs of large families (households with children under 5), pregnant or lactating woman (PLW), unaccompanied elderly (> 60 years), people living with disability (PLWD), female headed households, child headed households and or unaccompanied minors, chronically ill.

**Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :**

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

**Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :**

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

**Organization focal point :**

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Sirak Mehari	Head of Programmes	sirak.mehari@nrc.no	+211955243277
Rehana Zawar	Country Director	rehana.zawar@nrc.no	+ 211-954981295

**BACKGROUND**

**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

The conflict in South Sudan intensified continued across the Equatorias and re-intensified in and around Wau and Raja in Western Bahr El Ghazal, Upper Nile and in northern Jonglei. This has caused mass internal displacement of 2 million individuals by the end of May 2017. According to IPC released in May, due to conflict and displacement, in addition to other reasons, an estimated 6 million people are expected to be severely food insecure in June-July 2017. Though the localized famine that was declared in February 2017 in Leer and Mayendit counties has been eased, an estimated 1.7 million are likely to be facing food security emergency (IPC4). Malnutrition rates continue to be above the emergency threshold an increasing number of locations. The escalation of conflict and collapse of the healthcare system exacerbated the spread of communicable diseases. The cholera outbreak continued through the dry season, reaching new locations and becoming the longest and most widespread outbreak since 2011, with at least 18 counties affected. Displaced populations are becoming increasingly vulnerable to malaria incidences. In many locations newly displaced people are in critical shortage of shelter kits and NFIs that exacerbate their poor wellbeing, compromise their physical protection from the rain and other climatic aspects as well as compromise their privacy.

In all the selected states, there is displacement and shelter challenges with many displaced families and some members of host communities lacking basic shelter and household essential tools.

South Sudan continuous to experience displacement and population movement as the conflict and active fighting continues throughout the country. Due to active conflict and uncertainty of number of people who are potentially in need of NFI and shelter assistance continues to increase due to conflict induced displacements and loss of basic assets. Displacement often forced population to leave behind basic household items. In their new location, displaced people are not only in need of life-saving non-food items but also some emergency shelter materials. Current perception of insecurity will not only prevent population in Malakal, Bentiu, UN House and Wau PoCs to return but could cause new influxes, specifically in Malakal and Juba PoCs. Weakening of coping mechanisms and community resilience will be persistent as a result of the exacerbation of the conflict and deepening economic stress. If the political instability across the country stabilizes there will be need to provide shelter and NFI support to a significant population of returnees from neighboring countries, likely in Greater Equatoria and Upper Nile states.

**2. Needs assessment**

NRC used the vulnerability criteria and targeted areas with recently displaced persons, areas that have had additional burden of hunger and food shortage cholera outbreak based on the cluster Assessments. As a result the action will target mainly lactating and pregnant women, households with malnourished children, and households with members who have certain health complication as their level of vulnerability is high learning from the current project monitoring reports. Besides unaccompanied children, unaccompanied elderly and persons with no community linkages are also common in the selected states.

At the beginning of the project, a detailed Assessment will be done in the first five days of the project. At the project design, the selection of the target states has been based on the priority areas already assessed by the cluster and NRC experience in same locations. However, due to rapid changing situation, the exact PoCs, Payams to target will be identified during the assessment in first week of the project.

NRC response is dictated and informed by the cluster mechanisms. Through this, a location of response is identified depending on set indicators. Once a location is identified, NRC sends its multi sector rapid response team including shelter and NFI for multi sector needs assessment within 5 days of the emergency situation is identified. The needs assessment identifies the needs and types of response needed. NRC has a multi sector assessment tool which is in line with the clusters tools. NRC also uses Mobezi for data collection in case of household survey. In addition to the multi sector assessment tool, NRC has a checklist that captures specific protection and security issues associated with the displacement and response. When needed data analysis is done by the country M & E coordinator and interpretation is done by the technical team.

### **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

The beneficiaries are mainly internally displaced population with focus on fresh displacement. NRC will involve the community leaders and local authorities in beneficiary selection.

Vulnerability will be the main factor of selection but blanket targeting will be used as last resort. The highly likelihood vulnerable sections of the community such as female headed households, minor's headed households, elderly with no other support, lactating and pregnant women and households with specific protection needs are prioritized.

Areas to target are normally selected based on the priority of cluster or where the assessment reports shows the need. However sometimes NRC trust on the feedback and information received by other agencies providing humanitarian assistance in different locations. After receiving information NRC team do verification and registration, beneficiaries will receive direct the NFI items,

### **4. Grant Request Justification**

According to HRP, the number of displaced people who need shelter and NFI support reached more than 1.64 million in 2017. Among these, 1.02 million people are targeted for the assistance where 0.4 million people are newly displaced and 0.5 million are protracted displaced while the rest are host community. According to June 10, 2017 snapshot of shelter and NFI cluster it is only 51.7% of the targeted displaced people have been served so far by shelter and NFIs. This is due to lack of funding where only 23% of the required fund is achieved yet and response capacity of agencies. This grant will enable NRC to complement its existing shelter and NFI mobile team and boost its response capacity to hard reach areas.

The grant will increase the human resource and mobility capacity of NRC. This funding will increase the capacity of NRC to deploy 2 shelter/NFI mobile teams at a time.

As a result of the project, the beneficiaries who are detached from their social support system will get access to shelter that they would otherwise not be able to get. The vulnerable women and children will be guaranteed access to shelter and essential shelter kits without risk of exploitation thus increasing their protection.

The awareness campaigns will equip the beneficiaries with knowledge on nutrition aimed at reducing incidences of child mortality and malnutrition during and after the humanitarian crisis.

NRC has been operational in Sudan since 2004 providing assistance to IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities. In 2006, NRC opened an office in Juba, Central Equatoria, as the Country Office in South Sudan. From 2009 NRC has operated in Central Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Gazhal (NBeG), and in 2011 NRC opened an office in Warrap to respond to the returnee situation in the northern states. In South Sudan, NRC implements an integrated program approach combining its 5 Core Competencies: Education, Shelter, Food Security & Livelihood, WASH and Information Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) among IDPs, returnees, refugees and vulnerable host populations. In order to respond to the emergency situation arising from the crisis in late 2013, NRC has made a strategic shift to step up operations in areas hit by the conflict, implementing its emergency response in its 5 Core Competencies, and co-chairing of the Protection cluster. NRC operates in Central Equatoria, Warrap, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Lakes, Jonglei and Unity states.

NRC has experience in Shelter/NFI work. For example, in 2014, NRC shelter response included provision of 3,750 emergency shelters, 16 classrooms and 30 pit latrines in POC3 (Juba), and 7,500 emergency shelters in Mingkaman (Lakes) under CHF funding, in addition to 4,500 in Bor (Jonglei) under ECHO funding.

NRC is one of the five international organizations providing mobile teams to the Shelter/NFIs Cluster to improve the delivery of rapid response in "hard to reach areas" to meet the acute needs. The RRT is working with the NFI/Shelter cluster and the national coordination mechanisms in order to prioritize needy population groups which have not yet received any NFI/Shelter assistance. Through its mobile team (RRT), NRC has been involved in field missions in Nasir and Pagak (Upper Nile), and Leer (Unity), and assessing the feasibility of cross-border activities from Ethiopia to reach needy population in Upper Nile and Jonglei states.

### **5. Complementarity**

The provision of NFI/Shelter kits will complement NRC ongoing projects on Food security (funded by WFP) and School feeding projects (SSHF Round 1) in Jonglei by providing beneficiaries with a comprehensive package that will in a way enable children to have adequate shelter and protection so that they can attend school. Depending on the needs assessment, NRC WASH, FS and education in emergency teams complement the response. The RRT is seen as a holistic team consisting of shelter/NFI, WASH, Food Security and Education in emergency. This team undertakes assessment to identify the critical needs and respond accordingly.

In many occasions, NRC assisted national and international NGOs based in certain remote locations in handling registration, verification and distribution. NRC has participated in multi agency assessment and response. Recently, NRC Rapid Response team including Shelter/NFI are in planning stage to respond to Trekking together with other agencies in an EU-ECHO funded project.

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK****Overall project objective**

People affected by displacement in South Sudan, including those in hard to reach areas live a dignified life in safe and secure environment with access to basic shelter and protection.

**NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER**

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Improve the living conditions of protracted IDPs in PoCs, formal IDP camps, collective centres and host communities	SO2: Protect the rights and uphold the dignity of the most vulnerable	100

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** The project will contribute to Cluster Objective 1, i.e. populations most in need have access to life-saving non-food items through the coordinated delivery of needs-based assistance, through provision of Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items based on the needs assessed in conflict-affected locations. With this response fresh displaced vulnerable sections of the community will be served in a timely manner before their displacement exposes their well being and further deteriorate their situation. In this way, the response will greatly contribute to the cluster objective which is indicated above.

**Outcome 1**

The targeted conflict affected population have access to relevant emergency shelter/NFI assistance providing protection from climate, while ensuring privacy, safety and healthy living

**Output 1.1****Description**

Newly displaced population served with emergency shelter and/or NFI assistance

**Assumptions & Risks**

Access to displaced people is not limited by bureaucratic impediments

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	[Frontline] Number of people served with NFI	956	1,594	2,630	2,789	7,969

**Means of Verification :** Distribution list and distribution report

Indicator 1.1.2	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	[Frontline] Number of people served with Shelter	586	977	1,612	1,709	4,884
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**Means of Verification :** Distribution list and distribution report

**Activities****Activity 1.1.1**

Conduct needs assessments, (direct and inter agency) to identify beneficiaries in need of Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items (focusing on particular the needs of women, men, girls and boys)

**Activity 1.1.2**

Carry out verification, registration and distribution of ES- NFIs to identified beneficiaries (taking into consideration the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys)

**Activity 1.1.3**

Conduct rapid monitoring /post distribution monitoring (PDM)

**Activity 1.1.4**

Regular and consistent reporting to Agency, Donor, and cluster, as required.

**Activity 1.1.5**

Conduct nutrition awareness raising campaigns

**Additional Targets :****M & R****Monitoring & Reporting plan**

Project M&E will be undertaken in line with NRC's M&E standard operating procedure that provide accurate and timely information on program/project performances that improves decision-making, facilitates learning, and promotes accountability. The focus will be on results monitoring which will measure project's progress towards and achievement of output level results.

The data will be collected by the Rapid response team along with the field-based monitoring Officer and will be analysed by the Country office Monitoring Coordinator based in Juba. The analysed data will be shared with the Rapid Response Manager, Area managers and Head of Programme and Shelter specialists to inform project re-design and sharing with the cluster.

A robust monitoring data management system exists for capturing routine and periodic monitoring including verification of beneficiaries, post distribution monitoring and beneficiary feedback. This will be done mainly through Focus Group discussions. NRC also uses mobenzi but its use in this project will depend on the practicability of its use. Initial Assessment will be done at the beginning of the project, followed by post distribution monitoring (PDM) every after distribution. The planned PDMs will be minimum 2 and maximum 4 as indicated in the work-plan activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.3

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Conduct needs assessments, (direct and inter agency) to identify beneficiaries in need of Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items (focusing on particular the needs of women, men, girls and boys)	2017								X				
Activity 1.1.2: Carry out verification, registration and distribution of ES- NFIs to identified beneficiaries (taking into consideration the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys)	2017								X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.3: Conduct rapid monitoring /post distribution monitoring (PDM)	2017									X		X	
Activity 1.1.4: Regular and consistent reporting to Agency, Donor, and cluster, as required.	2017										X		X
Activity 1.1.5: Conduct nutrition awareness raising campaigns	2017								X	X	X	X	X

#### OTHER INFO

##### Accountability to Affected Populations

In the beginning of interventions in the target communities NRC, will share the the intended plan of interventions with the local authorities and with the local Communities. Before the selection of beneficiaries, communities and authorities will be informed about the selection criteria, target population and the support they will receive from the project. Communities will also be informed about the funding, implementation and reporting modalities of the project.

During the distribution NRC team will engage local leaders to help in the identification and verification of the beneficiaries. Besides, Protection officers from NRC and local authorities will orient the communities on Do No Harm, protection issues, humanitarian principles, distribution principles and complaint response mechanism.

Complaint response mechanism will be handled by protection officers in the field by setting up a complaint desk in the waiting area.

NRC normally does and will engage communities in the needs assessment by employing them as part of assessment team. Communities will also participate during the distributions and identification of beneficiaries. Communities also participate in focus group discussions, orientation and feed back mechanisms. Local communities are also employed during the distribution process especially in crowd control, registration, mobilization, arranging items/NFIs and offloading.

Awareness and basic project information Material will be translated in local language for the better understanding of beneficiaries . A community leader will always be involved, complaints will always handled and immediate feedback given to beneficiaries. Beneficiaries will fill the complain forms and will be provided with help if required for record purpose. Feedback mechanism will also help in decisions for improvement to serve the communities in more aeffective manner. PSN are always prioritized. NRC Rapid Response Team will meet regularly to evaluate the progress of the project in each project location.

With regard to Do No Harm,NRC will avoid exposing people to further harm and addresses those protection concerns that may be caused or exacerbated by humanitarian response. NRC protection officers, will brief the communities about protection issues and assessments to understand the local context to avoid any harm resulting from this project intervention. All distribution teams including local authorities will be trained on the do no harm protection principles.

##### Implementation Plan

NRC will implement the project through a rapid response mechanism where a team of trained and experienced staff will deliver the needed NFIs and training by a mobile team. NRC resident Area Manager in the project locations will provide overall oversight of the project assisted by NRC Rapid Response Team project coordinator and Monitoring and evaluation Officer.

NRC will do direct implementation without implementing partners.

NRC will always attend Cluster meetings, sharing reports with Donors, coordinating with partners on ground, and involving Local authorities and local community in any activity and decision making. Coordination at each level also helps to contextualize the interventions to make it more sustainable for the communities. Selection of sites and assessment will be shared with cluster members so as to avoid duplication.

NRC Country management team will be responsible for the coordination at regional and Jubal level, with all the stakeholders. Besides, field team will ensure to coordinate with local authorities and other humanitarian actors working on ground to avoid any duplication and exclusion. After every field visit, field team is responsible to submit the reports, including, achievements, findings, and challenges faced in the communities. The Rapid response team at minimum will involve a team manager who oversees activity implementation, a shelter specialist, two officers, a logistics staff. These report to the Rapid response Manager. The area Manager in the respective states will be overseeing activities when the team is in the field and ensuring their safety and access to locations.

For each distribution to any location, the first four days will be for assessment followed by 14 days of implementation/distribution.

**Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
ACF	Post Distribution Monitoring. This is because ACF will be doing related work and are committed to PDM
Save the Children	Protection mainstreaming because of their added expertise in protection
ACTED	Research and information sharing because of their experience and especially in Jonglei state

**Environment Marker Of The Project**

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

**Gender Marker Of The Project**

2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

The needs analysis considers gender analysis that informs project activities and outcomes. Indicators of activities and results illustrate this. Beneficiaries are disaggregated by age and sex. There is a good level of consistency between beneficiaries' needs, projects strategies and project outcomes. There beneficiaries will be participated at the multi sector needs assessment; the members of the beneficiaries will participate in crowd control, loading off loading, community awarnes and post distribution monitoring.

**Protection Mainstreaming**

NRC is having regular meeting with the protection partners through the Protection cluster of which NRC is a co-coordinator and seeks their advice in order to adapt the design of facilities and implement them . The pre-distribution consultations normally involve all local authorities representatives of the would-be marginalized persons in the community.

NRC will avoid exposing people to further harm as a result addresses those protection concerns that may be caused or exacerbated by humanitarian response.

All distribution teams including local authorities will be trained on the do no harm protection principles. NRC protection officers will brief the communities about protection issues and assessments. This will be enhanced through using a selection criteria, involving communities, verifying beneficiary lists

**Country Specific Information**

**Safety and Security**

Safety and security situation generally in south Sudan is not satisfactory. To ensure the safety and security of the staff engaged in the project implementation, NRC has internal security and safety policy for the staff movement in and outside of project implementation area. NRC is active member of security working group and NGO Forum. Daily security updates are provided by the staff on the ground in order to act accordingly.

The humanitarian response will dhere to NRC security protocols. In humanitarian interventions, engagement of the local community in the implementation will be key. In addition, NRC aims to build the capacity of local community to carry on with the implementation should the security situation worsen. At the moment, the security situation is fair and can guarantee implementation of the project in ext 5 months.

Weekly security and safety assessment by NRC safety and Security advisory and UNDSS will inform decisions to ensure safe implementation of the project and minimizing risks to our staff, suppliers and benefices.

**Access**

NRC has a static programme with field offices in the proposed project location (state) and has a education emergency response team that coordinate ground activities to build the capacity of the key actors in the project. The project will be implemented during the rainy season where access of the areas via road will be difficult but not impossible. However, any challenges faced will be shared with the Cluster for advice.

Through NRC Area managers, we shall engage with the local authorities to guarantee access to the locations .

**BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	shelter project officer	D	1	1,756.00	5	100.00	8,780.00
	<i>Supervision of shelter assistants during project implementation</i>						
1.2	shelter project Assisstant	D	1	1,459.00	5	100.00	7,295.00
	<i>implementation of shelter/NFI activities as planned and according to the budget.</i>						
1.3	Head of Support	S	1	8,500.00	5	20.00	8,500.00
	<i>Responsible for both support function for all project sites</i>						
1.4	Office Drivers - Juba	S	2	939.00	5	30.00	2,817.00
	<i>Responsible for staff movements</i>						
1.5	Procurement Officer officer-CO	S	1	1,571.00	5	35.00	2,749.25
	<i>Responsible for country and program procurement</i>						
1.6	Security Advisor	S	1	8,300.00	5	20.00	8,300.00
	<i>In charge of staff security coordination and of movement</i>						
1.7	Country Director	S	1	8,800.00	5	20.00	8,800.00
	<i>In charge of country operations</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>47,241.25</b>
<b>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Procurement of NFI plastic sheet kitchen set sleeping mats mosquito nets blankets plastic sack	D	763	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>repositioning of non food item, to be distributed to beneficiaries in case of item shortage from the pipeline.</i>						
2.2	slleping tents	D	2	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>tents for staffs for field mission where NRC have no area office or in hard to reach areas.</i>						
2.3	visibility	D	35	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>procurement of visibility jackets for staffs</i>						
2.4	visibility	D	17	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>reflector jackets for casual in the field during activity implementation</i>						
2.5	procurement of Emergency shelter kits (plastic sheet nylon rope rubber binding rope bamboo wooden poles hoe sand bag )	D	455	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>propositioning of shelter kits for distribution in emergency</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>
<b>3. Equipment</b>							
3.1	camera	D	1	233.00	1	100.00	233.00
	<i>will be used for taking pictures during activities as evidence for te donor and visibility.</i>						
3.2	sleeping tents	D	3	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>for staffs use in the field during missions</i>						
3.3	gumboot	D	3	10.00	1	100.00	30.00

	<i>personal protestation for staffs in the field especially during rainy season</i>						
3.4			0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>263.00</b>
<b>4. Contractual Services</b>							
4.1	Assessment	D	2	20.00	5	100.00	200.00
	<i>hiring enumerators and casual during assessments in the field at least for 5 days.</i>						
4.2	Car hiring	D	1	500.00	1	100.00	500.00
	<i>car rental for transporting staffs in the field during missions</i>						
4.3	purchase of food items	D	1	680.00	5	100.00	3,400.00
	<i>food for staffs in the field</i>						
4.4	loading and offloading of shelterNFI	D	7	5.00	5	100.00	175.00
	<i>casual labors paid according to the daily labor rate from the cluster</i>						
4.5	verification,registration,post distribution monitoring	D	3	1,450.00	5	100.00	21,750.00
	<i>teams go to field and hire casuals for these services.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>26,025.00</b>
<b>5. Travel</b>							
5.1	Air Transport of personnel (1 trips @ 5000)	D	1	5,000.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>staff airlifted to areas where UNHAS is not operating depending on the needs of response.</i>						
5.2	Travel costs Juba-Field-Juba program support	D	1	550.00	5	100.00	2,750.00
	<i>Travel to field for project implementation support</i>						
5.3	transportation of items from Juba to the field	D	1	5,000.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>this will apply to locations where UNHAS do not operate</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>12,750.00</b>
<b>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b>							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>
<b>7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Waste removal and water - Office	S	1	400.00	5	35.00	700.00
7.2	Security alarms for office and guest houses	S	4	2,500.00	5	15.00	7,500.00
7.3	Office Stationary and supplies	S	1	500.00	5	40.70	1,017.50
7.4	Airtime staff/per month for 5 months	S	5	40.00	5	50.00	500.00
7.5	Cost of internet for Juba and Log base Office @ \$5,000 per month	S	1	5,000.00	5	25.00	6,250.00

7.6	Maintenance of office vehicles for 8 vehicles in Juba	s	2	500.00	5	50.00	2,500.00
7.7	visa, work permit and resident permit for International staff	S	1	500.00	5	35.00	875.00
7.8	Accommodation costs and per diem for staff in the field	D	4	150.00	5	100.00	3,000.00
7.9	Bank account monthly maintenance fees	S	1	5,000.00	5	10.00	2,500.00
7.10	Motor vehicle and generator fuel	S	1	15,000.00	5	12.00	9,000.00
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>33,842.50</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>			1,325.00				<b>120,121.75</b>
Direct							58,113.00
Support							62,008.75
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							8,408.52
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>128,530.27</b>
<b>Project Locations</b>							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Eastern Equatoria	12	193	321	530	562	1,606	
Jonglei	14	193	321	530	562	1,606	
Lakes	10	193	321	530	562	1,606	
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	10	193	321	530	562	1,606	
Unity	17	193	321	530	562	1,606	
Upper Nile	17	193	321	530	562	1,606	
Warrap	10	193	321	530	562	1,606	
Central Equatoria	10	193	321	530	567	1,611	
<b>Documents</b>							
Category Name				Document Description			