

Requesting Organization :	Polish Humanitarian Action			
Allocation Type :	2nd Round Standard Allocation			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Provision of life-saving ES and NFIs to vulnerable conflict affected IDPs through Cash-Based Intervention modality to vulnerable communities in three IDP camps in Kajokeji, Central Equatoria State			
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services			
OPS Details				
Project Code :	SSD-17/S-NF/103354	Fund Project Code :	SSD-17/HSS10/SA2/NFI/INGO/6512	
Cluster :	Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter (NFI&ES)	Project Budget in US\$:	319,245.20	
Planned project duration :	7 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	01/08/2017	Planned End Date :	28/02/2018	
Actual Start Date:	01/08/2017	Actual End Date:	28/02/2018	
Project Summary :	<p>PAH will provide life-saving ES-NFIs through Cash Based Intervention (CBI) to the most vulnerable IDP communities in the informal camps in Kajokeji County targeting 30,000 individuals (approximately 5,000 households) displaced due to the ongoing conflict around Kajokeji and neighboring counties coupled with the deepening economic crisis. The CBI will be conducted by the PAH Emergency Response Team (ERT) comprised of ES/NFIs specialists with rich knowledge and experience in CBI, supported by an on-ground monitoring team of 4 staff who will implement the project activities by conducting needs and market assessments, lead stakeholder meetings and selection of traders. A detailed market assessment will be conducted to identify the availability of NFIs in the market, assess the supply chain of items, check the quality of NFIs, and identify the suppliers/vendors of products and to identify risks of the CBI programme and mitigation measures. Meetings will be conducted with the potential traders and the local authorities to explain the programme modality and contracts will be signed with the selected traders for the supply of the NFIs. In order to mitigate the risk of double dipping, tokens will be distributed during registrations and then withdrawn during distribution of vouchers. The registration will be done simultaneously in all the the camps to avoid double registrations. The commodity vouchers will be printed with security features and an expiry date, serial numbers and duplicates that will remain in the voucher book. The beneficiaries will have a window of time to access the NFIs from the vendors in the IDP settlements. The beneficiaries will redeem their vouchers for a selected number of NFIs determined during the needs assessment. All beneficiaries will get the same types of NFIs. At agreed times, the traders will then redeem the vouchers for payment by PAH through an agreed payment method.</p> <p>The staff will also receive, record, solve/address queries and give feedback to beneficiaries. The team will also carry out verification and registration of targeted beneficiaries in the camps, distribute restricted cash vouchers, monitor the activities of the traders, and conduct messaging on proper use of the items to encourage their sustainable use. Each beneficiary household will be given the will to choose at most five most desired NFIs from a wide range of 10 types of household NFIs as long as the total value of the items is within the range of the restricted voucher. PAH will involve the beneficiaries at all the stages of the intervention to provide response best suited to the ES/NFI needs of the IDP community served, taking into account vulnerabilities of each represented group: men, women, boys and girls.</p> <p>In order to mitigate the risk of beneficiaries colluding with the vendors to get cash, a detailed needs assessment will be done at the beginning of the programme to ensure that the most vulnerable households are targeted. The M+E Assistants recruited from target communities will conduct voucher redemption monitoring for the traders.</p> <p>Strong focus will be made to ensure that the most vulnerable groups (e.g. persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and unaccompanied elders/minors) in the community will be served appropriately according to their ES/NFI needs and in the manner not exposing them to additional stress. The response will be coordinated with the S-NFI cluster at national and state level. The identified information on the needs will be shared with partners and donors to ensure the best use of the partners' capacity. The monitoring reports from the intervention will also be widely circulated to partners. A detailed Post Distribution Monitoring will be conducted at the end of the project to find feedback and impact of the cash-based intervention and lessons learnt will contribute to improvements of future response and creation of S-NFI cluster CBI strategy in the future</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total

4,100	7,900	8,900	9,100	30,000
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Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	4,100	7,900	8,900	9,100	30,000

Indirect Beneficiaries :

Catchment Population:

Link with allocation strategy :

The project overall aim is aligned with the two strategic objectives of the Humanitarian Response Plans i.e. save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services with dignity and ensuring communities are capable and prepared to cope with threats. The project responds to the needs of increasing number of people experiencing more severe humanitarian emergency in Central Equatoria State settled in informal IDP camps in Kajokeji caused by widespread violence, evictions and armed clashes with more than 2.5 million people displaced countrywide. The constant threat, violence and migrations force people to leave their belongings behind, including the most basic, essential items.

Therefore, the response to provide these basic NFIs through cash based intervention is essential to make sure their live and dignity are protected and enhance their resilience. Project activities aim at provision of ES-NFI to vulnerable communities in informal camps in Kajokeji, with a particular focus through emergency response team that will be based in the camps supported by a strong monitoring team. In the Humanitarian Response Plan of the Shelter – NFI cluster PAH project has been marked as priority 1. The gender marker given is 2a due to unceasing efforts to incorporate protection issues in all of PAH activities. Additionally, PAH is able to provide multi-sectoral rapid response in emergencies. The PAH ERT and monitoring teams in South Sudan is available and is capable to immediately carry out in-depth needs and market assessment in Kajokeji IDP camps sites.

Cash-based interventions are part of the allocation strategy for the NFI Second Standard Allocation Strategy. The programme will be implemented through a mix of static and mobile responses, with a more static orientation, which is in line with the allocation strategy. Movement of humanitarian supplies to Kajokeji from Juba by road has failed for almost a year with vulnerable people suffering because of that. A CBI intervention will quickly meet the needs of the vulnerable conflicted-affected displaced people in Kajokeji.

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
Ewa Rodziewicz	Head of Mission	hom.ssud@pah.org.pl	+211955761153
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Emmanuel Lumaya	Project Coordinator	emmanuel.lumaya@pah.org.pl	+211923082998

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

South Sudan is currently facing political and economic challenges which have rendered most households insecure. Intensification of active armed hostilities in Greater Equatoria among other regions in the country continues to further cause multiple population displacements. More than 3.5 million people consisting of 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 1.6 million refugees have been displaced. Internal displacement has increased by 250% as from July 2016 in the Greater Equatoria region. These events have been accompanied by grave human rights violations, destruction and looting of property, as well as food stocks including livestock. The number of people staying in Protection of Civilian sites has steadily increased with a large number of displaced people in informal IDP settlements. Displaced people have oftentimes lost all their possessions, as the conflict has been rapid in most cases. This has significantly affected their ability to cope and to effectively take care of their families. Insecurity along major commercial routes such as the Nimule-Juba road and the Juba-Bor road has led to failure by the majority of the people to access the much needed supplies for the people to live their life with dignity. Conflict has as created high levels of humanitarian needs due to ongoing violence forcing whole communities to flee, living behind all their life belongings and basic household non-food items, settling in different areas and lacking the financial means to support their families, construct shelter, and access safe and dignified sanitary facilities.

Furthermore, the situation is worsened by natural disasters such as famine, floods and drought, and disease outbreaks such as cholera and malaria. The Greater Equatoria states, which were viewed as peaceful in the past years are experiencing huge violence and many people have been displaced from their homes to neighboring countries such as Uganda and Kenya, and a significant number to bushes or informal camps. The Central Equatoria State counties are still experiencing the wave of the current crisis/violence hence it has limited humanitarian access for the communities trapped in bushes within the state. Humanitarian actors have been trying to transport supplies to many volatile locations in the Central Equatoria, including Kajokeji, without success. Additionally, the economic situation in the country is deteriorating day-by-day further eroding the general population's purchasing power.

Needs assessments for ES-NFIs conducted in the Kajokeji area by Medair and Solidarities reported the needs as dire. The following beneficiaries were reported in the Kajokeji IDP settlements:

- Kerwa: Reported 2,255 HHs and 10,187 individuals (unverified) at time of assessment. The Medair team observed an estimated 1,450 HHs and 7,300
- Logo: Reported 2,933 HHs and 16,759 individuals. The Medair team observed an estimated 1,200 HHs and 6,500 individuals (unverified)
- Ajio: Reported 804 HHs and 4,835 individuals. The Medair team observed an estimated 450 HHs and 2,300 individuals (unverified)

It should be noted that this is information as of January 2017. A PAH ERT team that visited the area in June 2016 reported new arrivals into the camps from Yei, Lanya, Morobo, Nyepo and areas within Kajokeji county. Shelter needs are not urgent as community has built coping strategies by constructing their own shelter from local materials.

From the information that our team gathered in June when they were on the ground waiting for the delivery of NFI materials by the Logistics Cluster, the security in the IDP locations has been calm for a long time and no conflict has broken out in the target area. The IDPs safely access the Mijale market which is across the border in Uganda which 15 kilometres from Logo which is the main camp and about 17 kilometres from Ajio. The Mijale market is a big market with big market days every Tuesday and Friday.

2. Needs assessment

Needs assessments for ES-NFIs have been conducted in the location by Medair and the needs were reported as dire. In Ajio IDP camp there 804HH reported of IDPs, in Logo IDPs camp there were 2933HH and 2255HH reported, there were unverified. It should be noted that this is information as of January 2017 assessment conducted by Medair and Solidarities. An IRNA was conducted led by OCHA in December 2016 in the locations of the camps PAH ERT was in the camps and conducted consultations with various stakeholder and its was reported that there continue to be influx of IDPs from Yei, Lanya, Morobo, Nyepo and areas within Kajokeji county, according to observations made by the team the needs are visible for household NFIs. Shelter needs are not urgent as community has built a coping strategies by providing shelter from local materials.

The people in the IDP locations came from areas affected by conflict such as Lainya, Morobo, areas around Kajokeji and Yei. The IDPs were forced to flee without any personal belongings including NFIs. From the needs assessment that was done by Medair and Solidarities in the IDP locations of Ajio, Kerwa and Logo, the IDPs are in need of NFIs only. Shelter needs were not identified as urgent as the target communities constructed their shelters with local materials as they flee to this location during the dry season when shelter construction materials were available.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

PAH ERT will target clearly IDPs affected by conflict living in the three informal camps of Logo, Ajio and Kerwa. Prior to the intervention, PAH will conduct needs assessments used cluster tools to identify the beneficiaries and their NFIs needs to be targeted with the cash based intervention, based on the ES-NFI vulnerability level. Another ES/NFI partner, Medair, conducted an assessment almost six months ago. The needs in the three informal IDP settlements must have changed as new IDPs are reported to have arrived into the camps, so a fresh needs assessment is urgent for the project activities.

In order to target the most deserving households, PAH will conduct a fresh assessment and triangulate the information with the information and assessments that were done by other partners. Even though the exact target groups will be identified during the assessment and verification processes, the following criteria will be used to identify those with the biggest need:

- child-, disabled-, elderly- and female-headed households;
- large households with more than 9 individuals;
- people with no community links
- severe disability
- single parents;
- Unaccompanied elders and minors. ;
- Sensitive groups such as persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, chronic diseases, pregnant and lactating women.

During the assessment, PAH will consult the affected communities and representatives of different community groups (e. g. men, women, youth, teachers, traders, disables) to adjust the ES-NFI kits to different needs (culturally appropriate, gender inclusive, environmentally acceptable) and prepare most suitable cash based response plan.

4. Grant Request Justification

1. The Grant will be used to fund emergency NFI needs in Ajo, Kerwa and Logo IDP settlements of Kajokeji, Central Equatoria State.
2. The cash-based intervention for NFIs programme is important and urgent at this point as previous attempts by humanitarian actors, including PAH, to deliver humanitarian supplies by road to Kajokeji failed on a number of occasions. Implementing this cash-based intervention through restricted cash vouchers will ensure that assistance is delivered to the vulnerable conflict-affected people in the IDP settlements since no supplies will be transported by road from Juba.
3. The Cash-based modality will have value for money as it will ensure that NFI assistance is given to the vulnerable beneficiaries with cost-effectiveness and cost-efficiency as transportation, storage and handling costs will not be incurred while implementing this programme.
4. PAH has experience in both static and mobile ES/NFI programming and are already implementing S/NFI and WASH activities through their emergency response teams across the country hence they will successfully implement this activity. PAH has staff that are experienced in implementing cash-based programmes for NFIs and food security hence the programme will be sufficiently resourced for successful implementation and documentation.
5. PAH has a good working relationship with the local community, local authority and humanitarian partners in Kajokeji after having implemented borehole-drilling activities early 2017 hence it will be easier for PAH to implement the project. PAH already has a deep knowledge of the area, the people and their culture which the team will use to quickly implement the activities from 1 August 2017. PAH has recently been to the area and made consultations with the beneficiaries, local authority and a local NGO, Titi Foundation.
6. The NFI needs in Kajokeji are immense with more than 4600 households having been initially registered for NFIs by Medair in January 2017. The PAH team has been recently on the ground in Kajokeji at the behest of the NFI cluster, and they have reported new arrivals in the settlements.
7. This intervention will also help to energize local markets in the Kajokeji IDP settlements with the cash injection from the Action.
8. PAH senior programme team and senior support team will conduct rapid monitoring of the CBI intervention to ensure that the programme is efficiently and effectively meeting the needs of the intended beneficiaries. Close and daily program monitoring by the Monitoring Evaluation Assistants stationed in the three informal IDP settlements of Kerwa, Ajo and Logo will reduce the incidence of connivance between the beneficiaries and the vendors to get part of the assistance as cash. PAH will also put in place a robust system for daily monitoring of the traders/vendors and beneficiaries by the M+E Assistants to ensure that the vouchers are used for the intended NFIs. PAH's is experienced in conducting detailed needs assessments, verification and registration of NFI beneficiaries hence they will do a good job in ensuring that the deserving beneficiaries are targeted, which will reduce the incidence of exchange of the vouchers for items or benefits other than planned NFIs.
9. The PAH Kajokeji team remains available for emergency deployment to any other locations in South Sudan, and especially so in the Greater Equatoria regions if emergency needs are identified.

5. Complementarity

The Action will compliment other humanitarian actions that are being implemented in Kajokeji informal IDP settlements such as water, sanitation and hygiene activities, health and livelihoods as the needs of the target communities go beyond the non-food items. PAH will work closely with other partners implementing WASH, livelihoods and health activities such as Titi Foundation, American Refugee Council and Help from Germany. This is important as the displaced populations will be having multi-dimensional needs beyond NFIs. The action will also compliment cash-based FSL activities that Solidarities will implement with funding from GIZ (the project is still at development stage).

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Effective delivery of needs-based lifesaving non-food items for conflict-affected vulnerable people through cash based intervention

NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Provide life-saving non-food items and emergency shelter to newly displaced people in greatest need of assistance and protection.	SO1: Save lives and alleviate the suffering of those most in need of assistance and protection	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The project contributes 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.

Outcome 1

Reduction in exposure to protection and health threats for displaced communities in IDP settlements of Ajo, Kerwa and Logo, Kajokeji County, through a coordinated Cash-Based NFI intervention

Output 1.1

Description

5000 Households (30000 individuals) access emergency NFIs through a cash-based modality.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions:

1. Political stability and stable security situation in the area of operation (Kajokeji).
2. Other project stakeholders (cluster representatives, partner NGOs, authorities on the ground) actively participate to realize project objectives.
3. Partners (IOM, WFP and NGOs) timely and adequately provide technical and logistical support to the project.
4. Traders and markets are accessible to the beneficiaries.
5. Traders regularly stock the required NFIs

Risks:

1. Limited access to the areas of intervention caused by increased insecurity, logistical bottlenecks such as transport constraints and unreliability/inaccessibility by hired charter flights.
2. Manipulation of targeting criteria by those in authority in order to register undeserving cases
3. Inflation and additional costs such as taxes and unexpected fees leading to unplanned increases in the price of NFIs.
4. Secondary hazards and disasters such as floods/drought and clashes/conflict in the settlements that will disrupt the successful implementation of the programme.
5. Robbery and looting of PAH property and project materials.
6. Delay by traders in stocking supplies.
7. Major shortages of supplies on the market (e.g. fuel)

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 assessments conducted					2
Means of Verification : PAH or joint (with cluster partners) assessment reports Emails with reports sent by PAH							
Indicator 1.1.2	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	[Frontline] Number of distributions conducted					3
Means of Verification : PAH registration/verification/voucher distribution reports Emails with reports sent by PAH							
Indicator 1.1.3	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	[Frontline] Number of people served with NFI	4,100	7,900	8,900	9,100	30,000
Means of Verification : Emails with reports sent by PAH SFP/Cluster data							
Indicator 1.1.4	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	Number of households receiving cash vouchers for NFIs					5,000
Means of Verification : PAH cash voucher distributions lists/vouchers distribution reports shared Emails with reports sent by PAH with SFP and Cluster							
Indicator 1.1.5	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	Number of rapid monitoring missions conducted by senior project and support staff					3
Means of Verification : PAH rapid monitoring report Emails with rapid monitoring reports shared by PAH							
Indicator 1.1.6	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	Number of PAH reports shared with cluster and partners (needs assessment, market assessment, registration/verification, distribution and PDM reports)					8
Means of Verification : Emails with reports sent by PAH S-NFI cluster data							
Indicator 1.1.7	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	Number of post-distribution monitoring exercises conducted					1
Means of Verification : PAH PDM reports Emails with PDM reports shared by PAH							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1 Conducting needs assessment in the informal IDP camps of Ajo, Kerwa and Logo							
Activity 1.1.2 Conducting a market assessment in the informal IDP settlements of Ajo, Kerwa and Logo							
Activity 1.1.3 Carrying out registration/verification of beneficiaries targeted for the cash-based NFI intervention programme							
Activity 1.1.4 Identification and selection of NFI vendors in the IDP locations							
Activity 1.1.5 Preparation and distribution of cash vouchers to the verified beneficiaries							
Activity 1.1.6 Establishment of complaints and beneficiary feedback mechanism in the target locations							
Activity 1.1.7 Conducting routine monitoring during the voucher trading for the NFIs							
Activity 1.1.8 Demonstration on the proper use and care of NFIs							
Activity 1.1.9 Conducting Post Distribution/End-Use Monitoring at the end of the project							
Additional Targets :							
M & R							
Monitoring & Reporting plan							

The primary objective of the PAH M&E system is to verify whether the interventions are meeting the humanitarian assistance principles, particularly, the Do No Harm standard.

Monitoring serves the following purposes:

- To assess regularly whether the indicators of the project are met, including the quantitative and qualitative indicators.
- To inform the Project Coordinator and the team about the current level of the attainment of indicators periodically or following each particular humanitarian aid intervention so that they are able to take timely and make informed decisions.
- To point out whether the interventions are meeting the SPHERE standards and other principles of humanitarian aid.
- To provide the Head of programmes, Head of Mission and PAH HQ with information about the level of attainment of indicators, potential threats to reaching the projects targets, to help them make informed decisions when needed.

Monitoring activities:

- Routine monitoring activities conducted by a team of monitors based on the ground to monitor the activities of the traders viz a Vis the supply stocks and quality of materials and the beneficiaries' access of the markets.
- Weekly and monthly meetings with the monitoring team for planning and reporting.
- Program evaluation meetings for the CBI NFI team,
- Monthly field monitoring by the Project Coordinator and M&E to ensure the quality of the implemented activities and document lessons learnt.
- Post Distribution Monitoring conducted by M&E Coordinator and M&E Team to check the quality and sustainability of PAH CBI at the end of the project. The report will be used as a tool for advocacy on the S-NFI Cluster forum.
- Monitoring visit of Head of programmes.
- Conducting PDM at least two months after the beneficiaries access NFIs through commodity vouchers
- Conducting post-intervention monitoring at the end of the programme

Monitoring tools:

- Terms of References for each assessment and intervention, assessment and intervention report prepared by ERT and circulated among EP&R partners, OCHA, UN, WASH and NFI Clusters, donors.
- Registration/verification and voucher distribution lists for the project.
- PDM questionnaires, Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussion guides and direct observation checklists for collecting data from the field.
- Templates for reporting monitoring/PDM results and procedures for ensuring follow-up on recommendations.
- Records of feedback/complaints and procedure for follow-up.
- Assessment tools for proper data collection during assessment.
- Market assessment tool for proper market analysis
- Performance tracking tool for collecting quantitative data of the project - number of items distributed, served people etc, as well as qualitative data from PDM reports. Tool automatically checks the status of achieved results.

Reporting Plan

- All assessment reports (needs assessments and Market Assessment), verification/registration and distribution reports will be shared with the NFI cluster
- Monthly progress reports will be shared by the program team with PAH management and the outcomes will be shared in an OWG meeting
- PAH will share progress information with the State Focal Point and the Cluster through the monthly 5Ws
- PDMs, PIM and complaints response and feed back reports will be shared with the Cluster
- Interim and final reports (both narrative and financial) will be shared with SSHF Technical Secretariat

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Conducting needs assessment in the informal IDP camps of Aji, Kerwa and Logo	2017								X				
	2018												
Activity 1.1.2: Conducting a market assessment in the informal IDP settlements of Aji, Kerwa and Logo	2017								X				
	2018												
Activity 1.1.3: Carrying out registration/verification of beneficiaries targeted for the cash-based NFI intervention programme	2017								X	X			
	2018												
Activity 1.1.4: Identification and selection of NFI vendors in the IDP locations	2017								X	X			
	2018												
Activity 1.1.5: Preparation and distribution of cash vouchers to the verified beneficiaries	2017									X	X	X	
	2018												
Activity 1.1.6: Establishment of complaints and beneficiary feedback mechanism in the target locations	2017									X	X	X	X
	2018	X	X										
Activity 1.1.7: Conducting routine monitoring during the voucher trading for the NFIs	2017								X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X	X										
Activity 1.1.8: Demonstration on the proper use and care of NFIs	2017									X	X	X	X
	2018	X											

Activity 1.1.9: Conducting Post Distribution/End-Use Monitoring at the end of the project	2017																			
	2018	X	X																	

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Accountability to affected population will be ensured through their involvement in the following stages of the project:

- Needs assessments: Even though a detailed needs was done by Medair and Solidarities in January 2017 and the affected people were consulted, given the time that has elapsed, a new detailed assessment will be done and the target population including women, the elderly, the sick, the disabled and unaccompanied minors will be involved at all the stages of the assessment. The intervention is preceded by detailed needs and market assessment, when data is collected through household survey, focus group discussions with representatives of different groups of potential beneficiaries (men, women, boys and girls), interviews with key informants, authorities and other NGOs present on the ground. Collected data is a base for designing activities. Initial results of the assessments are shared with local authorities and community leaders to briefly explain the actions to be recommended and how the CBI programme will be conducted, including explaining issue around who will be involved and what the value of the cash vouchers will be.
- Market Assessment: The affected population will also be consulted during a detailed market assessment for them to help identify the vendors/traders that they trust to supply them with quality products and also to identify suppliers that are reliable;
- Verification/Registration/Voucher distribution: The beneficiaries will also actively participate during verification, registration and distribution of commodity vouchers and as part of complaints and feedback committees. Women and men will be employed as casuals during these exercises.
- Baseline Survey/PDMs/PIMs/: Additionally, men and women will be consulted and their feedback incorporated into the design of the programme during the baseline survey, PDM and PIM and as part of lessons learnt. The team will inform beneficiaries about the feedback and complaints procedure and the focal persons for receiving their complaints, including participating in selecting Complaints Response Committees.
- Implementation: after the verification of the needs and market assessments, the PAH Team will present the term of references to the local authorities and discuss the plan for identifying traders. The team will then prepare and conduct the distribution of the restricted vouchers. The community is involved in choosing the vendors to use for the supply of the items, distribution points for vouchers, selection of enumerators for registration, and preparation of distribution sites.

Implementation Plan

Since the activity will be conducted in the three IDP camps of Logo, Kerwa and Ajio, the PAH team has already been on the ground and has familiarized itself with the context. The commodity vouchers will be restricted for purchasing household NFIs. The intervention will be conducted within the project scope through implementation of the following steps:

1. Desk office preparation at Juba as well as coordination with partners on the ground
2. Deployment of staff for needs and market assessment and recruitment of the monitoring team to be based in the camps
3. Conducting needs assessment.
4. Preparing and sharing the report from needs assessment.
5. Conducting market assessment and sharing the findings in a report
6. Selection of and meetings with the eligible traders/vendors, including signing of contracts/agreements with the vendors/traders
7. Conducting various all-inclusive stakeholder meetings with partners, local authorities, local chiefs and target beneficiaries
8. Conducting verification and registration of beneficiaries
9. Designing cash vouchers and distributing them to the verified beneficiaries
10. Establishment of complaints response committees in the camps
11. Redemption of commodity vouchers for NFIs from the traders by beneficiaries.
12. Conducting regular monitoring of the traders.
13. Reconciling of the vouchers to prepare payments for the traders
14. Preparing and sharing the report from distribution.
15. Preparing and sharing routine monitoring reports with SFP and Cluster
16. PDM will be conducted at least 1 month after beneficiaries access NFIs through commodity vouchers
- 17: PIM will be conducted at the end of the project.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Titi Foundation	is a new partner operating in Kajoikeji county, so working closely with them will be valuable due to their rich local knowledge
Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC)	Sharing work plans with them so they know what the programme is all about and the targeting/selection criteria for the programme
Local Authority	Sharing work plans with them so they know what the programme is all about and the targeting/selection criteria for the programme
Shelter/NFI State Focal Point (NTERSOS, Medair, World Vision, Concern, IOM, NRC, Plan, WFP, UNHCR)	working closely with these S-NFI partners, state and site focal points (SFP and SiFPs) for Central Equatoria State as the state remains a main focus for PAH emergency response team and also working with representatives of the cluster at national and state level respectively to carry out well-coordinated responses.

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

PAH consults planned activities with all groups of beneficiaries to consider the specific needs of different members of the targeted population. Community members are consulted in order to develop the most suitable distribution mechanism. PAH assessment team always has a female member so that women and girls in the community can openly talk about their needs. PAH ERT implementing team shall be composed of 50%:50% of male to female. The implemented activities result from the needs of different groups. If need arise, PAH distributes items such as whistles or solar lamps to increase personal security of female beneficiaries. During distributions the most vulnerable are served in separate distribution lines. Local female representatives are employed while conducting distributions. Women are also a part of the post distribution monitoring teams so that female beneficiaries are in a safe environment while giving their feedback.

Protection Mainstreaming

The project acknowledges different needs of women, men, girls and boys. During protracted conflict, women and girls bear the burden of the crisis. The project aims at restoring dignity of women and girls in community in transition prioritizing their access to life saving NFIs and Emergency Shelter. In the course of the project priority will be given to disabled women, elderly women, female heads of households, pregnant and lactating women, as well as to persons with disabilities, unaccompanied minors, unaccompanied elders, people living with HIV/AIDs and those without effective community links.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

The economic situation has an impact on NGOs operation in South Sudan. Crime in Juba is raising across the country, also NGOs are more and more affected by robberies (during day and night). In other states where the conflict is more active, NGOs are affected by violence and unpredictable waves of insecurity. This pattern is linked to economic crisis, no political reasons were identified in the actions and when analyzing major incidents affecting aid agencies. PAH follows standard security protocol, updated regularly. Both expatriate and national staff are instructed on everyday security risk mitigation measures, also in terms of travelling, communication, conflict resolution etc., we follow all the procedures and systems to provide security to our compounds (people and assets). We have procedures for travels and field trips; we screen the locations regarding security and local dynamics. Maintaining close relationship with local communities, as well as informing local authorities and other stakeholders about our activities allows our ERT to perform their duties in a relatively safe environment in the field.

Access

PAH has conducted several interventions in Central Equatoria State and has well-established contacts with the authorities and the beneficiaries on the ground in Kajokeji. PAH recently attempted through Logistics cluster to move supplies from Juba however security operatives couldn't grant access to Kajokeji. PAH plans to use regular UNHAS flights to Nimule then come to Kajokeji through Uganda as access to Kajokeji from Juba is limited. There is also an option of using commercial flights direct from Juba to Arua in Uganda then come to Kajokeji from Arua which is about 60kms away by road. On the ground, PAH mostly intends to cover the necessary distances on foot within each camp but car/bikes will be hired for local transport between the 3 camps as they are 30mins and an hour drive away from each other.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	NFI Officer	D	1	1,900.00	7	100.00	13,300.00
	<i>salary, insurance, ID, business cards; 1 pers 1900 USD per month for 7 months, 100% charged with CHF</i>						
1.2	Monitoring and Accountability Assistants	D	4	1,200.00	7	100.00	33,600.00
	<i>salary, insurance, ID, business cards; 4 ppl 1200 USD per month for 7 months, 100% charged with CHF</i>						
1.3	Logistics Coordinator	S	1	3,500.00	7	5.00	1,225.00
	<i>salary, insurance, ID, business cards; 1 pers 3500 USD per month for 7 months, 20% charged with CHF</i>						
1.4	Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator	S	1	3,100.00	7	5.00	1,085.00
	<i>salary, insurance, ID, business cards; 1 pers 3100 USD per month for 7 months, 20% charged with CHF</i>						
	Section Total						49,210.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Restricted Commodity Voucher value	D	1	200,000.00	1	100.00	200,000.00
	<i>The value for a commodity voucher given to a household is estimate at 40 USD, 5000HH=200,000USD. The value is restricted to household NFIs (Blanket, Mosquito Net, Sleeping Mat, Kitchen set, Jerrican, Bucket, Basin, Kanga) taken from shops</i>						
2.2	Temporary Field Base set-up costs (Casual Labour)	D	1	450.00	7	100.00	3,150.00

	<i>The cost includes cleaners, guards, water fetchers, cooks, translators, enumerators and any other casual labour connected to deployment of ERT in the field and provision of temporary accommodation for staff during project activities. Casual labour has been estimated as 3,4,5 USD for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled respectively by CCM and adopted by ICWG. 12 staff (450 USD per months=3150 USD for entire project duration)</i>						
	Section Total						203,150.00
3. Equipment							
3.1	Laptop	S	1	1,500.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>1 laptop with additional batteries and bags for project staff</i>						
3.2	Camera	S	1	300.00	1	100.00	300.00
	<i>1pc for project staff for field activities documentation, including memory cards</i>						
3.3	GMS mobile phones	S	4	100.00	1	100.00	400.00
	<i>4pcs; to be used by field project staff and Monitoring team for reporting</i>						
3.4	Tablets	S	3	250.00	1	100.00	750.00
	<i>3pcs; to used by field project staff for collecting monitoring data</i>						
3.5	Visibility, IEC materials and Assessment/Registration/Distribution/PDM Materials	S	1	4,000.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>1. Communication materials banner for demonstration on proper use of use of mosquito net, Mega phones and dry cells for mobilization of beneficiaries, banner showing household entitlement of NFIs during distributions, banners, T-shirts for project staff, stickers, raincoats, caps, huts, flags,back packs,Gumboots, walking shoes, Reflector Jackets for casual workers all with SSHF logo and PAH, Approximate cost is 2000 USD. 2. Printing Commodity Voucher/Assessment/Registration/PDM materials such clip boards, file folders, pens, marker pens, stamp pads/ink for collecting tamp prints at, demarcation ropes and, , printing papers for distribution/registration/assessment/complain forms, scissors for splitting NFI packages and vouchers, Approximate cost is 2000 USD.</i>						
	Section Total						6,950.00
4. Contractual Services							
4.1	Training for project and support staff	S	1	2,192.00	1	100.00	2,192.00
	<i>Project staff to be trained on monitoring, evaluation and learning; Accountability to Affected Populations, Advance CBP, Project Cycle Management - NFI Officer, Monitoring and Accountability Assistants, Project Coordinator, M&E Coordinator; capacity building for support staff</i>						
	Section Total						2,192.00
5. Travel							
5.1	Transport expenses for project staff, including Visa fees in Uganda (transit)	S	1	17,500.00	1	100.00	17,500.00
	<i>Project staff flying to the location two ways during assessment, registration/verification and monitoring 2ppl*6 flights*3 missions*275 USD per flight (fixed wings locations)= 9.900 USD, Monitoring visits of PC & HoP or HoM or Security Coordinator. is 2ppl*6Flights*2missions*275USD=6.600USD. Visa Fee (Uganda Transit point as there is no direct access from Juba) 20ppl*50=1.000USD. Total 17.500USD</i>						
5.2	Accommodation in the field for project implementing staff	S	1	4,000.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>Due to limited facilities and safety concerns for NGO staff, project team maybe based across the border of the Uganda where team may be accommdated in paid facility. So a lumpsum of 4000 USD is proposed to be used untill end of the project</i>						
5.3	Travel cost in the field	S	1	1,300.00	7	100.00	9,100.00
	<i>The field travel related to travel during assessment, registration/verification/monitoring and PDM, and is calculated per month, at approximately 1300 USD for expenditures like car or bike.</i>						
	Section Total						30,600.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00

7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Satphone and mobile communication	S	1	500.00	7	5.00	175.00
	<i>Airtime for project and support staff</i>						
7.2	Office supplies	S	1	3,000.00	7	5.00	1,050.00
	<i>Stationery for field staff and support staff, IT repairs</i>						
7.3	Compound maintenance	S	1	3,200.00	7	5.00	1,120.00
	<i>Water for office and field use, cleaning materials</i>						
7.4	Internet fees	S	1	3,200.00	7	5.00	1,120.00
	<i>Internet fees in Juba</i>						
7.5	Car maintenance	S	1	3,600.00	7	5.00	1,260.00
	<i>Spare parts, repairs, car wash</i>						
7.6	Insurance, license and registration of vehicles	S	1	1,000.00	7	5.00	350.00
	<i>Insurance, registration and licenses for vehicles</i>						
7.7	Software for M&E team	S	1	140.00	7	5.00	49.00
	<i>Monthly payment for software for M&E team</i>						
7.8	Freight fees (documents)	S	1	1,800.00	7	5.00	630.00
	<i>Documents transfer from Juba to HQ</i>						
7.9	Bank fees	S	1	1,100.00	7	5.00	385.00
	<i>Fees for money transfer</i>						
7.10	Registration fees	S	1	340.00	7	5.00	119.00
	<i>Mission registration certificate, tax clearance certificate, CID certificate, etc.</i>						
	Section Total						6,258.00
SubTotal			33.00				298,360.00
Direct							250,050.00
Support							48,310.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							20,885.20
Total Cost							319,245.20

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Central Equatoria -> Kajo-Keji	100	4,100	7,900	8,900	9,100	30,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Conducting needs assessment in the informal IDP camps of Ajo, Kerwa and Logo Activity 1.1.2 : Conducting a market assessment in the informal IDP settlements of Ajo, Kerwa and Logo Activity 1.1.3 : Carrying out registration/verification of beneficiaries targeted for the cash-based NFI intervention programme Activity 1.1.4 : Identification and selection of NFI vendors in the IDP locations Activity 1.1.5 : Preparation and distribution of cash vouchers to the verified beneficiaries Activity 1.1.6 : Establishment of complaints and beneficiary feedback mechanism in the target locations Activity 1.1.7 : Conducting routine monitoring during the voucher trading for the NFIs Activity 1.1.8 : Demonstration on the proper use and care of NFIs Activity 1.1.9 : Conducting Post Distribution/End-Use Monitoring at the end of the project

Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Medair NFI ES Kajo-Keji Assessment (2).pdf