

Requesting Organization :	Concern Worldwide	
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation	
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage
NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER		100.00
		100
Project Title :	Providing emergency shelter and NFI to protracted and newly IDPs affected by conflict and food insecurity through resilience strengthening and positive coping mechanisms in Unity, South Sudan	
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services	

OPS Details			
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-18/HSS10/SA1/NFI/INGO/7937
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	99,999.50
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	20/03/2018	Planned End Date :	30/09/2018
Actual Start Date:	20/03/2018	Actual End Date:	30/09/2018

Project Summary :	<p>This action seeks to ensure that vulnerable displaced and conflict affected populations in Rubkona and Koch counties in former Unity state, through access to basic Shelter and NFI assistance. The project will target newly displaced households with NFIs in Koch county and bordering limits while vulnerable protracted IDPs will be supported with transitional shelter construction in Bentiu town. The project activities will target an estimated 7,500 vulnerable IDPs (3,600 male and 3,900 female). The focus will be on newly and protracted displaced households with a key attention to support positive coping mechanisms and resilience strengthening. Among those, Concern, with support from local communities and protection partners, will identify the most vulnerable to shelter and NFI needs. Protection and gender considerations will be key in this identification and priority will be given to vulnerable female headed households. The response will aim to improve access to locally appropriate transitional shelter solutions through a combination of life-saving strategy of emergency NFI distribution through mobile response and mixed cash-based interventions (CBI) with owner-driven transitional shelter programming.</p> <p>The mobile response team will be providing emergency NFIs to acute vulnerability situation of newly displaced people in conflict-affected Koch county. With support from the shelter/NFI pipeline of the cluster, Concern team will deploy rapidly to provide life-sustaining NFI kits to population on the move in the area. The intervention will meet the most urgent needs of the population.</p> <p>The developed shelter approach will aim to utilise local materials as much as possible i.e. grass for thatch roof, wooden poles as structure and lattice walls plastered with mud, to ensure sustainability and locally-driven solutions. The approach will be discussed and defined during community consultations. Through this participatory process the ultimate shelter design will be readily acceptable to the beneficiaries and easily adopted according to cultural norms. Concern field assessments and surveys have confirmed the local traders are able to respond to a controlled increase of demand for locally sources shelter materials.</p>
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Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1,800	1,950	1,800	1,950	7,500

Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	1,800	1,950	1,800	1,950	7,500

Indirect Beneficiaries :
<p>In Koch county, the host communities will also benefit indirectly from the NFI distribution through the mobile response as emergency assistance provided by Concern team will reduce the support expected/required from the host communities; again reducing social tensions and further depletion of resources from both host and newly displaced communities.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries include an estimated 35,000 IDP, returnee and host population (16,800 male and 18,200 female) living in Bentiu town, that will benefit from reduced congestion levels and improved access to market and public facilities camp which will translate in to a reduction of social tensions and improved living environment. This cash based programming component of the project will benefit traders in the local market and strengthen the local markets by providing increased controlled demand for materials and injecting some cash through the CFW payments. Women are particularly involved in collecting local shelter materials such as grass and rafters. As such they will benefit from the CBI activity (outcome 2) by being engaged as traders in the voucher scheme.</p>

Catchment Population:

The catchment population is of around 127,000 individuals. Population data for Bentiu town is available from Concern WASH operations and are estimated to be respectively of 33,000 individuals. Koch county estimated population is at 74,863 according to local authorities. However, based on previous experiences (including the Koch town BMR exercise), it is expected that the actual numbers are much lower.

The catchment population is mainly IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities of Rubkona and Koch Counties in former Unity State. Due to changing conflict patterns, shifting political alliances and high levels of food and nutrition insecurity, the population movements remain very much unpredictable. The catchment population in Bentiu town is mainly IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host community members affected by multiple faceted disasters living in collective centres, overstretched host families with limited means and at risk of relocation due to the need of re-opening markets, offices, schools or the return of original shelter owners. As a result of relative stability in Bentiu town, a number of IDPs have returned from PoCs as well as from Juba and Uganda and Sudan, owing to needs of family reunification, services (food, uncomfortable living conditions, health etc.) and unpredictable security situations the movement in and out of PoC still remains fluid. Reference to IOM DTM, Bentiu PoC reported more people exiting than entering during the month of December, January and February 2018.

The catchment population in Koch county is at the moment estimated to around 74,000 people. However, experience in Unity suggests that data provided by local authorities are largely inflated. Biometric registration has only been conducted in Koch town so far so it is very difficult to get accurate figures for the whole county. The population in hard to reach areas of Unity are often grouped in small village units gathering between 50 and a few hundred households. Households rely on farming, livestock, and fishing in some locations, as livelihoods. Regular conflicts in their locations have seriously disrupted those lifestyle and impaired their coping mechanisms.

Link with allocation strategy :

The 2018 HRP for South Sudan was developed by humanitarian partners in a context where the conflict started in December 2013 remained largely unabated in 2017. Four years of conflict with multiple and inter-related crisis have critically impacted more than 7 million people. Considering insecurity and operational challenges as well as humanitarian capacity in-country and in the region, the HRP aims to meet the most critical needs of 6 million people. To achieve this ambitious goal, three strategic objectives have been defined, in continuation with previous HRPs: i) SO1 - saving lives by providing timely and integrated multisector assistance to reduce acute humanitarian needs among the most vulnerable people; ii) SO2 – reinforcing protection and promote access to basic services for the displaced and other vulnerable people; iii) SO3 – support to at-risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats. Those objectives were cascaded by each cluster to develop a comprehensive action plan. The shelter/NFI cluster, in which Concern is a key member, is planning to respond to Shelter/NFI needs of the most vulnerable through 4 objectives. Concern, though this project will contribute to all 3 HRP strategic objectives and to 3 out of 4 S/NFI cluster objectives (CO) at different levels. Though the implementation of emergency mobile response in some areas of former Unity state, Concern team will ensure that life-sustaining NFIs items are reaching the most vulnerable newly displaced population in an efficient and effective manner (CO1). Insecurity in Unity state still prevails, either because of cattle raiding or military conflict. Populations in Koch county are particularly exposed to such violent events. Koch county is accessible during the dry season from Bentiu where Concern has a full base. Operating in Koch county from Bentiu will be cost-effective and effective with local response and integration with other partners' services provision (health, nutrition, food). There is currently no shelter/NFI response capacity in Koch county. Additionally, Concern plans to implement a cash based intervention mixed with pipeline materials in Bentiu town. This is directly in line with the cluster objective 2 to provide sustainable shelter and essential non-food items support to the most vulnerable protracted displaced living in formal IDP sites and collective centres in a coordinated and complementary manner. The approach will support access to shelter for newly displaced living in collective centres in Bentiu town. As a certified CHS partner, Concern is committed to improving accountability to affected populations. This project will therefore contribute to the cluster objective 4 to ensure that the project implementation and monitoring embraces community participation enabling meaningful feedback and contribution that facilitates ongoing analysis, including protection risks, that translates into action and informs future responses and strategic planning. Concern team will develop, with support from the country office and Dublin HQ, a strong complaint and feedback mechanism integrated in Concern CHS action plan for South Sudan. Both mobile response and mixed cash-based/in-kind shelter and NFI interventions are designed to provide critical humanitarian assistance in shelter and NFI to the population in Unity affected by displacement, hunger and protection needs. Concern will build on its well established emergency and recovery response in Unity to deliver timely and efficient services to the most vulnerable.

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
Elise Ponson	Emergency Programme Director	southsudan.pde@concern.net	+211914999006
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BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

As of December 2017, 1.9 million people are internally displaced, including 216,600 individuals in UNMISS PoCs, and about 2.1 million refugees in neighbouring countries. The former Unity State has been seriously impacted by the conflict since December 2013, and is hosting the largest PoC site in the country. Latest head-count indicated 114,245 IDPs seeking shelter in Bentiu PoC site (DTM December 2017). The numbers of PoC residents are fluctuating depending on the overall security conditions in Unity. Some counties have seen improved security conditions in the past two years giving opportunities for humanitarian partners to expand live-saving services outside of the PoC. At the beginning of 2016, partners in Bentiu launched an interagency and multisector approach called the 'Beyond Bentiu Response Strategy' (BBR). The strategy aimed to capitalise on access by road during the dry season in order to serve those most in need across different counties. The BBR promotes quality service delivery to key catchment areas where the needs were highest (annex 4). Concern has been a key implementing partner for BBR establishing nutrition and WASH services in 3 pre-identified humanitarian hubs in Nimni, Kuach and Nialdhiu (Rubkona and Guit counties). BBR is meant to build capacity of local community structures.

The 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview outlines that 216,500 people are in need in Rubkona county (including Bentiu PoC). This includes 175,400 people in need of emergency shelter and non-food items response. Ensuring efficient allocation of resources with accurate population figures is a real challenge in hard to reach areas in South Sudan. A biometric registration exercise was conducted in Koch county in December 2017 by IOM and WFP (annex 3). 4,344 individuals were registered representing a drop of 65% with the targeted WFP beneficiaries for food distributions. This illustrates the high mobility of the population as 52% of the registered population during this exercise changed their cards from other locations in Unity. In the last 3 months, Koch county saw repeated violent incidents leading to population displacements. Areas around Pakur, Koch, Buah, Biew were particularly affected. Humanitarian actors had to be relocated urgently a number of times. Population displacements remained in the vicinity of the area of origin with affected population seeking temporary shelters away from the fighting.

By the end of 2016, Bentiu town have re-populated, attracting IDPs from the PoC who felt safe enough to exit the protection site and resettle as well as new IDPs that preferred to avoid the congested environment and growing insecurity. As Bentiu town have been seriously impacted during the height of the conflict in 2013-2016, housing opportunities remain very low, especially for displaced families. With the current Bentiu PoC population shelter spacing is standing at 1.9 m²/person falling below the minimum sphere standards, further 7,524 individuals, of which 3,262 (43%) are children under 5s, are residing in churches, communal shelters, tents and other public facilities. Currently, 1,880 IDPs are residing in Bentiu and Rubkona town collective centres. Concern in close partnership with UNHCR/DRC and State authorities has been providing shelter support (material and construction) to vulnerable households for 572 shelters in Bentiu town (annex 1). As the markets in Northern Unity recover from the years of conflict, more interventions are relying on market functionality to provide more sustainable assistance. Some partners are already implementing cash-based interventions through cash for work (DRC) and vouchers for food (Mercy Corps). Those experience have informed Concern's decision to innovate and develop a mixed approach of cash and in-kind for temporary shelter response to support newly and protracted IDPs.

2. Needs assessment

Concern has been implementing emergency and recovery WASH and shelter/NFI programmes in Bentiu town since 2016. In Bentiu town, 1,586 (5,046 individuals) households from PoCs, 1,348 individuals from Mangaten area have been identified by humanitarian agencies. Returnees from Juba (PoC site or other areas), South Sudan and Sudan have contributed to over 30,000 individuals settling in the town. In addition the ongoing conflict in other parts of the state is likely to increase displacement and humanitarian needs in the already over-stretched situation. As Bentiu PoC is considered to be at maximum IDP holding limits, the increasing returnees are either hosted by other IDP households or staying in makeshift shelter structures or public facilities in Bentiu town. Concern teams observe that hosted IDPs are putting pressure on the already inadequate resources for protracted IDPs while those staying in makeshift shelters are exposed to natural weather elements such as cold at night, rains and hot sun during the day. In Bentiu town, the population has access to the market, but due to their vulnerability and lack of financial resources to purchase the items, and due to the lack of demand many suppliers do not have capacity/interest to restock. Mercy Corps has been implementing a FSL project using cash-transfer in Rubkona successfully in 2017; showing that CBI approach at small scale and with conscious involvement of traders is effective, even in a post-conflict market environment as found there. In northern Unity, more interventions are relying on market functionality to provide more sustainable assistance. In September 2017, Concern's Markets and Private Sector Advisor conducted a feasibility study of cash based interventions to respond to shelter needs in Bentiu town. The survey (Annex 2) found that while some markets were functioning, especially in food commodities, shelter material market is emerging again after a long crisis. Demand can be supported by humanitarian interventions considering the level of vulnerabilities of the population. Following this September survey, a market assessment carried out by Concern in February 2018 in Bentiu and Rubkona markets (Annex 6) indicates that there are suppliers have limited capacity and no traders is currently trading the full list of materials to build an emergency transitional shelter. However, other opportunities though local materials exist. The assessment indicates that the markets for certain local materials (wood and grass) are functioning markets. Although limited and seasonal, they have sufficient potential to enable a cash-based intervention on shelter response to support newly and protracted IDPs there.

Concern is operating in Guit county, bordering Koch county at the southern end, with nutrition and WASH interventions. Since the end of the rainy season, Concern teams have observed that displacements caused by conflict have increased due to the deterioration of the security situation in Koch county (Pakur, Buaw, Bieh). There have been regular attacks between state armed forces against suspected armed groups positions on those remote locations. Since October 2017 and up to date, humanitarian partners in Koch county have repeatedly relocated due to insecurity. The current context is not adapted for a static presence to deliver shelter/NFI support to the conflict affected population in Koch county; especially because the population is fleeing violence to different locations based on their assessment of the situation and expected available resources. New IDPs are found fleeing without time to gather any belonging leaving them in dire needs to NFIs to survive. A mobile response from Bentiu town where Concern has full capacity office is well adapted to the dry-season. It is also expected that due to inaccessibility in the area during the wet season conflict patterns will reduce, largely reducing the new displacements.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

This project directly targets 7,500 IDP and host populations (3,900 female, 3,600 male) in Rubkona and Koch counties. The project will target 98% new and protracted IDPs. To ensure adherence to the Do No Harm principle, 2% poor host community members will also be selected based on similar vulnerability criteria to address their urgent needs as vulnerability is not exclusive to IDPs; and to reduce community tensions.

In the selection of beneficiaries, Concern will employ strict criteria that will prioritise the most extreme vulnerable individuals including, pregnant and lactating women, households with the largest number of under 5 children, child headed households, person with disabilities, old aged persons, widows, orphans, female headed households and disabled IDPs. This action will also focus on promoting peaceful coexistence between host and IDP communities. Before starting targeting, community leaders, elders and representatives from local authorities will be briefed on vulnerability criteria and on selection and registration of beneficiaries. Complaints mechanisms will also be explained to the different groups such as communities and local leaders. Committees formed and trained shall also be engaged, in the selection and registration of beneficiaries to ensure equal representation from both genders and to ensure transparency in the whole process. During beneficiaries' selection and registration process, Concern will physically verify each family for their vulnerability level.

For the emergency mobile intervention in Koch county, 5,000 individuals (2,600 female, 2,400 male) will benefit directly from the intervention by receiving life-sustaining NFIs. Direct beneficiaries will be newly displaced fleeing violent events. The direct beneficiaries will be identified by Concern mobile team with the involvement of displaced community representatives and host community ones. Indirect beneficiaries will be the host communities where the newly displaced have found safe refuge as the distribution of critical items will reduce the burden to care for the newly displaced usually upon the host communities.

Through the combination of support through unconditional vouchers for materials and cash for work Concern will improve access to shelter assistance for 2,500 IDPs (1,200 male and 1,300 female). The overall population of Bentiu town (around 33,000 individuals) will benefit from this support as collective centres will no longer to accommodate displaced people and they will again be used for their initial purpose. The project will target the most vulnerable conflict-affected new and/or protracted IDPs, in coordination with protection partners. Concern will also work with a list from protection actors mostly for the Bentiu town intervention, however to ensure accurate targeting, a fresh assessment to triangulate the information received will be conducted.

Such targeting criteria in addition to displacement factors can include:

- a) Pre-existing vulnerabilities: poor households with female or child-headed households with more under five children, pregnant and lactating women, households with persons with disabilities and with mental illnesses, elderly people or high number of dependents, orphan children who are at risk, pregnant and lactating women, women/single/children/older persons/heads of large households, households with person/child with disability family members, etc.
- b) Shelter status, poor households living in unsafe structure(s) or uninhabitable house owing to deterioration of temporary construction materials.
- c) Recovery capacity: poor households with youth and low self-recovery capacity (including loss of livelihoods), and those unable to rebuild a safe shelter.
- d) Relocation and displacements: households at risk of relocation due to need of re-opening markets, offices, schools or conflict displaced households.
- e) Host families supporting other families, but have limited means and sharing 3 or more households.

4. Grant Request Justification

Former Unity State is a complex operational context with different vulnerable groups and levels of needs. Challenges are also different depending on the areas of intervention. The intervention will provide an efficient and effective response through a variety of approaches adapted to the different contexts and needs in the project areas. Emergency mobile response capacity is adapted to rapid displacements following violent events such as cattle raiding or military clashes. It provides life-sustaining NFI items to the most vulnerable newly displaced population. Currently such displacements patterns are regularly observed in Koch county and neighbouring border counties but no shelter/NFI partner has the capacity to intervene. During the dry season (first 3 month of the SSHF project timeline), access to Koch from Bentiu humanitarian hub is feasible and it will be cost-efficient and time-effective to respond from the Bentiu hub rather than another location. During the wet season, the area becomes inaccessible but it also corresponds to a reduction of violent events, exactly for the same inaccessibility reasons. However, Concern will keep engaging with the national shelter/NFI and logistics clusters to secure air transport services in case displacements happen during the wet season.

In Bentiu administrative centre, the population figures are the highest as Bentiu PoC is still the largest IDP site in the country (annex 5) while more and more of the population chose to return or settle to Bentiu town as the conflict patterns move outside of the State administrative and humanitarian hub. This gives interesting opportunity to develop some of the first cash-based interventions in Northern Liech for the shelter sector (annexes 2 and 6). The approach will allow for improved sustainability of the shelters using locally available materials as well as restored dignity for the most vulnerable households who will be provided with safe emergency shelters. In Bentiu town, the approach will support the full construction of shelters for IDPs through mixed in-kind and voucher materials. The in-kind materials will only be for materials that are not available in the local market at the expected level of quantities and quality. The voucher-based materials are mostly rafters which are widely available and preferred for traditional shelter construction. Also the intervention will include cash for work to further strengthen their resilience capacity and increase their purchase power to further support their settlement in the new shelter.

5. Complementarity

The project will be part of Concern wider humanitarian assistance response in the former Unity state that integrates Shelter/NFI, WASH and nutrition to provide life-saving and other essential services to conflict affected and vulnerable populations. This integrated package of support to vulnerable people can maximize benefits for affected people through considering all the relevant needs, and through coordination with other organisations operating in the same locations. Concern is operating the water treatment plants of Rubkona and Bentiu towns which provide safe and clean water to the towns' populations through a water distribution system. Concern will be able to ensure that beneficiaries are covered with lifesaving facilities through its WASH component which provides water supply, sanitation and hygiene services in Bentiu town. Other partners are also providing life-saving services in those locations such as food distribution, nutrition, health. Concern's intervention will be coordinated with those other interventions to ensure comprehensive service access is provided to targeted vulnerable people. Households provided with NFI support will also be considered by WASH activities, for example, households will participate in hygiene campaigns such as reducing contamination of water chains (clean jerry-cans and handwashing facilities under the NFI response), and in sanitation activities such as CLTS. Concern has been implementing those activities in resettlement areas of Bentiu town in 2017 and will continue to do so in 2018 thanks to secured funding for the WASH programme. The shelter construction process will mainstream housing, land and property rights. This will include holding consultations with local authorities, local land owners and host communities to explore longer term security of tenure for IDPs. UNHCR and DRC will facilitate the acquisition and signing of security of land tenure documents with local authorities to ensure that IDPs are not eventually evicted once the project has been implemented. The project will mainstream protection issues for IDPs particularly at night by distributing household solar lamps and street lighting. The provision of household lighting will contribute to prevention of gender -based violence and sexual violence and limit the use of environmental unfriendly energy such as kerosene and firewood for lighting.

The emergency mobile response team will be working closely with partners already present in the area of new displacements. Strong linkage will be ensure with health, nutrition, food distribution and WASH partners especially. Concern's position as host of the Unity WASH cluster and Shelter/NFI cluster focal points will be a positive advantage to do so, as it secures good understanding and coordination role at State level. Through 2018 funding opportunities, Concern will also look into the possibility to expand/strengthen the approach developed through this SSHF intervention to build on lessons learnt and increase the vulnerable IDPs receiving support.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

This project aims to meet the most critical shelter and NFI needs of the most-at-risk population in Northern Liech state. Meeting such life-saving and life-sustaining needs will help to alleviate suffering, to mitigate and to reduce disease, loss of life and physical, psychological harm and threats to the conflict-affected population in Koch county and in Rubkona county, through emergency mobile response in hard to reach areas and cash-based shelter interventions in semi-urban settlements.

NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Provide life-saving shelter and life-sustaining NFIs to the most vulnerable newly displaced people	SO1: Save lives by providing timely and integrated multisector assistance to reduce acute needs	40
Provide sustainable shelter and essential NFIs to the most vulnerable protracted IDPs in PoCs, formal camps and collective centres	SO3: Support at-risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats	50
Promote community participation in programme implementation and accountability to inform analysis and future response	SO2: Reinforce protection and promote access to basic services for the most vulnerable people	10

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The project is designed to respond to the shelter and NFI needs of the most vulnerable newly or protracted displaced households in former northern Unity. The design is specifically meant to be focused on the context of Northern Unity which has been affected seriously by the conflict in the last four year until today. The area sees protracted IDPs mostly in Bentiu PoC and more recently in Bentiu town. In addition newly displaced households flee violence, insecurity and hunger to resettle in different locations with different duration objectives. Lastly, sudden and violent events push entire villages to seek refuge in safer locations and to go through temporary displacements. The last scenario is usually sudden and temporary requiring a very rapid and targeted response.

Out of four cluster objectives defined following the development of the 2018 HRP, Concern project will contribute to meet 3 cluster objectives. The first objective to provide life-sustaining NFI to the most vulnerable newly displaced population will be implemented specifically in Koch county and the bordering areas with Guit county in Northern Liech state. It is important to remain flexible in the project locations in order to be efficient and pragmatic in the response when population fleeing violence does not consider administrative borders and their search for safer place. Through the deployment of mobile response, in coordination with the shelter-NFI cluster, the pipeline, Concern team will monitor the situation at all time and be ready to deploy a response within 20 days after the first alert received through humanitarian networks or local authorities. Secondly, the Concern project will aim to support local market and sustainable solutions to build shelter for very vulnerable and newly displaced households in Bentiu town. The first shelter cash based intervention in former northern Unity will be an opportunity to experiment new ways of providing shelter assistance to newly and protracted displaced population. Finally, the overall objective of the project is in line with the strengthening the accountability to affected population within the shelter and NFI response in South Sudan. Concern team will ensure that the response-specific complaint and feedback mechanisms are developed and functional throughout the project. Concern team, with support from the protection advisor and the emergency programme director, will develop simple and efficient mechanisms such as instant distribution monitoring control tools, community feedbacks systems and post-distribution monitoring surveys. AAP tools will be designed for a community-based approach. Findings will be shared with the state and the national shelter and NFI cluster to increase learnings and good practices for Concern and partners.

Outcome 1

Improved access to life-sustaining NFIs for 5,000 new IDPs (2,600 female, 2,400 male) in Koch county and bordering areas through emergency mobile response. This outcome is directly linked to the shelter cluster priorities for this first SSHF allocation to conduct shelter and NFI distributions through mobile response teams from Juba and/or based from the field.

Output 1.1

Description

5,000 newly displaced individuals (2,600 female, 2,400 male) are provided with life-sustaining NFIs support through emergency mobile interventions in conflict affected areas of Koch County and bordering county-areas.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions: Humanitarian partners are able to operate in South Sudan throughout the intervention timeframe. The Logistics cluster is able to step in in case of heavy rains, insecurity preventing access by road to the project locations.

Risks: The security situation in the project locations deteriorates, limiting Concern's access to intervention locations outside PoC and increasing dramatically the number of people in need of assistance. Early raining season impairs access to project locations shortly after the beginning of the project. Mitigation: Concern will have strong information gathering mechanisms to monitor the security situation and quickly re-plan project activities. Coordination with other humanitarian agencies can allow for sharing of resources and meet any gaps such as a large increase of people in need of assistance. Concern can utilise alternative funding sources and relations with other donors if there is a dramatic increase in those needing assistance. Early rainy season will likely cut road access from Bentiu to Koch county but Concern will engage with the logistics cluster and the shelter/NFI cluster to prioritise those locations as priority for UNHAS through the prioritisation process of the ICWG. This system will also be implemented if insecurity was to cut access from Bentiu hub to displacement locations in Koch.

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 Services) Number of newly displaced population served with life-saving life-sustaining NFI assistance	2,400	2,600	0	0	5,000
Means of Verification : Distribution lists, waybills, distribution reports.							
Indicator 1.1.2	MULTI-SECTOR RESPONSE TO REFUGEES AND RETURNEES	% of response conducted within 20 days after the first alert					70
Means of Verification : Information shared to national cluster and OCHA about the first alert. Distribution plan, transport logbooks, distribution list and distribution report, feedback from local authorities and community leaders							
Indicator 1.1.3	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	(Frontline Services) % of displaced population served with shelter and/or NFI reporting that assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible and participatory manner					80
Means of Verification : Post distribution monitoring raw database; PDM report							
Indicator 1.1.4	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	(Frontline Services) % of displaced population served with shelter and/or NFI reporting that assistance has contributing to responding to their main urgent needs					80

Means of Verification : Post distribution monitoring raw database; PDM report

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Assessment of emergency NFIs needs for newly displaced populations:
Concern's long term presence in Unity has resulted in developing a strong network with humanitarian partners and local authorities across Northern Liech state. Concern will keep monitoring the situation in Koch county through partner networks (Cordaid, Mercy Corps, OCHA, county commissioner). Within one week, information about new displacement of population will trigger a Concern assessment mission locally, with support from host community leaders and displaced communities' representatives. Security and accessibility information will be collected prior to the assessment. Concern team will use the Shelter-NFI cluster assessment form to assess needs. The assessment will include household questionnaires and focus group discussions. Gender balance will be respected throughout the assessment to ensure needs of men, women, boys and girls are understood. The GBV guidelines for RRM team will be adapted to such response.

Activity 1.1.2

Beneficiaries' identification based on the most critical needs:
The results of the needs assessment will be compiled within 3 days after return of Concern mobile response team. Vulnerability criteria will include among others: newly displaced, female and child headed households, households with no connection in the area of displacement, households with one malnourished under 5 child or pregnant and lactating mothers. Outside of exceptional vulnerability cases, the host communities should not be included as beneficiaries. The criteria will be communicated and discussed with the targeted community and protection partners. Beneficiary lists will be given unique numbers to avoid fraud. Where possible the IOM BMR card will be considered.

Activity 1.1.3

Distribution of emergency NFI kits:
Based on the needs assessment report, Concern will request NFI kits from the prepositioned pipeline stock in Bentiu humanitarian hub managed by IOM. The items will be released within 24 hours. The composition of the kits will be standard for emergency mobile response. Based on PDMs or context specificities, Concern will be able to adjust the content of the kit as required. In the dry season, NFI kits will be transported by road which will be cost and time efficient, compared with a Juba based intervention. Local transporters are available in Bentiu as Concern has had the experience in its BBR interventions. Distributions will be organised with full information and support from the community. Casual labour will be hired from the displaced and host population. Protection issues will be considered in the planning and implementation of the distribution. Each distribution will be conducted no later than 20 days after the first alert.

Activity 1.1.4

Post distribution monitoring surveys:

Depending on the security context at the time of distribution, Concern will decide to conduct the PDM survey between 2 and 4 weeks after the distribution or to conduct a rapid PDM-like survey on the same day of the distribution. This last option will be considered in case of high insecurity prevailing in the area and likely to prevent further field visits for M&E purposes. Concern is part of the ongoing work to develop common standards for PDM at shelter/NFI cluster level. If a common tool is designed by then, it will be used by Concern. If not, Concern will use its own standard PDM tool with required adaptations. All beneficiary data will be collected and analysed with gender disaggregation. Key findings and lessons learnt will inform next distributions as well as the cluster and other partners.

Outcome 2

Improved access to shelter assistance for 2,500 newly and protracted IDPs (1,200 male and 1,300 female) in Bentiu Town, using conditional cash transfer through voucher and cash for work based approach. This outcome is responding to the third priority identified by the shelter/NFI cluster for the first SSHF allocation to provide shelter and NFI assistance through cash-based interventions in several locations including Bentiu town.

Output 2.1

Description

2,500 individuals (357 households) in Bentiu town have improved purchasing power to access shelter assistance using conditional cash transfer through voucher and cash for work based approach.

The project will involve a lot of time on mobilisation and sensitisation of communities on CBI approach, project scope, beneficiary targeting criteria. The targeting criteria would be decided through a participatory community-based targeting approach facilitated by Concern. The project team will also receive record, solve/address queries and give feedback to beneficiaries and other community members. As explained in section 3, the targeted beneficiaries for this output will be protracted and new IDPs without adequate shelter solution in Bentiu town. Vulnerability criteria will be discussed and agreed on with communities, protection actors and Concern team. Through support of UNHCR and DRC (protection partners), the beneficiaries will be supported to obtain communal land tenure documents in order to avoid the risk of being forcibly evicted. Concern will do mobilisation and sensitisation of communities on CBI approach, beneficiary criteria, number of beneficiaries, stakeholder roles and responsibilities. The targeting criteria would be participatory community-based targeting approach facilitated by the Concern staff.

Beneficiaries will be provided with vouchers for materials and cash for work for labour for shelter construction. The vouchers would be used for buying local available shelter materials from local suppliers while cash for work will be used to provide incentive for labour. The CBI is planned through a phased-approach to ensure continuous commitment from the targeted households as well as efficiency of the approach whereby beneficiaries are encouraged to complete one phase before being eligible to the next one and eventually to the full assistance package. In order to mitigate the risk of voucher fraud, the commodity vouchers will be printed with security features and an expiry date, serial numbers and duplicates that will remain in the voucher book also tokens will be distributed during registrations and then withdrawn during distribution of vouchers, at agreed times, with limited window of time to access the materials from pre-selected vendors. Concern team in Unity will benefit from the experience of Juba team in implementing voucher for food intervention in Juba PoC. Finally, after voucher redemption and control by Concern team, the traders will be paid via a third party cash transfer agent identified by Concern.

For the CBI, all beneficiaries in Bentiu town will receive the same nominal value of shelter material support which has been estimated following a market assessment and focus group discussions with female traders of local materials. The final details of this kit will be discussed and defined during community meetings to derive the most sustainable and impactful solution for the beneficiaries. This project includes a CFW component whereby following the condition that the final phase of work is completed and verified, then a pre-determined payment of cash will be made to the owner. The CFW beneficiaries will be the targeted household members with work capacity. For beneficiary households without members fit for construction labour, Concern, with the participation of the community representatives, will identify casual workers for this activity. This will provide opportunities for the abled youth, who are reported to suffer tremendously from idleness and lack of opportunities, to be involved in the project. Each casual labourers will receive payment as cash for work per constructed shelter.

The monitoring system plans for this cash injection to be covered by a PDM to ensure identification of protection issues, to collect lessons learnt and to feed into Concern's approach to CBI in Unity and South Sudan.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions:

- Traders and markets are accessible to the beneficiaries.
- Traders regularly stock the required materials
- Political stability and stable security situation in the area of operation (Koch, Bentiu Town)
- Other project stakeholders (cluster representatives, partner NGOs, authorities on the ground) actively participate to realise project objectives
- Partners (IOM, UNHAS and NGOs) timely and adequately provide technical and logistical support to the project

Risks:

- Limited access to the areas of intervention caused by increased insecurity, logistical bottlenecks such as transport constraints and unreliability inaccessibility by hired charter flights Mitigation: Strong security information gathering to allow for quick replanning as soon as security improves. Procurement plans in line with seasonal calendar to ensure purchases before rainy season and identification of local suppliers to reduce dependency on charter flights to transport materials
- Manipulation of targeting criteria by those in authority in order to register undeserving cases Mitigation: Strong communication during targeting and sensitisation of authorities and communities of targeting criteria. Ensure verification process following targeting including physical inspection of households. CRFM in place for individuals to confidentially make complaints regarding targeting of such cases. Building on Concern's strong acceptance measures can allow for authorities' "buy-in" of ensuring targeting based on needs
- Inflation and additional costs such as taxes and unexpected fees leading to unplanned increases in the price of materials Mitigation: Market surveys conducted by procurement staff on a regular basis to monitor price rises and budgetary adjustments after discussions with SSHF and from other funding sources could be made. The voucher and cash for work nominal values are budgeted in US dollars which reduces the impact of inflation of prices and depreciation of the SSP currency.
- Robbery and looting of Concern property and project materials Mitigation: Protection measures include guards and physical barriers and security lights around Rubhalls at Concern's base. Prior to distributions of vouchers, Concern will assess distribution sites to ensure it is secure (such as at health centres). Acceptance measures can also contribute to mitigating against robbery with good community relations and authorities to ensure materials are strictly humanitarian and for the most vulnerable households.
- Delay by traders in stocking supplies Mitigation: Concern's procedures for trader selection involve assessment of potential traders through a competitive bidding process adapted to the local context. The selection is not based solely on price but also a technical assessment. This will include evaluating their timeliness in delivery, their experience in supplying similar activities to humanitarian responses and physical inspections of their premises and stores for formal traders. Also reliance on locally harvested shelter construction materials minimise this risk of restocking delays as the materials are available to be harvested in the same location as the project.
- Major shortages of supplies on the market Mitigation: Concern already conducted market assessments for shelter materials in Bentiu and Rubkona towns which show capacity of the market to respond to small increase of demand. The project was built to assist a caseload of beneficiaries that will be absorb by local supply. Concern's procurement procedures ensure supplier selection is based on their capacity to supply and not just on price and can include physical inspections of their premises and stores. Frequent market surveys by procurement staff will allow for anticipating stock shortages and put in place alternative procurement options.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	(Frontline Services) Number of protracted IDPs, returnees and host community served with cash-based sustainable shelter assistance	1,200	1,300	0	0	2,500
Means of Verification : Distribution lists, distribution reports							
Indicator 2.1.2	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	Total USD amount for emergency/transitional shelter spent on goods and services produced in the affected host country economy					19,278
Means of Verification : Voucher redemption report, financial bank statements, Traders agreements and paid invoice documents							
Indicator 2.1.3	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	(Frontline Services) % of displaced population served with shelter and/or NFI reporting that assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible and participatory manner					80
Means of Verification : Post distribution monitoring raw database; PDM report							
Indicator 2.1.4	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	(Frontline Services) % of displaced population served with shelter and/or NFI reporting that assistance has contributing to responding to their main urgent needs					80
Means of Verification : % of displaced population served with shelter and/or NFI reporting that assistance has contributing to responding to their main urgent needs							

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Market Assessment and identification of traders and merchants:

At the launch of the project, Concern will conduct a more in-depth market assessment in Bentiu town to complete the ones conducted in September 2017 (annex 2) and February 2018 (annex 6). This assessment will identify viable trader options as well as the best transfer modality to be used. The scale of the project is already based on the first findings of the previous shelter market assessments that found that the markets were functional yet supplies and response capacity were limited, mostly due to lack of demand and traders unwillingness to risk stocking supplies when purchasing power remains low in their area of business because of low socio-economic situation of the population. As the start of the wet season will be approximately 3 months after the start of the project, Concern will rapidly identify traders to ensure they are able to stock the required quantities. Considering the role played traditionally by women in collecting shelter construction materials locally such as grass and rafters, Concern team will focus on identifying women's groups involved in such activities. Concern will build on its successful experience in purchasing elephant grass from women groups in Bentiu PoC to adapt this approach outside of the camp. Selected traders/merchants will sign an agreement with Concern detailing the CBI approach, their responsibilities and the payment schedule. Because this voucher approach remains new in this area, all selected traders will receive training on the voucher process from Concern team. Specific module of the traders' training will include Concern's protection policy, anti-fraud mechanisms including a presentation on the complaint and feedback response mechanism that will be set up for this specific intervention. For the in-kind materials (rope), the shelter pipeline prepositioned stock will be able to reply to such caseload outside the PoC.

Activity 2.1.2

Activity 2.1.2 Authority and Community inclusion meetings:

Two types of community meetings will be organised in the very first phase of the project: 1) Bentiu Land tenure consultation meetings and 2) Community sensitisation meetings. Such meetings are key to ensure full information of the community and authorities as well as buy-in from their side to ensure efficiency and success of the intervention.

1) Bentiu Land tenure consultation meetings: Concern and protection partners will conduct consultation meetings with local authorities of Bentiu town to discuss perspectives for the settlement of the most-vulnerable IDPs. The responsible State and local authorities are among others the State Ministry of Water and Physical Infrastructures (MoWPI), the city council and the commissioner. Concern already has a well-established relationship with the State MoWPI through its WASH intervention which supports directly this ministry and its technical team. Such meetings will result in agreements on land ownership for the shelter construction. Through support of UNHCR and DRC (protection partners), the beneficiaries will be supported to obtain communal land tenure documents in order to avoid the risk of being forcibly evicted (Annex 1).

2) Community sensitisation meetings: Concern, with support from protection partners, will conduct community sensitisation meetings to explain the project objectives and implementation method. As it is a new approach to shelter support, it will require clear and comprehensive communication. The targeting criteria will be discussed and agreed upon during those meetings. State and local authorities will be involved based on needs. Equal representation and participation of male and female beneficiaries will be ensured in those meetings.

Activity 2.1.3

Beneficiaries' identification:

Concern will, in coordination with protection partners and communities, identify the most vulnerable households meant to receive shelter construction support. The intervention will focus on displaced households, whether new or protracted. Due to the conflict patterns and food insecurity in the Targeting criteria are explained above in section 3. Specific attention will be given to gender-related vulnerabilities with gender-segregated group discussions and guidance from protection partners. Also, Concern team will ensure that community mobilisation team includes female mobilisers to ensure female beneficiaries feel comfortable to express opinions and concerns. Identified beneficiaries will be split into groups (21 households per group – each household having 1 representative) with which discussions will be maintained throughout the project implementation. Representatives from those groups will sit in the shelter committees that will be set up for this intervention.

Each shelter committee will include representative from elders, females and youth to ensure equal right representation to every age and gender group. Trainings will be conducted and commonly used construction tools will be distributed to these committee members. The committee members will keep the construction tools with them on behalf of the represented households. The tools will utilise it for rubbish collection, site clearance and cleaning to prepare the donated land for construction of the shelters. Concern staff will also train the committee members on shelter's layouts, leaving adequate spaces for fire points, streets, WASH facilities (including latrines to be built with Concern WASH team's support through CLTS), etc. This training will help the whole settlement in terms of sanitation facilities and to avoid fire outbreaks.

Activity 2.1.4

Bentiu/Rubkona Town Shelter designs Meetings:

The shelter committees will play a major role in the implementation of the intervention as they will be leading the discussions on shelter designs and locations. Concern team will facilitate and guide those discussions. In addition to the 21 households' representatives, those committees will also have local authorities, protection partners and Concern. The consultative process will determine the size, layout, types of materials and Bills of Quantities of materials and labour. Besides the community consultative process, Concern will follow the technical recommendations and best practices of the Shelter cluster. Specific attention to locations and designs will be made to ensure protection risks and access for people with reduced mobility are fully considered. Based on the findings of the market assessments, the pipeline stock and the discussions in the shelter committees, the final composition of the shelter kits to be received by the targeted beneficiaries will be determined.

Activity 2.1.5

Transitional shelter construction – Phase 1: Voucher distribution for locally available shelter materials:

The vouchers would be used for buying locally available shelter materials from pre-selected suppliers. To ensure continuous commitment from the targeted households as well as efficiency of the approach, the CBI is planned through a phased-approach whereby beneficiaries are encouraged to complete one phase before being eligible to the next one and eventually to the full assistance package.

Each identified beneficiary household in Bentiu town will receive a voucher to be exchanged against pre-determined shelter materials (see Annex 9) with pre-selected traders for the value of US\$36. The estimated voucher nominal value is based on the data collected by Concern team during February market assessment in Bentiu and Rubkona towns. This is where the main two markets of Northern Liech State are. Even though Concern participates to the inter-cluster cash working group in Juba, the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) developed by this working group was not used for this intervention. The MEB is not adapted to the objectives of the project. The MEB is meant to ensure minimum survival needs in the aftermath of an immediate displacement or crisis, while this intervention aims to build on existing capacities and to strengthen resilience mechanisms.

The vouchers will be distributed to every targeted household based on the final beneficiary list which would have been validated prior to phase 1 by the shelter committees and Concern programme manager. The vouchers will give the beneficiaries access to local traders to purchase locally available shelter construction materials. Depending on the profile and capacity of the selected traders, vouchers will be exchanged directly at traders' shops or in an agreed location where traders will have temporarily presence. This will be used for example with female traders who are unlikely to have a settled business shop. This type of fair location will be determined in accordance to protection considerations and through discussions with beneficiaries and local authorities to ensure the security of the process. Concern team will be present throughout the voucher exchange process to ensure beneficiaries are receiving what they are entitled to and to support all involved stakeholders in the process.

The distribution of this unique-numbered token will be the first step of the shelter construction process. Beneficiaries will be encouraged to exchange rapidly their vouchers against shelter materials to ensure they have choice in the materials they get and to give them time to start the shelter construction. Five days after the voucher distribution, Concern team will visit all households to ensure the materials have been collected in exchange of vouchers and the erection of the shelter has started. Based on field verification visit, the beneficiaries will become eligible to the second step of the process (activity 2.1.6). In order to mitigate the risk of voucher fraud, the commodity vouchers will be printed with security features and an expiry date, serial numbers and duplicates that will remain in the voucher book also tokens will be distributed during registrations and then withdrawn during distribution of vouchers, at agreed times, with limited window of time to access the materials from pre-selected vendors. Concern team in Unity will benefit from the experience of Juba team in implementing voucher for food intervention in Juba PoC. In addition, the team will be supported by Concern's market advisor based in Zambia and planned for a support visit to South Sudan in April/May of this year.

Activity 2.1.6

Transitional shelter construction – Phase 2: Distribution of in-kind materials and community contribution:

The second step of the process will see eligible beneficiaries (who have completed successfully phase 1) receiving an in-kind kit of quality imported material Shelter pipeline. This will include quality material to help fix the skin of the shelter such as Garang rope. Such items have been found to be unavailable in the local markets during the Concern market assessments. Traditionally, people are using pieces of mosquito nets to tie up the shelter materials and form the structure (Annex 10). However, as a nutrition and WASH partner, Concern is not in favour of supporting such practices. Considering the vulnerability of the households targeted by this intervention, they should be encouraged to use the mosquito nets as what they are meant to be which is protecting household members against deadly malaria and other mosquito borne diseases. So Concern will provide locally accepted rope such as Garang or rubber ropes to support the shelter construction and to allow the beneficiaries to finalise the shelter structures.

The roof construction will be part of the community contribution as locally harvested elephant grass is available and traditionally used for shelter construction. However, for extremely vulnerable households that are not able to harvest or access grass, Concern will engage with the shelter/NFI cluster and with UNHCR to request plastic sheets to be provided in-kind for such cases to allow completion of a safe and dignifying shelter.

Activity 2.1.7

Transitional shelter construction – Phase 3: Shelter construction and monitoring CFW

Upon receiving the locally purchased and in-kind materials, the beneficiaries will be required to complete their shelter constructions based on the design agreed with shelter committees. In addition to the materials they were supported with, the beneficiaries will have to complete mudding of the walls. This will be supported through a cash for work component of the approach. Beneficiaries will have received the information at the beginning of the project that they will be eligible for a cash for work payment of 18 US\$ (paid in equivalent SSP value) after completion of the shelter construction. The completion will be verified by Concern team who will confirm construction is completed. This will make the beneficiary eligible to the CFW payment. The CFW beneficiaries will be the targeted household members with work capacity. The mudding of the wall is usually a women's tasks so women with work capacity will be encouraged to be part of the CFW component. For beneficiary households without members fit for construction labour, Concern, with the participation of the community representatives, will identify casual workers for this activity. This will provide opportunities for the abled youth, who are reported to suffer tremendously from idleness and lack of opportunities, to be involved in the project. Each casual labourers will receive payment as cash for work per constructed shelter. The payment will be made as for trader, by a third party banking agency identified by Concern.

This amount received as CFW payment will allow beneficiaries to be able to use the cash to meet their priority needs. Targeted communities will be sensitised prior to the CFW activities to use the received cash to buy essential non-food items such as household items and to improve their newly constructed shelter further. This may include additional shelter materials to improve the construction and/or non-food commodities. Concern team will explain this at the selection of beneficiaries' stage. Selected beneficiaries will commit to use the received cash for NFIs and shelter improvements as priority and as a condition. Concern's experience has shown in other programmes that when a lumpsum CFW payment is provided beneficiaries tend to prioritise purchase of household items and other non-food needs rather than food purchase when food assistance is provided in the same location through another programme. The PDM survey will be planned to understand how this money has been used.

Activity 2.1.8

Payment of the traders/merchants:

After Concern team verifies all vouchers have been used by the beneficiaries and exchanged against shelter materials. Concern will redeem all the vouchers from the selected traders. Verification of all vouchers will be conducted by Concern to ensure the process is not compromised. Concern is already operating with a banking partner for cash transfers in Unity where no formal banking system is in place. The identified partner is Opportunity bank and they will conduct payments of the traders (and for CFV) upon the confirmation of verification after the voucher redemption. Attention will be kept so that the payment process is not delayed more than one month after completion of the shelter constructions. Concern team will also be present in the preparation and payment phases to ensure the process is conducted smoothly and concerns are answered timely.

The fact that the nominal value of the voucher and of the CFV component have been determined in US dollars will reduce the inflation risk that is very commonly affected market systems in South Sudan, due to the crisis and the lack of trust in the South Sudanese pound as national currency. The intervention will also include regular market price monitoring of the identified shelter materials to monitor the market trends and to identify early any distortion of the market caused by the intervention. However on this last point, it is expected not to be a high risk considering the small caseload of the project, to which the local market is deemed able to respond to.

Activity 2.1.9

Post distribution monitoring surveys:

Concern will conduct the PDM survey between 2 and 4 weeks after the distribution of vouchers and of CFV payments. Concern is part of the ongoing work to develop common standards for PDM at shelter/NFI cluster level. If a common tool is designed by then, it will be used by Concern with required adjustments. If not, Concern will use its own standard PDM tool with required adaptations. The questionnaire will be adapted to monitor the efficiency of the overall approach, the use of the vouchers, of the cash received as CFV and the overall opinion of the beneficiaries on this innovative system. Concern staff will also during PDMs identify what beneficiaries of CFV were prioritising in their purchases with their cash payments. As key players in this approach, traders will be included in the evaluation process through parallel interviews and/or focus group discussions. During focus group discussions, Concern staff will discuss in particular with CFV beneficiaries using participatory tools on prioritising of needs and using cash to satisfy these needs rather than short term food requirements as a condition of participation in CFV. All beneficiary data will be collected and analysed with gender disaggregation. Key findings and lessons learnt will inform the next distributions and will be shared with the shelter/NFI cluster and other partners (cash working group).

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

The monitoring activities will be supported technically by the M&E coordinator overseeing M&E activities in Concern country programmes. The monitoring of the project will allow Concern to be both informed of how beneficiaries utilised the support to ensure improved shelter and NFI access and for overall quality aspects of the project (such as beneficiary satisfaction and any protection or security concerns linked to the intervention). Considering that there is a CBI component, close supervision and communication will be required with beneficiaries throughout the project cycle by Community Mobilisers and Construction Supervisors. Monitoring activities will ensure follow-up with beneficiaries to ensure proper utilisation of vouchers and CFV payments and identify any protection or security concerns. All monitoring activities during the project cycle will involve beneficiary and community leaders' participation, with considerations of gender balance. 2 to 4 weeks after distributions of shelter materials and NFIs as well as vouchers (but depending on security for the mobile interventions especially), a PDM will be conducted. The PDMs for direct distributions will verify how households have accessed the distribution, used shelter/NFI materials, quality of shelter constructions and conditions of NFIs. For vouchers, it will identify what was purchased, which materials were prioritised and any change in shelters or NFI conditions. In addition, female and male focus groups will be held with beneficiaries to understand their level of satisfaction with the project and identify any protection or security concerns. Focus groups will also be held with traders for their satisfaction levels from participating and market surveys done monthly will identify if the project had any positive or negative impacts on pricing (such as traders inflating prices). Routine monitoring by field teams will be done to guide beneficiaries on proper construction of shelters and maintenance of NFIs. Monitoring will be led by an M&E Officer who will develop tools, supervise data collection and compilation. The emergency programme director and the area coordinator will also regularly monitor the implementation of the project and ensure that full attention is paid to quality aspects of the programme, including cross-cutting issues such as protection and gender.

Concern reporting system includes internal monthly programme reports compiling programme interventions, achievements and challenges in South Sudan that are shared among the country team. Concern programme team also develops for each programme a specific programme indicator tracking tool to ensure progress is tracked monthly and to be able to address delays and to adapt the programme approach if need be. Each distribution will be reported on with a beneficiary distribution list and in a distribution report (using the Shelter/NFI cluster template).

Concern will follow any additional SSHF reporting requirements and ensure its programme quality coordinator and finance manager are able to submit timely and comprehensive activity and financial reports.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Assessment of emergency NFIs needs for newly displaced populations: Concern's long term presence in Unity has resulted in developing a strong network with humanitarian partners and local authorities across Northern Liech state. Concern will keep monitoring the situation in Koch county through partner networks (Cordaid, Mercy Corps, OCHA, county commissioner). Within one week, information about new displacement of population will trigger a Concern assessment mission locally, with support from host community leaders and displaced communities' representatives. Security and accessibility information will be collected prior to the assessment. Concern team will use the Shelter-NFI cluster assessment form to assess needs. The assessment will include household questionnaires and focus group discussions. Gender balance will be respected throughout the assessment to ensure needs of men, women, boys and girls are understood. The GBV guidelines for RRM team will be adapted to such response.</p>	2018			X	X	X	X	X					
<p>Activity 1.1.2: Beneficiaries' identification based on the most critical needs: The results of the needs assessment will be compiled within 3 days after return of Concern mobile response team. Vulnerability criteria will include among others: newly displaced, female and child headed households, households with no connection in the area of displacement, households with one malnourished under 5 child or pregnant and lactating mothers. Outside of exceptional vulnerability cases, the host communities should not be included as beneficiaries. The criteria will be communicated and discussed with the targeted community and protection partners. Beneficiary lists will be given unique numbers to avoid fraud. Where possible the IOM BMR card will be considered.</p>	2018			X	X	X	X	X					
<p>Activity 1.1.3: Distribution of emergency NFI kits: Based on the needs assessment report, Concern will request NFI kits from the prepositioned pipeline stock in Bentiu humanitarian hub managed by IOM. The items will be released within 24 hours. The composition of the kits will be standard for emergency mobile response. Based on PDMs or context specificities, Concern will be able to adjust the content of the kit as required. In the dry season, NFI kits will be transported by road which will be cost and time efficient, compared with a Juba based intervention. Local transporters are available in Bentiu as Concern has had the experience in its BBR interventions. Distributions will be organised with full information and support from the community. Casual labour will be hired from the displaced and host population. Protection issues will be considered in the planning and implementation of the distribution. Each distribution will be conducted no later than 20 days after the first alert.</p>	2018				X	X	X	X					
<p>Activity 1.1.4: Post distribution monitoring surveys: Depending on the security context at the time of distribution, Concern will decide to conduct the PDM survey between 2 and 4 weeks after the distribution or to conduct a rapid PDM-like survey on the same day of the distribution. This last option will be considered in case of high insecurity prevailing in the area and likely to prevent further field visits for M&E purposes. Concern is part of the ongoing work to develop common standards for PDM at shelter/NFI cluster level. If a common tool is designed by then, it will be used by Concern. If not, Concern will use its own standard PDM tool with required adaptations. All beneficiary data will be collected and analysed with gender disaggregation. Key findings and lessons learnt will inform next distributions as well as the cluster and other partners.</p>	2018					X	X	X	X				
<p>Activity 2.1.1: Market Assessment and identification of traders and merchants: At the launch of the project, Concern will conduct a more in-depth market assessment in Bentiu town to complete the ones conducted in September 2017 (annex 2) and February 2018 (annex 6). This assessment will to identify viable trader options as well as the best transfer modality to be used. The scale of the project is already based on the first findings of the previous shelter market assessments that found that the markets were functional yet supplies and response capacity were limited, mostly due to lack of demand and traders unwillingness to risk stocking supplies when purchasing power remains low in their area of business because of low socio-economic situation of the population. As the start of the wet season will be approximately 3 months after the start of the project, Concern will rapidly identify traders to ensure they are able to stock the required quantities. Considering the role played traditionally by women in collecting shelter construction materials locally such as grass and rafters, Concern team will focus on identifying women's groups involved in such activities. Concern will build on its successful experience in purchasing elephant grass from women groups in Bentiu PoC to adapt this approach outside of the camp. Selected traders/merchants will sign an agreement with Concern detailing the CBI approach, their responsibilities and the payment schedule. Because this voucher approach remains new in this area, all selected traders will receive training on the voucher process from Concern team. Specific module of the traders' training will include Concern's protection policy, anti-fraud mechanisms including a presentation on the complaint and feedback response mechanism that will be set up for this specific intervention. For the in-kind materials (rope), the shelter pipeline prepositioned stock will be able to reply to such caseload outside the PoC.</p>	2018			X									

<p>Activity 2.1.2: Activity 2.1.2 Authority and Community inclusion meetings: Two types of community meetings will be organised in the very first phase of the project: 1) Bentiu Land tenure consultation meetings and 2) Community sensitisation meetings. Such meetings are key to ensure full information of the community and authorities as well as buy-in from their side to ensure efficiency and success of the intervention.</p> <p>1) Bentiu Land tenure consultation meetings: Concern and protection partners will conduct consultation meetings with local authorities of Bentiu town to discuss perspectives for the settlement of the most-vulnerable IDPs. The responsible State and local authorities are among others the State Ministry of Water and Physical Infrastructures (MoWPI), the city council and the commissioner. Concern already has a well-established relationship with the State MoWPI through its WASH intervention which supports directly this ministry and its technical team. Such meetings will result in agreements on land ownership for the shelter construction. Through support of UNHCR and DRC (protection partners), the beneficiaries will be supported to obtain communal land tenure documents in order to avoid the risk of being forcibly evicted (Annex 1).</p> <p>2) Community sensitisation meetings: Concern, with support from protection partners, will conduct community sensitisation meetings to explain the project objectives and implementation method. As it is a new approach to shelter support, it will require clear and comprehensive communication. The targeting criteria will be discussed and agreed upon during those meetings. State and local authorities will be involved based on needs. Equal representation and participation of male and female beneficiaries will be ensured in those meetings.</p>	2018			X	X							
<p>Activity 2.1.3: Beneficiaries' identification: Concern will, in coordination with protection partners and communities, identify the most vulnerable households meant to receive shelter construction support. The intervention will focus on displaced households, whether new or protracted. Due to the conflict patterns and food insecurity in the Targeting criteria are explained above in section 3. Specific attention will be given to gender-related vulnerabilities with gender-segregated group discussions and guidance from protection partners. Also, Concern team will ensure that community mobilisation team includes female mobilisers to ensure female beneficiaries feel comfortable to express opinions and concerns. Identified beneficiaries will be split into groups (21 households per group – each household having 1 representative) with which discussions will be maintained throughout the project implementation. Representatives from those groups will sit in the shelter committees that will be set up for this intervention.</p> <p>Each shelter committee will include representative from elders, females and youth to ensure equal right representation to every age and gender group. Trainings will be conducted and commonly used construction tools will be distributed to these committee members. The committee members will keep the construction tools with them on behalf of the represented households. The tools will utilise it for rubbish collection, site clearance and cleaning to prepare the donated land for construction of the shelters. Concern staff will also train the committee members on shelter's layouts, leaving adequate spaces for fire points, streets, WASH facilities (including latrines to be built with Concern WASH team's support through CLTS), etc. This training will help the whole settlement in terms of sanitation facilities and to avoid fire outbreaks.</p>	2018			X	X							
<p>Activity 2.1.4: Bentiu/Rubkona Town Shelter designs Meetings: The shelter committees will play a major role in the implementation of the intervention as they will be leading the discussions on shelter designs and locations. Concern team will facilitate and guide those discussions. In addition to the 21 households' representatives, those committees will also have local authorities, protection partners and Concern. The consultative process will determine the size, layout, types of materials and Bills of Quantities of materials and labour. Besides the community consultative process, Concern will follow the technical recommendations and best practices of the Shelter cluster. Specific attention to locations and designs will be made to ensure protection risks and access for people with reduced mobility are fully considered. Based on the findings of the market assessments, the pipeline stock and the discussions in the shelter committees, the final composition of the shelter kits to be received by the targeted beneficiaries will be determined.</p>	2018			X								

<p>Activity 2.1.5: Transitional shelter construction – Phase 1: Voucher distribution for locally available shelter materials:</p> <p>The vouchers would be used for buying locally available shelter materials from pre-selected suppliers. To ensure continuous commitment from the targeted households as well as efficiency of the approach, the CBI is planned through a phased-approach whereby beneficiaries are encouraged to complete one phase before being eligible to the next one and eventually to the full assistance package. Each identified beneficiary household in Bentiu town will receive a voucher to be exchanged against pre-determined shelter materials (see Annex 9) with pre-selected traders for the value of US\$36. The estimated voucher nominal value is based on the data collected by Concern team during February market assessment in Bentiu and Rubkona towns. This is where the main two markets of Northern Liech State are. Even though Concern participates to the inter-cluster cash working group in Juba, the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) developed by this working group was not used for this intervention. The MEB is not adapted to the objectives of the project. The MEB is meant to ensure minimum survival needs in the aftermath of an immediate displacement or crisis, while this intervention aims to build on existing capacities and to strengthen resilience mechanisms.</p> <p>The vouchers will be distributed to every targeted household based on the final beneficiary list which would have been validated prior to phase 1 by the shelter committees and Concern programme manager. The vouchers will give the beneficiaries access to local traders to purchase locally available shelter construction materials. Depending on the profile and capacity of the selected traders, vouchers will be exchanged directly at traders' shops or in an agreed location where traders will have temporarily presence. This will be used for example with female traders who are unlikely to have a settled business shop. This type of fair location will be determined in accordance to protection considerations and through discussions with beneficiaries and local authorities to ensure the security of the process. Concern team will be present throughout the voucher exchange process to ensure beneficiaries are receiving what they are entitled to and to support all involved stakeholders in the process.</p> <p>The distribution of this unique-numbered token will be the first step of the shelter construction process. Beneficiaries will be encouraged to exchange rapidly their vouchers against shelter materials to ensure they have choice in the materials they get and to give them time to start the shelter construction. Five days after the voucher distribution, Concern team will visit all households to ensure the materials have been collected in exchange of vouchers and the erection of the shelter has started. Based on field verification visit, the beneficiaries will become eligible to the second step of the process (activity 2.1.6). In order to mitigate the risk of voucher fraud, the commodity vouchers will be printed with security features and an expiry date, serial numbers and duplicates that will remain in the voucher book also tokens will be distributed during registrations and then withdrawn during distribution of vouchers, at agreed times, with limited window of time to access the materials from pre-selected vendors. Concern team in Unity will benefit from the experience of Juba team in implementing voucher for food intervention in Juba PoC. In addition, the team will be supported by Concern's market advisor based in Zambia and planned for a support visit to South Sudan in April/May of this year.</p>	2018					X	X										
<p>Activity 2.1.6: Transitional shelter construction – Phase 2: Distribution of in-kind materials and community contribution:</p> <p>The second step of the process will see eligible beneficiaries (who have completed successfully phase 1) receiving an in-kind kit of quality imported material Shelter pipeline. This will include quality material to help fix the skin of the shelter such as Garang rope. Such items have been found to be unavailable in the local markets during the Concern market assessments. Traditionally, people are using pieces of mosquito nets to tie up the shelter materials and form the structure (Annex 10). However, as a nutrition and WASH partner, Concern is not in favour of supporting such practices. Considering the vulnerability of the households targeted by this intervention, they should be encouraged to use the mosquito nets as what they are meant to be which is protecting household members against deadly malaria and other mosquito borne diseases. So Concern will provide locally accepted rope such as Garang or rubber ropes to support the shelter construction and to allow the beneficiaries to finalise the shelter structures.</p> <p>The roof construction will be part of the community contribution as locally harvested elephant grass is available and traditionally used for shelter construction. However, for extremely vulnerable households that are not able to harvest or access grass, Concern will engage with the shelter/NFI cluster and with UNHCR to request plastic sheets to be provided in-kind for such cases to allow completion of a safe and dignifying shelter.</p>	2018					X	X	X									

<p>Activity 2.1.7: Transitional shelter construction – Phase 3: Shelter construction and monitoring CFW</p> <p>Upon receiving the locally purchased and in-kind materials, the beneficiaries will be required to complete their shelter constructions based on the design agreed with shelter committees. In addition to the materials they were supported with, the beneficiaries will have to complete mudding of the walls. This will be supported through a cash for work component of the approach. Beneficiaries will have received the information at the beginning of the project that they will be eligible for a cash for work payment of 18 US\$ (paid in equivalent SSP value) after completion of the shelter construction. The completion will be verified by Concern team who will confirm construction is completed. This will make the beneficiary eligible to the CFW payment. The CFW beneficiaries will be the targeted household members with work capacity. The mudding of the wall is usually a women’s tasks so women with work capacity will be encouraged to be part of the CFW component. For beneficiary households without members fit for construction labour, Concern, with the participation of the community representatives, will identify casual workers for this activity. This will provide opportunities for the abled youth, who are reported to suffer tremendously from idleness and lack of opportunities, to be involved in the project. Each casual labourers will receive payment as cash for work per constructed shelter. The payment will be made as for trader, by a third party banking agency identified by Concern.</p> <p>This amount received as CFW payment will allow beneficiaries to be able to use the cash to meet their priority needs. Targeted communities will be sensitised prior to the CFW activities to use the received cash to buy essential non-food items such as household items and to improve their newly constructed shelter further. This may include additional shelter materials to improve the construction and/or non-food commodities. Concern team will explain this at the selection of beneficiaries’ stage. Selected beneficiaries will commit to use the received cash for NFIs and shelter improvements as priority and as a condition. Concern’s experience has shown in other programmes that when a lumpsum CFW payment is provided beneficiaries tend to prioritise purchase of household items and other non-food needs rather than food purchase when food assistance is provided in the same location through another programme. The PDM survey will be planned to understand how this money has been used.</p>	2018					X	X	X				
<p>Activity 2.1.8: Payment of the traders/merchants:</p> <p>After Concern team verifies all vouchers have been used by the beneficiaries and exchanged against shelter materials. Concern will redeem all the vouchers from the selected traders. Verification of all vouchers will be conducted by Concern to ensure the process is not compromised. Concern is already operating with a banking partner for cash transfers in Unity where no formal banking system is in place. The identified partner is Opportunity bank and they will conduct payments of the traders (and for CFW) upon the confirmation of verification after the voucher redemption. Attention will be kept so that the payment process is not delayed more than one month after completion of the shelter constructions. Concern team will also be present in the preparation and payment phases to ensure the process is conducted smoothly and concerns are answered timely.</p> <p>The fact that the nominal value of the voucher and of the CFW component have been determined in US dollars will reduce the inflation risk that is very commonly affected market systems in South Sudan, due to the crisis and the lack of trust in the South Sudanese pound as national currency. The intervention will also include regular market price monitoring of the identified shelter materials to monitor the market trends and to identify early any distortion of the market caused by the intervention. However on this last point, it is expected not to be a high risk considering the small caseload of the project, to which the local market is deemed able to respond to.</p>	2018					X	X	X				
<p>Activity 2.1.9: Post distribution monitoring surveys:</p> <p>Concern will conduct the PDM survey between 2 and 4 weeks after the distribution of vouchers and of CFW payments. Concern is part of the ongoing work to develop common standards for PDM at shelter/NFI cluster level. If a common tool is designed by then, it will be used by Concern with required adjustments. If not, Concern will use its own standard PDM tool with required adaptations. The questionnaire will be adapted to monitor the efficiency of the overall approach, the use of the vouchers, of the cash received as CFW and the overall opinion of the beneficiaries on this innovative system. Concern staff will also during PDMs identify what beneficiaries of CFW were prioritising in their purchases with their cash payments. As key players in this approach, traders will be included in the evaluation process through parallel interviews and/or focus group discussions. During focus group discussions, Concern staff will discuss in particular with CFW beneficiaries using participatory tools on prioritising of needs and using cash to satisfy these needs rather than short term food requirements as a condition of participation in CFW. All beneficiary data will be collected and analysed with gender disaggregation. Key findings and lessons learnt will inform the next distributions and will be shared with the shelter/NFI cluster and other partners (cash working group).</p>	2018						X					

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Concern received a formal certification from the CHS initiative in November 2017. Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) is at the centre of Concern's approach and its values. This project will be part of the country accountability plan developed by Concern team each year for the country programmes. Concern will adopt a consultative approach all stages of implementation of this project from assessment and targeting through to evaluation; by including beneficiaries (both female and male - equal representation - taking into account the different roles and needs of boys, girls, women and men); local leaders among other relevant authorities in decision making as well and also ensuring their full participation in implementation, monitoring and especially evaluating the project.

Concern will involve the affected population systematically and throughout the project, whether they are direct targeted beneficiaries or community stakeholders. Concern team will implement and maintain a transparent and clear communication system with all targeted communities throughout the project. Effective communication will ensure the targeted population is informed about the project objectives and approach and understands their entitlement and the targeting criteria. Beneficiaries will be informed in advance shelter/NFI distribution and Concern will disseminate schedules, locations, and assistance provided. Beneficiaries' personal information will be protected during the distribution process. Affected people will be involved in making decisions through consultation meetings. At the beginning of the project, the target communities will be informed of project inputs and expected outputs as well as procedures for the Complaints Response and Feedback Mechanism (CRFM). Involving the beneficiaries, community leaders and traders from the start of the project will ensure that the project is adapted to and accepted by the local building traditions and that the activities reflect community needs. The targeting process will involve community representatives to ensure that vulnerability criteria reflect actual needs in the targeted population and communities are usually best placed to know the needs. Project activities including kits distributions will be conducted in presence of beneficiary trustees such as local community representatives. Those activities will be also facilitated by representatives of specific beneficiary groups; including inviting protection partners during implementation and monitoring. Beneficiary distribution lists will be verified and endorsed by beneficiary representatives (shelter committees) and filed for records / references. Men, women, boys and girls are consulted jointly and separately during project review meetings and post distribution monitoring exercises. In addition to identifying project outputs, the monitoring plan including PDM surveys will allow Concern staff to get feedback from beneficiaries and to inform future shelter/NFI interventions.

A Complaints Response and Feedback Mechanism (CRFM) will be set up for all stages of the project so that anyone with complaints about the approach and implementation will be able to do so. A hot-line will be available for anyone to forward her/his complaints, mostly for Bentiu town as network coverage is poor outside of the town. A CRFM helpdesk will be put in place for each distribution to enable beneficiaries to have any issues or concerns addressed. The CRFM will be adapted to protection and gender considerations to ensure female beneficiaries and people with special needs feel empowered to use it. Concern will ensure that beneficiary feedback is taken into account and feeds into the project learning to improve efficiency. This will be done through post construction and distribution monitoring and the CRFM.

Implementation Plan

The tasks/key milestones of the project implementation plan are listed below. As shown in the workplan, several tasks will be implemented at the same time to ensure efficiency in delivering the response. The position title indicates who will supervise the activity and not necessarily who will implement it.

1. Conduct start up meeting attended by all project staff including Logistics, finance and HR. The implementation plan will be developed with clear assignment of the roles and responsibilities with delivery timelines (S/NFI Programme Manager).
2. Hold a consultative meeting with the community leaders, local authorities, protection partners as well as community members to introduce the project, discuss and agree on roles and responsibilities; develop beneficiary selection criteria then agree on an implementation as well as coordination modalities (S/NFI Project Officer/Assistant).
3. Conduct general community meetings for targeted areas to introduce the project and to explain the agreed roles and responsibilities, selection criteria for targeting beneficiaries, obtain consensus on livelihood kits distribution points and describe the proposed implementation plan/schedule of the project (Construction Supervisors and Community Mobilisers).
4. Community sensitisation in formation of implementation committees in locations with existing and identified S/NFI needs; to ensure gender equity, whereby equitable representation gender categories (girls, women, boys and men) in these committees. The committees will be responsible for community mobilisation, sensitisation, participation and involvement in livelihood kits distributions and trainings including monitoring (Construction Supervisors and Community Mobilisers).
5. Establishment of shelter and complaints response committees (S/NFI Programme Manager in collaboration with CRFM committee).
6. Programme support teams will procure the necessary inputs and put in place all the logistics needed to quickly deliver the project (Base Manager/Area Coordinator).
7. Request and preposition emergency S/NFI kits from cluster (S/NFI Programme Manager).
8. Conduct needs assessment, prepare and sharing the report from needs assessment (S/NFI Programme Manager).
9. Conduct market assessment, prepare and sharing report in addition to selection of and meetings with the eligible traders/vendors, including signing of contracts/agreements with the vendors/traders (S/NFI Project Officer/Assistant).
10. Coordination of project activities with other humanitarian partners on ground (eg. DRC, UNHCR, etc), authorities, beneficiary community and other relevant stakeholders in order to maximize efficiency and impact, avoid duplication, and promote sustainability of the project achievements.
11. Conduct verification and registration of beneficiaries (S/NFI Project Officer/Assistant).
12. Design cash vouchers and distribute to the verified beneficiaries (S/NFI Programme Manager).
13. Redemption of commodity vouchers from the traders by beneficiaries (S/NFI Programme Manager).
14. Conducting regular monitoring of the traders (M&E Officer).
15. Reconciling of the vouchers to prepare payments for the traders (S/NFI Project Officer/Assistant).
16. Preparing and sharing the report from distribution (S/NFI Programme Manager).
17. Conduct PDMs between 2 to 4 weeks after distribution, security allowing (M&E Officer).

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
DRC/UNHCR/CARE and CORDAID,Logistics Cluster,CHC, RRC, State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Planning and Mayor,Shelter/NFI Cluster	Consultation in protection support. Closely coordinate on issues of identification and validation of IDPs database. Closely coordinate on issues of land negotiations.,Collaboration for coordinated transportation of materials required for the programme.,CHC, RRC, State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Planning and Mayor will be informed to ensure access in guaranteed including security clearances. are provided well in advance and throughout the project duration and on Concern's humanitarian principles. The government officials would also be vital in provision of land to resettle IDPs in Bentiu town. ,Coordination and implementation strategies and identify how different responses can complement each other

Environment Marker Of The Project

B: Medium environmental impact with NO mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Concern puts gender and equality at the centre of its humanitarian work. Concern gender policy is in line with and adheres to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) standards on gender equality. The Dublin-based protection advisor and gender advisor supports South Sudan programmes for gender mainstreaming. In August 2017, Concern's Protection Advisor visited South Sudan program to deliver protection training to all staff in Concern P4 (annexes 7). Concern recently entered in partnership with Sonke Gender Justice to support significant and sustained progress on addressing gender inequality. South Sudan will receive extensive support to assess and address gender issues, starting in 2018.

South Sudan is predominantly patriarchal society with men being the primary decision makers. South Sudanese women and girls have responsibilities for farming, collecting water and firewood, cooking, cleaning, and childcare. Men and boys are primary decision makers for the communities and their families, cattle (boys in particular tend to be cattle-herders), hunting, fishing and charcoal making. Girls and women have little influence in decision making about their own lives. They cannot own property or the land they work, nor can they inherit their husband's property. For building shelters, women are in charge of roofing and mud-walling while men are in charge of wood collection for the super-structure. Women's education levels are lower than men's. They have limited ability to make decisions about their sexual health and access to health care. Many categories of gender based violence (GBV) including rape; sexual assault; physical assault; forced/early marriage; denial of resources, opportunities or services; or psychological/emotional abuse are pervasive and engrained in the fabric of society.

Power dynamics within households and communities, the gendered division of labour, and gender-based violence are altered or worsened by a humanitarian crisis. During displacement, women's traditional responsibilities continued, but they also carry a disproportionate burden of responsibility for finding food. This is mostly as a result of what is considered their higher mobility given that they face the risk of rape, but not death. Displacement can potentially reinforce traditional gender roles – but can also break patriarchal patterns due to family separation which requires a renegotiation of gender relations. Because of displacement, changes have been observed in the gender dynamics; women assuming new gender roles as head of families and tasks out of necessity. These current gender dynamics present opportunities for gender mainstreaming in the proposed interventions.

All stages of this project will consider gender dimensions. The needs assessment of the shelter material market included specific focus group discussions with women as primary responsible for collecting local material such as elephant grass. Equitable access to services (mobile response and shelter construction) will be ensured through specific design/communication model to engage women and girls, especially female heads of households. Protection partners will continue to be involved in the project implementation. Concern will conduct gender-disaggregated needs assessment and hold gender-sensitive community consultations to better understand the demographics' needs towards shelter and NFIs. Consultations will ensure the participation of vulnerable groups (women, girls, disabled, elderly and people who face discrimination) in order to determine adequate types of shelter, access to facilities and the types of NFIs that are essential in recovering their livelihoods. Concern will ensure that distribution systems takes into account mothers and caretakers of malnourished children, registered female-headed households, and other persons of special needs. Distribution sites and times will be decided based on such considerations and in consultation with gender-balance representatives.

Protection Mainstreaming

Protection and gender issues are widespread in the country. Over 1.17 million children (3 to 18 years old) are deprived of basic education since December 2013. Over 17,000 children are estimated to have been recruited by armed actors. Over 9,000 children were registered as unaccompanied and separated from their families. An estimated one million children, of which 50% are girls, are believed to be in psychological distress.

Concern places significant emphasis on mainstreaming protection in its activities and recognises that households with unique needs require specific assistance in shelter construction. Accordingly, Concern coordinates closely with Protection actors to ensure that People with Special Needs (PSNs) are identified and protection measures are taken. For example, Concern is distributing doors to vulnerable households who received shelters in Bentiu town in 2017 to address protection concerns identified during focus group discussions. Concern will continue to use the results of these regular assessments to adapt its shelter program to address any similar protection concerns raised. Concern provides support to the PSN/vulnerable groups in shelter construction with casual labourers. This will be case as explained in the activity section for the CFW component of the project. During distributions, Concern ensures the equal access of these vulnerable groups with support and involvement of Protection partners and complaint desk and community members. NFI activities also incorporate protection considerations to ensure mitigation of any risk, harm, abuse or exploitation faced by the target population. This will also serve to mitigate the risk of potential conflicts arising between recipients and non-recipients. Concern has established clear, consistent, and transparent distribution systems that are known to all the members of the target communities. To respond effectively to the diverse needs of women and men, and to look into the needs of the different groups of people in term of items distributed and to take into account potential disparities in access to services. Concern approach to protection includes a strong linkage between protection considerations and gender/equality, security and access. Several measures have already been explained in the specific gender, security and access section of this document. All those considerations will ensure that protection aspects are fully mainstreamed in the project.

Given the protection needs as well as the volatile and social context, protection will need to be incorporated across all stages of the project cycle. Particularly as this is a cash based intervention, measures will be put in place to ensure beneficiary and project staff safety. In addition to full adherence to the Code of Conduct and P4 (annex 7), the programme team will receive technical guidance from the protection advisor regularly visiting the country. Concern will work closely with Bentiu protection partners (DRC and UNHCR) keeping some good coordination practices that have been successfully implemented in the previous activities. Thanks to full involvement of protection actors, the targeting of the beneficiaries will ensure full considerations of protection issues related to specific situations of the beneficiaries. In the South Sudan context, women and girls are largely in charge of collecting shelter construction materials as shown by Concern's market assessment which indicated that women are forced to find shelter materials in the wilderness areas given that the lack means to access materials at market levels; putting them at serious risk of violence and abuse. Through facilitating access to shelter materials at safer locations such as markets in Bentiu town, this project will reduce risks to beneficiaries. A CRFM helpdesk will be in place so beneficiaries can confidentially report any protection incidents and action can be taken such as referral to a protection agency such as DRC/UNHCR.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Overall, Concern's country director is in charge of the security management in the country of operations. The systems director based in the coordination office is in charge of daily adherence to security rules and protocols, following up of the security situation in country and updating protocols and tools. The area coordinator is in charge of the implementation of the Concern's security rules and regulations in the area under his/her responsibility and of monitoring the security situation to ensure timely updates and decision making. Concern also hosts the NGO Forum which includes a security responsibility component. This allows Concern to benefit from a wide network of information on the security situation with almost immediate updates and alerts. Concern has taken steps to ensure inclusion of security measures in all of its areas of operations through a combination of acceptance, protection and deterrence strategies. Concern, given its presence since 2013 in northern Unity has established relations with local leaders, authorities and communities focusing on acceptance as the most important security strategy for Concern. Throughout this project, Concern will ensure clear communication of its humanitarian mandate and accountability policies that continue to build on these relations and that will ensure acceptance among the population and allow Concern staff to move safely. The interactions with the communities allow Concern to obtain security information from them which can be triangulated with other information from other sources such as UNDSS, other UN agencies and NGOs. These can enable proper planning of activities that avoid potential security risks. Concern has Standard Operating Procedures detailing strict procedures to reduce risks to staff safety and security include departure times curfew hours for field movements, storage of programme materials, radio communications to monitor staff movements and hibernation and evacuation procedures. For deterrence strategies, these are deemed a last resort where staff and/or beneficiary security is severely threatened. In this case, it may be necessary to suspend to project until staff and beneficiary safety can be guaranteed.

Concern safety and security standard operating procedures are in place and are reviewed and adjusted to the security situation regularly as security situation demands. All Bentiu staff members received a one-day security training in September 2017 from the security advisor based in Dublin. Each international staff receives the security management plan including SOPs. All new – national and international staff – receive security and safety briefing. Security and safety rules and regulations are reminded regularly, especially for BBR missions. While the area coordination and the base manager in his absence takes part in security meetings organised at Bentiu humanitarian coordination level.

Access

As detailed under Safety and Security, through its acceptance strategy, Concern has been working in former Unity State for the over four years; under very insecure environment at times. The organisation has managed to build good reputation with communities and local authorities and access has not been a challenge. The organisation will coordinate closely with local leaders and authorities during project implementation on Concern's humanitarian mandate and details of the project. Concern has always been welcomed in beyond Bentiu locations by the community and local authorities due to its quality of work. Having had good reputation in area, through recruiting local competent staff, keeping low profile and ensuring participatory approaches, Concern has even reached those areas which were inaccessible to other organisations. Concern team through the leadership of the area coordinator, also ensures courtesy visits are done and good communication is maintained at all times with the local authorities at county and payam levels. The project will adhere to the seasonal weather patterns to avoid large procurements and focus on local purchases in rainy season when much of the project location is inaccessible from Juba or other supply routes. Bentiu town remain accessible from Concern base in Bentiu PoC throughout the year thanks to good roads. Koch county will become largely inaccessible in the wet season when the conflict patterns will also be decreased because of the same inaccessibility making troop movements very difficult if not impossible. Hence the mobile response intervention will focus on the dry season. If conflict patterns were to change and not to follow previous year reduction during the wet season. Concern will liaise immediately with the logistics cluster and request air transport to be provided to respond to newly displaced population. Distribution sites will be chosen that reduces journey times for beneficiaries and thus security risks, in accordance with SPHERE standards. As much as possible, distributions will be organised next to the settlement areas. Specific support for material transportation will be made available by Concern team for beneficiaries unable to transport their own material.

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	Shelter/NFI Programme Manager	D	1	6,504.00	7	5.00	2,276.40
	<i>This position is based in Bentiu, responsible for coordination of all S/NFI activities, provision of technical input and recommendations, and development of guidelines and tools for each program and capacity building of S/NFI staff. Represents and coordinates State level CWW and the S/NFI Cluster activities</i>						
1.2	Shelter/NFI Project Officer	D	2	2,500.00	7	45.00	15,750.00
	<i>Based in Bentiu, the position will assist the project manager and other project staff members in the coordination of field activities, conducting of assessments, generating field reports and collecting beneficiary complaints.</i>						
1.3	NFI Project Assistant	D	2	1,316.88	7	50.00	9,218.16
	<i>This position is based in Bentiu, responsible for processing smooth implementation of all NFI distributions, including but not limited to; stakeholder mobilization, beneficiary identification and coordination with key community leaders etc. 1 will focus on Koch emergency mobile response and the other one on the cash based intervention.</i>						
1.4	Construction supervision and community mobilisers	D	1	776.44	7	100.00	5,435.08
	<i>The staff will be in charge of overseeing the project in addition to the current shelter/NFI activities implemented in Bentiu. He/she will mobilise the communities and other stakeholders, explaining the intervention, the process, supervising the constructions and providing technical support. They will be required to closely monitor at field level the implementation of CBIs and support communities in using cash and vouchers in prioritising their needs.</i>						
1.5	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	D	1	2,000.00	7	10.00	1,400.00
	<i>Intermediate level national staff (based in Bentiu). S/he will be responsible for the collection & analysis of different data in relation to the project activities, provide informed and independent professional advice to S/NFI programmes with a view to improving the delivery process and achieving program accountability, learning and improvement. This position is also responsible for documenting lessons learnt and best practices in the intervention to ensure that future projects benefit from this information.</i>						
	Section Total						34,079.64
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Bentiu Shelter Material Vouchers	D	357	36.00	1	100.00	12,852.00
	<i>Vouchers to purchase materials including to build or rehabilitate shelters. Materials can include wooden poles, rafters. Estimation based on local market analysis, Unit quantity refers to shelters. See annex 9 for detailed BoQs</i>						
2.2	Creation and training of Shelter committees	D	17	50.00	1	100.00	850.00
	<i>Costs include: transport, facilitation, printed materials, stationery, educational materials. Unit quantity refers to training participants.</i>						
2.3	Shelter construction tool kits	D	17	100.00	1	100.00	1,700.00
	<i>Includes tools for shelter construction to be shared among community members through the Shelter Committees. Kits include digging bars etc. Estimation based on local market analysis. Unit quantity refers to 1 kits per committee.</i>						
2.4	Identification and training of local traders on the voucher system	D	15	2.00	2	100.00	60.00
	<i>Costs include: stationery and water. Unit quantity refers to training participants.</i>						
2.5	Information session of vulnerable households on the voucher system	D	357	2.00	2	100.00	1,428.00
	<i>Costs include: stationery and water. Unit quantity refers to training participants.</i>						
2.6	Printing of vouchers	D	357	4.00	2	100.00	2,856.00
	<i>Cost include: professional printing of non reproducible vouchers and shipment to operational base. Unit quantity refers to voucher books printed and shipped. It is expected that each beneficiary will receive 2 different types of vouchers.</i>						
2.7	Bentiu/Rubkona Shelter Shelter Construction CfW	D	357	18.00	1	100.00	6,426.00
2.8	Distribution Truck Rental (Bentiu/Koch)	D	1	1,100.00	7	100.00	7,700.00
2.9	NFI Distribution Crowd controllers	D	8	12.00	6	100.00	576.00

2.10	NFI Loaders/Offloaded	D	1	30.00	5	100.00	150.00
2.11	NFI Packaging casual workers	D	20	15.00	3	100.00	900.00
2.12	Distribution Points constructions casual workers	D	8	6.00	3	100.00	144.00
2.13	Data enumerators - Shelter-NFI needs assessments	D	10	25.00	5	100.00	1,250.00
	<i>Enumerators will support in conduct needs/gaps and PDM evaluation data collection. The findings will allow CWW to adapt, if necessary the activities to a changing context and needs. Unit quantity refers to persons.</i>						
2.14	Data clerks - Shelter-NFI needs assessments	D	2	50.00	5	100.00	500.00
	<i>Data Clerks will support in data entry and analysis. The findings will allow CWW to adapt, if necessary the activities to a changing context and needs. Unit quantity refers to persons.</i>						
	Section Total						37,392.00
3. Equipment							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
4. Contractual Services							
4.1	Cash Delivery Service charge	D	1	19,278.00	1	3.00	578.34
	Section Total						578.34
5. Travel							
5.1	Domestic flights	D	3	550.00	7	30.00	3,465.00
	<i>Local Staff UNHAS return flights (Bentiu - Juba - Koch).</i>						
5.2	Staff Local travel costs	D	1	180.00	15	30.00	810.00
	<i>Meals and accommodation for 6 staff on field missions (in Koch). Cost estimated based on 30 for food per day for 15 overnight missions. Staff will travel a lot to Koch and spending time there to conduct assessment, distribution and PDS.</i>						
	Section Total						4,275.00
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	Vehicle Rental	D	1	7,500.00	7	15.00	7,875.00
	<i>Transports staff, goods and materials related to the project in Bentiu. Unit costs estimated based on market analysis.</i>						
7.2	Office Running cost -Unity	D	1	25,000.00	7	5.29	9,257.50

	<i>These are shared costs of Unity field office (Telephone, Internet, Stationery, Office R&M, Utilities, Office rent, Furniture, Cleaning materials, Postage, courier)</i>						
	Section Total						17,132.50
SubTotal					1,541.00		93,457.48
Direct							93,457.48
Support							
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							6,542.02
Total Cost							99,999.50
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Unity -> Koch	75	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,300	5,000	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Assessment of emergency NFIs needs for newly displaced populations: Concern's long term presence in Unity has resulted in developing a strong netwo...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Beneficiaries' identification based on the most critical needs: The results of the needs assessment will be compiled within 3 days after return of ...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Distribution of emergency NFI kits: Based on the needs assessment report, Concern will request NFI kits from the prepositioned pipeline stock in Be...</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4: Post distribution monitoring surveys: Depending on the security context at the time of distribution, Concern will decide to conduct the PDM survey ...</p>

Unity -> Rubkona	25	600	650	600	650	2,500	<p>Activity 2.1.1: Market Assessment and identification of traders and merchants: At the launch of the project, Concern will conduct a more in-depth market assessment...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Activity 2.1.2 Authority and Community inclusion meetings: Two types of community meetings will be organised in the very first phase of the project...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3: Beneficiaries' identification: Concern will, in coordination with protection partners and communities, identify the most vulnerable households mea...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4: Bentiu/Rubkona Town Shelter designs Meetings: The shelter committees will play a major role in the implementation of the intervention as they will ...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.5: Transitional shelter construction – Phase 1: Voucher distribution for locally available shelter materials: The vouchers would be used for buying l...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.6: Transitional shelter construction – Phase 2: Distribution of in-kind materials and community contribution: The second step of the process will see ...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.7: Transitional shelter construction – Phase 3: Shelter construction and monitoring CFW Upon receiving the locally purchased and in-kind materials, th...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.8: Payment of the traders/merchants: After Concern team verifies all vouchers have been used by the beneficiaries and exchanged against shelter materi...</p> <p>Activity 2.1.9: Post distribution monitoring surveys: Concern will conduct the PDM survey between 2 and 4 weeks after the distribution of vouchers and of CFW payme...</p>
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Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 1 - Restoring Dignity_revised.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 2 - Concern-Technical-Advisor-Visit-Report.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 3 - Koch BMR Report 20180118.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 4 - REACH Hard to reach areas Unity_Nov.2017.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 5 - IOM CCCM Bentiu PoC 2017 Quarter 4.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 6 - Market assessment report draft.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 9 - Shelter Kit and voucher composition-revised.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 10 - Traditional construction - mosquito net.JPG
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 7 - Concern P4 Protection Policy.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 8 - Seasonal Calendar.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 9 - Shelter Kit and voucher composition.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 6 Market assessment report - revised.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 6a Bentiu market assessment figures.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 6b Rubkona market assessment figures.pdf