

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	South Sudan Development Agency				
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	1st Round Standard Allocation				
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>			
NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER		100.00			
		<b>100</b>			
<b>Project Title :</b>	Provision of emergency life saving ES/NFI to most vulnerable IDPs and host communities affected by vicious cycle of conflict and protection threats in Upper Nile State				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services				
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-18/HSS10/SA1/NFI/NGO/8110		
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	103,699.05		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	6 months	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	20/03/2018	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	30/09/2018		
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	20/03/2018	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	30/09/2018		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>SSUDA is one of the S/NFI cluster partners actively providing services across Upper Nile. Upper Nile is one of the most conflict affected regions since the war began in 2013 with multiple displacement experienced in almost all the counties with enormous S/NFI needs reported. Through this proposal SSUDA is seeking to support 40,000 most vulnerable people including children, men and women among the IDPs, returnees and host communities in Ulang, Nasir, Maiwut, Panyikang, in Upper Nile State and is extending its services to Uror and Nyirol, in Jonglei State and Mayendit in Unity State. The counties are experiencing unprecedented displacement of people as a result of continued armed fighting in many parts of South Sudan. SSUDA will engage in participatory rapid (gender and age segregated) needs assessment and gender gaps analysis to determine level of vulnerability and identify the number and specific needs of men, women, children, pregnant women, and people with disabilities. The project plans to achieve Cluster objectives 1,2 and 4: 1. provide life-saving NFIs and emergency shelter to newly displaced people in greatest need of assistance and protection; 2. Improve the living conditions of protracted in collective centers and host communities; 4. Promote community participation in programme implementation and accountability to inform analysis and future response. By achieving the three key cluster objectives SSUDA will as well address Strategic Objective 1 and 2 of the Humanitarian Response Plan.</p>				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	1,250	4,370	1,410	2,970	10,000
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Internally Displaced People	824	3,160	924	2,050	6,958
People in Host Communities	258	690	330	670	1,948
Refugee Returnees	168	520	156	250	1,094
<b>Indirect Beneficiaries :</b>					
<p>The indirect beneficiaries will be those who will not receive direct assistance such as relatives hosting the IDPs who will in turn share the items distributed. As part of live-saving concern, the target locations are malaria prone and by distributing treated mosquito nets, the community will save both lives, resources and time used for treating malaria. SSUDA will also use local labour and equipment such as trucks for local transport during prepositioning and distribution process which will boost the local economy and improve livelihoods of local population beyond direct beneficiaries. The estimated number of indirect beneficiaries will be 4, 582 individuals</p>					
<b>Catchment Population:</b>					
<b>Link with allocation strategy :</b>					

The proposed project is directly linked to HRP Strategy as follows: 1. SSUDA will promote efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in delivering assistance to the needy by ensuring that the assistance is need-based. 2. Lack of adequate shelter and NFIs exposes people to protection risks, the project will not only address risk associated by lack of items but also ensure safety of beneficiaries during the distribution through frequent consultations and feedback. 3. SSUDA collaborates with other organizations and clusters to share and receive relevant information on humanitarian needs include protection. 4. As a national NGO SSUDA has the ability to access some of the most hard-to-reach areas that puts it in a better position to deliver services.

**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
Bernard Oluma	EPR Coordinator	bernard_oluma@ssuda.net	+211916068812
Jackline Bosco	Finance Manager	jackline_bosco@ssuda.net	+211955019789
Kennedy Onjweru	Program Director	kennedy_onjweru@ssuda.net	+211955027200

**BACKGROUND**

**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Whenever there is always a violent conflict anywhere and people are displaced, one of the immediate intervention is through provision of emergency shelter and non-food items. UNOCHA in their April 2017 bulletin reported thousands of civilians displaced from Tonga, and surrounding villages in Panyikang County, following fighting between opposition and government forces in the location. The IDPs were forced to flee to neighboring Sudan as well as old Fangak in Jonglei State and Abrouc area in Fashoda County. Following some relative calm experienced in the area, displaced population are currently coming back to their original homes as returnees in large numbers without any basic services available for them. According to a rapid assessment conducted on 11th January 2018, the estimate of people living in Tonga Town is 5,000 individuals and 5,650 scattered in surrounding areas in Panyikang payam (Nyilwak, Pakwar, Pakang, Obayi, Nyillwel) and Tonga payam (Papuj and Wickalnyjik).

In September 2017, there were serious displacements in Maiwut where serious government offensive in Pagak, and most of the displaced population moved towards Ethiopia in payams such as Urieng, Jekow and neighboring payams. According to EASAT quoting Radio Tamazuj (July 12th, 2017), UN officials said about 5,000 civilians were forced to seek refuge in neighboring Ethiopia due to escalating clashes near Pagak, the headquarters of the opposition group.

According to Humanitarian Snapshot (September 2017) in Jonglei, fighting between armed groups broke out in Waat, Nyirol County. Nyirol and Urur are neighboring Ulang and Nasir where SSUDA is implementing Child Protection project with support from UNICEF, NFI and FSL respectively. The two neighboring counties face displacements that reached worrying situation. Fighting and continued insecurity in the Nyirol and Urur counties has resulted in the displacement of around 60-70 percent of the population closer to Ulang border majority are women and children. Access to the villages remains difficult due to frequent fighting between armed actors but with Ulang experiencing relative calm, the counties can be accessed by river through Ulang and SSUDA is will to set up its static presence in Waat, Nyirol. SSUDA team in Ulang during their field assessments repeatedly report inability of IDPs and host communities to live with dignity.

On January 30th 2018, aid agencies in Ulang heard about new IDP population arriving in Barmach, Nyangora and Rinnyang payams, Ulang County in Upper Nile State from Jonglei Sate. On 5th February 2018, a joint inter-agency (SSUDA included) assessment was conducted in Ulang. According to the assessment, the IDPs had traveled from Jonglei State, Akobo West (Walgak County) & Akobo central (Boung, Diror, Kaikuin payam). However, majority of the IDPs are camping on an island in Barmach Payam. The total estimated population of IDPs in the three locations (Barmach, Rinnyang & Nyangora payams) in Ulang County is 9,751 who are mainly women and children. The reasons given for their displacement is related to fear of SPLA and Murle attacks as well as lack of food and water.

On Monday 12 February 2018, it was reported that government forces attacked Nyetot in Nasir killing women and children, burning their houses, and displacing hundreds not only in Nyetot but also in the neighbouring villages of Kuetrengke, Wech Joack, Nyariew 1, Gachjal, Dinkok, forcing them to move towards Benyitik, Nor, Nyekang, Malual, Burebiey, and Mandeng.

According to REACH report (June 2017), the FGDs conducted in Nyal, respondents described that armed attacks on settlements in Leer and Mayendit continued, forcing people to flee to the bush, to other settlements or to remote islands. It further notes that the new arrivals to Bentiu PoC and Nyal were mainly from central Unity State (Leer, Mayendit and Koch), reflective of persistent volatile security situation in these counties.

**2. Needs assessment**

According to a rapid assessment conducted on 11th January 2018, the estimate of people living in Tonga Town is 5,000 individuals and 5,650 scattered in surrounding areas in Panyikang Payam (Nylwak, Pakwar, Pakang, Obayi, Nyillwel) and Tonga Payam (Papuj and Wickalnyjik). Majority of vulnerable people that needs emergency ES/NFI intervention in Tonga are returnees (4,000) and newly displaced 5,000 vulnerable population in Panyikang Payam. This population estimate is based on discussion of the assessment team with the authorities in conjunction with direct observation through working around the main town, the market and the riverside where there is higher number.

The assessment team in Tonga noted the lack of static presence of humanitarian service providers on the ground and therefore no access to basic services such as NFIs in the area, which is one of the priority needs. The team recommended among other needs provision of Shelter/ NFIs to the affected population particularly to the most vulnerable women, girls, the elderly and persons with special needs (PSNs). The report also noted that due to the severity of the needs, there would be need for an immediate more in-depth Inter-Cluster assessment.

On January 30th 2018, aid agencies in Ulang heard about new IDP population arriving in Barmach, Nyangora and Rirnyang payams, Ulang County in Upper Nile State from Jonglei Sate. On 5th February 2018, a joint inter-agency (SSUDA included) assessment was conducted in Ulang. According to the assessment, the IDPs had traveled from Jonglei State, Akobo West (Walgak County) & Akobo central (Boung, Diror, Kaikuin Payam). However, majority of the IDPs are camping on an island in Barmach Payam. The total estimated population of IDPs in Ulang County is 9,751 scattered in three Payams (Barmach 3,372 Rirnyang 2,437 and Nyangore 3,942) who are mainly women and children. They are living in open places under trees that have less leaves for shelter. The reasons given for their displacement is related to fear of SPLA and Murle attacks as well as lack of food and water.

The assessment team in Ulang also noted a huge dire need for shelter/NFIs and recommended immediate Shelter/NFIs distribution such as plastic sheets, blankets, mosquito nets among other essential materials and because it was an interagency rapid assessment, there is need for Shelter/NFI specific assessment.

Recent fighting between government (IG) and SPLA (IO) forces in Nasir County on February 12, 2018 has displaced communities in Nyatot, Kuerengke, Nyarew, Gajjal and Banytik and the nearby villages to Torkech, Malual, Nor nyariew, Nyakang and Jikmir Payam. SSUDA and other humanitarian agencies in Nasir county Upper Nile State carried out a rapid assessment targeting internal displaced person (IDPs) and to see the level of damages in the site. The IDPs population are currently living under trees without sleeping mats or cooking pots as they ran away with nothing only to save their life. They live in family of ten or more families under one tree. According to the assessment report, recent IDPs total population is 17,300 individuals (Malual Boma: 5200 IDPs, Jikmir Payam: 4000 IDPs, Nyakang: 4500 IDPs, and Nor Nyariew: 3600 IDPs) though the actual NFI needs has not been done to ascertain the correct number in need of NFI intervention. In Mauwit County, a response was not done in Jekow even after an assessment was conducted by SSUDA and World Vision confirmed serious NFI needs among the IDPs due to protection issues and logistical challenges. Verification and registration of beneficiaries was done to over 3,000 household beneficiaries. SSUDA will conduct a targeted distribution in the four counties.

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

The beneficiaries listed in this proposal are all direct beneficiaries. They are a total of 10,000 (7,340 females and 2,660 males) conflict affected IDPs, returnees and most vulnerable host communities in Upper Nile (Ulang, Nasir, Panyikang, and Maiwut). It will target 6,958 IDPs, 1,948 host community and 1,094 returnees. Most of them were identified through rapid assessments taking into account the numbers displaced in case of new displacement, and the vulnerability of each beneficiary assessed before targeting. The beneficiaries served with NFI will be displaced populations outside of camp settlements. Priority will be given to the most vulnerable groups such as women and children or female headed households and households with presence of pregnant women and lactating mothers, People living with Disabilities and the aged/sick people. Internally Displaced persons will make at least 60 percent of the beneficiaries.

The indirect beneficiaries will be those who will not receive direct assistance such as relatives hosting the IDPs who will in turn share the items distributed. As part of live-saving concern, the target locations are malaria prone and by distributing treated mosquito nets, the community will save both lives, resources and time used for treating malaria. SSUDA will also use local labour and equipment such as trucks for local transport during prepositioning and distribution process which will boost the local economy and improve livelihoods of local population beyond direct beneficiaries. The estimated number of indirect beneficiaries will be 4, 582 individuals

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

SSUDA is one of the organization working in the larger Upper Nile State with presence in all the stated locations and also is the Upper Nile State Co-Focal Point for ES/Shelter Cluster. With such advantage of presence and staff capacity and being a local organization with good working relationship with beneficiary communities, SSUDA is in best position to carry out this project. At the moment SSUDA has already conducted an initial rapid assessment in some of these target locations such as Ulang, Maiwut, Panyikang and Nasir. Most of the targeted beneficiaries are now displaced and depend on food aid or emergency response intervention to address the many live-saving needs that they lack. All the assessment reports recommends immediate distribution of NFI supplies. SSUDA has a strong presence in areas like Malakal, Ulang and Nasir to coordinate and monitor the intervention. Through this project SSUDA will be delivering timely and appropriate life-saving emergency shelter and NFIs in frequent consultations with beneficiaries allowing them to participate in critical decision making as well as taking into account their feedback which is contributing to Cluster objective 1, 2 and 4 and HRP or Standard objective 1 and 2.

### **5. Complementarity**

SSUDA is a well-established national NGO with a long working experience in Upper Nile and specifically in areas targeted by this project. SSUDA received SSHF SA2 for Nasir which has provided key lessons for learning. SSUDA has a well coordinated team of knowledgeable and experienced local staff and expatriate on the geographical area; nature of the project and good relationship with target communities. SSUDA has a fully equipped and functional office in the UN Hub, Malakal, another office in Ulang and a mobile team based in Nasir which will be used to support the implementation of the project. Besides, SSUDA has other projects in some of the areas that will complement this project such as child protection, education and food security.

## **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Overall project objective**

To provide timely and critical lifesaving ES/NFIs to 10,000 (7,340 females and 2,660 males) conflict affected IDPs, returnees and most vulnerable host communities in Upper Nile (Ulang, Nasir, Panyikang, and Maiwut),

## 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	70
Provide sustainable shelter and essential NFIs to the most vulnerable protracted IDPs in PoCs, formal camps and collective centres	SO1: Save lives by providing timely and integrated multisector assistance to reduce acute needs	20
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 :** Through this project SSUDA will be delivering timely and appropriate life-saving emergency shelter and NFIs in frequent consultations with beneficiaries allowing them to participate in critical decision making as well as taking into account their feedback which is contributing to objective 1, 2 and 4.

### Outcome 1

Vulnerable newly displaced people provided with life-saving shelter and life-sustaining non-food items in an efficient and effective manner

### Output 1.1

#### Description

Target population including men, women and children assessed for ES/NFIs needs using participatory rapid assessment, identification and verification of beneficiaries in consultation with local stakeholders.

#### Assumptions & Risks

##### Risks

- The security situation that has necessitated the displacement and vulnerability may escalate further increasing the number of displaced person. SSUDA uses a multi-stakeholder process where every party to the crisis is involved and consulted either as a group or at individual level. SSUDA is able to get early warning well in advance of an impending attack. SSUDA is also flexible in programming and can change project locations to respond to new displacements in case new conflicts emerge.

##### Assumption

- There will be no outbreak of another conflict that will further displace the IDPs.
- The intervention is done during dry season to make it easy for accessibility and transportation.

#### 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	835	3,062	974	2,087	6,958

**Means of Verification :** Assessment reports, distribution reports, distribution list

#### Activities

##### Activity 1.1.1

Conduct gender and age segregated rapid needs assessment in target locations to determine the needs, number and priorities.

##### Activity 1.1.2

Carry out beneficiary's identification and verification with consideration of women and female-headed households.

##### Activity 1.1.3

Conduct awareness campaign to inform the community of impending distribution include locations, dates, and time to ensure all beneficiaries are informed.

### Outcome 2

Vulnerable individuals from host community provided with sustainable shelter and essential non-food items support in a coordinated and complementary manner

### Output 2.1

#### Description

Target population in conflict affected areas receives critical and appropriate lifesaving ES/NFIs to improve their lives and conditions of living.

#### Assumptions & Risks

**Risks**

- The security situation that has necessitated the displacement and vulnerability may escalate further increasing the number of displaced person. SSUDA uses a multi-stakeholder process where every party to the crisis is involved and consulted either as a group or at individual level. SSUDA is able to get early warning well in advance of an impending attack. SSUDA is also flexible in programming and can change project locations to respond to new displacements in case new conflicts emerge.

**Assumption**

- There will be no outbreak of another conflict that will further displace the IDPs.
- The intervention is done during dry season to make it easy for accessibility and transportation.

**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 displaced population and host community served with essential NFI assistance	365	1,338	426	913	3,042

**Means of Verification** : Assessment report, distribution report, distribution list

**Activities**

**Activity 2.1.1**

Transport ES/NFI materials from field warehouse to distribution sites.

**Activity 2.1.2**

Conduct identification, orientation and hiring of community volunteers to assist in distribution.

**Activity 2.1.3**

Conduct distribution of ES/NFIs materials to the beneficiaries

**Outcome 3**

Programme implementation and monitoring embraces community participation enabling meaningful feedback and contribution that facilitates on-going analysis, including protection risks, that translates into action and informs future responses and strategic planning

**Output 3.1**

**Description**

Target population is involved and consulted at every level of project implementation for their inputs and feedback.

**Assumptions & Risks**

**Risks**

- The security situation that has necessitated the displacement and vulnerability may escalate further increasing the number of displaced person. SSUDA uses a multi-stakeholder process where every party to the crisis is involved and consulted either as a group or at individual level. SSUDA is able to get early warning well in advance of an impending attack. SSUDA is also flexible in programming and can change project locations to respond to new displacements in case new conflicts emerge.

**Assumptions**

- There will be no outbreak of another conflict that will further displace the IDPs.
- The intervention is done during dry season to make it easy for accessibility and transportation.

Target population will be willing to provide feedback without fear or intimidation.

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	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
Indicator 3.1.2	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** : Monitoring reports, distribution reports, PDM reports

**Activities**

**Activity 3.1.1**

Conduct monthly field monitoring of project activities

**Activity 3.1.2**

Organize community feedback meetings of beneficiaries and local leaders

<b>Activity 3.1.3</b>
Organize community consultative meetings of beneficiaries and local leaders
<b>Activity 3.1.4</b>
Conduct a rapid post distribution monitoring in every project location targeting beneficiaries
<b>Additional Targets :</b>

**M & R**

**Monitoring & Reporting plan**

Regular monitoring of activities is an integral part of this project cycle and will be conducted to measure project progress against planned activities and outputs; mapping existing gaps and challenges and identifying solutions, gauging and reviewing target beneficiaries against assessment reports and emerging challenges and identifying changes to and improving modalities for success. SSUDA MEAL officer will be responsible for organizing the continuous internal monitoring in consultation with EPR Coordinator. The MEAL Officer will ensure that activities are carried out in a timely basis and they are contributing towards achieving the project objectives. This will be done through field visits, interviews, with beneficiaries (IDPs/Host Communities), meetings with communities, local authorities etc. Focused group discussions will be conducted with selected beneficiaries and community leaders. Field visits by senior management will be supported to ensure that there is coordination and communication between management and field staff will ensure that the distribution is conducted as per SPHERE Standard and that beneficiaries are allowed to raise their concerns during pre and post distribution. The project manager will receive and verify reports from MEAL Officer, approved by EPR Coordinator. SSUDA management will ensure that monthly reports - 3 Ws, progress and financial reports (GNS) are all submitted in time.

**Workplan**

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Conduct gender and age segregated rapid needs assessment in target locations to determine the needs, number and priorities.	2018				X								
Activity 1.1.2: Carry out beneficiary's identification and verification with consideration of women and female-headed households.	2018					X	X						
Activity 1.1.3: Conduct awareness campaign to inform the community of impending distribution include locations, dates, and time to ensure all beneficiaries are informed.	2018							X					
Activity 2.1.1: Transport ES/NFI materials from field warehouse to distribution sites.	2018							X					
Activity 2.1.2: Conduct identification, orientation and hiring of community volunteers to assist in distribution.	2018							X					
Activity 2.1.3: Conduct distribution of ES/NFIs materials to the beneficiaries	2018								X	X			
Activity 3.1.1: Conduct monthly field monitoring of project activities	2018				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 3.1.2: Organize community feedback meetings of beneficiaries and local leaders	2018						X			X			
Activity 3.1.3: Organize community consultative meetings of beneficiaries and local leaders	2018				X				X				
Activity 3.1.4: Conduct a rapid post distribution monitoring in every project location targeting beneficiaries	2018									X			

**OTHER INFO**

**Accountability to Affected Populations**

SSUDA works in a conflict sensitive manner, ensuring that inclusive participation of all stakeholders and in particular the beneficiaries in all stages of project cycle. The proposed action will address key life saving threats as will be identified during needs assessment including women, men and children. By conducting participatory needs assessment in an inclusive and participatory manner (also including host communities) and frequent consultations of key beneficiary groups in decision making particularly women, SSUDA has experience and network in all the target location and this project will just create a deeper engagement between the organisation and the targeted community we serve. SSUDA will ensure that the community volunteers and local staff they engage during the project phase including assessment and distribution are well trained on protection issues including gender-based violence and will sign a code of conduct before being hired. SSUDA will hold consultative meetings every constituency of beneficiaries such as women, men, boys and girls separately to get their feedback before distribution of items on the best way this can be done so as to avoid local "gatekeepers" and also ensure protection issues raised can be addressed before the distribution. Because of the deeper engagement and the added tasks needed, SSUDA will hire more national and local staff to work on this project and ensure expansion of SSUDA's activities and presence in Upper Nile. SSUDA will explain to "gatekeepers" as they have done before on the reason why they will be dealing much directly with the beneficiaries. SSUDA will ensure local staff are not put into decision-making position during assessment, registration and distribution to avoid any bias that might come from any influence whatsoever as all these levels will strictly be monitored by national and international staff. SSUDA will not only ensure that the needs are identified but also reduction of conflict that would arise between beneficiary groups over the distribution of items. Conducting both pre and post distribution awareness and monitoring respectively will provide feedback from the various groups of beneficiaries. Reports developed by SSUDA will also be available for community and government to access for references. SSUDA will also develop mechanisms of real, unbiased feedback from beneficiaries to SSUDA and to the cluster through post distribution monitoring and reporting in small cluster meetings at County level with other agencies horizontally and vertically to the national cluster.

**Implementation Plan**

SSUDA is responsible for all aspect of the project implementation including planning, implementation of activities, monitoring, financial management and reporting. The Executive Director is in charge of the overall implementation of the project assisted by Programmes Director whose responsibilities will be to provide technical support in to the project. The Programmes Director provides leadership and linkages while the coordinators will address technical aspects including addressing concerns of the beneficiaries through direct supervision of project officer and communicating with SSHF Secretariat on issues related to the project. At field level, the project will be coordinated and managed by Emergency Preparedness and Response Coordinator who will be reporting to the Programmes Director. The team will be assisted by a MEAL Officer and other subordinate staff and volunteers. The team will convene a planning meeting at the field level to strategically review and develop actual plan. The plan will be submitted to the management for review and approval. Once the plan is developed, roles and responsibilities of individuals and departments will be clearly set.

**Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
GOAL,Non-violence Peaceforce and ARC,ADRA and Nile Hope,ADA	GOAL is providing health and nutrition services in Ulang and this will be an opportunity to share information on vulnerability,They are providing protection in Ulang which is related to ES/Shelter activities and usually helps in raising protection issues before and after distribution,ADRA and Nile Hope are providing WASH activities in Ulang and Nasir, and SSUDA will seek their support in mobilization of beneficiaries and coordination of activities. ADRA also provide protection in Nasir and Maiwut,ADA provide food security activities in Nasir

**Environment Marker Of The Project**

N/A: Not applicable, only used for a small number of services

**Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

**Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

SSUDA will put more emphasis on conflict sensitivity by ensuring inclusive participation of different constituencies such such as women, men, boys and girls in all stages of the project cycle. SSUDA is aware that female-headed households and women in general face a lot of challenges in communities but in conflict context, the challenges are even worse. It is in this regard that SSUDA takes into consideration in ensuring that women and girls are not only prioritized in the distribution as the most vulnerable, but also in the decision-making and capacity building. Basic protection needs of both women and girls as well as men and boys will be captured very well in a segregated manner so that response is need and gender based. SSUDA's MEAL Officer will ensure that the intervention is meeting the needs of both men and women.

**Protection Mainstreaming**

Protection is one of the most important aspects considering the emphasis given to it by Humanitarian Coordinator during the HRP development process and presentation. SSUDA is mainstreaming protection in its programming by ensuring that the most vulnerable groups such as women and girls receive protection when they are providing information during assessment and also during distribution of items. Information provided by survivors or beneficiaries are safeguarded not to be used to expose them to harm. SSUDA also ensures that the distribution sites are safe and closer to beneficiaries. Our actions addresses both basic needs including NFIs that improve protection of those at risk of violations. We also pay special attention to people living with disabilities, children, child-headed and female-headed households. SSUDA is an active member of Protection Cluster where information and issues related to protection are shared, discussed and addressed.

**Country Specific Information**

**Safety and Security**

Reports and current programme implementation from UN, international and national NGOs including SSUDA show that the present insecurity in Upper Nile in particular posses security and safety threat of aid workers and highly affecting implementation of the projects even though humanitarian interventions continue. SSUDA takes this issue into consideration by good collaboration and coordination with UN Cluster (UNDSS) and other relevant systems put in place such as working with conflict parties in a way that do not compromise safety and security of our staff. SSUDA has put all safety and security measures and guidelines to ensure compliance with UN safety and security requirements.

**Access**

Humanitarian accessibility in some target locations such as Maiwut and Panyikang is still a challenge. However, with continuous advocacy and pressure some progress has been made to improve access problem and SSUDA staff have been operating in some of those areas smoothly. Ulang and Nasir is accessible by Air (UNHASS) once a week and WFP also provides food distribution through aidrops. Maiwut (Jekow) is accessible by boat from Nasir and Panyikang (Tonga) is also accessible by boat from Malakal. Both of the areas can be accessed by air through charter.

**BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrance	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	Programs Director	S	1	5,500.00	6	10.00	3,300.00
	<i>Responsible for General Implementation of the Project and Technical Support.Salary Charged at \$ 5,500 per month at 10% SSHF</i>						
1.2	Admin/Finance Manager	S	1	4,500.00	6	20.00	5,400.00

	<i>Responsible for accurate recording and proper utilization of the project's funds. Salary charged \$ 4500 per month at 20% SSHF</i>						
1.3	EPR Coordinator	D	1	4,500.00	6	40.00	10,800.00
	<i>Involved in direct implementation of the project. Salary charged at \$ 4,500 per month 40% SSHF.</i>						
1.4	NFI Assistants	D	8	800.00	6	100.00	38,400.00
	<i>Responsible in mobilization of the community and act as link between community and the organization. Salary charged at \$ 800 per month, 100% SSHF</i>						
1.5	Logistics Officer	S	1	1,500.00	6	20.00	1,800.00
	<i>Responsible for the management of the warehouse and coordination of the movement of supplies to various field locations. Salary charged at \$ 1500 per month 20% SSHF</i>						
1.6	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	S	1	1,500.00	6	10.00	900.00
	<i>Responsible for data collection and reporting of general status of the project. Salary charged at \$ 1500 per month 10% SSHF</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>60,600.00</b>
<b>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Visibility	D	1	2,450.00	1	100.00	2,450.00
	<i>Purchase of visibility materials, bags, caps and T-Shirts, at an estimated cost of \$2450, 100% charged to SSHF</i>						
2.2	Transportation	D	1	10,000.00	1	100.00	10,000.00
	<i>Transportation of Supplies from Landing Zones to temporary warehouses in the field to various distribution points. Charged at \$ 10,000 per location, 100% SSHF</i>						
2.3	Predistribution Monitoring	D	15	30.00	5	100.00	2,250.00
	<i>15 enumerators hired for pre distribution monitoring. 3 Enumerators per location for five days charged \$ 30 per enumerator, 100% SSHF.</i>						
2.4	Distribution	D	15	30.00	10	100.00	4,500.00
	<i>15 Volunteers hired during distribution for 10 days charged \$ 30 per enumerator, 100% SSHF.</i>						
2.5	Post Distribution Monitoring	D	6	30.00	5	100.00	900.00
	<i>6 enumerators hired for post distribution monitoring for five days charged \$ 30 per enumerator, 100% SSHF.</i>						
2.6	Hiring of Vehicle	D	10	250.00	1	100.00	2,500.00
	<i>Hire of land cruiser for 10 days in 2 locations at \$250 charged 100% SSHF</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>22,600.00</b>
<b>3. Equipment</b>							
3.1	Computer Laptops	D	2	1,200.00	1	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>Purchase for 2 Computer Laptop for Community Liaison Officers for timely reports, at \$ 1200 per laptop, 100%SSHF</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>2,400.00</b>
<b>4. Contractual Services</b>							
4.1	Offloading and Loading of Supplies	D	2	500.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>Loading and offloading of supplies at the river banks, warehouses and final distribution points. Charged \$500 per field location in all the locations, 100% SSHF</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>1,000.00</b>
<b>5. Travel</b>							
5.1	EPR Coordinator	D	1	550.00	1	50.00	275.00
	<i>Travel for EPR Coordinator once during the entire project period. \$ 550 per round trip, 50% SSHF</i>						
5.2	M & E Officer	D	1	550.00	2	50.00	550.00
	<i>Travel for M &amp; E Officer once from Juba to Field Locations on round trip \$ 550, 50% SSHF</i>						

5.3	Monitoring	D	1	100.00	6	100.00	600.00
<i>Local transport costs during monitoring of the project on a monthly basis. \$ 100 per month 100% SSHF</i>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>1,425.00</b>
<b>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b>							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
<i>NA</i>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>0.00</b>
<b>7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Office running Costs	S	1	500.00	6	25.00	750.00
<i>Office running costs on a monthly basis at \$500, 25% SSHF</i>							
7.2	Community Mobilization	D	4	600.00	1	100.00	2,400.00
<i>Consultative meetings with the Local Authorities, community leaders in all locations each at \$ 600 at 100% SSHF</i>							
7.3	Communication	S	1	800.00	6	20.00	960.00
<i>Voice calls(Satellite airtime and cellphone airtime) for coordination of activities. Charged \$800 on a monthly basis 20% SSHF</i>							
7.4	Generator running costs	S	1	400.00	6	20.00	480.00
<i>Generator repairs and maintenance including fuel on a monthly basis charged \$ 400, 20% SSHF</i>							
7.5	Bank Charges	D	1	1,000.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
<i>Estimated at \$ 1000, 100% SSHF for the entire project period.</i>							
7.6	Training of volunteers	D	15	30.00	2	100.00	900.00
<i>Training of 15 volunteers and staff ahead of distributions for 1 day in all the locations, \$30, 100% SSHF</i>							
7.7	Community Mobilization ahead of distributions	D	4	400.00	1	100.00	1,600.00
<i>Mobilization of the community ahead of distributions in all the locations at \$ 400 per location, 100% SSHF</i>							
7.8	Assessments	D	2	400.00	1	100.00	800.00
<i>Conduct needs assessment in the target locations. Charged at \$700 per location, 100%</i>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>8,890.00</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>			97.00				<b>96,915.00</b>
Direct							83,325.00
Support							13,590.00
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							6,784.05
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>103,699.05</b>
<b>Project Locations</b>							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Upper Nile -> Luakpiny/Nasir	25	312	1,093	352	743	2,500	
Upper Nile -> Maiwut	25	313	1,092	353	742	2,500	

Upper Nile -> Panyikang	25	312	1,093	352	743	2,500	
Upper Nile -> Ulang	25	313	1,092	353	742	2,500	

<b>Documents</b>	
<b>Category Name</b>	<b>Document Description</b>
Project Supporting Documents	Ulang Rapid Assessment Report.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Panyikang Rapid Assesment Report.pdf