

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	International Organization for Migration				
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	2018 – SHF 2nd Round Standard Allocation				
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>			
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		60.00			
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		40.00			
		<b>100</b>			
<b>Project Title :</b>	WASH and NFIs support for vulnerable communities in Abyei PCA Box (Envelope 2)				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>					
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SUD-18/HSD20/SA2/WASH-ESNFIs/UN/7858		
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	510,002.65		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	12 months	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	11/03/2018	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	10/03/2019		
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	11/03/2018	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	10/03/2019		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>At the moment there are 170,000 vulnerable people living in Abyei PCA Box. This project will target the norther part of Abyei where approximately 29,000 Misseriya residents are living, 35,000 Misseirya seasonal migrants settle during the migration season, and where around 7,500 South Sudanese displaced persons are reported to be settling.</p> <p>The aim of this project is to directly assist 12,000 Misseriya residents and 6,000 South Sudanese displaced persons in northern Abyei, by increasing access to safe water sources in five targeted locations where access to water is scarce and insufficiently covers both the residents and South Sudanese displaced persons. The WASH response will also include hygiene and clean-up campaigns, mainly targeting schools and health clinics, which will be implemented by Global Aid Hand (GAH). IOM will also distribute NFIs to the most vulnerable South Sudanese households in northern Abyei and will distribute 4,000 long-lasting insecticide mosquito nets (LLINs) for 2,000 households to respond to the sudden increase of reported malaria cases. The project will indirectly support Ngok Dinka communities and the on-going peace process, by ensuring that access to basic services is maintained during the southwards seasonal migration movement. This year, seasonal hafirs, upon which nomadic communities rely on for the livestock, are almost dry three months before the rainy season is set to begin, further exacerbating the critical need for water in the northern part of Abyei. The proposed activities will provide relief and recovery assistance to communities in the northern part of Abyei and will complement IOM's on-going transition and recovery projects that aim to increase access to basic services and livelihood opportunities to support the socio-economic development of the area.</p>				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	5,000	6,600	4,200	4,200	20,000
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
People in Host Communities	3,500	4,620	2,940	2,940	14,000
Other	1,500	1,980	1,260	1,260	6,000
<b><u>Indirect Beneficiaries :</u></b>					

1. Misseriya communities residing in the proximity of the areas of intervention and in the surrounding settlements (water interventions for example will directly target the residents in each locality will also cover a radius between 10 to 20 km for each of the locations):

- Diffra: 8,000 people
- Al Asker: 3,000 people
- Al Shamam: 2,500 people
- Al Radayah: 2,200 people
- Um Khiir: 3,500 people
- Amit Market: 3,000 people who visit the market on a daily basis

2. Seasonal migrants and nomads passing through the localities; for example during the migration season around 3,000 seasonal migrants settle in El Radayah, 2,000 people a day pass through Diffra as it is one of the biggest trading hubs in Northern Abyei.

3. Basic services in more remote rural areas are not available therefore those who will visit the clinics in Diffra, Goli, Mekines, Um Khiir, Al Radayah will benefit from both the water services and health services (implemented by GAH). Clean up campaigns will also indirectly benefit more than just the direct beneficiaries as they will include hygiene and clean up campaigns in schools and clinics, and the establishment of school and female health clubs.

4. South Sudanese displaced households will both directly and indirectly benefit from the interventions under this project, however no precise data on the number of South Sudanese settlements in Northern Abyei is available at the moment.

**Catchment Population:**

The project will indirectly support 35,000 Misseriya seasonal migrants, 80,000 Ngok Dinka, and the on-going peace process, by ensuring that access to basic services is maintained during the southwards seasonal migration movement. Seasonal hafirs, upon which nomadic communities rely on for the livestock, are almost dry, further exacerbating the critical need for water in the northern part of Abyei.

**Link with allocation strategy :**

IOM is proposing a WASH and NFIs project in Abyei PCA Box under Outcome 2 of the Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy (MYHS): displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance. The aim of the project is to continue supporting Misseriya communities in absorbing South Sudanese displaced persons and seasonal migrants in the northern part of Abyei through WASH and NFI interventions under the following outcomes for each respective sector:

WASH:

1. # of people who have access to sufficient and sustained improved drinking water
2. % of people which have increased hygiene awareness

NFI;

1. # of returnee/integrated IDP households receive emergency shelter and non-food items for protection from the elements to mitigate health threats

The project requires flexible and well-coordinated action, allowing for a quick response and adjustment in emergency and early recovery, especially in the fragile context of Abyei, to foresee contingencies to tackle changing risks. It will provide continuity to the on-going peace process and the prevailing conditions of stability by supporting the communities' continued commitment to the peace process and ability to withstand the test of violence by spoilers. For example, even though a few cases of cattle rustling were reported in 2017, no conflict between the two tribes was reported, whereas previously was considered a source conflict. However, the number of security incidents reported over the last six months around Amit Market have increased and the perpetrators are said to be "spoilers of the peace process."

**Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :**

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
Global Aid Hand	International NGO	72,000.00
		<b>72,000.00</b>

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount
OFDA	500,000.00
UNISFA	396,396.00
	<b>896,396.00</b>

**Organization focal point :**

Name	Title	Email	Phone
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**BACKGROUND**

**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

The Abyei Area, as defined by the Permanent Court of Arbitration in 2009 (“Abyei PCA Box”), located along the Sudan-South Sudan border, is one of the most unstable regions in Sudan defined by a complex multi-layered dispute. The southern part of Abyei is mainly inhabited by the sedentary Ngok Dinka communities, with the vast majority displaced around Agok, the southernmost city bordering South Sudan. In addition, Misseriya populations, many of them pastoralists who migrate seasonally, inhabit the northern areas of Abyei, or north of Todach. Many Misseriya migrate from the north to the south of Abyei (in the predominately Ngok Dinka populated territory) in search of grazing land and water during the dry season, often creating tension and conflict between Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities and Misseriya communities living in West Kordofan migrate southwards into Abyei with their cattle during the dry season.

In May 2004 an agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army aimed to address outstanding issues regarding border demarcation and joint management of Abyei. The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005 encouraged many who were displaced during the second civil war to return to Abyei. The influx of returnees that followed the signing of CPA, coupled with the failure of the Abyei Area Administration (AAA) to implement various aspects of the Protocol concerning resident rights to land and resources, generated disputes between the Ngok Dinka and Misseriya communities, exacerbating pre-existing tensions. The interim period between 2004 and 2011 witnessed the resumption of conflict, leading to the complete absence of a civilian administration to deliver vital basic support to the population. During this period the conflict-resolution process gradually changed from delimiting and demarcating the area to determining who was entitled to participate in the Abyei referendum for the second stage of the peace process. The subsequent separation between Sudan and South Sudan in 2011 further exacerbated the situation in Abyei, creating a political and administrative vacuum.

The United Nations Interim Security Forces for Abyei (UNISFA) were deployed from Ethiopia in 2011 to monitor the flash point border area and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid. However, they have not been able to create a functioning Abyei Administration. The Abyei Joint Oversight Committee (AJOC), composed of representatives from both South Sudan and Sudan is the governing administrative body for Abyei, and while they have made some progress, they have failed to agree on certain administrative aspects for a joint institution-building administration for Abyei.

Since 2016, the area of Abyei PCA Box has witnessed the signing of a Peace Agreement between the two tribes; the lowering of the disengagement line; the establishment of Amit Market, a market in which both tribes come to trade peacefully as a symbol and result of the commitment to the Peace Agreement; and increased cooperation between Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities living within the PCA Box. More recently, following the outbreak of conflict in South Sudan, and the displacement of thousands of South Sudanese people, the population movement within the area has increased. The number of reported security incidents over the last six months has increased, especially around Amit Market and Abyei town, putting at risk all the communities living in the area. The reported violent crimes committed are not between the Misseriya and the Ngok Dinka, but by ‘spoilers’ of the Peace Agreement, putting at serious risk the fragile peace and stability of the area.

## **2. Needs assessment**

The northern part of Abyei is mainly inhabited by Misseriya communities and is gravely affected by water scarcity, prompting Misseriya nomads to move further south in search of grazing lands and water. UNISFA (United Nations Interim Security Forces for Abyei) established a disengagement line between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka areas to mitigate and prevent conflict between Misseriya and Ngok Dinka tribes, to ensure that Misseriya herders would not move southwards onto land inhabited by the Dinka communities. In 2017, following the signing of the Peace Agreement and the establishment of Amit common market, UNISFA, begun to ease the disengagement line, enabling the Misseriya herders to gain access to grazing land and water in the southern part of Abyei. Over the last year no conflicts between both communities have been reported, the security situation is still fragile due, to among others, access to water resources and the constant threat of spoilers to the relative peace and security currently prevailing in Abyei. Between October 2017 and January 2018, 7,500 South Sudanese people have been register by IOM at the Diffra DTM hub, an estimation of 22,000 South Sudanese people have been reported moving though Abyei over the last six months (UNISFA).

The overall access to safe water in key locations on the Misseriya’s seasonal migration route is critical to mitigate possible tensions between the Misseriya residents, Misseriya herders, South Sudanese displaced persons, and Ngok Dinka communities. The current water resources are very limited and the seasonal hafirs are almost dry, three months before the rainy season is set to begin. The number of malaria cases is also on the rise and in just in January, 525 cases of malaria have been reported out of 1526 people who visited the clinic, 129 of which were children under 5. South Sudanese displaced persons that remain in Abyei have received very little to no support since their arrival and no NFI support, and are unable to move into Sudan or travel back to South Sudan due to the on-going conflict, putting further pressure on the scarce available resources. It is reported that most are settling around the main towns of Diffra, Al Asker, Al Shamam, Al Radayah, and Um Khiir, but unfortunately the water sources are not enough to cover the needs and the hygiene practices observed are very poor. The proposed interventions under this project have been designed based on the context and specific needs below:

1. Diffra: around 8,000 people have settled in Diffra, there are two water yards (one solar fully functional and one regular out of service) and 3 hafirs, almost completely dry due to the poor past rainy season. The water yards in Diffra cover all settlements under the radius of 20km.
2. Al Asker: around 3,000 people have settled in Al Asker and the community relies on only one non-functioning hand pump. The one hafir available is drying up and very limited water is available.
3. Al Shamam: 2,500 people live in Al Shamam, only one water yard is available, built by IOM in 2017. The second water yard is non-functional and it served both livestock and the agricultural activities. The two hafirs that are present are dry.
4. Um Khiir: 3,500 local people live in Um Khiir, and the water sources present are not working (2 Hand pumps, 2 mini water yards and 2 hafirs).
5. Amit Market: over 3,000 people a day come through Amit Market to trade every day, and at the moment there are only 3 hand pumps (2 functional) that serve the market and all the settlements around the area.

Hygiene and garbage collection practices observed are poor and health services are currently being provided in Diffra by the local administration, whilst Global Aid Hand is covering clinics in Diffra, Mekines, Um Khiir, Goli and Al Radayah. The services need to continue to ensure access and NFIs distributions are needed for the most vulnerable South Sudanese displaced persons in northern Abyei.

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

A total of 18,000 Misseriya and South Sudanese displaced persons in Northern Abyei have been estimated as the beneficiaries for this action, minimizing the risk of double counting:

Water interventions: 15,000 Beneficiaries

Hygiene Interventions: 7,800 Beneficiaries

NFIs distribution: 18,000 Beneficiaries.

Between October 2017 and January 2018, 7,500 South Sudanese people have been registered by IOM at the Diffra DTM hub, an estimation of 22,000 South Sudanese people have been reported moving through Abyei over the last six months. Around 80% have crossed into West Kordofan reaching the localities of Mugilat, Al Obeid, Kadugli and Kharotum, whereas 20% remain displaced in northern Abyei. The context in Abyei is very fragile, and an increase in population movement across the area can have a negative impact on the stability of the area. At the moment it is unclear how many South Sudanese displaced persons are settling in each of the targeted areas. However, all proposed activities will reach residents, South Sudanese households and will indirectly reach seasonal migrants passing through. Observed hygiene and garbage collection practices are poor and will target local communities and displaced persons. The distribution of NFIs will target 1,000 vulnerable South Sudanese households and mosquito nets, along with jerry cans and soap will be distributed to 2,000 vulnerable households at greater risk of malaria. IOM will carry out an assessment mission across all the targeted locations before the distribution of the NFI kits and Mosquito Net Kits in order to identify the most vulnerable households. It is essential to distribute both type of kits because the "mosquito net kits" will mitigate the risks of conflict will not create inequalities among the beneficiaries' groups. Health interventions will be implemented by GAH, as the services need to continue in order to ensure that communities in Abyei can continue accessing health services. Those will be implemented in continuation of the health services that are currently being provided in Diffra by the local administration and Global Aid Hand, whilst GAH is also covering the clinics in Mekines, Um Khiir, Goli and Al Radayah. In complementarity IOM is running a mobile clinic through the more remote areas of Soheib, Andal, Dhalap, Fudullaha and Shegei, under another project.

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

Based on the needs and the main dividers and connectors of conflict identified in Abyei, a prioritization list of interventions to be implemented under this project has been compiled to respond to the main gaps in water, hygiene, NFIs and health services. The water interventions and NFIs distribution will be implemented by IOM, the hygiene interventions will be implemented with Global Aid Hand, and the health interventions will be implemented by Global Aid hand.

The activities have been designed taking in consideration the following factors:

- The lack of adequate water sources and grazing land remain the biggest challenges for Misseriya communities. The large number of livestock grazing on the same pastures leads to overgrazing, and the lack of water sources on the migration routes leads to the overconcentration and overcrowding of pastoralist and livestock around the only areas with natural water sources. These two conditions further exacerbate the existing tensions among the different Misseriya tribes and increase the likelihood of disease outbreaks due to water contamination, especially trans-boundary diseases among the livestock.
- The residents and seasonal migrants rely heavily on the use of hafirs, especially for the livestock. Due to the lower levels of rainfall in 2017, the hafirs in northern Abyei, especially in the targeted localities are almost dry, putting at serious risk all communities currently residing in the areas.
- The number of South Sudanese displaced people continues to increase, and it is estimated that around 22,000 South Sudanese people have crossed into Abyei over the last six months. The number of malaria cases has also increased rapidly over the last year, requiring the need for the distribution of at least 10,000 mosquito nets – IOM will distribute 4,000 for the 2,000 most vulnerable households. In consideration of the WHO standard of 2 mosquito nets per family, the number of targeted households may decrease (3 mosquito nets per family may have to be distributed).

This project will aim to alleviate human suffering by increasing access to WASH services and NFIs and will be linked to an ongoing early recovery, development interventions that aim to achieve sustainable improvements in the socio-economic living conditions. IOM will aim to increase communal resilience as well as increase the capacity of the host communities to support currently displaced persons and absorb new influxes of South Sudanese people without exacerbating pre-existing tensions through the following interventions:

- Upgrading of hand pumps into solar powered mini water yards in Diffra, Al Asker, Al Shamam, Al Radayah, Um Khiir and Amit Market – increasing water availability in these locations will also indirectly enhance livelihood strategies for those who rely on the livestock economy and those who have shifted to agriculture (as in Al Shamam) and can increase household security and stability.
- Hygiene and Clean up Campaigns in Diffra, Mekines, Um Khiir, Al Radayah, Al Shamam, Amit Market (in coordination with the health interventions being implemented by Global Aid Hand).
- The distribution of NFIs will target the areas of Diffra, Mekines, Al Asker, Um Khiir, Al Radayah and Farooq. These areas have been reported to host the largest numbers of South Sudanese displacements and also the most affected by malaria. IOM will distribute 1,000 NFIs to the most vulnerable South Sudanese families and to mitigate any risks of tensions will also distribute mosquito nets complete with jerry cans and soaps to 2,000 vulnerable households, (each household will receive: 2/3 mosquito nets, 1 jerry can and 2 bars of soap). The communities will be informed before the distribution, and it will be implemented in coordination with the hygiene campaigns, to ensure that the community is fully part of the process.

#### **5. Complementarity**

The activities proposed under this funding, will complement past and on-going interventions and will continue to support communities residing in towns and villages that are on the seasonal migration route and that are hosting a number of vulnerable South Sudanese displaced communities that are unable to return to South Sudan or travel to Sudan.

IOM has carried out projects over the last six years to mitigate the conflict and support the least served communities in Abyei. The implementation of these projects has been complementary, with all project objectives being designed to mitigate the root causes of conflict and support the most vulnerable communities in the area by balancing humanitarian assistance between the Misseriya and Ngok Dinka communities and promoting social cohesion. Over the last years IOM has built new local community halls in main towns where these facilities were not present before, to support local community meetings and to construct spaces in which trainings and workshops could also be conducted. Grinding mills facilities were constructed to support and enhance the local production of grains and local communities who rely on more expensive local markets for the purchase of ground grains. Targeted beneficiaries can now purchase locally produced grains for 1 SDG instead of 2 SDG at the market, increasing both local production and purchasing power for a greater number of people. IOM installed a number of new mini water yards powered by solar panel technology and constructed/rehabilitated new hand pumps to ensure that new settlements, small villages with no access to safe water and expanding settlements would have increased access to safe water and communities would be less exposed to water borne diseases. In Dhalap, for example, IOM and UNISFA drilled a well and installed a hand pump under the QIPs for 2015/2016 to serve around 500-600 people. As the number of people settling in Dhalap increased, partly due to the expansion in water availability, IOM and UNISFA upgraded the hand pump into a solar powered mini water yard to serve around 3,000 beneficiaries in 2017.

Vegetable farms with drainage systems were established to enhance local livelihood opportunities and increase local production of grains and vegetables. The establishment of these farms was also closely coordinated with FAO for the distribution of farming tools and seeds to the local communities. In 2017, IOM conducted vegetable gardening trainings to enhance the sustainability of the vegetable farms; the positive impact on the local communities was evident when new locally produced food items were available at the local market in Diffra, such as okra and "improved" watermelons, and other food items that were being sold and were the direct result of the trainings and seed distribution carried out. IOM also carried out a number of infrastructural interventions to support local basic services, such as the construction of new fencing for a school and office, the rehabilitation of health clinics and the procurement of new medical furniture for the Abyei Clinic and Banton Bridge Check Post office. In 2018 IOM is also rehabilitating 20 hand pumps, constructing new ones in both North and South Abyei, will install new solar powered mini water yards, will carry out garbage collection campaigns and will establish a garbage collection system, will provide medical furniture and install a solar system for a clinic, and will operate a mobile clinic in the more rural underserved villages in northern Abyei. Building upon the previously implemented livelihood activities, a fish processing facility will be built in Diffra and trainings in fish processing through the distribution of fishing tools will be carried out to promote the diversification of socio-economic activities. Under UNISFA funding, IOM is also continuing to provide assistance to communities in both in north and south Abyei by increasing access to water, basic services and livelihood opportunities.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### Overall project objective

To support local communities and South Sudanese Displaced persons by increasing access to WASH services and through the distribution of NFIs.

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Address 90 per cent of the protracted IDPs, and continue to improve the level of WASH services to 1.89 million targeted people, who live both in and outside IDP camps.	Outcome 2: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT: Displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access to essential basic services while increasing their self-reliance	100

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** The aim of this project is to directly assist the Misseriya communities in Abyei, by increasing access to safe water sources in six targeted locations where access to water is scarce and insufficiently covers both the residents and South Sudanese displaced persons. The WASH response will also include hygiene and clean-up campaigns, mainly targeting schools and health clinics, which will be implemented by Global Aid Hand. The proposed activities will provide relief and recovery assistance to communities in the northern part of Abyei and will complement IOM's on-going transition and recovery projects in the area, that aim to increase access to basic services and livelihood opportunities to support the socio-economic development of the area.

### Outcome 1

Access to safe water and knowledge of safe hygiene practices in enhanced

### Output 1.1

#### Description

Access to safe water is enhanced through the upgrading of water points

#### Assumptions & Risks

- fuel prices increase
- economic instability affects the prices and planned activities
- insecurity of the area delays the work
- early on-set of rainy season delays the work
- resumption of inter-tribal conflict

#### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of water sources and/or system at institution and/or community level constructed, rehabilitated and/or upgraded					5

**Means of Verification :** number of planned activities completed, mission reports, monitoring missions, surveys

Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people (part of WASH committees) trained to support WASH service delivery.	20	10			30
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**Means of Verification :** Number of people trainer, monitoring reports and mission reports

<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>							
<b>Standard Activity : Construction, rehabilitation and/or upgrading of water sources and/or system (eg. handpump, water taps, hafir, solar panel, water tank etc.) at institution and/or community level</b>							
Upgrading 5 hand pumps into solar powered mini water yards in Diffra, Al Shamam, Al Asker, , Um Khiir, Amit Market. The upgrading work and will entail: 1. Removal of existing hand pump 2. Development of well by airlifting until water is sand free 3. Test pumping of the water well for minimum 6 hours 4. Supply and installation of solar submersible pump 5. Supply and installation of 5m3 tank 6. Supply and installation of pipes and distribution points							
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>							
<b>Standard Activity : Establih WASH committee at community and/or institution level</b>							
Establishment of a WASH Committee for every new water point established (5 members for each committee)							
<b>Output 1.2</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
Knowledge of safe hygiene practices among community members is increased							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fuel prices increase</li> <li>- economic instability affects the prices and planned activities</li> <li>- insecurity of the area delays the work</li> <li>- early on-set of rainy season delays the work</li> <li>- resumption of inter-tribal conflict</li> </ul>							
<b>Indicators</b>							
			<b>End cycle beneficiaries</b>				<b>End cycle</b>
<b>Code</b>	<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Target</b>
Indicator 1.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people reached with hygiene messages and sensitization activities without double counting and excluding mass media campaigns.	1,950	2,574	1,638	1,638	7,800
<b>Means of Verification</b> : number of hygiene campaigns conducted, number of hygiene promoters trained, interviews and assessment, moitoring mission reports							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 1.2.1</b>							
<b>Standard Activity : Conduct community raising awarenes activities (e.g. awareness sessions, campaign, IEC material printing etc.)</b>							
<p>A total of 6 School Health Clubs in primary schools will be established in each of the 6 locations: Diffra, Mekines, Um Khiir, Al Radayah, Goli and Al Shamam. At least three hygiene awareness sessions will be held in each location through the establishment of health clubs targeting youth specifically with the aim of increasing their knowledge of safe hygiene practices. At least three clean-up campaigns will also be held at the schools through the direct involvement of the youth to increase their understanding of the importance of safely disposing of garbage. The health clubs will also hold events to involve the communities within each location (the type of events will be chosen directly by the members of the school clubs and can include something like: sporting events, tree planting, and theatre plays ect.). The number of campaigns and events to be conducted will be dependent upon the increase/decrease in market prices.</p> <p>The women health clubs on the will be established requesting the voluntary participation of women and young women. Issues related to hygiene and women's health will be addressed in a confidential space, allowing women to also establish a referral mechanism for GBV, as it remains very under reported in Abyei. The Women health clubs will be held in Mekines, Diffra and Al Radayah in the community halls built by IOM in past projects. The women health clubs will also be established in complementarity with the health clinics GAH is running, and initially will be held as monthly meetings were women can come together and discuss issues related to female hygiene and health, they can lead into conversation of GBV, but this will depend on the women's participation in the meetings. A woman with previous experience will be conducting the sessions.</p> <p>This activity will be implemented by GAH in coordination with IOM.</p>							
<b>Activity 1.2.2</b>							
<b>Standard Activity : Conduct community raising awarenes activities (e.g. awareness sessions, campaign, IEC material printing etc.)</b>							
6 hygiene campaigns will be conducted in the main towns where the water sources are being upgraded to Mini water Yards: Diffra, Al Shamam, Al Radayah, Um Khiir, Al Asker and Mit Market. 50 hygiene promoters will be trained in each of the locations and will conduct house-to-house awareness raising campaigns. The hygiene promoters will be responsible for carrying out bi-weekly hygiene awareness campaigns and will record the number of houses visited. They will also be responsible for organizing mass hygiene awareness campaigns in each locality three times throughout the duration of the project. Community based clean-up campaigns will also be conducted around schools and health clinics. This activity will be implemented by GAH in coordination with IOM and will complement directly the garbage collection campaigns IOM is conducting under another project. Pre- and- Post hygiene promotion surveys will be carried out to measure the impact of the campaigns.							
<b>Additional Targets :</b>							

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS						
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives		Percentage of activities		
Responding to the needs of newly displaced people in line with the emergency response framework for Sudan.		Outcome 1: LIFESAVING: Populations affected by natural or manmade disasters receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of the shock		100		
<p><b>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :</b> The aim of this project is to directly support for the most vulnerable South Sudanese displaced households in northern Abyei through the distribution of 1,000 NFIs Kits. IOM will also support vulnerable households affected by malaria or at risk of contracting malaria through the distribution of mosquito nets, jerry cans and soap. The proposed activities will provide relief and recovery assistance to communities in the northern part of Abyei and will complement IOM's on-going transition and recovery projects in the area.</p>						
<b>Outcome 1</b>						
The most vulnerable households in northern Abyei will be supported through the distribution of NFIs						
<b>Output 1.1</b>						
<b>Description</b>						
1,000 South Sudanese vulnerable households receive NFIs support.						
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fuel prices increase</li> <li>- market prices and cost of NFIs increases</li> <li>- economic instability affects the prices and planned activities</li> <li>- insecurity of the area delays the distribution</li> <li>- early on-set of rainy season delays the distribution</li> <li>- resumption of inter-tribal conflict</li> </ul>						
<b>Indicators</b>						
				<b>End cycle beneficiaries</b>		<b>End cycle</b>
<b>Code</b>	<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>
Indicator 1.1.1	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of targeted newly displaced households receive timely life-saving emergency shelter and non-food items for protection from the elements and safety. (HRP 2018)				1,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : pre-and post distribution assessment, monitoring mission, survey, reports						
Indicator 1.1.2	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of mosquito nets distributed with jerry cans and soap (4,000 HHs)				2,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Pre-Post distribution assessment, reports, monitoring and assessment missions.						
<b>Activities</b>						
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>						
<b>Standard Activity : Distribution of NFI kits (incl. assessment for beneficiary verification and sessions on NFI prior to the distribution)</b>						
<p>Distribution of 1,000 standard NFIs Kits to the most vulnerable South Sudanese households displaced in northern Abyei. IOM will carry out a pre-distribution assessment to identify the 1,000 most vulnerable households to target for the distribution of the NFI Kits. Female headed households, people with disabilities and recently displaced households will be prioritized, IOM will carry out a post-distribution assessment two weeks after the distribution of the NFI kits. It is crucial that this activity be paired with the one below, Activity 1.1.2, as the targeted distribution of NFI Kits to South Sudanese families only can cause conflict. Delivering unequal aid in Abyei context can have a negative impact on the local communities, therefore the distribution of the NFI kits has to be paired with the distribution of the "mosquito kit" for households affected by malaria cases.</p>						
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>						
<b>Standard Activity : Distribution of NFI kits (incl. assessment for beneficiary verification and sessions on NFI prior to the distribution)</b>						
<p>Distribution of 4,000 LLIN mosquito nets in northern Abyei around the towns of Diffra, Mekines, Al Radayah, Al Asker, Al Shamam and Amit Market in response to rapid increase of malaria cases in the area. Just in January a total of 525 cases of malaria have been reported out of 1526 people who visited the clinic in Abyei, 129 of which were children. For each mosquito net distributed, a jerry can and 2 bars of soap will also be distributed. Target: 2,000 HH - 4,000 mosquito nets (2 xHH – 3 if there are 5 people per HH), 2,000 jerry cans (1xHH) and 4,000 bars of soap (2xHH). The community will also receive a small training along with the distribution to raise awareness to promote the correct use of the mosquito nets. The number of mosquito nets to be distributed per HH is indicative and can change depending on the number of people per HH. IOM will carry out a pre-distribution assessment to identify the most vulnerable families in malaria prone areas and will carry out a post-distribution assessment two weeks after.</p>						
<b>Additional Targets</b> : The project will indirectly support seasonal migrants, Ngok Dinka communities and the on-going peace process, by ensuring that access to basic services is maintained during the southwards seasonal migration movement. Seasonal hafirs, upon which nomadic communities rely on for the livestock, are almost dry, further exacerbating the critical need for water in the northern part of Abyei.						
<b>M &amp; R</b>						
<b>Monitoring &amp; Reporting plan</b>						



IOM DTM teams are currently monitoring the population movement in Diffra and between October 2017 and January 2018, 7,5000 South Sudanese displaced persons have been registered. IOM monitors the gaps and needs weekly and directly monitors the implementation of its activities. Expected developments that call for attention and flexibility include the increase of South Sudanese arrivals in each of the targeted locations, the fragile security situation, the possibility of the resumption of conflict and the early onset of the rainy season. There is the possibility that the early on-set of the rainy season may delay the implementation of the construction work.

IOM will be conducting informal community interviews in the locations of intervention to assess access to water, identify emerging gaps and needs, and assess household hygiene practices. Reports of the missions and findings will be shared regularly and will serve as baseline data for final evaluation of the project's impact. Tenders for the construction works will be launched within the first month and the works will begin within 30 days. The work will be closely monitored on a weekly basis. Global Aid Hand will be responsible for the implementation of the hygiene/garbage collection activities whilst IOM will coordinate, monitor and evaluate the interventions.

The following monitoring and evaluation plan will be enforced for the twelve months of the proposed project and the activities proposed are flexible enough to be adapted to the most emerging needs if needed during the implementation period:

#### Khartoum Staff Monitoring Plan

Staff: 1 National Officer – Focal Point for Abyei – coordination with the field and partners  
2 International Officers – Reporting on the progress and coordinating

1. Khartoum staff members are in charge of coordinating the implementation of the project . Coordination with respective implementing partners is carried out daily.
2. IOM receives a progress report every Wednesday/Thursday from the Implementing partners regarding the activities implemented.
3. Every two weeks IOM Khartoum focal points receives a picture and progress report
4. Triangulation of monitoring tools – direct phone calls to different managerial focal points, e-mail, reports and filed visits are carried out on a monthly basis to ensure accuracy of information received
5. Coordination with WASH Sector
6. Khartoum staff carries out a monitoring plan on a bi-monthly basis – national and international staff will be carrying out the monitoring and evaluation assessment.

#### Sub-Office – Abyei - Monitoring Plan

Staff: 1 International head of Sub Office  
3 National Officers – Monitoring of the activities

1. WASH Focal Point in Abyei is in charge of carrying out meeting with implementing partners on the ground
2. Pre-and Post- distribution assessments
3. A monitoring visit to targeted locations is carried out every two weeks or once a month to assess the progress of the implementation of the activities (depending on the need and security situation)
4. Progress reports from Abyei are sent to the Khartoum office on a weekly basis.

Finally, the project will be evaluated progressively throughout its duration through the monitoring plan described above and the reporting officer will be engaged in routine visits to the project sites and will report on the project progress and achievements, challenges, and humanitarian developments that will most likely continue to evolve and change during the implementation of the project.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS : Activity 1.1.1: Distribution of 1,000 standard NFIs Kits to the most vulnerable South Sudanese households displaced in northern Abyei.</b> IOM will carry out a pre-distribution assessment to identify the 1,000 most vulnerable households to target for the distribution of the NFI Kits. Female headed households, people with disabilities and recently displaced households will be prioritized, IOM will carry out a post-distribution assessment two weeks after the distribution of the NFI kits. It is crucial that this activity be paired with the one below, Activity 1.1.2, as the targeted distribution of NFI Kits to South Sudanese families only can cause conflict. Delivering unequal aid in Abyei context can have a negative impact on the local communities, therefore the distribution of the NFI kits has to be paired with the distribution of the "mosquito kit" for households affected by malaria cases.	2018			X	X	X	X	X				X	X
	2019	X	X	X									
<b>EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS : Activity 1.1.2: Distribution of 4,000 LLIN mosquito nets in northern Abyei around the towns of Diffra, Mekines, Al Radayah, Al Asker, Al Shamam and Amit Market in response to rapid increase of malaria cases in the area. Just in January a total of 525 cases of malaria have been reported out of 1526 people who visited the clinic in Abyei, 129 of which were children. For each mosquito net distributed, a jerry can and 2 bars of soap will also be distributed. Target: 2,000 HH - 4,000 mosquito nets (2 xHH – 3 if there are 5 people per HH), 2,000 jerry cans (1xHH) and 4,000 bars of soap (2xHH). The community will also receive a small training along with the distribution to raise awareness to promote the correct use of the mosquito nets. The number of mosquito nets to be distributed per HH is indicative and can change depending on the number of people per HH. IOM will carry out a pre-distribution assessment to identify the most vulnerable families in malaria prone areas and will carry out a post-distribution assessment two weeks after.</b>	2018			X	X	X	X	X				X	X
	2019	X	X	X									



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE: Activity 1.1.1: Upgrading 5 hand pumps into solar powered mini water yards in Diffra, Al Shamam, Al Asker, , Um Khiir, Amit Market. The upgrading work and will entail: 1. Removal of existing hand pump 2. Development of well by airlifting until water is sand free 3. Test pumping of the water well for minimum 6 hours 4. Supply and installation of solar submersible pump 5. Supply and installation of 5m3 tank 6. Supply and installation of pipes and distribution points	2018				X	X	X						X	X
	2019	X	X											
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE: Activity 1.1.2: Establishment of a WASH Committee for every new water point established (5 members for each committee)	2018				X	X	X						X	X
	2019	X	X											
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE: Activity 1.2.1: A total of 6 School Health Clubs in primary schools will be established in each of the 6 locations: Diffra, Mekines, Um Khiir, Al Radayah, Goli and Al Shamam. At least three hygiene awareness sessions will be held in each location through the establishment of health clubs targeting youth specifically with the aim of increasing their knowledge of safe hygiene practices. At least three clean-up campaigns will also be held at the schools through the direct involvement of the youth to increase their understanding of the importance of safely disposing of garbage. The health clubs will also hold events to involve the communities within each location (the type of events will be chosen directly by the members of the school clubs and can include something like: sporting events, tree planting, and theatre plays ect.). The number of campaigns and events to be conducted will be dependent upon the increase/decrease in market prices. The women health clubs on the will be established requesting the voluntary participation of women and young women. Issues related to hygiene and women's health will be addressed in a confidential space, allowing women to also establish a referral mechanism for GBV, as it remains very under reported in Abyei. The Women health clubs will be held in Mekines, Diffra and Al Radayah in the community halls built by IOM in past projects. The women health clubs will also be established in complementarity with the health clinics GAH is running, and initially will be held as monthly meetings were women can come together and discuss issues related to female hygiene and health, they can lead into conversation of GBV, but this will depend on the women's participation in the meetings. A woman with previous experience will be conducting the sessions. This activity will be implemented by GAH in coordination with IOM.	2018			X	X	X	X	X					X	X
	2019	X	X	X										
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE: Activity 1.2.2: 6 hygiene campaigns will be conducted in the main towns where the water sources are being upgraded into Mini water Yards: Diffra, Al Shamam, Al Radayah, Um Khiir, Al Asker and Mit Market. 50 hygiene promoters will be trained in each of the locations and will conduct house-to-house awareness raising campaigns. The hygiene promoters will be responsible for carrying out bi-weekly hygiene awareness campaigns and will record the number of houses visited. They will also be responsible for organizing mass hygiene awareness campaigns in each locality three times throughout the duration of the project. Community based clean-up campaigns will also be conducted around schools and health clinics. This activity will be implemented by GAH in coordination with IOM and will complement directly the garbage collection campaigns IOM is conducting under another project. Pre- and- Post hygiene promotion surveys will be carried out to measure the impact of the campaigns.	2018			X	X	X	X	X					X	X
	2019	X	X	X										

## OTHER INFO

### Accountability to Affected Populations

The community will be directly involved throughout the project's implementation. The absence of a civil administration, intercommunal tensions and insecurity have left the communities entirely underserved without basic service providers, therefore the direct involvement of the community for this project is very important. The locations will be chosen based on community consultations, from the start the community will also be responsible for ensuring the security of the site and the priority will be given to locations near schools and clinics. Once the water points will be constructed, they will be handed over directly to the community, who will be in charge of operating and ensuring the functionality of the services. IOM has had a very positive experience with the establishment of solar powered mini water yards as the running costs are cheaper to maintain and sometimes nomads passing through don't contribute to the water fees. To ensure the sustainability of the process and future use of the water points, community based water management committees will be set-up and trained. The community also appoints one or more operators to manage the water point. The trainings for the operation and maintenance of the water points targeted both the operators and the water management committee; they included a technical training for the operators and a training for the committee to ensure that the running costs for the water yard will be covered through daily/usage or monthly fees. An increase in water availability will also support the on-going livelihood interventions being implemented by IOM, as agricultural and fish processing trainings, and will also contribute to the overall stability of the area. The hygiene and clean up campaigns proposed under this project will also require the full participation of the community, youth and women, and will complement the garbage collection campaigns and establishment of a garbage collection system to be implemented under another project. Finally, in line with the do no harm principle, IOM is planning to distribute 1,000 NFI kits to the most vulnerable South Sudanese families in the areas of intervention. The risk with the distribution is that it may cause tensions with the residents, therefore IOM will first inform the communities, and will balance the distribution with the on-going hygiene campaigns and the distribution of mosquito nets/jerry cans/soaps to 2,000 HHs. This will decrease the likelihood of tensions and will ensure that all the community members feel part of the process. As IOM works very closely with both the local communities and AJOC, the activities are designed in direct coordination with them and the local communities can provide feedback and complaints on a regular basis to IOM. IOM carries out two to three visits a week to the sites, meeting with the local communities who report any complaints/challenges. IOM project officer submits a progress report to Khartoum on a weekly basis and if any urgent issues were to arise, IOM would try and respond as best as possible.

## **Implementation Plan**

IOM will be implementing the water activities through a contractor for the construction work, and will be in charge of monitoring and conducting technical assessments for all the construction works. IOM monitors all activities on a weekly basis with weekly trips to each of the sites. IOM will also be in charge of liaising with the local communities and forming water management committees. The procurement and distribution of NFIs will also be implemented directly by IOM. IOM NFI staff will be conducting the pre- and post-distribution assessments, the recipient households will be selected based on assessments, community consultations and consultations with the Abyei Joint Oversight Commission (AJOC). IOM and Global Aid Hand will coordinate the design of the hygiene and clean-up activities; however Global Aid Hand will be implementing the hygiene and clean-up campaigns under the direct supervision of IOM Abyei Officer. Coordination with AJOC and other agencies working in the area will be maintained throughout the project's implementation process. All activities under this project have also been designed in a way to respond to the needs whilst ensuring complementarity with other on-going actions. For example, Global Aid Hand is currently running 6 clinics in Abyei, whilst IOM is providing medicines, medical equipment and will install solar technology in one of the clinics being ran by Global Aid Hand. IOM will also operate a mobile clinic for six months in the western part of Abyei to reach communities living in very remote areas that have little and infrequent access to health services. IOM Abyei officer is in responsible for the monitoring of the activities on the ground and will submit a weekly report to the Khartoum office. The reporting officer from Khartoum will be responsible for regular monitoring mission and reporting.

## **Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

<b>Name of the organization</b>	<b>Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale</b>
Global Aid Hand	All Hygiene activities will be implemented in coordination with ans by Global Aid Hand

## **Environment Marker Of The Project**

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

## **Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

## **Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

1. The locations for the water points will be chosen through community consultations, ensuring and encouraging participation of women, locations near schools and clinics will be prioritized.
2. Hygiene campaigns will target women and youth specifically.
3. Schools health clubs and women health clubs will create opportunities of dialogue through community action can strengthen communication between the communities, especially among women in relation to sensitive topics on hygiene and female health. The women health clubs will also be established in complementarity with the health clinics GAH is running, and initially will be held as monthly meetings were women can come together and discuss issues related to female hygiene and health, they can lead into conversation of GBV, but this will depend on the women's participation in the meetings. A woman with previous experience will be conducting the sessions.
4. NFIs distribution will target the most vulnerable HHs and mosquito nets distribution will also prioritize areas that are more affected by malaria and number of children per household. Female headed households, people with disabilities and recently displaced households will be prioritized, IOM will carry out a post-distribution assessment two weeks after the distribution of the NFI kits.

## **Protection Mainstreaming**

This project intends to ensure that access to basic services for women and children is guaranteed. The locations for the construction/rehabilitation of water points will be done through a community based assessment. This project seeks to increase women's knowledge of safe hygiene practices and health related issues. IOM and Global Aid Hand are hoping that through the female health clubs women will also eventually open up and discuss issues related to GBV, which remains very under reported in Abyei. Participation of all community members in hygiene and clean up campaigns will also try and achieve opportunities for increased dialogue and social cohesion. For the NFI distribution IOM will carry out a pre-distribution assessment to identify the 1,000 most vulnerable households to target for the distribution of the NFI Kits. Female headed households, people with disabilities and recently displaced households will be prioritized, IOM will carry out a post-distribution assessment two weeks after the distribution of the NFI kits. In line with the Do No Harm principle. it is crucial that this activity be paired with the one below, Activity 1.1.2, as the targeted distribution of NFI Kits to South Sudanese families only can cause conflict. Delivering unequal aid in Abyei context can have a negative impact on the local communities, therefore the distribution of the NFI kits has to be paired with the distribution of the "mosquito kit" for households affected by malaria cases.

## **Country Specific Information**

### **Safety and Security**

The main challenges IOM faces during the implementation of projects in Abyei are related to security, road clearances and difficulties in accessing road networks during the rainy season. For the construction work of the water points, IOM may face delays in gaining clearance for the transportation of construction materials from Khartoum to Abyei. The same delays were faced in the past when IOM requested permission in the past to transport procured seeds, tools, spare parts and materials for the implementation of the same components of the project including hygiene campaigns, community water management trainings and vegetable gardening and food processing trainings. The rainy season will also pose some challenges for the implementation of the construction work as some of the roads will be inaccessible during the rainy season and construction work may be affected. During the construction of the water points, fuel shortages in Diffra can also affect the completion of the activities as the drilling work may have to be temporarily suspended. Nonetheless IOM plans to complete all the works within the project's timeline.

The last challenge is related to security issues. In February 2017, one of the employees ion the well drilling team was killed as a result of an attempted petty crime. As a result, the construction work had to be suspended while investigations and funeral arrangements were made. In response, to the security threat, IOM will request UNISFA to provide contractors and staff with enhanced security escorts to and from the construction sites.

### **Access**

With a fully functioning office and operational team in Abyei, IOM has no access issues. IOM is one of most active, farthest reaching, and accountable actor in Abyei with the ability to reach areas that other partners cannot access. IOM was the first International agency to reach the Flash Point Areas during the conflict sparked by the the killing of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief in 2013, closely liaising with UNISFA. Despite the heightened tension from May to November 2013 in the area, IOM has successfully delivered a multitude of life saving and life sustaining activities throughout Abyei Area, including predominately Misseriya populated areas in the North of Abyei. IOM administers large volumes of programs, as required in the region, in a quick and accountable manner, with international staff managing the funds, a strong operational presence on the ground, continuously supported by the Khartoum and Kadugli and El Fula Offices. IOM's collaboration with UNISFA, the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee (AJOC), and key local authorities make the agency one of the few organizations that have provided assistances to all ethnic groups in Abyei, working in both northern and southern Abyei.

## BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	Head of Unit	D	1	14,000.00	12	5.00	8,400.00
	<i>International (P4), Supervise the implementation of Programs</i>						
1.2	Programme Officer	D	1	8,400.00	12	10.00	10,080.00
	<i>International (P2), Coordinates the implementation of WASH and NFIs activities</i>						
1.3	Communication Officer	S	1	3,500.00	12	5.00	2,100.00
	<i>National (NoA), Supports the communication and visibility initiatives</i>						
1.4	Head of Sub Office (Abyei)	D	1	8,000.00	12	10.00	9,600.00
	<i>International (P2 equivalent), Supervise the Office in Abyei</i>						
1.5	National Field Officer x 3	D	3	2,800.00	12	15.00	15,120.00
	<i>2 Officers (G6) will be in charge of following the implementation of the WASH and NFIs activities and 1 Officer (G6) will be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the activities (including the hygiene activities)</i>						
1.6	International Support Staff (RMO)	S	1	11,000.00	12	5.00	6,600.00
	<i>International (P3), supervise financial and compliance processes, Financial monitoring and Reporting</i>						
1.7	International Support Staff - Project Development Officer	S	1	8,400.00	12	5.00	5,040.00
	<i>International (P2), supports and supervise the narrative Reporting processes</i>						
1.8	National Support Staff (Finance, Logistic)	S	3	3,133.33	12	5.00	5,639.99
	<i>National Staff, 2 Logistic (G6) and 1 Finance (NOA), in Khartoum, supporting with project activities related matters</i>						
1.9	Field Coordinator	S	1	11,000.00	12	5.00	6,600.00
	<i>International (P3), supervise implementation and supervise the coordination between Field Offices and programmatic areas in Khartoum office</i>						
1.10	WASH National Officer	D	1	2,800.00	12	10.00	3,360.00
	<i>National (NOA), supervise implementation of WASH activities</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>72,539.99</b>
<b>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Purchase of NFIs	D	1000	60.00	1	100.00	60,000.00
	<i>1000 NFI Kits will be purchased and will include the following items: plastic sheet, mosquito net, sleeping mat, cooking set, jerry can, blanket, hygiene products</i>						
2.2	Purchase of Mosquito nets	D	4000	7.00	1	100.00	28,000.00
	<i>8,000 mosquito nets will be purchase for distribution</i>						
2.3	Purchase of Jerry cans	D	2000	3.00	1	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>4,000 jerry cans will be distributed to the most vulnerable HHs</i>						
2.4	Purchase of soap	D	4000	3.00	1	100.00	12,000.00

	8,00 Bars of soap will be distributed to the most vulnerable HHs (2 bars of soap per jerry can)						
2.5	Transportation From Khartoum to Abeyi	D	2	2,000.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
	2 trucks will be needed to transport the materials from Khartoum to Abyei (2,000 USD x 2 Trucks = 4,000)						
2.6	Distirbution Transportation Costs	D	1	4,000.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
	Distribution of mosquito nets and NFIs will be in the northern part of Abyei in 6 different locations - it is estimated that the distribution costs will be around 4,000 dollars including vehicle rent and fuel (Diffra usually suffers from fuel shortages or spikes in fuel prices - due to the unstable economic situation at the moment this price has been estimated)						
2.7	Assessment, Distribution, PDMs	D	6	1,700.00	1	100.00	10,200.00
	2 assessment missions before the distributions to identify the most vulnerable households. Distribution missions can't be defined at the moment therefore an estimate has been calculated. 2 Post Distribution Missions will be conducted after two weeks from the distribution.						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>124,200.00</b>
<b>3. Equipment</b>							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>
<b>4. Contractual Services</b>							
4.1	Upgrading of HP into Solar Powered Mini Water Yard	D	5	40,000.00	1	100.00	200,000.00
	One HP will be upgraded into a solar powered mini water yard in each of the six targeted locations - the costs include the mobilization of materials and contractual works.						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>200,000.00</b>
<b>5. Travel</b>							
5.1	DSA	D	20	117.00	1	100.00	2,340.00
	Budget for four monitoring missions in Abyei - 5 day missions Considering the costs of DSA is 117 USD per day.						
5.2	Vehicle Fuel, Running and Maintainace	D	10	1,100.00	1	100.00	11,000.00
	Monitoring Missions and daily mission to locations and sites						
5.3	Flights (National and International)	D	3	1,500.00	1	100.00	4,500.00
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>17,840.00</b>
<b>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b>							
6.1	Hygiene Promotion Campaigns	D	6	6,600.00	1	100.00	39,600.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of 50 hygiene promoters per location (50x6=300)</li> <li>- House- to -house hygiene promotion visits</li> <li>- Hygiene promotion material</li> <li>- The hygiene and clean up campaigns will also target schools and health centres in 6 localities</li> <li>- distribution of tools</li> <li>- training of clean-up committees in charge of mobilizing community members</li> <li>- targeting at least 6 locations</li> </ul>						
6.2	Health Clubs for 8 Primary Schools and for Women	D	6	1,943.00	1	100.00	11,658.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sporting events</li> <li>- tree planting</li> <li>- School clean-ups</li> <li>- health masters allowances</li> <li>- facilitator for health club sessions</li> <li>- training session for youth and women on hygiene and health related topics</li> </ul>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>51,258.00</b>

7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs									
7.1	Office Running and Maintenance	S	12	1,000.00	1	15.00	1,800.00		
	<i>Utilities, Generator, supplies</i>								
7.2	Office Rent Khartoum	S	12	11,000.00	1	5.00	6,600.00		
7.3	Communication, Internet and V-Sat	S	12	1,000.00	1	10.00	1,200.00		
7.4	Office Supplies and Equipment	S	12	1,000.00	1	10.00	1,200.00		
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>10,800.00</b>	
<b>SubTotal</b>				11,121.00			<b>476,637.99</b>		
Direct							439,858.00		
Support							36,779.99		
<b>PSC Cost</b>									
PSC Cost Percent							7.00		
PSC Amount							33,364.66		
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>510,002.65</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			
Abyei -> Abyei PCA Area	100	5,000	6,600	4,200	4,200	20,000			
<b>Documents</b>									
Category Name		Document Description							
Budget Documents		IOM 7858 - TRC.1.xlsx							
Budget Documents		IOM 7858 TRC.2.xlsx							
Technical Review		Project Proposal IOM (7858) SHF TU Input.doc							