Requesting Organization :	Danish Refugee Council	

Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation	

Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage
NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER		100.00
		100

Project Title :	Distribution of lifesaving non-food items and shelter materials for most vulnerable conflict affected population in Upper Nile State through protection led multi-sector approach mobile response team.

Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services

OPS Details

Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-18/HSS10/SA1/NFI/INGO/7919
Cluster :		Project Budget in US$:	130,000.12
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	20/03/2018	Planned End Date :	30/09/2018
Actual Start Date:	20/03/2018	Actual End Date:	30/09/2018

Project Summary :	The DRC mobile response team aims to support the most vulnerable and underserved populations in Upper Nile State affected by conflict through the provision of lifesaving assistance in the form of non-food items kits and shelter support. All responses are determined by a needs assessment that will determine the exact nature of the response distributions.
	This grant request and project will fund a semi-static team based in Malakal with rapid response capability particularly to areas of the West Bank and Baliet Country in Upper Nile state. By having a semi-static team in Malakal, DRC will be better placed to support new displacements and spontaneous returns across the state. As the project will operate during the rainy season, it is anticipated that the majority of the distributions will take place along areas of the West Bank, accessible by boat. All S/NFI materials will be provided by the cluster pipeline and are not budgeted under the project. These items will include NFI kits and Shelter items of plastic sheets and nylon ropes provided by the pipeline. The beneficiary calculation for both mobile response teams is in line with the USD $13 per beneficiary targeted by the cluster, including household members (i.e. one S/NFI kit directly benefitting all members of a household).

Direct beneficiaries :

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	10,000

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	10,000
People in Host Communities	0	0	0	0	0
Refugee Returnees	0	0	0	0	0

Indirect Beneficiaries :

There are no indirect beneficiaries as each household will be counted as a direct beneficiaries.

Catchment Population:

The catchment population for mobile locations varies from mission to mission, however this project will specifically focus on areas with higher levels of protection concerns, areas with higher populations of new displacement, recent displacement or influx of returnees as a key considerations in prioritisation for assessments and in the Upper Nile State.

Link with allocation strategy :

The project links with the 2018 SSHF allocation priorities and strategy across several areas. The targeted location of the project is located in the priority locations where the SSHF has deemed the funding should be channeled to the Upper Nile regions. Through a semi-static presence in Malakal, the mobile response team will provide life-saving needs of vulnerable populations, in line with the a key objective of the S/NFI cluster allocation strategy, namely response distributions from field locations. The mobile team will be integrated with DRC's existing mobile outreach capacity where possible, including a national mobile response multi-sector team based in Juba and a mobile protection outreach team in Malakal to ensure a tailored and effective response. In addition, the DRC hotline will also build upon this the objectives by allowing communities to inform DRC of the needs of the communities as well as provide feedback on the responses provided.
Through the do no harm policy integrated in to each activity of the mobile response team, the responses will ensure that all activities will enhance the coping mechanism of the communities and particularly vulnerable beneficiaries. Furthermore, DRC will conduct post distribution missions to ensure that the intervention is effective and improves on the coping mechanisms of the community. Through the DRC hotline will be able to receive feedback from the community and will conduct remote follow up in situations where security does not permit for follow up missions. As a protection mandated agency DRC will continue to pay particular attention to ensure centrality of protection of civilians in all its intervention alongside the overall mitigation of risks to beneficiaries associated with humanitarian interventions.

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
Raphael Capony	Country Director	drc.ssudan@drc.dk	+21191485510
Jeyda Amelia Yelkalan	Grants Officer	grants.officer@drc-ssudan.org	+211916347207

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Proliferation of conflict from traditional Greater Upper Nile States (Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei) has changed the profile of armed groups, and so has the displacement pattern and access to beneficiaries. Despite the ongoing high level discussions in Addis Ababa Ethiopia on the revitalisation of the August 2015 peace agreement, which experienced a dramatic retraction in July 2016, the South Sudan context is set to be characterised by conflict, economic downfall and uncertainty. In some location a lull is expected which may allow some people to return to villages of origin, but feasibility of large scale returns to a level of achieving durable solutions remain out of sight.

With no peace or stability in immediate sight, it is expected that South Sudan will continue to face high insecurity and violence, lack of governance and rule of law, a collapsed economic situation, food insecurity and intercommunal tension. Resurgence of militias in a number of previous stable areas indicates a complex and unpredictable humanitarian context.

The trend of insecurity induced new displacement, secondary displacement and returns are expected to not only continue but to escalate further as South Sudan's economic situation worsens and drives on the protracted nature of this conflict. The humanitarian needs of affected populations are likely to increase, particularly in underserved locations where there is no static agency presence. The most vulnerable individuals including the elderly, chronically ill, single-headed households, persons with disabilities and unaccompanied and separated children are likely to be exposed to further risk and should be afforded targeted support.

Therefore, flexibility in strategy and programme design, allowing for adaptability of activities and planned interventions is urgently needed in the coming months. The mobile response team is in a favorable position to adapt to the changing context through the ability to access even extremely remote locations.

2. Needs assessment

In December 2017, DRC conducted a general overview of affecting communities in Nasir County, Upper Nile. Six locations – Jigmir, Torkech, Kuerenge, Mandeng, Maker and Makak were possible to access by DRC during the mission period. A lack of basic services was observed during DRC mission with limited health facilities and a significant number of the IDP population without any shelter and basic NFIs, in some cases staying with relatives, relying on the support of neighbours and others either living outside or in the church hall. The burden on the host community to support IDPs and returnees necessitates a humanitarian response in a number of sectors. This is a clear indicator that the needs are significant in this remote and underserved location with limited humanitarian partners.

Shelter needs were observed, with many IDPs living with relatives, local spaces and neighbours. With the approaching rainy season many houses are lacking adequate materials to support them during this time. This region will be particularly affecting by the rains and the difficulties in transport and other areas necessitates a timely intervention to improve existing shelters. The number of IDPs without shelter means that this burden will be shared by the host community, and with more people moving in the location this will continue to be an increasingly difficult situation.

The lack of NFI and household items means that those relocating to the assessed areas have very little in terms of household items such as kitchen wares, sleeping materials and household goods such as soap. There is little to no access to these items in local markets, and the lack of a basic household income or livelihoods means purchasing these is unfeasible. This observed lack of basic necessities is a clear indicator that is remote and challenging area is being underserved by humanitarian action. There are little to no humanitarian partners maintaining a permanent presence on the ground, and the need for a flexible semi-approach to protection assessment and multi-sector response is clear through the DRC assessment. Basic NFI items are needed in this area to support the targeted population.

WASH issues were raised during the assessment, due to the lack of humanitarian action in the location boreholes are often in a state of disrepair. Referrals to relevant humanitarian actors through protection assessments is essential, both for borehole rehabilitation and the implementation and training of water management committees.

Freedom of movement is restricted outside of non-government controlled areas and a number of villages are in close proximity to a possible frontline area. Moreover, reports of UXO's in the area were shared. These protection risks and a lack of basic services is a protection issue. Another issue for semi-static response is the capacity building of local partners particularly on confidential referrals. The provision of trainings in a number of areas of protection mainstreaming is required to ensure the communities are participating in their own protection and are supporting humanitarian action in their location.

The area has an abundance of cattle herds many of which are prone to death from disease, drastically reducing the possibility of access to consistent livelihoods. Cattle herds are also prone to raids, where many communities lose large numbers of their herds on a consistent basis.

The targeted locations are difficult to access and transport issues are prevalent. The lack of roads and transport via boat provides many challenges to the community in accessing basic services where they are even available. Local health clinics are under supported and unable to manage the needs of the community. Travelling between different areas to access what little services are available is both time consuming, costly and challenging. Recommendations to health and education actors are needed to ensure remote communities can access these services in the locations.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

DRC's primary target population are conflict affected population (internally displaced, returnees and affected host communities) in recently affected areas in Upper Nile State. These same populations, who have so far gone through appalling violations of humanitarian and human rights laws, continue to require access to basic rights and freedom, including access to basic assistance, food security, livelihoods and protection. Throughout its intervention, DRC will observe a rights based approach, AGD (age, gender and diversity), protection mainstreaming and accountability to affected populations, including: DPs, involuntarily immobile and host communities. Project activities are built upon addressing issues on gender equality. For instance, in protection, the screening and provision of assistance to PSNs are designed to address access and inclusivity.

This project will not target a specific demographic group in the Upper Nile region. It's an intervention not conditioned to target specific group of people. However, during the project implementation age, gender and diversity data will be documented and reported alongside related vulnerabilities. DRC will avoid duplication through coordinating with specialised agencies where possible to ensure the protection of vulnerable individuals have access to specialised services.

4. Grant Request Justification

DRC's mobile response operation has been working in hard to reach locations since January 2017, in the sectors of S/NFI, protection and WASH. As a well-respected partner, DRC proposes this project to complement current mobile response programming where DRC's S/NFI response is determined by a comprehensive protection focused multi-sector needs assessment. The key findings and recommendations from the assessment also informs other clusters of specific needs in their respective areas of responsibility. Furthermore, the project will enable conflict affected and underserved communities to have access to life sustaining NFI and lifesaving shelter items of plastic sheets and nylon ropes in a timely manner. The project will enhance the rapid response mechanism in hard to reach communities where there is no or limited capacity of partners in the ground. The mobile response team based in Malakal will be able to provide rapid response capability across the Upper Nile State, particularly in areas of Baliet County and along the West Bank. The Malakal team will work in coordination with DRC's static presence in Malakal and static presence in Aburoc as well as the DRC protection outreach team to ensure an integrated and operational response at the state level. This mobile team will help to achieve the second core priority objective of the S/NFI allocation strategy, namely field based mobile response with regional capability.

In Upper Nile State, DRC will primarily lead mobile outreach distributions to settlements along the West Bank. This will include conducting protection centered needs assessments for new displacements or less accessible areas in order to assess needs. Based on the needs assessments, DRC will conduct tailored distributions of shelter items of plastic sheeting and nylon ropes and NFI kits (including specifically targeted distributions for people with specific needs (PSNs) where possible to increase the protection impact of the response. DRC will also support actors in Balliet County and areas close to Malakal PoC who are in need through road based mobile response activities. However, as the SSHF allocation will be running primarily during the rainy season, the ability of DRC to response to mobile populations by road may be limited.

DRC has a good working relationship with the Protection, WASH and S/NFI clusters, implementing partners and local government departments/ authorities and implementing partners. DRC since 2017, has been implementing mobile responses in South Sudan with funding through its own fundings, DANIDA, UNHCR and ECHO. DRC will draw on its previous experience in implementing S/NFI mobile projects in South Sudan whilst implementing in the project in the Upper Nile region.

Through the coordination and shared information will provide added impact as it is likely to increase the number of indirect beneficiaries having critical needs addressed in South Sudan's most underserved locations. This coordination will be improved through actively cooperating with Shelter/NFI actors and the S/NFI cluster in the region to ensure timely and effective distributions to vulnerable populations.

5. Complementarity

DRC will work closely with other S/NFI and mobile response actors in the state to ensure that there is complementarity of activities. DRC already has a strong relationship with the humanitarian actors and coordination structures based in Malakal and in Aburoc, where DRC is the camp manager. For the mobile outreach, DRC will coordinate primarily through the S/NFI State Focal Point to ensure that locations are prioritised based on needs and that S/NFI response is coordinated between actors. In addition, DRC is already heavily engaged with the S/NFI cluster and coordination of mobile responses due to its mobile response team based in Juba. DRC's mobile response coordinator in Juba will help to provide a link between the Malakal semi-static team and the national coordination structures.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Save lives by providing life-saving NFI and Shelter responses to populations newly or recently affected by conflict and other forms of protection concerns in hard to reach areas of Upper Nile States. DRC will fund a semi-static mobile response team based in the Malakal PoC where DRC has a large base as the Camp Management agency.

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	20
Provide life-saving shelter and life-sustaining NFIs to the most vulnerable newly displaced people	SO2: Reinforce protection and promote access to basic services for the most vulnerable people	20
Promote community participation in programme implementation and accountability to inform analysis and future response	SO3: Support at-risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats	20

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : Cluster objective 1: Provide life-saving shelter and life-sustaining non-food items to the most vulnerable newly displaced population in an efficient and effective manner: DRC's mobile response team targets the most underserved locations affected by new displacement and influxes of returnees. Areas reported to have critical needs are prioritised for assessment and DRC's mobile team ensure timely response interventions based on detailed assessment findings. All response interventions are led by protection centered recommendations. The overall aim is to support the most vulnerable individuals with NFI kits and emergency shelter support to include plastic sheeting and nylon rope distributions provided by the cluster pipeline. In addition, DRC strives to be as efficient and effective as possible by ensuring all response interventions are implemented in a timely, coordinated and complimentary manner. DRC aims to continue to strengthen all activities including identification, verification, communication to affected populations and distributions of Shelter/NFI's by using experience and lessons learned from 2017 mobile response activities.

Cluster objective 3: Strengthen community coping mechanisms and cohesion of vulnerable and at-risk communities: DRC is committed to avoid causing further harm to vulnerable communities alongside a commitment to strengthen accountability to affected populations as much as possible. DRC will avoid undermining already established community coping mechanisms. DRC will target displaced persons, PoC returnees and extremely vulnerable host communities to avoid any tensions between groups.

Cluster objective 4: Promote community participation in programme implementation and accountability to inform analysis and future responses: Protection is mainstreamed into all mobile response interventions of DRC. DRC's added value is that all multi-sector assessments conducted by its mobile teams are protection focused and highlight any possible risk or barriers to NFI/Shelter distributions. For example, in 2017 DRC conducted a needs assessment in Nassir County in the Upper Nile region which was experiencing an influx of new IDPs and returnees in dire need of support. DRC ensured that protection analysis guided all recommendations for future responses and provided a Shelter/NFI distribution to the area in February 2018.

Post distribution monitoring will highlight any risks exacerbated by DRC's NFI/Shelter interventions. Beneficiaries will be consulted on their opinions of how to improve DRC's and the cluster interventions and be given an opportunity to make a complaint. A formal feedback mechanism will be fed through DRC's hotline whereby complaints or queries may be logged and responded to remotely.

Outcome 1

Semi-static mobile teams facilitate improved access to services through assessments of remote and underserved locations affected by new population movements resulting in timely and coordinated response interventions where critical need exists.

Output 1.1

Description

The protection and dignity of conflict affected individuals are enhanced through provision of life-saving shelter and/or life-sustaining NFI items to support through DRC's mobile response capacity in remote and underserved locations of Upper Nile State through cluster pipeline.

Assumptions & Risks

The project assumes that S/NFI items will be availed through the pipeline in a timely and effective manner. The success of such project will depend on the rapidity of life saving activities to affected communities. This is ensured through timely release and transportation of the pipeline items.

DRC assumes that security remains relatively stable in areas of operation to allow the mobile team to launch a rapid response in targeted locations. DRC has a dedicated international NGO safety advisor and a safety department tasked to advise on safe operations for DRC and other Humanitarian actors operating in Upper Nile. The DRC safety department has a well-established communication network with UNMISS, UNDSS, local authorities, other agencies in locations with no DRC static presence. The DRC safety team hence will support all assessments and address access issues before any project staff deployment.

The project assumes higher level of participation and support from the communities and authorities in areas of operation.

Protection focused assessments will help for achieving do no harm at all phases of project implementation.

Indicators

| | | | End cycle beneficiaries | | | | End cycle |
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	(Frontline Services) Number of newly displaced population served with life-saving life-sustaining NFI assistance	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	10,000

Means of Verification : Verification list and Database , Distribution lists

Indicator 1.1.2	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	(Frontline Services) % of responses conducted within 20 days after the first alert					80

Means of Verification : Alert and Response matrix table

Indicator 1.1.3	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	(Frontline Services) % of displaced population served with shelter and/or NFI reporting that assistance is delivered in a safe, accessible and participatory manner					80

Means of Verification : Post-distribution monitoring reports

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Conduct six Protection focused needs assessment highlighting key recommendation for response interventions or any associated risks and mitigation measures

Activity 1.1.2

Distribution of life-sustaining NFI items and/or life-saving shelter to most vulnerable individuals/households

Activity 1.1.3

Conduct 2 post intervention/distribution monitoring in areas of mobile intervention

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

DRC endeavors to achieve rigorous monitoring, evaluation and learning standards in its humanitarian response. DRC's Monitoring and Evaluation and Learning (MEL) approach is built on a number of key principles including 1) the use of flexible, mixed methodologies, 2) the integration of MEL into 'everyday' work, 3) linking evidence and learning with decision-making, 4) independence and neutrality of MEL staff, 5) involvement of key stakeholders and diverse voices, and 6) transparency with processes, progress and results. The MEL plan for this project will be in line with MEL Strategy for DRC in South Sudan, which includes: 1. ensuring adequate staff capacity to carry out MEL activities: DRC's senior programme team includes an experienced MEL and Accountability Coordinator who will oversee all MEL activities for the programme, MEL officer directly supporting the MEL activities of the project. 2. regular and systematic indicator performance tracking: monthly indicator performance tracking of project will ensure that activities are being carried out according to plan and that no beneficiary is left behind as a result of falling short of the DRC's output commitments. All contractual reporting responsibilities will be completed by the project teams with support from the Finance Manager, Grants Manager and Emergency Coordinator and submitted to the donor in a timely manner. DRC strives for transparency in its monitoring and evaluation processes and makes all findings available to the cluster members in a timely manner including assessment reports, intervention reports and post distribution reports. Furthermore, the MEL department will define the methodology for the proposed post-intervention monitoring which will ensure that the sample is representative to the assisted population and will help the IMPT designing tools for monitoring, data analysis and reporting.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Conduct six Protection focused needs assessment highlighting key recommendation for response interventions or any associated risks and mitigation measures	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 1.1.2: Distribution of life-sustaining NFI items and/or life-saving shelter to most vulnerable individuals/households	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 1.1.3: Conduct 2 post intervention/distribution monitoring in areas of mobile intervention	2018				X	X	X	X	X	X			

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

DRC adopts a community-based approach, where beneficiaries and local authorities are included in the prioritising, planning and implementation of activities as an important measure of rehabilitation and capacity building. DRC is a certified member of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) and as such fulfils the HAP benchmarks on accountability through information, involvement, participation and adequate handling of complaints. Fundamental to all of DRC's activities is adherence to Age and Gender Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) by engaging the various community members and existing institutions and CBOs including women groups, youth groups and elderly groups. Through both formal and informal interactions with representative groups, members of community are empowered to inform the type of activities and services provided by DRC and ensure their implementation is relevant, effective, and responsive to the needs of displaced populations.

DRC recently established its beneficiary complaint response mechanism, through which the beneficiaries will be encouraged to lodge their complaints, via phone or email to the Juba office or in person to the available senior staff in the field which will also be handled by the independent MEL team. DRC will display a larger banner at each of the distribution sites in the local language explaining the contact details and process of how to lodge a complaint. The distribution staff will also be trained to give further details to the beneficiaries about the system. Once a complaint a received it will be shared with the appropriate authorities on the same day and will be resolved within two weeks from complaints registration. The system is open to all the beneficiaries including the vulnerable groups and the confidentiality aspect is considered to ensure that the complainant is handled without any discrepancies.

Implementation Plan

The project will be implemented over a 6-month period (20th March to 19th September 2018). DRC will be involved through direct project implementation and will closely work and coordinate with local partners if any in the areas of intervention. The project will be implemented under the direct supervision of the Mobile Response Manager and with overall management of the Mobile Response Coordinator. The project will also recruit one Senior NFI officer and 3 NFI officers and 1 Shelter/NFI focal point who will be responsible for supervising direct project implementation in mobile response locations. In cases where it might be necessary to work with contractors, DRC will seek local hires to the greatest possible extent.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Shelter/NFI cluster and other operational partners in the region	DRC is an active member of the SNFI cluster at national level. DRC will thus coordinate its SNFI activities with NGO through the cluster both at National and State level.

Environment Marker Of The Project

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Gender has been taken into consideration in the assessment and subsequent design of this proposal. Women and children face a higher level of exposure to potential protection threats. This project aims to mitigate these threats and other negative coping mechanisms by facilitating greater access to dignified life-sustaining NFI items and/or life-saving shelter items of plastic sheeting and nylon ropes. This project does not target exclusively women and children, but seeks to improve the overall safety of women and girls, especially those households where women are most at risk of engaging in unsafe coping mechanisms. The DRC adheres to Age and Gender Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) in all its activities and in recognition of the fact that women and children are generally disadvantaged not just because of cultural norms but also because of the nature of the current displacement wherein women and even children bear the burden of looking after the family. Women, men, boys and girls will be involved in all of the proposed activities (assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation). When identifying the marginalised populations there will be some challenges in engaging those communities not pre-selected by local authorities. In order to ensure the information provided is unbiased and truly reflects the needs of the whole population, DRC will strive to encourage good practices from local authorities and facilitate a real understanding of the purposes of out assessments. In addition, identification of local actors at a community level to engage with a secure environment will help to facilitate Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) that reach a wider range of the population. Capacity building, relationship building and strong engagement with local authorities is also an important step to ensure they respect and help to facilitate the work of DRC in the areas of marginalised populations and especially vulnerable women.

Protection Mainstreaming

With a mandate for protection DRC already mainstreams Protection into all sectoral responses of DRC programs in South Sudan and will continue to do so for the proposed activity in accordance with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and Sphere standards on protection mainstreaming. The aim of the project is to reduce protection risks by removing the need for people to adopt livelihood coping strategies which expose them to additional risks and providing them with safer ways to meet their basic needs. In addition, the project activities have been designed to prevent and minimise as much as possible any unintended negative effects of the activities which could increase project beneficiaries' vulnerability to both physical and psychological risks. DRC also adheres to AGDM standards and will pro-actively work to ensure that project beneficiaries of all diversity have impartial assistance which is in proportion to their needs, without any barriers related to gender, age and origin. In addition, DRC will set-up a humanitarian accountability system which will ensure that affected populations receive information, provide feedback, share concerns and submit complaints. DRC's mobile response team has protection specialists in place who will be key in ensuring that protection issues are effectively mainstreamed in all programme activities through the various activities and missions.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

South Sudan is facing a complex humanitarian crisis, dealing with multiple armed conflicts, various ethnic tensions and regular natural catastrophes. These repeated shocks have major effects on South Sudan's population and on refugees, who remain highly vulnerable across the country and highly dependent on humanitarian support.

Currently the Government is challenged in its capacity in attempting to resolve the conflict in South Sudan through the ARCSS (Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan) due to its instability and lack of properly functioning governmental bodies and independent authorities. A key pillar of stability and support comes from assistance and aid from the humanitarian community.

The Government faces both internal and external political and economic challenges. State Governance is often disconnected from internal regional authorities, and does not receive the required support at local level to implement conflict resolution strategies of the Government's own initiative. Political fractures at State and regional level drive this disconnect in both Government and opposition held areas.

The myriad of recognised and informal armed opposition groups further perpetuates this challenge by requiring a diverse range of strategies to bring them to the negotiation table to end the conflict in South Sudan – and vice-versa the Government. The Government is also limited in its ability to open itself up to the wide range of strategies proposed by opposition groups themselves.

If security conditions are deemed volatile or in response to violent incidences occurring, project activities might be temporarily suspended and staff removed from affected locations. Regular review of safety levels (SLS system) and MOSS compliance will be conducted at all targeted locations. Localised safety procedures including safety plan for deployment, relocation and hibernation plans in place will mitigate some of the risk faced by mobile teams. DRC has strong communication protocols in place: daily check from area to capital. At area level, communication check for all movements with team leader.

Access

Access to areas targeted by mobile response is often hindered by insecurity and adverse weather conditions. In addition, the ongoing issues surrounding work permits for international staff may result in restricted access in the coming months. Despite these issues and the obvious challenges surrounding accessibility and burdensome clearances the impact of mobile response activities is considered high compared to static presence as the population is newly displaced and more in need of Shelter and NFI's. DRC will make concerted efforts to coordinate with partners and share with the S/NFI cluster to bring to the ICWG forum where such decisions are made on accessibility.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrance	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Expat - Shelter/NFI Team Leader	D	1	5,500.00	5	100.00	27,500.00
	Overseas the mobile response team						
1.2	Expat - Juba Support Service	S	2	8,300.00	1	100.00	16,600.00
	Provides safety and security advisory prior and during mobile teams deployment						
1.3	Nat - Mobile S/NFI Officers	D	2	1,303.37	6	100.00	15,640.44
	Responsible for direct management of distributions and leading interventions in the field						
1.4	Nat - Staff Field Allowance	D	2	125.00	3	100.00	750.00
	Includes per diem for the national staff and field accommodation costs (camping, rent)						
	Section Total						**60,490.44**
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Visibility	D	1	2,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	Costs of visibility items, e.g. vehicle flags & stickers ensuring staff safety during road movements, t-shirts etc.						
2.2	Field Deployment Supplies	D	1	300.00	6	100.00	1,800.00
	Costs in the field including purchase of charcoal and other necessary supplies once team is deployed						
	Section Total						**3,800.00**
3. Equipment							
3.1	Communication Equipment	S	1	2,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	Costs for mobile / satellite phone/HF radio sets and GPS handsets						
3.2	Data Collection Equipment	D	4	200.00	1	100.00	800.00
	Data collection Tablets for assessment						

3.3	Computer	S	1	1,800 .00	1	100.00	1,800.00
	Laptop for team leader						
3.4	Field Camping Gear	S	1	2,000 .00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	Equipment including tents, First aid kit , solar systems , kitchen equipment etc. for mobile deployment team						
	Section Total						**6,600.00**
4. Contractual Services							
4.1	Labor - Loading/Offloading	D	1	3,000 .00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	Casual labor hired locally to support program activities including loading and off-loading of program goods						
4.2	Vehicle/Boat/Truck rent	D	1	20,00 0.00	1	100.00	20,000.00
	Vehicle and truck rent for field operation						
4.3	staff accommodation cost	D	74.7	25.00	6	100.00	11,205.00
	Accommodation costs for the field						
4.4	Distribution Casuals	D	1	3,000 .00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	Costs including hire of casuals for distribution: crowd controller, distributer						
	Section Total						**37,205.00**
5. Travel							
5.1	In Country Travel	D	5	620.0 0	2	100.00	6,200.00
	UNHAS/ Commercial Flights to and from Field locations include excess luggage						
	Section Total						**6,200.00**
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
6.1	Communication cost - Airtime	S	3	400.0 0	6	100.00	7,200.00
	Costs for internet connection, Satellite phone, Mobile air time						
	Section Total						**7,200.00**
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						**0.00**
SubTotal			101.70				**121,495.44**
Direct							91,895.44
Support							29,600.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							8,504.68
Total Cost							**130,000.12**

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Page No : 9 of 9
Upper Nile	100	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	10,000	

Documents

Category Name	Document Description