

Requesting Organization :	South Sudan Development Agency				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Provision of Emergency /NFIs and Shelter to the most in need population affected by Conflict in Manyo and Panyikang Counties of Upper Nile State.				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SSD-16/S-NF/88870	Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/NFI/NGO/694		
Cluster :	Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter (NFI&ES)	Project Budget in US\$:	70,003.68		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	2		
Planned Start Date :	01/02/2016	Planned End Date :	31/07/2016		
Actual Start Date:	01/02/2016	Actual End Date:	31/07/2016		
Project Summary :	<p>South Sudan Development Agency - SSUDA is a few NGO with providing emergency services to conflict affected population in Manyo and Panyikang in Upper Nile State, with more focus on women Households, PWLD, HHs with children under 5, pregnant, pregnant and lactating women as well as elderly. The two are among the worst counties affected by the conflict with Manyo being the most isolated from humanitarian assistance due to inaccessibility for the past two years. The IDPs are living in dilapidated shelters with their host families causing rapid deterioration of the hygiene conditions and dignified living. IDPs occupy shanty houses, lacking basic facilities such as sufficient water, household items like blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets and utensils. Lack of dignity/comfort kits negatively affects women and girls. High concentration of IDPs is also negatively impacting on existing communities' resources. With IDPs living in overcrowded accommodations with their host families there is likelihood of rapid deterioration of the host dwellings of tension and conflict including violence against women and girls. IDPs occupy poorly constructed houses, lacking basic facilities and privacy that is fundamental for women to be able to conduct daily activities in a less stressful environment. IDPs need extra shelter to be adequately live a decent and dignified life and reduce disease vector borne killer diseases such as malaria and diarrhea among pregnant women and children under 5. SSUDA through this proposed project seeks to provide timely live-saving Non-Food Items to 32,500 most vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host community current hosted in the three locations of Adhdwoi and Magenist (Manyo) and Nyilwak (Panyikang). SSUDA is current engaged in FSL activities in hard-to-reach areas in Manyo and Panyikang targeting the most vulnerable groups (men, women and children) with NFI and Shelter needs.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	3,670	4,880	4,150	4,570	17,270
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	3,200	4,200	2,700	2,800	12,900
Trainers, Promoters, Caretakers, committee members, etc.	0	0	0	0	0
People in Host Communities	470	680	760	870	2,780
Children under 5	0	0	690	900	1,590
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Host communities who will not benefit directly but will be relieved from the burden of hosting IDPs in their own shelters.					
Catchment Population:					
Link with allocation strategy :					

The proposed project will directly contribute to the 1 CHF allocation through coordinated delivery of lifesaving non-food items, with focus on the people who are most in need: coordinated needs-based provision of locally appropriate shelter for those most in need and ensuring efficient transportation, pre-positioning and distribution of shelter materials and NFIs to ensure swift delivery to those in need. SSUDA target include affected people displaced by conflict in Manyo and Panyikang counties and have demonstrate life-threatening needs through the delivery pre-positioning and distribution of life saving NFI and shelter materials. SSUDA has capacity to transport and distribute the supplies from the nearest Hub in Malakal to the two locations using our local staff. SSUDA is presence the two counties making it cost effective.

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
Paul Oketch	Project Coordinator	poketch@ssuda.org	+211955056652
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

The conflict that began in December 2013 in South Sudan continues to affect the lives of millions of people. The people in need for the coming year include an anticipated 1.95 million internally displaced people with most acute needs are found in the three states that have seen the most active hostilities: Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile.(UNOCHA: Humanitarian Bulletin 1/12/2015). The October 2015 IPC Food Security and Nutrition Analysis estimated that 2.4 million people would remain in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3), primarily in Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei States. In the Western Bank of River Nile including Manyo and Panyikang, the security situation remains highly unstable and volatile. The numerous attempts to control of the State Capital Malakal by two main protagonist parties has resulted to a vicious cycle of violence, displacement and destruction that has left many villages, infrastructure and markets completely destroyed. The situation is not likely to change for the better soon. Most of the IDPs could not carry their household items when they were fleeing from violence.

Manyo County has been cut off from humanitarian intervention throughout 2014 and 2015 HRP which has resulted to absence of humanitarian intervention in the area except occasional mobile food distribution. Manyo remains an area of high risk for the spread of disease outbreak. According to rapid Assessment conducted by SSUDA staff in Adhidwoi Payam in November 2015, there are an estimated 5,000 IDPs in Adhidwoi centre alone. More IDPs are spread to other adjacent payams. The HSBA: Small Arms Survey, in May 2015, reported the fighting that broke out in Manyo and neighboring Counties (Malakal, Renk and Meluth) in April and May 2015 has displaced majority of the population downwards to the South (Adhidwoi) and extreme North of the County (Magenist) which according to local County RRC is hosting another 7.4,000 IDPs. The IDP population (estimated 70% women and children) has been integrated into the host communities causing serious burden to already vulnerable host population. Most IDPs share Household items with host communities as they lack resources to purchase them while markets are also dysfunctional.

In Panyikang the prevailing calm in the Nyilwak since July 2015 has led to a number of IDPs resettling back to their original homes from Malakal PoCs, Tonga and Wau Shilluk. Panyikang has been an epicenter of fighting right from the beginning of the conflict which led to almost entire population fled to various places for safety. However, the returning populations, women and children being majority live in concentrated areas due to fear of an attacks. According to inter-Agency Assessment conducted in Nyilwak in August 2015, the large number of returnees lack basic services. The only functional market is 3 hours walk to Pakang but lack of money to buy the household items is the biggest problem. Women have to risk their lives traveling through the river to acquire items such as cooking wares, soaps and plastic sheeting from Wau Shilluk and Malakal PoC.

2. Needs assessment

South Sudan Development Agency conducted rapid needs assessment in Adhidwoi Payam between 21st and 26th November 2015 during which the over 5,000 IDPs were identified in the payams alone. Likewise during the FAO Emergency Livelihood kit distribution in Magenist in the same County an estimated 4,000 IDPs were also identified. in the two locations, the IDPs happen to be living together with the host communities and it was not easy to identify them from the hosts. However, through observation and interviews SSUDA staff could find out the level of destitution following the big number of HHs in very small shelters. some IDPs were also constructing very weak temporary houses which were blown out by wind or destroyed by storms. a few number of IDPs were seen living in makeshift structures under big trees. Women in some host HHs were complaining of overcrowding and lack of privacy that indeed affected women's dignity. In Nyilwak, a joint inter-agencies assessment was conducted in August 2015. Most of the conflict affected HHS were spontaneous returnees from IDPs' settlements and POCs in Malakal. Most of the families were living in dilapidated houses without HHs NFIs.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

SSUDA is targeting all the IDPs, most vulnerable communities and recent returnees including men women and children returning to their original homes. The identification will be done based on participatory gender needs based assessment conducted assess the need and challenges of different groups including women, men, girls and boys. The identification of beneficiaries will be done according to Cluster criteria with priority given to Female headed households, Households with children under 5 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers, people living with disabilities, chronically ill people. In Adhidwoi and Magenist in Manyo County the total targeted population according to SSUDA and RRC reports and data collection is 15,000. In Nyilwak of Panyikang, the population as per August joint Assessment is estimated at 15,947 inclusive of people in the host communities, IDPs and returnees. However, the number of returnees has been increasing since the signing of Peace Agreement in August 2015. In this project request SSUDA is tarting a total of 17,270 women, men and children in Panyikangand Manyo. SSUDA will train its existing local staff and volunteers who are familiar inthe target communities which will be cost affective and will be able to reach the most vulnerable groups. Through close monitoring by team leaders (Emergency Response Coordinator, SSUDA will ensure that the local staff adhere to non-discriminatory and apply neutrality in distribution of NFIs.

4. Grant Request Justification

Currently SSUDA is one of the few and the only national organization present in Manyo. With support from FAO, SSUDA is implementing Food Security and Livelihood project in both Adhidwoi and Magenist. SSUDA is also collaborating with Carter Centre to promote Cash Grant for Guinea Worm campaign in Manyo, Fashoda and Panyikang. Plans are underway to establish a base office in Adhidwoi by February 2016 from which these activities will be implemented and strengthened, and the organization will further maximize their presence in area through the improvement of community mobilization and improved public facilities such as rehabilitation of markets in Adhidwoi. The rapid assessment conducted by SSUDA identified that lack of Non-food items and proper transition shelters as one of the key challenges as it exposes women and children under 5 years at risk of contracting diseases such as malaria. Provision of emergency shelter and NFIs in Adhidwoi and Magenist is now considered to be critical.

For Panyikang, SSUDA in a consortium with CORDAID has secured a three year (2016 – 2019) funding from EU to implement food security and livelihood in 3 Counties of Panyikang, Malakal and Fashoda. SSUDA will have an operational presence in Nyilwak, Panyikang, with a base and enough staff to implement activities and engaging with existing coordination mechanisms (such as the WASH Cluster, FSL Cluster, Health Cluster, Humanitarian Coordination Forum, Inter Cluster Working Group and UNMISS Security Team). SSUDA will use this opportunity to integrate provision of NFI with FSL activities to ensure a holistic response while addressing widespread food insecurity. In addition, SSUDA response is built on their long experience in Upper Nile State since 2009 which includes an emergency distribution of NFIs and shelter. SSUDA has important added value by virtue of having implemented Emergency NFI and Shelter in emergency within the State for three years with support from Cordaid EP&R Programme in Upper Nile. The request from CHF will build on SSUDA 's response for the IDP's, returnees and vulnerable host communities in Adhidwoi, Magenist and Nyilwak.

5. Complementarity

SSUDA has implemented NFI and Shelter projects in Upper Nile for the last five years. Some of the NFI/ESprojects include Cordaid funded Flood Response project to affected population in Ulang, Panyikang and Nasir for 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2015. SSUDA has also partnered with IOM/RRF in 2012 to respond in Makal West where ethnic conflict displaced displaced civilian from Western Bank to Eastern bank of River Nile. SSUDA in consortium with Cordaid has just secured a three year funding to implement FSL project (with a component of WASH CMDRR) in UNS including Panyikang. The project will complement the both NFI/ES and WASH component.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To provide timely lifesaving NFIs 17,270 men, women and children severely affected by conflict including Female-headed households, children under 5, pregnant women and lactating mothers, People living with disabilities, chronically ill, unaccompanied elderly >60 years and persons with no effective linkages in community in Manyo and Panyikang Counties

NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
CO1: Populations most in need have access to life-saving non-food items through the coordinated delivery of needs-based assistance	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The conflict has caused the dysfunctional of markets in Manyo and Panyikang and rendered population incapable of accessing basic household items. SSUDA will contribute to Cluster's objective by ensuring delivery of quality, flexible, rapid response in a coordinated, cost-effective, and efficient manner, focusing on Manyo and Panyikang which has been hit by constant prolonged displacement of conflict affected people in the two payams of Adhidwoi and Magenist while addressing immediate needs of returnees in Manyo. SSUDA will also engage in the distribution of multi-sectoral survival kits as per agreed-upon criteria.

Outcome 1

Improved access to appropriate ES /NFIs for emergency affected people

Output 1.1

Description

Target population in the affected areas assessed for ES/NFIs needs using participatory methodology and gender/age segregate reports shared with all stakeholders

Assumptions & Risks

Insecurity and natural disaster will not hinder the implementation of the activities.
No further influx of IDPs into the area after assessment

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Conduct participatory gender/age ES/NFI needs assessments in target locations.

Activity 1.1.2

Dissemination of Assessment reports to various stakeholders including relevant Cluster

Activity 1.1.3

Carry out registration and verification of beneficiaries putting consideration to specific needs of children (boys/girls), women and men

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	Frontline # of assessments conducted					3

Means of Verification : Copies of assessment report (Target value is 3 location)

Output 1.2

Description

Conflict affected Households registered for essential NFIs are provided with the items and report shared to cluster.

Assumptions & Risks

Prevailing security in the area will last and distribution will be conducted without hindrance

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Conduct awareness on the distribution dates and locations

Activity 1.2.2

Carry out distribution of NFIs based on the needs assessment reports and registration lists

Activity 1.2.3

Conduct rapid post distribution monitoring exercise

Activity 1.2.4

Prepare and submit distribution and Post distribution monitoring reports

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	Frontline # of distributions conducted					11

Means of Verification : Weekly progress reports
State Cluster meeting reports

Indicator 1.2.2	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	Frontline # of people served with NFI	3,670	4,880	4,150	4,570	17,270
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Means of Verification : Activity weekly reports

Output 1.3

Description

Supplies received from core pipeline and transported for distribution to beneficiaries

Assumptions & Risks

Prevailing Security situation will continue to improve for transportation and pre-positioning.

Activities

Activity 1.3.1

Receive NFI supplies from Core pipeline in Malakal or agreed warehouse

Activity 1.3.2

Conduct orientation training skills for dedicated staff members to understand and be able to apply appropriate methods of distribution of ES/NFIs in emergency

Activity 1.3.3

Transport NFI supplies including from Core pipeline/cluster warehouse in Malakal to distribution locations in Adhidwoi, Meganist and Nyilwak

Activity 1.3.4

Conduct daily monitoring and monthly reporting

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	Frontline # of NFI-ES dedicated staff for frontline response	5	7			12

Means of Verification :

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
World Vision	SSUDA is collaboration with World Vision in Food distribution in Manyo County where HP will be conducted alongside the distribution.
Cordaid	SSUDA is a ling partner with Cordaid in Emergency Preparedness and Response. SSUDA is using Cordaid boats and other communication equipment for communicating WASH issues. Cordaid is also implementing health programmes in Kodok which will be very helpful for referrals.

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

SSUDA will work in a conflict sensitive manner, ensuring inclusive participation of different groups in the planning, implementation and monitoring of all actions. SSUDA recognizes that in South Sudan and Upper Nile in particular, women headed households face peculiar challenges when it comes to access. Data capturing will involve age and gender disaggregation and will use the IASC handbook gender guidelines on gender mainstreaming in humanitarian emergency response. Gender consideration will be basis throughout project implementation through to monitoring and evaluation. Focus will be put on Households with pregnant women and lactating mothers, larger families with young children more so the under five who are most likely to be exposed to vector-related illness.

Protection Mainstreaming

Safety The general security in Upper Nile State is very shaky and unsafe. SSUDA has a policy guideline on safety of all her staff including procures for movement and safety at project sites. Most staff has undergone UN security training for humanitarian workers. SSUDA is also an active member of NGO Forum, receiving daily security updates. SSUDA regular attends security meetings at State levels to get information around the State and take necessary measures wherever possible. SSUDA has employed and conducted orientation to local staff on safety and early warning signs/system where information is shared from the field through satellite phones to, field coordination and Juba office. SSUDA staff also attends community meetings where they get information related to security.

Country Specific Information**Safety and Security**

The general security in Upper Nile has not been very stable since 2013 and as result safety and security of Staff and supplies has been a big concern to SSUDA and other organizations operating in the region. However,since Peace was signed there has been slight improvement on the security situation. That not withstanding SSUDA has a clear policy to safe-guide the safety of personnel. SSUDA is a member of NGO Forum and as such receives daily updates of security situation across the country. This enables the organization to plan for field operations with regard to security situations. SSUDA is also an active participants of UN Security meetings at State and National level where organizations are briefed and advised about the security.

Access

Accessibility to the two locations has been a challenge in the past. For the better part of the 2015 Manyo and Panyikang were out of reach. However, SSUDA team has been lobbying for a joint assessment and clearance of Manyo so that humanitarian assistance can reach the needy population. Early December after SSUDA made a presentation on Manyo a joint team was sent to Manyo for assessment. Accessibility issue has been resolved. In Panyikang, the area can be access by air, direct to Nyilwak. Since December 2015 access has improved and there is no any hindrance to move supplies and personnel from Malakal to two of the target locations. In any case of extreme cases of insecurity, Nyilwak can be easily accessible direct from Juba on a chartered plane. In case of Manyo, the access is possible from Juba to Kodok and from Kodok to Adhidwoi. Kodok is landable throughout the year. SSUDA has been accessing Manyo through Kodok. With the establishment of SSUDA field office in Kodok from EU/Cordaid funding it will be easy for SSUDA staff to travel from Kodok to Manyo.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurran ce	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Executive Director	S	1	5,000.00	6	20%	6,000.00
	<i>Responsible for general overview of the project. Salary charged at \$ 5,000 at 20% CHF Field Location (Salary includes Tax and benefits)</i>						
1.2	Programmes Manager	S	1	3,500.00	6	25%	5,250.00
	<i>Responsible for general project implementation and technical support of the project. Salary charged at \$ 3,500 to 25% CHF Field locations (Salary includes tax and benefit)</i>						
1.3	Admin/Finance Manager	S	1	2,750.00	6	20%	3,300.00
	<i>Responsible for accurate accountability and proper utilization of project funds. Salary charged at \$ 2,750 at 20% of CHF Field Locations for 12 months (Salary includes tax and benefits)</i>						
1.4	NFI Project Coordinator	D	1	1,500.00	6	100%	9,000.00

	<i>Responsible for the direct implementation and coordination of the NFI Operations. Salary charged at \$ 1,500 at 100% to CHF Field Locations for 6 months (Salary includes tax and benefits)</i>						
1.5	Logistician	S	1	1,700.00	6	20%	2,040.00
	<i>Responsible for management of warehouse including transportation and distribution of supplies. Salary charged at \$ 1,700 charged at 20% CHF Field locations for 12 months (Salary includes tax and benefits)</i>						
1.6	County coordination Officers	D	2	850.00	6	70%	7,140.00
	<i>2 County officers facilitate community mobilizations and distributions at field offices charged \$ 850 each for 6 months 100% CHF (Salary includes tax and benefits)</i>						
	Section Total						32,730.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Assessments	D	1	250.00	2	100%	500.00
	<i>Transportation and stationary for Conduct rapid needs assessment exercise and verification to confirm the actual and relevant emergency requirement of target population; Conduct gender inclusive Assessment to identify and target the households in need for the distribution of NFIs and ES materials;</i>						
2.2	Storage	D	2	500.00	1	100%	1,000.00
	<i>Storage of supplies in the temporary warehouses (Includes security costs) propositioned ahead of distributions in manyo and Panyikang @ 500 each for 1 month</i>						
2.3	Visibility	D	1	500.00	1	100%	500.00
	<i>procurement of t-shirts, gumboots and raincoats for staff and volunteers involved in project and distribution @ \$500. 100% charged to CHF</i>						
2.4	Post distribution monitoring	D	2	300.00	1	100%	600.00
	<i>Post distribution monitoring exercise will be conducted in 2 locations by 3 enumerators and team leader at a cost of \$300 each location including travel to all locations, 100% charged to CHF</i>						
2.5	Transporation of supplies	D	1	10,400.00	1	100%	10,400.00
	<i>Transportation of NFIs (including construction materials, dignity kits from pipeline -IOM) by river and road from Malakal to Manyo and Panyikang at \$ 10,500</i>						
2.6	Hiring of vehicle for distribution	D	2	150.00	15	100%	4,500.00
	<i>Land cruiser car to be hired for distribution of supplies to the beneficiaries in two location at USD 150 for 15 days each location</i>						
2.7	Incentives for volunteer distributors	D	20	15.00	15	100%	4,500.00
	<i>Hiring of 20 distribution volunteers in location of Manyo and Panyikang at a cost of 15 USD per person per day for 15 days. 100% charged to CHF</i>						
	Section Total						22,000.00
Equipment							
3.1	Laptop for project coordinator	D	1	1,200.00	1	100%	1,200.00
	<i>1 laptop to be used by field coordinator to support timely reporting @ cost of 1,200 USD charged to CHF</i>						
3.2	Tablet for assessment	D	1	400.00	1	100%	400.00
	<i>1 tablet to be used by assessment team in the field to support assessment data collection and tabulation at USD 400 charged to CHF</i>						
	Section Total						1,600.00
Contractual Services							
4.1	Offloading and loading from the river	D	2	400.00	1	100%	800.00
	<i>Off loading of supplies from Malakal to the boats and off the boats at the last destination in Panyikang and Manyo at a cost of \$ 400 per destination</i>						
	Section Total						800.00
Travel							
5.1	Programme Manager travel	S	1	400.00	4	50%	800.00
	<i>Programmes manager traveling to the field 4 trips each quarter at a cost of \$ 400 return air ticket, 50% charged to CHF</i>						

5.2	M & E manager	D	1	100.0 0	6	50%	300.00
	<i>M& E Officer Travel to the field from Malakal to Panyikang and Manyo once a month at a cost of 100 include road/river transport , 50% charged to CHF</i>						
5.3	Executive Director travel	S	1	400.0 0	2	20%	160.00
	<i>Executive Director travel to field to meet with beneficiaries twice in a year at a cost of USD 400 including return air ticket, 20% charged to CHF</i>						
5.4	Monitoring	D	2	250.0 0	6	50%	1,500.00
	<i>Local transport for 2 County coordinators within the Counties to monitor the activities at cost of USD 250 per month charged 50% to CHF</i>						
5.5	Evaluation	D	1	400.0 0	1	100%	400.00
	<i>Transport cost for evaluation consultant at the end of the project charged at \$ 400 100% charged to CHF Field location at 100% (location - Panyikang and Manyo)</i>						
	Section Total						3,160.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office Supplies	S	1	320.0 0	6	20%	384.00
	<i>Cost of stationary, water and other supplies in office at a cost of\$ 310 per Month 20% charged to CHF, location Malakal and Juba</i>						
7.2	Community Mobilization	D	1	400.0 0	2	100%	800.00
	<i>Community mobilization ahead of distribution including transportation of community mobilizers and lunch @ USD 400per location for 2 location, 100% charged to CHF, location - Manyo and Panyikang</i>						
7.3	Communication	S	2	250.0 0	6	50%	1,500.00
	<i>Cost of airtime for thuraya and telephone for project coordination for project team in the field at a cost of USD 250 per month, 50% Charged to CHF (Location Manyo, Panyikang)</i>						
7.4	Generator running cost	S	2	250.0 0	6	20%	600.00
	<i>maintenance of 2 generators in the field at a cost of 250USD per quarter, 50% charged to CHF (Location - Panyikang and Manyo)</i>						
7.5	Training	D	15	30.00	1	100%	450.00
	<i>Conduct training for 15 staff and volunteers involved in NFIs distribution at a cost of USD 30/person Charged to CHF, Location - Malakal.</i>						
7.6	Bank Charges	D	1	1,400 .00	1	100%	1,400.00
	<i>Bank charges including withdrawal charges estimated at \$ 1,400</i>						
	Section Total						5,134.00
SubTotal			68.00				65,424.00
Direct							45,390.00
Support							20,034.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							4,579.68
Total Cost							70,003.68
Grand Total CHF Cost							70,003.68

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Upper Nile -> Manyo	60						
Upper Nile -> Panyikang	40						

Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	IRNA Nyilwak Report 18 August 2015.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	IRNA- Panyikang.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	IRNA Tonga 24 March 15.doc
Project Supporting Documents	SSUDA's Adhidwoi assessment Report.pdf