

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Danish Refugee Council	
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	1st Round Standard Allocation	
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER		100.00
		<b>100</b>
<b>Project Title :</b>	Provision of Emergency Shelter and Shelter Maintenance in the Malakal Protection of Civilians Site	
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services	

**OPS Details**

<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/NFI/INGO/725
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	450,000.27
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	6 months	<b>Priority:</b>	
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/02/2016	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	31/07/2016
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/02/2016	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	31/07/2016

<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>This project aims to ensure the continued provision of essential emergency Shelter services for the displaced populations in the Malakal UNMISS POC sites in Malakal county, Upper Nile state, through the implementation of maintenance repairs and construction in line with the Shelter/NFI Cluster objectives, humanitarian best practices and protection and gender considerations.</p> <p>DRC will run shelter assessments in the Sector 1 on the number of shelters (tents) to be replaced by emergency robust shelter which enhance the living conditions of 13 776 individuals by providing them with more dignified shelter solution. 10 % of the beneficiaries in the Sector 1 are considered vulnerable and will be provided with shelter construction assistance.</p> <p>Simultaneously the living conditions of the IDPs in the overcrowded sectors 3 and 4 of the Malakal POC site will be alleviated through ongoing maintenance that will curb further protection risks while waiting for additional land where new shelters can be constructed.</p> <p>In order to forecast the future shelters needs and to inform the shelter programming in 2016, DRC shelter team will conduct shelter assessments both inside the POC site and outside of the POC site, security permitting, and will conduct surveys on intentions of the POC site population, following age and gender disaggregation.</p> <p>All DRC shelter programme activities are conducted jointly with DRC camp management and protection units to ensure basic protection concerns considering age and sex are captured and future programming anticipated. In the construction and maintenance of the shelters DRC favors locally procured items whenever possible and consider the environmental impact of the programme with the aim of mitigating potential damages to the environment.</p>
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**Direct beneficiaries :**

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
2,662	4,776	4,526	4,526	16,490

**Other Beneficiaries :**

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Children under 5	0	0	1,382	1,392	2,774
Internally Displaced People	2,662	4,776	4,526	4,526	16,490

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

While the direct beneficiaries of the project can be considered those 13,776 in the sector 1 who will benefit from a new shelter and those 2975 in the sector 3 and 4 who benefit from the maintenance of the communal shelters, indirect beneficiaries of the project are those whose shelter conditions and needs are evaluated and assessed through assessments and surveys across all sectors in the POC site as described under the outcome 3. Furthermore, also populations outside the POC site e.g. in Malakal Town can be considered indirect beneficiaries as DRC shelter team intends to conduct shelter need assessment outside the POC and surveys on the intentions of the POC site population, following age and sex disaggregation in the data collection methodology. Through surveys and assessments the DRC shelter programme is able to anticipate and foresee needs beyond the POC site and respond to them on a timely manner and prioritize shelter construction and maintenance works accordingly.

**Catchment Population:**

With regard to IDPs living in settlements in Malakal County – POC site and Wau Shilluk, the catchment area covers mostly the counties in Easter Upper Nile and, on a smaller scale, Northern Jonglei. Although most IDPs' pre-displacement location was Malakal town, some of the displace population also comes from nearby counties, such as Fashoda, Panyikang and Pigi/Canal.

**Link with allocation strategy :**

In line with the Shelter Cluster's response strategy, DRC shelter programme deliver quality, flexible, rapid response in a coordinated, cost-effective, and efficient manner, focusing on the areas that are most affected by the crisis, such as Malakal POC which is located in the hotspot of the conflict-torn the Upper Nile State and that has seen a population increase of 117% over the year 2015. Regardless of the population influx, the space allocated for sheltering the IDPs within the perimeter of the POC site has not increased hence making Malakal POC site severely congested and prone to several protection risks including health and fire related risks as risk of inter&intra communal violence.

With this suggested project DRC's Malakal shelter programme will deliver targeted assistance to the overall population within the POC site with specific attention to the more vulnerable individuals of the community according to their age, sex, and disability status. People with acute, life-saving need for shelter materials will receive shelter kits that able-bodied individuals will set up themselves while vulnerable individuals will receive assistance in setting up their shelter. DRC is shelter response is not limited only the POC; through shelter surveys outside the POC and intention surveys, DRC will be able to anticipate needs based and targeted programming both inside and outside of the POC site over the course of the year 2016.

Moreover, fundamental to the project's activities will be the maintenance and reinforcement of the both old and most recently constructed shelters in order to extend the longevity of the existing shelters. Old worn-out tents will also be replaced with more dignified, robust emergency shelters.

Central to all activities, DRC shelter team will continue its close cooperation with the DRC protection and camp management teams as well with other humanitarian actors, OCHA, UNMISS and the IDP leadership in order to streamline the shelter response that ultimately aims to save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity.

**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
DANIDA Framework 2016	158,906.00
	<b>158,906.00</b>

**Organization focal point :**

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Rickard Hartmann	Country Director	drc.ssudan@drc.dk	+211 (0) 914835510
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**BACKGROUND****1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Around 23 months into the political and military crisis which has been affecting South Sudan, and after changing hands several times, Malakal still remains a heavily militarized garrison town. Its position along the main communication line linking Juba to the Paloich oil fields and the Sudan border, as well as the area's diverse ethnic composition, makes it particularly strategic and therefore prone to conflict.

In early 2015, military clashes caused by the defection of Johnson Olony's Agwelek militia triggered large influxes of IDPs into the United Nations Protection of Civilians site (POC site) in Malakal. As a result, the number of IDPs sheltering inside the site rapidly increased from 22,045 in April, to over 47,000 by the end of October. Following the peace agreement signed in August, the situation in Malakal County has remained stable but unpredictable, with the Government forces presiding over Malakal town on the East Bank and Olony's troops controlling most of the West Bank.

Since late October 2015, there has been a gradual increase in the two-way population movement between the two river banks, mostly due to the roll-out of general food distribution in Wau Shilluk. However, no visible reduction in the POC site population has been observed. Levels of congestions in certain areas of the site remain appalling, with peaks of less than 5 m<sup>2</sup>/person.

Meanwhile, the 28-state presidential decree, issued in early October, has angered the Shilluk community in the area. Olony's public statement that his Shilluk-based militia is ready to resume hostilities in response has sparked fear of a potential new military escalation. Dissatisfaction with the administrative re-organization which the presidential decree would introduce in Eastern Upper Nile was also echoed by Shilluk intellectuals.

Should tension further escalate and insecurity increase in the area, additional influxes of new arrivals might further exacerbate congestion and compound living conditions in the POC site. Therefore, identifying solutions to address the current acute congestion and mitigate the negative effects of a sudden demographic expansion, continue to be an extremely urgent priority.

## **2. Needs assessment**

In Malakal POC site the massive population increase of 117% between the beginning of the year 2015 and the end of the year 2015, has significantly compounded the level of congestion and caused a steady decline in living conditions, especially in the most crowded sectors, where living space-person ratio is currently down to less than 5 square meters. The population number at the end December 2015 was 47,791 while at the beginning of the year 2015 the population figure was around 22,000 individuals. Given the current situation and considering the unique ethnic make-up of the Malakal POC site, the risk of large-scale epidemic outbreaks, fire or inter&intra communal violence remains significantly high.

The living conditions in the Malakal POC site remain below basic international standards, due to the high level of congestion. The living conditions in the POC pose a serious threat to the health and well-being of the population and do generally not allow the population to thrive, develop, or even access basic services in a dignified manner. Safety hazards such as the increased likelihood of fires destroying property or injuring individuals is considerable while public health concerns relating to potential epidemics and provision of services prevail. Overcrowding creates general protection concerns relating to little or no mobility for people with specific needs. Also, heightened inter-household conflicts, as well as increased tensions between neighbors deteriorate the protection environment inside the POC site. The uncontrolled influx into the POC in the second half of the year coupled with the rupture of peaceful relations between the Dinka and Nuer and Shilluk exacerbated the perceived discrimination of UN and humanitarian agencies as some ethnic groups observe that their group does not receive the same allocations as other groups. This has potential repercussions against humanitarian agencies and re-fuelling of ethnic tensions within the POC.

Based on DRC's Malakal shelter programmes' needs assessment situational analysis, there is an acute need for allocation for more land for the IDPs in order to construct more shelters to decongest the site and move people from the overcrowded communal shelters and worn out tents, whose life span has expired, to either to new robust emergency shelters or communal robust emergency shelters which are in line with the shelter cluster strategy for the year 2016.

Moving into 2016 DRC will continue cooperation with the shelter cluster and move forward with a two-fold strategy for improving the shelter living conditions in the Malakal POC site. DRC will replace the worn-out tents in the sector 1 with robust emergency single family shelters. Moreover shelters in the Malakal POC site are maintained and repaired and information is collected and analyzed for further shelter program development.

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

Malakal POC site hosts a majority of Shilluk people with substantial numbers of Nuer and Dinka. Most of the population in the POC site is from the Malakal city and the latest influx wave prompted by the ongoing crisis has brought people mainly from Wau Shilluk (80%) and Northern Jonglei (20%) and who have arrived due to food insecurity and the security situation in the place of origin. The number of the population in the POC site as of December 2015 was 47,791 individuals out of whom 44% is male and 56% is female. 54% of the population is under 18 year old and out of this age group 51% is female. Children under 4 years consist 18% of the population. The direct beneficiaries of this project are those 13,776 individuals in the sector 1 who receive a robust emergency shelter kits and of 2,975 individuals who will benefit from the maintenance of the communal shelters in the sectors 3 and 4. The total population in the sectors 3 and 4 is 11,900 and with the CHF contribution DRC will maintain 25% on the shelters in the sectors 3 and 4. Moreover the impact of this project will expand beyond the before named sectors as through the shelter needs assessment conducted inside and outside of the POC site also IDPs in other sectors of the POC site and IDPs outside the POC will benefit from needs' forecasting that informs the overall shelter programming and strategy in 2016 in Malakal.

## **4. Grant Request Justification**

DRC has been working as the lead shelter agency in the Malakal POC site since January, 2014. As the crisis continues, it is expected that individuals seeking shelter in the Malakal POC site will face prolonged displacement and will continue to require assistance in the form of shelter support.

In the backdrop of the rapid influx of IDPs in the Malakal POC site, over the course of the year 2015 through effective cluster coordination and negotiations with the IDP leadership DRC's shelter team set up emergency shelter for over 11,000 IDPs who arrived at the site between April and October 2015. Moving into 2016, and taking into account the potential and urgently needed expansion of the POC site, DRC will maintain its shelter programme portfolio in Malakal POC site in order to continue responding to the acute needs of the IDPs.

The sector 1 of the Malakal POC is the one of the oldest areas within the POC site and the tents in these blocks have reached the end of their usability. There is an immediate need to replace the tents in this sector with more dignified shelter solution in order to improve the life quality of the inhabitants of this sector. Therefore, emergency robust shelter kits replacing the worn-out tents in the sector 1 will be provided through the shelter cluster pipeline. Emergency robust shelter will consist of poles, bamboo sticks, plastic sheets, sand bags and nylon ropes.

The sectors 3 and 4 emerged as a result of the IDP influx during the second half the year 2015. At the outset these areas were not planned to accommodate people; sector 3 was a contingency area while the sector was planned to become a service area. These sectors are severe congested and lack any services. Until more land is allocated for the construction of additional shelters, DRC team will aim to alleviate the living conditions in these two sectors through regular maintenance in order to curb further protection risks connected with deterioration of the area. Community sensitization and information dissemination will be conducted in cooperation with the camp management team in order to ensure community endorsement and cooperation in the shelter development plans.

Looking into long term solutions of the Malakal area IDP situation, there is a need to seek strategies for transitional solutions out of the POC site. In order to strategize for the transitional solutions, it is essential to learn about the population intentions and needs. Therefore DRC will conduct shelter needs assessment also outside the POC as well as intention surveys in cooperation with the DRC camp management and protection teams in order to anticipate needs based and targeted programming over the year 2016.

Working hand-in-hand with the organization's protection staff, DRC's shelter team will ensure protection concerns are mainstreamed into shelter activities and that shelter-related protection concerns are addressed to the extent possible. Additionally, through protection coordination, DRC protection unit actively informs camp management and shelter units on potential issues that are coming out of GBV partner's safety audits conducted in the POC. Until now DRC has demonstrated active commitment to the mitigation of GBV concerns by involving protection and GBV partners in location of lighting and discussions on future shelter plans. Furthermore, throughout the course of the proposed project, DRC will collaborate with the organization's CCCM team to closely monitor the security situation and context both within and outside of the Malakal POC site to identify additional contingency space and more durable shelter solutions for the population.

## 5. Complementarity

The project activities promote synergies with other sectors at site and county levels. DRC programmes in Malakal regularly collects data on multi-sectorial indicators based on the feedback and inputs from other clusters with the aim to benefit the wider humanitarian community. Registration data is regularly collected and shared with partners, such as WFP, to enable targeted operational responses. At site level DRC work closely with Protection, WASH, Shelter/NFI and Health partners in particular.

With the Protection Cluster in Upper Nile State, DRC will continue to favor the establishment of a protective environment within the sites, as well as increase joint advocacy towards UNMISS and local authorities to ensure that displaced populations are protected against physical harm and can enjoy freedom of movement. As a leading protection actor in Malakal, the shelter program will also tap into the DRC's protection program in the identification of the more vulnerable members of the population for shelter assistance prioritization. Moreover, the DRC team in Malakal will work jointly with the UNS Protection Cluster to identify localized solutions for the promotion of durable solutions.

DRC will continue to reinforce its close collaboration with IOM (CCCM and WASH) in terms of site and contingency planning, site development as well as care and maintenance. Moreover, the DRC shelter team will collaborate with the DRC camp management team with the overall goal to implement a longer-term shelter strategy for the Malakal POC site.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### Overall project objective

The objective of this project is the improvement of the living conditions in the Malakal PoC site by providing new emergency shelters and ensuring their regular maintenance in line with the Shelter/NFI Cluster objectives, humanitarian best practices and protection and age and gender considerations.

## NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
CO2: Populations most in need have access to locally appropriate and dignified shelter solutions through the delivery of coordinated and 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 :** In 2016 DRC will maintain the existing shelters and construct new shelters in order to mitigate the protection risks for the displaced population delivering of coordinated and needs-based shelter assistance. At the beginning of the project, the DRC Malakal shelter team will conduct a count of shelters to get an overview of the shelter occupancy situation and identify the most vulnerable individuals, who will be given support in the shelter construction while the able-bodied will set up their own shelters. As a result of the maintenance of existing shelters, distribution of emergency robust shelter kits, shelter construction assistance and construction of communal shelters, populations most in need will have access to locally appropriate and dignified shelter solutions.

### Outcome 1

Malakal POC residents are accommodated in more durable shelter solutions

### Output 1.1

#### Description

Robust Emergency Shelters are constructed and replace tents in sector 1

**Assumptions & Risks**

**Assumptions:**

- Availability of materials and security allows for transportation of the materials.
- On-going cooperation with IOM and UNMISS
- The Shelter Pipeline remains functional and accessible to shelter partners
- Logs Cluster is capable of timely delivering procured materials
- Participation and support from the communities

**Risks:**

- Conflict, insecurity and hostilities directed towards humanitarians in programme areas threaten staff security, operations, and service delivery
- Targeting of DRC staff by beneficiaries due to ethnic reasons or frustrations with service delivery.

**Activities**

**Activity 1.1.1**

Assessments on number of shelters (tents) to be replaced Sector 1

**Activity 1.1.2**

Identification of shelters to be constructed for PWSN

**Activity 1.1.3**

Information campaigns conducted in collaboration with Camp Management team in sector 1

**Activity 1.1.4**

Construction of Robust Emergency Shelters for PWSN in Sector 1

**Activity 1.1.5**

Distribution of Emergency shelter kits in Sector 1

**Activity 1.1.6**

Provision of shelter technical assistance

**Activity 1.1.7**

Conduct post-distribution monitoring

**Activity 1.1.8**

Conduct shelter need assessment inside and outside (security allowing) the POC

**Activity 1.1.9**

Conduct surveys on intentions of the POC site population, following age and gender. Furthermore, the survey will be conducted jointly with DRC Camp Management and protection unit to ensure basic protection concerns are captured and future programming anticipated.

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	# of Robust Emergency Shelters constructed as per vulnerability criteria (phase 1 in sector 1)					172
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Shelter reports, photos, casual labour attendance and/or payment sheets							
Indicator 1.1.2	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	Frontline # of people served with Shelter	3,031	3,857	3,031	3,857	13,776
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Shelter lists (to be signed by HH receiving shelters), shelter reports, photos							
Indicator 1.1.3	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	# of shelter kits distributed (phase 1 in sector 1)					1,722
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Shelter distribution lists, stock releases							
Indicator 1.1.4	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	# Shelter-related information campaigns implemented (phase 1 in sector 1)					6
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Event reports, photos, leaflets							
Indicator 1.1.5	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	# of Post-Distribution Monitoring exercises conducted (phase 1 in sector 1)					1
<b>Means of Verification</b> : PDM Reports							
Indicator 1.1.6	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	Frontline # of assessments conducted					1
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Assessment report							
Indicator 1.1.7	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	# of intention surveys conducted in collaboration with Camp Management and Protection teams					2
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Intention survey report							

**Output 1.2**

**Description**

Shelters in the Malakal POC site are maintained and repaired

**Assumptions & Risks**

**Assumptions:**

- Availability of materials and security allows for transportation of the materials.
- On-going cooperation with IOM and UNMISS
- The Shelter Pipeline remains functional and accessible to shelter partners
- Logs Cluster is capable of timely delivering procured materials
- Participation and support from the communities

**Risks:**

- Targeting of DRC staff by beneficiaries due to ethnic reasons or frustrations with service
- Conflict, insecurity and hostilities directed towards humanitarians in programme areas threaten staff security, operations, and service delivery.

**Activities**

**Activity 1.2.1**

Maintenance of communal shelters

**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 people served with Shelter	654	833	655	833	2,975

**Means of Verification** : Shelter lists (to be signed by HH receiving shelters), shelter reports, photos

Indicator 1.2.2	NON FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER	# of shelters (communal) maintained and/or repaired						65
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**Means of Verification** : Shelter maintenance/repair database, casual labour attendance and/or payment

**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 (M&E) approach is built on a number of key principles including 1) the use of flexible, mixed methodologies, 2) the integration of M&E into 'everyday' work, 3) linking evidence and learning with decision-making, 4) independence and neutrality of M&E staff, 5) involvement of key stakeholders and diverse voices, and 6) transparency with processes, progress and results. The M&E plan for this project will be in line with the 2016 M&E Strategy for DRC in South Sudan, which includes: 1. Ensuring adequate staff capacity to carry out M&E activities: DRC's senior programme team includes an experienced M&E and Accountability Coordinator who will oversee all M&E activities for the programme. 2. Regular and systematic indicator performance tracking: Monthly indicator performance tracking of this 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. Collection of sex and age specific data regarding women and men, and girls and boys is integrated in the basic set of DRC M&E tools. All contractual reporting responsibilities will be completed by the field teams with support from the Finance Manager, Grants Manager and Programme Coordinator and submitted to CHF in a timely manner. DRC strives for transparency in its monitoring and evaluation processes and makes all findings available to key stakeholders, including CHF.

**Workplan**

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Assessments on number of shelters (tents) to be replaced Sector 1	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.2: Identification of shelters to be constructed for PWSN	2016		X	X									
Activity 1.1.3: Information campaigns conducted in collaboration with Camp Management team in sector 1	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.4: Construction of Robust Emergency Shelters for PWSN in Sector 1	2016			X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.5: Distribution of Emergency shelter kits in Sector 1	2016			X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.1.6: Provision of shelter technical assistance	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.7: Conduct post-distribution monitoring	2016						X	X					

**OTHER INFO**

**Accountability to Affected Populations**

DRC adheres to the humanitarian accountability principles by promoting and supporting community engagement in all its programs in South Sudan, including camp management, shelter, and protection programs. DRC is a certified member of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) and, as such, abides by the HAP benchmarks on accountability through the introduction of mechanisms for community consultation, participation, information, and feedback and complaints. For this purpose, the DRC has organized various committees around the POCs while observing Age and Gender Mainstreaming Diversity (AGMD) standards (i.e. women's committees, elderly committees, youth committees). As part of the CCCM activities, DRC operates communication centres in the Malakal POC site, which act as safe spaces for community members to voice their complaints taking into account the vulnerabilities regarding age or sex of the population. Partners are well-aware of the mechanism. DRC collects the complaints and will either refer to other services or conduct direct follow up on specific camp management issues. Complaints mechanisms are accessible to all population groups (though minors need to have a caregiver or parent present in order to lodge a complaint) through the communication centres. Female and male staff ensures that women and men have appropriate counterparts to discuss issues with, as DRC realizes that due to gender roles women might not feel comfortable discussing with men. Additionally, any protection related cases – including threats, incidents or potential protection challenges are immediately referred to the DRC protection desk (in same location as the communication centre in Malakal) for more in depth assessment and support by staff trained in protection guidelines and minimum standards. Additionally, realizing that community members – whether male or female – might not always want to access the communication centres due to potential stigma or targeting, DRC also collects general complaints on issues from the protection network groups – women's committee, elderly and disabled committee and youth committee – to ensure that general trends and complaints are also taken into account by partners.

**Implementation Plan**

DRC will implement this project directly and without the support or assistance of other implementing partners. In cases where it might be necessary to work with contractors, DRC will seek local hires to the greatest extent possible. Furthermore, acknowledging the tension resulting from a lack of livelihood options for youth, DRC will continue to strive to source both skilled and unskilled labor from the Malakal POC site to the greatest extent possible.

The project will be implemented under the direct supervision of DRC's Malakal-based Area Manager. The Malakal Area Manager will oversee a team consisting of 1 international Shelter/NFI Manager, 1 international Logistics Manager, 1 national Project Officer and 6 national Field Assistants, 10 outreach workers, casual labour and other support staff such a national M&E Officer.

The Area Manager will be supervised by the roving Programme Coordinator and Juba based Deputy Country Director- Programmes, and general support will be provided by the roving Shelter Coordinator, Logistics Manager, Finance Manager, HR Coordinator, Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator and Juba based Grants Manager.

Activity, spending, procurement and HR plans will be developed collaboratively by the field team upon commencement of the project and with support and regular monitoring from Juba-based staff. Monthly review meetings will be held between the representatives from the implementing team and Juba support functions to ensure the project activities and spending is on-track and that necessary adjustments are proactively identified and addressed. In addition, all contractual reporting responsibilities will be completed with support from the Finance Manager, Grants Manager and Programme Coordinator, while internal day-to-day monitoring activities will be conducted by the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer with support from the Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator.

DRC has secured funding from DANIDA for the shelter intervention in Malakal as well as has applied for funding from ECHO for the maintenance and construction of the shelters in the Malakal POC site.

**Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Medair	NFI/Shelter Cluster – provision of shelter materials
IOM	Site preparations/clearing
IOM & Solidarites	WASH cluster – communal infrastructure & maintenances
IOM	Log Cluster – transportations of shelter materials

**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**

To inform DRC's emergency shelter and NFI activities and ability to respond with appropriate interventions, the organization is committed to conducting a series of both comprehensive and rapid assessments on issues influencing the safety, security and well-being of individuals residing within the displacement sites it manages. All assessments will ensure the capture of information disaggregated by sex and age, and interventions derived from these assessments will be tailored to ensure inclusion and relevance to sex and age demographics. As the lead camp management and protection actor in the Malakal POC site, DRC engages in ongoing monitoring for gaps in service delivery across sectors. Since female headed or child headed households are more vulnerable, they will be identified as People With Special Needs and will be prioritized.

Contributing to this monitoring process will be DRC's community outreach workers and the operation of complaints and feedback mechanisms through which issues pertaining to needs of or abuses against women, girls and boys can be reported. In accordance with Age and Gender Mainstreaming standards, fundamental to all of DRC's activities is the engagement of all diversity of individuals through their participation in camp committees, including women's committees, youth committees and elderly committees. Through both formal and informal interactions with these representative groups, members of the IDP communities are able to inform the types of activities and services provided by DRC and ensure their implementation is relevant and effective for the needs of the displaced populations.

**Protection Mainstreaming**

Protection is already mainstreamed into all sectors of the DRC's programs at the Malakal POC and will continue to be so in accordance with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and Sphere standards on protection mainstreaming. Along this line, the shelter program will closely coordinate with the protection program to benefit from the latter's inputs on identifying the more vulnerable individuals/groups, including people with special needs, women, children, elderly and at-risk youth. In regards to Camp Coordination and Camp Management DRC ensures humanitarian principles are adhered to and practices a strict do no harm approach. Components of mainstreaming such as accountability are dealt through the DRC complaints mechanism, as well as regular interactions with communities through the outreach workers, which also feeds into the mainstreaming component of participation. Finally DRC actively promotes meaningful access through advocacy and on-the-site work with partners operating in areas such as WASH or shelter. In its capacity as main protection actor in both Malakal and Melut counties, the DRC protection team provides protection mainstreaming trainings to all Camp Management staff in both locations.

### **Country Specific Information**

#### **Safety and Security**

While INGOs are currently not a direct target of the conflict in South Sudan, there is a possibility of being caught in cross-fire or shelling, especially when operating in or near the frontline of the conflict in Upper Nile state. Furthermore, risks and threats are extremely varied in the South Sudan context and the operating environments are remote and sometimes inaccessible. The proliferation, easy access and use of small arms and weapons held by the population and duty bearers regularly exacerbate conflict situations.

The DRC risk assessment is regularly reviewed and mitigating measures are adapted and implemented to reflect the threats faced by the staff. The following list is not exhaustive but gives examples of site specific SOPs that are in place in Malakal; the risk management system is supported by the Malakal based NGO Safety Advisor as well as DRC's Country Safety Adviser.

The following site specific SOPs are in place in Malakal:

- Medevac procedures
- Relocation, evacuation and hibernation strategies
- Personal security measures and staff preparedness
- Vehicle and staff field movement procedures
- Communication procedures
- Incident reporting procedures
- Local safety rules

#### **Access**

Upper Nile

Creating and protecting humanitarian access and space has become a bigger challenge since May 2015 especially in the Upper Nile State. For humanitarian actors, the dynamic nature of the violence and displacement, with territories changing hands and populations being forced to go through multiple displacements, represents one of the root challenges in service delivery. Constantly changing movement and displacement patterns hinder obtaining information on the new locations of IDPs, and thereafter finding ways either for them to access or for humanitarian actors to deliver services to them.

Malakal POC and Malakal Town

Population inside the Malakal POC as well as the humanitarian community has restricted access to the areas outside of the POC site. Malakal town is under government rule while the western side of the river is government opposition area. However, the first steps for the civil administration re-establishing office in Malakal town are being taken at the end of the year 2015 and a joint police force (400 from Government side and 400 from Opposition side) is presently being formed. This joint police force is a result of the August 2015 Peace Deal and the resulting move towards integrated security forces, and once it is firmly established it will be given security responsibility by the SPLA; in the event that this is successful, it may enhance accessibility in the whole county and encourage civilian return to Malakal town.

### **BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Shelter manager	D	1	6,832.00	5	100%	34,160.00
	<i>Shelter manager</i>						
1.2	Roving program coordinator	D	1	7,759.00	1	100%	7,759.00
	<i>Roving program coordinator</i>						
1.3	Roving shelter coordinator	D	1	7,423.00	1	100%	7,423.00
	<i>Roving shelter coordinator</i>						
1.4	Area manager	D	1	7,670.00	2	100%	15,340.00
	<i>Area manager</i>						
1.5	Logistics manager	D	1	6,832.00	2	100%	13,664.00
	<i>Logistics manager</i>						

1.6	Shelter officer	D	1	1,408 .00	5	100%	7,040.00
	<i>Shelter officer</i>						
1.7	Shelter field assistants	D	7	550.0 0	5	100%	19,250.00
	<i>Shelter field assistants</i>						
1.8	Information management assistant	D	1	550.0 0	3	100%	1,650.00
	<i>Information management assistant</i>						
1.9	M&E officer	D	1	1,535 .00	1	100%	1,535.00
	<i>M&amp;E Officer</i>						
1.10	Senior finance/admin/HR officer	D	1	2,209 .00	2	100%	4,418.00
	<i>Senior finance/admin/HR officer</i>						
1.11	Logistics officer	D	1	1,384 .00	2	100%	2,768.00
	<i>Logistics officer</i>						
1.12	Logistics assistant	D	1	1,101 .00	2	100%	2,202.00
	<i>Logistics assistant</i>						
1.13	Finance assistant cashier	D	1	659.0 0	2	100%	1,318.00
	<i>Finance assistant cashier</i>						
1.14	HR assistant	D	1	659.0 0	2	100%	1,318.00
	<i>HR assistant</i>						
1.15	Safety guard	D	5	401.0 0	3	100%	6,015.00
	<i>Safety guard</i>						
1.16	Cleaners	D	2	401.0 0	2	100%	1,604.00
	<i>Cleaners</i>						
1.17	Cooks	D	2	401.0 0	3	100%	2,406.00
	<i>Cooks</i>						
1.18	Drivers	D	4	497.0 0	3	100%	5,964.00
	<i>Drivers</i>						
1.19	Store keeper	D	1	659.0 0	3	100%	1,977.00
	<i>Store keeper</i>						
1.20	Safety liaison officer	D	1	1,384 .00	3	100%	4,152.00
	<i>Safety liaison officer</i>						
1.21	Expat support staff Juba	S	1	22,72 3.00	1	100%	22,723.00
	<i>Expat support staff Juba</i>						
1.22	National support staff Juba	S	1	7,093 .00	1	100%	7,093.00
	<i>National support staff Juba</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>171,779.00</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Shelter Kit - Construction Material for Sector one	D	1	29,80 1.00	1	100%	29,801.00

	<i>Nails and binding wire for 1722 shelters construction</i>						
2.2	6 outreach workers for assessment, distribution shelter kit and monitoring - SEC 1	D	6	21.00	130	100%	16,380.00
	<i>6 outreach workers for assessment, distribution shelter kit and monitoring - SEC 1.</i>						
2.3	1 team leader per 9 teams of unskilled casuals	D	9	28.00	130	100%	32,760.00
	<i>1 team leader (casual worker) per 9 teams of unskilled casuals for construction assistance (distribution, plots clearing, construction, supervision, etc.)</i>						
2.4	Loading and offloading of shelter materials	D	1	172.00	120	100%	20,640.00
	<i>Loading and offloading of shelter materials. DRC pays a lump sum of 500 SSP/172 USD for a team of casual workers that is hired for one day at a time to do loading and offloading. This service is used 120 times over the project period.</i>						
2.5	Casual Workers for maintenance communal facilities	D	24	21.00	21	100%	10,584.00
	<i>CW - 4 teams of 6 for maintenance communal facilities</i>						
2.6	Casual workers for shelter construction assistance - sector 1	D	27	21.00	130	100%	73,710.00
	<i>9 teams of 3 unskilled casual for Shelter construction assistance / 27 casual workers are hired for 130 work days a 21 USD per day.</i>						
2.7	Outreach workers for assessments, PDM, intention surveys	D	16	21.00	26	100%	8,736.00
	<i>16 outreach workers for assessments, PDM, intention surveys</i>						
2.8	Cargo Freight for Shelter materials	D	1	7,000.00	1	100%	7,000.00
	<i>2 x cargo freights for the transportation of the shelter materials from Juba to Malakal</i>						
2.9	Casual Labors	D	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
	<i>Casual Labors for maintenance, construction and surveys</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>200,611.00</b>
<b>Equipment</b>							
3.1	Tablets for the assessment	D	5	150.00	1	100%	750.00
	<i>5 Tablets to support the assessments in sectors 1 and 3</i>						
3.2	Laptop	D	1	1,200.00	1	100%	1,200.00
	<i>Laptop for the shelter officer</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>1,950.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	In country flights - Malakal	D	13	200.00	1	100%	2,600.00
	<i>In country flights for the field based re-locatable and international staff between Juba and duty station.</i>						
5.2	Vehicle Fuel & Running costs - Malakal	D	2000	3.00	1	100%	6,000.00
	<i>Vehicle fuel and running costs for vehicle dedicated to the shelter programme</i>						
5.3	Rent of vehicle - Malakal	D	1	4,959.00	2	100%	9,918.00
	<i>Rent for a vehicle while DRC will bring an existing vehicle from the Bentiu base to Malakal base for the use of the shelter programme</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>18,518.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Local administration - Malakal	D	1	13,203.00	1	100%	13,203.00
	<i>Detailed budget line breakdown is provided the attached full budget (GMS allows only 25 budget line entries per budget category). Includes for example costs for ongoing repair and maintenance of the office, fuel - diesel for vehicle, office supplies, office consumables, safety and security equipment</i>						
7.2	Local administration - Juba	S	1	14,500.00	1	100%	14,500.00

<i>Detailed budget line breakdown is provided the attached full budget (GMS allows only 25 budget line entries per budget category). Includes for example costs for ongoing repair and maintenance of the office, fuel - diesel for vehicle, office supplies, office consumables, safety and security equipment</i>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>27,703.00</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>					2,145.00		<b>420,561.00</b>
Direct							376,245.00
Support							44,316.00
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							29,439.27
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>450,000.27</b>
<b>Grand Total CHF Cost</b>							<b>450,000.27</b>
<b>Project Locations</b>							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Upper Nile -> Malakal	100						
<b>Documents</b>							
Category Name				Document Description			
Budget Documents				DRC CHF Shelter FA 2016 Budget Breakdown.xlsx			
Budget Documents				22012016.xlsx			
Budget Documents				Disregard this			
Budget Documents				26012016.xlsx			