

Project Proposal

Organization	FAO (Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)																																
Project Title	Emergency Livelihood Response Programme																																
Fund Code	SSD-15/HSS10/SA2/FSL/UN/536																																
Cluster	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Primary cluster</td> <td>Sub cluster</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS</td> <td>None</td> </tr> </table>		Primary cluster	Sub cluster	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	None																											
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Project Allocation	2nd Round Standard Allocation	Allocation Category Type																															
Project budget in US\$	811,231.20	Planned project duration	5 months																														
Planned Start Date	01/08/2015	Planned End Date	31/12/2015																														
OPS Details	OPS Code	OPS Budget	0.00																														
	OPS Project Ranking	OPS Gender Marker																															
Project Summary	<p>Renewed conflict in the Greater Upper Nile region in Unity and Upper Nile States in May and June 2015 resulted in further displacement and the destruction of homes and livelihoods already affected by crisis. The situation of the current displaced population is so precarious as they have missed the cropping season and very little window of opportunity is still available for livelihoods intervention.</p> <p>This FAO Emergency Response Program for 2015 is in line with Food Security strategy for 2nd round of CHF standard allocation 2015 to support 180,000 people (30,000HH) with emergency livelihoods kits who are in greater risk of starvation and in very critical Food insecurity situation. The principal beneficiaries of the project are the recent displaced population and affected host communities in conflict affected States of South Sudan.</p> <p>Men, Women and Children at greater risk of starvation and in critical food insecurity situation will be the focus within the category of beneficiary population. The Key activity to be supported will be provision of vegetable (15,000 kits) and fishing materials (30,000 kits).</p> <p>Whilst FAO as a pipe line manager have already secured pipeline supply towards this response; this request is to secure funding to provide logistics support and ensure timely delivery of inputs to frontline service providers/partners receiving inputs from FAO.</p>																																
Direct beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Beneficiary Summary</td> <td>9000</td> <td>12000</td> <td>4500</td> <td>4500</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Total beneficiaries include the following:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People in Host Communities</td> <td>3600</td> <td>4800</td> <td>1800</td> <td>1800</td> <td>12000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internally Displaced People</td> <td>5400</td> <td>7200</td> <td>2700</td> <td>2700</td> <td>18000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Beneficiary Summary	9000	12000	4500	4500	30,000	Total beneficiaries include the following:						People in Host Communities	3600	4800	1800	1800	12000	Internally Displaced People	5400	7200	2700	2700	18000
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People in Host Communities	3600	4800	1800	1800	12000																												
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Indirect Beneficiaries	<p>As pipeline manager for the Cluster, FAO is required to provide the emergency livelihood inputs to the cluster members for their interventions in the field.</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries include displaced populations and surrounding host communities in Greater Upper Nile (IPC phase 4 and 3 areas), to immediately allow access to nutritious food sources (fish and vegetables kits) with the possibility of locally selling or trading the surplus. The choice of a "light kit" approach for communities in South Sudan is the result of the fact that logistically it is less challenging and the "kit" can potentially be collected by people and move with them where the conditions are suitable for planting/cultivating. In many cases, displaced persons are hosted by communities and it is not rare to witness cases of sharing houses and land. A kitchen garden (resulting from the rapidly maturing vegetables in the kit) requires very minimal space and produces within just a few weeks. The kits, if used in an optimal way can provide important dietary diversification while the contribution of fish proteins and micronutrients to the daily diet reaches well over 80 percent for populations living along the rivers and permanent swamps. For example, one vegetable kit will provide important dietary diversification and one fishing kit can provide high-protein and micro-nutrient food for 25-30HHs each day (approximately 1.5g per HH per day).</p>	Catchment Population																															
Link with the Allocation Strategy	<p>The project is proposing distribution of vegetable seeds and fishing materials as the key intervention. This is clearly in line with FSL cluster priority for 2nd Round of CHF allocation and in terms of seasonality of the intervention. Again, focus of the project will be in the affected states of Greater Uppernile (Southern Unity, Upper Nile and Northern Jonglei) that are experiencing on going crisis, where people are displaced and very small windows of opportunity remains for livelihood support. The area of intervention again is aligned to the geographical coverage of the FSL Cluster strategy.</p> <p>The proposed project will mainstream protection issues particularly in its implementation where project activities will put measures in place in such a way that targeted beneficiaries will not be exposed to danger and ensures people's access to impartial assistance. FAO's implementing partners have demonstrated significant strength in mainstreaming protection issues into programming. FAO will consolidate this by ensuring that good lessons learnt and best practices in protection of beneficiaries are incorporated into the present project.</p> <p>Since FAO has inputs available in Country and has ongoing agreement with implementing partners, delays are not envisaged and thus it will ensure timeliness of delivery of inputs to the beneficiaries.</p> <p>FAO through the FSL Cluster will continue to advocate for humanitarian space during different forums such as National Cluster meetings, operational working group. The advocacy approach is in built in this response as part of mitigating measures to ensure access is guaranteed for inputs to reach the neediest people.</p>																																
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners			Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)																														
Organization focal point contact details	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Title</th> <th>Phone</th> <th>Email</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Serge Tissot</td> <td>FAOR –ai South Sudan</td> <td>+211 922001728</td> <td>Serge.Tissot@fao.org</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abdoul Karim Bah</td> <td>Deputy FAOR/ER Manager</td> <td>+211 955009569</td> <td>Abdoulkarim.Bah@fao.org</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Name	Title	Phone	Email	Serge Tissot	FAOR –ai South Sudan	+211 922001728	Serge.Tissot@fao.org	Abdoul Karim Bah	Deputy FAOR/ER Manager	+211 955009569	Abdoulkarim.Bah@fao.org																		
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BACKGROUND INFORMATION																																	
1. Humanitarian context analysis.. Humanitarian context: Describe the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented	<p>Since December 2013, South Sudan has been characterized by mass displacement, with over 2.1 million individuals uprooted. Violent clashes have led to the deaths of tens of thousands and the destruction of villages, livelihoods, institutions and services (such as medical services, hospitals, schools and water supply systems). The impact on livelihoods and food sources a major concern. Whole communities have been left without the opportunity to farm, meaning they are unprepared for the seasonal 'lean' period from July. Even prior to the crisis, low human development indicators, fledgling institutions and recurring public health emergencies such as cholera, malaria and malnutrition characterized South Sudan. People are now struggling to manage the consequences and implications of multiple overlapping crises: political, economic and social. The IPC analysis, conducted at the end of April 2015, indicates a further deterioration in the overall food security situation when compared to the January – March 2015 period. The early onset of the lean season (March instead of May), ongoing flooding and reduced planting due to conflict and displacement have put pressure on households. The deepening food insecurity is a result of protracted conflict and insecurity. Markets functionality is greatly constrained in the Greater Upper Nile region while food prices in the rest of the states are very high and having a negative impact on household food security especially in the lean season when most households depends on markets. The cost of living has significantly increased for all households due to reduced stocks and diminished purchasing power as a result of high staple cereal prices, decreasing livestock prices and inadequate labour opportunities. An estimated 3.8 million people were classified as severely food insecure in April (3 million in Crisis and 800,000 in Emergency) and unable to meet their food needs. The majority of these populations located in three conflict affected states of the Greater Upper Nile region and most parts of the Greater Bahr el Ghazal. As the lean season progresses, the situation has deteriorated further to an estimated 4.6 million people classified severely food insecure (3.6 million in Crisis and 1 million in Emergency).</p>																																

Renewed conflict in the Greater Upper Nile region in May and June 2015 resulted in further displacement and the destruction of homes and livelihoods already affected by crisis. According to Bentiu CCM July report, Bentiu POC has doubled between the Month of May, 2015 to July, 2015. An addition of nearly 60,000 people has been received doubling the targeted number of IDPs that the camp was planned for in 2015. As fighting continues particularly in the Greater Upper Nile States with huge number residing in Swampy areas, bushes and some in the protection sites, the humanitarian situation continues to be worsened. This is further exacerbated by the limited access for humanitarian to deliver services. Currently, there is huge Economic stress in the Country with the rate of inflation flaring to unbelievable level, prices sky rocketing and a 40% increase in cost of the minimum Food basket. According to the recent IPC, 610,000 urban poor populations are impacted by the high food prices. The Economic stress is leading to a significant hunger crisis that is slowly generating into a humanitarian situation. Humanitarians continue to seek solutions adapted to the rapidly changing environment and expanding needs and humanitarian assistance continues to have an impact on the food security of majority of the population greatly reducing the number of people in Emergency. The IPC classification for April 2015 shows that most of counties in Unity and Jonglei states food insecurity would have been deeper without humanitarian assistance.

2. Needs assessment. Explain the specific needs of the target group(s), explaining existing capacity and gaps. State how the needs assessment was conducted, list any baseline data and explain how the number of beneficiaries has been developed. Indicates references to assessments such as Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)

The recent escalation of fighting in GUN has displaced and isolated hundreds of thousands of people in very remote and swampy areas, difficult to access at the best of times. The conflict, combined with economic conditions and the destruction of livelihoods, has increased the demands on the humanitarian response. Since May 2015, it is estimated that nearly 750,000 individuals are not able to access humanitarian aid and are without access to food, shelter, drinking water, health care and protection. It is estimated that in Unity State alone more than 500,000 people have been affected, fleeing their homes, hiding in the forest or remote islands in the swamps without access to food, shelter or health facilities, relying entirely on wild crops, water lilies and fish. Reports from UNMISS rapid assessment mission to Koch and Nhialdu (27 May 2015) state that entire villages have been burnt down, health clinics and NGO compounds looted, WFP food stocks taken or burnt and cattle stolen. Nhialdu and Koch town were found abandoned, with entire communities hiding in remote areas, fearing a potential return of government forces. The renewed violence comes at the worst possible time when regional food stocks remain depleted and at the height of the planting season. Without access to seeds and unable to attend their fields, the majority of these communities will miss the planting season. Loss of yet another harvesting season will definitely exacerbate food insecurity, placing displaced families, women and children at greater risk of starvation. An immediate and timely support is required to ensure immediate access to food through emergency livelihood kits, in form of fishing kits and short-maturity vegetable kits. The riverine location of many displaced populations represents an opportunity to address moderate malnutrition and restore livelihoods through the use of fish and rapidly maturing nutritious vegetable crops. The distribution of fishing equipment for capture and conservation is a high priority as a nutritious and cost-effective complement to food assistance provided by other partners. Access to a permanent water source is key to dry/wet season vegetable cultivation. FAO will distribute "no-harm" tools and vegetable seeds of nutrient-dense and highly productive, short-cycle varieties. The humanitarian community in South Sudan faces access constraints due to insecurity, seasonal rains (June - November) and a lack of reliable road infrastructure. The increased fighting in Unity and Upper Nile states is further deteriorating accessibility. With the current situation, remoteness of areas of interventions, advancing rains and poor landing conditions, transportation will rely solely on air assets and helicopter will be the only available option. FAO, therefore will build on lessons learnt from 2014 and draw on its own logistics experience with air assets, and provide FSL partners with rotary wing air transportation for a timely access to displaced population in remote areas.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The FSL Cluster Objective 2 aims at providing livelihood inputs to the population in need, in order to allow them to resume their livelihoods and decrease their dependence on food aid. As pipeline manager for the Cluster, FAO is required to provide the emergency livelihood inputs to the cluster members for their interventions in the field. Direct beneficiaries include displaced populations and surrounding host communities in the worst-affected and least accessible areas identified as in need of immediate livelihood support through recent IRNA and EFSAs as well as FAO Rapid Assessment/Response Unit missions. FAO will deliver inputs enough for 30,000 households (a total of 30,000 fishing kits and 15,000 veg/kits) in the 'emergency' and 'crisis' categories of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) from Northern Jonglei, Upper Nile and Southern Unity States. Due to the nature of the displacement in the proposed Geographical areas, where possible, 40% of the targeted households will be selected from the Host population, whilst 60% will be from the IDP's communities. With a strong gender marker with consideration of Gender based upon the needs, their participation and type of intervention, FAO aims at targeting through partners 15% boys, 15% Girls, 40% Women and 30% men from the targeted community. The livelihoods inputs considered for this intervention are fishing gears and vegetables inputs which are a key asset to immediately access nutritious food sources (fish and vegetables kits) with the possibility of locally selling or trading the surplus. The choice of a "light kit" approach for communities in South Sudan is the result of the fact that logistically it is less challenging and the "kit" can potentially be collected by people and move with them where the conditions are suitable for planting/cultivating. In many cases, displaced persons are hosted by communities and it is not rare to witness cases of sharing houses and land. A kitchen garden (resulting from the rapidly maturing vegetables in the kit) requires very minimal space and produces within just a few weeks.

4. Grant Request Justification.

The escalation of conflict in Southern Unity and other areas in Greater Upper Nile at the start of the rainy season has caused a major displacement of population and hindered humanitarian access to the affected people. This has caused an increase in the cost of transportation as FAO was forced to switch to a major air operation to bring the emergency livelihood inputs to the final destinations. Due to the narrowing window of opportunity for humanitarian access, these resources for timely transport will be critical in ensuring that humanitarian support reaches vulnerable communities in the conflict affected states. Road access is currently not feasible due to insecurity, land mines and the rains. Remoteness of locations and poor conditions of landing sites, make helicopter the only alternative for transportation. FAO will draw on its own existing logistics experience in South Sudan and provide a helicopter to provide timely access to displaced populations in remote areas. One M18-MTV helicopter is expected to be used with a payload of about 2,8 mt per rotation (3500 veg kits or 2330 fishing kits). Payload varies with Distance and Temperature. Multiple rotation can be completed in one day dependent on the location. Whilst FAO as a pipe line manager has already secured pipeline supply towards this response, FAO through the CHF 2nd allocation is seeking funding to provide logistics support and ensure a timely delivery of inputs to frontline service providers/partners receiving inputs from FAO. Reliance on the logistics cluster is not an option as per previous experience as well as for the limited capacity. FSL inputs have failed to be in the ICWG priority list since the start of the L3 emergency in South Sudan and the FSL cluster has therefore failed to provide timely inputs to affected population when needed. The project will provide 30,000 families with 30,000 Fishing kits and 15,000 reached with vegetable in Southern Unity, Upper Nile and Northern Jonglei most affected areas.

5. Complementarity. Explain how the project will complement previous or ongoing projects/activities implemented by your organization.

FAO, through multi-donor funding, is carrying out its Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP), which is in line with the FSL Cluster SRP. The contribution from CHF will enable FSL partners to timely receive Livelihoods kits and distribute to vulnerable households across GUN. Delivery will take place primarily in August and September of 2015. Locations to be prioritised will be based on IRNAs, EFSAs as well as FAO Rapid Assessment/Response Unit missions and in close collaboration with FSL cluster priorities. The intervention is integrated in the ongoing FAO ELRP 2015 and FAO will work closely with partners and other agencies to avoid overlapping. Coordination will be ensured at FSL cluster level. The project complements activities that are already on-going and will fill a critical gap in logistics. The proposed project will fill an existing gap in logistic service and ensure timely delivery of inputs to frontline service providers/partners receiving inputs from FAO.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to protecting vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in South Sudan against hunger, malnutrition and destitution. Through the implementation of the project activities, the project will take advantage of the emergency livelihood inputs prepositioned in the country and currently available to FSL Cluster members to allow delivery to beneficiaries in the short window of opportunity remaining. Project beneficiaries, constituted by populations displaced by the conflict, by communities hosting them as well as food insecure and vulnerable households, will have the opportunity to engage in productive activities, such as cropping and fishing. Livelihood kits are expected to significantly contribute to improving the food security of beneficiary households.

Logical Framework details for FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
2015 SSO 2: Protect and rehabilitate livelihoods for the vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition	SO 3: Improve self-reliance and coping capacities of people in need by protecting, restoring and promoting their livelihoods	100

Outcome 1	Livelihoods of the most vulnerable and displaced are protected and rehabilitated, by sustainably restoring, and maintaining livelihood production.	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.1	Emergency livelihood support provided to food insecure and displaced households	The main assumption is that access to the final beneficiaries is granted and that the security situation does not worsen further. It is also assumed partners availability on ground and capacity to implement activities.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [All] # of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercises conducted					7
	Means of Verification:	Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring Reports					
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [Livelihood] # of fishing gears/kits distributed					30000

Means of Verification: partners reports, RPDM, FAO IM system															
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [Livelihood] # of agricultural tools distributed/kits													15000
Means of Verification: Partners Reports, FAO IM system, RPDM															

Activities

Activity 1.1.1	Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination
Activity 1.1.2	Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring)

WORK PLAN

Project workplan for activities defined in the Logical framework	Activity Description (Month)	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Activity 1.1.1 Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination	2015								X	X	X		
	Activity 1.1.2 Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring)	2015									X	X	X	X

M & R DETAILS

<p>Monitoring & Reporting Plan: Describe how you will monitor the implementation of each activity. Describe the tools you plan to use (checklist, photo, questionnaires, interviews, suggestion box etc.) in order to collect data and how you will store data. Explain the frequency type and protocol of reporting (how often do you report about what to whom?). State if, when and how you plan to evaluate your project.</p>	<p>FAO South Sudan has been strengthening its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit, which is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programme. A system has been already initiated to setup a results-oriented and harmonized monitoring system. There are two levels of monitoring: routine project monitoring and post-distribution assessments. Routine project monitoring: generates learning on an ongoing basis and identifies issues to be addressed in-depth during assessment. Various monitoring tools will be implemented including activity delivery monitoring, spot checks, beneficiary satisfaction, partners monitoring, compliance monitoring and financial monitoring. The first level of monitoring entails activity delivery monitoring on the following criteria: status of implementation, level of completion of activity and any modification to the plan. Partners will submit distribution updates in real time using a smartphone app (quantity distributed, locations and number of beneficiaries). Spot checks: FAO Field Monitors will systematically monitor and report on the delivery of inputs and number of households reached, disaggregated by gender and distribution center, including partner compliance on activities listed in the Letter of Agreement (LoA), quantity of inputs distributed, organization of the distribution, participation of men and women in the distribution process, sexual exploitation and abuse, complaints/feedback mechanism, bribery and other Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) indicators. Beneficiary satisfaction: given FAO’s commitment to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and adherence to the “do no harm” humanitarian principle, FAO will track beneficiary satisfaction of the inputs delivered using rapid post-distribution monitoring (RPDM) forms. Registration lists will be used for selecting sample beneficiaries randomly. Post-distribution assessments: will be conducted to assess the results of inputs distribution at beneficiary level. Reporting requirements: Partners report to FAO after each distribution, the quantity distributed and number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) reached in a simple template smartphone application developed by FAO. Field Monitors will be also responsible for monitoring and reporting weekly on FAO’s activities implemented directly by FAO and by implementing partners in their respective states. Monitoring data will be captured using ActivityInfo as a database. Upon receipt of the inputs, the implementing partner shall sign the “Certification of receipt of goods form”, thus confirming that inputs are received in good condition and takes full responsibility that inputs will reach the intended. Mid-term and Final Report: The implementing partner shall submit an interim progress report on input distribution activities based on the template provided upon completion of approximately 50 percent of distribution activities. Final report shall be submitted by partners at Completion of activities along with the financial report. The financial report is provided using the reporting template attached to the LoA. For the CHF project, FAO will prepare a midterm progress report and a final report. Ad hoc reports may be prepared as requested by HC.</p>
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OTHER INFORMATION

Accountability to Affected Populations	FAO is committed to placing accountability to people affected by disaster and conflict at the core of its emergency response, from preparedness and the onset of an emergency, through all phases of the project cycle. Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) is a people-centered approach, responsive to the varying needs of different segments within a community and the importance of ensuring that women, men, girls and boys can equally access and benefit from assistance. FAO’s approach to AAP provides a framework for addressing and integrating issues in emergencies such as gender equality, protection and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse by FAO and partner staff. By recognizing that within different “groups” there are many different layers of vulnerabilities and needs, FAO will ensure that activities avoid “one-size-fits-all” responses that risk not being appropriate to the real needs on the ground. For instance, during beneficiary selection FAO and the implementing partners will ensure that the process is representative, participatory and transparent. Furthermore, during the process staff will demonstrate an understanding of the local context and look beyond social power structures to address the diversity of needs (gender, age, disability, HIV, social and economic aspects). To this end, FAO has incorporated an explicit reference to AAP in the LOA with the implementing partner. Moreover FAO delivered AAP and gender training to FAO field monitors and implementing partner staff so as to familiarize them on FAO’s guidelines and commitments on AAP during the project cycle with particular focus on targeting (beneficiary selection), delivery (input distribution) of assistance and monitoring. Moreover, the distribution delivery system will ensure that distribution sites are close to villages (within a maximum of 1.5 hours) so that women and girls, boys and men are able to access them without any protection risks and communication on distribution time (set from 9 am to 5 pm so as to ensure that women and girls get home before it is dark) is provided to beneficiaries in time. Additionally simple graphic leaflets/pamphlets with basic extension messaging will also be provided for use with particular kits that will be provided during the project. Some of the tools which will be used to mainstream AAP into the project and enable collection of gender disaggregated data on the assistance as well as feedback from target beneficiaries include the use of mobile phone data collection (EpiCollect) and ActivityInfo which FAO piloted in 2014 and will roll-out in a majority of the distribution locations, when accessibility and security allows. Feedback will be collected during rapid post-distribution monitoring and post distribution assessments (Focus Group Discussions) with affected populations. FAO and the partner will report and address the concerns that come out of the monitoring and assessment. Lessons learnt from the project will be documented to improve this and future interventions.
Implementation Plan: Describe for each activity how you plan to implement it and who is carrying out what.	FAO will coordinate the transportation, storage, and delivery of emergency kits with relevant partners and stakeholders. The intervention is fully integrated in the ERLP 2015 that is in line with the FSL cluster priorities. Coordination will be done at FSL cluster level. FAO has a strong presence and partnership with Organizations in the critical Food Insecure areas for this allocation. Hence, the project will use this strength to deliver the services on time. FAO will take responsibility to delivery emergency livelihoods kits to the identified areas by Partners (i.e. closest landing site to distribution point). Delivery will be done making direct contact with the NGO on the ground. Helicopters will be the only choice of aircraft due to the remoteness of locations and poor conditions of landing sites. One Mi8 helicopter is expected to be used with an average capacity of carrying 2,8 mt, roughly 3500 vegetable kits or 2330 fishing kits per load. Payload per rotation depends on distance and temperature; however multiple rotations can be completed in one day, dependent on the location. The initiative uses items that are in storage already, so no procurement delays are anticipated and the project can start immediately as contract for the helicopter is in process. FAO will pursue delivery of the inputs to Rumbek storage facilities from Juba by road and will be completed within first week of August. FAO has already three long term agreements established with truck companies for this purpose. Delivery of inputs to IPs will take place primarily in August and September of 2015. The Helicopter is expected to be operational by Mid-August. For provision of inputs to frontline partners, FAO will sign only in-Kind agreement with them. A priority list of destinations will be done and priorities given in close collaboration with partners and the FSL cluster. The project aims at providing partners with air transportation service to cover needs in livelihoods inputs of 30,000 HHs by delivering to Partners at least 30,000 Fishing kits and 15,000 veg kits from the existing pipeline.
Coordination with other Organizations in project area	
Environmental Marker Code	A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation
Gender Marker Code	2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code	FAO takes lead in carrying out nationwide assessments such as FSNMS, CFSAM, and IPC. Information gathered and shared is a very useful management tool that influences FAO program design. This information has been used in designing this project in order to ensure participation, inclusion participation, addressing gender inequity and needs. FAO will use a gender-sensitive approach in this emergency initiative which will create space to challenge gender inequality in access to and control of resources. This will be done through providing an equal opportunity for women and men to participate in the planned activities and ensuring equal access to vegetable and fish kits. Target beneficiaries will include a broad range of the target population (women, men girls and boys) as each of them has specific needs and contributions based on their age and gender. A gender analysis will be conducted and attention paid to the different skill sets, needs, vulnerabilities and responsibilities of affected women and men and girls and boys. In addition, given the role women play in ensuring households food security, there will be specific emphasis on their participation to address issues which result in their unequal status, limit their capabilities and render them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Women in the target locations have outstanding and complementary roles and responsibilities in securing the nutritional well-being for their households and the community. They often play a great role in ensuring nutrition, food safety and quality. Furthermore, local diets in the target locations are dominated by grains and fish with very few vegetables and fruits included. Women also tend to spend a considerable part of their income on household food requirements. Poor households (especially female headed households) are affected disproportionately since they are self-supporting. As such women (in particular female headed households) will

						CHF / ERF		Q3	Q4
4.1	Helicopter transportation cost	D	1	540000	1	100.00%	540,000.00	0.00	0.00
The budget line covers cost for air transportation using Helicopter (Mi8) from FAO hub in Rumbek to partners. The cost calculation is based on an estimated average flying time of 3 hours per rotation at a cost of 10000USD per flying hour. Payload is dependent on Temperature and Distance.									
Section Total							540,000.00	0.00	0.00

5 Travel (please itemize travel costs of staff, consultants and other personnel for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	
5.1	Travel and DSA	D	1	62988	1	100.00%	62,988.00	0.00	0.00	
The DSA of international staff is estimated at approximately 55-60% of the total cost of international staff.										
Section Total							62,988.00	0.00	0.00	

6 Transfers and Grants to Counterparts (please list transfers and sub-grants to project implementing partners)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	
Section Total							0.00	0	0	

7 General Operating and Other Direct Costs (please include general operating expenses and other direct costs for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	
7.1	vehicle operating and maintenance	D	1	30000	1	100.00%	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	
Vehicle operating and maintenance costs										
7.2	Technical Support Services (FAO Standard Cost)	D	1	3072	1	100.00%	3,072.00	0.00	0.00	
These costs are agreed and endorsed by the FAO Council composed of all its member States. It is to reimburse the technical support provided by the Technical Units at HQ and Regional level to the project. It is a flat rate per project										
7.3	Evaluation Cost (FAO Standard Cost)	D	1	7600	1	100.00%	7,600.00	0.00	0.00	
These costs are agreed and endorsed by the FAO Council composed of all its member States. It is equivalent to 0.7% of the budget and serves to finance programme evaluation implemented by relevant units at FAO HQ.										
7.4	Reporting Cost (FAO Standard Cost)	D	1	5000	1	100.00%	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	
These costs are agreed and endorsed by the FAO Council composed of all its member States. It is to reimburse the support provided by the FAO HQ for reporting. It is a flat rate per project.										
Section Total							45,672.00	0.00	0.00	

Sub Total Direct Cost 758,160.00

Indirect Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) 7%

Audit Cost (For NGO, in percent)

PSC Amount 53,071.20

Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	2015		Total
	Q3	Q4	
	0.00	0.00	0.00

Total Fund Project Cost 811,231.20

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Jonglei	33					0	Activity 1.1.1 : Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring)
Unity	34					0	Activity 1.1.1 : Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring)
Upper Nile	33					0	Activity 1.1.1 : Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring)

Project Locations (first admin location where activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)

Admin Location1	Percentage
Jonglei	33
Unity	34
Upper Nile	33

DOCUMENTS

