

# Project Proposal

Organization	RI (Relief International)																																
Project Title	Improving the availability of essential crops and ensuring the protection and rehabilitation livelihoods in Maban, Maiwut, Longechuk Counties of Upper Nile State																																
Fund Code	SSD-15/HSS10/SA2/FSL/INGO/510																																
Cluster	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Primary cluster</b></td> <td><b>Sub cluster</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS</td> <td>None</td> </tr> </table>		<b>Primary cluster</b>	<b>Sub cluster</b>	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	None																											
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Project Allocation	2nd Round Standard Allocation	Allocation Category Type																															
Project budget in US\$	183,774.00	Planned project duration	5 months																														
Planned Start Date	01/08/2015	Planned End Date	31/12/2015																														
OPS Details	OPS Code	SSD-15/A/72914/R	OPS Budget																														
	OPS Project Ranking		OPS Gender Marker																														
Project Summary	<p>The purpose of this project is to save lives and sustain livelihoods by supporting essential vegetable production and productivity through the provision of vegetable seeds and fishing gear. RI will fully engage local government sector offices, community leaders, women's groups, and other social segments throughout the life of the project. It has been understood that communities (host communities as well as IDPs) in the target project areas have limited productive assets and require immediate assistance to tackle crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity in Greater Upper Nile.</p> <p>This project will be integrated and coordinated with the nutrition project RI is currently implementing in Maban and Longechuk counties. In addition, RI will continue to promote vegetable production as a means of diversifying household diet in order to address malnutrition, which remains a major concern among children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) as further detailed in the humanitarian context analysis sector of this proposal. The provision of improved inputs like vegetable seeds and fishing gears in a timely manner will significantly contribute to availability and access of food from own production. The project will ensure that vulnerable people have direct access to more food through the provision of vegetable seeds and fishing gears.</p> <p>RI will maximize active role of women in the project in order to guarantee equality and equity that ensure sustainability of this intervention. Specifically, the community will be mobilized to appreciate the need to involve women in Committees leadership positions and also as decision makers. Training sessions will be tailored to involve at least 50 percent women and will take into consideration women's domestic work and maternal responsibilities. The project will also mainstream HIV/AIDS throughout its programming. It has been understood that there is limited awareness on HIV/AIDS in project operation areas. Awareness creation is therefore a key to RI's programming strategy. RI will continue to take a community participatory approach to HIV/AIDS awareness and education. Deliberate targeting of PLW will be undertaken in close collaboration with Health Service Providers in order to better identify the infected and affected groups. Where support groups exist, RI will extend support where possible, without casing stigma and discrimination.</p> <p>Finally, RI will adhere to a Do No Harm approach (DNH) to ensure quality FSL services without causing any harm to the existing social system. RI will oversee and analyze conflict aggravating factors to understand the level of conflict while discharging responsibilities. RI undertakes regular conflict monitoring to ensure security and stability for its staff and beneficiaries.</p> <p>RI will integrate the proposed project with its current nutrition and WASH programming in Maban and Longechuk counties. In order to diversify household diets and address malnutrition, RI will also support synergies and linkages through the promotion of vegetable production. Children, and pregnant and lactating women are most vulnerable and are therefore a primary focus in the humanitarian context analysis sector of this proposal. The provision of improved inputs, such as vegetable seeds, fishing gears and agricultural tools, will support the improved availability of and access to food through household production. At the same time, the project will ensure that vulnerable people have direct access to more food through the provision of vegetable seeds and tools and fishing equipment. The project will integrate and augment responses to immediate needs, restoration of livelihoods, and capacity building to pave the path for long-term recovery in order to enhance communities' ability to cope with and recover from the ongoing conflict and natural shocks.</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>10488</td> <td>19249</td> <td>3885</td> <td>6176</td> <td>39,798</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6"><b>Total beneficiaries include the following:</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>People in Host Communities</td> <td>8240</td> <td>10148</td> <td>2650</td> <td>4020</td> <td>25058</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internally Displaced People</td> <td>2248</td> <td>9101</td> <td>1235</td> <td>2156</td> <td>14740</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Beneficiary Summary	10488	19249	3885	6176	39,798	<b>Total beneficiaries include the following:</b>						People in Host Communities	8240	10148	2650	4020	25058	Internally Displaced People	2248	9101	1235	2156	14740
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Indirect Beneficiaries	Catchment Population																																
Link with the Allocation Strategy	<p>RI will use CHF funds to target the most vulnerable communities in Longechuk, Maban, and Mawut counties. The proposed project is suitably aligned with the strategic objectives and FSL cluster specific objectives. Proposed activities will contribute to Strategic Objective 1, "Ensure continued and regular access to food for the vulnerable population."</p> <p>Vegetable seed provision will be carried out in line with the seasonal calendar and will support communities with the cultivation and production of food as well as restoration of food security and production capacity. The provision of fishing gear to riverine communities as well as those that have access to flood water / fishing catchment areas will support the production of fish as a livelihood source and enhance household diet diversity.</p> <p>Finally, the project will address and advocate for the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence throughout project implementation. Under this project, RI will prioritize assistance for households affected by HIV / AIDS as well as those individuals at risk or highly-vulnerable (e.g. female or child-headed households, PLW, minority groups, the disabled). The project will assist to address the key environment issues through the promotion of sustainable water resource management, and forest management in a way ensuring NRM.</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>Berehanu Gizaw</td> <td>FSL Coordinator</td> <td>+211921264820</td> <td>berehanu.gizaw@ri.org</td> </tr> <tr> <td>James Collins</td> <td>Africa Regional Program Development Manager</td> <td>+254726709840</td> <td>James.Collins@ri.org</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Randhir Singh</td> <td>Country Director</td> <td>+211921493088</td> <td>Randhir@ri.org</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emily Johnson</td> <td>Program Officer</td> <td>+211 956 775 984</td> <td>e.johnson@ri.org</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Name	Title	Phone	Email	Berehanu Gizaw	FSL Coordinator	+211921264820	berehanu.gizaw@ri.org	James Collins	Africa Regional Program Development Manager	+254726709840	James.Collins@ri.org	Randhir Singh	Country Director	+211921493088	Randhir@ri.org	Emily Johnson	Program Officer	+211 956 775 984	e.johnson@ri.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

The depletion of household food stocks in December 2014 and January 2015 has led to the early onset of the lean season in Greater Upper Nile. The recent FAO / WFP Crop & Food Security Assessment Mission to South Sudan report identified Longechuk, Maban and Maiwut as counties facing food deficits of an estimated 5,692 tons, 2,987 tons, and 8,226 tons, respectively (6 May 2015). Maiwut and Maban face crisis levels of food security (IPC III) and Longechuk faces emergency levels of food security (IPC IV). To cope with food insecurity, households are relying on less preferred food, reducing adult consumption so that children and younger members of the household can eat, and decreasing the number of meals consumed per day (WFP, "Food security and nutrition monitoring report," April 2015). Women and children in the above three counties are particularly at risk.

Based on the recent FSNMS report, the nutrition situation in Upper Nile remains critical and above the 15 percent emergency threshold. Maiwut and Maban face crisis levels of food security (IPC III) and Longechuk faces emergency levels of food security (IPC IV). As a result of conflict, which has restricted agricultural production, market access, and trade, Maban, Longechuk, and Maiwut counties continue to face a food deficit (FAO / WFP, "Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to South Sudan," May 2015). Women and children in the above three counties are particularly at risk. RI's SMART survey conducted in June 2015 in

Maban and Longechuk revealed that only 52.3 percent of households had acceptable food consumption and 22.6 percent had poor levels of food consumption.

According to a recent IRNA report conducted by UNHCR, the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) has been steadily increasing in Maban. There are currently eleven IDP sites hosting a population of 12,249 IDPs. Similarly, in Longechuk an estimated 5,845 households have been displaced, with the vast majority living integrated with the host communities. In Longechuk, RI is the only agency supporting livelihoods programming. Although agencies including SP, DRC and ACTED are operating in Maban, most programming focuses on refugees within the camps. In Maban County, despite major unmet needs in the host communities, humanitarian agencies implementing FSL programming are largely working inside the refugee camps. Since the main organizations involved with FSL activities - DRC, SP, and ACTED - are working within the camp, households in the host community and IDPs remain underserved. In similar fashion, organizations involved with FSL activities in Longchuk county are RI, UNKEYA and NPA where NPA is working on GFD through the support of WFP and UNKEYA is working on few Payams and RI is covering the whole county despite huge resource limitations and unmet gaps in the county.

With funding support from the CHF 2015 first standard allocation, RI has successfully reached 7,239 households in Maban, Longechuk and Maiwut counties. However, major unmet gaps remain. To address aforementioned needs, RI's program will target the most vulnerable communities in Longechuk, Maban, and Maiwut counties. Priority will be made to reach those who are not benefiting from humanitarian assistance. RI's proposed project is aligned with the strategic objectives and FSL cluster specific objectives. Activities will contribute to Strategic Objective 2, "Protect and rehabilitate livelihoods for the vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition," as well as Strategic Objective 1, "Ensure continued and regular access to food for the vulnerable population."

**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. Indicate references to assessments such as Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)

Continued fighting across Upper Nile has severely disrupted market functionality. Trade routes have been interrupted, which has both reduced agricultural productivity and the availability of commodities, and put pressure on prices. In similar vein, traders in Maban are downsizing commodity transactions due to insecurity. Vendors and traders in Maban and Longechuk have left the area for fear of looting and theft, despite the majority of the population relying on market supply. Information from the South Sudan Monthly Price Bulletin (May 2015), indicated diesel prices per litre remained 6 SSP in Juba, but had risen to 30SSP, 30SP and 17SSP in Longechuk, Maiwut and Maban, respectively. This has also put increased pressure on the prices of scarce food commodities, the high tax collection in Maban discouraged traders to bring more food commodities from North Market. According to the HRP MYR for 2015.

RI's SMART survey conducted indicated a global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of 18.9 and 11.7 in Longechuk and Maban counties, respectively. The prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in Longechuk (7.1) and Maban (4.6) was above the emergency threshold. Maiwut and Maban face crisis levels of food security (IPC III) and Longechuk faces emergency levels of food security (IPC IV). To cope with food insecurity, households are relying on less preferred food, reducing adult consumption so that children and younger members of the household can eat less preferred food, and decreasing the number of meals consumed per day (WFP, "Food security and nutrition monitoring report," April 2015). As a result of conflict, which has restricted agricultural production, market access, and trade, Maban, Longechuk, and Maiwut counties continue to face a food deficit (FAO / WFP, "Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to South Sudan," May 2015). Women and children in the above three counties are particularly at risk.

In June 2015, RI conducted key informant interviews with community leaders, local authorities, farmers, and pastoralists, and held one focus group discussion with farmers and pastoralists in Mathiang and Jangok payam of Longechuk County. According to RI's findings, gaps in terms of food availability and food access remain. RI intends to directly respond to these gaps and unmet needs in the target areas.

A similar assessment has been conducted in seven IDP locations in Maban. The problem of food security is severe, especially in the host community. Children and women are gathering wild food to cope with the stressful hunger gap. IDPs in the seven target locations previously received support from UNHCR, but have little to no production capacity as they lack access to assets (e.g. agricultural seeds and tools).

In the first round of CHF allocations, RI reached a total of 8,400 households in four counties (including Boma of Jonglei State). As of June 2015, our expenditure record showed that we had spent over 70 percent of the budget. RI plans to also reach the remaining beneficiaries during the final project period. Serious needs due to the hunger gap, however, remain in the operation areas. RI will therefore use the second CHF allocations to target the most vulnerable communities in Longechuk, Maban, and Maiwut counties, especially households who were not reached during the first round allocations.

**3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

In this project, the majority of beneficiaries are host communities living in Longechuk, Maban and Maiwut. These counties are currently facing Phase IV (Longechuk) and Phase III (Maban and Maiwut) levels of food security. Due to recent military clashes, IDPs in Longechuk, Maban, and Maiwut will be targeted. In similar vein, child-household headed (both girls and boys), the elderly, and HIV/AIDS victims will also benefit from this project.

**4. Grant Request Justification.**

The proposed program will deliver urgently-needed life-saving humanitarian assistance quickly. RI is well-positioned in the three areas of intervention to respond immediately. The program will integrate current programming with the proposed program in order to maximize impact and support long-term recovery and to enhance communities' ability to cope with and recover from natural and manmade shocks. The integration of the various priority sectors, namely FSL, nutrition, health, and WASH programs, will also build community resilience and support the development of sustainable livelihoods. CHF funds will significantly contribute to the enhancement of sustainable vegetable production and fishery production through the provision of necessary inputs and the provision of training.

Proposed activities will enable target communities to recover early from shocks and build their resilience, ensuring self-reliance. Relief International (RI) is well-placed to implement this type of programming in South Sudan, Upper Nile States. RI is having more than seven years' experience and has expanded its programming and enhanced the quality of services provided to the most vulnerable and marginalized people. RI has a good working relationship with local communities, government authorities, and donor agencies and shall ensure the active participation of the communities in each phase of the project cycle management. The proposed RI's CHF project aims to respond to the urgent food security needs of children and other most vulnerable groups.

Proposed activities will also support target communities recover early from shocks; build their resilience; and foster self-reliance. RI is well-placed to implement this type of programming in South Sudan, in particular Upper Nile States. RI has more than seven years' experience in Upper Nile and has gradually expanded its programming and enhanced the quality of services provided to the most vulnerable and marginalized people. RI has good working relationship with communities, government and donor agencies and shall ensure the active participation of the communities in each phases of the project cycle management.

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

RI has been working in Upper Nile since 2006, and currently implements health, nutrition, WASH and FSL programming in Longechuk, Maban, and Maiwut. Whenever possible, RI promotes sector integration to maximize impact. RI sector coordinators regular collaborate to identify potential synergies and linkages.

**LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

**Overall project objective**

The overall objective of the current FSL project is to save live through the continuous supply of life saving production inputs to the vulnerable people in Longchuk, Maban and Maiwut counties

**Logical Framework details for FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS**

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
2015 SSO 1: Ensure continued and regular access to food for the vulnerable population	SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need	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
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**Output 1.1** Emergency livelihood support provided to food insecure and displaced households. Peace and stability, no population migration, consistent fund availability

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [Livelihood] # of people provided with vegetable seeds	10889	18196			29085
		<b>Means of Verification:</b> Signed beneficiary list, photographs					
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [Livelihood] # Recipient farmers of seeds and tools trained	398	517			915
		<b>Means of Verification:</b> Signed beneficiary lists, photographs, training reports					
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [Livelihood] # of people receiving fishing gears/kits	3000	6000			9000
		<b>Means of Verification:</b> Signed beneficiary lists					



implemented the previous CHF FSL allocation, will continue to oversee the team in all field sites and will take the lead in collecting and analysing data (on monthly bases) and reporting on findings, including lessons learnt and any challenges. The concerned ministry of agriculture will be involved at all levels from Country, State, Country and Payam as well as Boma so as to harness enough technical support for the program for the benefits of the beneficiaries. The program will receive technical and managerial supports from senior RI country team and Head quarter staff based both in UK and USA.

Field Visits: Regular / routine field site visits will be undertaken by the FSL Technical Coordinator in collaboration with the national livelihoods team. Data and information on progress will be worked and co-created together. Periodic visits (monthly, quarterly or on need basis) will be conducted by the Nutrition Coordinator, the Country Director, and other operational / programs support staff. Such visits will essentially be meant to assess progress in implementation and provide necessary technical, managerial and administrative back up to the field staff.

Reporting: RI will provide reports and documentation through activity and progress reports. Activity reports will be confined to reporting on discrete activities and will be done in line with formats to be developed by the FSL sector. Progress reports will be done monthly and quarterly basis; monthly reports will be done in line with RI internal reporting formats. Lastly, quarterly financial and narrative reports will be done in line with formats agreed with CHF.

**OTHER INFORMATION**

**Accountability to Affected Populations**

RI works to involve beneficiaries in all different project cycles, starting from the needs assessment and project design. In South Sudan, RI strives to engage beneficiaries in any decision making stage that affects their life and livelihood. During project implementation, a mechanism called participatory review and reflection (PRR) will take place, providing beneficiaries the space to voice their opinions about the project and express their level of satisfaction in the services provided. The PRR will also serve as a mechanism for beneficiaries to participate in joint monitoring activities and express their feeling in owning the project. Beneficiary input is required to improve the quality of the project implementation, cater quality service deliveries to the high-priority needs on the ground.

Within the planned project area, there are repeated incidents of unrest and violence between government forces and antigovernment forces, and sometimes between different ethnic groups, that involve civilians to take part in support of either of the conflicting forces. This also has impact different ethnic groups to involve in cattle raiding and develop other hostilities that impede the development processes. As a result of the conflict, free population movement and livestock movements are curtailed, more vulnerable populations such as women and children suffer, and investment is also undermined. There is an increased realization by RI that while developmental/humanitarian assistance neither causes nor can end conflict, it can be a contributing factor if interventions are perceived to benefit one community over another. Through the adoption of DNH approaches not only are efforts made to ensure relationships do not deteriorate but efforts are also made to implement programs for the improvement of relationships, reduction of tensions, and promotion of peaceful pathways out of conflict situations.

RI believes understanding the context in which we operate is the first thing to be given attention for further understanding of the interaction between the intervention and the context and finally to use this understanding to avoid negative consequences in the operation area. Our monitoring activities will play vital role in assessing the context and conflict dynamics and the interaction between the two especially the role of dividers and connectors.

Given the complexity of many of the conflict situations in South Sudan, and the clear links between livelihood insecurity and vulnerability to conflict, RI will adopt a holistic programming approach. Within this project RI will contribute to the peace building strategies, which seek to prevent violent outbreaks of conflict, promote mechanisms and relationships for peaceful change and resolution of tensions, and transform contexts to those which embrace equity, opportunity, justice, and inclusion.

**Implementation Plan: Describe for each activity how you plan to implement it and who is carrying out what.**

RI will directly implement the project through its FSL team and will closely work with other partners that are functioning in RI operation areas. Institutionally, RI will work with line ministries, local authorities and communities. To ensure sustainability of the project, RI will initiate the establishment of community based project management committees, whose capacity will be built to oversee project implementation and development. To ensure proper beneficiary selection, criteria shall be established that guarantee beneficiary selection is fair and transparent. During beneficiary selection women shall be included in decision making position so as women are well represented in the target beneficiary list.

The following categories will be deliberately targeted: households headed by women, the elderly and the disabled, households with sick care takers (these groups will be defined as non-working beneficiaries and families suffering from a lack of employment), child mothers, youth, and child headed households. Women will play a leading role in beneficiary selection. The composition of women will be recommended to be at least 50 percent. Final lists of beneficiaries will have to be approved by Boma chiefs and the Payam administrator; through this methodology, we are assured that lists of beneficiaries are accepted by the communities and helps prevent tensions and conflicts.

As explained above, RI will coordinate with all local actors working in FSL sectors and other FSL partners working in similar areas or the same cluster to add value to the process. RI will closely coordinate with the government Agriculture office, in all operation areas, to enhance access to quality food security and livelihood activities for vulnerable communities for whom and with whom this project is designed. The project will be managed by a qualified FSL technical coordinator based in one of the field office and oversee the local FSL team in all field sites by providing technical advice and guidance. A program manager based in Maban will provide managerial and administrative support. A liaison officer based in Juba will serve as a link between project staff and the FSL cluster for better coordination integration.

**Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
1. UNKEA	As both agencies operating in a place called Jankok, maximum care will be taken in beneficiary selection and targeting to reduce duplication of efforts. On top of this, training will be conducted to beneficiaries selected by both agencies in order to reduce competition and provide quality service. Farmer to farmer visit will also be conducted in collaboration with UNKEA to demonstrate best practices to scale up future programs.

**Environmental Marker Code**

**Gender Marker Code**

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

**Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

Women play a large and important role in both productive and reproductive activities, though their contribution is overlooked due to male dominance and the patriarchy system. Women are not represented in any decision making positions and there are few to no opportunities for women to be accepted in public roles, or for their voices to be heard publically. In order to alleviate such problems, RI will empower women using available opportunities that allow women to participate in decision making processes. One of the available opportunities to involve women in public interest is this FSL project, where women will be actively involved in trainings that can build their capacity while increasing their visibility and their bargaining power. In order to improve equity and the sustainability of food security and livelihood activities, specific measures like placing women in leadership and decision making positions will take place to fulfill their strategic needs. All activities will include at least 50 percent females where possible. Gender is already mainstreamed in all RI projects in all project cycle management. As is true in other African country, in rural areas of south Sudan, women are the primary providers of sustenance for the family. When women suffer, the entire family suffers. RI is committed to a focus on women and their roles in households, and a primary goal of livelihoods programming will be to significantly improve women's income-generation abilities. Our goal is to give poor rural women access to productive resources, opportunities, and knowledge through the provision of financial services to strengthen their livelihoods strategies, and also through supporting them to understand and demand their legal rights.

**Protection Mainstreaming**

Protection issues and risks abound in the proposed areas occur on a variety of levels: some may be overt while others remain difficult to recognize, identify, report and mitigate. The root causes of exploitation and rights violations are also changing shape due to the wide spread conflict and becomes more protracted conflict, and the residents of the moving people will come in to greater contact with the host community and the surrounding environment. Tensions between the host community and the refugees are on the rise.

Through RI experiences, there continue to be major discrepancies in protection services—such as case management and counseling/referral services—in most RI operation areas, especially for adults. For example, urgent medical treatment for abuse, violence, and sexual assault is available through our health sector. However, there remain major gaps in follow-up such as informal or formal psycho-social counseling, support groups, or in-kind material assistance. There are very few activities that are currently focused on preventative measures. The lack of capacity, resources and opportunity for dignified livelihoods and income generating activities also compounds the risk towards exploitative behavior among youth, and can also lead to greater vulnerability to incidents of violations among women and youth.

Given the highly volatile nature of South Sudan in general and the intervention areas in particular, protection and conflict issues will necessarily permeate all aspects of the current programming. RI gave paramount importance to provide important linkages and training on conflict sensitive and DNH approaches. As with gender equity, every intervention will be analyzed through a lens of its potential impact on inter-group or inter-communal relationships. RI will go beyond "Do No Harm" by designing activities that will not only avoid exacerbating existing tension, but also stimulate cooperation, understanding, and reconciliation. In addition to employing a conflict sensitive approach, RI will attempt to develop a set of protection activities to concentrate on those most vulnerable, particularly women and girls to ensure asset recovery in the short-term and resiliency to future emergencies in the long-term.

**Safety and Security**

RI believes safety and security is the first priority of the staff. Based on this principle, it is the usual practice to take risk assessment/analysis led by UNDSS prior to engage on project implementation. In addition, RI will also update its security management manual or regular basis based according to the prevailing and emerging security issues. In order to coordinate and share information, RI is one of the agency that participate on security meeting that led by UNDSS both at Juba and field based offices. As such, it is customary for RI to build relationship both with government and community opinion leaders in order to harness better information that clued the ongoing and emerging security issues.

**Access**

Relief International has been working in Upper Nile since 2006. RI's strong presence in Maban, Maiwut and Longechuk Counties will help RI to be in better position to access areas of operation and transfer similar experiences and learning points to other operation areas. RI will fully engage community management committees, community level leaders, women's groups, and others in the community in order to ensure service delivery continues in midst of operational or access constraints. Since other programs are already running on the ground, RI will also strengthen the existing integration and complimentary between FSL and nutrition programming in the respective counties. RI will continue working with the line ministries and departments as well as local authorities where they have direct bearing on the

success of this program.

**BUDGET**

**1 Staff and Other Personnel Costs** (please itemize costs of staff, consultants and other personnel to be recruited directly by the implementing partner 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	
1.1	Country Director RI's country director will provide oversight on the project as part of the larger country portfolio; He/she will dedicate 15% of his/her time	S	1	8500	5	15.00%	6,375.00	3,187.50	3,187.50	6,375.00
1.2	Program Manager Overall coordinator/manager of project, responsible for oversight and supervision of all program and operations aspects, including liaising with partners, engaging government, organizing training programs, and working with other stakeholders. The position will dedicate 15% of his/her time to the project.	D	1	6000	5	25.00%	7,500.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	7,500.00
1.3	Country Finance Manager He will provide high level finance management support, including review of all finance reports and donor compliance accountability. He will dedicate 15 % of his time to the project.	S	1	5800	5	15.00%	4,350.00	2,175.00	2,175.00	4,350.00
1.4	Deputy Finance Manager - Field Based The Deputy Finance Manager is based in the field sites and provides technical backstopping to field offices. He rotates on the various field offices to ensure compliance with donor regulations.	S	1	4500	5	15.00%	3,375.00	1,687.50	1,687.50	3,375.00
1.5	Sr. Operations Manager & Security Coordinator RI's Security coordinator and Operations manager provides each project oversight and control on acquisition of quotations, contracts, and material supplies for operations and activity implementation in accordance with RI finance, audit, and competitive/transparent procurement policies and also over the security of the RI staff, beneficiaries and properties as advice as appropriate. He/she will dedicate 15% of time to the project.	S	1	5800	5	15.00%	4,350.00	2,175.00	2,175.00	4,350.00
1.6	Food Security & Livelihoods Technical Coordinator He will provide expertise, technical oversight, and support capacity building for all aspects of the program related to food security and livelihood, The position will dedicate 75% of his/her time to the project.	D	1	5800	5	50.00%	14,500.00	7,250.00	7,250.00	14,500.00
1.7	Livelihoods & Food Security Officer Livelihoods & Food Security Officer is responsible for direct implementation oversight in respective project locations supervised by FSL Coordinator.	D	3	1200	5	100.00%	18,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	18,000.00
1.8	Agriculture Assistants The Agriculture Assistants (4) are responsible for the day to day routine technical direct implementation at project locations supervised by FSL coordinator. the position will dedicate 100% of his/her time to the project	D	4	600	5	100.00%	12,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00
1.9	Logistics Officer "RI's Logistics Officer will provide dedicated project oversight and control on acquisition of quotations, contracts, and material supplies for operations and activity implementation in accordance with RI finance, audit, and competitive/transparent procurement policies; This person will dedicate 20% of their time to this project, as it is logistics-intensive. "	S	1	1500	5	20.00%	1,500.00	750.00	750.00	1,500.00
1.10	Admin/HR officer RI's Admin/HR Officer will provide support on program oversight including on personnel recruitment and human resources matters, along with associated cross-cutting administration for operations and activity implementation in accordance with RI finance, audit, and HR standards; he/she will dedicate 20% of time to the project.	S	1	1600	5	20.00%	1,600.00	800.00	800.00	1,600.00
1.11	Finance officer RI's National Finance Officer will provide daily oversight on project finances and finance staff as part of the larger country portfolio, reporting project expenditures and accounts to the finance manager; he/she will dedicate 20% of time to the project.	S	2	1500	5	20.00%	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
1.12	Security Guards The eight (8) Office/ Guesthouse / Warehouse Guards provide each project site with daily coverage of compound/warehouse security, necessary in the current fluid context, in accordance with RI safety and security procedures. They will dedicate 20% of their time to the project. "	S	8	375	5	20.00%	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
1.13	Cook / Cleaner The four (4) Cooks / Cleaners will keep the office clean in accordance to RI standards. They will dedicate 20% of their time to the project.	S	4	350	5	20.00%	1,400.00	700.00	700.00	1,400.00
1.14	Driver The four (4) drivers provide each project site with daily transport coverage and support in the deliverance of the activities in the field and country office level. They will dedicate 20% of their time to project activities.	S	4	650	5	20.00%	2,600.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	2,600.00
1.15	Monitoring and Evaluation Support Monitoring and Evaluation Support consists of associate, senior officer, and director level program assistance that backstops and monitors the project at the country level.	D	1	2500	5	20.00%	2,500.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	2,500.00
<b>Section Total</b>							86,050.00	43,025.00	43,025.00	86,050.00

**2 Supplies, Commodities, Materials** (please itemize direct and indirect costs of consumables to be purchased under the project, including associated transportation, freight, storage and distribution costs)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	
2.1	Internal handling and prepositioning of seeds, tools and fishing kits to various payams; storage; and distribution-related costs These funds will be used to preposition supplies to payams and villages for their eventual distribution to the program beneficiaries. These cost include loading and offloading, truck hires, and the temporary storage of the supplies.	D	1	10500	1	100.00%	10,500.00	5,250.00	5,250.00	10,500.00
2.2	Training for Community Agricultural Extension Workers / Facilitators Agricultural extension workers are responsible for facilitating training and education activities. Extension workers will therefore play the role of a facilitator and will need to be trained on important facilitation skill like FSS. At least 60 will be trained.	D	60	45	4	100.00%	10,800.00	5,400.00	5,400.00	10,800.00
2.3	Loading, offloading, and distribution-related costs Cost of loading and offloading agricultural supplies to beneficiaries. This will include the transport and distribution of the fishing kits, crop kits, and other agricultural supplies.	D	4	3500	1	100.00%	14,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	14,000.00
2.4	Crop Kits These are crop kits to be distributed to the beneficiaries. These supplies will be sourced in-kind from partner agency FAO.		0	0	0	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.5	Fishing Kits		0	0	0	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



Legal Fees	D	1	600	1	100.00%	600.00	300.00	300.00	600.00
These are fees used to pay for legal services during the program duration.									
<b>Section Total</b>						40,013.40	20,006.70	20,006.70	40,013.40

**Sub Total Direct Cost** 170,050.90

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

**Audit Cost** (For NGO, in percent) 1%

**PSC Amount** 11,903.56

Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	<b>2015</b>		<b>Total</b>
	Q3	Q4	
	5,951.78	5,951.78	11,903.56

**Total Fund Project Cost** 181,954.46

**Project Locations**

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Upper Nile -> Longochuk	40					0	
Upper Nile -> Maban	30					0	
Upper Nile -> Maiwut	30					0	

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

**DOCUMENTS**

