

Project Proposal

Organization	SPEDP (Support for Peace and Education Development Programme)																																		
Project Title	Food Security and Livelihoods Emergency Project for Northern Bahr el Ghazel and Unity States																																		
Fund Code	SSD-15/HSS10/SA2/FSL/NGO/616																																		
Cluster	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Primary cluster</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td>Sub cluster</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS</td> <td colspan="2"></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\$	171,023.58		Planned project duration	6 months																															
Planned Start Date	01/08/2015		Planned End Date	31/01/2016																															
OPS Details	OPS Code	SSD-15/F/72622/R		OPS Budget	0.00																														
	OPS Project Ranking			OPS Gender Marker																															
Project Summary	<p>This emergency food security support project is a 6-Months response to assist 15,000 vulnerable IDPs and host community households (90,000 persons) in Nimni, Nyathoar and Bill payams of Guit County in Unity State.</p> <p>The intervention aims to ensure that lives are saved and human suffering is reduced through provision of food security production inputs, to targeted beneficiaries, in order to ensure immediate access to inputs and subsequently to food for the most vulnerable populations.</p> <p>The prioritized objectives to achieve the overall goal of this project are::</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To mitigate immediate food security outcomes by providing access to food security inputs to the targeted beneficiaries. To support the vulnerable persons to rehabilitate their basic livelihood activities that have been disrupted and/or destroyed by the conflict crises <p>The main activities to be carried out to realize these objectives and achieve the overall goal will include:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of agricultural (vegetables seeds and tools) inputs to improve access to food production by the targeted vulnerable IDPs and host community individuals - both men and women Distribution of fisheries inputs/kits (hooks and fishing nets) to improve access to off farm food production inputs by the targeted vulnerable IDPs and host community individuals – mainly men and youth, <p>A number of factors have predisposed these targeted IDP and host community households to their current of food shortages and lack of income. These factors include the abandonment of farms due to conflict, destruction of crops by floods in the fields, and the loss of or abandonment of food stocks and livelihood assets (e.g. livestock). Proxy indicators show that coping mechanisms have been stretched to the last limits with evidence of decreased daily food consumption of most vulnerable households, (SPEDP Needs Assessment Report, 2015) i.e. restricting consumption by adults in order for small children to eat and reliance on kinship support (those in the POCs) for food assistance. The report also shows that women relied on wild food harvesting to feed their families, while the men who do fishing activities have very limited fish catches. Women have often taken the risk of looking for food even in very risky areas by walking on foot for 2-3 days to Leer and the PoC site in Bentiu in order to access relief aid/food. Men's contribution to the household food economy has also been significantly affected, by the on-going large scale deaths of livestock (cattle) leading to diminishing milk production and unfavorable terms of trade since November 2014. This loss in livestock assets also means that most of the men lack any sustainable livelihood source and are idle. This reduction in daily meals to 1 meal per day, by most of the targeted vulnerable households, has also significantly affected lactating mothers as they need to have adequate daily meals to enable them exclusively breast feed their children below the age of six months. Thus the need to support the increasingly vulnerable beneficiaries with access to food production inputs (to get food through farming and fishing activities). Fishing, a key livelihood activity for people in Guit county does not only contributes to nutritious food, but also household income, but is currently highly constrained by the lack of fishing equipment (e.g. fish nets and hooks) which this project will provide.</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>7000</td> <td>5000</td> <td>1500</td> <td>1500</td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Total beneficiaries include the following:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internally Displaced People</td> <td>4000</td> <td>3000</td> <td>1000</td> <td>1000</td> <td>9000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People in Host Communities</td> <td>3000</td> <td>2000</td> <td>500</td> <td>500</td> <td>6000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Beneficiary Summary	7000	5000	1500	1500	15,000	Total beneficiaries include the following:						Internally Displaced People	4000	3000	1000	1000	9000	People in Host Communities	3000	2000	500	500	6000
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Internally Displaced People	4000	3000	1000	1000	9000																														
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Indirect Beneficiaries	The project is intended to assist and benefit 15,000 vulnerable IDPs and host community households (90,000 persons).75,000 individual will benefit indirectly from this project.		Catchment Population	Population estimate figures Guit County – Unity State (Source: SSRRA). 160,511.																															
Link with the Allocation Strategy	<p>Current conflict has negatively affected peoples' livelihoods, through the disruption of planting, livestock rearing, trade routes and markets, particularly in Unity state which is one of the three most conflict-affected states. It has left farmers unable to sow and harvest their crops, fishermen unable to freely access rivers. Many of ago-pastorals have also become destitute as their livestock, on which they often fall back during hard times, have been forcefully taken, most died of diseases. These have resulted in severe food shortages and price increases due to disruption in markets. This has led to the current humanitarian crisis, of which nearly 40% of the people in Unity state (in which Guit County is) have moved from a crisis to emergency phase of food insecurity and this is already worsening with the early onset of the peaking lean season or hunger gap period. (SPEDP Needs Assessment Report, 2015; IPC, April 2015).</p> <p>This proposed project has been designed to ensure that the targeted conflict-affected communities have continued and regular access to food through inputs distribution. The main components and activities of this programme are in line with life-saving sector activities of providing access to production inputs and restoring food security and production capacity (CERF, 2010) for the targeted conflict-affected vulnerable communities.</p> <p>Similarly on the basis of FSL sector priorities, the focus will be on: saving lives and alleviating immediate suffering; supporting low livelihoods and weak coping capacities of conflict-affected people by protecting, restoring and promoting their livelihoods.</p> <p>The project components of this proposal link with FSL Cluster's 2015 strategy to ensure continued and regular access to food for the vulnerable population and 2015 HRP objective "to save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance" to people in need. We seek to distribute agricultural and fishing inputs to enable vulnerable households mitigate immediate hunger, and restoring households' own productivity. Most people did not cultivate in the last and current planting season (either due to displacement, insecurity or floods). This means that they have very limited food stocks or nothing to last them through the current lean period.</p> <p>The project target 9,000 vulnerable individual IDPs and host community beneficiaries in each of the 3 selected payams in Guit County. This is an expansion of the geographical area of our current Emergency Response, which focuses on Northern Bahr el Ghazel Aweil north and Nimule IDPS – Eastern Equatoria.</p> <p>Beneficiary targeting will involve a participatory process, which build on SPEDP's current approach (SPEDP Project Report, 2015) where communities are involved in beneficiary selection, household registration and beneficiary-list verification exercises. The selection criteria is: HHs who were not able to plant or have no food stocks; female-headed HHs (e.g. widows); child-headed households, pregnant/lactating women-headed HHs; HHs that are labour poor (e.g. elderly, malnourished children or disabled people and the sick e.g. people living with or households affected by HIV/AIDs); HHs with no or very few assets e.g. livestock</p> <p>The selection was done through consultative stakeholder meetings involving camp/block leaders, County and Payam authorities (including IDP leaders), village leaders and the target communities themselves. Specifically women and also persons with disabilities will continue be consulted and actively involved in the beneficiary selection</p>																																		

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners		Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)
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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

Guit County has been identified as a High Priority project operating area where the needs are greatest, in terms food insecurity which has deteriorated from crises to emergency levels, during the lean period, between May – July. This proposed intervention seeks to implement a programme based on CERF's life-saving activities. Having successfully implemented food security and livelihoods activities in Northern Bahr el Ghazel (Aweil North County), SPEDP now wants to take advantage of this opportunity to supply much-needed food production inputs to three conflict-affected Payams (Nimni, Nyathoar and Bill) in Guit County. This support is critical in order to enable the people be ready for Unity state's next planting season. The supply of fishing kits will also address the current and next hunger gap period, as the inputs will especially be most needed between August – October 2015 as per the Guit Calendar Season; when significant fish catches are made by the fisher folks. To inform the design of this programme, SPEDP conducted 1 FSL Needs Assessments in April 2015. Various tools/methodologies were used to collect data, analyse evidence and draw conclusions on beneficiaries' needs, including semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, household (HH) surveys and key-informant interviews. Based on the data collected from this needs assessments, IPC report and SPEDP' Final Project report, of a recently implemented FSL project, funding this proposed project is most suitable, appropriate and timely. It will alleviate the significant food stress among the affected populations; who have even resorted to negative coping strategies and their kinship support systems stretched beyond limits. In Unity state, and particularly Guit County, food insecurity would have been deeper or worse without humanitarian assistance (IPC, 2015). Combining the outcomes of the SPEDP Final Project Report, 2015, Guit FSL Assessment, 2105 and IPC, 2015) the following food security/livelihood gaps or needs have been identified: Support to agricultural activities in order to produce more food crops – vegetables and oil seeds (mainly sesame) - HHs had only one meal per day and only restricted to kids. Sometimes the whole family spent the day without food; - About 70% of the assessed households had cultivated food crops, but lost all of them to severe flooding in August 2014, hence no harvest; - About 70% of the households had inadequate/poor food consumption i.e. dietary intake mainly consisting of cereals received from WFP; - Of the HHs assessed, in terms of proportions they experienced the following shocks in the first quarter of 2015; 48% - late food aid distribution, 33% - livestock diseases/deaths and 19% insecurity. These shocks significantly increased the proportions of severely food insecure persons; - About 63% of the assessed households reported receiving at least one form of relief assistance (including food aid), prior to the needs assessment and they reportedly had significantly better food consumption. Support to off-farm fisheries activities in order to increase fish production/incomes, by provision of fishing kits: - About 17% of the respondents during the assessment reported having been involved in fishing; - An estimated 26% of livestock (mainly cattle) reported a very significant loss/deaths of livestock and reduction in livestock products (mainly milk) due to unknown disease outbreak and also resulting in poor terms-of-trade since November 2014; - Fishing activities were/remained relatively low scale, due to lack of fishing equipment and un-improved fishing knowledge/skills among affected population; - The main income sources for households assessed were sale of natural resources (firewood and grass)

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 main providers/consulters' for information and data, in the target project areas, included Key Informants (KIs e.g. SSRRA, the local authorities) and the community members; i.e. vulnerable host community members and the IDPs. The main methodologies used were Key Informant Interviews (KIIs); which were corroborated with Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and individual Household Holds Interviews (HHIs). The baseline mainly borrowed from and adapted the Household Economy Approach (HEA); which were used to assess the food security and livelihoods (FSL) status for affected households based on what contributes to their food basket and how in this case variables; e.g. the number of meals consumed by a household per day or the dietary diversity of the meal consumed are used to assess level of vulnerability based on food intake. The livelihood system/type versus the extent to which it may succumb to a shock(s), was also used as a baseline variable and is used cumulatively, with other factors, to determine the FSL resilience of individual households.

Assessments were based on livelihood/household groupings based on their sources of food and incomes and the strategies (including knowledge/practices and access to inputs for food production) they use for obtaining food and/or income. Similarly the baseline exercise was able to demonstrate a positive correlation between households succumbing to various shocks and the increasing proportion of food insecure persons/households; and also the converse positive correlation between humanitarian assistance (food aid contributing to HH food basket) and better household food consumption. This was assessed through identifying the various shocks, levels of vulnerabilities and how communities coped and/or applied coping mechanisms to withstand the various shocks. The baseline also established the inverse proportional relations between higher households' expenditure on food compared to the lower expenditure on other essential needs (e.g. health and education). This also according to the IPC 2015, is as a result of the skyrocketing cost of leaving aggravated by the conflict crises, which has 'deepened food insecurity' which also is worsened by 'limited market functionality, high food prices due to rising inflation and depreciation of the local currency

The baseline data generated from SPEDP's recent (April 2015) rapid food security and livelihoods assessment were as follows:

- HHs had only one meal per day and only restricted to kids. Sometimes the whole family spent the day without food;
- About 70% of the assessed households had cultivated food crops, but lost all of them to severe flooding in 2014, hence no harvest;
- About 70% of the households had inadequate/poor food consumption i.e. dietary intake mainly consisting of cereals received from WFP and not diversified;
- Of the HHs assessed, the following proportions experienced the corresponding shocks in the first quarter of 2015; 48% - late food aid distribution, 33% - livestock diseases/deaths and 19% - conflict insecurity. These shocks significantly increased the proportions of severely food insecure persons;
- About 63% of the assessed households reported receiving at least one form of relief assistance (including food aid), prior to the needs assessment and they reportedly had significantly better food consumption.
- During the lean period, May to July 2015, the infant malnutrition rate still stands at above the emergency threshold (GAM >15%) for conflict affected states in Greater Upper Nile, which includes Guit county, where the project will be implemented;
- About 17% of the respondents during the assessment reported having been involved in fishing;
- An estimated 26% of livestock (mainly cattle) owning households reported a very significant loss/deaths of livestock and reduction in livestock products (mainly milk) due to unknown disease outbreak and also resulting in poor terms-of-trade since November 2014;

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project will target conflict affected people. 90,000 individuals targeted by this programme: To ensure that assistance will be provided on the basis of need, SPEDP has clear targeting criteria and scoring processes. Beneficiary targeting will be a participatory process where communities are involved in beneficiary selection, household registrations and beneficiary-list verification exercises. The beneficiary selection criteria are HHs which are: - Not able to plant/have no food stocks; - Female-headed HHs (e.g. widows); - Child-headed households, - Pregnant/lactating women-headed HHs; - That are labour poor (e.g. elderly, malnourished children, persons with disabilities, sick e.g. people living with or households affected by HIV/AIDS); - Not possessing/ have very few livelihood assets e.g. livestock; As outlined in the CERF life-saving criteria, livelihoods support (provision of food production inputs). SPEDP recognizes that South Sudan's complex emergency context has compounded the chronic vulnerability of these individuals, with limited access to food having major consequences on their health and well-being. These beneficiaries will be selected in consultation with local leaders and target community members. There will be respect for peoples' privacy and confidentiality and on any sensitive aspects of targeting and beneficiary selection; SPEDP will use proxy methods and/or secondary information where possible. Impact and Sustainability: The impact of this response will be that vulnerable IDP and host families will enjoy a better quality of life, improved food/income security. Expected outcomes of the proposed project is that 10,000 vulnerable IDP and host community families will benefit from access to vegetables inputs and 5,000 will benefit from access to fisheries production inputs. Although the objective of this project is to address immediate humanitarian needs of people affected by the crisis in Guit County, in Unity state, the project activities are designed in a way that they will address longer-term rehabilitation and resilience of beneficiaries. For example, the seeds, tools and fishing inputs of the intervention are primarily designed to address immediate acute food insecurity. However, it is anticipated that vegetables production will enable individuals and households to meet additional needs, highlighted through our recent needs assessments. For example, by increasing beneficiaries' food security we will increase their resilience in the next hunger gap. Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation: SEPDP staff will conduct regular project follow up and planned post-monitoring distribution exercises to assess progress against targets and get also to get feedback from the beneficiaries on the benefits of the intervention. SPEDEP will share a simplified version of its monitoring framework with key stakeholders (SSRRA/RRC, local leaders and beneficiary representatives – men and women - and where necessary, the description of indicators will be made user friendly to ensure that the project beneficiaries are able to participate effectively in the monitoring process. Beneficiary communities will be supported to reflect on the successes and failures of the activities against the indicators that they contributed to identify at the planning (assessments and previous projects monitoring feedback) and review stages. Post distribution monitoring will be done during implementation and simple community-based reviews and lesson-learn meetings will be conducted at least once in the life time of the project. Distribution will be supervised by volunteers who will provide protection during the distribution and the distribution will take place during day time from 11: 00 am – 2: PM. Vegetables Kits and Fishing kits will be transported closely to the beneficiaries. This will enable beneficiaries especially people with disabilities and sick people to access the distribution points easily.

4. Grant Request Justification.

After the successful completion of an emergency food security support to vulnerable conflict-affected populations in NBGS (Jan – May 2015) and based on the project monitoring outcomes and recent food security and livelihoods needs assessment in Guit (SPEDP Guit April 2015 Assessment Report), this next phase of the project will upscale into Guit County. SPEDP's added value is its experience in the Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Central and Eastern Equatoria, where it has been presence implementing FSL emergency projects with other INGO actors; notably the Christian Aid with institutional donor funding from Irish Aid since Jan - May 2015. SPEDP will seek vegetables seeds from FAO and fishing Kits for this project. These sustainable partnerships will be further developed and enhanced, with coordination with other INGOs. In the foreseeable future, we hope to roll out 'emergency livelihoods' linked to 'livelihoods recovery' programme to new target areas, on the condition of gradual end to the current conflict crisis. Eventual shift from interventions from emergency inputs provision to a more sustainable support through early recovery and longer-term livelihoods support, will significantly contribute to reduce the number vulnerable persons needing emergency assistance. SPEDP has the strong advantage of community acceptability, which is very vital in humanitarian response in the conflict context of South Sudan. During the Guit Assessment in April 2015 where SPEDP intends to implement this project, SPEDP works closely with SSRRA counterparts, local leaders (chiefs and civil authorities). SPEDP has been working most importantly with community groups and volunteers; who are able to reach most vulnerable and invisible people (people living with HIV and AIDS, pregnant women, people with disabilities, child-headed households, older people and widows) through the community social networks. SPEDP has dedicated local staff (men and women extension workers and project Officers) posted in each project site, to not only provide daily capacity strengthening, but also to ensure projects are implemented to our high-quality standards. SPEDP has supported local communities in several ways, including training volunteers and village committees in supporting emergency livelihoods interventions e.g. cash transfers and other agricultural inputs distributions in

previous FSL projects; especially in Northern Bahr el Ghazal state, Central and Eastern Equatoria. The presence of SPEDP staff within these areas allows it to regularly monitor the situation on the ground and involve men, women, boys and girls (including other special categories like persons' with disabilities) to provide feedback on the intervention during post distribution monitoring and project review sessions. SPEDP staff, through close project monitoring, field visits, have gained ample experience in adjusting programming and project implementation based on how the context changes. The project will also mainstream cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, protection and gender. SPEDP does and/or will do this by factoring into assessment tools, beneficiary criteria, project outcomes, activities and indicators of all the relevant elements to engender the mainstreaming of crosscutting issues; which notably includes HIV/AIDS, protection, gender and conflict-sensitive approaches. SPEDP staff, men and women, will achieved through promotion of principles and values of fairness, dignity, respect, environmental conservation, inclusiveness and equality (men and women) in project set up and implementation, set up of accessible and transparent complaint mechanisms conducting basic awareness on relevant issues such as on HIV/AIDS. In relation to environmental stewardship, we will ensure that project promotes sustainable land use, farming & fishing techniques.

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

In May 2015, SPEDP successfully completion an emergency food security support to vulnerable conflict-affected populations in Northern Bahr el Ghazal states and Food security and Livelihoods assessment in Guit County – Unity State. This next phase will upscale into Guit County, three payam areas of Niemi, Nyathoar and Bill. This up scaling is based on and largely informed by the recent (SPEDP, April 2015) food security and livelihoods assessment, which also informed the setting of beneficiary criteria, project formulation and design. SPEDP's added value is its experience in Northern Bahr el Ghazal state as well as Central Equatoria and Eastern Equatoria, where it has been present implementing FSL emergency projects with other INGOs; notably the Christian Aid with institutional donor funding from Irish Aid since January 2015, UNFAO and previously CHF. SPEDP has been working there strategically, also with coordination from WFP and FAO therefore giving SPEDP a medium to long-term strategic presence in both states. These sustainable partnerships will be further developed and enhanced, in coordination with other INGOs, CBOs/community groups and the local government offices e.g. RRC/SSRRA and the County agriculture departments. We hope to roll out 'emergency livelihoods' linked to 'livelihoods recovery' programme to new target areas, on the condition of gradual end to the current conflict crisis. Eventual shift from interventions from emergency inputs provision to a more sustainable support through early recovery and longer-term livelihoods support, will significantly contribute to reduce the number vulnerable persons needing emergency assistance

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective To ensure that lives are saved and human suffering is reduced through provision of food security production inputs, to targeted beneficiaries, in order to ensure immediate access to inputs and subsequently to food for the most vulnerable populations.

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	1-Availability of vegetables seeds and tools from UNFAO 2-Improved accessibility to the SPLA-IO controlled areas 3-Availability of the Logistic from UNFAO 5-Presence of SPEDP local staff on the ground

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] Quantity of vegetable seeds distributed (Kg)					1800
		Means of Verification: 1- Distribution list 2-Release Order from UNFAO 3-Quantity of seeds distributed					
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [Livelihood] # of people provided with vegetable seeds	4000	6000			10000
		Means of Verification: 1-Distribution List 2-Registration List					
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [Livelihood] # of people receiving agricultural tools/kits	4000	6000			10000
		Means of Verification: Distribution list Release order of the Malodos					
Indicator 1.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [Livelihood] # Recipient farmers of seeds and tools trained	4000	6000			10000
		Means of Verification: Training attendance					
Indicator 1.1.5	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [All] # of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercises conducted					1
		Means of Verification: Post Distribution Report					

Activities

Activity 1.1.1	Assessment: SPEDP has already conducted assessment that formed the basis for this proposal, however SPEDP staff will be able to carry out another assessment co- currently with the following activities of the project to determine the next year 2016 planing
Activity 1.1.2	Beneficiaries Mobilization and Identification through Community leaders
Activity 1.1.3	Beneficiaries Registration
Activity 1.1.4	Picking of Vegetables Kits from UNFAO
Activity 1.1.5	Kits distribution
Activity 1.1.6	Beneficiaries training on Vegetables production techniques e.g planting. Due to security situation on the project location SPEDP will provide one day on site training to beneficiaries during the distribution period.
Activity 1.1.7	Post distribution Techniques
Activity 1.1.8	Routine Activities Monitoring
Activity 1.1.9	Reporting

Outcome 2	Household food availability/access is enhanced through improved fish harvesting for consumption and earning of some incomes to access other market foods	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 2.1	Food availability/access of 5,000 HHS is enhanced through improved fish kits distribution	1-Availability of fishing kits from UNFAO

brunt of survival struggle e.g. to ensure the family survives, even poor quality wild foods (eaten only during hunger periods). Young men, on the other hand at the expense of their traditional fishing livelihood and now rare "other" income sources have made an opportunity cost and risked joining the military to be able to support their families, men and women will be change agents/facilitators and should have equal access to participate as members e.g. inputs distribution committees, equal access to do volunteer tasks. SPEDP Monitoring and Evaluation teams will be gender-balanced. There will be continued consultations with men and women, and both genders will be equally represented in the M&E activities or project review meetings e.g. during post-distribution monitoring; after production inputs have been distributed. The project will seek to establish whether/how a) the project has realized and immediate outcome, for both men and women, i.e. equal access to production resources or inputs, how/whether has achieved an intermediate outcome, for both men and women, in relation to behavior, practice, utilization of the production inputs received: how/whether the project, for both men and women, has contributed to a long term outcome

Protection Mainstreaming	<p>In line with a Do-No-Harm and conflict-sensitive approach, SPEDP and the target beneficiaries, community based groups, will carefully engage all relevant stakeholders (including host communities). Community input will inform locations of farm sites, water points, and inputs distribution sites, days and times. Safe access to the inputs (seeds, fishing kits) and distribution sites will be assessed to take in consideration all potential risk to beneficiaries as well as implementing mitigating measures. SPEDP will ensure that its programme staff are well inducted/trained, on the job, in order for them to rollout this 'do harm approach' to frontline workers (extension workers/inputs distributors) in the field. The locating distribution sites, timing of distributions and distribution procedures will also be informed by safety considerations for women (including lactating and pregnant mothers), boys, girls and special categories e.g. the elderly and persons with disabilities to ensure that distributions are inclusive and have no biases. Safe programming will also involve downward-accountability through complaint feedback mechanisms. Despite socio-ethnic and clan/tribal barriers to physical access, to benefit humanitarian assistance, all project activities (especially providing access to inputs) will be carried out impartially in the target areas where SPEDP will implement this project; and also regardless of whether the selected beneficiary are IDPs, returnees and/or host community. This will mitigate the potential for conflict over access to emergency assistance amongst the vulnerable groups.</p> <p>SPEDP will ensure that gender-disaggregated data will be collected and priority for support will be given to elderly women, female-headed households, widows, pregnant and lactating mothers. Women will be separately consulted in identification of needs and project design, and there will be gender parity in the beneficiaries committees. Both men and women, girls and boys participated in our food security and livelihoods needs assessment in 5 payam of Guit County in Unity state. Specific attention will be given to victims of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) and women-led structures will be assisted to link with specialized agencies which will play an important role in identification of and provision of psychosocial support to victims of SGBV. In addition, women will be engaged as production inputs distributors or social mobilisers during the planning and actual distribution of inputs. Distributions will be tailored (e.g. timing, location, prioritization, etc.).</p> <p>Throughout the project our M&E teams will either be gender-balanced. For example, seeds and tools will be distributed equally to both men and women, with both genders represented in the distribution committees. The location of farmland for vegetables' seed beds will be decided by both men and women to ensure it is in well-protected areas, close to their homes.</p> <p>SPEDP will employ watchmen/guards who will ensure the safety of the inputs in the ware house/stores and seeds and inputs distributions will be held at appropriate places and times. Vegetable gardens will be next to dwellings or have ease of access to protection measure e.g. family and local community law enforcement organs. This proposed project aims to improve capacity of local leaders and committees on access to inputs for quick impact and improved food production. The SPEDP project staff and local leaders (chiefs) will be sensitized to encourage IDPs and vulnerable host communities to share communal resources (e.g. land and water) and use the local farm implements and fishing tools to re-engage in beneficial production activities. Activities such as the seeds, tools and fishing kits distribution and the strengthening of community protection capacities aim at helping the targeted vulnerable individuals and households to rebuild their livelihoods in the immediate to medium term.</p>
Safety and Security	<p>Based on our information gathering through the SSRRA Nairobi – Kenya office the security situation in Guit is improving and there will be possibility of from Loki. While SPEDP continues to monitor the accessibility from Juba, other options are already in place for the implementation of this project. In case access to Guit is restricted from Juba, SPEDP will access this project location through Loki in Kenya. In addition to this, we have already volunteers on the ground who are from the community where this project is going to be implemented. This will ensure that activities will be implemented without much fear. SPEDP project Management will also be selective considering the tribal nature of staff when sending senior staff teams from Juba to Guit. We have already built our relationship with SSRRA in Guit during our assessment and this relationship will continue to enable us implement the project.</p>
Access	<p>During our assessment from 20-23rd In Guit, SPEDP accessed those locations through UNHAS flights to Nimni Air strip. SPEDP was welcomed to the area with the SSRRA and the community leaders. We enjoyed good working relationship with the SSRRA and local authorities. Currently the organization is in touch with the SSRRA Nairobi – Kenya in monitoring the security situation such that we can respond following our assessment. At moment the security situation is normal in Guit and we belief with the ongoing negotiation between the SPLA-IO and the government peace will come to allow NGOs to work freely.</p>

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		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
1.1	Project Manager 100% salary	D	1	1600	6	100.00%	9,600.00	4,800.00	4,800.00	0.00	9,600.00
1.2	Agriculturist Officer 100% salary	D	1	1300	6	100.00%	7,800.00	3,900.00	3,900.00	0.00	7,800.00
1.3	Agriculture extension/Distributor officer 100% salary	D	4	500	5	100.00%	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	10,000.00
1.4	Emergency Response Officer 70% salary contribution	D	1	2000	6	70.00%	8,400.00	4,200.00	4,200.00	0.00	8,400.00
1.5	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer 30% salary contribution	D	1	2000	6	30.00%	3,600.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	0.00	3,600.00
1.6	Accountant 35% salary contribution	S	1	2500	6	35.00%	5,250.00	2,625.00	2,625.00	0.00	5,250.00
1.7	Logistic Officer 30% salary contribution	S	1	1200	6	30.00%	2,160.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	0.00	2,160.00
1.8	Operation Manager 30% salary contribution	S	1	2500	6	30.00%	4,500.00	2,250.00	2,250.00	0.00	4,500.00
1.9	Field finance Officer 30% salary contribution	S	1	1200	6	30.00%	2,160.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	0.00	2,160.00
1.10	Chief Executive Officer 32% salary contribution	S	1	3500	6	32.00%	6,720.00	3,360.00	3,360.00	0.00	6,720.00
1.11	Fisheries Officer	D	1	1200	6	100.00%	7,200.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	0.00	7,200.00
Section Total							67,390.00	33,695.00	33,695.00	0.00	67,390.00

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		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
2.1	Store - Tent for temporary store 100% payment for tents to be erected as store	D	2	3500	1	100.00%	7,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00

2.2	Fishing kits	D	5000	0	0	100.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	To be provided by UNFAO										
2.3	Vegetables Kits	D	1000	0	0	100.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	To be provided by UNFAO for 1000 HHS										
2.4	Local Transport for Kits distribution	D	3	4000	1	100.00%	12,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	12,000.00
	Local transportation of kits to distribution points in 3 payams - Guit County										
2.5	Mobilisation meetings	D	3	1200	1	100.00%	3,600.00	3,600.00	0.00	0.00	3,600.00
	Transport refunds to stakeholders during mobilization of project beneficiaries in 3 payams										
2.6	T-shirt printing for visibility	D	200	10	1	100.00%	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,000.00
	T-shirts printing for visibility in the project location										
2.7	Hire of local security/volunteers during distribution	D	15	150	1	100.00%	2,250.00	1,125.00	1,125.00	0.00	2,250.00
	Hire of local security personnel/Volunteers to take care of the store and over see distribution										
2.8	Post distribution Monitoring in 3 Payams	D	12	200	1	100.00%	2,400.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	0.00	2,400.00
	Incentives and transport to data collectors during Post distribution Monitoring in 3 payams.										
2.9	Beneficiaries trainings	D	1	1500	1	100.00%	1,500.00	750.00	750.00	0.00	1,500.00
	Beneficiaries training materials (Posters, Pictures, stationaries)										
	Section Total						30,750.00	21,675.00	9,075.00	0.00	30,750.00

3 Equipment (please itemize costs of non-consumables to be purchased under the project)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
3.1	Laptops	D	3	1000	1	100.00%	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00
	Field laptops										
3.2	Satlight Phone	D	3	1500	1	100.00%	4,500.00	4,500.00	0.00	0.00	4,500.00
	Field sat light phone										
3.3	Air time	D	3	1000	1	100.00%	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00
	air time per sat light phone										
	Section Total						10,500.00	8,500.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	10,500.00

4 Contractual Services (please list works and services to be contracted under the project)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
	Section Total						0.00	0	0	0	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		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
5.1	Flight to field to and from	D	18	400	1	100.00%	7,200.00	4,000.00	3,200.00	0.00	7,200.00
	100% cost of field transport										
5.2	Perduime	D	250	35	1	100.00%	8,750.00	5,000.00	3,750.00	0.00	8,750.00
	Feeding for staff While in the field(Project Manager, Agriculturist, Fisheries, Emergency Response Manager, Monitoring and Evaluation, C.E.O)										
	Section Total						15,950.00	9,000.00	6,950.00	0.00	15,950.00

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		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
	Section Total						0.00	0	0	0	0.00

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		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
7.1	Office rent contribution in Juba	S	1	2000	6	25.00%	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	3,000.00
	25% contribution										
7.2	Internet subscription in Juba	S	1	1200	6	25.00%	1,800.00	900.00	900.00	0.00	1,800.00
	25% Contribution										
7.3	Fuel and Lubricants for Field and Juba (vehicles and Generators)	S	2	3000	6	40.00%	14,400.00	7,200.00	7,200.00	0.00	14,400.00
	40% Monthly contribution										
7.4	UTILITY	S	2	1500	6	30.00%	5,400.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	0.00	5,400.00
	30% Contribution Juba and Guit										
7.5	stationaries and Computer accessories	D	1	900	6	100.00%	5,400.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	0.00	5,400.00

Stationary and accessories for project activities in the field											
7.6	Mobile Internet	D	4	100	5	100.00%	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	2,000.00
Mobile Internet for the field team while in the field											
7.7	Bank Charges	D	1	277.1	6	100.00%	1,662.60	831.30	831.30	0.00	1,662.60
Monthly bank charges for withdrawal											
Section Total							33,662.60	16,831.30	16,831.30	0.00	33,662.60

Sub Total Direct Cost	158,252.60
Indirect Programme Support Cost <i>PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent)</i>	7%
Audit Cost <i>(For NGO, in percent)</i>	1%
PSC Amount	11,077.68

Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	2015		2016	Total
	Q3	Q4	Q1	
	5,540.00	5,537.68	0.00	11,077.68

Total Fund Project Cost	169,330.28
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Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Unity -> Guit	100					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

