

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Support for Peace and Education Development Programme			
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	2nd Round Standard Allocation			
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>		
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00		
		<b>100</b>		
<b>Project Title :</b>	Emergency food and nutrition security support to disadvantaged (IDPs, returnees) and vulnerable host community households in three Payam(Malek Miir, Pamat and Jaac payams) areas of Aweil North County in Lol (Northern Bahr El Ghazal) state of South Sudan			
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services			
<b>OPS Details</b>				
<b>Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/WS/89081	<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/HSS10/SA2/FSL/NGO/3539	
<b>Cluster :</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	170,001.60	
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	4 months	<b>Priority:</b>	4	
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/09/2016	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	31/12/2016	
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/09/2016	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	31/12/2016	
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>The emergency food and nutrition security project is a dual sub-sector (fisheries and horticulture) response which will run for 4 months from Sept – Dec 2016. Main goal of the project is “to provide immediate availability/access to nutritious food by supporting the livelihoods of ‘food and nutrition insecure’households of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host communities” in the 5 payams of Aweil North. The project directly targets 5,000 vulnerable households of primarily IDPs (30%) , returnees (20%) and host community (50%) . The beneficiaries will be targeted basing on context and the results of the needs assessments undertaken by SPEDP and other agencies in the state.</p> <p>The main objectives of the intervention are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Alleviatethe immediate short-term food insecurity outcomes of the target households.</li> <li>2. Provide production inputs and skills training to enhance the food and nutrition security of the target beneficiaries.</li> </ol> <p>The project will focus mainly on the following activities: 1) provision of production inputs (vegetable seeds, tools and fishing gears); 2) provision of basic agronomic training and extension support, through community-based extension workers; 3) SPEDP will also do M&amp;E, reporting and coordination with relevant stakeholders to effect complementarity, maximize synergies and contribute to project sustainability.</p> <p>Aweil North and East received the highest number of returnees from Sudan and have been identified as some of South Sudan’s most vulnerable counties for poor access to sufficient and nutritious food (FSNMS Round 18, 2016) and anthropometric results indicating Gam and SAM rates of 32.7 and 4.7 respectively; GAM rate being the highest so far in the last 3 years. In another Assessment (Med Air, 2016), evidence corroborated that the displacements in Aweil North were mainly attributed to food insecurity; with a few from Wau, Rubkon,Bentiu etc., due to conflicts. The same assessment report also confirms very high levels of malnutrition, proxy GAM by MUAC of 34.8% and SAM of 12.7%, in under-five children in 2 locations. Another report, (SEDP Emergency WASH/FSL, 2016), confirms that food insecurity has been experienced by the local population in NBeG region way before the usual/yearly lean periodor hunger gap;as early as in January 2016. A number of factors are known to predispose these conditions including a) chronic erosion of ability to access enough and quality food, worsened by economic crises and poor production in 2016; including decrease in area cultivated by 16% from 2.4 Feddans in 2015 (FSNMS Round 18, 2016). This created a knock-on effect of multiple shocks from 2015 i.e. early season dry spells, high food prices, lack of alternative incomes, human and livestock diseases. The latter have exacerbated the intense livestock migration due to inadequate/limited pastures and water. Low rains and below normal flooding have also resulted in decline of fishing activities; affecting fish quantities and access to them. These have further been exacerbated by poor road network, low commercial supplies from South Sudan and Sudan corridors into NBeG state. To alleviate this condition, the 10% well-off depend on own produced food while the 90% poor mostly relied on hire of casual labour, sale of alcohol, kinship support (food gifts) and extraction of natural resources – firewood and charcoal – which have negative impact on the environment if not controlled. Target communities have employed strategies, including eating less preferred foods, limiting meal size, food gathering and sale of livestock to cope with continuing deterioration of food insecurity, as a result of six-fold increase in food prices which affects NBeG communities 80% of whom rely on market for food access. For the above reasons, target communities have prioritized the need for provision of inputs for food production (seeds, tools, fishing gear) and training in crops (vegetables) and fish preservation/proces</p>			
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>				
<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>

2,050	2,100	350	500	5,000
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**Other Beneficiaries :**

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	615	630	105	150	1,500
Refugee Returnees	410	420	70	100	1,000
People in Host Communities	1,025	1,050	175	250	2,500

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

**Catchment Population:**

**Link with allocation strategy :**

General food distribution (GFD) data (SPEDP Multi Sector Camp Assessment, 2016), indicated that an estimated 20,000 mainly transit IDP households, in Aweil North, are expected to get food from Concern and WFP. This corresponds with a UNOCHA report that 55,000 IDPs from Aweil North/West and Aweil East had moved into Sudan, due to food insecurity, as the people are unable to cope with ever rising food prices. Prevalence of food insecurity amongst the stranded populations, aggravated by conflicts over grazing resources (pasture/water) with Arab nomads from Sudan and with high diseases (diarrhea, typhoid, worms etc.) incidences due to lack of clean drinking water; of which 90% population drinks untreated water. Positive correlations with malnutrition have been linked with poor child feeding practices, adopted due to lack of milk in poorly fed lactating mothers, poor hygiene and drinking unsafe river/pools' water; which locals mentioned as causes of the diseases they suffer from (Med Air Emergency Assessment, 2016). Women have resorted to weaving thatch grass and selling to Arab traders and the men similarly cut trees and sell the poles - a threat to the environment - to Arab traders as they wait for the rainy season (SPEDP WASH Report, 2016).

Disruption of market access, unfavorable livestock and labour to cereals terms of trade, high market dependency, very high GAM and SAM rates and poor 2015 harvests all justify the elements of the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF), 2016 second round allocation strategy. Two of the three elements of the strategy focus on the main components of this intervention, which are alleviating food insecurity by provision of production inputs a) vegetable seeds and training and b) provision of fishing gear and handling equipment are in line with the FSL Cluster priorities for 2016. The relevance of the priorities entails focus on available resources e.g. fish in rivers and flood plain waters traditional to the riverine and proximity communities of NBeG region, focus on IDPs/returnees who have not planted and supporting market gaps e.g. lack of fisheries equipment in the disrupted local markets. With respect to vegetables, the seeds can be locally procured as they are readily available. Thus the strategy stimulates the local market, using project funds to buy the inputs and thus enable farmers access them.

Secondly, the strategy allows for all season production of vegetables, through supporting and training target farmers in how to do dry season farming in residual waters of NBeG flood plains and/or in the rivers and water pools in the rainy season. To achieve the goal of mitigating immediate food security needs, the strategy provides for the propagation of quick maturing short cycle vegetables; which are nutrient dense and mitigate the malnutrition outcomes; which are especially prevalent in under five children. This fits in with the SSHF overarching strategy 3.a) focusing on a scale-up response to the food insecurity and nutrition crisis particularly in NBeG, with a population of nearly 1.4 m, where the number of severely food insecure has increased from about 50% in April to 60% in July 2016 (IPC Update, 2016) and GAM and SAM rates have doubled the emergency level malnutrition thresholds. The intervention is also aligned with "life-saving and time-critical assistance", focusing on immediate actions to restore/protect food availability and livelihoods of disadvantaged vulnerable persons (CERF, 2010).

**Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :**

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

**Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :**

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

**Organization focal point :**

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Mr. Soro Mike Hakim	Chief Executive Officer	SPEDP.DIRECTOR@gmail.com	+211955028317
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**BACKGROUND**

**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

The current context in South Sudan is characterized by what can be termed the deepest humanitarian crisis since independence. After the recent eruption of violence in July 2016, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated sharply in South Sudan. An estimated 60,000+ more people have been internally displaced, with an additional influx of 100,000+ refugees in to the neighboring countries; mainly Uganda, Kenya and the DRC. The July 2016 crisis has exacerbated the humanitarian challenges in South Sudan. The legacy of civil war, chronic underdevelopment and lately the dramatic fall of the oil-dependent economy has impacted heavily on the ability of the government to provide basic services and respond to humanitarian needs, rendering communities vulnerable to the effects of insecurity, displacement, food shortages, outbreaks of disease and natural shocks; notably droughts and seasonal floods.

According to the IPC Update, 2016 the overall food and nutrition security has generally deteriorated, with number of severely food insecure especially in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (in crisis and emergency phase) people increasing from 4.3 m in April to an estimated 4.8 m during the May–July 2016 lean season. Chronic erosion of ability to access food, depleted food stocks, physical insecurity, disrupted or lack of market commodity flows from the South, the economic crisis (highest food prices, hampered trade with Sudan, poor access roads, deteriorating terms of trade, between livestock and labour to cereals) and sub-optimal increase in availability of wild foods, milk, fish and green harvest due to poor rains are the main reasons for the current deterioration in food security and nutrition (FSNMS Round 18, 2016; SPEDP Livelihood Recovery Project Report, 2016). Conflicts over grazing resources (pasture/water), with Arab nomads from Sudan, and high diseases (diarrhea, typhoid, worms etc.) incidences caused by drinking unsafe water (consumed by 90% of the population) have aggravated the prevalence of food insecurity among stranded (at South Sudan – Sudan border) returnee migrants. These transient IDPs, who settled in urban and/or peri-urban centers with no livelihoods base, were estimated at 55,000 IDPs, in April, but expected to have risen to 100,000+ by end of June 2016.

Although NBeG was among the most peaceful states, dating back to Dec. 2013, gradual deterioration in food security conditions have necessitated this project. They become the worst affected food insecure communities in South Sudan, being IDPs, returning and Host communities, this is because multiple shocks such as low rainfall last year 2015, road accessibility, communicable change that worsen trade as the country rely on foreign inputs and many others per the assessment reports. Nutrition IPC classification also indicates a dire and very “critical” situation in many parts of NBeG, where predisposing factors (e.g. poor feeding and consumption of unsafe water) and diseases have also had adverse effects on nutrition. SPEDP holistic approaches through Food security and WASH Program will contribute to the reduction of high nutrition GAM rate from 17.4% July 2014 to 33.3% April 2016 IPC as well increasing food availability in Aweil North – Northern Bahr el Ghazal.

## **2. Needs assessment**

The current political instability is severely limiting peoples' livelihoods mostly returnees through the disruption of planting, livestock rearing, trade routes and markets, particularly in Northern Bahr Ghazal state where the border with Sudan was closed. It has left farmers unable to sow and harvest their crops and fishermen unable to access fishing gears. Many of ago-pastorals have also become destitute as their livestock, on which they often fall back during hard times, have died of diseases and also due to inadequate pasture and water led to migration of some. 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 50% of the population is in crisis or emergency food insecurity situation (IPC Report April 2016) is in Northern Bahr Ghazal state in which the proposed Payams of Aweil North County falls within. Returnees continue to arrive and the highest number was observed in Aweil North and Aweil East Counties according to IOM. Most of these returnees gradually settle in urban and peri-urban centers and remain at risk long after the country broke from Sudan. Multiple shocks such as, dry spells at the beginning of the season that affected production in all Counties of the state in 2015, the prevailing economic crisis characterized by inflationary pressures, high food prices, lack of employment opportunities and vulnerability to natural hazards (floods and prolonged dry spells), in addition to human and livestock diseases characterize their way of present living. The preliminary GAM and SAM rate in Aweil North is 32.7% and 4.7% respectively. The GAM rate is the highest so far in the last 5 FSNMS. It is a pointer of the continuing deterioration of food security and humanitarian situation exacerbated by deterioration economic situation due to devaluation of SSP. This has caused close to six fold increase in cost of food items and other essential items in the Markets affecting the resident drastically since over 80% depend on the market access for food (FSNMS July 2016 round 18 report-NBG). Therefore the loss of livelihood assets means that most of the households lack sustainable livelihood source and are idle. The coping strategies currently used by most of the communities range from the stress to crisis coping strategies. The commonly used coping strategies include less preferred food, limiting meal portion sizes, skipping day, fruit gathering, sale of livestock and borrowing. 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.

The main providers/consulters' for information and data, in the target project areas, included Key Informants (KIs e.g. SSRA, 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

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

The proposed intervention will provide support to disadvantaged and vulnerable crop, livestock and fisheries dependent communities in Gok Machar and Ariak Counties (formerly Aweil North) of Lol (formerly Northern Bahr el Ghazal state in South Sudan. The Direct project beneficiaries will constitute the following:

- 3,000 households (18,000 individual vegetable farmers); and
- 2,000 households (12,000 individual fisher folks).

The households/individuals implementing activities in either of the project components will be constituted from returnees, IDPs and host community members

## **4. Grant Request Justification**

Towards the end of 2015, SPEDP had successfully implemented a six-month Aweil North Livelihood recovery project (vegetables production) targeting 350 HHs (100 male HHs and 250 female HHs – hosts, IDPs and returnees) in two bomas (Chalek and PuorAkoon) in Jaacpayam in Ariak County (former Aweil North) in now Lol state. Similarly, SPEDP successfully implemented a 4-months integrated emergency WASH and nutrition project, in the first quarter of 2016, targeting 1339 HHs (983 IDPs and 356 hosts) in MalekMiir IDP camp in Malaua North payam; Aweil North County – Lol state in NBeG.

Food insecurity have been felt by the local population in this region as early as January 2016, compared to the usual or yearly hunger gap period of June and July; this was due to poor harvest and erratic rainfall in 2015. GFD data indicated that an estimated 20,000 mainly transit IDP households, in Aweil North, were expected to get food from Concern and WFP. A UNOCHA report also confirmed that 55,000 IDP from Aweil North/West and Aweil East had moved into Sudan, due to food insecurity, as the people are unable to cope with ever rising food prices.

SPEDP's humanitarian focus and added value is our long-standing commitment to Partner with international humanitarian agencies (e.g. UNFAO, other donor agencies). We are uniquely positioned to support livelihood support changes as we understand the context and, have close links with the local community and government structures and will remain in the area to strengthen communities' resilience to future crises. We accompany and mentor local communities, in this case farmers and fisher folks, throughout the project cycle. We jointly undertake assessments that consider gender, environment and protection (do-no-harm) and do not duplicate the actions of other like-minded actors.

In this project, SPEDP will partner with UNFAO to access core pipeline supplies of fishin kits/gear and fish handling equipment. SPEDP will also benefit from the robust logistical capacity, of UNFAO, to deliver the supplies from Rumbek and SPEDP will then pick from Rumbek to Aweil Northern then do the onward distributions of the inputs to the end locations of the target recipients or beneficiaries. This complementarity will maximize expertise, resources and ensure increased reach to the food insecurity and malnutrition affected communities in South Sudan. Already, SPEDP and UNFAO have a positive working relationship with communities, local authorities and the relevant sector departments of the counties in which this proposed initiative will be implemented and this will be a social asset for positive project inception and successful delivery.

By its very nature, this project is designed to build on the fore mentioned project within the same geographical focus. Whereas the preceding projects, were designed to meet the immediate lifesaving elements (improved access to food, clean water and sanitation access) of the emergency food security, WASH and nutrition responses, this proposed initiative complements that project by responding to the immediate lifesaving concerns but also provides a basis for recovery and rebuilding of livelihoods, hence promoting community led resilience efforts. It's envisaged this will promote even more acceptability of the project and ensure local capacities are built to respond to future shocks. SPEDP has the requisite personnel to ensure this actually happens.

#### Crosscutting Issues

The main crosscutting themes that will be taken into consideration during this project implementation will focus on the mainstreaming of gender, do-no-harm/conflict sensitivity, environment and HIV/AIDS.

#### Gender:

This entails inclusion of differing and vulnerability based on need: Sex and age disaggregated data will be collected to show the numerical differences across the social groups. Beneficiaries will be assessed against agreed vulnerability criteria. Analysis and design will reflect differing needs.

### 5. Complementarity

In May 2015, SPEDP successfully completed an emergency food security support to vulnerable conflict-affected populations in Northern Bahr el Ghazel states. This next phase will upscale into three more payams of Aweil North County namely Malekmiir, Jaac and Pamat. This up scaling is based on and largely informed by the recent (April IPC), and current SPEDP WASH Project in the area 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 provide food production (vegetables and fisheries) inputs and agronomic skills training to help enhance livelihoods of food and income security of 5,000 households (30,000 individuals) in 3 payams in two counties of NeBG state

### FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
CO2: Protect livelihoods and promote livelihoods based coping capacities of the most vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition	HRP 2016 SO2: Ensure communities are protected, capable and prepared to cope with significant threats	100

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** To contribute to enhanced livelihood security for 5,000 households (30,000 individuals) in Malekmiir, Jaac and Pamat payams of Aweil North County of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

#### Outcome 1

Household food availability and diet improved through vegetable seeds distribution, production and consumption of highly nutritious vegetable varieties by poor vulnerable crop farmers; especially women and girls

#### Output 1.1

#### Description

a) 3,000 households (1800 Women Headed households and 1200 Men headed households) supported with emergency livelihood kits to engage in vegetables production

#### Assumptions & Risks

- 1-Availability of funds
- 2-Reduced conflicts at the boarder with Sudan
- 3-Available SPEDP staff to provide monitoring support to the farmers in field management and harvest

**Activities**

**Activity 1.1.2**

Beneficiaries identification/selection

**Activity 1.1.3**

Training of vegetable farmers in hands-on improved agronomic practices

**Activity 1.1.4**

Procurement of tools hoe and watering canes

**Activity 1.1.5**

Distribution of production inputs –early maturing, short-cycle and nutrient-rich vegetable seeds.

**Activity 1.1.6**

Land preparation, planting, and field management and pest control

**Activity 1.1.7**

Post-distribution monitoring

**Activity 1.1.8**

Reporting

**Activity 1.1.1**

Launching of the project

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of disaster affected people having improved access to food	1,050	1,500	150	300	3,000

**Means of Verification** : 1-No of beneficiaries who have grown vegetables  
2-No of beneficiaries with increased plot of land for vegetables production

Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of households receiving agricultural tools/kits	1,050	1,500	150	300	3,000
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**Means of Verification** : 1- No of Beneficiaries who have received in puts  
2-No of beneficiaries who have planted

**Output 1.2**

**Description**

b) 3,000 households (1800 Women headed households and 1200 Men headed households) supported with emergency livelihood kits (vegetable seeds (Okra, Regila, Gudura and Tomato)

**Assumptions & Risks**

- 1-Funds released on time
- 2-Reduced insecurity at the boarder with Sudan following the defection of General Deng Aturjong to Government.

**Activities**

**Activity 1.2.1**

Procurement of vegetables.

**Activity 1.2.2**

Transportation of seeds to the field office

**Activity 1.2.3**

Distribution of production inputs –early maturing, short-cycle and nutrient-rich vegetable seeds.

**Activity 1.2.4**

Post-distribution monitoring

**Activity 1.2.5**

Reporting

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline Quantity of vegetable seeds distributed (Kg)					600
<b>Means of Verification</b> : amount of kilograms of vegetable seeds distributed							
Indicator 1.2.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of households provided with vegetable seeds	1,200	1,800	0	0	3,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Distribution lists							
<b>Outcome 2</b>							
Household food availability/access and diet is improved through fishing kits distribution, improved fish catch and consumption of nutritious fish by poor vulnerable beneficiary's fisher folks;especially men, women and boys.							
<b>Output 2.1</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
a) 2,000 households supported with emergency livelihood kits to engage in fishing activities.							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
1-Availability of funds 2-Reduced insecurity along the boarder with Sudan 3-Willingness of the communities in fishing							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 2.1.2</b>							
Beneficiaries identification/selection							
<b>Activity 2.1.3</b>							
Beneficiaries registration/verification							
<b>Activity 2.1.4</b>							
Training of beneficiaries on fish processing and preservation, fishing net making							
<b>Activity 2.1.5</b>							
Distribution of fishing kits							
<b>Activity 2.1.6</b>							
Post-distribution monitoring							
<b>Activity 2.1.7</b>							
Reporting							
<b>Activity 2.1.1</b>							
Project launching							
<b>Indicators</b>							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of disaster affected people having improved access to food	1,000	600	200	200	2,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : 1-Reciever of fishing kits from UNFAO 2-Distribution List							
<b>Output 2.2</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
b) 2,000 households are supplied with appropriate fishing kits/gear and fish handling equipment and utilize them for fishing.							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
1-Availability of fishing kits from UNFAO 2-Reduced insecurity along the Boarder with Sudan 3-Access to Water Bodies							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 2.2.1</b>							
Beneficiaries verification							
<b>Activity 2.2.2</b>							
Transportation of Inputs from UNFAO							

<b>Activity 2.2.3</b>							
Identification of distribution centers							
<b>Activity 2.2.4</b>							
Distribution of fishing kits							
<b>Activity 2.2.5</b>							
Post-distribution monitoring							
<b>Activity 2.2.6</b>							
Reporting							
<b>Indicators</b>							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.2.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of disaster affected people having improved access to food	1,000	600	200	200	2,000
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Reports							
<b>Additional Targets</b> :							
<b>M &amp; R</b>							
<b>Monitoring &amp; Reporting plan</b>							
<p>There will be regular visits to beneficiary gardens as a component of the regular monitoring in order to check that people have really planted in the correct way and that they are managing their gardens well. SEPDP staff will also conduct regular project follow up and planned post-distribution monitoring distribution exercises to assess progress against targets and get also to get feedback from the beneficiaries on the benefits of the intervention. SPEDP 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. 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.</p> <p>A baseline and endline survey tools, Post –distribution monitoring (PDM) tool, field crop/vegetable growth assessment tool will be used during the implementation of this project. Data will be collected on a monthly basis however, the PDM will be once. Performance data analysis will be done using SSPS data analysis software and also manually where necessary and reports will be shared with the cluster at both state and national levels plus other relevant stakeholders like County Agriculture Department (CAD). Verification will be reports produced (baseline, endline, PDM and vegetable assessment report). Besides, the Program Officer for Livelihoods will be travelling to the field for support visit and monitoring activities</p>							

<b>Workplan</b>													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Launching of the project	2016									X	X		
Activity 1.1.2: Beneficiaries identification/selection	2016									X			
Activity 1.1.3: Training of vegetable farmers in hands-on improved agronomic practices	2016										X		
Activity 1.1.4: Procurement of tools hoe and watering canes	2016											X	
Activity 1.1.5: Distribution of production inputs –early maturing, short-cycle and nutrient-rich vegetable seeds.	2016											X	
Activity 1.1.6: Land preparation, planting, and field management and pest control	2016										X	X	
Activity 1.1.7: Post-distribution monitoring	2016												X
Activity 1.1.8: Reporting	2016												X
Activity 1.2.1: Procurement of vegetables.	2016									X	X	X	X
Activity 1.2.2: Transportation of seeds to the field office	2016												
Activity 1.2.3: Distribution of production inputs –early maturing, short-cycle and nutrient-rich vegetable seeds.	2016												







This project will be implemented directly by SPEDP and in close collaboration with UNFAO; where the fishing inputs for this project will be obtained. The other actors that SPEDP will collaborate with are the SSRRA, chiefs and community elders. All the activities will be planned in line within the rain season calendar. SPEDP has already staff in place such as Agricultural officer; Fishery Officer this technical team will be led by project Manager and supported by Program Officer for Livelihoods among other supporting staff. SPEDP will constitute a project management committee comprising County Agriculture Department and the local authority. This committee will support the project implementation process and to ensure that the beneficiaries have a voice in the project implementation process. Together with the stakeholders, SPEDP will set Criteria for selecting beneficiaries among the returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host households: 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; - Those who 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).

These beneficiaries will be selected in consultation with local leaders and target community members as well the SSRRA/RRC. 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.

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 3,000 vulnerable IDP and host community families will benefit from access to vegetables inputs and 2,000 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 Aweil North County, the project activities are designed in a way that they will address longer-term rehabilitation and resilience of beneficiaries. For example, the seeds, 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. For example, by increasing beneficiaries' food security we will increase their resilience in the next hunger gap

SPEDP 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. SPEDP 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. Post distribution monitoring will be done during implementation and simple community-based reviews and lesson-learn meetings will be conducted at least twice in the life time of the project.

**Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
UNFAO	collection of fishing kits for distribution

**Environment Marker Of The Project**

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

**Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

**Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

In line with the gender checklist, this project is rated 2a because gender dimensions have been considered in beneficiaries selection, the referenced needs assessments, project activities are the project indicators/outcomes have been gender-qualified or made more specific for each component of the intervention. Apart for the obvious desegregation of beneficiaries into men and women, SPEDP further considers other sub-categories which including pregnant women, children living in child-headed households, households with weak and sick children or elderly sick persons, persons with both physical and/or mental disabilities and also people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWAs). Due to weakened livelihoods, women and men often find themselves in situations where they have not established in terms of food and income security. Apart, for example from IDPs, returnees or host community women who have either lost their husbands or are geographically isolated (from husbands who are in Khartoum, Juba etc.), resorting to use of negative coping livelihood strategies, they often have also engaged in alternative income sources which are characteristic of the poor(FSNMS Round 18, 2016). This includes them hiring out for casual labour, sale of alcohol, relying on kinship support for food and the extraction/sale of natural resources e.g. firewood for sale.

On the other hand, disadvantaged poor men have no formal jobs and many resort to urban migration and/or also engage in casual labour, selling of firewood, poles and charcoal; with the latter three activities posing a major environmental threat if uncontrolled particularly in situations of transit or settle displacements such as characterize NBeG state. Women and boys, especially for riverine communities, engage in fishing which is key livelihood activity for about 50% of the people in NBeG state. Therefore women and boys will also have equal access to production inputs through fishing resources distributions in the form of fishing kits/gear and fish handling equipment.

In NBeG state vegetables tends to be a monopoly income generation livelihood activity, for men, however the deliberate targeting and engagement of women through this intervention, will enable households to produce and provide nutrient-dense and quality food for the household, especially children who are at highest risk of malnutrition with deteriorating food insecurity situation; evidenced by the dramatic rise of GAM rates from 17.4 % in July 2014 to 32.7% in September, this year, in NBeG state (FSNMS Round 18, 2016). Women and girls will have equal access to production inputs and training in improved agronomic skills training; which usually is a monopoly of men. This this strengthens their livelihood capacities and enables women and girls, together with boys and men, to participate in projects implementation; including representation in farmers groups committees; hence involving women in decision making contributing to their empowerment (SPEDP Livelihood Recovery Project, 2015).

**Protection Mainstreaming**

SPEDP recognize that protection of women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities is critical in effective humanitarian response planning and implementation. Therefore, protection shall be a priority cross cutting issue in this intervention. By applying the principles of protection in the design and implementation of all sectors, this shall help in ensuring proper targeting of the most vulnerable conflict-affected population, promote equality and generally reduce vulnerability. SPEDP will also include protection principles in the project cycle i.e. level of vulnerability by age, gender, and diversity assessed, most vulnerable groups prioritized and protection principles included, review vulnerability caused by project activities and implement mitigation measures and also identify lessons learnt. Besides, SPEDP and the target beneficiaries 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 it's 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 location of 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. 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.

SPEDP will ensure that gender-dis aggregated 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. In addition, women will be engaged as production inputs distributors or social mobilizers during the planning and actual distribution of inputs. Distributions will be tailored (e.g. timing, location, prioritization, etc.).

### Country Specific Information

#### Safety and Security

Based on our information gathering through the SSRRA Aweil North and our local staffs on ground running other projects, the security situation in Aweil is calm. While SPEDP accesses the County from Juba. In addition to this, we have already staffs from Juba and locals from there on the ground that are from the community where this project is going to be implemented. This will ensure that activities will be implemented without any. Given the security situation of the area, SPEDP project Management will without fear send senior staff teams from Juba. We have already built our relationship with SSRRA in Aweil North and this relationship will continue to enable us implement the project

#### Access

Aweil North county has air strip which can be used both for fixed wing air craft in the dry season and Chopper in all seasons. Access to Aweil North is never a challenge by air unless security and bad. Within the county and particularly the three payams where this project will be implemented, road accessibility is good.. We will work with the local people to ensure that our operations run successfully in case of inaccessibility due to insecurity.

### BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	Project Manager	D	1	2,000.00	4	100.00	8,000.00
	<i>100% Salary for Project Manager for 4 Months, This is a field based staff will be working through the project period in the field</i>						
1.2	Program officer FSL	D	1	3,000.00	4	30.00	3,600.00
	<i>30% Salary contribution to the Program officer FSL, His time on this project will be 30% based in the field to ensure quality Job is done within the shortest period</i>						
1.3	Hotoculture Officer	D	1	1,500.00	4	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>The position is budget one 100%, the staff will be in charge of training and supervision of Agriculture Extension officers</i>						
1.4	Fishery Officer	D	1	1,500.00	4	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>The Position is budgeted 100%, the staff is incharge of training and supervision of fisheries officers</i>						
1.5	Agriculture Extension Officers	D	5	750.00	4	100.00	15,000.00
	<i>Those officers are budgeted 1005, they are incharge of beneficiaries Identification, Registration ,training, Inputs distribution and supervision</i>						
1.6	Fisheries Officers	D	5	750.00	4	100.00	15,000.00
	<i>Inchage of beneficiaries Indentification, Registration, Training and supervision of beneficiaries</i>						
1.7	Monitering and Evalaution Officer	S	1	1,800.00	4	25.00	1,800.00
	<i>25% of the time will be put on this project for 4 months. the project will contribute 25% to the salary of the Monitoring and Evaluation</i>						
1.8	Operation Manager	S	1	2,500.00	4	15.00	1,500.00

	<i>15% of the time of the Operation Manager will be involved in this project coordination of the procurement, getting inputs and ensuring operations are running normally to meet the deadline.</i>						
1.9	Finance Manager	S	1	2,500.00	4	15.00	1,500.00
	<i>15% of the time of the finance Manager will be required on this project in preparing of the reports to ensure that things are done right. the project will contribute 20% to the project</i>						
1.10	Field Accountant	S	1	1,200.00	4	15.00	720.00
	<i>This person is charged 15%, he will be responsible on generating field financial reports.</i>						
1.11	Procurment and Logistic	S	1	1,200.00	4	15.00	720.00
	<i>This position is charged 15% he will be in-charged on transporting inputs to the project locations during the project Period</i>						
1.12	Chief Excutive Officer	S	1	4,000.00	4	15.00	2,400.00
	<i>The Position is charged 15%, he will be providing the overall grant management.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>62,240.00</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Procurment of vegetables seeds	D	3000	8.00	1	100.00	24,000.00
	<i>Okra 50Gram, Tomato, Regila and Gudura 50 Gram each per HHS</i>						
2.2	Procurment of fishing Kits	D	2000	12.00	0	100.00	0.00
	<i>To be provided by UNFAO(2000 boxes of hooks and 4000 rolls of twines). each beneficiary to get 1 box of hooks and 2 rolls of twines</i>						
2.3	Vehicle hire for picking Inputs	D	2	2,000.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>Vehicle hire for picking Inputs from Aweil town Logistics Cluster store</i>						
2.4	Prucurment of Traning materials for Vegetables and Fishing	D	5000	0.40	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Production of training materials, stationaries and Printing of Burners 5000 Beneficiaries</i>						
2.5	Vehicle Hire for Distribution of Inputs to the project sites	D	6	800.00	1	100.00	4,800.00
	<i>6 trips to all the 3 Payam</i>						
2.6	Feeding and Transport refund during Project Launching	D	60	10.00	1	100.00	600.00
	<i>Feeding and Transport Refund for 60 Stakeholders in all the 3 Payams during the 1 day project Inception Workshop</i>						
2.7	Feeding during trainings for Vegetables and Fisheries	D	5000	1.00	2	100.00	10,000.00
	<i>Feeding during the 2 days training for beneficiaries in Vegetables and and fisheries</i>						
2.8	Sign posts to the groups	D	15	100.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>Fixing of sign post to the groups</i>						
2.9	Printing of t-shirts to the stakeholders and benefiories for visibililty	D	100	10.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>Printing of 100 T-shirts for project visibility</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>47,900.00</b>
<b>Equipment</b>							
3.1	Motobikes	D	2	5,000.00	1	100.00	10,000.00
	<i>Procurement of 2 Motorbikes</i>						
3.2	Computer Laptop	D	1	1,000.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>Procurement of 1 Laptops</i>						
3.3	Cameras	D	2	500.00	1	100.00	1,000.00

	2 Cameras for taking Photos in the field							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>12,000.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>								
5.1	Flight by Juba staff to Aweil	D	13	540.00	1	100.00		7,020.00
	<i>13 to and from flights by project team to Aweil</i>							
5.2	Perduime while in the field	D	100	40.00	1	100.00		4,000.00
	<i>100 days perduime for program and finance team while in the field for monitoring for the 4 months</i>							
5.3	Accomondation while in the field	D	100	30.00	1	100.00		3,000.00
	<i>Accommodation while in the field for traveling managers</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>14,020.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>								
7.1	Office Rent Contribution Juba	S	1	2,000.00	4	20.00		1,600.00
	<i>Contribution to the office rent in the Juba</i>							
7.2	Office Rent Aweil	D	1	800.00	4	40.00		1,280.00
	<i>Rent Contribution to field office in Aweil</i>							
7.3	Fuel for Office Generator Juba	s	1	600.00	4	10.00		240.00
	<i>Contribution to Generator fuel in Juba</i>							
7.4	Fuel for office Generator Aweil	D	1	500.00	4	20.00		400.00
	<i>Contribution to office Generator Aweil</i>							
7.5	Internt Subscription Aweil	D	1	600.00	4	40.00		960.00
	<i>Contribution to monthly Internet subscription</i>							
7.6	Internet Subscription Juba	s	1	1,200.00	4	15.00		720.00
	<i>Contribution to Juba monthly Internet subscription</i>							
7.7	Vehicles Maintance Juba	s	2	800.00	4	20.00		1,280.00
	<i>Contribution to Field maintenance and fuel for administration in Juba</i>							
7.8	Utilities - Juba	s	1	800.00	4	20.00		640.00
	<i>Utilities in Juba office</i>							
7.9	Utilities Aweil	D	1	500.00	4	20.00		400.00
	<i>Utilities in Awile Office</i>							
7.10	Suppot to County Agriculture department	D	1	845.00	4	100.00		3,380.00
	<i>Monthly support to the County agriculture for cordination of the project</i>							
7.11	Stationaries for Juba	s	1	1,000.00	4	20.00		800.00
	<i>Office stationaries</i>							
7.12	Stationaries Aweil	D	1	500.00	4	20.00		400.00
	<i>Office Stattionaries Aweil</i>							
7.13	Air time for Commuincation Juba and Aweil	D	1	500.00	4	40.00		800.00

	<i>Air time for coordination for two offices Juba and Aweil</i>							
7.14	Bank Charges	D	1	480.00	4	100.00	1,920.00	
	<i>Bank withdrawal charges</i>							
7.15	Suply of Fuel to 3 motobikes while in the field	D	600	2.00	4	100.00	4,800.00	
	<i>50 Liters per week per Motorbike for 3 Motorbikes. 2 motorbikes to be procured and SPEDP has already i in the field</i>							
7.16	Lubriants and spare parts for motobikes	D	3	50.00	4	100.00	600.00	
	<i>Motorbike spare parts and maintenance</i>							
7.17	Vehicle hire during beneficiary registration	D	1	250.00	10	100.00	2,500.00	
	<i>Hire of vehicle for 10 days during the process of mobilization and beneficiary registration</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>22,720.00</b>	
<b>SubTotal</b>			16,040.00				<b>158,880.00</b>	
Direct							144,960.00	
Support							13,920.00	
<b>PSC Cost</b>								
PSC Cost Percent							7.00	
PSC Amount							11,121.60	
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>170,001.60</b>	
<b>Grand Total CHF Cost</b>							<b>170,001.60</b>	
<b>Project Locations</b>								
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name	
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total		
Northern Bahr el Ghazal -> Aweil North	100	2,050	2,100	350	500	5,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Launching of the project Activity 1.2.1 : Procurement of vegetables. Activity 2.1.1 : Project launching Activity 2.2.1 : Beneficiaries verification	
<b>Documents</b>								
Category Name				Document Description				