

Requesting Organization :	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	
Allocation Type :	2nd Round Standard Allocation	
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00
		100
Project Title :	Reestablishing operational capacity to provide livelihood support to crisis-affected populations in South Sudan	
Allocation Type Category :		

OPS Details			
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA2/FSL/UN/3775
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	1,300,000.00
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	20/09/2016	Planned End Date :	19/03/2017
Actual Start Date:	20/09/2016	Actual End Date:	19/03/2017

Project Summary : The July 2016 conflict in South Sudan has had wide-reaching effects on humanitarian access and delivery. FAO has been affected by the near-total looting of its central warehouse in Juba. The project will provide support for FAO to rebuild its operational capacities in preparation for the 2016-2017 Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP). Specifically, the project will contribute to the restocking of urgently needed humanitarian supplies that were looted, the reestablishment and security of warehouses and the logistical aspects of prepositioning, including the use of fixed wing aviation to overcome logistical obstacles.

Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
50,000	50,000	125,000	125,000	350,000

Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	20,000	20,000	50,000	50,000	140,000
Refugee Returnees	20,000	20,000	50,000	50,000	140,000
People in Host Communities	10,000	10,000	25,000	25,000	70,000

Indirect Beneficiaries :

Catchment Population:

Link with allocation strategy :

The project contributes directly to the FSL Cluster Strategy and specifically to its second objective to protect and rehabilitate livelihoods for the most vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition. The FSL strategy aims at providing the most vulnerable and severely food insecure population with livelihood support. This support is constituted by means allowing beneficiaries to produce food and reconstitute their livelihoods. The livelihood kits are of three types, crop, vegetable and fishing kits. Livestock, which is a major element contributing to the livelihood of the target population, will also be supported through the enhanced operational capacity.

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
Serge Tissot	FAO Representative in South Sudan	serge.tissot@fao.org	+211922002217
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BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Since the outbreak of the armed conflict in December 2013, the food security situation in South Sudan continues to worsen. Hope and optimism brought about by the signing of a peace agreement in August 2015 is fading after the resurgence of the fighting that erupted in Juba on 8 July 2016. The armed conflict, which has led to the disruption of markets, combined with an inflation rate that has reached 661% year-on-year are the main drivers of food insecurity in the country. In addition, structural constraints have contributed to a worsening national food gap.

The worsening food security situation in the highly market-dependent Greater Northern Bahr el Ghazal has resulted in tens of thousands of people migrating into Sudan in search of food and livelihood opportunities. An estimated 70% of the population in the state is severely food insecure according to the latest assessments. The level of acute malnutrition is currently very high with GAM rates up to 32% in Aweil North and East. The situation is particularly worrying in the NBeG counties of Aweil North and Aweil West where a combined 30,000 people are facing catastrophic food insecurity owing to a high food gap from the 2015 harvest, low-resilience livelihoods, disrupted markets and high food prices. Insecurity along supply routes is affecting trade by disrupting the smooth flow of goods to the markets, resulting in high transportation costs that are finally passed on to the consumer in the form of high food prices. The continued closure of the border with Sudan is also contributing to the diminished functionality of local markets in the region. From October to December 2016, the overall food security situation is expected to improve seasonally, with the exception is Aweil North, Aweil West and Aweil East where food insecurity levels are expected to persist because of high food prices and market disruptions attributed to the ongoing insecurity along trade routes.

In Eastern Equatoria, below-average harvest is expected as a result of a late start of the planting season. Insecurity and banditry along the main trade routes have disrupted supplies to markets resulting in food shortages and high prices beyond the reach of the poor. In Kapoeta East, high levels of food insecurity will be sustained owing to an expected poor harvest because of long dry spells during the production season; low volume of milk and meat due to poor pasture conditions; persistent insecurity associated with banditry and cattle raiding which is also affecting livestock marketing activities; and high food prices. Lainya County in Central Equatoria has been particularly affected by ongoing conflict between the warring parties and is expected to require the most livelihood support of any county outside NBeG during the coming dry season.

Greater Upper Nile has seen some improvement compared with the same period last year in Abiemnhom and Pariang, thanks to better access and reach for humanitarian aid, access to fishing grounds and expected better harvest. However severe food insecurity persists across the region and new challenges will be faced as returnees begin to arrive and seek to rebuild their livelihoods. Fighting has re-emerged in Koch, Mayendit and Leer since August, reversing the anticipated seasonal gains, limiting access to farmland and fishing grounds, disrupting markets and hampering humanitarian interventions. In Rubkona, Mayom, Guit and Panyijiar, the food insecurity remains at concerning levels.

2. Needs assessment

The latest food security analysis indicates that as of September 2016, more than 4.4 million people are severely food insecure, including a number of people classified in the IPC Catastrophe level (IPC 5) in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. This is an increase of food insecure people of more than 13% compared to the same period of last year. The majority of these food insecure people are located in the Greater Upper Nile and in Greater Bahr el Ghazal regions. Food security improvements are expected as harvests will be available in the last quarter of 2016 and beginning of 2017. However, increased general insecurity in the main production areas of the country will have an impact on the agricultural production. As the main drivers of food insecurity are still present (insecurity, market disruptions, economic and financial crisis), the situation in the last quarter of 2016 will be much worse than the situation in the same period of last year.

Insecurity continues to affect traditional livestock migration routes with serious repercussions on availability of milk, rising animal disease and disrupted markets.

The information flows that generate the IPC analysis consist of market information, crop assessments, rainfall data, SMART nutrition surveys, livestock information. All these data flows allow to analyse the food security situation at county levels, thus directing the emergency response in the areas where the situation is more serious.

As humanitarian partners are increasing their efforts in order to avert a situation that could become catastrophic in many parts of the country, FAO is scaling up its dry season campaign to provide livelihood support to hundreds of thousands of people throughout the country and prepare the stocks for the support during the main planting season in 2017. The looting of FAO's main warehouse in Juba has affected the capacity of FAO and its partners.

During the dry season, livelihood support will be provided in terms of distribution of vegetables and fishing kits and strong emphasis on capacity building on production aspects and more importantly on the post-harvest processing for better conservation of products (to reduce the food gap during the lean season) and preservation of their nutritional value.

During the dry season, at least 200 000 livelihood kits will be distributed. During the main planting season of 2017, it is estimated that about 600 000 livelihood kits (crop kits, vegetable and fishing kits) will be distributed.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

As identified in the Grant Justification Section, the project will contribute to replenishing looted pipeline inputs, the reestablishment and security of warehouses and the prepositioning of livelihood kits. No distribution will be undertaken by the project. Nonetheless, the inputs procured under the project will be distributed through other funding.

The geographic targeting of distributions will be guided by the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund second round priority areas which are Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile and Eastern Equatoria. This is also in line with priority targeting for FAO's Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP). Specific counties for each intervention will be selected according to their vulnerability and accessibility.

The inputs procured under this project will target food insecure (IPC phases 3, 4 and 5) households participating in agricultural production. The inputs procured will be assembled into 40,000 crop, vegetable and fishing livelihood kits, which will be distributed to 33,300 households, as some households receive more than one kit.

4. Grant Request Justification

Despite the expected seasonal improvements in food security between August and December as a result of the availability of harvest, livestock products and fish, over 37% of the population remains severely food insecure. There is need for rapid response interventions that will help improve food and nutrition security for these vulnerable households. Interventions that will bring early relief to the vulnerable household like vegetable production and fishing will improve household food and nutrition status. Further, to ensure timely support for the main planting season in 2017, the procurement and prepositioning process must start immediately, including for the replacement of looted warehouse material.

Over the years, FAO has developed the technical, procurement, logistical and monitoring capacity to provide main pipeline for livelihood support in South Sudan. The experience has improved quality of kits, timeliness, appropriateness and overall value for money. This pipeline has assisted frontline activities for both NGOs and FAO direct implemented activities.

CHF funding is requested to help early procurement and prepositioning of livelihood kits for the dry season campaign beginning in the coming weeks and the main planting season campaign beginning in early 2017. Many of the inputs, like fishing kits and tools, must be procured internationally and have historically required up to three months for shipment to Juba. The funding will be used to replenishing valuable inputs that were looted from FAO's Juba warehouse following the armed conflict that erupted on 8 July 2016.

The need to improve on the warehousing and logistical challenges in light of the recent looting and the ever challenging security environment cannot be over-emphasized. FAO plans to utilize CHF funds to establish a more secure warehouse in Juba and improve security arrangements in the field hub warehouses.

Currently FAO has established a temporary warehouse in Tororo, Uganda. With the road transportation from this warehouse unpredictable owing to security threats along the main routes to the north, FAO plans to use fixed wing air transportation from Juba or Tororo to the field hub warehouses of Wau, Yei, Torit and Rumbek. The CHF funding would also contribute to these repositioning operations.

5. Complementarity

The project is complementing the on-going FAO Emergency Livelihood Response Programme as well as the FSL Cluster strategy.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall project objective is contribute to FAO pipeline capacity to support the resilience of livelihoods, including protection of the most vulnerable population groups, and enhance livelihood-based productive sectors, while reducing vulnerability to shocks and stressors

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 : The project contributes to the frontline services and logistics to provide emergency livelihood inputs to the most vulnerable population in South Sudan. The FSL pipeline covering all the needs of the FSL Cluster has been established by FAO thanks to donors that were able to make funding available in a timely manner. The lead time for delivery of livelihood inputs, such as tools, fishing equipment, seeds, can reach up to 12-15 weeks. Action for procuring these items must commence in a timely manner. The funding made available by the CHF is critical to ensure that the livelihood inputs are delivered up to the final beneficiaries.

Outcome 1

Livelihood inputs to support most vulnerable farmers and fisherfolk are procured and positioned timely.

Output 1.1

Description

Pipeline logistical support enhanced

Assumptions & Risks

- Government continues to guarantee safety of UN staff operating in government-held areas
- Humanitarian access corridors are maintained open and operational
- No major natural or man-made disasters occur to impede timely delivery of inputs to hubs
- Required inputs are available timely in sufficient quantities on the market
- Major conflict does not erupt again in Juba impeding core staff to perform functions

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Procure and receive livelihood kits

Activity 1.1.2													
Establish warehousing capacity in Juba													
Activity 1.1.3													
Preposition livelihood kits in Wau (for NBEG), Rumbek (for Unity), Bor (for Unity and Upper Nile) and Torit (for Eastern Equatoria)													
Indicators													
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle						
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target						
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Core Pipeline - quantity of vegetable kits					30,000						
Means of Verification :													
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Core pipeline - Quantity of fishing kits					30,000						
Means of Verification : Core													
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of warehouses established in Juba					1						
Means of Verification :													
Indicator 1.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Core Pipeline # Number of disaster affected people having access to emergency livelihood kits	50,000	50,000	125,000	125,000	350,000						
Means of Verification :													
Indicator 1.1.5	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Core Pipeline Quantity of crop seeds distributed (Kg)					240,000						
Means of Verification :													
Additional Targets :													
M & R													
Monitoring & Reporting plan													
<p>FAO South Sudan developed a monitoring system tailored to the Emergency Livelihood Response Programme to strengthen accountability to affected populations (AAP) and resource partners alike. It includes on-site monitoring during distribution of inputs to obtain rapid feedback from beneficiaries, post-distribution monitoring, post-planting and post-harvest assessments. In addition, it has improved AAP, as the system provides information on type and quantity of inputs distributed along with the location on a map and beneficiary photos. Partners have also been provided with guidelines and a checklist on AAP. The results of these processes have provided important feedback as well as evidence of the effectiveness of FAO's strategy. Feedback from beneficiaries is received through the implementing partners and provided in the reports of the Letter of Agreements. Feedback is usually received on timing of operation (inputs to be received earlier in the season mainly, whereas types of inputs received, quantities, etc... are well perceived). However, there is a lack of capacities of the implementing partners that needs to be addressed. Project beneficiaries are used to receiving inputs for free and some have a behaviour pretending that assistance is provided to all, for free and on a continued basis. Unfortunately, this has been supported by a weak capacity of the NGOs that are engaging with the communities.</p> <p>In 2014/2015, FAO started developing capacities of implementing partners on AAP, introducing FAO's guidelines on AAP mostly focused on selecting the best times for distribution operations, limiting queuing time for beneficiaries, informing the beneficiaries in advance on distribution sites and times and types of inputs they would receive, at providing messages about the free nature of gifts received. For 2016, mechanisms will be put in place (still to be identified) in order to allow beneficiaries to provide directly feedback on the distribution operation and on eventual harassments or request for payments.</p> <p>More efforts will be made to further develop capacities of partners on AAP and go one step further to start making communities more and better aware and participatory of the on-going programmes that benefit them.</p> <p>As part of the accountability to affected populations (AAP), beneficiaries will be asked to provide feedback regarding positive aspects and any shortcomings in the project implementation. Information from the project beneficiaries about their experience in vegetable gardening, fruit growing and agroforestry practices and overall perceived benefits (e.g. changes in livelihoods and in school's income, improvements in nutrition and food security, etc.) will be analysed and reported. This will enhance contact with beneficiaries, gauge process, ensure implementation is on-going as planned and identify any corrective measures that need to be addressed in order to ensure outputs are being achieved within the timeframe.</p> <p>Quarterly progress and annual reports will be prepared and submitted to OCHA and other relevant stakeholders. The report will, inter alia, outline the activities undertaken, the achievements made, the constraints encountered and the lessons learned. On the basis of the progress reports and the feedback from the beneficiaries, necessary adjustments to the project will be identified and recommended for consideration.</p>													
Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Procure and receive livelihood kits	2016										X	X	X
	2017												
Activity 1.1.2: Establish warehousing capacity in Juba	2016											X	X
	2017	X	X	X									
Activity 1.1.3: Preposition livelihood kits in Wau (for NBEG), Rumbek (for Unity), Bor (for Unity and Upper Nile) and Torit (for Eastern Equatoria)	2016												
	2017	X	X	X									

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Beneficiary population feedback has been collected by FAO M&E teams and activities have been amended in order to address those issues. For instance, the design of the leaflets accompanying the livelihood kits has been changed based on the feedback received. Similarly, the crop kit composition as well as the vegetable kit composition have been modified as well as the tools provided. FAO implementing partners are all trained on AAP by FAO and AAP training is being carried out during the month of February 2016 in Juba, Bor, Rumbek and Wau. AAP guidelines are an integral part of FAO's template agreements with implementing partners and feedback mechanisms will be established as part of the FAO agreement with partners. The mechanisms in place will vary depending on the location and circumstances. FAO Field Monitors are instructed to monitor the implementation of the AAP guidelines and will also be receiving immediate feedback from beneficiaries during distribution operations. More information on AAP approaches are provided in the M&E section.

Implementation Plan

The aim of the intervention is to strengthen the FSL core pipeline with livelihood kits in order to be able to provide livelihood support to vulnerable households in a timely fashion. For GUN States, this means that inputs need to reach the beneficiaries during the month of May 2016. Considering the lead time for inputs procurement and delivery to Juba, procurement actions have to start as early as September 2016 for vegetable seeds, agricultural tools and fishing kits, and January 2016 for crop seeds. With such an early action, it is estimated that inputs can be delivered to the main store in Juba early 2017 for further prepositioning to field hubs.

Emergency inputs will be transported to by road to the main hubs in Wau, Rumbek, Torit and Bor from where partners will pick up their goods. The hub in Bor will serve distributions in Unity and Upper Nile, the one in Rumbek will serve Unity, Torit will serve Eastern Equatoria and Wau will serve Northern Bahr El Ghazal. The project will also contribute to the re-establishment of the main warehouse in Juba, which was completely looted during the July clashes and which needs to be re-established in a more secure position.

While vegetable and fishing kits will have to be procured on the international market, crop seeds can be sourced locally. However, local sourcing of crop seeds can be done only if certain conditions are met, such as general stability, functioning markets and availability of crop seeds. For the areas where these conditions are met, FAO and the FSL cluster will support farmers with crop seeds through the implementation of seed fairs, which are the preferred way of seed distribution as it supports local economies and production systems and allows farmers to choose their preferred crop varieties.

For the areas where seed fairs will not be possible, crop seeds will be sourced on the international market. The project will contribute to the establishment of the core pipeline for crop seeds procured on the international market.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

FAO recognizes the essential role of women in improving household food and nutrition security, which in South Sudan has become even more accentuated as the number of women-headed households increases as a result of the conflict. For this reason, the project will focus as much as possible on women to ensure families, and above all women and children, reap the benefits. The emergency livelihood kits procured through the project are designed to be lightweight enabling women to transport them easily. The agricultural inputs will reduce women's independence on others for inputs and allow for more consistency in farming. In particular, vegetable kits (with vegetable seeds of nutrient-dense and highly productive, short-cycle varieties) enable women and their families to have increased access to nutritious food sources, while cultivating vegetables close to home. Not having to walk to distant fields is a critical protection issue, particularly in times of open hostilities. An FAO field evaluation showed that although women often do not participate in fishing, women-headed households are still able to benefit from fishing kits as owners of the technology. Vegetable and fisheries production can benefit the most vulnerable (women, elderly, widows) who can trade or barter and can be a source of income, especially for women in locations where markets are functioning. Gender and age-disaggregated data on project coverage and impact will be collected, analysed and routinely reported on.

Protection Mainstreaming

FAO recognizes the essential role of women in improving household food security and nutrition. For this reason, ELRP interventions will focus as much as possible on women to ensure the entire household unit, and above all women and children, reap the benefits. The planned activities seek to help women as they help their families to manage the consequences of crisis and food insecurity and malnutrition, providing opportunities for income generation, increasing access to nutritious food sources, reducing exposure to gender-based violence, increasing time for maternal and child care and improving cooking practices.

Protection is mainstreamed throughout the programme, making sure at-risk groups' specific needs are taken into consideration and risks mitigated where and when possible. These groups (who could be constituted of women and girls, but also men and boys, elderly, unaccompanied children, minorities, IDPs or civil servants whose salaries have not been paid for months) are at risk of conflict-related or sexual violence, forced conscription, looting, destitution and general insecurity.

This will be done through the following activities:

- The vegetable kits distributed through the programme are designed to be lightweight to enable women to carry/transport them back to their homes easily.

- The distribution of fishing kits for capture and conservation is a high priority as a nutritious and cost-effective complement to food assistance provided by other partners. Some of the fish captured will be consumed at household level to supplement diets or sold for income; this implies that women will be able to spend some of the income from fishing to buy grains and other household necessities.

- Vegetable kits (with vegetable seeds of nutrient-dense and highly productive, short-cycle varieties) will be provided to women to immediately enable access to nutritious food sources with the possibility of locally selling or trading the surplus.

- During input distribution, FAO and its partner's staff will ensure compliance with the five key messages on accountability to affected populations (AAP) and on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Feedback mechanisms will also be established and channels communicated with beneficiaries.

- Gender and age-disaggregated data on programme coverage and impact will be collected, analysed and routinely reported on and programme activities monitored for improvements in self-reliance as well as beneficiary satisfaction for both women and men.

Country Specific Information**Safety and Security****Access****BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Procurement Officer	D	1	20,000.00	6	16.66	19,992.00
	<i>The International Procurement Officer is responsible for all procurement actions. The procurement officer is therefore involved in the establishment of pipelines, the logistical aspects for moving items from hubs to final destinations, etc...</i>						
1.2	Logistic Officer	D	2	10,000.00	3	33.30	19,980.00
	<i>Responsible for the logistical aspects of receiving and dispatching goods from/to FAO warehouses and to implementing partners.</i>						
1.3	National Store keeper/warehouse manager	D	2	1,600.00	6	100.00	19,200.00
	<i>Responsible for the day to day management of the FAO warehouse in Juba</i>						
1.4	Storekeeper	D	2	1,055.00	6	100.00	12,660.00
	<i>Duties of a storekeeper include checking inventory, handling purchases and returns, keeping records</i>						
1.5	Project Manager - Emergency Response Manager	D	1	20,000.00	1	100.00	20,000.00
	<i>The ERM is responsible for the overall implementation of FAO's emergency response programme</i>						
	Section Total						91,832.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Vegetable kits	D	30000	4.70	1	100.00	141,000.00
	<i>Vegetable kits are composed of about 7 vegetable types, fast maturing.</i>						
2.2	Fishing kits	D	30000	7.00	1	100.00	210,000.00
	<i>Fishing kits are composed of 2 twines, 2 boxes of hooks and 1 monofilament</i>						
2.3	Crop seeds	D	20000	16.00	1	100.00	320,000.00
	<i>Crops seeds will include maize, sorghum, cowpeas and groundnuts. One kit will be composed of different types of crop seeds depending on the distribution area.</i>						
2.4	Air freight forwarding services for emergency livelihood kits	D	1	151,756.27	1	100.00	151,756.27
	<i>This is to cover airfreight, insurance and extended charter liability costs for transportation of supplies to FAO Juba warehouse - additional supplies cost.</i>						
2.5	Warehouse handling costs	D	5	7,000.00	3	100.00	105,000.00
	<i>This is to contribute to the handling costs of the warehouses in Juba, Rumbek, Bor, Wau and Torit</i>						
	Section Total						927,756.27
Contractual Services							
4.1	Lease of warehouse	D	1	20,000.00	6	100.00	120,000.00
	<i>This is to cover supply of Warehouse Space permits for 2000 square meter in Juba, South Sudan</i>						
4.2	Security and upkeep services for FAO warehouse	D	1	3,000.00	6	100.00	18,000.00
	<i>This is to cover the security related expenditures, such as security at warehouses</i>						
	Section Total						138,000.00

Travel							
5.1	Travel - consultants - international	D	2	3,900.00	3	100.00	23,400.00
	<i>Living allowance in Juba</i>						
5.2	Travel - consultants - national	D	1	797.00	6	100.00	4,782.00
	Section Total						28,182.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Technical Advisory Support	s	1	3,083.00	1	100.00	3,083.00
	<i>Mandatory standard costs charged by FAO for technical support services from HQ and FAO Regional Offices</i>						
7.2	Reporting Costs	s	1	5,000.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>Mandatory standard costs charged by FAO for reporting</i>						
7.3	Evaluation Cost	s	1	7,600.00	1	100.00	7,600.00
	<i>Mandatory standard costs charged by FAO for evaluation</i>						
7.4	Operational costs and casual payments etc.	D	1	1,000.00	6	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>This is to cover miscellaneous project related costs (communications, repair of premises, internet costs, etc....)</i>						
7.5	Vehicle Operating and Maintenance	D	1	1,250.00	6	100.00	7,500.00
	<i>This is a lumpsum to contribute to the maintenance and operation of vehicles. It is estimated that vehicles operating in Juba cost about 1250 USD per months. This amount will cover two vehicles for 6 months.</i>						
	Section Total						29,183.00
SubTotal				80,024.00			1,214,953.27
Direct							1,199,270.27
Support							15,683.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							85,046.73
Total Cost							1,300,000.00
Grand Total CHF Cost							1,300,000.00
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Eastern Equatoria	10	5,000	5,000	12,500	12,500	35,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive livelihood kits
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	10	5,000	5,000	12,500	12,500	35,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive livelihood kits
Unity	30	15,000	15,000	37,500	37,500	105,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive livelihood kits
Upper Nile	30	15,000	15,000	37,500	37,500	105,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive livelihood kits
Western Bahr el Ghazal	20	10,000	10,000	25,000	25,000	70,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive livelihood kits
Documents							