

Requesting Organization :	Samaritan's Purse				
Allocation Type :	2nd Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Improving Food and Nutrition Security among food insecure households in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SSD-16/ER/88994	Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA2/FSL/INGO/3620		
Cluster :	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	Project Budget in US\$:	299,979.42		
Planned project duration :	4 months	Priority:	1		
Planned Start Date :	01/09/2016	Planned End Date :	31/12/2016		
Actual Start Date:	01/09/2016	Actual End Date:	31/12/2016		
Project Summary :	<p>In response to the IPC phase 4 (emergency) levels of malnutrition in NBeG, cited in the June 2016 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, the United Nations responded to the near famine levels via focusing SA2 funding opportunities on this effort, for partners working in the region. Because 49.5% of the total population (1.39 million) is facing crisis, emergency, and humanitarian catastrophe levels, Samaritan's Purse (SP) proposes Food, Security and Livelihoods (FSL) programming. Samaritan's Purse has well-established FSL and food assistance programming in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) State, presently operating a \$4.13 million FSL project in Aweil East and Aweil North counties. This means that SP has specific agricultural experience in the region, knowledge of soil types, and appropriate agricultural production and livelihoods activities, along with active working relations with local government organizations and administrators, as well as regional UN and cluster partners.</p> <p>The aim of this initiative is to reach 9,000 households (HHs), or 54,000 individual members, through activities targeting HH heads. The project will be focused on addressing the needs of vegetable farmers and fishermen (9,000 HHs). Household heads will be selected via stringent criteria, defined further below; a strong emphasis will be placed on selecting female HH heads. Qualifying farmers and fishermen will receive appropriate inputs to immediately plant or fish, thus providing a stable source of nutrient-rich food for the immediate future. To address longer term stability goals, in light of the ongoing country-wide conflict, ten percent of the farmers and ten percent of the fishermen will receive special technical trainings; the trainings require that selected farmers and fishermen pass on the knowledge they learn to their communities in an effort to impact a larger number of indirect beneficiaries. The program will operate for four months, from September 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, in a collaborative humanitarian effort to address the underlying causes of mass regional malnutrition. These efforts will ultimately provide previously unreached communities with life-saving opportunities, mitigating the threat of regional famine.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	3,780	5,220	0	0	9,000
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
People in Host Communities	3,780	5,220	0	0	9,000
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
<p>Community members and neighboring villages/internally displaced people (IDP) settlements who are not directly involved in this project via training or agricultural information sharing will benefit indirectly from shared knowledge and behavioral changes witnessed in and learned from direct beneficiaries. Other indirect beneficiaries will include local market participants, and members of beneficiary households (54,000). Ten percent of beneficiary farmers will be trained on improved agricultural practices, and ten percent of beneficiary fishermen will be trained on improved fishing practices.</p>					
Catchment Population:					

Participants for this program will be drawn from populations in Aweil East and Aweil North counties, in NBeG state, now Lol and Aweil East states. Samaritan's Purse operates a two-year FSL program in the same counties, in partnership with Global Affairs Canada (GAC). Thus SP has specific FSL experience working in NBeG and can apply experience and lessons learned with a new group of beneficiaries. Samaritan's Purse will work with the FSL Cluster and other partners in NBeG to ensure the most vulnerable are reached.

Link with allocation strategy :

With support from the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), SP will target 9,000 malnutrition-affected individuals in NBeG who lack timely access to food resources and agricultural outputs, NBeG being a cluster geographic priority for the 2016 strategic allocation funding. Project activities will also address the underlying FSL needs related to malnutrition and target those who lack the knowledge/resources to prevent and mitigate food insecurity and malnutrition rates in the region. The following cluster-specific objectives will be addressed:

CO1: Ensure continued and regular access to food for the most vulnerable population

SP will provide 9,000 targeted beneficiaries with seed, tools, and fishing kits to provide regular access to food. Of the beneficiary total, 3,780 beneficiaries selected will be male HH heads, and 5,220 will be female HH heads. The HH heads will be further divided by food security activity performed, with 2,000 fishermen and 7,000 farmers selected. Of the 7,000 farmers receiving a 300g portion of 2,100kgs of vegetable seeds to be distributed, each will receive one hoe and one watering can for agricultural activities. Thus immediate planting can begin in seasonal coordination with the second annual planting window. Of the 2,000 fishermen, each will receive two boxes of hooks and four rolls of fishing twine. Hoes and fishing kits will be obtained through the FSL cluster pipeline.

CO2: Protect livelihoods and promote livelihoods based coping capacities of the most vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition.

In an effort to sustain regular access to food, ten percent of the 7,000 farmers (700) will be selected to receive TOT (Training of Trainers) on improved agricultural techniques; similarly ten percent of the 2,000 fishermen (200) will be selected to receive TOT on improved fishing techniques.

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
Global Affairs Canada (GAC)	4,050,000.00
World Food Programme (WFP)	160,000.00
	4,210,000.00

Organization focal point :

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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Following the signing of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the subsequent birth of the new state of South Sudan in 2011, many returnees from Sudan moved back to South Sudan. Fragile peace was shattered in December 2013 with the eruption of violence in the capital, Juba, which rapidly spread to other parts of the country, displacing an estimated 1.95 million people by May 2015. As a result, many communities in Aweil North and Aweil East counties of NBeG became host to large numbers of IDPs fleeing conflict within South Sudan as well as returnees from Sudan.

While the impact of the 2013 conflict was felt country-wide, the three most conflict affected states were Unity, Jonglei, and Upper Nile State. Given the acute needs in these areas, they have since received the most humanitarian assistance, with other states, such as NBeG, being less prioritized for intervention. At present, South Sudan is facing the worst levels of food insecurity since the 2013 conflict outbreak, and by far the region most affected by food insecurity levels is NBeG. According to the June 2016 Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring report (FSNMS) published by WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping unit (VAM), general acute malnutrition (GAM) rates are 33.3%, the highest levels of any region in the country. High malnutrition rates result from over 85% of the population in NBeG facing emergency levels of food insecurity; 46% of the total population is severely food insecure while 40% is moderately food insecure. This data indicates that one in every three children 6 to 59 months of age is acutely malnourished.

It is expected that the lean season will worsen conditions. According to the IPC April 2016 report, 60.6% of the population is projected to reach catastrophe phase in NBeG; this is the highest percentage that the IPC has ever reported in the current crisis (2010 – 2015). Female-headed HHs will have an increased likelihood over male headed HHs of being food insecure, due to cultural barriers and gender-based resource imbalances. Child-headed HHs will be impacted the worst, with numbers of child-headed food insecure HHs doubling to the number of female headed food insecure HHs.

The growing rate of insecurity in NBeG has been exacerbated by the worsening economic situation, persistent regional violence, especially in Wau, and floods resulting from the rainy season. The economy continues to worsen, with 374% inflation in food costs in NBeG alone; market-dependent families will continue to be the most vulnerable. As 80% of HHs are dependent on buying food from the market and cereals accounting for over 80% of the total dietary intake, there is a strong need for agricultural training so as to minimize market dependency and create dietary diversity. In addition to the exorbitant cost of food, stocks in June 2016 have been reported to be 36% lower than they were in June 2015. There is also a serious reduction in imported food supplies in local markets due to insecurity and road conditions worsened by rain.

Despite flooding in some lowland areas of Aweil East and Aweil North, the rainfall situation was reported below average in May and June 2016, with several dry spells interfering with agricultural cultivation. As a result, the hunger gap period is expected to increase beyond July 2016, especially since the 2015 harvest is now completely depleted. By providing agricultural aid via seed and tools distributions, training and cash-for-work projects, SP will directly address FSL cluster objectives: ensuring and improving access to food through increased and diversified production, and rehabilitating agricultural based livelihoods.

2. Needs assessment

Focus group discussions (FGD) conducted by SP in August 2015 revealed that farmers in the region faced a number of constraints to crop production, including prolonged droughts, limited access to agricultural inputs (such as seeds and tools), and outbreaks of crop pests and diseases. While the majority of households in NBeG were practicing subsistence farming, many were found to not be producing enough food to feed their families or generating enough income to meet their basic needs. An assessment conducted in May 2016 revealed that only 8% of HHs surveyed are able to produce sufficient food to last them at least six months of the year. The assessment also indicated that the majority of the local population was consuming a limited number of food groups in their diet, with only 29% of HHs falling within the acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) category (defined as % of HHs consuming at least four food groups per week).

Community members also reported having limited access to more efficient tools and technologies to increase their output and realize better yields. Although 83% of HHs claimed to own at least one hoe, all of these were reported to be worn out or inadequate; 84% of farmers in the area used rudimentary tools, such as hand hoes, as primary tools for cultivation, limiting the acreage cultivated. Traditional farming techniques, such as seed broadcasting - which result in lower yields and more time spent managing fields - were also widely practiced. In addition, it was noted that fishermen were using mosquito nets for fishing, due to the lack of fishing gear.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The most recent statistics from the South Sudan National Bureau of Statics indicate the official population of NBeG State to be at 720,898; however more recent estimations from OCHA place the population to be closer to 1.34 million people , with Aweil North accounting for 267,210 persons and Aweil East 529,100 persons. Food insecurity has had an effect on the population's ability to stay in NBeG, with FEWS NET reporting that 77,000 people having crossed into Sudan between January and July 2016, the majority from Aweil East and Aweil North . According to the same report, border crossings to Sudan have since May lessened to about 60 persons per day, perhaps as a result of food assistance programs via WFP and partners, including SP. Nevertheless, severe food shortages remain a cause for a regional migration. The livelihood of the population in NBeG is agro-pastoralism, their staple inputs being sorghum, groundnuts, okra, goats, sheep, and cattle. Samaritan's Purse will select beneficiaries using the following criteria:

- HHs headed by elderly persons and/or widows
- HHs without access to income
- HHs headed by disabled persons or supporting disabled persons
- HHs not included in/participating in livelihoods activities such as FFA and/or GFD programming
- HHs with children or women receiving treatment for malnutrition
- HHs with pregnant and lactating women
- HHs with no livestock
- HHs hosting children whose parents migrated to Sudan and/or abandoned children

Furthermore, beneficiary selection for fishing programs and dry season vegetable farming will target those who have access to rivers and/or all-season water points.

This project will target a total of 9,000 HH heads. Of the total, 58% or 5,220, women will be selected, and 42% or 3,780 men, will directly benefit from this project. Through the project activities, SP will provide 9,000 targeted beneficiaries with seed, tools, and fishing kits to provide regular access to food. 2,000 fishermen (1,160 women, 840 men) will be selected and 7,000 farmers (4,060 women, 2,940 men) will be selected using SP selection criteria in coordination with boma chiefs. In an effort to sustain regular access to food, ten percent of the 7,000 farmers (700) will be selected to receive TOT on improved agricultural techniques; similarly ten percent of the 2,000 fishermen (200) will be selected to receive TOT on improved fishing techniques. The trainings will follow the 58:42 gender ratio, a higher percentage of women being directly affected. Inclusive of HH members, 54,000 individuals, including children, will be reached by this project.

4. Grant Request Justification

This project contributes to an overall impact of reducing high malnutrition, with immediate needs being addressed by input distributions and longer-term needs being addressed through mitigation measures to be embedded within host communities. As lack of sustainable food sources is an underlying challenge to the mass malnutrition rates in NBeG, FSL activities will ultimately impact and improve nutritional conditions.

In line with UNDP's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this project specifically addresses goal two, "Zero Hunger" . Targets for goal two that are addressed by this project include:

- End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round;
- End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons;
- Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help maintain ecosystems, strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and progressively improve land and soil quality;

Samaritan's Purse has been serving at-risk populations in southern Sudan and South Sudan for nearly 20 years. It currently has close to 1,000 staff members implementing projects in most major sectors from various bases and sub-bases across South Sudan. SP has a high-capacity FSL team with technical skills in agronomy, horticulture, aquaculture, agriculture extension, and agriculture education. The FSL team will be overseen by the FSL Program manager based in Akuem, along with support from the Juba and global offices of SP.

SP is an active FSL cluster member, regularly engaging with UN Agencies and other implementing partners to ensure any plans are well coordinated. The organization's FSL strategy in South Sudan is designed to address the key priorities outlined by the cluster; meeting life-saving humanitarian needs through the provision of safe and clean food commodities, agricultural inputs and training, and livelihoods growth.

5. Complementarity

Samaritan's Purse has been working in southern and South Sudan for nearly 20 years. FSL programming has been incorporated into country-wide response strategies in NBeG, Upper Nile State, and Unity States including Pariang, Abiemnhom, Mayom, and Mayendit counties. SP has partnered with USAID-OFDA, FAO, CHF, and WFP for food security and food assistance responses in all locations of operation. Activities have been as varied as providing emergency food needs to community members trapped in the swamps of Mayendit County in mid-2015, to establishing tree nurseries in NBeG, to pioneering improved FSL technologies in the emergency-context. Funding provided by CHF would allow for more people to be reached in NBeG, ultimately reaching the peoples not yet being reached by UN partners and humanitarian actors.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Objective: To address underlying causes of malnutrition in Northern Bahr el Ghazal through FSL interventions addressing both immediate needs and longer-term community capacity. To provide improved food and nutrition security among 9,000 food insecure households via blanketed agricultural kit and tool distributions, in addition to targeting 900 community members (700 farmers, 200 fishermen) receiving inputs on sustainable livelihoods practices training.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
CO1: Ensure continued and regular access to food for the most vulnerable population	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	50
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	50

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : CO1: Ensure continued and regular access to food for the most vulnerable population
 SP will provide 9,000 targeted beneficiaries with seed, tools, and fishing kits to provide regular access to food. Of the beneficiary total, 3,780 beneficiaries selected will be male HH heads, and 5,220 will be female HH heads. The HH heads will be further divided by food security activity performed, with 2,000 fishermen and 7,000 farmers selected. Of the 7,000 farmers receiving a 300g portion of 2,100kgs of vegetable seeds to be distributed, each will receive one hoe and one watering can for agricultural activities. Thus immediate planting can begin in seasonal coordination with the second annual planting window. Of the 2,000 fishermen, each will receive two boxes of hooks and four rolls of fishing twine. Hoes and fishing kits will be obtained through the FSL cluster pipeline.

CO2: Protect livelihoods and promote livelihoods based coping capacities of the most vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition.

In an effort to sustain regular access to food, ten percent of the 7,000 farmers (700) will be selected to receive TOT (Training of Trainers) on improved agricultural techniques; similarly ten percent of the 2,000 fishermen (200) will be selected to receive TOT on improved fishing techniques.

Outcome 1

Improved vegetable farming techniques among target farmers

Output 1.1

Description

7,000 farmers identified and registered as project beneficiaries, and equipped with hand tools and seeds

Assumptions & Risks

<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security situation will remain stable enough to allow for humanitarian access and implementation of project activities. • Communities will remain engaged and involved in the implementation of the project and will take ownership of project activities and results. • Tools and seeds will be procured within the country to support project activities. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity could lead to new IDP arrivals and outpace the capacity of humanitarian actors to respond and could hinder the timely implementation of the project. • Roads conditions may affect the timely delivery of inputs. 							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Identify and register 7,000 farmers to participate in the project							
Activity 1.1.2							
Distribute 7,000 hand tools to farmers							
Activity 1.1.3							
Distribute 2,100kgs of seeds to farmers							
Activity 1.1.4							
Distribute 3,500 watering cans to farmers							
Activity 1.1.5							
Train 700 farmers as TOT on improved farming techniques							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of households receiving agricultural tools/kits	2,940	4,060	0	0	7,000
Means of Verification : Project Activity Reports							
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	# of watering cans distributed to vegetable farmers					3,500
Means of Verification : Project Activity Reports							
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	# of farmers trained on improved farming techniques					700
Means of Verification : Project Activity Reports							
Indicator 1.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of households provided with vegetable seeds	2,940	4,060	0	0	7,000
Means of Verification : Project activity reports							
Outcome 2							
Improved fish farming techniques among target farmers							
Output 2.1							
Description							
2,000 farmers identified and registered as project beneficiaries, and equipped with fishing kits							
Assumptions & Risks							
<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security situation will remain stable enough to allow for humanitarian access and implementation of project activities. • Communities will remain engaged and involved in the implementation of the project and will take ownership of project activities and results. • Tools and seeds will be procured within the country to support project activities. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity could lead to new IDP arrivals and outpace the capacity of humanitarian actors to respond and could hinder the timely implementation of the project. • Roads conditions may affect the timely delivery of inputs 							
Activities							
Activity 2.1.1							
Identify and register 2,000 fishermen to participate in the project							
Activity 2.1.2							
Distribute 2,000 fishing kits to fishermen							
Activity 2.1.3							
Train 200 fishermen as ToT on improved fishing techniques							
Indicators							

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of households receiving agricultural tools/kits	840	1,160	0	0	2,000
Means of Verification : Project activity reports							
Indicator 2.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	# of fishermen trained on improved fishing techniques					200
Means of Verification : Project activity reports							
Additional Targets :							

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Samaritan's Purse uses a results-based framework to track planned against achieved results through a monthly reporting system. Technical and operational data will be reviewed by the FSL Program Manager. A field-based Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer will collect progress information on all of the activities against the project work plan, baseline, and results framework via standardized recording and reporting formats developed by SP technical staff. Trends in project performance will be reviewed and reflected in monthly progress reports, verified through monitoring visits by SP's National M&E Manager and local government officials where possible. Reports will be compiled and submitted by the FSL Program Manager to the Program Development Officer in Juba. The Program Manager and Area Coordinator regularly monitor the completion of activities and achievement of results, and this will contribute to meeting the objectives of the project. Regular communication is maintained between the Project Manager and Juba-based staff to identify and troubleshoot any emerging challenges.

Data will also be collected using mobile devices such as phones or tablets which will be automatically uploaded onto a portal device and server which will ensure quality of data and reduced errors. Data can then be downloaded and analysed using Excel and the data will be backed up to avoid any data loss. The survey methodology used for baseline data will be used to produce coverage data for project indicators at community level; this same survey methodology will then be repeated at the end-line. This will ensure quality of data for both routine monitoring of activities as well as project results and targets. Data will be collected on a monthly basis by project staff and will be stored both in hard copy and electronically with automatic data backup. The Project Manager with support from the M&E Officer will be overall responsible for these activities regarding reporting, filing and storage. Pre- and post-tests will be used by project staff during any trainings that are conducted. Regular M&E meetings will be held with staff and will include in-house training to help ensure data quality in addition to building their capacity and to discuss problems faced and solutions sought. Data collected will be disaggregated where possible and appropriate by sex and other relevant categories to allow for detailed analysis.

The project's Monitoring, Evaluation and Lesson Learning (MEL) will be comprised of three parts: 1) process monitoring and quality assurance; 2) results monitoring, and; 3) evaluation of project impact. The logical framework will act as the primary management tool which will inform the MEL process. Changes will be documented and shared to encourage dissemination of lessons learned and further roll-out of successful program models. Project Staff will attend Cluster coordination meetings to share lessons and provide relevant information. This will help inform decisions of interventions in the project area and across South Sudan. Project staff will also take care to provide feedback to beneficiaries themselves, maintaining a continuous circle of accountability for the effectiveness of project funds in impacting their lives. The project will use MEL systems to capture key learnings and will provide feedback on those lessons learned to share with FAO in the final report.

The program management team in Juba will make strategic decisions to ensure that corrective measures, if needed and as identified by project monitoring and documentation of lessons learned, are implemented, project objectives are realized, and donor reporting is timely. The Grants Analyst will be responsible for overall financial management and accountability, and will work in tandem with the accountant based on the field in Akuem. The accountants will prepare the required financial reports, working closely with the FSL Program Manager.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Activity 1.1.1: Identify and register 7,000 farmers to participate in the project	2016											X		
Activity 1.1.2: Distribute 7,000 hand tools to farmers	2016											X	X	
Activity 1.1.3: Distribute 2,100kgs of seeds to farmers	2016											X	X	
Activity 1.1.4: Distribute 3,500 watering cans to farmers	2016												X	
Activity 1.1.5: Train 700 farmers as TOT on improved farming techniques	2016												X	X
Activity 2.1.1: Identify and register 2,000 fishermen to participate in the project	2016											X		
Activity 2.1.2: Distribute 2,000 fishing kits to fishermen	2016											X	X	
Activity 2.1.3: Train 200 fishermen as ToT on improved fishing techniques	2016											X	X	

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Samaritan's Purse will work with host community/cultural leaders, faith leaders and local government branches who will have an input in site locations for agricultural activities and selection of well-respected beneficiaries by the community. Women's participation in FSL-based discussions will be encouraged in an effort to ensure their views are valued.

Confidential complaint mechanisms will be established in all project locations and beneficiaries will be informed of their right to question and provide feedback on all project activities. For individuals who are identified as vulnerable, including the elderly and disabled, specific vulnerability lines will be established at distributions to ensure access and contributions from these groups, without exposing them to further harm.

Implementation Plan

If the humanitarian situation changes rapidly within one of SP's areas of operation, such as an influx of new IDPs, SP will participate in coordinated assessments, such as Initial Rapid Needs Assessments (IRNAs), through OCHA and the FSL Cluster. If needs in a new area are determined to be high, SP will coordinate with the FSL cluster and partners on the ground to meet identified gaps.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Various	Samaritan's Purse will coordinate and work closely with the FSL cluster in Juba and in Wau, local government offices including the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Animal Resources and Fishery, and other key FSL stakeholders, promoting an equitable provision of services and avoiding duplication in program areas.

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

This project will ensure that access, utilization, and impact are equitable to women and men, as well as youths under 18. Samaritan's Purse will facilitate both male and female beneficiaries to participate more effectively in decision-making at various levels of cash-for-work management, particularly by ensuring there is equal representation of men and women in local committees. In addition, vegetable seeds and tools will be provided to the most vulnerable host community households, predominantly female-headed households. Gender mainstreaming will be further monitored by SP standard operating principles: (1) Leadership - SP has experienced technical advisors and leadership to guide and support effective monitoring and implementation of projects. (2) M&E - results-based framework to track planned against achieved/completed results using progressive reporting and assessments.

During beneficiary registration, SP will ensure that over fifty percent of the beneficiaries are women and girls. The project will also ensure that women are represented at all level of group leadership structures. During project trainings and community meetings, sensitization on Gender Based Violence (GBV) and its negative effects will be carried out. During these fora, key topics such as the importance of educating the girl child and joint decision-making will be discussed. In addition, beneficiaries will be assisted discuss gender roles and relationship between gender and power. Local authorities will be sensitized on GBV, types and causes, and ways of preventing and responding to cases.

Protection Mainstreaming

During beneficiary registration, SP will ensure that over fifty percent of the beneficiaries are women and girls. The project will also ensure that women are represented at all level of group leadership structures. During project trainings and community meetings, sensitization on Gender Based Violence (GBV) and its negative effects will be carried out. During these fora, key topics such as the importance of educating the girl child and joint decision-making will be discussed. In addition, beneficiaries will be assisted discuss gender roles and relationship between gender and power. Local authorities will be sensitized on GBV, types and causes, and ways of preventing and responding to cases.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

The volatile security context of South Sudan continues to pose a series of risks to national and regional programming. Nevertheless, the advantage of the FSL program is that it is based in an ethnically homogenous, Dinka-dominated region of NBeG that has been relatively stable, despite the continued insecurity resulting from the outbreak of conflict in December of 2013 and, more recently, the flashes of fighting in Juba in July 2016. On July 7th, 2016, mounting tensions erupted between SPLA and SPLA-IO security guards stationed in Juba, who were gathered at the national capital. The gunfire escalated into widespread fighting around Juba and its periphery. This led many international actors to evacuate their expatriate staff from Juba. By August, sporadic gunfire and tensions were still felt around Juba; however, the violence has not escalated since, nor has it spread into other regions as it did in a similar scenario in late 2013. SP maintains its programming in South Sudan with certain adjustments, such as a minimal expatriate staff presence in Juba. Most SP field locations continue to function at 100% capacity. Samaritan's Purse security staff monitor the situation continuously to determine any additional security measures.

Access

The security situation in NBeG, where the FSL project is being implemented, has remained calm throughout and programming continues unimpeded. The main concern for the region is the significant deterioration in food security resulting from an influx of IDPs due to neighboring conflict and the disrupted supply of goods coming from Juba and externally. The only skirmish that infringes upon regional stability revolves around the ongoing violence in Raja, the administrative headquarters of the newly created Lol State (formerly Western Bahr el Ghazal). As a result, state-level meetings regarding government cooperation with humanitarian aid operations will not be attended as long as the fighting continues. Similarly, road access will be a concern that needs to be mitigated via early procurement of inputs; due to the insecurity along the main road from Juba to Wau, where most inputs are procured, access will be limited.

Samaritan's Purse has a firm risk matrix in place when implementing FSL activities in the NBeG area, in order for projects to be effective yet understanding the need to mitigate risk, which includes the following:

1. There is a risk that insecurity in the proposed project area will negatively impact the project

Mitigation responses: Build capacity of local staff that are capable of carrying out project activities in the event that an evacuation of international field staff is required. Regularly monitor and update on security situation and collaborate with project staff and like-minded partners working in the region for coordinated response in case of a security threat.

2. Communities may not embrace project activities

Samaritan's Purse has good working relationships with communities and community leaders in the areas they work. Samaritan's Purse will work in collaboration with community leaders and the community for community ownership of project activities and results.

3. Security may delay the timely delivery of inputs to operational areas

Inputs will be procured at the start of the respective project year and prepositioned in locations of implementation well in advance. The project will locally procure as much as possible to minimize delays in procurement and delivery of inputs. The project will follow SP's security procedures throughout the duration of the project.

4. There is a risk that an escalation of conflict in the region will affect SP's ability to effectively implement project activities to achieve desired results.

Samaritan's Purse will continue to train and develop strong connections with communities and local authorities, as well as regularly monitor security risks. Samaritan's Purse will ensure that the project follows security plans and procedures throughout its duration.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Project Manager	D	1	4,152.00	4	100.00	16,608.00
	<i>1 Expat staff @ \$4,152 for 4 months (100%)</i>						
1.2	Food Security Field Supervisor	D	1	956.00	4	100.00	3,824.00
	<i>1 National relocatable staff @ \$956 for 4 months (100%)</i>						
1.3	Field officers	D	6	788.00	4	100.00	18,912.00
	<i>6 Local staff field officers @ \$788 for 4 months (100%)</i>						
1.4	Drivers	D	2	532.00	4	100.00	4,256.00
	<i>2 land cruiser drivers @ \$532 for 4 months (100%)</i>						
1.5	Area Coordinator	D	1	4,490.00	4	15.00	2,694.00
	<i>1 Expat Area Coordinator @ \$4,490/mo for 4 months (15%).</i>						
1.6	M&E Officer	D	1	3,927.00	4	15.00	2,356.20
	<i>1 Expat M&E Officer @ \$3,927/mo for 4 months (15%).</i>						
1.7	Field Accountant	D	1	3,927.00	4	15.00	2,356.20
	<i>1 Expat Field Accountant @ \$3,927/mo for 4 months (15%).</i>						
1.8	Area Logistics Manager	D	1	3,927.00	4	15.00	2,356.20
	<i>1 Area Logistics Manager @ \$3,927/mo for 4 months (15%).</i>						
1.9	Country Director	D	1	5,955.00	4	5.00	1,191.00
	<i>1 Country Director @\$5,955/mo for 4 months (5%).</i>						
1.10	Deputy Country Director	D	1	5,392.00	4	5.00	1,078.40
	<i>1 Deputy Country Director @ \$5,392/mo for 4 months (5%).</i>						

1.11	Operations Manager	D	1	4,828.00	4	5.00	965.60
<i>1 Operations Manager @ \$4,828/mo for 4 months (5%).</i>							
1.12	Human Resources Manager	D	1	4,828.00	4	5.00	965.60
<i>1 Human Resources Manager @ \$4,828/mo for 4 months (5%).</i>							
1.13	Program Development Officer	D	1	4,265.00	4	5.00	853.00
<i>1 Program Development Officer @ \$4,265/mo for 4 months (5%).</i>							
1.14	Grants Analyst	D	1	4,152.00	4	5.00	830.40
<i>1 Grants Analyst @ \$4,152/mo for 4 months (5%).</i>							
1.15	National M&E Manager	D	1	4,265.00	4	5.00	853.00
<i>1 National M&E Manager @ \$4,265/mo for 4 months (5%).</i>							
1.16	Finance Manager	D	1	4,828.00	4	5.00	965.60
<i>1 Finance Manager @ \$4,828/mo for 4 months (5%).</i>							
1.17	IT Manager	D	1	4,152.00	4	5.00	830.40
<i>1 IT Manager @ \$4,152/mo for 4 months (5%).</i>							
1.18	Senior Field Accountant	D	1	4,152.00	4	5.00	830.40
<i>1 Senior Field Accountant @ \$4,152/mo for 4 months (5%).</i>							
1.19	Communications Manager	D	1	4,265.00	4	5.00	853.00
<i>1 Communications Manager @ \$4,265/mo for 4 months (5%).</i>							
1.20	Grants Manager	D	1	4,828.00	4	5.00	965.60
<i>1 Grants Manager @ \$4,828/mo for 4 months (5%).</i>							
1.21	Casual Labor	D	10	37.00	4	100.00	1,480.00
<i>Loading and off loading FSL Agriculture materials and supplies: 10 casuals @ \$37/month for 4 months (100%) = \$1,480</i>							
1.22	Shared Direct Costs - Salaries	D	1	2,160.01	4	100.00	8,640.04
<i>18.5% of base local support staff salaries working at the Akuem base (cooks, cleaners, drivers, etc.), and 2.15% of the Juba base local support staff salaries, for 4 months at a total rate of \$2,160.01/mo. Based on the LOE for the project staffs.</i>							
1.23	Shared Direct Costs - Benefits	D	1	1,331.52	4	100.00	5,326.08
<i>18.5% of base local support staff salaries working at the Akuem base (cooks, cleaners, drivers, etc.), and 2.15% of the Juba base local support staff salaries, for 4 months at a total rate of \$1,331.52/mo. Based on the LOE for the project staffs.</i>							
Section Total							79,990.72
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Assorted Vegetable Seeds	D	2100	36.80	1	100.00	77,280.00
<i>Each beneficiary will receive one 50 g sachet of onion seed, okra seed, kale seed, eggplant seed, watermelon seed, and tomato seed (300 g total/beneficiary). The total lump sum is 2,100 kg for 7,000 beneficiaries.</i>							
2.2	Tools	D	3500	3.00	1	100.00	10,500.00
<i>Every other vegetable beneficiary will receive one 7-liter watering, priced at \$3. Watering cans will be shared among neighbors.</i>							
2.3	Vegetables Training	D	700	5.00	1	100.00	3,500.00
<i>Training costs include: stationery, refreshments, training materials, and on-site training activities NBeG. 10% of the 7,000 vegetable beneficiaries, or 700 farmers, will be selected for training.</i>							
2.4	Hand tools	D	7800	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
<i>Each vegetable beneficiary will receive one hand tool to support vegetable farming activities. Each CFW beneficiary will also receive one hand tool for CFW activities. The hand tools are expected to be received as GIK from the cluster pipeline.</i>							
2.5	Fishing kits	D	2000	0.00	1	100.00	0.00

	<i>Each fishermen beneficiary will receive a fishing kit for fishing activities: 2 boxes of hooks and 4 rolls of fishing twine. All kits are expected to be received as GIK from the cluster pipeline.</i>						
2.6	Fishermen training	D	200	5.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>Training costs include: stationery, refreshments, incentives, training materials and on-site training activities in NBeG. 10% of the 2,000 fishing beneficiaries, or 200 fishermen, will be selected for training.</i>						
2.7	Monitoring, Evaluation and Assessments	D	1	4,000.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>Mobilization and registration of beneficiaries (stationery, refreshments, government officials, etc.)</i>						
2.8	Cargo Shipment/ Transport - Air	D	3	6,000.00	1	100.00	18,000.00
	<i>Three DC-3 cargo/Caravan round trip flights from Eldoret-Juba-Akuem.</i>						
2.9	Cargo Shipment/ Transport - Ground	D	4	9,000.00	1	100.00	36,000.00
	<i>Four round trip cargo truck movements including: Nairobi or Kampala-Juba-Akuem for vegetable seed kits; and Rumbek-Akuem for fishing kits and hand tools.</i>						
2.10	Cargo Transport - Customs Clearance	D	4	500.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Clearance of project materials and supplies at entry ports @ \$500/entry. Clearances will be need to be made four times during the project.</i>						
	Section Total						152,280.00
Equipment							
3.1	Motorbike	D	6	1,000.00	1	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>6 Senke motorbikes purchased locally from Aweil @ \$1,000/motorbike.</i>						
	Section Total						6,000.00
Travel							
5.1	Field Staff Airfare	D	3	550.00	1	100.00	1,650.00
	<i>2 roundtrip flights to/from Juba-Aweil for Program Manager. 1 round trip flight to/from Juba-Aweil for Food Security Field Supervisor. 3 roundtrip flights @ \$550/roundtrip flight.</i>						
5.2	Country Office staff airfare	D	3	550.00	1	100.00	1,650.00
	<i>3 round trip flights each to/from Juba/Akuem for Juba-based project staff for DCD, M&E Manager and the Program Development Officer. 3 round trip flights @ \$550/roundtrip flight.</i>						
5.3	Shared Direct Costs - Staff Travel	D	1	574.58	4	100.00	2,298.32
	<i>18.5% of base travel cost for Akuem and 2.15% of Juba base travel cost for the 4 months period at a total rate of \$574.57/Month. Based on the LOE for the project staffs.</i>						
5.4	Per Diem	D	9	50.00	4	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>Meals for project staff during activities implementation. 9 staff @ \$50/mo for 4 month. This includes the monthly lunch allowance for 9 local staff.</i>						
	Section Total						7,398.32
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Vehicle costs - maintenance	D	2	200.00	4	100.00	1,600.00
	<i>Spare parts for 1 land cruiser and one 7-MT truck: \$200/truck* 2* 4 mo = \$1,600.</i>						
7.2	Vehicle costs - fuel	D	700	1.90	4	100.00	5,320.00
	<i>Vehicle fuel for 1 vehicles \$1.9/lit * 400 lit/mo (400 lit/vehicle). Petrol for 6 motorbikes: \$1.9/lit*50 lit/mo (50 lit/vehicle). Total = \$5,320</i>						
7.3	Vehicle costs - insurance	D	6	150.00	1	100.00	900.00
	<i>Vehicle insurance and registration for 6 motorbikes @ \$150/motorbike.</i>						
7.4	Shared Direct Costs - Vehicle Operating & Maintenance Costs	D	1	972.43	4	100.00	3,889.72
	<i>18.5% of Akuem base vehicle operating and maintenance costs (vehicle fuel, vehicle maintenance, and vehicle insurance) for 4 months, and 2.15% of Juba base vehicle operating and maintenance costs for 4 months at a total rate of \$972.43/mo. Based on the LOE for the project staffs.</i>						

7.5	Shared Direct Costs - Technology & Communication Costs	D	1	547.10	4	100.00	2,188.40
<i>18.5% of Akuem base technology and communication costs for 4 months, and 2.15% of Juba base office equipment and communication costs for the 4 months at a total rate of \$547.10/mo. Based on the LOE for the project staffs.</i>							
7.6	Shared Direct Costs - Transport Costs	D	1	283.50	4	100.00	1,134.00
<i>18.5% of Akuem base transport costs for 4 months, and 2.15% of Juba base office equipment and communication costs for the 4 months at a total rate of \$283.50/mo. Based on the LOE for the project staffs.</i>							
7.7	Shared Direct Costs - Occupancy Costs	D	1	2,726.64	4	100.00	10,906.56
<i>18.5% of Akuem base occupancy costs for 4 months, and 2.15% of Juba base office equipment and communication costs for the 4 months at a total rate of \$2,726.64/mo. Based on the LOE for the project staffs.</i>							
7.8	Shared Direct Costs - Contracted Service Costs	D	1	1,713.61	4	100.00	6,854.44
<i>18.5% of Akuem base contracted service costs for 4 months, and 2.15% of Juba base office equipment and communication costs for the 4 months at a total rate of \$1,713.61/mo. Based on the LOE for the project staffs.</i>							
7.9	Shared Direct Costs - Office Running Costs	D	1	473.11	4	100.00	1,892.44
<i>18.5% of Akuem base office running costs for 4 months, and 2.15% of Juba base office equipment and communication costs for the 4 months at a total rate of \$473.11/mo. Based on the LOE for the project staffs.</i>							
Section Total							34,685.56
SubTotal				17,086.00			280,354.60
Direct							280,354.60
Support							
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							19,624.82
Total Cost							299,979.42
Grand Total CHF Cost							299,979.42
Project Locations							
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 East	50	2,250	2,250			4,500	
Northern Bahr el Ghazal -> Aweil North	50	2,250	2,250			4,500	
Documents							
Category Name				Document Description			
Budget Documents				SP - Explanation of Shared Direct Costs.pdf			