

Requesting Organization :	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	
Allocation Type :	Reserve Allocation 2	
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00
		100
Project Title :	Provision of FSL pipeline to protect the livelihoods of crisis-affected populations in Greater Equatoria, South Sudan	
Allocation Type Category :	Core pipeline	

OPS Details			
Project Code :	SSD-16/A/88889	Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/RA 2/FSL/UN/4438
Cluster :	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	Project Budget in US\$:	800,000.00
Planned project duration :	12 months	Priority:	NOT SPECIFIED
Planned Start Date :	01/01/2017	Planned End Date :	31/12/2017
Actual Start Date:	01/01/2017	Actual End Date:	31/12/2017

Project Summary : As 2016 nears to a close, humanitarian needs in South Sudan are at the highest levels seen in recent years. The majority of food-insecure people live in the Greater Upper Nile and Greater Bahr el Ghazal. However, increased general insecurity and fighting over is creating different food insecurity hotspots in areas of Greater Equatoria which are historically food secure. The project therefore aims to build 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. This will be achieved through the procurement and provision of crop seed pipeline, associated warehousing and transport costs to meet increased need of the vulnerable population in Greater Equatoria.

Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
9,120	13,680	9,120	13,680	45,600

Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	3,648	5,472	3,648	5,472	18,240
People in Host Communities	3,648	5,472	3,648	5,472	18,240
Refugee Returnees	1,824	2,736	1,824	2,736	9,120

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 populations with livelihood support. This support is constituted by means allowing beneficiaries to produce food and reconstitute their livelihoods. The emergency livelihood kits are of three types, crop, vegetable and fishing kits. The project will specifically contribute to the provision of crop kits to frontline partners.

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	serge.tissot@fao.org	+211922001728
Phil Fong	Emergency Operations Manager	phil.fong@fao.org	+211922001734

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Seasonal fluctuations in food security are typical, with high levels of food security in the harvest season and low levels during the lean season. Levels of food security have become progressively worse and lasted longer with each lean season. Correspondingly, the food-insecure population in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 2 (Stressed), Phase 3 (Crisis) and Phase 4 (Emergency) has grown considerably. The severely food-insecure population at the time of harvest has grown at an accelerating rate since 2013. It is anticipated that the current drivers i.e. violent conflict/insecurity in several areas and market system failure – of food insecurity will remain unchanged in the first half of 2017, coinciding with the dry and lean seasons. Humanitarian needs is expected to drastically escalate; by mid-2017, approximately 4.9 million people are projected to be in IPC Phases 3 and 4, with an unknown number in Phase 5. The majority of food-insecure people live in the Greater Upper Nile and Greater Bahr el Ghazal. However, increased general insecurity and fighting is creating different food insecurity hotspots in areas of Greater Equatoria which are historically food secure.

In the past two years, the food security situation in Greater Equatoria, the country's food basket, has drastically worsened. Armed conflict which started in May 2015 in Western Equatoria resulted in many households being uprooted from their communities at a critical time when food production was starting in the greater Mundri region. This resulted in the loss of the first harvest last year. In the current year, the conflict of July 2016 has resulted in the displacement of households at a critical time of harvesting first season crops.

In addition, the second season – which follows soon after the first harvest – was also significantly affected as households were unable to plant. The worst-affected counties in Central Equatoria are Juba, Lainya, Yei and Morobo; in Eastern Equatoria they are Magwi, Ikotos, Torit and Budi; and in Western Equatoria they are Mundri East, Mvolo, Ezo and Yambio. The reduced production does not only affect the household food stocks but also the excess which is available for the markets to supply locally and beyond. It is expected that food prices will remain high across the country and the households will face at least three months of inadequate food consumption.

2. Needs assessment

Needs are established based on county-level data provided by existing agriculture, food and nutrition security information systems including the IPC, Crop and Food Security Assessment (CFSAM) and seed security assessments.

Recent planning estimates show 45,600 households are classified in IPC Phases 3 and 4 in Greater Equatoria areas targeted by FAO's ELRP; Central Equatoria makes up 54 percent of the targeted households, while Eastern Equatoria makes up 41 percent., followed by Western Equatoria which makes up 5 percent. Preliminary observation of the current Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission is: market availability of seed is low due to the lack supply. This substantiates the analysis of the IPC.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The pipeline inputs procured under the proposed project will target food-insecure (IPC Phases 3, 4) households engaged in farming activities including IDPs, returnees and host-community. Decisions on beneficiary profiling and definition of targeting criteria are based on evidence from pre-defined vulnerability criteria and FSL coordination mechanisms of the CHF frontline partners. Beneficiary communities' needs and preferences for each upcoming distribution campaign are assessed through the post-distribution and post-planting monitoring reports from previous distribution campaigns. Under the CHF funding, 45,600 households are to benefit from the distribution of one crop kit each in Greater Equatoria.

4. Grant Request Justification

Given the deterioration of the food security situation in Greater Equatoria, the CHF grant will be used to procure inputs for crop kits and ensure their timely transportation to frontline partners in order to meet the IPC 3 and 4 targets required for 2017 main season under FAO's ELRP.

5. Complementarity

The project is complementing the ongoing FAO Emergency Livelihood Response Programme as well as contributes to the FSL Cluster Strategy.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**Overall project objective**

The overall project objective is to build FAO's 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									
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : By contributing to the FSL pipeline for the 2017 main planting season campaign, the project will help ensure farmers' livelihood are protected through the provision crop seed in time for the planting season. In South Sudan, there are 11 different agro-ecological zones. Crop production is mostly rainfed with minimal small-scale irrigation. In Greater Bahr el-Ghazal and Greater Upper Nile there is a unimodal agricultural pattern, while in Greater Equatoria it is bimodal. The average agricultural land cropped by farmers is about 1 hectare. The distribution of crop kits can therefore improve food availability and access by increasing agricultural production. Crop kit composition is tailored to the targeted zone and farmers' preference to the extent possible, with the minimum kit composed of three types of crops (cereal, pulses, oil). Cereal stocks are also particularly important in Greater Equatoria, with two cropping seasons, as it can play a role in not only feeding the most vulnerable but also it can provide staple food to others areas of South Sudan.</p>														
Outcome 1														
Livelihood inputs to support the most vulnerable farmers and fisherfolk are procured and positioned timely.														
Output 1.1														
Description														
Pipeline logistical support enhanced														
Assumptions & Risks														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 crop seed														
Activity 1.1.2														
Warehousing of crop seed														
Activity 1.1.3														
Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse														
Indicators														
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target							
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Quantity of goods received in warehouse (kg)					435							
Means of Verification : Goods Received Notes, Logistics Unit														
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Quantity of crop seed pre-positioned to field hub (kg)					435							
Means of Verification : Waybills, Logistics Unit														
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Core pipeline] Quantity of crop seed procured (kg)					435							
Means of Verification :														
Additional Targets :														
M & R														
Monitoring & Reporting plan														
FAO South Sudan uses a Project Cycle Tracking and Reporting System that will capture and report based on processes by project code and location. Reports will be generated on a monthly basis.														
Workplan														
	Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Activity 1.1.1: Procure and receive crop seed	2017	X	X										
	Activity 1.1.2: Warehousing of crop seed	2017			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	Activity 1.1.3: Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse	2017			X	X	X			X	X			
OTHER INFO														

Accountability to Affected Populations

FAO is formally signed-up and committed to the IASC Commitments on Accountability to Affected People (AAP). These aim to produce quality humanitarian and development programs by maximizing the dignified and active involvement of communities in all aspects of programs that affect their lives mostly on how power imbalance can be reduced. Further, FAO adheres to the following seven principles of AAP:

1. Strengthening leadership and governance to embed good practice within the Organization's management structures and to ensure that FAO's staff deliver on its commitments;
2. Greater and more routine transparency, two-way communication, and information provision for affected communities;
3. Offer means for communities to provide feedback on programmes and to submit complaints, and to ensure that they receive a timely response;
4. Enable fair and representative participation of all sections of affected populations, including the most vulnerable and marginalised;
5. Mainstream AAP into design, monitoring and evaluation activities, ensuring an appropriate focus on AAP and participation;
6. Prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) by FAO personnel and Service Providers; and
7. Collaborate with peers and partners to deliver on AAP commitments in a coordinated and coherent way.

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 trained on AAP by FAO at the beginning of the campaign.

Implementation Plan

The project will be implemented within FAO's Emergency Livelihood Response Programme. The aim of the intervention is to procure crop seed for the Greater Equatoria region to meet the amount required for targeted households. Procurement processes have started and the delivery is scheduled to arrive by February 2017. The crop seed will be delivered to the main distribution warehouse in Juba. Prepositioning amounts for Eastern Equatoria will be dispatched to Torit warehouse. Juba and Torit warehouses are pick-up hubs for partners from March to June 2017 for the main season, and from August to October for the second season.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
FSL Cluster	Coordination
CHF	Frontline services

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	Project Manager - Emergency and Rehabilitation officer	D	1	22,830.00	12	8.33	22,820.87
	<i>The ERO is responsible for the operations of the emergency response</i>						
1.2	Procurement Officer	D	1	20,706.00	12	8.33	20,697.72
	<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>						
1.3	Operations Officer	D	1	21,420.00	12	8.33	21,411.43
	<i>The International Operations Officer is responsible for the implementation of all operational actions related to the project, such as initiation of procurement actions, recruitments, travels, LoAs with implementing partners, etc... The operation officer plays a critical role in the establishment of project workplans and budgets and monitoring of expenditures.</i>						
1.4	Logistic Officer	D	1	12,476.00	12	16.68	24,971.96
	<i>Responsible for the logistical aspects of receiving and dispatching goods from/to FAO warehouses and to implementing partners.</i>						
1.5	Storekeeper	D	2	1,055.00	12	33.33	8,439.16
	<i>Duties of a storekeeper include checking inventory, handling purchases and returns, keeping records</i>						
	Section Total						98,341.14
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Crop seeds - Maize Longo 5	D	15167	30.00	1	100.00	455,010.00
	<i>Procurement of Maize crops seeds (Maize Longo 5). The unit of measurement refers to kits.</i>						
	Section Total						455,010.00
Contractual Services							
4.1	Lease of warehouse	D	2	48,600.00	3	27.50	80,190.00
	<i>This is to cover supply of Warehouse Space permises for Juba and Torit</i>						
4.2	Security and upkeep services for FAO warehouse	D	2	1,500.00	3	25.00	2,250.00
	<i>This is to cover the security related expenditures, such as security at warehouses for Juba and toriti warehouse</i>						
4.3	Transportation of crop seed to the final the distribution point	D	1	141,756.27	1	50.00	70,878.14
	<i>This is to cover airfreight, insurance and extended charter liability costs for transportation of supplies to FAO Juba warehouse - additional supplies cost.</i>						
	Section Total						153,318.14
Travel							
5.1	Travel - consultants - international	D	3	2,600.00	3	25.00	5,850.00
	<i>Staff travel to and from for mission</i>						
5.2	Travel - consultants - national	D	3	2,114.14	3	25.00	4,756.82
	Section Total						10,606.82

General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Technical Advisory Support	S	1	3,072.00	1	100.00	3,072.00
<i>Mandatory standard costs charged by FAO for the technical review of the project components.</i>							
7.2	Reporting Costs	S	1	5,000.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
<i>Mandatory standard costs charged by FAO for review and clearing of the report and checking its conformity as per the funding agreement and project documents</i>							
7.3	Evaluation Cost	D	1	6,000.00	1	100.00	6,000.00
<i>Mandatory standard costs charged by FAO for evaluation cost for the project</i>							
7.4	Operational costs and casual payments etc.	D	2	1,079.32	7	58.34	8,815.45
<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</i>							
Section Total							30,387.45
SubTotal				15,190.00			747,663.55
Direct							739,591.55
Support							8,072.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							52,336.45
Total Cost							800,000.00

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 -> Kapoeta North	7	600	900	600	900	3,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Eastern Equatoria -> Kapoeta South	4	400	600	400	600	2,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Eastern Equatoria -> Lopa	10	900	1,350	900	1,350	4,500	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Eastern Equatoria -> Magwi	2	200	300	200	300	1,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Eastern Equatoria -> Torit	6	500	750	500	750	2,500	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Eastern Equatoria -> Budi	6	520	780	520	780	2,600	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse

Eastern Equatoria -> Ikotos	4	400	600	400	600	2,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Eastern Equatoria -> Kapoeta East	9	800	1,200	800	1,200	4,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Western Equatoria -> Maridi	2	200	300	200	300	1,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Western Equatoria -> Mundri East	4	400	600	400	600	2,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Western Equatoria -> Mundri West	4	400	600	400	600	2,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Western Equatoria -> Mvolo	3	300	450	300	450	1,500	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Western Equatoria -> Tambura	2	200	300	200	300	1,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Central Equatoria -> Juba	9	800	1,200	800	1,200	4,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Central Equatoria -> Kajo-Keji	2	200	300	200	300	1,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Central Equatoria -> Lainnya	9	800	1,200	800	1,200	4,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Central Equatoria -> Morobo	7	600	900	600	900	3,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Central Equatoria -> Terekeka	1	100	150	100	150	500	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse
Central Equatoria -> Yei	9	800	1,200	800	1,200	4,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Procure and receive crop seed Activity 1.1.2 : Warehousing of crop seed Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning and transporting of crop seed to Torit warehouse

Documents

Category Name	Document Description