

Requesting Organization :	Danish Refugee Council	
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation	
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00
		100
Project Title :	Food Security and Livelihoods Provision and Protection for conflict affected IDPs and host communities in Malakal and Melut Counties Upper Nile State.	
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services	

OPS Details

Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/FSL/INGO/728
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	501,953.05
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	01/03/2016	Planned End Date :	31/08/2016
Actual Start Date:	01/03/2016	Actual End Date:	31/08/2016

Project Summary :	<p>This project seeks to meet the most immediate food security needs beyond General Food Distribution (GFD), for populations affected by conflict displacement in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) IPC level 3 Melut and Malakal Counties in Upper Nile State. In particular it will target those who were most adversely affected by the fighting in mid-2015, which resulted in the temporary withdrawal of humanitarian assistance and widespread loss of FSL related assets and inputs.</p> <p>Specifically this project will support the Melut settlements of Dethoma 1, Dethoma 2, Malek, and Kor Adar and the Malakal settlement of Wau Shilluk, through the prepositioning and distribution of agricultural livelihood kits, as well as supporting the Melut settlement at the New Paloich School.</p>
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Direct beneficiaries :

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
4,600	5,250	0	0	9,850

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Children under 5	0	0	10,083	10,083	20,166
Internally Displaced People	11,288	11,288	11,288	11,288	45,152
People in Host Communities	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,750	15,000
Pregnant and Lactating Women	0	350	0	0	350

Indirect Beneficiaries :

A total of 49,250 individuals (members of the household of the 9,850 direct beneficiaries) from Melut and Malakal will benefit indirectly from the project. The average household size excluding the direct beneficiaries is approximated to be 5.

Catchment Population:

The catchment population of the project will be Malakal (Wau Shilluk) and Melut (Malek, Khor Adar, Dethoma 1 & 2 and New Paloich). The project will target vulnerable IDP and host communities.

Link with allocation strategy :

The project links with the allocation strategy as detailed below;
 CRP Objective 1: The project will engage in agricultural campaigning by supporting the distribution of crop/vegetable seeds, fishing equipment to 9,000 households in Upper Nile (Melut and Malakal counties). The project will also assist women with cooking utensils/energy saving pots and will also support seed multiplication. The activities will be expected to contribute to improved household food security through enhanced crop production and livelihood diversification.

CRP Objective 2: The project will engage 100 individuals from Malakal and Melut counties to participate in Cash for Work activities over a 20 day cycle targeting community assets. The activity will be expected to result in improved household income inter-a-lia food security

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
Danmarks Indsamling	136,390.20
	136,390.20

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Zwelo Ndebele	Food Security and Livelihoods Coordinator	foodsecurity.livelihoods@drc-ssudan.org	+211922 187 324
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BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

The ongoing crisis is estimated to have displaced around 1.66 million people within South Sudan. Food insecurity in South Sudan remains distressingly widespread. There are 7.5 million South Sudanese people experiencing acute food insecurity, including 3.9 million people (34% of the population) who are classified as severely food and nutrition insecure and 3.6 million who are considered to be 'stressed'. Nationwide 41% of the population are food insecure (7% and 34% are severely and moderately food insecure respectively). The spike in levels of food insecurity is linked to limited market functionality, increases in food prices due to inflation/depreciation of the local currency, conflict affecting access, diminishing purchasing power, depletion of household stocks and limited livelihood options. In addition to food insecurity exacerbated by conflict, high food prices and displacement, DRC has observed erratic rainfall in Greater Upper Nile region. As a result, the upcoming harvest is expected to be poor, deepening food insecurity in affected areas. This is further compromised by food rations leaving the POCs/camps for the front lines, and armed attacks on humanitarian convoys carrying food. According to the IPC report it is estimated that 795,000 people in Upper Nile State are facing a crisis (phase 3) and emergency (phase 4) food insecurity situation. Food security monitoring indicators monitored through the Food Security Nutrition Management System (FSNMS) Round 16, indicate that 58% of households in Upper Nile State are experiencing poor and borderline food consumption, about 93% severe and moderate hunger and about 54% of the households are using crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies. The IPC indicates that during the period October to December 2015, a total of 157,000 and 34,000 people in Malakal and Melut Counties respectively will be expected to be in IPC phase 3 and 4 levels of food insecurity. Women have been particularly impacted by the increasing food shortage, as households are prioritizing food for children, women shouldering the burden of foraging for wild foods that are increasingly depleted, forcing them to travel longer and arduous distances by foot, and the loss of protein sources more rapidly affects women, who are more vulnerable to Vitamin A deficiency. Female headed households are more vulnerable to food insecurity with 53% of them facing food insecurity as compared to their male counterparts (37%), an indication of gender-based vulnerabilities (FSMS Round 16, March 2016). In addition, having to search for food in the forest or bush exposes the women to risks of UXOs and GBV thus highlighting food insecurity can also lead to physical insecurity and protection issues.

2. Needs assessment

DRC conducted two emergency FSL assessments in December (one in Melut, one in Malakal), which have informed this proposal. Assessments used an adaptation of the 48 Hour E-FSL Assessment tool and were conducted primarily through key informant interviews and focus group discussions. The Melut assessment was conducted in partnership with the FSL cluster area coordinator for Upper Nile. The key findings are as follows:

MELUT (IPC Level 3):

- Sites can generally be categorized into sites that have access to agricultural land and riverbanks (Dethoma 1, Dethoma 2 and Kor Adar) and sites that do not (New Paloich School and the PoC). This access to land plays the largest role in selecting the most appropriate food security and livelihood intervention.
- IDPs are largely dependent on General Food Distribution, which are sometimes delayed and often incomplete. Coping strategies to compensate for inadequate food rations are primarily skipping meals and foraging in the bush for wood and grass to sell as well as wild fruits and leaves (lalob) for own consumption as well as sale to the market.
- The fighting in May, which forced the majority of IDPs to flee to the bush, resulted in widespread loss of household goods, livestock and livelihood assets/stocks. For those engaged in agriculture, problems were further compounded by the fact that the retreat to the bush was during the time of year when people are preparing land for cultivation, and was then followed by the failure of the rains due to El Nino.
- During the assessment, we have observed that Melut is underserved in terms of food security and livelihood based interventions

MALAKAL(IPC Level 3):

- IDPs are suffering substantially from a gap in humanitarian assistance since the outbreak of fighting in mid-2015. The area remains heavily militarized and many site fear of exposure to armed actors.
- IDPs in Wau Shilluk report that prior to displacement the majority were urban residents, working in the government or in service sectors and are largely unfamiliar with agro-pastoral practices. As such have struggled to adapt to an environment where it is necessary to supplement GFD through own production.
- It appears that the negative coping strategies are substantially worse in Malakal than in Melut- perhaps due both to the higher level of militarization in the area as well as the lower level of agro-pastoral aptitude. Negative coping strategies are primarily around rationing food, including eating one meal per day, eating every other day, and/or feeding only children while adults go without. Markets are functioning in the area, although prices are inflated due to the economic troubles that plague the country as a whole, but also due to the fighting and rainy weather creating breaks in the supply chain and the taxation/extortion and confiscation of items going to the POC.

These key findings are consistent with the findings of the most recent IPC Report citing that, "about 58% of households were experiencing poor and borderline food consumption; about 93% of the households were experiencing severe and moderate hunger; and about 54 per cent of households were using Crisis and Emergency livelihoods coping strategies with about 47% of them relying on sale of natural resources for income, an indication of depleted livelihood assets as well as lack of labour opportunities. The major shocks suffered by majority of households in the state include insecurity and lack of free movement as well as high food prices especially when you consider that 45% of food consumed in households is sourced from markets."

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project will target directly 9,850 households (9,850 HHs multiplied by 6 HH members is total 59,100 of both direct and indirect beneficiaries) of both host community and IDPs in Melut and Malakal counties). The total number of men that will be directly target by the project is 4,600 and the total number of women targeted is 5,250.

4. Grant Request Justification

DRC has been working in the Malakal and Melut POC sites and spontaneous settlements in Melut since January, 2014. As a well-respected partner, DRC proposes this project to complement current IDP response programming. The project will enable vulnerable IDP and host communities to have access to high quality seed and to receive the accompanying associated training in a timely manner. Access to improved seed quality and inputs will enable benefiting households to improve their food security through improved crop production. The project is also justifiable as it will enhance the diffusion of innovation, through the Farmer Field School Approach (FFSA) by supporting the participatory learning and adoption of improved agricultural practices. The project will thus bridge the gap that currently exists due to the limited capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture (Upper Nile State) to effectively provide extension services in Melut and Malakal counties. The project will also pilot seed multiplication of staple crops in the 2 Counties through the distribution of open pollinated seed varieties. The promotion of seed multiplication will be expected to enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities to locally produce and avoid the bottlenecks associated with seed and input deliveries as a result of access constraints.

Cash payments in exchange of public works (Cash For Work) will allow to vulnerable beneficiaries to access immediate food and non-food items and/or recover livelihoods. CFW results in the creation of community assets, such as community access roads. The implementation of CFW will enable vulnerable households with short-term employment opportunities and income that will be used to cater for household food requirements. In addition, through clearing feeder roads, local community members will be encouraged to engage in trading, which will enhance food and income security status of households. CFW activities will be expected to contribute to enhanced flood prevention and environmental conservation.

DRC has a good working relationship with government departments and implementing partners through the Food Security and Livelihoods cluster. DRC has since 2014 been implementing food security and livelihoods projects in Unity and Upper Nile States with funding coming through DANIDA , FAO, UNHCR and BPRM. DRC therefore has the adequate experience in implementing FSL projects in South Sudan and will draw on its experiences in implementing the Food Security and Livelihood project in Melut and Malakal Counties.

5. Complementarity

This proposal is designed to address the most immediate needs in Malakal and Melut Counties while taking advantage of both the agricultural cycle and the opportunity for dry season repositioning.

The proposed action is designed to complement DRC's other humanitarian work in the two counties, in particular as a camp management and protection agency. The action is particularly sensitive to the protection concerns of women and children; women and children are in the practice of collecting wood and foraging for food and grass in the bush for sale in the market to make up for gaps in food assistance. This exposes them to potential interaction with armed actors and other protection threats thus highlighting how food insecurity can lead to physical insecurity as well.

In Malakal it has also been reported that households are consuming only one meal per day, eating every other day and/or practicing preferential feeding of children while adults skip meals. DRC's protection teams will assist the FSL teams in ensuring that the households who are at most risk of negative coping strategies are the households selected for the distribution and technical assistance.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Households affected by conflict displacement, including internally displaced people and host communities, will be have safe and dignified means of meeting minimum food consumption requirements and be prepared to cope with natural and man made shocks.

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 : CRP Objective 1: Ensure continued and regular access to food for the vulnerable population. Through the set of activities designed for this project DRC aims to reduce levels of food insecurity among the beneficiary households. Distributions of main season staple crop seeds and fruit tree seedlings, emergency livelihoods kits and trainings on best agronomic practice using a Farmer Field Approach will improve the target households' resilience.

CRP Objective 2: Protect and rehabilitate livelihoods for the vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition. Through the set of activities designed for this project DRC expects increase the ability of households to bridge food gaps and withstand moderate shocks. In order to protect and rehabilitate livelihoods, this project will generate income for the beneficiaries through 'Cash for Work' scheme which will be utilized to rehabilitate community structures. The project will also distribute cooking utensils and seeds to the IDP and host community members in both Melut and Malakal counties. The community based seed multipliers will be trained on seed production, harvesting and storage rehabilitating livelihoods and building resilience.

Outcome 1

Reduced levels of food insecurity among beneficiary households

Output 1.1

Description

The project will distribute main season staple crop seed and tools to 8,000 households (48,000 individual beneficiaries) in Malakal and Melut counties. In a bid to improve food security, the project will also distribute livelihood kits consisting of fishing kits and vegetable seed to 1,000 households (6,000 individual beneficiaries) in the 2 target counties. The crop seed, tools and livelihood kits will be received through pipeline. The success of the crop, tools and livelihoods distributions will depend on timely delivery inputs through the timeline due time sensitive nature of the activities which are linked to the seasonality of the crop growing season. In addition a total of 150 women will receive fruit tree seedlings (fast growing species). In order to enhance the capacity of IDP and host communities' ability to produce high quality seed and reduce vulnerability to shocks, the project will distribute seed (sorghum) to 100 IDP and host community members in both Melut and Malakal counties. DRC will utilize a participatory process to identify community members who will act as seed multipliers. The project will target 100 community members from Malakal and Melut counties who have access to land and have the potential and ability to adhere to standard seed multiplication protocols (isolation by distance and time approaches). The identified seed multipliers will be given low cost training on seed multiplication (including post harvesting, processing and marketing). In addition the seed multipliers will receive sorghum seed (including tools) at no cost which they will use for multiplication purposes. The seed multipliers will however sign an MOU with DRC committing to give 20 kg of harvested seed to an identified deserving vulnerable household identified through community participatory process. In order to improve food security through enhanced food utilization the project will distribute cooking utensils to 500 women in Malakal and Melut counties respectively.

Assumptions & Risks

This assumes that security remains relatively stable in Melut county and there are no major socio-political shifts in the operating environment. (This outcome is focused on the New Paloich School, which houses a pre-existing Nuer population and a newer influx of Shilluk, following the General Johnson Olony defection and subsequent fighting.)

Currently both populations (both men and women) have safe access to both the new and old Paloich markets, and are able to move outside of the school without major incident. Any change to this would undermine the impact of the activity. Due to the fact that this is a cash transfer activity, the impact is highly sensitive to major fluctuations in inflation and pricing of basic goods. This will be monitored closely and any major fluctuations will be flagged immediately.

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Distribution of crop seeds and tools to 4,000 HH in Malakal and 4,000 HH in Melut counties respectively: 2,000 men and 2,000 women from Malakal and 2,000 men and 2,000 women from Melut.

Activity 1.1.2

Distribution of emergency livelihoods kits (fishing kits and vegetable seeds) to 1,000 HH in 2 counties (500 HH in Malakal and 500 HH in Melut counties respectively).

Activity 1.1.3

Distribution of fruit trees and training to 150 women in Malakal and Melut counties.

Activity 1.1.4

Distribution of seed inputs to 100 households for seed multiplication purposes in Malakal and Melut counties.

Activity 1.1.5

Distribution of cooking utensils to 500 women from Malakal and Melut counties

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Core Pipeline # Number of disaster affected people having access to emergency livelihood kits	4,000	4,000	0	0	8,000
Means of Verification : Beneficiary registration lists, verification reports, distribution lists and reports, post distribution monitoring reports, field monitoring reports, crop/yield assessment reports.							
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	# of households receiving livelihoods kits (veg and fishing kits) distributed					1,000
Means of Verification : Beneficiary registration lists, verification reports, distribution lists and reports, post distribution monitoring reports, field monitoring reports, crop/yield assessment reports.							
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	# of women receiving fruit trees and trainings					150
Means of Verification : Beneficiary registration lists, verification reports, distribution lists and reports, post distribution monitoring reports, field monitoring reports, crop/yield assessment reports and training reports.							
Indicator 1.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	# of households receiving seeds inputs for seed multiplication					100
Means of Verification : Beneficiary registration lists, verification reports, distribution lists and reports, post distribution monitoring reports, field monitoring reports, crop/yield assessment reports and training reports.							
Indicator 1.1.5	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	# of women receiving cooking utensils					500
Means of Verification : Beneficiary registration lists, verification reports, distribution lists and reports.							
Outcome 2							
Increased ability of households to bridge food gaps and withstand moderate shocks							
Output 2.1							
Description							
The project will provide improved access to food through increasing the income of 100 vulnerable IDPs (50 men and 50 women) from Malakal and Melut counties. Cash for Work will be used to rehabilitate community infrastructure/ productive assets in order to protect and rehabilitate livelihoods of households at risk of hunger and malnutrition. The CFW activities will be expected to improve the vulnerable households' access to cash to purchase food and basic items and service. Furthermore the CFW activities will prioritize the following types interventions rehabilitation of feeder roads linking communities to markets, flood mitigation and shallow well construction/rehabilitation in support of nutrition gardens/dry season vegetable production. Due to the limited number of target beneficiaries the project will utilize a community centered self-selection process which will prioritise the most vulnerable community members who are willing and able to participate in CFW activities.							
Assumptions & Risks							
This assumes that security remains relatively stable in Melut county and there are no major socio-political shifts in the operating environment. A repeat of significant fighting in Melut near the Dethomas is likely to result in another retreat of IDPs into the bush and, again, result in loss of livelihood assets and valuable cultivation time, and may erode the population's feeling of safety and security when venturing out for field cultivation.							
Additionally this assumes that the population of concern will have free access to agricultural land- in particular in Melut. At the moment there is no reason to think that this is at risk of changing, although support of UN agencies to formalize an agreement between the camp leadership and the county authorities is recommended in Melut. (There is a strong precedent in Maban for the refugee response.)							
Activities							
Activity 2.1.1							
100 individuals from Malakal and Melut engaged in cash for work (CFW) activities over a 20 day working period.							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of disaster affected people having improved access to food	50	50	0	0	100
Means of Verification : Beneficiary registration list, attendance sheets, payment sheet							
Indicator 2.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	# of individuals participating in CFW activities					100
Means of Verification : Beneficiary registration list, attendance sheets, payment sheet							
Additional Targets :							
M & R							
Monitoring & Reporting plan							

DRC endeavors to achieve rigorous monitoring, evaluation and learning standards in its humanitarian response. DRC's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approach is built on a number of key principles including 1) the use of flexible, mixed methodologies, 2) the integration of M&E into 'everyday' work, 3) linking evidence and learning with decision-making, 4) independence and neutrality of M&E staff, 5) involvement of key stakeholders and diverse voices, and 6) Transparency with processes, progress and results. The M&E plan for this project will be in line with the 2016 M&E Strategy for DRC in South Sudan, which includes: 1. Ensuring adequate staff capacity to carry out M&E activities: DRC's senior programme team includes an experienced M&E and Accountability Coordinator who will oversee all M&E activities for the programme. 2. Regular and systematic indicator performance tracking: Monthly indicator performance tracking of this project will ensure that activities are being carried out according to plan and that no beneficiary is left behind as a result of falling short of the DRC's output commitments. All contractual reporting responsibilities will be completed by the field teams with support from the Finance Manager, Grants Manager and Emergency Coordinator and submitted to CHF in a timely manner. DRC strives for transparency in its monitoring and evaluation processes and makes all findings available to key stakeholders, including CHF

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Distribution of crop seeds and tools to 4,000 HH in Malakal and 4,000 HH in Melut counties respectively: 2,000 men and 2,000 women from Malakal and 2,000 men and 2,000 women from Melut.	2016				X								
Activity 1.1.2: Distribution of emergency livelihoods kits (fishing kits and vegetable seeds) to 1,000 HH in 2 counties (500 HH in Malakal and 500 HH in Melut counties respectively).	2016			X	X								
Activity 1.1.3: Distribution of fruit trees and training to 150 women in Malakal and Melut counties.	2016						X	X					
Activity 1.1.4: Distribution of seed inputs to 100 households for seed multiplication purposes in Malakal and Melut counties.	2016			X	X	X		X					
Activity 1.1.5: Distribution of cooking utensils to 500 women from Malakal and Melut counties	2016						X						
Activity 2.1.1: 100 individuals from Malakal and Melut engaged in cash for work (CFW) activities over a 20 day working period.	2016			X	X	X	X	X					

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

DRC adopts a community-based approach, where beneficiaries and local authorities are included in the prioritizing, planning and implementation of activities as an important measure of rehabilitation and capacity building. DRC is a certified member of the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) and as such fulfils the HAP benchmarks on accountability through information, involvement, participation and adequate handling of complaints. Fundamental to all of DRC's activities is adherence to Age and Gender Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) by engaging the various camp committees, including women's committees, youth committees and elderly committees. Through both formal and informal interactions with representative groups, members of community are empowered to inform the type of activities and services provided by DRC and ensure their implementation is relevant, effective, and responsive to the needs of displaced populations.

Implementation Plan

The project will be implemented over a 6 month period (01 March to 31st August 2016). DRC will be involved through direct project implementation and will utilize any implementing partners. The project will be implemented under the direct supervision of DRC's Malakal and Melut Area Managers. The Area Manager in Malakal will also oversee operations in Wau Shilluk. The Area Managers will be line managed by the Juba-based Programme Coordinator and Deputy Country Director -Programmes, and general support will be provided by the Juba-based but roving to field locations, Emergency Logistics Officer, Emergency Finance Manager, HR Coordinator, Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator, Country Safety Advisor and Grants Manager. The FSL Programme Coordinator based at the Juba level will be expected to technically backstop the project. A roving Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods Manager (expatriate) will operationally and technically support the FSL activities in both Malakal and Melut. The project will also recruit 2 Food Security and Livelihoods Officers who will be responsible for supervising direct project implementation in both sites. A total of 4 Food Security and livelihoods Assistants will also be recruited and will report to the FSL Officers. In cases where it might be necessary to work with contractors, DRC will seek local hires to the greatest possible extent.

Grant opening meetings will be conducted at both field and Juba level, in order to make the project implementation and support staff aware of the project components and their respective role in effective and efficient project implementation. The meeting will be used to develop project implementation tools, work plans, expenditure plans, procurement plans, M & E plans and Human Resources plans which will be developed collaboratively by the field and Juba teams. On a weekly basis the Area Managers will convene weekly meeting with the field teams to check on project implementation progress and to make adjustments where necessary. Monthly review meetings will be held with representatives from the implementation team and Juba support functions to ensure project activities and spending is on track and that the necessary adjustments are pro-actively identified and addressed. The Finance team in Juba will on a monthly basis share with the Team Leaders, Budget Follow-Up (BFUs) which will be showing expenditure on a monthly basis. Area Managers will on a monthly basis during the monthly meetings conduct budget variance analysis meeting with the field teams. In addition all reporting responsibilities will be completed with support from the Finance Manager, Grants Manager and Programme Coordinator.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL Cluster)	FSL South Sudan
FAO	FSL South Sudan
WFP	FSL South Sudan

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

Gender has been taken into consideration in the assessment and subsequent design of this proposal. Women and children face a higher level of exposure to potential protection threats driven primarily out of the need to forage for wood, grass and food to sell in the market to make up food consumption gaps. This project aims to mitigate this and other negative coping mechanisms by facilitating greater access to cash and opportunities for own production. This project does not target exclusively women and children, but seeks to improve the overall safety and food consumption of households, especially those households where women are most at risk of engaging in unsafe coping mechanisms. The DRC adheres to Age and Gender Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) in all its activities and in recognition of the fact that women and children are generally disadvantaged not just because of cultural norms but also because of the nature of the current displacement wherein women and even children bear the burden of looking after the family, women, men, boys and girls will be involved in all of the proposed activities (assessment, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation). Awareness creation among beneficiaries on the role of gender in access and control of resources will be done.

In accordance with this policy, the DRC conducted a gender analysis as part of the FSL assessments in Malakal and Melut during the month of December 2015. The results of the gender analysis are summarized below:

- Both men and women safely access markets
- It is primary women and children who collect wood and forage in the bush, and thus have the higher exposure to related protection risks.
- While it is more common to observe men fishing, in interviews in Melut women reported that they also fish along the river and sell fish in the market.
- Both men and women participate in agriculture although in somewhat different ways. It was reported that if the community engaged is field cultivation, it will be primarily (although not exclusively) men and youth who will take to the field to manage that cultivation. Both men and women engage in dry season horticulture along the riverbanks, although, on informal observation, it was somewhat more common to see women and female youth and girls tending the horticultural plots.

The results of the gender analysis will be used to inform the design of the project, taking into consideration the various needs of women, men, boys and girls. DRC will endeavor to ensure that all beneficiaries reporting are broken down based on gender of project beneficiaries. All assessments will ensure the capture of information disaggregated by gender and age, and interventions derived from these assessments will be tailored to ensure inclusion and relevance to gender and age demographics.

Protection Mainstreaming

Protection is already mainstreamed into all sectors of the DRC's programs in Malakal and Melut and will continue to be so for the proposed activity in accordance with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and Sphere standards on protection mainstreaming. In the first place, the aim of the project, besides food security, is to reduce protection risks by removing the need for people to adopt livelihood coping strategies which expose them to additional risks and providing them with safer ways to meet their basic needs. In addition, the project activities have been designed to prevent and minimize as much as possible any unintended negative effects of the activities which could increase project beneficiaries' vulnerability to both physical and psychological risks. DRC also adheres to AGDM standards and will pro-actively work to ensure that project beneficiaries of all diversity have impartial assistance which is in proportion to their needs, without any barriers related to gender, age and origin. In addition DRC will set-up a humanitarian accountability system which will ensure that affected populations receive information, provide feedback, share concerns and submit complaints. DRC has Protection Managers in place in both Malakal and Melut who will be key in ensuring that protection issues are effectively mainstreamed in all programme activities through the various camp management structures. At the Juba level, there is a Protection Coordinator (Roving) who will technically support protection mainstreaming related activities in both Melut and Malakal Counties.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Despite the signing of the Agreement on the Resolution of the conflict in the Republic of South Sudan in August 2015, conflict and violence continues to affect civilians in Upper Nile State. The security situation in Malakal and Melut is volatile. With the support of the Country Safety Advisor, the DRC field team has location specific SOPs and contingency plans in place, with risk mitigation strategies adapted both for security issues affecting the wider geographical area (such as conflict in the vicinity of the UNMISS CSB) or those affecting the POC itself (such as gang fighting). DRC has a global Minimum Operating Safety Standards system, and compliance will be monitored regularly.

Key threats in Malakal and Wau Shilluk are:

- Conflict between SPLA and SPLA-IO in the area, leading to risk of cross-fire and stray bullets and heavy artillery affecting staff, or the inability to access Wau Shilluk and evacuate staff operating on the Nile River west bank;
- Divisions between groups inside the POC leading to significant violence and DRC staff being caught up;
- Staff health risks.

Key threats in Melut are:

- Conflict between SPLA and SPLA-IO in the vicinity, leading to risk of cross-fire, stray bullets and heavy artillery in the POC site and spontaneous settlements.
- Staff health risks
- Harassment of staff and extortion attempts due to high volume of SPLA in the area
- UXO, leading to possible risk of injury or death of staff.

Access

Malakal

In recent months in Malakal, since the defection of Johnson Olony to SPLA-IO, access by air has been very unreliable due to insecurity, meaning that Flight Safety Assurances are not granted by all parties. DRC is aware of this and mitigates against this risk through different means of transportation and through prepositioning materials through the pipeline. It is likely that this will continue in the future; DRC is taking appropriate measures to ensure hibernation stocks account for longer periods of inaccessibility, although sustained periods without supply flights may lead to shortages of other goods such as fuel (and therefore water) and programme materials. This is especially critical since access by road from Unity or from Melut, or by river from the south or north has not been possible since this time either, and therefore DRC relies fully on air access.

Melut

All cargo flights and staff flights go through UNHAS will go to Paloich airstrip, approximately 35km to the east of Melut. This is a reliable airstrip during periods of adverse weather and with historically good access even during periods of heightened tension or conflict near Melut. Access by road is possible from Maban County (Bunj) year round, where DRC also has a presence. Therefore this is a backup option for movement of cargo but also for staff relocation in the event of insecurity. Access to the affected population within and outside the POC is very good, and DRC has a good acceptance level amongst beneficiaries with no threats reported in 2015.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Emergency FSL Manager - Malakal	D	1	6,832.00	3	100%	20,496.00
	<i>Expat Emergency FSL Manager - based in Malakal</i>						
1.2	FSL Coordinator - Roving	D	1	7,423.00	1	100%	7,423.00
	<i>Expat FSL Coordinator - Roving, 70% field based, 30% in Juba. Supports all DRC sites for FSL programming.</i>						
1.3	Information Management Officer - Malakal	D	1	6,832.00	1	100%	6,832.00
	<i>Expat Information Management Officer - based in Malakal. Supports assessments, data collection, data analysis and information management.</i>						
1.4	Emergency Response Officer - Malakal	D	1	6,832.00	1	100%	6,832.00
	<i>Expat Emergency Response Officer - based in Malakal. Supports outreach, community liaison, movements and analysis.</i>						
1.5	Logistics Manager - Malakal	S	1	6,832.00	1	100%	6,832.00
	<i>Expat Logistics Manager - based in Malakal. Support distributions, movements of the DRC teams and materials, warehousing and stock keeping.</i>						
1.6	Area Manager - Melut	D	1	7,670.00	1	100%	7,670.00
	<i>Expat Area Manager - based in Melut. Head of base and oversees all operation in Melut.</i>						
1.7	Logistics Manager - Melut	D	2.5	6,832.00	1	100%	17,080.00
	<i>Expat Logistics Manager - based in Melut. Support distributions, movements of the DRC teams and materials, warehousing and stock keeping.</i>						
1.8	Emergency FSL Manager - Melut	D	3	6,832.00	1	100%	20,496.00
	<i>Expat Emergency FSL Manager - based in Melut</i>						
1.9	Programme Coordinator - Roving	D	1	7,759.00	1	100%	7,759.00
	<i>Expat Programme Coordinator - Roving, 70% field based, 30% in Juba. Supports all DRC sites for program implementation and is the line manager of all Area Managers.</i>						
1.10	Finance Manager - Juba	S	1	7,423.00	1	100%	7,423.00
	<i>Expat Finance Manager base in Juba</i>						
1.11	Logistics Manager - Juba	S	1	6,832.00	1	100%	6,832.00
	<i>Expat Logistics Manager based in Juba</i>						
1.12	HR Manager - Juba	S	1	5,915.00	1	100%	5,915.00
	<i>HR Manager based in Juba</i>						
1.13	FSL Officer - Malakal	D	2	1,373.00	6	100%	16,476.00

	<i>National FSL Officer - Malakal</i>						
1.14	National FSL Assistant - Malakal	D	2	648.00	6	100%	7,776.00
	<i>National FSL Assistant - Malakal</i>						
1.15	National FSL Officer - Melut	D	2	1,373.00	6	100%	16,476.00
	<i>National FSL Officer - Melut</i>						
1.16	National FSL Assistant - Melut	D	2	648.00	6	100%	7,776.00
	<i>National FSL Assistant - Melut</i>						
1.17	National Support Staff - Malakal	D	1	26,928.00	1	100%	26,928.00
	<i>Including Logistic Officer , Logistics assistant (Wau Shilluk), Finance/Admin/HR Senior Officer, Finance/Admin/HR assistant , Finance Assistant/Cashier , Information Management Assistant , M & E Officer, Drivers, Safety Liaison Officer , Security guards , Cleaner , Cook – detailed breakdown in the attached full budget break down</i>						
1.18	National Support Staff - Melut	D	1	33,272.00	1	100%	33,272.00
	<i>Logistic Officer , Logistics assistant , Finance/Admin/HR Senior Officer, Finance/Admin/HR assistant , Finance Assistant/Cashier , Information Management Assistant , M & E Officer, Driver, Driver , Safety, Liaison Officer , Security guards , Cleaner , Cook - detailed breakdown in the attached full budget break down</i>						
1.19	National Support Staff - Juba	S	1	9,844.00	1	100%	9,844.00
	<i>HR Manager, Procurement Officer, Logistics Assistant, Warehouse Officer, Security Manager, Cook , Cleaner - detailed breakdown in the attached full budget break down</i>						
	Section Total						240,138.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Livelihoods kits: Fruit trees	D	150	20.00	1	100%	3,000.00
	<i>Livelihoods kits: Fruit trees (75 Melut and 75 Malakal)</i>						
2.2	Conditional cash transfer: CFW	D	100	20.00	10	100%	20,000.00
	<i>Conditional cash transfer: CFW (50 Melut and 50 Malakal)</i>						
2.3	Livelihood kits: Seed Multiplication	D	200	38.00	1	100%	7,600.00
	<i>Livelihood kits: Seed Multiplication (100 Melut and 100 Malakal)</i>						
2.4	Distribution of cooking utensils	D	500	20.00	1	100%	10,000.00
	<i>Distribution of cooking utensils to 500 women</i>						
2.5	Charter flights	D	4	14,000.00	1	100%	56,000.00
	<i>Charter flights (2 Melut, 2 Malakal) to transport the seeds and tool and seedlings</i>						
2.6	Warehousing costs for the seeds and tools	D	2	700.00	6	100%	8,400.00
	<i>Warehousing costs- Rentals (Malakal and Melut)</i>						
2.7	Distribution costs - loading and off loading	D	30	50.00	3	100%	4,500.00
	<i>Distribution costs (loading and offloading- casuals)</i>						
2.8	Distribution costs - distribution casuals	D	12	100.00	6	100%	7,200.00
	<i>Distribution costs (distribution casuals)</i>						
2.9	Printing costs	D	1	2,500.00	1	100%	2,500.00
	<i>Printing for the programme activities</i>						
2.10	CfW Tools	D	1	3,000.00	1	100%	3,000.00
	<i>Procurement for Cash for Work Tools</i>						
	Section Total						122,200.00

Equipment							
3.1	Furniture and fittings- Malakal	D	1	1,500.00	1	100%	1,500.00
	<i>Includes plastic chair, plastic tables, filing folders for the project documentation, stationery etc</i>						
3.2	IT and Communications- Malakal	D	1	7,500.00	1	100%	7,500.00
	<i>Includes scratch cards for the staff, basic phone for new staff, ink cartridges, printer, laptop</i>						
3.3	Furniture and fittings- Melut	D	1	2,000.00	1	100%	2,000.00
	<i>Includes plastic chair, plastic tables, filing folders for the project documentation, stationery etc</i>						
3.4	IT and Communications- Melut	D	1	7,500.00	1	100%	7,500.00
	<i>Includes scratch cards for the staff, basic phone for new staff, ink cartridges, printer, laptop</i>						
3.5	Tent Accommodation - Melut	D	1	3,000.00	1	100%	3,000.00
	<i>Includes plastic chair, plastic tables, filing folders for the project documentation, stationery etc</i>						
3.6	IT and Communications- Juba	S	1	3,000.00	1	100%	3,000.00
	<i>Includes scratch cards for the staff, basic phone for new staff, ink cartridges, printer, laptop</i>						
	Section Total						24,500.00
Travel							
5.1	Travel- In country flights (Malakal)	D	15	200.00	1	100%	3,000.00
	<i>In country flights for the field based re-locatable and international staff between Juba and duty station.</i>						
5.2	Vehicle Fuel- Malakal	D	1	4,050.00	1	100%	4,050.00
	<i>Fuel for the dedicated FSL programme vehicle</i>						
5.3	Travel- In country flights (Melut)	D	15	200.00	1	100%	3,000.00
	<i>In country flights for the field based re-locatable and international staff between Juba and duty station.</i>						
5.4	Vehicle Fuel- Melut	D	1	4,050.00	1	100%	4,050.00
	<i>Fuel for the dedicated FSL programme vehicle</i>						
5.5	Rent of vehicle- Malakal	D	1	5,049.00	1	100%	5,049.00
	<i>Rent for a dedicated vehicle for the FSL programme staff</i>						
5.6	Rent of vehicle- Melut	D	1	6,445.00	1	100%	6,445.00
	<i>Rent for a dedicated vehicle for the FSL programme staff</i>						
	Section Total						25,594.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Repair and Maintenance of Office equipment - Malakal	D	1	500.00	1	100%	500.00
7.2	Construction & Maintenance of Office/Compound - Malakal	D	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
7.3	Fuel - diesel for vehicle (Wau Shilluk)	D	1	1,000.00	4	100%	4,000.00
7.4	Office Supplies (Stationeries, Cartridge, Printing) Malakal	D	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00

7.5	Office Consumables - Tea, Coffee, Other Miscellenous Items	D	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
7.6	Safety and Security equipment (Wau Shilluk)	D	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
7.7	Contribution to National Staff Accommodation Malakal	D	1	2,000.00	1	100%	2,000.00
7.8	Repair and Maintenance of Office equipment Melut	D	1	500.00	1	100%	500.00
7.9	Construction & Maintenance of Office/Compound Melut	D	1	4,000.00	1	100%	4,000.00
7.10	Office Supplies (Stationeries, Cartridge, Printing) Melut	D	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
7.11	Office Consumables - Tea, Coffee, Other Miscellenous Items Melut	D	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
7.12	Office Rentals Malakal and Melut	D	2	3,000.00	1	100%	6,000.00
7.13	Office & compound rent - Juba	S	1	8,500.00	1	100%	8,500.00
7.14	Repair and Maintenance of Office/Compound - Juba <i>Construction works, maintenance works, casual labor, spare parts</i>	S	1	5,000.00	1	100%	5,000.00
7.15	Utility cost - Juba <i>Running costs and bills of the head office in Juba</i>	S	1	5,000.00	1	100%	5,000.00
7.16	Communication cost - Juba <i>Telephone, internet, Thurays</i>	S	1	6,000.00	1	100%	6,000.00
7.17	Security cost (non-DRC employees)	S	1	5,000.00	1	100%	5,000.00
7.18	Bank Charges	S	1	4,183.00	1	100%	4,183.00
	Section Total						56,683.00
	SubTotal			1,085.50			469,115.00
	Direct						395,586.00
	Support						73,529.00
	PSC Cost						
	PSC Cost Percent						7%
	PSC Amount						32,838.05
	Total Cost						501,953.05
	Grand Total CHF Cost						501,953.05

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Upper Nile -> Malakal	50						
Upper Nile -> Melut	50						

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Budget Documents	DRC CHF FSL FA 2016 Budget 28-01-16.xls