

Requesting Organization :	International Rescue Committee				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Support vulnerable host community, IDPs, and pastoral households to continue to have regular access to food , protect and rehabilitate livelihoods in Panyijiar County (Unity) through provision of production inputs				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/FSL/INGO/702		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	297,029.70		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/02/2016	Planned End Date :	31/07/2016		
Actual Start Date:	01/02/2016	Actual End Date:	31/07/2016		
Project Summary :	<p>The overall objective of the IRC's proposed project is to improve food availability and access to vulnerable households in crisis and emergency phases through the protection and rehabilitation of their crop, vegetable and livestock assets. Through the proposed activities, the IRC will ensure a timely preposition of assorted crop seeds—in particular sorghum, maize, cowpeas and groundnuts—and tools, providing beneficiaries with the means to reestablish their own production and help them address the threat of hunger. Also, the IRC will ensure the beneficiaries receive timely agricultural inputs. To support the pastoralist households, refresher trainings of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and provision of treatment vouchers of livestock (targeting milk cows and small ruminants that remain at home when the main herd leaves for low land grazing areas during the dry season) will be supported. Also the fisher folk will be supported with fishing gear and skills through training on fish preservation.</p> <p>The IRC will conduct vulnerability mapping during payam consultative meetings at the start of the project, involving key community leaders including women, village headmen and sub-chiefs. Households that are extremely food insecure as a result of the severe loss of assets, including food production inputs, and are unable to support themselves will be prioritized for agricultural inputs and livestock support. In most agro-pastoralists' communities in South Sudan, women are the main providers of the daily food for their families while men are considered to be providing security and herding livestock. However women continue to be unequally affected by food insecurity and have less access to land and credit than men, limiting their ability to purchase agricultural tools, seeds, or hire labor that could increase their crop production [USAID Fact Sheet: Food Security & Gender 2010]. Reduction in food intake as a coping mechanism has greatly affected the female population. During targeting and implementation, priority will be given to women and people with disabilities and their specific needs will be addressed.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	7,375	7,625	7,375	7,625	30,000
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	2,950	3,050	2,950	3,050	12,000
People in Host Communities	4,425	4,575	4,425	4,575	18,000
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
The project will be focusing on households and therefore all household members will be considered as direct beneficiaries					
Catchment Population:					
The catchment population will constitute communities that will be living on the peripheries of those supported and or the new arrivals from neighboring counties. Due to the limited resources, such populations will be considered for the second round allocation.					
Link with allocation strategy :					

The proposed activities are in line with the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster priorities. The activities target IDPs and vulnerable host communities in Panyijjar Counties in Unity State, which have been identified by the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) as locations in dire need of support. The project activities are designed to contribute to the following FSL Cluster allocation priorities:

1. Provide to those that, even during the harvest season, have food consumption levels corresponding to Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) level 3 or above
2. Capitalize on seasonality in order to improve food availability by supporting food production activities (fishing, vegetables and crop production)
3. Capitalize on cost efficient seasonality in order to promote preparedness and household resilience.

The project activities have been designed to address the acute needs coming from the lack of production inputs. Through the proposed activities, the IRC will ensure timely prepositioning of agricultural production inputs—seeds of sorghum, maize, cowpeas, vegetables and groundnuts—and tools. Once such inputs will be prepositioned, these will give beneficiaries means to reestablish their own production and help reduce the hunger gap between April and July every year. The activities will promote the beneficiaries' livelihoods by improving their access to basic food needs and diversified and nutritious food. The IRC will establish vegetable gardens to enable the beneficiaries to produce vegetables both for their household consumption and for sale. Vegetable gardens will also be integrated into the IRC nutrition centers to provide a source of nutritious elements and address malnutrition.

With the onset of the dry season occurring from February to May, the IRC will support vegetable production which requires shorter duration to crop maturity and limited area of land. Both IDPs and the farming households will be able to quickly re-establish vegetable gardens and take advantage of the receding floods. Panyijjar County is situated alongside River Nile and has a network of swamps with residual soil moisture during the dry season; therefore the dry season vegetable production is viable.

Support to livestock disease control will not only protect much valued assets but will also be an insurance against animal products unfit for consumption as well as adding value to the product. These activities will capitalize on the window of opportunity offered by the dry season and will ensure continuity and cost effectiveness of assistance during the ensuing wet season.

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
Dutch Government through South Sudan Joint Response	844,000.00
	844,000.00

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Ronald Paul Veilleux	Country Director	Ronald.PaulVeilleux@rescue.org	+211956793853
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Humanitarian needs in South Sudan continue to escalate to alarming levels since the start of the conflict in December 2013, with the most affected states being the three states of the Greater Upper Nile (Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile). According to a recent IPC report (September 2015), 3.9 million people are classified as severely food insecure (in Phase 3 - Crisis, and Phase 4 - Emergency, through December 2015). Unity is one of the three states identified as being the most in need. As a result, it is expected that there will be a significant deterioration in the food security and nutrition situation and a very high caseload of acutely malnourished children and women. According to the IPC report September 2015, the food security situation of an estimated 30,000 people in Unity State (particularly Leer, Guit, Koch and Mayendit Counties) is extremely concerning as there is likelihood of famine occurring in the next few months if urgent humanitarian access is not provided. Households are facing huge consumption gaps, with some households facing catastrophic food security conditions, reducing consumption to as little as one meal per day consisting of only fish and water lilies.

According to the December 2015 FEWSNET bulletin, an acute food emergency (IPC Phase 4) continues in Central Unity State and will extend to parts of Jonglei and Upper Nile States, most affected by the conflict between January and March 2016. The conflict continues to severely limit food availability and access, and significantly restrict market functioning. Prices of staple foods and essential commodities remained high in the middle of the harvest period, when prices typically decline due to the increase of supply. As the conflict restricted cultivation, the harvest was below the average and an atypical price increase was observed in November 2015, compared to previous months. In mid-December 2015, the Government of South Sudan devalued the South Sudanese Pound, adopting the parallel market rate of SSP 18.5 to 1 USD. This was soon followed by an increase in official fuel price, with the state-owned petrol company raising the retail price of fuel from SSP 6 to SSP 22 per liter. The devaluation of the currency comes amidst the backdrop of significant hard currency shortages. Ongoing conflict and tension, reduced production prospects, fuel shortages and reduced market functioning continue to impact food security outcomes for many people outside of the worst-affected Greater Upper Nile areas.

According to UNOCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin 1 December 2015, Unity State continued to experience conflict with the community reporting limited food sources as their animals were looted, cultivation did not take place because of fighting during the planting season, and markets have been destroyed. Water lilies and fish, which are currently the main food sources, will likely become scarce as the rivers and swamps start drying up by January 2016, leading to large food deficits.

2. Needs assessment

Multiple shocks such as loss of livestock through looting, crop failure and multiple displacements have left communities in central Unity with no choice but to rely on wild food and/or humanitarian assistance. Most of the people from neighboring counties have left their counties and moved into Panyijiar as it is considered less insecure. Planting of staple crops has been heavily affected in Panyijiar. Seed shortages were a major problem as many households had seed stocks looted or burned. In addition, during the planting season many households prioritized searching for wild food over planting. Consumption of green harvests started early in 2014 compared to normal. The main harvest is in October but production in these areas is expected to be significantly less than the average in 2014.

The rains experienced during the June –August period were below normal across several states in the country, particularly in Unity State. The Unity, Koch, Mayendit, Panyijiar and Leer Counties are reported to be affected with low production due to crop failure as result of low rainfall. Because of a combination of the above factors, there is the urgent need to support the population in Panyijiar County (where the IRC operates and has easy access) which is under pressure due to the large population it is hosting with timely lifesaving agricultural inputs e.g. crops, vegetables and hand tools. The IRC is also proposing to respond through protection and rehabilitation of livelihood options such as livestock.

The IRC will use community-based targeting that takes advantage of local knowledge of the households' circumstances to identify the neediest groups of IDPs. Vulnerability mapping will be done at the Payam consultative meetings at the start of the project with the involvement of key community leadership - women, village headmen and sub-chiefs. This process will be used to identify IDPs and vulnerable households who have suddenly become extremely food insecure as a result of severe loss of assets, including food production inputs, and are unable to support themselves. Identification, verification and then selection of extremely vulnerable households: based on household assets, and support from relatives will be used. These households will be prioritized for agricultural inputs, vegetable production, twine and livestock support.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The IRC uses community-based targeting that takes advantage of local knowledge of households' circumstances to identify the neediest households and IDPs. The IRC will conduct vulnerability mapping at the start of the project through the Payam consultative meetings, involving key community leaders, including women, village headmen and sub-chiefs. This process will be led by the IRC ERD (Economic Recovery and Development) Team in collaboration with specific sector staff, and will be used to identify IDPs and vulnerable households. In the case of FSL, the vulnerability mapping will be focused on households that have suddenly become extremely food insecure as a result of the severe loss of assets, including food production inputs, and are thereby unable to support themselves. Identification, verification and the selection of extremely vulnerable households will be based on household assets and support from relatives. The identified and selected vulnerable households will be prioritized for agricultural inputs, and livestock support for this first season of the year.

The target beneficiaries within the project localities will be primarily host communities and IDPs comprised of female-headed and child-headed households, who are the most affected by conflict. Panyijiar County has the highest number of IDPs in South Sudan, about 50% of the current population (County population: 134,000). The project will target 5,000 vulnerable households (approximately 30,000 individuals) from the IDP community (40%) and host communities (60%) in Panyijiar County. 60% of the target households will be woman headed and 40% man headed. The project will target 15,000 children (boys and girls), 7,625 women and 7,375 men.

4. Grant Request Justification

Panyijiar is among the hardest affected counties due to the ongoing conflict and short rainfall in 2015 resulting in a food security crisis projected to be in IPC acute phase in early 2016. The populations have depleted their assets and resilience to cope with the continuous shocks and need immediate humanitarian intervention. Unity State remains extremely volatile, and violence could continue as a result of the military access during the dry season exacerbating the crisis for host and IDP populations. A critical window of opportunity for reaching populations in Panyijiar is between Feb-May, then will become inaccessible in the rainy season, from mid-May till late Oct

The IRC's 2015 food security assessments for Panyijiar revealed that conflict had significantly affected food production and related livelihood activities and that they could deteriorate drastically if livelihoods protection and support programs are not prioritized. Informants report that their harvest may not last for two months compared to the usual four months. Farmers cited low yields were caused by: 1) ongoing conflicts resulting in displacement; 2) low rainfall; 3) lack of additional seeds and proper tools for planting. Concerns were also raised by host communities and IDPs with higher levels of livestock disease and distress sales to buy food. The farmers mentioned the need for a social safety net for survival during a lean season

The IRC intends to accelerate assistance and sustainable reintegration of vulnerable host, IDPs and drought-affected communities with the aim to build livelihood resilience. The IRC proposes an emergency supplementary livelihood program to improve household food availability and protect livestock assets. The IRC will improve food access directly through provision of fish and meat vouchers and improved availability through provision of inputs leading to increased agricultural production. The IRC will also focus on enhancing livestock production by increasing access to improved animal health services. This intervention is linked to the FSL cluster objectives and prioritizes geographical cluster areas

The dry season will be an opportunity to introduce quality and diversified crop seeds with desired qualities into local distribution channels and ensure they reach farmers in time for planting. For crop seeds to reach farmers by March 2016, funds must be received by February to allow adequate time to procure and transport seeds to project sites (or procure locally where possible) and pre-position the inputs across the project location before the first rains. Given the expected early onset of the 2016 lean season, emphasis will be placed on rapid maturing field crops and nutritious vegetables. While vegetables can be produced with limited space and in a short time, field crops require some land access and time to yield. The IRC will prioritize crop seed distribution in areas where the land is available to reduce the risk of land related conflict

The IRC is also committed to re-build resilience through sustainable fishery resource use by increasing availability, access to suitable fishing, post-harvest equipment, proteins and micronutrient-rich fish-based food sources through input provision and appropriate training programs. Access will also be facilitated through voucher systems linking vulnerable consumers to local producers

Effects of livestock disease outbreaks affecting animal health will be supported through provision of vaccines, establishment of private veterinary drug stores and linking them to the Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs). To make the CAHW-based animal health service delivery sustainable it is indispensable to re-introduce and improve cost-recovery. This is compliant with South Sudan's official policy in this sector. The IRC will link CAHWs to FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) for access to vaccines and support to poor households with treatment vouchers, supporting the cost recovery initiatives.

5. Complementarity

The proposed activities will complement the ongoing livelihood activities funded under the Dutch Government for the South Sudan Joint Response, together with other livelihood initiatives by partners in Panyijiar County.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To improve food availability and access of vulnerable households in Panyijiar County through early pre-positioning & provision of agricultural inputs, protection and rehabilitation of their livelihood assets to minimize negative coping mechanisms adopted by these households.

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	80
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	20

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : Ensure continued and regular access to food for the vulnerable population

Outcome 1

Reduced levels of food insecurity among beneficiary households

Output 1.1

Description

30,000 individuals (5,000 HHs) will be supported to increase crop production through distribution of staple crop seeds (sorghum, maize, sesame and groundnuts) and tool kits (hoe, maloda, and machete). Similarly, the same individuals will receive vegetable seeds (collards, pumpkin, okra, amaranthus, water melon, etc.) and tool kits (bucket, watering can, hoe, rake, etc.) for their dietary diversification and income source to improve household food security. The IRC will also distribute livestock treatment vouchers to benefit 1,200 agro pastoralist individuals (200 HHs).

Assumptions & Risks

1. Overall in South Sudan, military conflict will not further significantly deteriorate (beyond the level of May-June 2015);
2. Armed conflict will continue to occur mostly in Central Unity but will be localized. Conflict episodes may be intense and cause displacement of civilians and reduction or curtailment of humanitarian operations;
3. Conflict caused by lawlessness and criminality arising from an increase in armed actors and decrease in employment and livelihoods is likely to represent an increasing threat to humanitarian agencies and supplies;
4. Food security will further deteriorate in 2016 following minimal harvests in 2015; seed security will also deteriorate in 2016 for the same reason;
5. Populations that are settled or resettled in Panyijiar will require continuous food support throughout 2016, including unconditional and supplementary food rations.
6. All households will continue to need unconditional support for livelihood asset restocking (e.g. seeds and tools, livestock treatment, etc.).
7. Food prices will be higher in 2016 than 2015 in South Sudan overall due to reduced cultivation and poor harvests. Food availability through markets will remain below 2013 levels until after the harvest of 2016.

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Early preposition of agricultural (staple seeds and tools) inputs

Activity 1.1.2

Provision of nutritious dense vegetable seeds

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 provided with crops seeds	7,375	7,625	7,375	7,625	30,000

Means of Verification : Distribution lists, PDM reports

Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of households provided with vegetable seeds	7,375	7,625	7,375	7,625	30,000
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Means of Verification : Distribution lists, Project reports, PDM reports

Outcome 2

Improved animal health with ability to withstand moderate shocks

Output 2.1

Description

Provision of refresher training on animal health and 1,200 individuals (200 HHs) shall benefit from animal treatment vouchers.

Assumptions & Risks

1. Overall in South Sudan, military conflict will not further significantly deteriorate (beyond the level of May, June 2015)
2. Armed conflict will continue to occur mostly in Central Unity but will be localized. Conflict episodes may be intense and cause displacement of civilians and reduction or curtailment of humanitarian operations;
3. Conflict caused by lawlessness and criminality arising from an increase in armed actors and decrease in employment and livelihoods is likely to represent an increasing threat to humanitarian agencies and supplies.

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Distribution of livestock treatment vouchers (small ruminants)													
Activity 2.1.2													
Refresher training of CAHWs													
Activity 2.1.3													
Livestock treatment and voucher redemption													
Indicators													
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle						
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target						
Indicator 2.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	# of people receiving livestock voucher for livestock treatment					1,200						
Means of Verification : Attendance lists, project reports													
Indicator 2.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of CAHW trained and supplied with veterinary drugs, vaccines and other materials	30	10			40						
Means of Verification : Training report, participants list													
Additional Targets :													
M & R													
Monitoring & Reporting plan													
Evidence-based programming and quality assurance are key to IRC monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes. The proposed indicators have been set with clear, attainable targets that will guide M&E. The IRC field-based project managers conduct regular monitoring visits to the project sites to support implementation and compile regular activity reports that monitor progress. Project-specific means of verifying and measuring impact will be further strengthened by direct technical guidance to the IRC in South Sudan over the life of the project from technical units for ERD (Economic Recovery & Development) based at IRC headquarters.													
Monthly grant review meetings will be held to track performance. The Juba-based program coordinator for ERD, will support IRC program managers, track progress through various means of verification and make regular trips to Panyijiar County to ensure quality implementation. The IRC program coordinator will also coordinate with the IRC Grants Unit to ensure timely submission of quality program progress reports. These reports will provide information on the qualitative and quantitative successes and challenges of the program, as well as lessons learned and plans for improving the project. The reporting schedule will be aligned with the CHF reporting timetable.													
Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Early preposition of agricultural (staple seeds and tools) inputs	2016			X	X								
Activity 1.1.2: Provision of nutritious dense vegetable seeds	2016				X	X							
Activity 2.1.1: Distribution of livestock treatment vouchers (small ruminants)	2016				X	X							
Activity 2.1.2: Refresher training of CAHWs	2016			X	X		X						
Activity 2.1.3: Livestock treatment and voucher redemption	2016				X	X							
OTHER INFO													
Accountability to Affected Populations													
The IRC holds in high regard accountability to beneficiaries. During community mobilization, and subsequently during distribution, the community members and the beneficiaries will be asked to implement a Community Response Mechanism. The boma center could act as a central location to which any member of the community could come if they wish to report any problems or complaints they have during the implementation of any of the proposed interventions. Two members of the community will be assigned the task of recording all complaints, feedback and comments made by the community and reporting this information back to the IRC. This will feed into the M&E component of the project, enable the project team to learn and understand how the system operates on the ground, and react to any unforeseen issues that may arise. The beneficiaries will also be asked to note any problems they may be experiencing and report these back to the IRC directly.													
Implementation Plan													
The IRC will continue to enhance its capacities for generating positive impacts at scale while simultaneously strengthening the technical and strategic quality of its efforts. Access to emergency livelihood kits will be through direct distribution by the IRC staff. Based on greatest needs, the IRC will deliver crop, vegetable, animal health and related services to improve food security, dietary diversification and nutrition. The IRC recognizes the essential role of women in improving household food security and nutrition. For this reason, the IRC interventions will focus as much as possible on women to ensure the entire household unit reaps the benefits. The planned activities seek to help women as they help their families to manage the consequences of crisis and food insecurity, providing opportunities for production, increasing access to nutritious food sources, reducing exposure to sexual violence and improving cooking practices. The role of agriculture in nutrition is primordial; the IRC will contribute to the prevention of malnutrition through increasing and diversifying diet from agricultural production coupled with nutrition education. The IRC will also coordinate closely with its own nutrition sector and agencies applying nutrition-specific approaches. The proposed interventions will be implemented as per the livelihood zones and seasonal calendar. The IRC will ensure that all activities shall be implemented as is ideal for the season.													

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
VSF (Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Switzerland)	The IRC will collaborate with VSF Swiss in providing animal health services.
FAO (Food & Agriculture Organization)	FAO is the technical organization for Livestock and agriculture. The IRC will coordinate with FAO on refresher training of CAHWs and distribution of inputs.
GAA (German Agro Action)	The IRC will coordinate with GAA in Panyijiar County to avoid double targeting of beneficiaries.

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

Women in most areas of South Sudan continue to face a number of constraints on their ability to participate in formal and informal decision-making processes. The predominant responsibility for household tasks continues to be assigned to women and girls which limits their time and opportunities to be actively involved in educational, social and political activities. For example, widows, female headed households and divorced women often have few support networks; they have no access to land, few sources of income, and are often excluded from economic activities and decision-making processes at different levels. Women continue to be unequally affected by food insecurity and have less access to land and credit than men, limiting their ability to purchase agricultural tools, seeds, or hire labor that could increase their crop production [USAID Fact Sheet: Food Security & Gender 2010]. Reduction in food intake as a coping mechanism has greatly affected the female population.

The IRC recognizes the fact that women and men have different roles and responsibilities and are affected differently by poverty. In this regard, the project proposes activities to empower women and men through increasing their capacity to access inputs and generate income and thereby respond to the various needs of the family. The project will contribute to shifting men and women's understanding and acceptance of gender roles and responsibilities. To increase gender awareness at the community level, the IRC will facilitate discussions between female and male IDP and host community members during training and it is expected that these activities will allow women and men to share equal responsibility for the proposed activities. Emphasis will be given to ensure women maintain full access and control over the resources and benefits provided by the project.

Protection Mainstreaming

Protection will be mainstreamed throughout the program, making sure that 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. The crop and vegetable kits distributed through the program are designed to be lightweight to enable women to carry/transport them back to their homes easily. The IRC 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 to beneficiaries.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

The IRC will build on recent investments to strengthen its organizational security and contingency measures with an eye towards business continuity. These measures, to date, have included the recruitment of a highly experienced international security officer. Additional efforts will be made to continue to improve the safety of the IRC staff and assets. The IRC monitors security indicators in the region, and will evacuate staff as necessary. In the case of an evacuation, the IRC will evacuate staff in layers based on the threat level. Non-essential staff will be evacuated first, followed by expats and national re-locatable staff. Program activities will be scaled down according to the level of threat. In the event of an evacuation, activities inside the camp will be reduced to only life-saving activities and ongoing communication with local authorities. The programs will rely on the capacity of the local community, which has been central to the programs, to take ownership of program activities in the event of a significant deterioration of the security situation.

Access

The IRC does not anticipate access challenges in Panyijiar County as the county is relatively accessible through UNHAS flights. The IRC will also capitalize upon its long standing presence in Panyijiar since 1995 to negotiate for localized access. The IRC has strong working relationships with the parties and participates in inter agency discussions to maintain his relationship and sustained access to affected populations. The IRC also works closely with other humanitarian actors, local organizations and groups to ensure programming is complementary, avoids duplication and responds to the needs of affected populations, ensuring community participation and ownership of interventions.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	ERD Emergency Roving Manager - Nyal	D	1	7,857.40	6	30%	14,143.32
1.2	ERD Coordinator - Juba	D	1	11,530.21	6	30%	20,754.38

1.3	Technical Unit - ERD	D	1	457.63	13	100%	5,949.19
1.4	Field Coordinator - Nyal	S	1	8,630.81	6	8%	3,909.76
1.5	International Staff Salaries - Support Main Office	S	20	10,848.11	6	3%	35,147.88
1.6	Nyal National Staff Salaries - ERD Program Staff	D	3	2,194.00	6	65%	25,669.80
1.7	National Staff Salaries - Juba Main Office	S	54	1,456.92	6	3%	12,745.14
1.8	Nyal National Support Staff Salaries	S	17	1,109.86	6	8%	8,547.03
1.9	ERD Manager - Ganyliel	D	1	7,857.40	6	30%	14,143.32
1.10	Field Coordinator Ganyliel	S	1	8,624.37	6	2%	1,112.54
1.11	Ganyliel National Staff Salaries - ERD Program Staff	D	4	1,645.50	6	65%	25,669.80
1.12	National staff benefits - Ganyliel national field support staff	S	25	234.90	6	2%	757.55
Section Total							168,549.71
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Community consultative meetings Ganyliel and Nyal	D	2	200.00	2	100%	800.00
2.2	Vegetable production training Ganyliel and Nyal	D	2	700.00	2	100%	2,800.00
2.3	Training of CAHWs Ganyliel and Nyal	D	2	500.00	2	100%	2,000.00
2.4	Provision of livestock treatment vouchers	D	100	40.00	2	100%	8,000.00
2.5	NFI transportation (including across borders, loading and unloading costs) Ganyliel and Nyal	D	2	6,500.00	3	100%	39,000.00
2.6	Monitoring and evaluation Ganyliel and Nyal	D	2	1,000.00	1	100%	2,000.00
2.7	Visibility Ganyliel and Nyal	D	1	2,368.50	2	100%	4,737.00

2.8	Community nutrition training on vegetable consumption Ganyliel and Nyal	D	1	750.0 0	4	100%	3,000.00
2.9	Transportation from warehouse to airport Ganyliel and Nyal	D	1	500.0 0	2	100%	1,000.00
2.10	Offloading from airstrip to IRC field office Ganyliel and Nyal	D	1	450.0 0	2	100%	900.00
2.11	Warehouse rent	D	1	10,00 0.00	6	10%	6,000.00
Section Total							70,237.00
Travel							
5.1	Domestic travel program staff	D	2	502.0 0	4	100%	4,016.00
5.2	Domestic support staff	S	4	587.2 4	4	23%	2,118.76
5.3	Visa/work permit - International ERD program staff	D	2	150.0 0	6	30%	540.00
5.4	Visa/work permit - International support staff	S	21	28.59	6	10%	369.24
5.5	Technical Unit - ERD International travel	D	1	1,500 .00	1	100%	1,500.00
5.6	Travel to/from post - International program staff	D	2	2,250 .00	1	30%	1,350.00
5.7	Travel to/from post - International support staff	S	4	572.9 7	1	10%	234.92
Section Total							10,128.92
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office supplies - Juba main office	S	1	9,500 .00	6	3%	1,539.00
7.2	Office supplies - Nyal field office	S	1	2,605 .92	6	8%	1,180.48
7.3	Juba main office running expenses	S	1	82,54 7.34	6	3%	13,372.67
7.4	Nyal field office running expenses	S	1	18,45 1.89	6	8%	8,358.71
7.5	Ganyliel office running expenses	D	1	32,80 1.24	6	2%	4,231.36

Section Total					28,682.22
SubTotal		285.00			277,597.85
Direct					188,204.17
Support					89,393.68
PSC Cost					
PSC Cost Percent					7%
PSC Amount					19,431.85
Total Cost					297,029.70
Grand Total CHF Cost					297,029.70

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Unity -> Panyijiar	100						

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description