

Requesting Organization :	Norwegian Refugee Council				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Support to vulnerable IDP and host community households in Unity state to be food secure and better prepared for shocks				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/FSL/INGO/839		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	545,994.46		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/02/2016	Planned End Date :	31/07/2016		
Actual Start Date:	01/03/2016	Actual End Date:	31/08/2016		
Project Summary :	<p>The project aims to enhance access to food by providing support to productive livelihood capacities of the targeted communities. 10500 households from the conflict most affected payams of Leer, Koch and Mayendit counties of Unity State (in Phase 3 and 4 as per IPC, September 2015), will be reached with emergency livelihoods kits (crop, vegetable and fishing kits). NRC will obtain the livelihood kits from the FSL cluster pipeline (FAO). Both the displaced population as well as the host communities will be targeted in all the locations. All the target 10500 households in Leer, Mayendit and Koch will also receive training on innovative and low cost ways to improve their production and on the use of the inputs received through training at the distribution sites and also through practical demonstrations at the demonstration plots.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	3,696	4,704	924	1,176	10,500
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	1,848	2,152	462	538	5,000
People in Host Communities	1,848	2,152	462	538	5,000
Pregnant and Lactating Women	0	500	0	0	500
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
<p>10500 households (63,000 individuals constituting boys, girls, youth, women, men, people living with disabilities and the elderly) will be targeted with emergency livelihood kits. Other people in the same communities are expected to benefit from these production kits through various ways including enhanced food availability in markets due to increased production of fish, vegetable and crops and improved nutrition contributed by improved food security. They will also benefit through farmer-to-farmer transfer of skills in improved production, which can be replicated in their own farms. Approximately, 70% of the total population in the three target counties will benefit indirectly (110,270 individuals consisting of both displaced and host populations).</p>					
Catchment Population:					
<p>157,528 individuals- the population of Leer, Koch and Mayendit counties of Unity State who although are not direct beneficiaries of the project, will be impacted by the scope of implementation and coverage</p>					
<u>Link with allocation strategy :</u>					

The project links to the South Sudan humanitarian response strategy objective 2 of ensuring communities are capable and prepared to cope with significant threats, as well as objective 2 of the cluster response plan aimed at protecting and rehabilitating livelihoods for the vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition. The project also links with the first round standard allocation strategy of capitalizing on seasonality in order to improve food availability by supporting food production activities that include fishing, vegetables and crops. The proposed project will target vulnerable households in 3 counties in Unity state with livelihood kits as per the livelihoods of populations in the specific locations. The proposed area of intervention is also aligned to the geographical coverage of the FSL Cluster strategy targeting population most at need in phase 3 and 4 as defined in the IPC analysis (September 2015) as per the cluster location prioritization. This project seeks to achieve FSL cluster prioritized activities including timely provision of crop and vegetable seeds and life-saving inputs (fishing kits) to displaced people in hard to reach areas of Southern Unity. The proposed project will also mainstream protection issues particularly in its implementation where project activities will put measures in place so that targeted beneficiaries are not exposed to danger and to ensure people's access to impartial assistance.

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
SIDA funding Unity state for a bigger project and contributing to some activities of this project	585,000.00
	585,000.00

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Since the beginning of hostilities, in the mid-December 2013, the humanitarian situation in South Sudan has deteriorated significantly, with millions of people at risk of life, famine and epidemics. Violence against civilians has continued, based on ethnicity or political affiliation, including widespread sexual violence on women and girls and other gender-based violence, while many boys and young men have been forcibly conscripted into armed groups. The current crisis has greatly disrupted an already weak service system and virtually eliminated communities coping capacity in terms of access to basic services and social mechanisms to prevent tensions. Most of the active hostilities have centered in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states, which have seen the highest levels of violence, destruction and displacement. Since December 2013, nearly 2.3 million people have been displaced; 1.6 million of them still within South Sudan (UNOCHA 9/11/2015), and some 647,721 people have fled to neighboring countries (UNHCR 16/12/2015 regional overview). 184,284 people have sought refuge from attacks in Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites inside UN bases, living in overcrowding conditions and limited freedom of movement while 1.4 million displaced people are hosted by communities around the country, and their reliance on resident's already overstretched resources makes them highly vulnerable. The conflict is also affecting 265,701 refugees (Humanitarian Snapshot, 8th October 2015 OCHA) from neighboring countries currently living in South Sudan, the majority of them coming from Sudan and staying in camps in Unity and Upper Nile, two of the three States worst affected by violence. Displacement has continued to increase in unity state due to increased military offensive with many IDP's moving to islands which are overcrowded and lacks basic services. Long term effects of the conflict coupled with high food prices, erratic rainfall patterns, depleted livelihood options and limited humanitarian access continue to put pressure on households' food security affecting not only the GUN States, but also extending to traditionally stable states like NBeG, WBeG and Warrap. Responding to the immediate humanitarian needs in South Sudan has been challenging for many reasons such as ongoing insecurity, logistic constraints, poor road conditions, and limited airlifting capacities. There is need to strengthen the emergency humanitarian response in remote areas as underlined by UN OCHA. with high food prices, erratic rainfall patterns, depleted livelihood options and limited humanitarian access continue to put pressure on households' food security affecting not only the GUN States, but also extending to traditionally stable states like NBeG, WBeG and Warrap. Responding to the immediate humanitarian needs in South Sudan has been challenging for many reasons such as ongoing insecurity, logistic constraints, poor road conditions, and limited airlifting capacities. There is need to strengthen the emergency humanitarian response in remote areas as underlined by UN OCHA.

2. Needs assessment

A selection of assessments conducted and participated in by NRC and other partners have been selected to provide an overview of needs behind the interventions suggested. These include December 2015: NRC Leer and Thonyor Multi Sector Assessment (MSA). Household survey conducted by NRC, November 2015: Protection Cluster Trends Report for South Sudan, 15th to 17th Sept 2015: Joint Agency Multi sector assessment comprising of International Rescue committee (IRC), Medair, Samaritan Purse, UNIDO and NRC. Using MSA tools, the team visited and interviewed households, community members, leaders and authorities in Mayendit. 1st to 3rd Sept 2015: NRC Nyal Multi sector assessment: This was NRC multi sectoral assessment which was initiated after information that IDP's were moving from Leer to Nyal for safety. The assessment involved visiting households to collect information, meeting community leaders as well as visiting communal institutions. 22nd to 25th July: NRC Udier Multi sector Assessment: The assessment was initiated after ICRC distribution team who were on-ground informed NRC that there are NFI needs. NRC decided to carry out multi sectoral assessment to ascertain all the needs so as to inform the response as well as share with other partners. The assessment-involved collection of information from randomly selected households, community members, information from leaders and visiting various institutions. 19th - 26th May 2015: NRC Akobo multi sector assessment Oct; This was multi-sector assessment carried out in Akobo to ascertain the real needs and share with other partners as well as respond. Information was collected from various agencies, community leaders as well visiting the villages. 6th -7th Feb 2015: Oxfam Duk and Twic east Multi sector assessment; Information was compiled based on input from partners including government authorities, affected communities/IDPs and humanitarian agencies. The needs assessment also looks at preliminary findings from the Oct/Nov 2015 FSNMS in Jonglei State. According to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) report from September 2015, the food security situation of an estimated 30,000 people in Unity State (particularly Leer, Guit, Koch and Mayendit counties) is of concern as there is likelihood of famine occurring in the next few months if humanitarian access is not provided. Long-term effects of the conflict coupled with high food prices, erratic rainfall patterns, depleted livelihood options and limited humanitarian access continue to put pressure on households' food security. Evidence from FSNMS and IRNA assessment reports and ongoing NRC monitoring is cognizant with the expectation that the situation may deteriorate further in the coming months. Reports by the NRC RRT in Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei states indicate a higher percentage of female-headed and child - headed households during registration, an indication of the increased burden on women and children to cater for their households. The high prevalence of malnutrition (GAM > 15%) in the conflict affected states is attributed to inadequate food consumption, poor maternal and child feeding practices, morbidity, and constrained health and nutrition service delivery. The following is a summary of needs that will be addressed by this project: Food availability: severance of food and income production systems leading to food shortages, lack of livelihood production inputs have led to low production output. Displacements have led to inaccessibility of food while lack of foreign currency, a fluctuating SSP and high inflation has disrupted supply of food commodities into the markets and increased prices of essential food and non-food commodities. Access to markets has also been affected by both physical disruption and insecurity in both the conflict affected and non-conflict affected states; crop pests and application of poor post-harvest technologies continue to pose a threat to food availability and depletion of household stocks

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries will include food insecure households selected based on a vulnerability criteria specific to the target locations. Select beneficiaries include households classified under emergency and crisis phases of the IPC September 2015 analysis. 10500 households - 4620 men and 5880 women including youth (male and female) and pregnant and lactating women will be targeted with the emergency livelihood kits. 63,000 individuals including children under the age of 13 years, the elderly and persons living with disability will be reached indirectly through the target households. The beneficiaries will comprise of both the internally displaced population and the host communities. The livelihoods of the beneficiaries will range from agro-pastoralists to fishermen and households living in riverine areas. The activities will be fairly distributed according to the identified needs of each category of beneficiaries with women benefitting more from vegetable kits and men receiving the fishing kits as they are the ones mainly involved in fishing activities.

4. Grant Request Justification

The escalation of conflict in the greater Upper Nile states and the impact of the conflict have presented a very difficult and unique challenge to humanitarian work. Food Security systems of target population and livelihood strategies have either been completely destroyed or disrupted while physical access to the populations in need to deliver quality and much needed humanitarian aid has been hampered. These two factors among others have led to a deteriorating food security situation in the greater Upper Nile states, particularly in the three counties targeted by this project. This project seeks to make a significant contribution to the humanitarian situation in South Sudan, where the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) will deliver an integrated assistance package that includes Emergency Shelter/NFI, wash, food security and protection in hard-to-reach areas through the use of mobile and static teams. The project also seeks to build on existing NRC interventions in the targeted areas all of which seek to contribute towards ensuring resilience for population affected by shocks which include IDPs, returnees and host communities. NRC has been working in South Sudan since 2004 and is currently operating in 7 out of 10 states implementing activities in WASH, FSL, NFIs/Shelter, Education, ICLA and CCCM. In Greater Upper Nile (GUN) Region (Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states) NRC has established operational presence through three RRT teams in Food distribution and one Shelter/NFI team to respond to hard to reach areas where there are under-served populations in the three states. In Leer County NRC had an office until May 2015 when the field operation was suspended due to insecurity. However NRC has maintained remote monitoring and tracking of IDPs in Leer and Mayendit counties. Active participation of NRC in southern and central Unity coordination arrangements in Juba will continue to be important to implement this project. As a result of both prior and present physical presence on the ground and RRM, NRC has built strong acceptance within Unity State, including establishing linkages and contacts with government and the opposition that facilitate access to these locations. The strong geographical presence of NRC in the affected states gives NRC a considerable advantage to deliver the services and respond to the needs of the people. NRC proposes to use CHF funding to support and facilitate delivery and distribution of emergency livelihood kits (fishing, crops and vegetables) to vulnerable food insecure populations with an aim of increasing production and reducing post-harvest losses, thus protecting and rehabilitating livelihoods for the target populations who are at risk of hunger and malnutrition. The inputs will be sourced from the FSL cluster core pipeline managed by FAO. Furthermore, As the FSL cluster NGO co-chair, NRC is in a strategic position to coordinate interventions with other FSL partners and to assess gaps and potential synergies with FSL stakeholders in the target locations. In S-NFI cluster, NRC is among the organizations selected to strengthen the cluster's emergency response capacity, while NRC co-chairs WASH and the Protection Clusters at national level and will use its influence in lobbying to enhance access to hard to reach locations, prioritization process, and pipeline supplies when needs have been established through assessments. In protection, the project further seeks to strengthen the protection environment in South Sudan by mainstreaming protection throughout programming, and by continuing to co-coordinate the Protection Cluster.

5. Complementarity

This project will be implemented in close collaboration with other partners including relevant clusters at national and state level and as part of the approved cluster response plans. NRC actively participates in all the relevant clusters and provides critical leadership by hosting the NGO co-coordinator positions for the WASH, Food Security & livelihood and Protection Clusters at national level. The design of this project is aligned to the FSL cluster response plans and allocation strategy. Additionally, the project will complement activities by nutrition actors by for example allowing further targeting of those households that have malnourished children or PLWs by encouraging the production of nutrition dense vegetables. This project is designed to ensure complementarity with other NRC ongoing food security programming in the same locations. For example, NRC will use other secured funds to cover half the transportation costs of the inputs from the FAO hub in Juba to Unity State. NRC will also use other secured funds to cover for other activities like establishment of demonstration plots through where target households will receive training on how to improve their production. NRC will also conduct training and awareness creation on environmental protection and considerations and on basic nutrition practices to the target 10,500 HHs using other funds. All these activities work together to ensuring improved food security of the target population. When operating in high-risk locations, NRC will undertake additional context and protection risk analysis to prevent and reduce protection risks during distribution of the livelihood inputs. In particular for the conflict affected counties, mitigating and preventive protection measures are but not limited to change of project site, timing of distribution, attainment of commitment by authorities to enable a protective environment for beneficiaries during project activity, and safe and accessible complaints and feedback mechanism for women, men, boys and girls to lodge complaints and provide feedback. Disaggregated data will be collected to allow for different analysis for women, children and elders. In the unstable locations of Leer, Koch and Mayendit, NRC might have to employ the rapid response mechanism in the distribution of livelihood inputs in collaboration with relevant actors from the FSL and other clusters.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

63,000 target vulnerable men and women, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities (including girls and boys) in Leer, Mayendit and Koch counties in Unity state meet their minimum food needs and have strengthened livelihoods and food security systems

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 : CHF funding will be used to support and facilitate delivery and distribution of emergency livelihood kits (fishing, crops and vegetables) to vulnerable food insecure populations. The inputs will be sourced from the FSL cluster core pipeline managed by FAO. Under cluster objective 2, NRC will distribute livelihood inputs with an aim of increasing production and reducing post-harvest losses thus protecting and rehabilitating livelihoods for the target populations who are at risk of hunger and malnutrition.

Outcome 1

Reduced food insecurity at the household level

Output 1.1

Description

Timely provision of quality vegetable, crop and fishing kits to 10500 IDPs and vulnerable host community HH in Unity states (56% women and 44% men)

Assumptions & Risks

The following assumptions have been made: 1) access remains possible throughout most of the year including air, road and river, 2) access negotiations with local authorities is successful, 3) bureaucratic impediments remain at the level of today and will not significantly hinder NRC operations or threaten operational presence, 4) NRC continues to be considered an active and priority partner in Food security cluster 5)The capacity of the logistics cluster is maintained at 2015 level and is able to ensure access to air assets for all locations within the relevant windows of opportunity

The following risks are foreseen: 1) The security situation in parts of South Sudan continues to deteriorate to the point that access cannot be granted at a local or national level and a longer pull out occurs. 2) Donor funding across the humanitarian response is inconsistent which reduces the coherence of humanitarian response. 3) Reduced funding for humanitarian actors in 2016 increases tension and competition, reducing the ability and capacity to take collective action operationally and at the policy level. 4) Logistical prioritization of access does not give prioritize NRCs interventions. 5) Diversion of aid takes place through inflation of prices, services and goods and/or coercion of power by local authorities. 6) Floods and other weather conditions hamper access to areas of interventions or increases the prices for transport.

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Community mobilization and sensitization.

This will start with the sensitization of the community leaders and at large the community on the project, followed by selection of beneficiaries and sensitization of the selected beneficiaries on the project objectives and implementation process. This activity will identify 10500 households that will receive the emergency livelihood kits. Different households will receive different livelihood kits depending on their location and on their livelihood activities. This means that the livelihood kits will be more than the total number of HHs as some households will receive a combination of kits for example fishing and crop kits or crop and vegetable kits.

Activity 1.1.2

Get into partnership with FAO to receive livelihood kits for the 10500 HHs

Activity 1.1.3

Distribute livelihood kits received from FAO to the 10500 HHs in Leer, Mayendit and Koch counties in Unity State

Activity 1.1.4

Conduct training to the 10500 HHs on the use of the inputs received, improved crop production techniques at the demonstration plots and on post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses

Activity 1.1.5							
Closely monitor input distribution to ensure proper delivery of inputs to the intended beneficiaries							
Activity 1.1.6							
Post distribution monitoring to measure efficiency of the distribution process							
Activity 1.1.7							
Monitoring crop and vegetable production (growth) and fishing activities and report writing							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline Quantity of vegetable seeds distributed (Kg)					10,500
Means of Verification : Distribution reports and post distribution monitoring reports, interim and final reports							
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of households provided with vegetable seeds					10,500
Means of Verification : Distribution reports and post distribution monitoring reports, interim report and final report							
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of households provided with crops seeds					10,500
Means of Verification : Distribution reports and post distribution monitoring reports, interim and final reports							
Indicator 1.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline - # of people receiving fishing kits					10,500
Means of Verification : Distribution reports and post distribution monitoring reports, interim and final reports							
Indicator 1.1.5	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline - # of fishing kits distributed					10,500
Means of Verification : Distribution and post distribution monitoring reports, interim and final report							
Indicator 1.1.6	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline - Quantity of crop seeds distributed (kg)					10,500
Means of Verification : Distribution reports, Post distribution monitoring reports, interim and final reports							
Indicator 1.1.7	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline services - # of Households trained on production and on Post-harvest management					10,500
Means of Verification : Training reports, interim and final reports							
Additional Targets :							

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

The project will have an internal monitoring system providing details on progress towards the output indicators. Appropriate tools for the collection, analysis and reporting on programme achievements will be adopted/developed as per required standards by NRC, CHF and FAO. The detailed monitoring activities will reflect the following:

- Output indicators: Regular monitoring to ensure activities are implemented on time, to a high standard and are quantifiably measured based on the agreed objective of the project by the field team.
- Progress will be measured based on the collection of output indicators
- Objectives and planning: Indicators will be analyzed in the planned timeframe for program implementation based on the agreed outputs. The achievements will be checked in monthly and weekly plans.
- A tool compiling all output indicators will be designed and updated on a monthly basis by field teams and will be integrated into monthly reports. An interim report will be compiled, summarizing achievements, constraints and lessons learnt to improve the project. Reporting will be according to the requirements by CHF and FAO (pipeline manager)

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Community mobilization and sensitization. This will start with the sensitization of the community leaders and at large the community on the project, followed by selection of beneficiaries and sensitization of the selected beneficiaries on the project objectives and implementation process. This activity will identify 10500 households that will receive the emergency livelihood kits. Different households will receive different livelihood kits depending on their location and on their livelihood activities. This means that the livelihood kits will be more than the total number of HHs as some households will receive a combination of kits for example fishing and crop kits or crop and vegetable kits.	2016			X	X								
Activity 1.1.2: Get into partnership with FAO to receive livelihood kits for the 10500 HHs	2016			X									
Activity 1.1.3: Distribute livelihood kits received from FAO to the 10500 HHs in Leer, Mayendit and Koch counties in Unity State	2016					X	X						
Activity 1.1.4: Conduct training to the 10500 HHs on the use of the inputs received, improved crop production techniques at the demonstration plots and on post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses	2016					X	X	X					

Activity 1.1.5: Closely monitor input distribution to ensure proper delivery of inputs to the intended beneficiaries	2016					X	X						
Activity 1.1.6: Post distribution monitoring to measure efficiency of the distribution process	2016					X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.7: Monitoring crop and vegetable production (growth) and fishing activities and report writing	2016						X	X	X				

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

- NRC has internal mechanisms to ensure that project staff has the knowledge and skills to implement AAP activities in the project.
- The design of this project includes regular reviews to reflect changes in the context, risks and people needs and capacity.
- The project integrates consultations of men, women, boys and girls among the beneficiaries, including information-sharing and complaint mechanisms, to express their views on the project implementation.
- The project monitoring and evaluation will involve men, women, boys and girls of the affected populations. The learning from the M&E processes will inform programming
- Activities highlighted in this project will include the community at all aspects of programming, with efforts made to ensure that feedback on progress is made at every stage. NRC will engage local authorities, heads of IDP, and host communities, women's groups as well as the youth in identifying assets, determining land for agriculture, identifying vulnerable groups for support and ensuring report back processes are open and transparent.
- Livelihood input distribution will be carried out using agreed mechanisms, and a report on the distribution process will be shared with community leaders as mentioned above. Support will be based on community needs, verified and endorsed by the community through recognized structures and efforts will be made to ensure that results of any community support provided are registered and evaluated in the context of the overall household benefit.
- Where activities that are predominantly male oriented are effected, for example fisheries, support activities will be provided to ensure that women, girls and boys benefit from the activity through inclusion in related activities.

Implementation Plan

In line with the seasonal calendar, this project will be implemented in the first 6 months of 2016. Timely distribution livelihood inputs before the onset of the rainy season will ensure adequate use of the inputs to enhance production. NRC has physical presence in the proposed 3 counties and will use its static teams in the delivery of this project. However, in the event of conflict and instability, NRC will deploy rapid response teams in these locations (Leer, Koch and Mayendit) to ensure humanitarian access to the population in need. Support to vegetable gardening will increase food availability all year long by promoting the production of vegetables. This is expected to increase the quantity and diversity of food available at household level in order to improve household nutrition, and to provide sources of income, especially during the rainy season while waiting for the main crops harvest. Crop seeds will ensure timely and adequate food production. The fishermen will receive training and inputs to enable them increase their fishing output ensuring their food security through diversified diets and increased purchasing power. Prior to distribution, training will be provided to community leaders, casual workers and the beneficiaries on the proper use of the livelihood inputs and on post-harvest handling management to prevent post-harvest losses. The training and awareness creation sessions on environmental protection and conservation will help target communities to practice livelihoods activities that prevent damage to the environment hence reducing potential exposure to risks of future generations. Monitoring of change in food production practices will also ensure environmental protection. NRC field offices in Leer, Koch and Mayendit will be responsible for the implementation of the proposed project with support from the technical team in Juba and the logistics team (to transport the inputs from Juba to Leer, Mayendit and Koch. The FSL specialist will manage the lead the team providing overall managerial and technical support while one project coordinator will be responsible for the direct implementation of the project assisted by a project officer per location and 2 project assistants per each location.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
ICRC	Food assistance to the same population as NRC is targeting with livelihood inputs
IRC	Complementarity with their protection activities
UNIDO	Complementarity with their nutrition activities

Environment Marker Of The Project

N/A: Not applicable, only used for a small number of services

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Gender sensitivity will be a key factor in all activities in recognition of gender issues in the target communities to ensure protection of especially women and girls and men and boys
The needs assessment have specific questions for different ages and sex to determine the actual needs for different target groups. The project design will ensure 56% of beneficiaries are women and that they have 60% representation in the project implementation leadership.
Targeting criteria for activities will be determined by analysis on gender roles and protection issues to ensure the Do No Harm principle. Gender analysis will be ongoing during project implementation by incorporation into monitoring tools and will feed into the FSL programme. This will help prevent any gender-based violence associated to project implementation.
NRC staff and target communities will receive training on gender and protection issues as per the specific state context.

Protection Mainstreaming

NRC will mainstream protection in this project by merging two important humanitarian concepts, namely, Do no Harm and good quality programming principle. The level of vulnerability will be considered by age, gender and diversity, the most vulnerable groups will be prioritized and vulnerabilities caused by the project activities will be reviewed and mitigation measures implemented. The following key protection principles and indicators will be incorporated at the project planning phase: DO NO HARM, Impartial access, accountability to beneficiaries and participation and empowerment.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

NRC has security management plans and standard operating procedures developed specifically for the context of South Sudan. These plans are updated regularly with the involvement of other stakeholder/partner and field security focal teams. NRC is Cognizant of the security issues in the operating environment and recognizes its potential to disrupt program activities (if not anticipated and prepared). This project will include the following measures to ensure continuation of planned activities and activity monitoring:

1. Hiring qualified local staff from Program locations to ensure enhanced access
2. Mobile based monitoring and data collection will help in assessing Program progress on a real time and assist decision making on alternate plans
3. The project will also preposition materials stocks in relatively secure and strategic field locations so as to enable field teams and local partners access these easily even if the general security situation worsens.
4. Empowered decision making at field level so that activities can continue

Access

Access in South Sudan is hampered by two main factors: insecurity and seasonal changes.

Poor access due to insecurity will be mitigated through: use of local staff and partners who have consistent access and networks, security clearance by the local authorities, community/clan leaders and relevant parties, community acceptance approach of working with IDPs as well as the host communities, detailed community actor mapping, outreach strategy and local participation in planning and implementation of the suggested activities.

During the rainy season due to poor infrastructure access in South Sudan is hampered. This can be mitigated by ensuring timely prepositioning and transportation of livelihood inputs during the dry season.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Food Security and Livelihoods specialist/ Manager	D	1	8,110.00	6	67%	32,602.20
	<i>The food security specialist/manager will be NRCs direct contact with CHF, and will provide technical support and overall management of the proposed project. This position has been charged 4 months to CHF as she will be the overall manager of the project and will give 100% of their time for 4 months out of the 6 months to ensure the project meets its objectives</i>						
1.2	Project Coordinator	D	1	2,560.00	6	100%	15,360.00
	<i>This is a national staff position that is responsible for the coordination of implementation of the project activities, overseeing all the project sites. The Project Coordinator has a technical food security background and knows the area very well</i>						
1.3	Project Officers	D	3	1,900.00	6	100%	34,200.00
	<i>Three project officers will be responsible for direct implementation of the project activities right from community mobilization. They will be working in collaboration with the SMACRD extension workers for the specific locations</i>						
1.4	FSL Project Assistants	D	6	1,100.00	6	100%	39,600.00
	<i>Six FSL Project Assistants will be responsible for closely working with the project participants on daily bases. They are the ones collecting attendance, guiding the daily work, monitoring the quality and amount of the work as well as generating data for the</i>						
1.5	Finance Officer (Leer)	S	1	1,460.00	6	50%	4,380.00
	<i>Will be responsible for handling the finances and budgets of the project.</i>						
1.6	Finance Assistant (Leer and Koch)	S	2	1,000.00	6	50%	6,000.00
	<i>Assist the execution of the budget in Leer and Koch</i>						
1.7	Logistics Coordinator	S	1	2,872.00	6	50%	8,616.00
	<i>Support in the procurement and movement of supplies and staff from one location to the other</i>						
1.8	Logistics Officer	S	2	1,460.00	4	100%	11,680.00
	<i>Assist the Logistics coordinator in the procurement and movement of supplies and staff from one location to the other</i>						
1.9	Driver	S	3	785.00	4	100%	9,420.00

	<i>Drive the NRC vehicles and support and facilitate movement of staff during the project implementation</i>							
	Section Total						161,858.20	
Supplies, Commodities, Materials								
2.1	Casual labour loading and offloading Unity Koch	D	10	13.00	5	100%	650.00	
	<i>Casual labour offloading from plane in Koch - offloading expected to take place in 5 days due to charter flight schedule</i>							
2.2	Casual labour loading and offloading unity Leer	D	10	13.00	5	100%	650.00	
	<i>Casual labour offloading from plane in Leer - offloading expected to take place in 5 days due to charter flight schedule</i>							
2.3	Casual Labour loading and offloading Mayendit	D	10	13.00	5	100%	650.00	
	<i>Casual labour offloading from plane in Mayendit - offloading expected to take place in 5 days due to charter flight schedule</i>							
2.4	Transportation of inputs to payams	D	3	350.00	7	100%	7,350.00	
	<i>Vehicle hire to move inputs from county to Payams - hire for 7 days per county for 3 counties</i>							
2.5	Fuel for vehicle and vehicle maintenance costs	s	3	500.00	4	100%	6,000.00	
	<i>CHF will cover the fuel and vehicle maintenance costs - other costs will be covered through other funding from NRC for the same locations</i>							
2.6	Storage cost of inputs to 3 Counties	s	3	215.00	10	100%	6,450.00	
	<i>Storage - 10 days per county</i>							
2.7	Training casual workers	D	6	300.00	1	100%	1,800.00	
	<i>30 casual workers will be trained for 2 days in each location to support NRC staff in the registration, community mobilisation, PDM, distribution and actual monitoring of the project</i>							
2.8	Beneficiary trainings on livelihood kits distribution and post Harvest handling	D	21	200.00	1	100%	4,200.00	
	<i>7 days distribution per county, training will be conducted to beneficiaries at every distribution - 7 days *3 locations *200 (cost per training)</i>							
2.9	Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting	D	3	769.00	6	100%	13,842.00	
	<i>3 counties, 769 USD for monitoring, evaluation and reporting per county per month</i>							
2.10	Visibility items	D	3	750.00	1	100%	2,250.00	
	<i>FAO/NRC banner with a food security message, tshirts, caps for field staff</i>							
2.11	Casual labour unity registration, distribution, PDM Mobilisation etc	D	30	13.00	30	100%	11,700.00	
	<i>30 persons (10 per location) at 13 USD per day per person for 30 days (registration - 7 days, distribution - 7 days, mobilisation- 5 days, PDM - 5 days, Monitoring - 6 days)</i>							
2.12	Casual Labour porters Koch	D	10	13.00	5	100%	650.00	
	<i>Casual labour to carry inputs from drop zone to storage location for 5 days (porters)</i>							
2.13	Casual Labour porters Leer	D	10	13.00	5	100%	650.00	
	<i>Casual labour to carry inputs from drop zone to storage location for 5 days (porters)</i>							
2.14	Casual Labour porters Mayendi	D	10	13.00	5	100%	650.00	
	<i>Casual labour to carry inputs from drop zone to storage location for 5 days (porters)</i>							
2.15	Freight cost Juba- field locations (Leer, Mayendit and Koch) per MT	D	97	5,000.00	1	50%	242,500.00	

	<i>Asset charter to move inputs from FAO warehouse in Juba to KOch, Ler and Mayendit. CHF will cover 50% of cost while the remaining 50% will be covered by other funding from NRC</i>						
	Section Total						299,992.00
Equipment							
3.1	Megaphones for community mobilisation	D	4	60.00	1	100%	240.00
	<i>In case of 2 distributions at the same time, each team will have 2 megaphones for crowd control and mobilisation</i>						
3.2	Procurement of Android phones for reporting and data collection	D	6	250.00	1	100%	1,500.00
	<i>Android phones will be used for reporting purposes at the field level using GPS at the point of input receipt from the chartered flights and to report after every distribution. The phones will also be used to capture monitoring data like PDM</i>						
3.3	Scanner and printer for field support	S	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
	<i>Scanner and printer for use at the field level - the printer will be used for printing project documents including questionnaires and the scanner for scanning the same for sharing with FAO, CHF and NRC</i>						
3.4	laptop for FSL staff reporting	D	1	1,306.00	1	100%	1,306.00
	<i>A laptop for use by FSL staff for data analysis and reporting purposes</i>						
3.5	Thuraya for field site communication	S	3	1,500.00	1	100%	4,500.00
	<i>Thuraya for field staff communication with field office</i>						
	Section Total						8,546.00
Travel							
5.1	Flights Juba - field - Juba	D	15	400.00	1	100%	6,000.00
	<i>Atmost 1 flight per field staff from Juba to field location (return trip)</i>						
5.2	Flights Nairobi - Juba - Nairobi - Expatriate staff	S	2	750.00	2	100%	3,000.00
	<i>Cost of flights for 2 expatriate staff supporting this project - for leave and RnR</i>						
5.3	Staff per diem - Field	S	15	49.00	6	100%	4,410.00
	<i>Covers the cost of per diem for field staff during the project period</i>						
5.4	Vehicle running costs Juba	S	1	760.00	6	30%	1,368.00
	<i>Covers cost of vehicle maintenance for vehicle supporting project in Juba</i>						
5.5			0	0.00	0	0%	0.00
	Section Total						
							14,778.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Field accommodation for field staff	D	15	68.00	6	100%	6,120.00
	<i>Accommodation of field staff dedicated to this project in the field during the 6 months</i>						
7.2	Office supplies including training materials	D	1	800.00	6	100%	4,800.00
	<i>Office supplies including stationery for use in this project</i>						
7.3	Printing and copying	D	1	450.00	6	100%	2,700.00
	<i>Cost of printing and photocopying including catridge for 6 months</i>						
7.4	Communications (Satellite phone charge, internet etc)	D	3	750.00	6	35%	4,725.00

	<i>Contribution at 35% for communications which include satellite phone charge, and internet cost</i>						
7.5	Office rent - Juba	D	1	4,000.00	6	10%	2,400.00
	<i>Contribution at 10% to the Juba office rent</i>						
7.6	Leer running and maintenance costs (electricity, water, compound maintenance)	D	1	1,500.00	6	25%	2,250.00
	<i>Contribution at 25% to the Leer office running and maintenance costs which include water and power costs.</i>						
7.7	Emergency food and water for field staff in Jonglei and Unity	D	3	468.00	6	25%	2,106.00
	<i>Contribution at 25% for emergency food and water for field staff in the three target locations in Unity</i>						
	Section Total						25,101.00
SubTotal			322.00				510,275.20
Direct							443,451.20
Support							66,824.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							35,719.26
Total Cost							545,994.46
Total Audit Cost							5,459.94
Grand Total CHF Cost							551,454.40

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 -> Koch	35	1,408	1,792	352	448	4,000	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community mobilization and sensitization. This will start with the sensitization of the community leaders and at large the community on the project, followed by selection of beneficiaries and sensitization of the selected beneficiaries on the project objectives and implementation process. This activity will identify 10500 households that will receive the emergency livelihood kits. Different households will receive different livelihood kits depending on their location and on their livelihood activities. This means that the livelihood kits will be more than the total number of HHs as some households will receive a combination of kits for example fishing and crop kits or crop and vegetable kits.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Get into partnership with FAO to receive livelihood kits for the 10500 HHs Activity 1.1.3 : Distribute livelihood kits received from FAO to the 10500 HHs in Leer, Mayendit and Koch counties in Unity State Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct training to the 10500 HHs on the use of the inputs received, improved crop production techniques at the demonstration plots and on post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses Activity 1.1.5 : Closely monitor input distribution to ensure proper delivery of inputs to the intended beneficiaries Activity 1.1.6 : Post distribution monitoring to measure efficiency of the distribution process Activity 1.1.7 : Monitoring crop and vegetable production (growth) and fishing activities and report writing</p>
Unity -> Leer	30	1,056	1,344	264	336	3,000	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community mobilization and sensitization. This will start with the sensitization of the community leaders and at large the community on the project, followed by selection of beneficiaries and sensitization of the selected beneficiaries on the project objectives and implementation process. This activity will identify 10500 households that will receive the emergency livelihood kits. Different households will receive different livelihood kits depending on their location and on their livelihood activities. This means that the livelihood kits will be more than the total number of HHs as some households will receive a combination of kits for example fishing and crop kits or crop and vegetable kits.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Get into partnership with FAO to receive livelihood kits for the 10500 HHs Activity 1.1.3 : Distribute livelihood kits received from FAO to the 10500 HHs in Leer, Mayendit and Koch counties in Unity State Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct training to the 10500 HHs on the use of the inputs received, improved crop production techniques at the demonstration plots and on post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses Activity 1.1.5 : Closely monitor input distribution to ensure proper delivery of inputs to the intended beneficiaries Activity 1.1.6 : Post distribution monitoring to measure efficiency of the distribution process Activity 1.1.7 : Monitoring crop and vegetable production (growth) and fishing activities and report writing</p>

Unity -> Mayendit	35	1,232	1,568	308	392	3,500	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community mobilization and sensitization. This will start with the sensitization of the community leaders and at large the community on the project, followed by selection of beneficiaries and sensitization of the selected beneficiaries on the project objectives and implementation process. This activity will identify 10500 households that will receive the emergency livelihood kits. Different households will receive different livelihood kits depending on their location and on their livelihood activities. This means that the livelihood kits will be more than the total number of HHs as some households will receive a combination of kits for example fishing and crop kits or crop and vegetable kits.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Get into partnership with FAO to receive livelihood kits for the 10500 HHs Activity 1.1.3 : Distribute livelihood kits received from FAO to the 10500 HHs in Leer, Mayendit and Koch counties in Unity State Activity 1.1.4 : Conduct training to the 10500 HHs on the use of the inputs received, improved crop production techniques at the demonstration plots and on post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses Activity 1.1.5 : Closely monitor input distribution to ensure proper delivery of inputs to the intended beneficiaries Activity 1.1.6 : Post distribution monitoring to measure efficiency of the distribution process Activity 1.1.7 : Monitoring crop and vegetable production (growth) and fishing activities and report writing</p>
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Documents

Category Name	Document Description