

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations				
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	1st Round Standard Allocation				
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		<b>100</b>			
<b>Project Title :</b>	FAO Emergency Livelihood Response in South Sudan				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Core pipeline				
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/A/88889	<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-16/HSS10/SA1/FSL/UN/706		
<b>Cluster :</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	2,000,000.13		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	11 months	<b>Priority:</b>	NOT SPECIFIED		
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/02/2016	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	31/12/2016		
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/02/2016	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	31/12/2016		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>The project will provide emergency livelihood kits (crop kit, vegetable kit and fishing kit) in order to support the livelihoods of the most vulnerable and food insecure people in the country identified to be in IPC phase 3 and 4. Due to the long procurement process of livelihood inputs (which can be up to 12-15 weeks), the establishment of the pipeline for the whole FSL cluster target for 2016, was initiated in the last quarter of 2015 to allow for a delivery of inputs in FAO's logistics hubs in a timely manner for the 2016 campaign. The project funds will be used for covering the frontline services, i.e to deliver the emergency livelihood kits up to the final beneficiaries. The project will also contribute to the establishment of a buffer stock of vegetable and fishing kits for rapid response operations during the second half of 2016.</p> <p>The livestock component will be carried out through the vaccination and treatment of livestock through the Community-Based Animal Health Workers (CBAHW) network established in the past years. The CBAHWs will be provided with a livestock kits, vaccines and training. The project will procure stocks of vaccines and drugs and establish LoAs with implementing partners for the vaccination and treatment of livestock.</p>				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>	
50,000	70,000	50,000	50,000	220,000	
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
People in Host Communities	30,000	45,000	30,000	30,000	135,000
Internally Displaced People	10,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	45,000
Pastoralists	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
Aid Agencies	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Indirect Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Catchment Population:</b>					
<b>Link with allocation strategy :</b>					
<p>The project contributes directly to the FSL Cluster Strategy and specifically to its second objective to protect and rehabilitate livelihoods for the most vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition. The FSL strategy aims at providing the most vulnerable and severely food insecure population with livelihood support. This support is constituted by means allowing beneficiaries to produce food and reconstitute their livelihoods. The livelihood kits are of three types, crop, vegetable and fishing kits. Livestock, which is a major element contributing to the livelihood of the target population, will also be targeted by the project, through vaccination and treatment.</p>					

**Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :**

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
WVI, CARE, RI, SP, VSF-S, VSF-G, CORDAID, JAM International, Plan International, OXFAM, etc..	International NGO	1,000,000.00
CMD, CISDA, FH, FCDI, DMI, SSUDA, RuCAPD, UNKEA	National NGO	600,000.00
		<b>1,600,000.00</b>

**Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :**

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount
OFDA	2,800,000.00
DFID	3,000,000.00
NORWAY	7,500,000.00
DANIDA	1,000,000.00
	<b>14,300,000.00</b>

**Organization focal point :**

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**BACKGROUND****1. Humanitarian context analysis**

The level of food insecurity and malnutrition in South Sudan has been serious for decades owing to the lack of development and recurrent conflicts. Food security has been further deteriorating since January 2014 due to the compounding effects of the civil conflict and a severe economic downturn .as well an increased in food insecure female and child headed families. The latest IPC analysis, finalized in September 2015 and released by the Government on 22 October 2015 shows that the food security situation is worse than expected, including in Greater Bahr el -Ghazal and Greater Equatoria. In September 2015, 3.9 million people were classified as severely food insecure, an 80% increase compared to the same period of last year. Extremely worrying is the presence of 30 000 people classified in IPC 5 (Catastrophe) in Unity State.

The 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. IDP populations in conflict areas, in particular, continue to face extremely worrying levels of food insecurity.

Of the 830,000 people estimated to be in IPC 4 (Emergency) in September 2015, about 70 percent were in the conflict-affected states of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile. According to projections made for the period October to December 2015, 2.4 million people (a 60% increase from same period last year) will continue to face severe food and nutrition insecurity, the majority of whom are in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei States. The food security improvement usually expected at this time of the year (harvest season) will be lower than the levels realized in 2014 and other typical years in South Sudan. From January to March 2016, even with humanitarian assistance, the situation will deteriorate, with 2.6 million people expected to be in Phases 3 and 4.

The situation in Unity State is of extreme concern. As a result of deteriorating conditions due to clashes, around 70 % of the population in Unity was estimated to be in Phases 3 and 4 in September. In this state, the IPC analysis estimates that 30,000 people are experiencing Catastrophe (IPC Classification Phase 5) and are likely to deteriorate into famine in the absence of urgent and immediate humanitarian access. The number of people in phase 5 in this state is expected to further increase to 40,000 for the period October to December 2015.

The situation in conflict-affected areas is extremely serious, with people's resilience capacities being affected beyond recovery. The situation calls for immediate and massive humanitarian action, coupled with measures aiming at gradually restoring livelihoods and rebuilding people's resilience. Once famine is declared (as was the case in Somalia in 2011), it is already too late for the people affected. The renewed violence disrupted thousands of farmers from planting in time or maintaining crops for the main season, which was crucial to their food security and survival as most food stocks are depleted. Moreover, they have lost their livestock, have no functioning markets from which to purchase food and are cut -off from humanitarian assistance. These communities are reportedly relying on the consumption of water lilies and fish. The same communities were displaced in early 2014 and their livelihoods had yet to recover before this new displacement. The majority of these are women, children, men and elderly people, who are fully reliant on humanitarian assistance to prevent falling into Famine (Phase 5).

At the same time, a deepening economic crisis marked by a devaluing currency, market disruption and soaring food prices has particularly hit urban populations.

**2. Needs assessment**

As of November 2015, an estimated 2.4 million people in the Republic of South Sudan were classified as severely food insecure and are unable to meet their food needs. The majority are located in the three conflict-affected states of the Greater Upper Nile region and most parts of the Greater Bahr el Ghazal region. Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System assessments conducted in the Greater Upper Nile states found that in areas where little or no humanitarian assistance has been received due to access constraints perpetuated by insecurity, many households have resorted to crisis coping strategies.

Insecurity has affected traditional livestock migration routes with serious repercussions on availability of milk, rising animal disease and disrupted markets. Besides the Greater Upper Nile region, new conflict is affecting the Equatoria region. Moreover, the economic downturn heavily impacts food security across the country. The lack of green harvest, livestock products and the limited humanitarian assistance in Southern Unity have raised concerns on the food security situation of these populations. Recent assessments have ruled out a famine situation in the most affected counties in Unity (Mayendit, Leer, Koch and Guit), but have confirmed the emergency level of food insecurity and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 5 at household level (Catastrophe).

As per normal seasonal patterns, food security improves during the last quarter of the year, but less than expected. The comparison of the same time periods over the past years indicates that food security is worsening year after year. Following the intra-annual fluctuation pattern, in the 2016 lean season (May to July) a large proportion of South Sudanese are expected to suffer severe food insecurity and undernutrition. As per the IPC outlook for January-March 2016, it is estimated that 436 000 households will be in IPC Phases 3 and 4 (a total of about 2.6 million people).

The project will provide emergency livelihood support to vulnerable populations (internally displaced persons [IDPs], host communities, refugees) that are in IPC Phases 3 and 4 through the provision of crop seeds, vegetable seeds and fishing materials. Food security information and Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC) coordination will support decisions for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' (FAO's) and stakeholders programmes. These activities will be complemented by livestock disease monitoring and control and livestock vaccination.

It is estimated that the target population is in need of about 180 000 crop kits, 145 000 vegetable kits and 133 000 fishing kit. Moreover, it is estimated that 8 million livestock need to be vaccinated and treated against major livestock diseases. The current project will contribute to the delivery of about livelihood kits to about 40 000 HH.

### **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

Beneficiary target figures for FAO's Emergency Response Programme is based on IPC outlook for January - March 2016, targeting 100 percent of households in IPC Phase 3 "Crisis" and IPC Phase 4 "Emergency" and above, equaling about 2.6 Million people. More than 62 percent of this population is living in Greater Upper Nile States. The target population therefore constituted by severely food insecure people, both host communities and IDPs.

The selection process of final beneficiaries will be undertaken by implementing partners through pre-determined criteria as stipulated in FAO's standard LoAs. Emphasis will be placed on women and children-headed households as they are often hardest hit by the crisis to ensure they make up at least 60 percent of the overall households reached under the Emergency Response.

### **4. Grant Request Justification**

The project will provide emergency livelihood kits to the beneficiaries in order to support the livelihoods of the most vulnerable and food insecure people in the country. The provision of emergency livelihood inputs, especially crop kits, is closely linked to the agricultural season. Crop seeds must reach farmers at planting time, not too early as seeds may be used for other purposes, nor too late, in order to make the best use of the rains. The procurement process of crop inputs is long and also linked to the agricultural season. Crop seeds can be purchased only at harvest, but the process of assessing available seeds in the national and regional markets has to start early enough to allow for quality check, inspection, bagging, transport, etc... For 2016, FAO will maximize the procurement of locally produced seeds, either through seed fairs where possible or through local procurement of seeds. Tools, vegetable seeds and agricultural tools have a delivery time of up to 12-14 weeks. Since the distribution of kits is planned for March-May, FAO prioritized the funding made available by donors to initiate the procurement of the emergency livelihood inputs. The CHF funding is critical to ensure the frontline and the logistics for the distribution of the emergency livelihood inputs.

The crop kit consists of crop seeds and one hand tool. The composition of the crop kit varies depending on the agro-ecological zone where it will be distributed. The main crop seeds are maize, sorghum, cowpea and groundnut. In Greater Upper Nile, the preference is for maize and sorghum, while in the rest of the country, sorghum and groundnut are preferred. The tools will be either one hoe or one maloda, depending on the preferences of recipients. The vegetable kit consists of nine different vegetable seeds, one hoe or maloda, one water bucket. The composition of the vegetable kits will depend on the preference of the recipients and their knowledge/capacities. For both the crop and the vegetable kits, leaflets providing explanations on how to use the seeds will be provided.

The fishing kit consists of one box of hooks (100 pieces, sizes 7 or 8), two twines and one monofilament. The kit can be completed with mending needles and/or cool boxes depending on the type of accompanying activities that will be put in place in specific places.

The livestock component will be carried out through the vaccination and treatment of livestock through the Community-Based Animal Health Workers (CBAHW) network established in the past years. The CBAHWs will be provided with a livestock kit, with capacity development and a cost-recovery mechanism will be put in place wherever possible. As part of the livestock intervention, FAO will continue its efforts to re-establish the cold chain to its full potential.

Due to the structural and logistical challenges in South Sudan, the repositioning of livelihood items will be carried out by combining all available means, i.e. road, water and air. Road and water transport are the preferred ways but also those most sensitive to security and seasonality. FAO will use as much as possible existing logistics mechanisms such as the logistics cluster and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, but it is anticipated that more than 1200 tonnes of inputs will have to be transported by air. Frontline services - including beneficiary identification, technical training, and post-distribution monitoring - will be carried out by FAO's implementing partners.

### **5. Complementarity**

The present proposal complements other on-going projects by providing frontline services for pipeline that have been established with other funding sources.

## **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Overall project objective**

The project will contribute to Protect and rehabilitate livelihoods for the vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition

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		
<b>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :</b> The project contributes to the frontline services and logistics to provide emergency livelihood inputs to the most vulnerable population in South Sudan. The FSL pipeline covering all the needs of the FSL CLuster has been established by FAO thanks to donors that were able to make funding available in a timely manner. The lead time for delivery of livelihood inputs, such as tools, fishing equipment, seeds, can reach up to 12-15 weeks. Action for procuring these items must commence in a timely manner. The funding made available by the CHF is critical to ensure that the livelihood inputs are delivered up to the final beneficiaries.							
<b>Outcome 1</b>							
Emergency livelihood support provided to food insecure and displaced households							
<b>Output 1.1</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
Target beneficiaries received emergency livelihood kits							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
Humanitarian access corridors are maintained open and operational Commodities are available and in sufficient quantities on the international and local market and no major delays in delivery experienced Onset of the rainy season/flooding can cut of access to major roads accessible during the dry season, which can delay the prepositioning of emergency livelihood goods Insecurity does not impede delivery of project activities							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>							
Identify and select FAO partners/service providers for the selection and registration of beneficiaries and distribution of inputs							
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>							
Provide portable emergency livelihood kits to the identified beneficiaries							
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>							
Provide basic advice to kit beneficiaries on optimal use of inputs, post-harvest handling and conservation							
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b>							
Provide capacity development trainings and technical support to FAO partners							
<b>Indicators</b>							
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					25,000
<b>Means of Verification :</b> Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring, FAO Information Management System, partner reports							
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of households provided with vegetable seeds					25,000
<b>Means of Verification :</b> RPDM, FAO IM system, Partner Reports							
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of animals vaccinated and treated					250,000
<b>Means of Verification :</b> FAO IM system, M&E reports, partner reports							
Indicator 1.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of CAHW trained and supplied with veterinary drugs, vaccines and other materials					250
<b>Means of Verification :</b> M&E report, partner reports							
<b>Output 1.2</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
Targeted number of animals treated and protected against common diseases							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
Humanitarian access corridors are maintained open and operational Commodities are available and in sufficient quantities on the international and local market and no major delays in delivery experienced Onset of the rainy season/flooding can cut of access to major roads accessible during the dry season, which can delay the prepositioning of emergency livelihood goods Insecurity does not impede delivery of project activities							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 1.2.1</b>							
Address morbidity and mortality through livestock vaccination and treatment in at risk areas							
<b>Activity 1.2.2</b>							
Strengthen CBAHW network by equipping and training CBAHWs							

Activity 1.2.3													
Reinforce the veterinary cold chain and replenish essential vaccines/drugs supply													
Indicators													
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle						
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target						
Indicator 1.2.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of heads of livestock vaccinated					250,000						
<b>Means of Verification :</b>													
Indicator 1.2.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Frontline # of heads of livestock treated					250,000						
<b>Means of Verification :</b>													
<b>Additional Targets :</b>													
M & R													
Monitoring & Reporting plan													
<p>FAO South Sudan developed a monitoring system tailored to the Emergency Livelihood Response Programme to strengthen accountability to affected populations (AAP) and resource partners alike. It includes on-site monitoring during distribution of inputs to obtain rapid feedback from beneficiaries, post-distribution monitoring, post-planting and post-harvest assessments. In addition, it has improved AAP, as the system provides information on type and quantity of inputs distributed along with the location on a map and beneficiary photos. Partners have also been provided with guidelines and a checklist on AAP. The results of these processes have provided important feedback as well as evidence of the effectiveness of FAO's strategy. Feedback from beneficiaries is received through the implementing partners and provided in the reports of the Letter of Agreements. Feedback is usually received on timing of operation (inputs to be received earlier in the season mainly, whereas types of inputs received, quantities, etc... are well perceived). However, there is a lack of capacities of the implementing partners that needs to be addressed. Project beneficiaries are used to receiving inputs for free and some have a behaviour pretending that assistance is provided to all, for free and on a continued basis. Unfortunately, this has been supported by a weak capacity of the NGOs that are engaging with the communities.</p> <p>In 2014/2015, FAO started developing capacities of implementing partners on AAP, introducing FAO's guidelines on AAP mostly focused on selecting the best times for distribution operations, limiting queuing time for beneficiaries, informing the beneficiaries in advance on distribution sites and times and types of inputs they would receive, at providing messages about the free nature of gifts received. For 2016, mechanisms will be put in place (still to be identified) in order to allow beneficiaries to provide directly feedback on the distribution operation and on eventual harassments or request for payments.</p> <p>More efforts will be made to further develop capacities of partners on AAP and go one step further to start making communities more and better aware and participatory of the on-going programmes that benefit them.</p> <p>As part of the accountability to affected populations (AAP), beneficiaries will be asked to provide feedback regarding positive aspects and any shortcomings in the project implementation. Information from the project beneficiaries about their experience in vegetable gardening, fruit growing and agroforestry practices and overall perceived benefits (e.g. changes in livelihoods and in school's income, improvements in nutrition and food security, etc.) will be analysed and reported. This will enhance contact with beneficiaries, gauge process, ensure implementation is on-going as planned and identify any corrective measures that need to be addressed in order to ensure outputs are being achieved within the timeframe.</p> <p>Quarterly progress and annual reports will be prepared and submitted to DFID and other relevant stakeholders. The report will, inter alia, outline the activities undertaken, the achievements made, the constraints encountered and the lessons learned. On the basis of the progress reports and the feedback from the beneficiaries, necessary adjustments to the project will be identified and recommended for consideration.</p>													
Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Identify and select FAO partners/service providers for the selection and registration of beneficiaries and distribution of inputs	2016		X	X									
Activity 1.1.2: Provide portable emergency livelihood kits to the identified beneficiaries	2016				X	X							
Activity 1.1.3: Provide basic advice to kit beneficiaries on optimal use of inputs, post-harvest handling and conservation	2016				X	X							
Activity 1.1.4: Provide capacity development trainings and technical support to FAO partners	2016		X										
Activity 1.2.1: Address morbidity and mortality through livestock vaccination and treatment in at risk areas	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.2.2: Strengthen CBAHW network by equipping and training CBAHWs	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.2.3: Reinforce the veterinary cold chain and replenish essential vaccines/drugs supply	2016		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
OTHER INFO													
Accountability to Affected Populations													

Beneficiary population feedback has been collected by FAO M&E teams and activities have been amended in order to address those issues. For instance, the design of the leaflets accompanying the livelihood kits has been changed based on the feedback received. Similarly, the crop kit composition as well as the vegetable kit composition have been modified as well as the tools provided. FAO implementing partners are all trained on AAP by FAO and AAP training is being carried out during the month of February 2016 in Juba, Bor, Rumbek and Wau. AAP guidelines are an integral part of FAO's template agreements with implementing partners and feedback mechanisms will be established as part of the FAO agreement with partners. The mechanisms in place will vary depending on the location and circumstances. FAO Field Monitors are instructed to monitor the implementation of the AAP guidelines and will also be receiving immediate feedback from beneficiaries during distribution operations. More information on AAP approaches are provided in the M&E section.

### **Implementation Plan**

The aim of the intervention is to support vulnerable households with emergency livelihood kits in a timely fashion. For GUN States, this means that inputs need to reach the beneficiaries during the month of May 2016. Considering the lead time for inputs procurement and delivery to Juba, procurement actions have to start as early as September 2015 for vegetable seeds, agricultural tools and fishing kits, and January 2016 for crop seeds. With such an early action, it is estimated that inputs can be delivered to the main store in Juba during the month of February 2016.

By that time, FAO will have selected its implementing partners and started drafting of Letter of Agreements for the distribution campaign after a comprehensive capacity development programme encompassing accountability to affected populations, gender, technical information and information management.

Emergency inputs will be transported to by road to the main hubs in Rumbek and Bor from where partners will pick up their goods. The hub in Bor will serve distributions in Southern Jonglei while Rumbek will serve Counties in Lakes State.

For the most of the counties in Unity, Northern Jonglei and Upper Nile, the most efficient mean of transport will be by air. To this end, FAO will use logistics mechanisms already in place (logcluster). However, should the capacity of these mechanisms not be sufficient and be able to guarantee the timely dispatch of the livelihood inputs, alternative means will be explored. In 2015, FAO delivered more than 1100 MT of inputs in less than 8 weeks and can therefore build on this experience to ensure that beneficiaries receive their inputs on time.

### **Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
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### **Environment Marker Of The Project**

### **Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

### **Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

FAO recognizes the essential role of women in improving household food and nutrition security, which in South Sudan has become even more accentuated as the number of women-headed households increases as a result of the conflict. For this reason, the ELRP will focus as much as possible on women to ensure families, and above all women and children, reap the benefits. The emergency livelihood kits distributed through the programme are designed to be lightweight enabling women to transport them easily. The distribution of agricultural inputs will reduce their independence on others for inputs and allow for more consistency in farming. In particular, the provision of vegetable kits (with vegetable seeds of nutrient-dense and highly productive, short-cycle varieties) enables women and their families to have increased access to nutritious food sources, while cultivating vegetables close to home. Not having to walk to distant fields is a critical protection issue, particularly in times of open hostilities. An FAO field evaluation showed that although women often do not participate in fishing, women-headed households are still able to benefit from fishing kits as owners of the technology. Vegetable and fisheries production can benefit the most vulnerable (women, elderly, widows) who can trade or barter and can be a source of income, especially for women in locations where markets are functioning. During input distribution, FAO and partner staff will ensure compliance with the five key messages on AAP and on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Feedback mechanisms will also be established and channels communicated with beneficiaries. Gender and age-disaggregated data on programme coverage and impact will be collected, analysed and routinely reported on, and programme activities monitored for improvements in self-reliance as well as beneficiary satisfaction for both women and men.

### **Protection Mainstreaming**

FAO recognizes the essential role of women in improving household food security and nutrition. For this reason, ELRP interventions will focus as much as possible on women to ensure the entire household unit, and above all women and children, reap the benefits. The planned activities seek to help women as they help their families to manage the consequences of crisis and food insecurity and malnutrition, providing opportunities for income generation, increasing access to nutritious food sources, reducing exposure to gender-based violence, increasing time for maternal and child care and improving cooking practices.

Protection is mainstreamed throughout the programme, making sure at-risk groups' specific needs are taken into consideration and risks mitigated where and when possible. These groups (who could be constituted of women and girls, but also men and boys, elderly, unaccompanied children, minorities, IDPs or civil servants whose salaries have not been paid for months) are at risk of conflict-related or sexual violence, forced conscription, looting, destitution and general insecurity.

This will be done through the following activities:

- The vegetable kits distributed through the programme are designed to be lightweight to enable women to carry/transport them back to their homes easily.
- The distribution of fishing kits for capture and conservation is a high priority as a nutritious and cost-effective complement to food assistance provided by other partners. Some of the fish captured will be consumed at household level to supplement diets or sold for income; this implies that women will be able to spend some of the income from fishing to buy grains and other household necessities.
- Vegetable kits (with vegetable seeds of nutrient-dense and highly productive, short-cycle varieties) will be provided to women to immediately enable access to nutritious food sources with the possibility of locally selling or trading the surplus.
- During input distribution, FAO and its partner's staff will ensure compliance with the five key messages on accountability to affected populations (AAP) and on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Feedback mechanisms will also be established and channels communicated with beneficiaries.
- Gender and age-disaggregated data on programme coverage and impact will be collected, analysed and routinely reported on and programme activities monitored for improvements in self-reliance as well as beneficiary satisfaction for both women and men.

### **Country Specific Information**

### **Safety and Security**

FAO follows the security and safety procedures set out by UNDSS. All its vehicles and offices are compliant with the security standards required by UNDSS. All its staff undergoes safety and security training before being deployed to the field. Its entire staff receives security clearance from UNDSS before being deployed on mission in the country. Emergency livelihood inputs are pre-positioned in Juba and currently being transported to Rumbek. Storage for rapid response inputs (vegetable and fishing kits) will be Rumbek. In Rumbek the FAO storage facilities are within the UN compound, where WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF warehouse are located. A MOSS compliant security fence is being erected for further security. The information management system developed and in currently rolling out since January 2015, will also allow for timely detection of eventual losses during transportation and distribution operations.

#### Access

FAO will take responsibility for the delivery of the emergency livelihoods kits to identified areas. Helicopters will largely be the choice of aircraft due to the remoteness of locations and small landing sites. The Mi8 helicopter is expected to have a maximum payload of 2mt per rotation. Delivery will be done making direct contact with the ground; one Mi8 will be used for the delivery of inputs in the project areas. FAO has field presence in Juba, Bor and Rumbek, amongst others. FAO presence is being established in Bentiu and Malakal as well and an assessment is being done to establish FAO presence also in Akobo. These field offices have various degrees of capacities and will be strengthened as necessary to ensure contact with organizations on the ground and deliver inputs.

#### BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	International Operations Officer	D	4	18,700.00	1	30%	22,440.00
	<i>The International Operations Officer is responsible for the implementation of all operational actions related to the project, such as initiation of procurement actions, recruitments, travels, LoAs with implementing partners, etc... The operation officer plays a critical role in the establishment of project workplans and budgets and monitoring of expenditures.</i>						
1.2	International Procurement Officer	S	4	21,900.00	1	30%	26,280.00
	<i>The International Procurement Officer is responsible for all procurement actions. The procurement officer is therefore involved in the establishment of pipelines, the logistical aspects for moving items from hubs to final destinations, etc...</i>						
1.3	International Monitoring Officer	s	5	7,434.00	1	30%	11,151.00
	<i>Responsible for the implementation of the M&amp;E plan, supervising the M&amp;E Field Officers, liaising with the IM Unit, compiling M&amp;E reports</i>						
1.4	Logistics Officer	D	5	8,284.00	1	50%	20,710.00
	<i>Responsible for the logistical aspects of receiving and dispatching goods from/to FAO warehouses and to implementing partners.</i>						
1.5	Information Manager	s	3	21,900.00	1	30%	19,710.00
	<i>Responsible for all aspects pertaining to the management of information on implementing partners, goods dispatched to partners, goods received by beneficiaries, creation of reports at various levels.</i>						
1.6	Admin/Finance Officer	S	5	18,700.00	1	20%	18,700.00
	<i>Responsible for all aspects related to administration and finance relevant to the project, payments to suppliers, partners, etc...</i>						
1.7	M&E Field Monitors	D	6	2,100.00	4	100%	50,400.00
	<i>The field monitors are dispatched to the distribution sites to monitor the distribution operations and ensure that AAP guidelines are fully implemented, carry out RPDM, carry out M&amp;E surveys, collect data, etc...</i>						
1.8	National Store keeper/warehouse manager	D	6	1,600.00	3	100%	28,800.00
	<i>Responsible for the FAO warehouses</i>						
1.9	National Logistics officers	D	6	1,600.00	2	100%	19,200.00
	<i>Responsible for logistics at field level</i>						
1.10	Drivers	s	6	1,100.00	4	100%	26,400.00
1.11	National technical officers	s	6	2,600.00	2	100%	31,200.00
	<i>Provide technical support to the project</i>						
1.12	National Operations Assistans	D	6	1,600.00	2	100%	19,200.00
	<i>Assist the international operations officer</i>						

1.13	National Admin/Finance/Procurement Officers	s	6	1,600.00	2	100%	19,200.00
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>313,391.00</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Emergency Livelihood items	D	12000	10.00	1	100%	120,000.00
<i>These are vegetables and fishing kits. The respective amount for each kit will be established during project implementation. The quantity will be enough to establish a buffer stock of at least 30 000 kits.</i>							
2.2	Vaccines and drugs	D	1	200,000.00	1	100%	200,000.00
<i>The vaccines will include CBPP, Anthrax, PPR, CCPP, ND, drugs will include those for the most common diseases</i>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>320,000.00</b>
<b>Contractual Services</b>							
4.1	Transport services	D	1	80,000.00	1	100%	80,000.00
4.2	Warehouse services	D	1	20,000.00	1	100%	20,000.00
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>100,000.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>							
5.1	Travel International Staff	D	1	50,000.00	1	100%	50,000.00
<i>This includes DSA, tickets at UN established rates for international staff</i>							
5.2	Travel National Staff	D	1	40,000.00	1	100%	40,000.00
<i>This will cover for costs associated to national staff travelling to the field for M&amp;E purposes, provision of technical support, assessments, etc...</i>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>90,000.00</b>
<b>Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b>							
6.1	LoAs with implementing partners	D	5	182,153.60	1	100%	910,768.00
<i>The partner selection process is currently on-going. The process started with the registration of FSL cluster members with FAO, the issuance of a call for proposals for frontline services, which will be closed in mid-January. The selection of partners will be finalised during the month of February 2016.</i>							
<b>Section Total</b>							<b>910,768.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Reporting	d	1	5,000.00	1	100%	5,000.00
<i>Standard costs charged by FAO for reporting</i>							
7.2	Evaluation	d	1	20,000.00	1	100%	20,000.00
<i>Standard costs charged by FAO for evaluation</i>							
7.3	Technical Support Services	D	1	10,000.00	1	100%	10,000.00
<i>Standard costs charged by FAO for technical support services from HQ and FAO Regional Offices</i>							
7.4	Vehicle Operating and Maintenance	D	1	50,000.00	1	100%	50,000.00
<i>This is a lumpsum to contribute to the maintenance and operation of vehicles. It is estimated that vehicles operating in the field (out of Bor, Bentiu, Rumbek, Wau) cost about 1500 USD per months. This amount will cover three vehicles for 11 months.</i>							
7.5	Security and upkeep services	D	1	50,000.00	1	100%	50,000.00

	<i>This is a contribution to security related expenditures, such as security at warehouses (Juba, Rumbek, Wau).</i>		
	<b>Section Total</b>		<b>135,000.00</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>		12,083.00	<b>1,869,159.00</b>
Direct			1,716,518.00
Support			152,641.00
<b>PSC Cost</b>			
PSC Cost Percent			7%
PSC Amount			130,841.13
<b>Total Cost</b>			<b>2,000,000.13</b>
<b>Grand Total CHF Cost</b>			
			<b>2,000,000.13</b>

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Eastern Equatoria	16	7,908	11,072	7,908	7,908	34,796	Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and select FAO partners/service providers for the selection and registration of beneficiaries and distribution of inputs Activity 1.1.2 : Provide portable emergency livelihood kits to the identified beneficiaries Activity 1.1.3 : Provide basic advice to kit beneficiaries on optimal use of inputs, post-harvest handling and conservation Activity 1.1.4 : Provide capacity development trainings and technical support to FAO partners Activity 1.2.1 : Address morbidity and mortality through livestock vaccination and treatment in at risk areas Activity 1.2.2 : Strengthen CBAHW network by equipping and training CBAHWs Activity 1.2.3 : Reinforce the veterinary cold chain and replenish essential vaccines/drugs supply
Jonglei	16	8,068	11,296	8,068	8,068	35,500	Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and select FAO partners/service providers for the selection and registration of beneficiaries and distribution of inputs Activity 1.1.2 : Provide portable emergency livelihood kits to the identified beneficiaries Activity 1.1.3 : Provide basic advice to kit beneficiaries on optimal use of inputs, post-harvest handling and conservation Activity 1.1.4 : Provide capacity development trainings and technical support to FAO partners Activity 1.2.1 : Address morbidity and mortality through livestock vaccination and treatment in at risk areas Activity 1.2.2 : Strengthen CBAHW network by equipping and training CBAHWs Activity 1.2.3 : Reinforce the veterinary cold chain and replenish essential vaccines/drugs supply

Lakes	12	6,233	8,726	6,233	6,233	27,425	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and select FAO partners/service providers for the selection and registration of beneficiaries and distribution of inputs</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provide portable emergency livelihood kits to the identified beneficiaries</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Provide basic advice to kit beneficiaries on optimal use of inputs, post-harvest handling and conservation</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Provide capacity development trainings and technical support to FAO partners</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Address morbidity and mortality through livestock vaccination and treatment in at risk areas</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Strengthen CBAHW network by equipping and training CBAHWs</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Reinforce the veterinary cold chain and replenish essential vaccines/drugs supply</p>
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	8	4,116	5,762	4,116	4,116	18,110	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and select FAO partners/service providers for the selection and registration of beneficiaries and distribution of inputs</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provide portable emergency livelihood kits to the identified beneficiaries</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Provide basic advice to kit beneficiaries on optimal use of inputs, post-harvest handling and conservation</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Provide capacity development trainings and technical support to FAO partners</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Address morbidity and mortality through livestock vaccination and treatment in at risk areas</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Strengthen CBAHW network by equipping and training CBAHWs</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Reinforce the veterinary cold chain and replenish essential vaccines/drugs supply</p>
Unity	9	4,516	6,322	4,516	4,516	19,870	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and select FAO partners/service providers for the selection and registration of beneficiaries and distribution of inputs</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provide portable emergency livelihood kits to the identified beneficiaries</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Provide basic advice to kit beneficiaries on optimal use of inputs, post-harvest handling and conservation</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Provide capacity development trainings and technical support to FAO partners</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Address morbidity and mortality through livestock vaccination and treatment in at risk areas</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Strengthen CBAHW network by equipping and training CBAHWs</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Reinforce the veterinary cold chain and replenish essential vaccines/drugs supply</p>
Upper Nile	15	7,613	10,659	7,613	7,613	33,498	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and select FAO partners/service providers for the selection and registration of beneficiaries and distribution of inputs</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provide portable emergency livelihood kits to the identified beneficiaries</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Provide basic advice to kit beneficiaries on optimal use of inputs, post-harvest handling and conservation</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Provide capacity development trainings and technical support to FAO partners</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Address morbidity and mortality through livestock vaccination and treatment in at risk areas</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Strengthen CBAHW network by equipping and training CBAHWs</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Reinforce the veterinary cold chain and replenish essential vaccines/drugs supply</p>

Warrap	12	6,019	8,426	6,019	6,019	26,483	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and select FAO partners/service providers for the selection and registration of beneficiaries and distribution of inputs</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provide portable emergency livelihood kits to the identified beneficiaries</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Provide basic advice to kit beneficiaries on optimal use of inputs, post-harvest handling and conservation</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Provide capacity development trainings and technical support to FAO partners</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Address morbidity and mortality through livestock vaccination and treatment in at risk areas</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Strengthen CBAHW network by equipping and training CBAHWs</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Reinforce the veterinary cold chain and replenish essential vaccines/drugs supply</p>
Western Bahr el Ghazal	4	1,793	2,510	1,793	1,793	7,889	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and select FAO partners/service providers for the selection and registration of beneficiaries and distribution of inputs</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provide portable emergency livelihood kits to the identified beneficiaries</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Provide basic advice to kit beneficiaries on optimal use of inputs, post-harvest handling and conservation</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Provide capacity development trainings and technical support to FAO partners</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Address morbidity and mortality through livestock vaccination and treatment in at risk areas</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Strengthen CBAHW network by equipping and training CBAHWs</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Reinforce the veterinary cold chain and replenish essential vaccines/drugs supply</p>
Western Equatoria	1						
Central Equatoria	7	3,731	5,224	3,731	3,731	16,417	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identify and select FAO partners/service providers for the selection and registration of beneficiaries and distribution of inputs</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provide portable emergency livelihood kits to the identified beneficiaries</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Provide basic advice to kit beneficiaries on optimal use of inputs, post-harvest handling and conservation</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Provide capacity development trainings and technical support to FAO partners</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Address morbidity and mortality through livestock vaccination and treatment in at risk areas</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Strengthen CBAHW network by equipping and training CBAHWs</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Reinforce the veterinary cold chain and replenish essential vaccines/drugs supply</p>

#### Documents

Category Name

Document Description