

Requesting Organization :	National Relief and Development Corps				
Allocation Type :	2nd Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Emergency food security support to disadvantaged (IDPs, returnees) and vulnerable host community households and ensuring the protection and rehabilitation livelihoods in Fashoda County (Lul, Kodok rural, Orinyi, Detwok and Aburoc) areas, Upper Nile State.				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SSD-17/F/103049	Fund Project Code :	SSD-17/HSS10/SA2/FSL/NGO/6500		
Cluster :	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	Project Budget in US\$:	105,000.00		
Planned project duration :	5 months	Priority:	Not Applicable		
Planned Start Date :	01/08/2017	Planned End Date :	31/12/2017		
Actual Start Date:	01/08/2017	Actual End Date:	31/12/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>The propose a project will swiftly deliver urgently needed but targeted humanitarian assistance while simultaneously rolling out a livelihood recovery for 21,000 (3,500 HHs) people in Fashoda County, Upper Nile (Fashoda) state and will implemented in: Lul, Kodok rural, Orinyi, Detwok payams and Aburoc IDPs centre. The purpose of this project is to improve and sustain through essential vegetables production and fishing kits in order to improve household food security and dietary diversity and access to livelihood assets and coping mechanisms for hunger gap period. NRDC will fully engage community leaders, women's groups, and others within the community throughout the life of the project. The project is designed and will be implemented with knowledge of the seasonality context and the livelihood calendar. The communities (host as well as IDPs) in these regions have limited productive assets and require immediate assistance to tackle the food insecurity which is high on the cluster agenda. This project will be integrated with the promotion of vegetable production as a means to diversify the household diet and address malnutrition, which is mostly a problem for children, pregnant and lactating mothers.</p> <p>The project will ensure that vulnerable people have direct access to more food through the provision of vegetable seeds and fishing equipment. The project will integrate and augment responses to immediate needs, restoration of livelihoods, and capacity building to pave the path for long-term recovery in order to enhance communities' ability to cope with and recover from the ongoing conflict and nature in South Sudan.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	8,035	8,555	2,136	2,274	21,000
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	2,878	3,902	894	990	8,664
People in Host Communities	5,157	4,653	1,242	1,284	12,336
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
The project is intended to assist and benefit 66,025 persons vulnerable IDPs and host community population. 45,025 individual will benefit indirectly from this project.					
Catchment Population:					
The population estimate of Fashoda County - Upper Nile State (Source: National Bureau of Statistics) 48,692 individuals and IDPs in Aburoc (source: WFP Population Head Count Summary June 2017) 5619 HHs (17,333 individuals)					
Link with allocation strategy :					

NRDC will use SSCHF funds to target the most vulnerable communities in Fashoda County. The proposed project is suitably aligned with the strategic objectives and FSL cluster specific objectives. While the activities will contribute to Strategic Objective 2 with the support to livelihoods for affected communities as quickly as possible and build resilience by providing integrated livelihoods assistance activities. The provision of vegetable seeds is in line with the seasonal calendar and will support communities to cultivate and produce food as well as restore food security and production capacity. The provision of fishing gear to riverine communities as well those that have access to flood water / fishing catchment areas will augment the production of fish and enhance the nutritional value. The project will address and advocate to prevent sexual and gender based violence causes due to food security and livelihood issues. Under this project, NRDC will prioritize assistance for households affected by HIV and AIDS and individuals at risk as well as pregnant women. The project will assist to address the key environment issues through the promotion of sustainable water resource management, forest management as well as irrigation practices.

Women play a large and important role in both productive and reproductive activities, though their contribution is overlooked due to male dominance and the patriarchy system. Women are not represented in any decision making positions and there are few to no opportunities for women to be accepted in public roles, or for their voices to be heard publicly. In order to alleviate such problems, NRDC will empower women using available opportunities that allow women to participate in decision making processes. One of the available opportunities to involve women in public interest is this FSL project, where women will be actively involved in training that can build their capacity while increasing their visibility and their bargaining power. In order to improve equity and the sustainability of food security and livelihood activities, specific measures like placing women in leadership and decision making positions will take place to fulfil their strategic needs. NRDC is committed to focus on women and their roles in households, and a primary goal of livelihoods programming will be to significantly improve women's income generation abilities. Our goal is to give poor rural women access to productive resources, opportunities, and knowledge through the provision of financial services to strengthen their livelihoods strategies, and also through supporting them to understand and demand their legal rights.

NRDC will strongly make Accountability to Affected Population is taken into consideration by involving beneficiaries in all different project cycles, starting from the needs assessment and project design. During project implementation, a mechanism called participatory review and reflection will take place, providing beneficiaries the space to voice their opinions about the project and express their level of satisfaction in the services provided. The PRR will also serve as a mechanism for beneficiaries to participate in joint monitoring activities and express their feeling in owning the project. Beneficiary input is required to improve the quality of the project implementation, cater quality service deliveries to the high priority needs on the ground.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
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Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount
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Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
James Okony Dau	Director	jamesokonydau@gmail.com	+211955237399
Edith Atieno Obongo	Program Coordinator	manuh2030@gmail.com	+211928359098
Beatrice Ecia Fred	Finance/Admin Manager	beatricecia@gmail.com	+211955396668

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

on January 24th 2017, SPLA and the IO clashed on the west bank near Malakal and the fighting affected Malakal town, Ditang, Bukeny, Makal Island, Wau Shilluk, Ogod and Kom. The SPLA forces moved across to Wau Shilluk causing the entire population of Wau Shilluk, Padit and Pathow to move north to the areas of Fashoda, Orinyi, Kodok. The IDP population moved as far north as Aburoc further away from the front line and river. At present, Kodok, on the west bank of the river, has been occupied by the government forces and most of the population has also fled to Aburoc. The large number of the Shilluk civilian population have now congregated in and around Aburoc in Fashoda County. It is estimated there are up to 30,000 mostly women and children, exhausted and vulnerable, many living in the open without adequate shelter, lack of sanitation and in need of food and water in an area covering a few square kilometers (See OCHA ICWG and PC assessments from mission to Aburoc, 29 April 2017). The conflict has continued to affect the livelihood groups of concern, livestock owners, fisher folk, farmers and urban populations. Access to sources of food for displaced and food-insecure households has been a priority across the country to combat malnutrition, disease and destitution. The community members are not able to get food due to food insecurity due to factors like displacement, conflict and low production rates, due to unreliable weather patterns and unavailability of seeds, and poor farming practices, hence low production rates. The on-going crisis has increased insecurity along commercial supply corridors, flight of private sector actors, market fragmentation, food and fuel price inflation, risks of cattle raiding, limitations or changes on mobility for livestock, fishing and hunting migrations and conflict-related displacement. NRDC recently conducted a market assessment in Aburoc markets during the month of June 2017 and this was one of our findings in the analysis report. The conflict has led to the establishment of IDP camps or the absorption of IDPs within host communities, placing an additional burden on their already weakened livelihoods. Local communities have put in place coping mechanisms that have further depleted their livelihood. The affected population, IDPs, host communities and vulnerable people, need livelihood support in order to sustain their livelihood, cope with the existing situation and strive to become less dependent on humanitarian support, such as food assistance. The population is left living in fear as they are uncertain of what will happen in the near future. Poor harvests, increased demand, rapidly rising prices, conflict, displacements and a large number of returnees have all contributed to the situation, with a shortfall in cereal production weighing heavily on already distressed communities. Furthermore, South Sudan lacks even the very basic infrastructure of roads, health clinics, Demonstrations and water and sanitation systems and power plants. As a result, many parts of the country are inaccessible and conditions are dire. Inadequate infrastructure and lack of basic services inhibits the economic life in communities, local innovation in trade and job.

2. Needs assessment

The continued fighting in West Bank, Upper Nile State has severely disrupted market functionality. Trade routes interrupted which has both reduced agricultural productivity and the availability of commodities, and put pressure on prices and marked by alarming levels of hunger in Fashoda County and has made the already dire situation worsen. The economic situation has severely deteriorated, with a dramatic drop in the value of the SSP and inflation estimated at close to 300 % (NRDC market assessment conducted in April 2017 and bi-weekly price monitoring) and the information from the South Sudan WFP Monthly Price Bulletin June, 2017. Indicates that in May, 2017 the inflation is 334%. Hyperinflation continued to erode household purchasing power and adversely affect terms of trade (ToT) for both casual labour and livestock reducing food access of the wider population reliant on the markets for food. Households vulnerability in Fashoda County is increasing as coping depletes assets, insecurity undermines livelihoods and soaring price inflation hinders asset recovery leading to dangerous food consumption gaps, low diet quality and rising acute malnutrition. The rising costs of goods is exacerbating food insecurity, with the recent IPC update June, 2017 Fashoda County faces emergency levels of food security (IPC IV), estimated to be food insecure and projected to increase at the height of the lean season in July. The precarious food security situation in the face of such shocks, led households resort to a number of coping strategies. Some 64 percent of households were thus found to be adopting food based coping strategies. Among them the most common strategies were limiting or reducing portion size at meals (93 percent), reducing number of meals eaten in a day (91 percent), relying on less preferred, less expensive food (87 percent), reducing consumption by adult members in order for small children to eat (82 percent) and borrowing food or relying on help from friends/relatives (40 percent), (WFP, "Food security and nutrition monitoring report," December 2016). In February 2017, UNOCHA reported that an estimated 45,000 IDPs are living in Fashoda County (Aburoc IDP camp). This high influx of IDPs has put major pressure on the host communities in Aburoc and all Fashoda County due to the proximity to Aburoc and exploiting all the natural resources.

Women and children in Fashoda County are at risk, 85% of all kinds of vulnerabilities have been observed in female groups. 37.5% of all assessed vulnerable HHs have either lactating mothers or pregnant women (Post Displacement Rapid Protection Assessment Aburoc, Fashoda, Upper Nile Feb 2017). The problem of food security is severe, especially in the host community. Children and women are gathering wild food to cope with the stressful hunger gap. IDPs in Aburoc previously received support from WFP, but have little to no production capacity as they lack access to assets (e.g. agricultural seeds and tools). NRDC intends to directly respond to these gaps and unmet needs in the target areas.

NRDC plans to also reach the remaining beneficiaries during the final project period. Serious needs due to the hunger gap, however, remain in the operation areas. NRDC will therefore use the second SSHF allocations to target the most vulnerable communities in Fashoda County, especially households who were not reached before.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project will target conflict affected people. 3,500 households (21,000 individuals) targeted by this project, in Lul/Orinyi Payam target 5,250 beneficiaries (3,413 beneficiaries for vegetable seeds and 1,837 beneficiaries for fishing kits), Kodok rural Payam target 5,250 beneficiaries (3,413 beneficiaries for vegetable seeds and 1,837 beneficiaries for fishing kits), Detwok Payam target 5,250 beneficiaries (3,413 beneficiaries for vegetable seeds, tools and 1,837 beneficiaries for fishing kits) and Aburoc target 5,250 beneficiaries (3,413 beneficiaries for vegetable seeds and 1,837 beneficiaries for fishing kits): To ensure that assistance will be provided on the basis of need, NRDC has clear targeting criteria processes. Beneficiary targeting will be a participatory process where communities are involved in beneficiary selection, household registrations and beneficiary verification exercises. The following are the households targeted during the beneficiary selection; HH Not able to plant/have no food stocks; - Female headed HHs (e.g. widows); - Child -headed households, That cannot be involved in hard labour or poor (e.g. elderly, malnourished children, persons with disabilities, persons with chronic illnesses e.g. people living with or households affected by HIV and AIDS - Not possessing/ have very few livelihood assets e.g. livestock; As outlined in the Cluster strategy life-saving criteria, livelihoods support (provision of food production inputs). NRDC recognizes that South Sudan's complex emergency context has compounded the chronic vulnerability of these individuals, with limited access to food having major consequences on their health and well being. These beneficiaries will be selected in consultation with local leaders and target community members. There will be respect for peoples' privacy and confidentiality and on any sensitive aspects of targeting and beneficiary selection. The impact of this response will be that vulnerable IDP and host families will enjoy a better quality of life, improved food/income security. Expected outcomes of the proposed project is that 3,500 households (21,000 individuals) vulnerable IDP and host community families will benefit from access to vegetable inputs and benefit from access to fisheries production inputs. Although the objective of this project is to address immediate humanitarian needs of people affected by the crisis in Malakal County, in Upper Nile state, the project activities are designed in a way that they will address long term rehabilitation and resilience of the communities. The tools and fishing inputs provided during the intervention are primarily designed to address immediate acute food insecurity. For example, by increasing beneficiaries' food security we will increase their resilience in the next hunger gap.

Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation: NRDC staff will conduct regular project follow up and planned monitoring distribution exercises to assess progress against targets and to get feedback from the beneficiaries on the benefits of the intervention. NRDC will share a simplified version of its monitoring framework with key stakeholders (RRC/ROSS, local leaders and beneficiary representatives – men and women - and where necessary, the description of indicators will be made user friendly to ensure that the project beneficiaries are able to participate effectively in the monitoring process. Beneficiary communities will be supported to reflect on the successes and failures of the activities against the indicators that they contributed to identify at the planning (assessments and previous projects monitoring feedback) and review stages. Distribution will be supervised by volunteers who will provide protection during the distribution. Vegetable seeds and Fishing kits will be transported closer to the distribution sites. This will enable beneficiaries especially people with disabilities, chronically ill and the elderly to access the inputs.

4. Grant Request Justification

The current political instability is severely limiting peoples' livelihoods mostly returnees through the disruption of planting, livestock rearing, trade routes and markets, particularly in Upper Nile state where the conflict worsen. It has left farmers unable to sow and harvest their crops and fishermen unable to access fishing gears. Many of ago-pastorals have also become destitute as their livestock, on which they often fall back during hard times, have died of diseases and also due to inadequate pasture and water led to migration of some. These have resulted in severe food shortages and price increases due to disruption in markets. This has led to the current humanitarian crisis, where the Western Bank of former Upper Nile state is experiencing Emergency food insecurity, mainly in Manyo, Panyikango, and Fashoda where large displacements have occurred due to ongoing armed conflict (IPC Phase 4 report of June-July 2017) in which the proposed Payams of Fashoda County falls within. In the foreseeable future, we hope to roll out 'emergency livelihoods' linked to 'livelihoods recovery' programs to new target areas, on the condition of gradual end to the current conflict crisis. Eventual shift from interventions from emergency inputs provision to a more sustainable support through early recovery and long term livelihoods support will significantly contribute to reduce the number vulnerable persons needing emergency assistance. NRDC has the strong advantage of community acceptability, which is very vital in humanitarian response in the context of South Sudan.

NRDC intends to work closely with RRC/ROSS, local leaders. NRDC has been working most importantly with community groups and volunteers; who are able to reach most vulnerable and invisible people (people living with HIV and AIDS, pregnant women, people with disabilities, child headed households, elderly and widows) through the community social networks. NRDC has dedicated local staff (men and women extension workers, project Officers and payam mobilizers) posted in each project site, to not only provide daily capacity strengthening, but also to ensure projects are implemented to acceptable standards. NRDC has supported local communities in several ways, including training volunteers, village committees and cash distribution committees in supporting emergency livelihoods interventions e.g. cash transfers and other agricultural inputs distributions in previous FSL projects; especially in Panyikango and Fashoda Counties in Upper Nile State. The presence of NRDC staff within these areas allows it to regularly monitor the situation on the ground and involve men, women, boys and girls (including other special categories like persons' with disabilities) to provide feedback on the intervention during post distribution monitoring and project review sessions. NRDC staff through close project monitoring, field visits, have gained ample experience in adjusting programming and project implementation based context changes.

The project will also mainstream crosscutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, protection and gender equality . NRDC does and/or will do this by factoring into assessment tools, beneficiary criteria, project outcomes, activities and indicators of all the relevant elements to engender the mainstreaming of crosscutting issues; which notably includes HIV/AIDS, protection, gender and conflict sensitive approaches. NRDC staff, men and women, will achieved through promotion of principles and values of fairness, dignity, respect, environmental conservation, inclusiveness and equality (men and women) in project set up and implementation, set up of accessible and transparent complaint mechanisms conducting basic awareness on relevant issues such as on HIV/AIDS which is clearly stated in the organizations policies. In relation to environmental stewardship, we will ensure that project promotes sustainable land use, farming & fishing techniques and not cause further harm.

5. Complementarity

NRDC has been working in Upper Nile since 2003, and currently implements Food Security and Livelihood programmes which includes supported to farmers for distribution of fishing kits, vegetable seeds, crop seeds and establishment of Agricultural Demo plots with local farmers in Fashoda, Cash assistance to most vulnerable households and support to local markets. Whenever possible, NRDC will promotes sector integration to maximize impact. NRDC Program Coordinator will regularly collaborate to identify potential synergies and linkages.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To save lives, Protect and rehabilitate the livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups in the community through essential vegetables production and fishing kits in order to improve household food security and dietary diversity and access to livelihood assets and coping mechanisms for hunger gap period.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Protect and promote emergency livelihoods to enhance coping mechanisms and improve access to food.	SO2: Protect the rights and uphold the dignity of the most vulnerable	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : NRDC will use SSHF funds to target the most vulnerable communities in Fashoda County. The proposed project is suitably aligned with the strategic objectives and FSL cluster specific objectives. Proposed activities will contribute to Strategic Objective 2, "Protect and promote emergency livelihoods to enhance coping mechanisms and improve access to food." Vegetable seed provision will be carried out in line with the seasonal calendar and will support communities with the cultivation and production of food as well as restoration of food security and production capacity. The provision of fishing gear to riverine communities as well as those that have access to flood water / fishing catchment areas will support the production of fish as a livelihood source and enhance household diet diversity. Finally, the project will address and advocate for the prevention of sexual and gender based violence throughout project implementation. Under this project, NRDC will prioritize assistance for households affected by HIV / AIDS as well as those individuals at risk or highly vulnerable (e.g. female or child headed households, PLW, minority groups, the disabled). The project will assist to address the key environment issues through the promotion of sustainable water resource management, and forest management in a way ensuring NRM.

Outcome 1

Improved communities household food availability through support for food production including agricultural diversification focusing on fishing, vegetable Production, post harvest handling and value addition for 21,000 beneficiaries.

Output 1.1

Description

13,652 HHs beneficiaries have timely access to vegetable seeds, and tools along with technical training and know how on the best agriculture practices for crop and vegetable production and post harvest handling

Assumptions & Risks

1. Communities and households are willing to continue managing community-based productive assets e.g. prepare gardens to plant seeds.
2. Availability and access to markets to absorb commodities produced by households and prices encourage further production.
3. The targeted beneficiaries apply and share knowledge gained in trainings.

Mitigation: Field specific plans mainstreamed to include safety and security, coordinating with authorities and stakeholders to ensure flexibility in modes of delivery and alternative supply routes and share limited information on distribution days and plans.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Number of people receiving agricultural tools/kits	5,223	5,561	1,389	1,479	13,652
Means of Verification : 13,652 Individuals have received agricultural inputs. Distribution lists. Attendance lists Photos							
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Number of people provided with vegetable seeds	5,223	5,561	1,389	1,479	13,652
Means of Verification : Distribution lists Distribution reports Rapid Baseline and end line household surveys							
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Number of recipient farmers of seeds and tools trained					817
Means of Verification : Attendance list for the trainees. Detailed training report.							
Indicator 1.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Quantity of vegetable seeds distributed (Kg)					2,000
Means of Verification : Distribution list Increased vegetable production. Distribution report.							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Prepositioning of agriculture inputs, Seeds, and Tools							
Activity 1.1.2							
Beneficiary Identification, Registration and Verification.							
Activity 1.1.3							
Vegetable kits and farming tools distribution.							
Activity 1.1.4							
Training of the beneficiaries on improved agricultural and best practices.							
Activity 1.1.5							
Post distribution Monitoring							
Activity 1.1.6							
Reporting, Monitoring and evaluation							
Activity 1.1.7							
Training to Community Agriculture Extension Workers / facilitators on crop production and vegetable production							
Activity 1.1.8							
Picking of Vegetables Kits from UNFAO							
Output 1.2							
Description							
7348 beneficiaries have timely access to fishing gears along with the necessary training							
Assumptions & Risks							
Price of fishing remain stable during the project period; Political stability and security situation allows to access beneficiaries; Beneficiaries proactively participate in the training Communities and households are willing to continue managing community-based productive assets e.g. Fishing kits. The targeted beneficiaries apply and share knowledge gained in trainings.							
Mitigation: Maintaining dialogue with community members and the stakeholders, coordination with other actors, conduct assessments, bilateral discussions with donors on way forward.							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Number of people receiving fishing kits	2,812	2,994	747	795	7,348
Means of Verification : Distribution list; Training attendance list Photos							
Activities							

Activity 1.2.1
Positioning of fishing gears
Activity 1.2.2
Distribution of fishing gears. The distribution will be made in two rounds provided that the items are available on time
Activity 1.2.3
Fish Production, Post-Harvest & Preservation, Utilisation & Nutrition Training
Activity 1.2.4
Picking of Fishing Kits from UNFAO
Activity 1.2.5
Onsite distribution monitoring for fishing kits and vegetable seeds
Activity 1.2.6
Development of monitoring plan
Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Monitoring: Project monitoring will be undertaken as an integral part of project implementation and will focus on the inputs, activities and outputs, and the review of program achievements and accomplishments against targets. Through this process, NRDC will identify issues and concerns affecting program implementation, and design courses of action necessary to address those issues. Monitoring exercises will focus on the context and the decision making processes, and Monitoring will mainly be done through regular and periodic visits to project sites, reflection and learning events as well as through a system of reporting. Throughout the project implementation period, monitoring and reporting functions will be carried out. Monitoring activities will be led by project staff with participation of other actors involved in the implementation, such as representatives from counties' government offices and community representatives. A key component of this concept is that the communities, through their ownership of the interventions, play a substantial role in the project monitoring process. The regular staff feedback session will be conducted monthly to analyze monitoring results and prepare action points that to be addressed in the course of implementation. NRDC has a number of relevant, existing monitoring tools that can be adapted to fit this project and Program Coordinator will be available to assist with systems set-up and adaptation to the local context and program. Results will be shared on a regular basis with funding partners and other key stakeholders. NRDC will develop a detailed monitoring plan at the start of the project, in addition to a detailed activity and work plan. The monitoring plan will determine the frequency and scope of monitoring, ensuring activities, tools and methodologies required are in place. A qualified and experienced Livelihood Technical Coordinator will continue to oversee the team in all field sites and will take the lead in collecting and analysing data (on monthly bases) and reporting on findings, including lessons learnt and any challenges. The concerned ministry of agriculture will be involved at all levels from Country, State, Country and Payam as well as Boma so as to harness enough technical support for the program for the benefits of the beneficiaries. The program will receive technical and managerial supports from senior NRDC staff. Field Visits: Regular / routine field site visits will be undertaken by the Program Coordinator in collaboration with the national livelihoods team. Data and information on progress will be worked and co created together. Periodic visits (monthly, quarterly or on need basis) will be conducted, the Director, and other operational / programs support staff. Such visits will essentially be meant to assess progress in implementation and provide necessary technical, managerial and administrative back up to the field staff. Reporting: NRDC will provide reports and documentation through activity and progress reports. Activity reports will be confined to reporting on discrete activities and will be done in line with formats to be developed by the FSL sector. Progress reports will be done monthly and quarterly basis; monthly reports will be done in line with NRDC internal reporting formats. Lastly, quarterly financial and narrative reports will be done in line with formats agreed with SSHF. NRDC will be conducting onsite distribution monitoring using standardized checklist to make sure the immediate feedback during distribution time and beneficiary satisfaction. The onsite distribution monitoring will make NRDC to make quick adjustment during the process to ensure that all people are served accordingly for smooth implementation of the project activities.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Prepositioning of agriculture inputs, Seeds, and Tools	2017								X	X			
Activity 1.1.2: Beneficiary Identification, Registration and Verification.	2017								X	X			
Activity 1.1.3: Vegetable kits and farming tools distribution.	2017									X	X		
Activity 1.1.4: Training of the beneficiaries on improved agricultural and best practices.	2017									X	X	X	
Activity 1.1.5: Post distribution Monitoring	2017										X		
Activity 1.1.6: Reporting, Monitoring and evaluation	2017									X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.7: Training to Community Agriculture Extension Workers / facilitators on crop production and vegetable production	2017									X			
Activity 1.1.8: Picking of Vegetables Kits from UNFAO	2017								X				
Activity 1.2.1: Positioning of fishing gears	2017								X	X			
Activity 1.2.2: Distribution of fishing gears. The distribution will be made in two rounds provided that the items are available on time	2017									X	X		
Activity 1.2.3: Fish Production, Post-Harvest & Preservation, Utilisation & Nutrition Training	2017									X	X	X	
Activity 1.2.4: Picking of Fishing Kits from UNFAO	2017								X				

Activity 1.2.5: Onsite distribution monitoring for fishing kits and vegetable seeds	2017									X	X		
Activity 1.2.6: Development of monitoring plan	2017									X			

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

NRDC will involve beneficiaries in all different project cycles, starting from the needs assessment and project design. NRDC strives to engage beneficiaries in any decision making stage that affects their life and livelihood. During project implementation, a mechanism called participatory review and reflection (PRR) will take place, providing beneficiaries the space to voice their opinions about the project and express their level of satisfaction in the services provided. The PRR will also serve as a mechanism for beneficiaries to participate in joint monitoring activities and express their feeling in owning the project. Beneficiary input is required to improve the quality of the project implementation, cater quality service deliveries to the high priority needs on the ground. Within the planned project area, there are repeated incidents of unrest and violence between government forces and armed groups forces, and between different ethnic groups, that involve civilians to take part in support of either of the conflicting forces. This also has impact different ethnic groups to involve in develop other hostilities that impede the development processes. As a result of the conflict, free population movement and livestock movements are curtailed, more vulnerable populations such as women and children suffer, and investment is also undermined. There is an increased realization by NRDC that while developmental/humanitarian assistance neither causes nor can end conflict, it can be a contributing factor if interventions are perceived to benefit one community over another. Through the adoption of DNH approaches not only are efforts made to ensure relationships do not deteriorate but efforts are also made to implement programs for the improvement of relationships, reduction of tensions, and promotion of peaceful pathways out of conflict situations. NRDC believes understanding the context in which we operate is the first thing to be given attention for further understanding of the interaction between the intervention and the context and finally to use this understanding to avoid negative consequences in the operation area. Our monitoring activities will play vital role in assessing the context and conflict dynamics and the interaction between the two especially the role of dividers and connectors. Given the complexity of many of the conflict situations in South Sudan, and the clear links between livelihood insecurity and vulnerability to conflict, NRDC will adopt a holistic programming approach. Within this project NRDC will contribute to the peace building strategies, which seek to prevent violent outbreaks of conflict, promote mechanisms and relationships for peaceful change and resolution of tensions, and transform contexts to those which embrace equity, opportunity, justice, and inclusion.

Implementation Plan

NRDC will directly implement the project through its FSL team and will closely work with other partners that are functioning in NRDC operation areas. Institutionally, NRDC will work with line ministries, local authorities and communities. To ensure sustainability of the project, NRDC will initiate the establishment of community based project management committees, whose capacity will be built to oversee project implementation and development. To ensure proper beneficiary selection, criteria shall be established that guarantee beneficiary selection is fair and transparent. During beneficiary selection women shall be included in decision making position so as women are well represented in the target beneficiary list. The following categories will be deliberately targeted: households headed by women, the elderly and the disabled, households with sick care takers, child headed household e.t.c (these groups will be defined as non- working beneficiaries and families suffering from a lack of employment), child mothers, youth, and child headed households. Women will play a leading role in beneficiary selection. The composition of women will be recommended to be at least 50 percent. Final lists of beneficiaries will have to be approved by Boma chiefs and the Payam administrator; through this methodology, we are assured that lists of beneficiaries are accepted by the communities and helps prevent tensions and conflicts. As explained above, NRDC will coordinate with all local actors working in FSL sectors and other FSL partners working in similar areas or the same cluster to add value to the process. NRDC will closely coordinate with the government Agriculture office, in all operation areas, to enhance access to quality food security and livelihood activities for vulnerable communities for whom and with whom this project is designed. The project will be managed by a qualified FSL technical coordinator based in in one of the field office and oversee the local FSL team in all field sites by providing technical advice and guidance. A program Officer based in Aburoc will provide managerial and administrative support. A Program Coordinator based in Juba will serve as a link between project staff and the FSL cluster for better coordination integration.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
WVI and CORDAID	As those agencies operating in Fashoda County, maximum care will be taken in beneficiary selection and targeting to reduce duplication of efforts. On top of this, training will be conducted to beneficiaries selected by those agencies in order to reduce competition and provide quality service. Farmer to farmer visit will also be conducted in collaboration with WVI and CORDAID to demonstrate best practices to scale up future programs.
1. UNFAO	Collection of Vegetables Kits and Fishing kits for distribution, reportin g, assesements in the project area

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

Women play a large and important role in both productive and reproductive activities, though their contribution is overlooked due to male dominance and the patriarchy system. Women are not represented in any decision making positions and there are few to no opportunities for women to be accepted in public roles, or for their voices to be heard publicly. In order to alleviate such problems, NRDC will empower women using available opportunities that allow women to participate in decision making processes. One of the available opportunities to involve women in public interest is this FSL project, where women will be actively involved in training that can build their capacity while increasing their visibility and their bargaining power. In order to improve equity and the sustainability of food security and livelihood activities, specific measures like placing women in leadership and decision making positions will take place to fulfill their strategic needs. All activities will include at least 40 percent females where possible. Gender is already mainstreamed in all NRDC projects in all project cycle management. As is true in other African country, in rural areas of South Sudan, women are the primary providers of sustenance for the family. When women suffer, the entire family suffers. NRDC is committed to focus on women and their roles in households, and a primary goal of livelihoods programming will be to significantly improve women's income generation abilities. Our goal is to give poor rural women access to productive resources, opportunities, and knowledge through the provision of financial services to strengthen their livelihoods strategies, and also through supporting them to understand and demand their legal rights.

Protection Mainstreaming

The protection issues and risks abound in the proposed areas occur on a variety of levels: some may be overt while others remain difficult to recognize, identify, report and mitigate. The root causes of exploitation and rights violations are also changing shape due to the wide spread conflict and becomes more protracted conflict, and the residents of the moving people will come in to greater contact with the host community and the surrounding environment. Tensions between the host community and the IDPs are on the rise. Through NRDC experiences, there continue to be major discrepancies in protection services—such as case management and counseling/referral services—in most NRDC operation areas, especially for adults. For example, urgent medical treatment for abuse, violence, and sexual assault is available through our health sector. However, there remain major gaps in follow-up such as informal or formal psycho-social counseling, support groups, or in-kind material assistance. There are very few activities that are currently focused on preventative measures. The lack of capacity, resources and opportunity for dignified livelihoods and income generating activities also compounds the risk towards exploitative behavior among youth, and can also lead to greater vulnerability to incidents of violations among women and youth. Given the highly volatile nature of South Sudan in general and the intervention areas in particular, protection and conflict issues will necessarily permeate all aspects of the current programming. NRDC gave paramount importance to provide important linkages and training on conflict sensitive and DNH approaches. As with gender equity, every intervention will be analyzed through a lens of its potential impact on inter-group or inter-communal relationships. NRDC will go beyond “Do No Harm” by designing activities that will not only avoid exacerbating existing tension, but also stimulate cooperation, understanding, and reconciliation. In addition to employing a conflict sensitive approach, NRDC will attempt to develop a set of protection activities to concentrate on those most vulnerable, particularly women and girls to ensure asset recovery in the short-term and resiliency to future emergencies in the long-term.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

NRDC believes safety and security is the first priority of the staff. Based on this principle, it is the usual practice to take risk assessment/analysis led by UNDSS prior to engage on project implementation. In addition, NRDC will also update its security management manual on regular basis based according to the prevailing and emerging security issues. In order to coordinate and share information, it is customary for NRDC to build relationship both with government and community opinion leaders in order to harness better information that clued the ongoing and emerging security issues.

Access

NRDC has been working in Fashoda, Upper Nile since 2003. NRDC's strong presence in Fashoda county will help NRDC to be in better position to access areas of operation and transfer similar experiences and learning points to other operation areas. NRDC will fully engage community management committees, community level leaders, women's groups, and others in the community in order to ensure service delivery continues in midst of operational or access constraints. Since other programs are already running on the ground, NRDC will also strengthen the existing integration and complimentary between FSL programming in Fashoda County. NRDC will continue working with the line ministries and departments as well as local authorities where they have direct bearing on the success of this program and NRDC will work together local authorities on the ground.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Director	S	1	7,540.00	5	22.00	8,294.00
	<i>Director is the head of the organisation and will be signing documents, informing the programme coordinator and also verifying and approving financial reports, narrative reports. He will also be liaising directly with the county authorities in case of accessibility issues arising during field visits. Gross salary of the Director is 7540\$ this includes 17% NSSF, the project will contribute 22% of the total amount.</i>						
1.2	Program Coordinator	D	1	2,200.00	5	30.00	3,300.00
	<i>Overall coordinator/manager of project, responsible for oversight and supervision of all program and operations aspects, including liaising with partners, engaging government, organizing training programs, and working with other stakeholders. The position will dedicate 30% of his/her time to the project.</i>						
1.3	Finance/Admin Officer	S	1	1,700.00	5	15.00	1,275.00
	<i>He will provide high level finance management support, including review of all finance reports and donor compliance accountability. He will dedicate 15 % of his time to the project.</i>						
1.4	Food Security and Livelihood Technical Coordinator	D	1	1,000.00	5	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>She/He will provide expertise, technical oversight, and support capacity building for all aspects of the program related to food security and livelihood, The position will dedicate 100% of his/her time to the project.</i>						

1.5	Livelihoods and Food Security Assistants	D	2	500.00	5	100.00	5,000.00
<i>responsible for direct implementation oversight in respective project locations supervised by FSL Coordinator.</i>							
1.6	Assistant Finance/Admin Officer	D	1	950.00	5	50.00	2,375.00
<i>The Assistant Finance/Admin Officer is based in the field sites and provides technical backstopping to field offices. also He rotates on the various field offices to ensure compliance with donor regulations.</i>							
1.7	Cleaner	S	2	300.00	5	20.00	600.00
<i>Cleaner will keep the office clean in accordance to NRDC standards They will dedicate 20% of their time to the project.</i>							
1.8	Security Guards	S	1	350.00	5	20.00	350.00
<i>The Office/ Guesthouse / Warehouse guards provide each project site with daily coverage of compound/warehouse security, necessary in the current fluid context , in accordance with NRDC safety and security procedures; They will dedicate 20% of their time to the project.</i>							
Section Total							26,194.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Storage,Internal handling and preposition of seeds , tools and fishing kits to various payams, and related distribution costs.	D	1	5,700.00	2	100.00	11,400.00
<i>These funds will be used to preposition supplies to payams and villages for their onward distribution to the beneficiaries for the program.These cost include loading and offloading,truck hires and temporal storage of the supplies.</i>							
2.2	Incentives to Community Agri. Extensionist / Facilitator	D	20	35.00	5	100.00	3,500.00
<i>The purpose of such incentive is to motivate agricultural extension workers so that they are willing to own the training and serve the community by translating the training into practices.</i>							
2.3	Farmers Training on Agri. and Fishery best practices	D	6	2,100.00	1	100.00	12,600.00
<i>It is important to share and exchange best practices to build on similar initiatives that is done in the past. Farmers usually motivated when they see some best experience done in their locality.</i>							
2.4	Training for Community Agri. Extensionists / Facilitators	D	1	2,500.00	1	100.00	2,500.00
<i>Ag extension workers are the people who are working on the ground to facilitate development activity. In order this extension worker play the role of facilitator, they have to be trained on important facilitation skill like FSS.</i>							
2.5	Fishing gears 6,125 pieces (2,450 spools, 2,450 hooks and 1,225 Monofilament)	D	6125	3.00	0	100.00	0.00
<i>This will be provided by FAO inkind. The fishing gear distribution will lead to availability of the gears to the beneficiaries and this will improve the food diversity in the house hold</i>							
2.6	Beneficiary group identification selection and verification	D	3	550.00	1	100.00	1,650.00
<i>this activity will lead to identification selection and verification of beneficiaries for the project in 3 payams. Community meetings will be held with local authorities and community members to identify the most vulnerable households to be targeted during distribution.</i>							
2.7	Training and preparation during distribution	D	3	500.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
<i>This activity will involve the training of the DC and the field staff (Distribution Committee) on their roles and responsibilities during the distribution process.</i>							
2.8	Vegetable kits (22,750 sachets)	D	22750	2.00	0	100.00	0.00
<i>Will be provided by FAO inkind</i>							
2.9	Project Inception workshops	D	1	2,600.00	1	100.00	2,600.00
<i>This activity will lead to the formation of CDC and agreement for project implementation modalities, beneficiary identification and introduction of the organisations and project activities to the stakeholders.</i>							
2.10	Community mobilization and sensitization	D	3	550.00	1	100.00	1,650.00
<i>This activity will lead to the community awareness of the project activities(when, where and how and for how long the project will be executed).</i>							
2.11	Store - Tent for temporary store	D	2	2,785.00	1	100.00	5,570.00
<i>100% payment for tents to be erected as store</i>							
2.12	Post distribution Monitoring	D	12	200.00	1	100.00	2,400.00
<i>Incentives and transport to data collectors during Post distribution Monitoring in 3 payams.</i>							

2.13	Hire of local security/volunteers during distribution	D	15	150.0 0	1	100.00	2,250.00
	<i>Hire of local security personnel/Volunteers to take care of the store and oversee distribution</i>						
	Section Total						47,620.00
3. Equipment							
3.1	Printers	D	1	500.0 0	1	100.00	500.00
	<i>To be used in the field office where the project is being implemented for reproducing reports and other relevant materials for training and daily use for the program activities.</i>						
3.2	Thuraya Phone	D	1	700.0 0	1	100.00	700.00
	<i>This will be used be field office for communication accessibility of information.</i>						
	Section Total						1,200.00
4. Contractual Services							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
5. Travel							
5.1	Staff travel Per Diem	D	2	20.00	45	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>The budget line will be used to provide per diems and accommodation allowance for the staff working under this program.</i>						
5.2	Local Flights for Staff Travel from Juba - Malakal - Juba	D	3	550.0 0	3	100.00	4,950.00
	<i>These funds will be used to cater for the travels for the program staff to and from the field sites.</i>						
5.3	Car Hire	D	5	220.0 0	6	100.00	6,600.00
	<i>The car hire will enable movements from Aburoc to Kodok rural and from Aburoc to Athidwai and Orinyi payams during project implementation.</i>						
	Section Total						13,350.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Stationary and office materials	D	1	250.0 0	5	50.00	625.00
	<i>These budget will be used to purchase stationery to be used in the field sites where the project is being implemented.</i>						
7.2	Juba Office/GH rent and maintenance	S	1	1,000 .00	5	25.00	1,250.00
	<i>These budget will be utilized to partly finance the rent of the main office in Juba as well as the Guesthouse for the support staff.</i>						
7.3	Utilities for field Offices	D	1	300.0 0	5	50.00	750.00
	<i>These funds will be used to pay for water,garbage collection and other services in the field locations of the project.</i>						
7.4	Communications	D	1	200.0 0	5	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>The budget will be utilized to buy thuraya airtime and other related communication supplies with the field locations for the purpose of reporting and dissemination of information in a timely manner.</i>						
7.5	Printing / Photocopying	D	1	1,500 .00	2	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Funds will be used to print and reproduce materials and pamphlets to be used for the program activities in the field sites.</i>						
7.6	Maintenance and fuel for power generation	S	1	300.0 0	5	50.00	750.00

	<i>Funds will be used to procure fuel for use to generate power for use in the offices where the program is being implemented in the day to day running of the office activities.</i>						
7.7	Banking charges	D	1	363.52	5	100.00	1,817.60
	<i>These will be used to pay for the bank charges/legder fees as well as swift charges and any other related charges during the cash handling of the funds.</i>						
7.8	Staff compound maintenance in the fields	D	1	300.00	5	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>Maintenance of staff office and compound in the field locations</i>						
	Section Total						10,692.60
SubTotal			28,972.00				99,056.60
Direct							86,537.60
Support							12,519.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							6.00
PSC Amount							5,943.40
Total Cost							105,000.00
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Upper Nile -> Fashoda	100	8,035	8,555	2,136	2,274	21,000	
Documents							
Category Name				Document Description			