

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Smile Again Africa Development Organization				
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	2nd 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>	Emergency food security and livelihoods support to 3000 most vulnerable households in Duk County of Jonglei State, South Sudan				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services				
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>	SSD-17/F/102855	<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-17/HSS10/SA2/FSL/NGO/6581		
<b>Cluster :</b>	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	89,903.90		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	5 months	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	01/08/2017	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	31/12/2017		
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	01/08/2017	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	31/12/2017		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>The project aims to increase food availability and access by providing livelihood kits and adaptive training to most vulnerable households to use the window of opportunity provided by the rainy season to increase both fish and vegetable production, mainly for consumption at the household level and sale at local markets. SAADO will target 3000 households in Duk County with emergency fishing and Vegetable kits. This location has been chosen because it represents IPC phase 4. The livelihood kits will be obtained from the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster pipeline to communities affected by the ongoing crisis in Jonglei State.</p> <p>SAADO will put in place a mechanism for effective and participatory community vulnerability mapping and use the comprehensive beneficiary selection criteria developed and discussed and agreed upon with the Communities. During community consultations at various levels, all gender, men, women and children will be consulted to fully understand and appreciate the impact of the crisis on men, women and children that would further inform response. Do no harm and AAP principles will be applied throughout the duration of the project so that any possible negative implications of the project at community level are addressed before they occur. The project will build upon/complement SAADO long experience in implementing livestock disease prevention, vaccination and treatment in Duk county with FAO. The proposed activities are necessary and sufficient to achieve the stated outputs for these interventions based on the relevance of each activity in saving the lives of the communities. The indicators selected are SMART and SAADO has a strong monitoring and evaluation system to measure these indicators and to ensure the intended results are achieved. Additionally, the output targets are reasonable and achievable considering our strong implementation capacity and experience in food security and livelihood programs. The means of verification, such as monthly reports, distribution lists and regular field visits are strongly credible and are currently used by the organization in its Quality Assurance processes.</p>				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	3,690	3,852	5,148	5,310	18,000
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Internally Displaced People	748	780	1,039	1,072	3,639
Refugee Returnees	578	590	719	736	2,623
People in Host Communities	2,364	2,482	3,390	3,502	11,738
<b>Indirect Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Catchment Population:</b>					
<b>Link with allocation strategy :</b>					

The project links to the Strategic Response Plan Objective 1 and 2 of saving lives and alleviating suffering by providing assistance to people in need and support at risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats by increasing access to vegetable and fishing kits. The project also links with the FSL Cluster standard allocation strategy to protect and promote emergency livelihoods to enhance coping mechanisms and improve access to food in areas where capacities have been undermined by a combination of shocks that has led to the most precarious food security situation since the conflict in 2013. It focuses on the target area in Duk County which comprised of 15% GAM rates above the WHO global threshold (IPC Jun-Jul update) and is among the worst in terms of the food insecurity classified June 2017 IPC phase 4) and in addition is an area with rivers which is an important source of fish and water for irrigation during the hunger gap period. It seeks to achieve FSL Cluster prioritized activities including timely provision of life-saving inputs (fishing kits) which the beneficiaries can use and catch fish within 24 hrs of distribution and, vegetable seeds which can be planted and harvested within a month of distribution.

A deteriorating food security situation with a significant degree of population displacement has left a very high number of people who are severely food insecure (with low food consumption scores and low diet diversity; increasing levels of child malnutrition; major disruptions to their livelihoods and reliance on negative coping strategies; and in famine cases with increased mortality rates) across the country, a reduction of agricultural outputs due to large scale displacement); (3) lower purchasing power in the current economic crisis, reduced trade flows or supply of goods and livestock disease morbidity and mortality that undermine stock survival, productivity and off take all justify the elements of the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF), 2017 second allocation strategy.

Two of the three elements of the strategy focus on the main components of this intervention, which are alleviating food insecurity by provision of production inputs a) vegetable seeds and training and b) provision of fishing gears which are in line with the FSL Cluster priorities for 2017. The relevance of the priorities entails focus on seasonality, locations and available resources particularly fish in rivers and waters traditional to the riverine communities of Jonglei region with almost immediate benefits, focus on IDPs/returnees and host community households who have not planted and supporting market gaps particularly lack of fisheries equipment in the disrupted local markets.

Secondly, the strategy allows for all season production of vegetables, through supporting and training target farmers in how to do farming in the rainy season. To achieve the goal of mitigating immediate food security needs, the strategy provides for the propagation of quick maturing short cycle vegetables; which are nutrient dense and mitigate the malnutrition outcomes; which are especially prevalent in less five children. This strategy delivers returns in 3-4 weeks time. The intervention is also aligned with "life-saving and time-critical assistance", focusing on immediate actions to restore/protect food availability and livelihoods of disadvantaged vulnerable persons (CERF, 2010).

#### **Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :**

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

#### **Organization focal point :**

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Stephen Omondi	Director of Programs	steve.omondi@saado.org	0956583529
Samuel Nyika	FSL Advisor	samdneyika@yahoo.com	0955054018

#### **BACKGROUND**

##### **1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Combinations of factors have conspired to consign food and nutrition security to precarious levels never before seen in South Sudan. These factors include the conflict, which has led to massive loss of lives, property and displacement of 3.0 m people, the current severe economic crisis coupled with the skyrocketed prices of essential foodstuffs has eroded the purchasing power of vulnerable households, the destruction of crops by floods in the lowland areas and drought in higher areas where people cultivated crops. This has led to an estimated 6.1 million people in South Sudan to be classified as severely food and nutrition insecure and are unable to meet their food needs and this number is expected to increase in line with seasonal vulnerabilities and the ongoing economic crisis according to FSNMS Report round 19 where SAADO was a participating organization. The conflict-related displacement of over 200,000 people from northern, central, and eastern former Jonglei has severely disrupted livelihoods and access to social services, thus severely undermining food security in the State. The situation has been further exacerbated by last year's poor harvests as well as the economic crisis that has eroded households' purchasing power. For this populations 51% of whom are women, girls and children the long-term effects of the conflict coupled with high food prices, erratic rainfall patterns, depleted livelihoods and limited humanitarian access continue to put severe pressure on households' food security affecting Duk County of Jonglei state. Moreover, the declaration of famine in neighbouring states which seems to have been averted and also assessing several criteria such as the most recent national Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) data June to July 2017, food insecurity is expected to reach critical levels particularly in Duk county which is in crisis and emergency phases. The nutrition data from 12 SMART surveys conducted in Jonglei state reported global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels above the emergency threshold of 15 percent with a GAM prevalence by Weight for Height (WHZ) of more than 26.1 percent in Duk for other areas of Jonglei state in particular as being in either crisis or emergency phase with high levels of acute malnutrition.

Conflict continues to have a profound impact on livelihoods (starting with the conflict during the 2013 crisis and most recent conflict in July 2016). In Jonglei state conflict continues to be a major driver of food insecurity through population displacements severely impacting women and girls who mostly are involved in providing for the household food needs. Households have increased the sale of natural resource products, which is now the main source of income for approximately half of households in these states. The local communities of Jonglei state also experience the systematic looting of animals by armed actors allegedly (the Murle and Mundari) which has depleted their livestock assets thereby exacerbating their hunger needs. Fishing and vegetable farming had become the main source of livelihood, but limited fishing equipment has resulted in limited catches; and late planting, poor and erratic rainfall this season has negatively affected maize and sorghum crop has led to failed crop harvest. SAADO has prioritized Duk County in Jonglei state for this critical intervention. Current IPC July 2017 data indicates Jonglei state as having 335,000 individuals in emergency phase 4 and 795,000 individuals being in crisis phase while 20,000 individuals are in IPC 5 for the period July 2017.

## 2. Needs assessment

## 3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project will directly target 3000 of the most vulnerable households in Duk County which fall within the description of severely food insecure. The intervention will be targeted in all the payams of Duk County namely Payuel, Padiet, Panyang, Ageer, Pagak and Dochak. SAADO will conduct participatory vulnerability mapping using the criteria for selecting the most vulnerable households that will include; child headed, female headed, single women, widow, households with disabled members, households with family members affected by HIV, the elderly, pregnant and lactating women and households with malnourished children. Households with critical disabilities or vulnerability will be targeted through another household member in that family.

The following criteria will be used to identify the most vulnerable households – 1. Households with malnourished children, 2. Households with returnees, 3. Women Headed Households, 4. Household members with HIV/AIDS affected individuals, 5. Marginalized groups especially women, 6. Households that have family members with disability and/or chronically ill.

Women, Men, Boys and Girls who meet the criteria of vulnerability will be selected through a participatory process involving community leaders and stakeholders in order to ensure transparency and accountability to the target beneficiaries and the community. Selection of targeted beneficiaries will be done purely on life saving basis. SAADO will consult with Government counterparts and other partners operating in the County to ensure there is no duplication of beneficiaries through verification and cross checking of beneficiaries list.

## 4. Grant Request Justification

SAADO's intervention concern is former greater Jonglei State, where food security is rapidly deteriorating, predominantly in Duk County which is facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity at least through July 2017. The conflict-related displacement of over 200,000 people from northern, central, and eastern former Jonglei has severely disrupted livelihoods and access to social services, thus severely undermining food security in the State. The situation has been further exacerbated by last year's poor harvests as well as the economic crisis that has eroded households' purchasing power. Also, the declaration of famine in neighbouring states which seems to have been averted including assessing several criteria such as the most recent national Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) data June to July 2017, food insecurity is expected to reach critical levels particularly in Duk county which is in emergency phase. The nutrition data from 12 SMART surveys conducted in Jonglei state reported global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels above the emergency threshold of 15 percent with a GAM prevalence by Weight for Height (WHZ) of more than 26.1 percent in Duk with high levels of acute malnutrition. SAADO project will respond to urgent need for rapid intervention to enable the vulnerable households to increase their food production through two quick impact activities; fishing and vegetable seeds kits and the window of opportunity provided would be just adequate and appropriate for such an intervention. Supporting this intervention will not only increase access to food but provide some income for the most vulnerable households. Supporting intervention in vegetable production will contribute significantly in improving the household dietary intake of nutritious food, to start addressing malnutrition. At the same time, provision of fishing gear will provide immediate food access for the vulnerable households of Duk County.

## 5. Complementarity

### LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

#### Overall project objective

To contribute to improved household food security for 3000 most vulnerable households in Duk County of Jonglei State, South Sudan

#### FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Secure safe and life-saving access to food for the most vulnerable	SO1: Save lives and alleviate the suffering of those most in need of assistance and protection	70
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	30

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** This project intervention contributes to protecting and promoting emergency livelihoods to enhance coping mechanisms and improve access to food for 3000 of most vulnerable households in Duk County of Jonglei state which is consistent with the food security and livelihoods cluster objectives.

#### Outcome 1

Household food availability and diet improved through production and consumption of highly nutritious vegetable varieties and diversification of diet to include fish by vulnerable farmers; especially women and girls

#### Output 1.1

##### Description

Trained vulnerable beneficiaries received assorted vegetable seeds and tools for production of vegetable products

##### Assumptions & Risks

1. Communities and households are willing to continue managing community based productive assets like fishing kits and 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 training.

#### Mitigation

1. Continuous community engagement and awareness raising on the importance of managing community based productive assets for food security.
2. Promoting markets through seeds and grain fairs and fish value chain activities.
3. Coaching, mentoring and monitoring through weekly and monthly field follow ups and supervision of beneficiaries' activities.

#### 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 provided with vegetable seeds	3,690	3,852	5,148	5,310	18,000

#### Means of Verification :

- Distribution reports
- Post-distribution monitoring reports
- Minutes of stakeholders' meetings
- Focus group discussion reports
- Monitoring and evaluation reports

Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Number of recipient farmers of seeds and tools trained					3,600
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#### Means of Verification : Attendance sheet

- Training report
- Pictures and photographic evidence

#### Activities

##### Activity 1.1.1

Rapid needs assessment

##### Activity 1.1.2

Consultative meetings with community leaders to explain objectives of the intervention to get "buy in"

##### Activity 1.1.3

Beneficiaries identification, selection and registration

##### Activity 1.1.4

Train beneficiaries in best practices of vegetable production

##### Activity 1.1.5

Establish project management committees made up of 60% women and 40% men

##### Activity 1.1.6

Distribution of production inputs –early maturing, short-cycle and nutrient-rich vegetable seeds

##### Activity 1.1.7

Land preparation, planting, and field management and pest control

##### Activity 1.1.8

Project monitoring and evaluation and reporting

#### Output 1.2

##### Description

Increased fish catch (quantity of stock) for household food and income

#### Assumptions & Risks

Relatively stable security situation in the areas

#### Mitigation

In the event of access challenges due to conflict SAADO will leverage on its already existing local staff to continue to deliver project results and use local knowledge to make informed security decisions.

#### 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	3,690	3,852	5,148	5,310	18,000

**Means of Verification** : Distribution list  
 Post-distribution monitoring reports  
 Minutes of stakeholders' meetings  
 Monitoring and evaluation reports

**Activities**

**Activity 1.2.1**

Beneficiaries' identification/selection and registration

**Activity 1.2.2**

Training of beneficiaries on traditional fish processing and preservation, fishing net making

**Activity 1.2.3**

Distribution of fishing kits

**Activity 1.2.4**

Post-distribution monitoring& Reporting

**Additional Targets :**

**M & R**

**Monitoring & Reporting plan**

SAADO will harness its already existing monitoring, evaluation and learning system (MEAL). Building on the rapid needs assessment, SAADO will track project implementation through activity and process monitoring using quantitative and qualitative data sets to measure impact and benchmark against set indicators.

MEAL staff will conduct 3 monitoring visits on a bi monthly basis to the field sites and engage with the beneficiaries and field staff in the process of gathering evidence based information. At field level, progress toward project objectives will be closely monitored by the Project and MEAL Officers supported by the MEAL Manager and Technical advisor. Onsite distribution monitoring using a standardized checklist will be conducted to understand whether the implementation of the programme is properly done and project objectives are being met. Community members and farmers including SAADO extension workers will be actively involved in the monitoring process through meetings, FGD and onsite learning workshops. Where possible, beneficiaries and local counterparts will take the lead on activity monitoring, and report on progress at community learning events. Activities such as delivery and distribution of inputs and subsequent training will be monitored by the project and MEAL officers. Land preparation, planting, weeding and harvesting are milestones which will be monitored by extension workers on a regular basis. Rapid PDM which includes assessing delivery of inputs and training to beneficiaries will also be conducted. Reporting on the 5 Ws will be regular and on a monthly basis taking into account the requirements of the set project reporting timelines. Midterm and Final reporting on the GMS will also be done by the MEAL manager and the FSL technical advisor.

**Workplan**

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Rapid needs assessment	2017								X				
Activity 1.1.2: Consultative meetings with community leaders to explain objectives of the intervention to get "buy in"	2017								X				
Activity 1.1.3: Beneficiaries identification,selection and registration	2017								X				
Activity 1.1.4: Train beneficiaries in best practices of vegetable production	2017									X			
Activity 1.1.5: Establish project management committees made up of 60% women and 40% men	2017										X		
Activity 1.1.6: Distribution of production inputs –early maturing, short-cycle and nutrient-rich vegetable seeds	2017									X	X		
Activity 1.1.7: Land preparation, planting, and field management and pest control	2017									X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.8: Project monitoring and evaluation and reporting	2017								X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.2.1: Beneficiaries' identification/selection and registration	2017								X				
Activity 1.2.2: Training of beneficiaries on traditional fish processing and preservation, fishing net making	2017										X	X	
Activity 1.2.3: Distribution of fishing kits	2017									X			
Activity 1.2.4: Post-distribution monitoring& Reporting	2017									X		X	

**OTHER INFO**

**Accountability to Affected Populations**

AAP is central to SAADO's project intervention and community engagement approach. This is based upon five pillars (Leadership, Transparency, Consultation, Partnership and Feedback) informed by the recommendations and guidance of the IASC on AAP and contextualized for application in South Sudan (considering issues such as traditional decision making structures, access to communications, local culture and literacy). Leadership: SAADO's commitment to accountability is clearly demonstrated in ensuring that the affected population in the target areas has a genuine voice in the assessments, design and decision-making process that inform the priorities, modalities and trajectories of this project. As part of their orientation training and continual development, project personnel receive instruction on why AAP is prioritized, how it is operationalized, and what their roles and responsibilities are in making it work. Transparency: Target beneficiaries are closely involved in every stage of the project cycle. In each target area SAADO will initiate an open dialogue with the community and key stakeholders. We will ensure that communication and messaging is timely, accurate, appropriate, effective and understood. Consultation: Project parameters such as site and beneficiary selection will be openly discussed with beneficiaries using a highly transparent methodology that is grounded in community participation. Partnership: This project will help in avoiding overlaps between different actors in Duk through building partnerships and collaborations between humanitarian agencies and affected populations. Feedback: Tailored transparency and feedback mechanisms such as open meetings, verbal, written and pictorial notifications of decisions and actions; consultations with women and men (separately where necessary to ensure distinct gendered voices are heard), consultations with different age groups and persons with special needs, and confidential complaints mechanisms (such as a complaints box) will be used.

### **Implementation Plan**

SAADO will be directly implementing all activities in this project. All FSL interventions are streamlined and coordinated through the national, state and local FSL cluster meetings. Through these coordination meetings, which are held at least once a week, clear operational areas are designated for all concerned agencies intervening in the sector. There are usually several additional coordination meetings between a selected group of actors in the case of acute necessity such as an increase / sudden displacement of population due to fighting or inter-ethnic conflict. SAADO collaborates closely with relevant international FSL actors like WFP and FAO. Representatives from the authorities at community level, including directorate of livestock, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) or equivalent, are contacted and involved of any planned SAADO activity within their community. SAADO is also part of inter agency meeting organized in Duk county. Separate meetings are also conducted with key organizations from time to time to discuss emerging issues, support required, information required etc. Considering the volatile security situation in Jonglei state and surrounding areas, SAADO has already identified and trained key people living in the different targeted sites who are in charge of supervising activities. Contingency stock will be placed in Duk sub office to ensure that activities can be maintained in the event of staff not being able to access the targeted locations. SAADO will target Padiet payam with mostly fishing activities while Payuel, Panyang, Pagak, Dongchak and Ageer payams will mostly be targeted with vegetable production as elaborated in our work plan.

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

<b>Name of the organization</b>	<b>Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale</b>
Nile Hope Foundation	sharing the cold chain fridge in Duk county under the livestock vaccination and treatment supported by FAO
DRETCO	sharing community engagement platform in Duk county in implementing WASH activities supported by UNICEF
FAO	We are implementing partner for FAO in Duk county with largest caseloads for animal vaccinations and treatment
SAADO	SAADO will take an active role in coordinating all the implementation of fsl activities and reporting to the cluster in Duk county and the islands. Other organizations operating in the area include Nile hope, dretco and Msf undertaking other activities.
State and local agriculture department	Coordinating partner activities. The local department of agriculture will be instrumental in community mobilization and beneficiaries identification

### **Environment Marker Of The Project**

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

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

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

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

SAADO will advance gender equality in the project as planned activities/outcomes are based directly on the differentiated needs of the various gender categories. Gender sensitivity including protection will be factored in all activities from needs assessment, community sensitization, beneficiary selection and registration, distribution of livelihood kits, training, reporting and result monitoring. All project reports generated will be disaggregated by gender. The project design will ensure 60% of beneficiaries are women and that they have 60% representation in the project implementation leadership. Targeting criteria for activities will be determined by analysis on gender roles and protection issues to ensure the Do No Harm principle are applied appropriately. Gender analysis will be ongoing during project implementation by incorporation into monitoring tools and will feed into the FSL program. While issues of gender inequalities now seem to be better understood, this program implementation will ensure marker of 60% women participation will be used in all proposed interventions.

### **Protection Mainstreaming**

Protection and Gender Based Violence risk analysis: SAADO will conduct this in the target area through our community engagement approach. We will engage male beneficiaries to incorporate male awareness on gender, protection and GBV. Gender gap analysis and vulnerability assessments will be integrated in the activities in order to enable the project to better understand and address the specific needs of women and girls, children, the elderly and persons with HIV/AIDS, disabilities and other special needs. The assessment of vulnerability and special needs plays a key role in the project's beneficiary selection criteria for prioritized assistance and support. Gender, protection and GBV will also be mainstreamed in the project through staff training and development, the formulation of policies and guidance (based on IASC guidelines, Global Cluster tool kits and other best practice / current knowledge through specifying roles and responsibilities in job descriptions and work-plans, and ensuring accountability for this through performance reviews and reporting.

### **Country Specific Information**

<b>Safety and Security</b>							
<b>Access</b>							
<b>BUDGET</b>							
<b>Code</b>	<b>Budget Line Description</b>	<b>D / S</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit cost</b>	<b>Duration Recurrence</b>	<b>% charged to CHF</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
<b>1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	FSL project officers	D	1	1,000.00	5	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>The positions in Duk is budgeted 100% from this project, the staff will be in charge of training, distribution of kits and supervision of Agriculture Extension Officers.</i>						
1.2	FSL Advisor	D	1	2,000.00	5	5.00	500.00
	<i>The position is budgeted 10% from this project, the staff will be in charge of advising project team on best way of implementing and monitoring the success of the project completion</i>						
1.3	MEAL Manager	D	1	2,000.00	5	5.00	500.00
	<i>The Position is budgeted 5%, the staff is in charge of training and supervision project team on monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning of project progress and challenges</i>						
1.4	Agriculture extension officers	D	6	300.00	5	100.00	9,000.00
	<i>These extension officers are budgeted 100%, they will be in charge of beneficiaries' identification, registration, training, Inputs distribution and supervision</i>						
1.5	Director of programs	D	1	3,000.00	5	3.00	450.00
	<i>The programme director is budgeted 3%, he will be in charge of this FSL component of the programme, following up programme issues with the stakeholders including donor</i>						
1.6	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	S	1	1,000.00	5	5.00	250.00
	<i>He will be putting 5% of the time on this project for 5 months. The Officer will be responsible for carrying out project monitoring exercises including PDMs</i>						
1.7	Operations Manager	D	1	2,000.00	5	5.00	500.00
	<i>5 % of the time of the Operation Manager will be dedicated in this project coordination of the procurement, getting inputs and ensuring operations are running normally to meet the deadline and project success.</i>						
1.8	Finance manager	D	1	2,000.00	5	10.00	1,000.00
	<i>10% of the time of the finance Manager will be required on this project in preparing financial reports so that things are done timely right.</i>						
1.9	Field county finance officer	D	1	850.00	5	20.00	850.00
	<i>This Duk Sub-office finance officer is charged 30%. S/he will be responsible for generating field financial reports and managing finances at the field level.</i>						
1.10	Procurement and logistics officer	S	1	1,200.00	5	10.00	600.00
	<i>This position is charged 10% he will be in-charged on transporting inputs to the project locations during the project period</i>						
1.11	Country Director	S	1	6,500.00	5	3.00	975.00
	<i>The Position is charged 3%, he will be providing the overall grant management support and oversight</i>						
1.12	Casual support staff	S	12	100.00	2	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>Casuals for offloading, crowd control, input handling</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>22,025.00</b>
<b>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Procurement of vegetable seeds	D	0	0.00	0	100.00	0.00
	<i>Regila, Gudura (jute) and pumpkins 50 Gram each per HHS. This is not provided by FAO but is the most preferred by the targeted communities</i>						

2.2	procurement of vegetable seeds	D	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	<i>Okra, Eggplant, Cabbage, Onion, collard (sukuma wiki), Tomatoes and Amarantha. This will be provided by FAO through Core pipeline</i>						
2.3	Procurement of fishing Kits	D	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	<i>to be provided by FAO core pipeline</i>						
2.4	Charter of Flight to transport Inputs from Juba to Duk	D	0	0.00	0	100.00	0.00
	<i>2 Flight Charter Juba-Duk</i>						
2.5	Procurement of Training materials for Vegetables and Fishing	D	1	4,000.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>Production of training materials, stationeries and Printing of Banners</i>						
2.6	Vehicle Hire for Distribution of Inputs to the project sites	D	15	150.00	5	100.00	11,250.00
	<i>6 trips to the 5 payams distribution sites</i>						
2.7	Feeding and Transport refund during Project Launching	D	50	30.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>Feeding and Transport Refund for 150 Stakeholders in all the 2 Counties during the 1 day project Inception Workshop</i>						
2.8	Feeding during trainings for Vegetables and Fisheries beneficiaries	D	2000	1.50	2	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>Feeding during the days training for the 4,000 beneficiaries in Vegetables and fisheries</i>						
2.9	Printing of t-shirts to the key stakeholders	D	200	10.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Printing of branded 200 T-shirts for project visibility</i>						
2.10	Lubricants and spare parts for motorbikes	D	2	100.00	5	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>Motorbike spare parts and maintenance</i>						
2.11	Vehicle hire for Joint monitoring with local authorities	D	5	200.00	5	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>Hire of vehicle monthly supervision with Government authorities</i>						
2.12	Hiring of boats to the islands	D	1	2,000.00	2	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>hire of boats for mobilization,distribution and monitoring in the islands</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>34,750.00</b>
<b>3. Equipment</b>							
3.1	Motorbikes	D	2	4,500.00	1	100.00	9,000.00
	<i>Procurement of 2 Motorbikes to support in the mobilization of beneficiaries and also routine monitoring of activities</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>9,000.00</b>
<b>4. Contractual Services</b>							
4.1	Training beneficiaries on best practices of vegetable and fishing	D	3600	1.40	1	100.00	5,040.00
	<i>Training of 20% (3600)of total beneficiaries on agronomic and fishing best practices.we will conduct 5 training for 600 beneficiaries per payam.cost of 1.4 usd towards meal allowances.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>5,040.00</b>
<b>5. Travel</b>							
5.1	Flight by Juba staff to field locations	D	5	550.00	1	100.00	2,750.00
	<i>5 return flights by project team to bor and duk</i>						
5.2	per diem	D	30	50.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>60 days per diem for program and finance team while in the field for monitoring for the 5 months</i>						
5.3	Accommodation while in the field	D	30	20.00	1	100.00	600.00



	<i>Accommodation while in the field for traveling managers</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>4,850.00</b>
<b>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b>								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	<i>NA</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>0.00</b>
<b>7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>								
7.1	Fuel for Office Generator Juba	S	1	300.0 0	5	100.00	1,500.00	
	<i>Contribution to Generator fuel in Juba</i>							
7.2	Fuel for office Generator Duk	D	1	100.0 0	5	100.00	500.00	
	<i>Contribution to office Generator Duk</i>							
7.3	Internet Subscription Duk	D	1	100.0 0	5	100.00	500.00	
	<i>Contribution to Duk monthly Internet subscription</i>							
7.4	Internet access charges	S	1	100.0 0	5	100.00	500.00	
	<i>Contribution to Duk internet access at John Dau foundation</i>							
7.5	Vehicles Maintenance Duk	S	2	400.0 0	5	10.00	400.00	
	<i>Contribution towards vehicles maintenance</i>							
7.6	Utilities in Juba office	S	1	600.0 0	5	20.00	600.00	
	<i>Utilities in Juba office</i>							
7.7	Utilities in Duk Office	D	1	800.0 0	5	20.00	800.00	
	<i>Utilities in Duk Office</i>							
7.8	Office consumables for Juba	S	1	800.0 0	5	20.00	800.00	
	<i>Office consumables for Juba</i>							
7.9	Consumables for field office in Duk	D	2	400.0 0	5	20.00	800.00	
	<i>Consumables for field office in Duk</i>							
7.10	Air time for Communication Juba and Duk	D	3	50.00	5	100.00	750.00	
	<i>Air time for Communication Juba and Duk</i>							
7.11	Supply of fuel to 2 motorbikes while in the field	D	2	100.0 0	5	100.00	1,000.00	
	<i>25 Litters per week per motorbike for 2 motorbikes for 5months</i>							
7.12	Bank withdrawal charges	D	1	200.0 0	5	100.00	1,000.00	

	<i>Bank withdrawal charges</i>			
	<b>Section Total</b>			<b>9,150.00</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>		5,986.00		<b>84,815.00</b>
Direct				76,790.00
Support				8,025.00
<b>PSC Cost</b>				
PSC Cost Percent				6.00
PSC Amount				5,088.90
<b>Total Cost</b>				<b>89,903.90</b>

<b>Project Locations</b>							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Jonglei -> Duk	100	3,690	3,852	5,148	5,310	18,000	

<b>Documents</b>	
Category Name	Document Description