

Requesting Organization :	Mother and Children Development Aid				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Emergency food security rehabilitation to disadvantaged IDPs, and most vulnerable host community households in two payams namely; Mundri payam and Bangolo payam of Mundri West County				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SSD-17/F/102882	Fund Project Code :	SSD-17/HSS10/SA1/FSL/NGO/5259		
Cluster :	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	Project Budget in US\$:	72,000.00		
Planned project duration :	5 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/05/2017	Planned End Date :	30/09/2017		
Actual Start Date:	01/05/2017	Actual End Date:	30/09/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>This project will be implemented in two payams namely; Mundri payam and Bangolo payam of Mundri West County. This project is aimed at providing immediate access to food by supporting the livelihoods of 'food and nutrition insecure households of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable IDPs and host communities' in Mundri West county of Western Equatoria State. The project directly targets 800 vulnerable households of primarily IDPs (40%) and host community (60%) by providing vegetable and crop seeds which will improve food production and contribute to better nutrition and improvement in household income and also better their livelihoods. The beneficiaries will be targeted basing on context and selection criteria developed with the community in the target County of Mundri West. Special focus will be given to people with disability to make sure they are not left out; the modality to be used will be one kit per HH. Capacity building training will be conducted for 3 days on improved vegetable production and good farming practices to selected beneficiaries of vegetable seeds at the Payam level. Each of the 2 target Payams will have all beneficiaries benefiting from the training. The overall project objective is Improved food Security and Livelihoods at the house hold level to mitigate potential shocks such as conflicts, drought, flood and diseases by July 2017 targeting 4800 food insecure IDPS and Vulnerable host Community individuals. MACDA has conducted the necessary assessments, also involving other agencies). We also worked closely with local leaders, IDPs and host community representatives in mapping the emergency needs. This is corroborated by reports from our field coordinators and staff. The needs were captured through various tools (questionnaires, case studies) and methodologies including interrogative observation, interviews and discussion meetings with key community leaders and local actors, focus group discussions with IDPs and host community members. A post distribution monitoring will be conducted to obtain feedback from the beneficiaries for example regarding, timeline, quality and quantity of the kits provided. This also helps MACDA and its partners to learn and also improve future programming. The outcome of the PDM will reflect in the interim and final report. A number of factors are known to predispose these deteriorating conditions including a) chronic erosion of ability to access enough and quality food, worsened by economic crises currently compounded by spiral price increases and poor production in 2016, continued population displacements resulting from renewed localized conflicts. This created a knock-on effect of multiple shocks from 2016 i.e. early season dry spells, high food prices, lack of alternative incomes, human and livestock diseases. Target communities have employed strategies, including eating less preferred foods, limiting meal size, food gathering to cope with continuing deterioration of food insecurity. For the above reasons, target communities have prioritized the need for provision of inputs for food production (crop and vegetable seeds) and training in basic agronomics.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	1,800	2,400	240	360	4,800
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	720	960	96	144	1,920
People in Host Communities	1,080	1,440	144	216	2,880
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
The estimated number of indirect beneficiaries is 16500 individuals across the entire Mundri West County .					

Catchment Population:**Link with allocation strategy :**

MAcDA will distribute production inputs namely vegetable seeds and crop seeds and offer capacity strengthening skills on vegetable and crop production to the affected population; this will enhance nutritious food production. This is aimed at preventing an even severe food shortage in 2017 that can lead to loss of lives in line with the strategic objective saving life and alleviating suffering, and also contributing to cluster objective 2 Protect and rehabilitate Livelihoods for the vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition. Mundri West County is strategically located allowing the Community to plant crop during rainy season and also vegetable even during dry season ; this enables them to grow for their own consumption and sell the extra, helping them generate some income that can support their family. This will improve self reliance and coping capacities in line with the Strategic and cluster objective MAcDA will also conduct farmers' capacity building training, on crop and vegetable production to increase production and that will contribute to self reliance.

There is extreme shortage of food for IDPs and local populations, which rely on wild fruit and roots for their survival. In all payams of Mundri West County households have resorted to negative coping mechanisms like reducing meals per day, in many cases others go minus a meal in deep field locations, and also the quantities have reduced. This is caused by the fact that there has not been any farming activity in the County in the past months, as a result of the conflict and the population displacement. As a consequence crops have failed, while food stocks have been burnt. Most locations do not have functioning markets.

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
Mr. Joseph Kayanga	Director	kjosephmacda@gmail.com	+211955020942
William Onyango	Mr	williamonyango586@gmail.com	0956981633

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

The current context in South Sudan is characterized by what can be referred to as the worst humanitarian crisis since independence. After the recent eruption of violence in July 2016, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated sharply in South Sudan. Fighting between Government troops and opposition forces in Juba in early July impeded the implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS), signed by both sides in August 2015. Conflict has since spread to Greater Equatoria, most heavily in Maridi and Mundri of Western Equatoria, Magwi and Budi of Eastern Equatoria, and Lainya, Morobo, and Juba of Central Equatoria . The ongoing violence in Greater Equatoria has caused massive displacement and prevented many households from accessing farms for first season harvests and second season cultivation.

An estimated 1.89 million people have been internally displaced, while 1.5 million have fled to the neighboring countries; mainly Uganda, Kenya and the DRC as refugees and 7.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection (Humanitarian Bulletin SS. Issue March, 17.2.2017). Macroeconomic conditions throughout South Sudan remain extremely poor. Oil production, which is the primary source of national revenue, is still only 160,000 barrels per day. In addition to low production, the decreasing global oil price has also contributed to reduced national revenue. Low oil revenue has limited the inflow of USD, which in turn reduces the Government's capacity to import commodities and depreciates the local currency. The South Sudanese Pound (SSP) has further depreciated against the USD.

Mundri west has fertile soil and good climatic conditions making the area one of the food baskets for the country. Farming was affected by the ongoing conflict with most of the population abandoning their farms for fear of being attacked. Most of the community members didn't cultivate and for those who cultivated the farm produce were looted by the armed actors. Community members have resorted to negative coping strategies

According to the key IPC findings of January –July 2017, the food security situation in South Sudan continues to deteriorate, with 4.9 million (about 42% of population) estimated to be severely food insecure (IPC Phases 3, 4, and 5), from February to April 2017. This is projected to increase to 5.5 million people, (47% of the national population) at the height of the 2017 lean season in July. The magnitude of these food insecure populations is unprecedented across all periods with 61% being in Unity State. Food security is expected to atypically worsen in Greater Equatoria despite the ongoing harvest. Over 100,000 people remain displaced in Central and Eastern Equatoria and ongoing conflict is preventing many from accessing their farms. Insecurity is also preventing the delivery of humanitarian aid to these areas. Between July and September, insecurity prohibited the delivery of assistance to nearly all counties of Central and Western Equatoria, as well as to Lopa, Magwi, and Torit of Eastern Equatoria. Between February and May, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected in Lainya, Yei, Mundri East and Mundri West. . Conflict and insecurity are the main drivers of acute food insecurity compounded by the coming lean season and resulting in devastating effects on livelihoods and the nutrition situation. The humanitarian assistance has become people's main source of food and it is now insufficient to meet all their needs, mainly due to severe humanitarian access restrictions

2. Needs assessment

After the fighting in Juba of July 2016, between SPLA-IG and SPLA-IO, heavy deployment of SPLA-IG occurred in Mundri West and East Counties. This resulted in huge loss of lives among civilians, displacement and numerous human rights violations in the Greater Mundri area. Before the July conflict many people migrated to Mundri Payam from Yambio and Maridi, due to the creation of the new States system. Furthermore, during the July-August fighting, there has been a high influx of IDPs from Yei, as well as returnees from Juba, which fled the conflict in the capital before it affected WES.

From 60% to 90% of the population has been displaced in location reportedly controlled by the SPLA-IO, such as Bangolo, Landigwa, Mbara, Karika, Kotobi, Lanyi, Bitti and Gulu. Majority of the IDPs are located far into the bushes for fear of imminent attacks, and majority are women and children. In Mundri West, extreme shortage of food for IDPs and local populations, which rely on wild fruit and roots for their survival. In many locations meals have reduced to two per day, in many cases one in deep field locations, and also the quantities have reduced. This is caused by the fact that there has not been any farming activity in the County in the past months, as a result of the conflict and the population displacement. As a consequence crops have failed, while food stocks have been burnt. Most locations do not have functioning markets, with the exceptions of Mundri town and Amadi centre. (MacDA Assessment Report January 2017). There is a general deteriorating nutrition and health situation in the Greater Mundri Counties. Majority of the population including women, children and the elderly are displaced into far away bushes with fear of imminent attacks and as a result, many cases of malnourished and severely malnourished children are evident amongst the local population in deep field locations such as displacement areas around Lozoh and Bangolo. Overall the only existing nutrition data indicates SAM rate stands at 6.22% while overall GAM rate at 22.9% (IRNA Mundri West, Mundri East and Mvolo Counties- WES October 2016). All these is a pointer of the continuing deterioration of food security and humanitarian situation exacerbated by deterioration economic situation due to devaluation of SSP. This has caused close to six fold increase in cost of food items and other essential items in the Markets affecting the resident drastically. Therefore the loss of livelihood assets means that most of the households lack sustainable livelihood source and are idle. The coping strategies currently used by most of the communities range from the stress to crisis coping strategies. The commonly used coping strategies include less preferred food, limiting meal portion sizes, skipping day, fruit gathering, sale of livestock and borrowing. This reduction in daily meals to 1 meal per day, by most of the targeted vulnerable households, has also significantly affected lactating mothers as they need to have adequate daily meals to enable them exclusively breast feed their children below the age of six months.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be those people who are food insecure and suffer from malnutrition. The project will target 4800 individuals (IDPs and Host Community) who are direct recipients of this project (57% female and 43% male). To ensure that assistance will be provided on the basis of need, MACDA has clear targeting criteria and scoring processes. Beneficiary targeting will be a participatory process where communities through established committees are involved in beneficiary selection, household registrations and beneficiary-list verification exercises. The beneficiary selection criteria are HHs which are: - Not able to plant/have no food stocks; - Female-headed HHs (e.g. widows); - Child-headed households, - Pregnant/lactating women-headed HHs; - That are labour poor (e.g. elderly, malnourished children, persons with disabilities, sick e.g. people living with or households affected by HIV/AIDs; - Not possessing/ have very few livelihood assets e.g. livestock. MACDA 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

4. Grant Request Justification

Through the proposed CHF project MACDA will target different groups of beneficiaries and at the same time will use the expertise already developed in the area and lessons learnt from the ongoing operation to better streamline implementation of the project in West County. Currently MACDA is engaged in GFD complemented by the extension services support from local educated community members, specifically recruited and trained for this purpose. The CHF funded project will compliment the implementation of the current MACDA project in Western Equatoria State. There have already been established good relationships between the local authorities, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry and Animal Resources and Fisheries as well as communities, and MACDA which will be extremely beneficial for this short-term project. The reputation that MACDA and its long term partner WFP gained in Western Equatoria State, due to its long term presence and dedicated services delivery to local communities over the last 5 years, is extremely positive and thus placing MACDA in a strong position to successfully engage with the communities or beneficiaries from the launch, through implementation to the conclusion of the project. MACDA food security and livelihood team are well aware of overall political, social, cultural and economic context of Western Equatoria State in particular and South Sudan in general. The targeted communities are involved in all stages of project planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation. Through the working committees, established at the beginning of the project, the beneficiaries and members of the host community participates in the design of the project, in decisions on the targeted group and in the implementation of activities. Information is shared throughout the project cycle on all aspects of implementation. This ensures that there are opportunities to discuss if implemented activities respond to the communities primary concerns.

MACDA will gather information from women, girls, boys and men about; different skills sets, needs, vulnerabilities and responsibilities of affected women and men and adolescent girls and boys including women-headed and child-headed households and ensure women and adolescent girls have equal access to emergency livelihoods inputs as do men and adolescent boys. MACDA also recognizes the fact that women and men have different roles and responsibilities and are affected differently by poverty. The project proposes activities to empower women through increasing their capacity to generate income and capacity building in low cost vegetable and crop cultivation techniques and strengthen their resilience to cultivate vegetables.

Do-No-Harm:

MACDA already engaged relevant community structures in a bid to promote a 'do no harm' and conflict-sensitive approach. Community input will inform locations of agriculture inputs/fisheries kit distributions, and ensure that all aspects of project implementation which can cause sensitivities between host, returnees and IDPs are fully mitigated, access to land for vegetable farming and access to fishing. Besides, MACDA will also include protection principles in the project cycle i.e. level of vulnerability by age, gender, and diversity assessed, most vulnerable groups prioritized and protection principles included, review vulnerability caused by project activities and implement mitigation measures and also identify lessons learnt. Environment
The project will take into consideration any potentially negative impacts on the environment when planning activities. Wherever possible, activities which promote the sustainable management of the natural environment will be encouraged (for example, distribution of seeds that doesn't require use of chemicals for spraying).

5. Complementarity

From last year to now, MaCDA does food distribution supported by WFP in Mundri West to the vulnerable conflict-affected populations in Western Equatoria states. This next phase will upscale the livelihood into two payams of Mundri West County namely Mundri and Bangolo payams. This up scaling is based on and largely informed by the recent (January 2017 IPC), and current MACDA GFD intervention in the area which also informed the setting of beneficiary criteria, project formulation and design. MACDA's added value is its experience in Western Equatoria state as well as Central Equatoria, where it has been present implementing FSL emergency projects since 2012. MACDA has been working there strategically, also with coordination from WFP and FAO therefore giving MACDA a medium to long-term strategic presence in Mundri. These sustainable partnerships will be further developed and enhanced, in coordination with other INGOs, CBOs/community groups and the local government offices e.g. RRC and the County agriculture departments. We hope to roll out 'emergency livelihoods' linked to 'livelihoods recovery' programme 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 longer-term livelihoods support, will significantly contribute to reduce the number vulnerable persons needing emergency assistance.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To contribute to the enhancement of livelihoods of at-risk IDPs and most vulnerable host communities through provision of emergency livelihood inputs (vegetables and crop) inputs to 4800 individuals in Mundri County

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 : Protect and rehabilitate livelihoods for the vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition in Mundri County							
Outcome 1							
Household food availability and diet improved through production and consumption of vegetable and crop varieties by poor vulnerable at risk of famine farmers							
Output 1.1							
Description							
4800 individuals engage in crop farming and consume it in their diets.							
Assumptions & Risks							
availability of funds security stabilizes							
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 crops seeds	1,800	2,400	240	360	4,800
Means of Verification : release order from FAO Distribution list photos							
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Quantity of crop seeds distributed (Kg)					8,000
Means of Verification : Release Order from UNFAO Distribution list Photos							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Launching of the project							
Activity 1.1.2							
Identification and registration of beneficiaries							
Activity 1.1.3							
Verification of beneficiaries							
Activity 1.1.4							
Distribution of seeds							
Activity 1.1.5							
PDM							
Activity 1.1.6							
Reporting							
Output 1.2							
Description							
4800 beneficiary individuals provided with vegetable seeds							
Assumptions & Risks							
availability of funding security calsm rainfall							
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 provided with vegetable seeds	1,800	2,400	240	360	4,800
Means of Verification : distribution list photos							

Indicator 1.2.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Quantity of vegetable seeds distributed (Kg)					80
Means of Verification : Release Order from UNFAO							
Distribution list							
Photos							
Activities							
Activity 1.2.1							
Launching of the project							
Activity 1.2.2							
Identification and registration of beneficiaries							
Activity 1.2.3							
Verification of beneficiaries							
Activity 1.2.4							
Distribution of vegetable seeds							
Activity 1.2.5							
PDM							
Activity 1.2.6							
Reporting							
Additional Targets :							

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

MaCDA shall employ and deploy the project log frame (to capture activities, indicators, and crosscutting issues) as the best measure for progress, timelines and results achievement. We shall work with the project team, partners and structures and local actors like Volunteers and community support groups to realize the set indicators and targets. Tools and methodologies employed (including interviews with key persons, case study profiling of beneficiaries, observations, focus group discussions on key program aspects and topics, documentations) during the monitoring and evaluation exercise will help to inform learning and the extent to which project objective is realized. We also shall use the organization's M&E tools and guidelines for routine implementation progress tracking (courtesy of the Programs Officer and the M & E Officer). The project will ensure as well that ODM (Onsite Distribution Monitoring) is conducted during distribution for selected locations and will conduct monthly review meetings together with M&E Officer. To check on effectiveness, appropriateness and quality of items distributed and whether the inputs are utilized for the intended purposes they were distributed for MaCDA will conduct one PDM in a selected location before the end of the project. The final PDM reports will be shared with all key stakeholders including the FSL Cluster. Key recommendations for future programming will be discussed with the Cluster and MaCDA management and any immediate corrective action required will be taken. In terms of reporting, the project will use the Cluster reporting document templates which captures the essential information for monitoring of the FSL program.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Launching of the project	2017					X							
Activity 1.1.2: Identification and registration of beneficiaries	2017					X							
Activity 1.1.3: Verification of beneficiaries	2017					X							
Activity 1.1.4: Distribution of seeds	2017						X						
Activity 1.1.5: PDM	2017								X				
Activity 1.1.6: Reporting	2017									X			
Activity 1.2.1: Launching of the project	2017					X							
Activity 1.2.2: Identification and registration of beneficiaries	2017					X							
Activity 1.2.3: Verification of beneficiaries	2017					X							
Activity 1.2.4: Distribution of vegetable seeds	2017						X						
Activity 1.2.5: PDM	2017								X				
Activity 1.2.6: Reporting	2017									X			

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

MACDA will conduct a project inception workshop with all project stakeholders. During this workshop, MACDA will detail project information including budget, project staff will share progress with relevant stakeholders including other food security actors in the county.
 Non-Discrimination: This project will focus on non-discrimination principles, the need of women are considered equally to the needs of men.
 Linking rights and standards: This project focus on right to food its activities empower beneficiaries to have access to food as its fundamental right. Distribution will take place during day time and the distribution point will be located closer to the beneficiaries such that sick, old people and people with disabilities will easily access them. MACDA staff, men and women, will achieve 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 will be set and feedback provided regularly on the project implementation. This will be channeled through local authorities at payam level, community leaders or direct to the MACDA field staff. However, Community survey will be done to find out how the beneficiaries prefer to complain. Project documentation will be shared with beneficiaries for transparency and accountability purpose. A group that consists of chiefs, camp leaders and field officers will be established to monitor the project progress. MACDA will consider principles of "Do No Harm" by accessing the level of vulnerability by age, gender, and diversity so that most vulnerable groups are prioritized. There will also be review of vulnerability caused by project activities so that mitigation measures are put in place from the lessons learnt.

Implementation Plan

This project will be implemented directly by MACDA and in close collaboration with UNFAO; where the vegetable and crop inputs for this project will be obtained. The other actors that MACDA will collaborate with are the RRC, chiefs and community elders. All the activities will be planned in line within the rain season calendar. MACDA has already staff in place such as Agricultural officer; Extension Officers this technical team will be led by a project Manager and supported by Program Officer for Food Security and Livelihoods among other supporting staffs. MACDA will constitute a project management committee comprising County Agriculture Department and the local authority. This committee will support the project implementation process and to ensure that the beneficiaries have a voice in the project implementation process. Together with the stakeholders, MACDA will set Criteria for selecting beneficiaries among the returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host households: The beneficiary selection criteria are HHs which are: - Not able to plant/have no food stocks; - Female-headed HHs (e.g. widows); - Child-headed households, - Pregnant/lactating women-headed HHs; - Those who are labour poor (e.g. elderly, malnourished children, persons with disabilities, sick e.g. people living with or households affected by HIV/AIDs; - Not possessing/ have very few livelihood assets e.g. livestock; As outlined in the CERF life-saving criteria, livelihoods support (provision of food production inputs). These beneficiaries will be selected in consultation with local leaders and target community members as well the RRC. There will be respect for peoples' privacy and confidentiality and on any sensitive aspects of targeting and beneficiary selection; MACDA will use proxy methods and/or secondary information where possible.

The M & E Officer will help to provide progressive M&E tools supplementing the project log frame, track and document useful lessons emanating from the implementation process and will render support to the Cluster monitoring team. The Finance Department will progressively resource the project and ensures accountability through reports while the Programs Officer FSL will provide technical support MACDA staff will conduct regular project follow up and planned post-monitoring distribution exercises to assess progress against targets and get also to get feedback from the beneficiaries on the benefits of the intervention. MACDA will share a simplified version of its monitoring framework with key stakeholders (RRC, local leaders and beneficiary representatives – men and women - and where necessary. Post distribution monitoring will be done during implementation and simple community-based reviews and lesson-learn meetings will be conducted at least once in the life time of the project.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
UNFAO	Collection of emergency livelihood inputs for distribution to beneficiaries

Environment Marker Of The Project

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

In line with the gender checklist, this project is rated 2a because gender mainstreaming has been considered in beneficiaries' identification, registration and verification, project activities and the project indicators are gender sensitive or made more specific for each component of the intervention. MACDA also considers other vulnerable groups like pregnant and lactating women, child-headed households, and households with weak and sick children or elderly sick persons, persons living with disabilities and also people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWAs).

Women are always sidelined and left out in decision making and activity planning in the Community. MACDA always engages with women during needs assessments', stakeholders meetings and workshops to make sure their views and needs are incorporated in all interventions. MACDA seeks to empower women and youth economically via Livelihood diversification by engaging them vegetable production and crop production. In this project Vegetable production will target more women than men as they are more engaged in farming activities. In the project the genders are clearly articulated, the overall percentage target for Women is 57% and men 43%

In Central Equatoria state crop farming tends to be the main income generation livelihood activity, for men, however the deliberate targeting and engagement of women through this intervention, will enable households to produce and provide enough quality food for the household who are at the risk of hunger as a result of deteriorated food insecurity

Protection Mainstreaming

Protection mainstreaming is a priority in MaCDA throughout the project cycle to respond to the protections needs of the beneficiaries and promote their dignity, integrity and beneficiary security. Field Staff shall be oriented and trained on Do No Harm principles and the negative impacts of not practicing these principles at field level to minimize harm that might be unintentionally caused by project activities and create or further increase tension among beneficiaries. Also the team shall ensure that proposed locations for distributions are free from possible risks and threats such as bush attacks, environmentally or physically unsuitable degraded or hilly areas that can possibly affect accessibility and create barriers to the beneficiaries especially the marginalized groups such as women and children who can be vulnerable as they can suffer the risk of having their entitlements looted in unsafe and inaccessible locations. They can also be subjected to risk of gender based violence if the project does not consider protection mainstreaming. Such unintended consequences shall be minimized through meaningful access or equitable serving of beneficiaries. This shall be emphasized by the project team among the team members, partners and the beneficiaries. Extremely vulnerable or marginalized groups will be prioritized, child headed households, elderly and people with disability, through support from the community leaders and other protection actors operating in the selected locations. Crowd control shall be planned and supported by Community committee and traditional leaders so that all beneficiary groups are treated equally with dignity and respect.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Based on our information gathering through the RRC Mundri West and our local staffs on ground running other projects, the security situation in Mundrii payams where this project is to be implemented is not worrisome. While MACDA accesses the County from Juba. In addition to this, we have already staffs from Juba and locals from there on the ground that are from the community where this project is going to be implemented. This will ensure that activities will be implemented without any bottlenecks. Given the security situation of the area, MACDA project Management will without fear send senior staff teams from Juba. We have already built our relationship with RRC in Mundri County and this relationship will continue to enable us implement the project

Access

Mundri has an airstrip that can be accessed by fixed wings and choppers. therefore accessibility in the area will not be a problem, even by road the county is accessible. This will enable smooth implementation of the project in a quicker way.

BUDGET							
Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Project Manager	D	1	1,200.00	5	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>This manager will be responsible for the overall management of the project at the field level</i>						
1.2	Food Security and Livelihood Program Manager	S	1	1,800.00	5	30.00	2,700.00
	<i>will be responsible for ensuring quality Job is done within the shortest period. The officer will offer technical support to the entire implementation team</i>						
1.3	Agriculture Officer	D	1	600.00	5	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>the staff will be in charge of training and supervision of Agriculture Extension officers</i>						
1.4	Agriculture Extensionist	D	2	400.00	5	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>they will be in charge of beneficiaries Identification, Registration ,training, Inputs distribution and supervision</i>						
1.5	Filed Finance Officer	D	1	800.00	5	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>responsible for all field finance management</i>						
1.6	Finance and Admin Manager	S	1	2,000.00	5	18.00	1,800.00
	<i>will be required on this project in preparing of the reports to ensure that all financial reports are correct and alligns with the donor requirements</i>						
1.7	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	S	1	1,200.00	5	30.00	1,800.00
	<i>M & E Officer will be responsible for carrying out project monitoring exercises including Post Distribution Monitorings</i>						
1.8	Logistics and Procurement Officer	S	1	800.00	5	20.00	800.00
	<i>responsible for making all the necessary procurement and transportation to the field location</i>						
1.9	Director	S	1	4,000.00	5	10.00	2,000.00
	<i>will be responsible for providing the overall grant management</i>						
	Section Total						26,100.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Procurement of vegetables seeds	D	800	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>UNFAO to provide In-kind</i>						
2.2	Procurement of crop seeds	D	800	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>UNFAO to provide In-kind</i>						
2.3	Transportation of Inputs from Juba to Mundri	D	2	3,500.00	1	100.00	7,000.00
	<i>Hire of trucks to transport goods to the field</i>						
2.4	Loading and Offloading plus local transportation in payams	D	2	2,500.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>local transportation within 2 payams including loading and offloading</i>						
2.5	Feeding and Transport refund during Project Launching	D	100	30.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Feeding and Transport Refund for 100 Stakeholders in all the 2 payams during the 1 day project Inception Workshop</i>						
2.6	Feeding during training of beneficiaries	D	800	1.00	3	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>All the 4800 beneficiaries will be trained in modern agricultural practices</i>						
	Section Total						17,400.00

Equipment							
3.1	Laptop	D	1	1,000.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>procurement of a laptop for reporting purposes</i>						
3.2	Camera	D	1	499.97	1	100.00	499.97
	<i>procurement of a camera for taking photos during project implementation</i>						
	Section Total						1,499.97
Travel							
5.1	Flights	D	3	550.00	1	100.00	1,650.00
	<i>3 return flights to project location by project team</i>						
5.2	Perdiem for staffs	D	3	600.00	5	100.00	9,000.00
	<i>perdiem for staffs for 150 days while in the field</i>						
	Section Total						10,650.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Juba office rent	S	1	1,500.00	5	20.00	1,500.00
	<i>contribution to juba office rent</i>						
7.2	Field accommodation	D	1	1,000.00	5	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>Field base support,internet,power and food supplies</i>						
7.3	Fuel for Office Generator Juba	S	1	500.00	5	20.00	500.00
	<i>Contribution to Generator fuel in Juba</i>						
7.4	Internet Subscription Juba	S	1	800.00	5	20.00	800.00
	<i>Contribution to Juba monthly Internet subscription</i>						
7.5	Office consumables for Juba	S	1	400.00	5	20.00	400.00
	<i>Juba head Office consumables</i>						
7.6	motobike hire	D	1	300.00	5	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>MaCDA will hire a motorbike during project implementation</i>						
7.7	Airtime	D	1	200.00	5	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>airtime for communication between Juba and Mundri</i>						
7.8	Bank charge	D	1	187.95	5	100.00	939.75
	<i>monthly bank charges</i>						
	Section Total						11,639.75
SubTotal				2,530.00			67,289.72
Direct							54,989.72
Support							12,300.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							4,710.28
Total Cost							72,000.00

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Western Equatoria -> Mundri West	100	1,800	2,400	240	360	4,800	Activity 1.1.1 : Launching of the project Activity 1.1.2 : Identification and registration of beneficiaries Activity 1.1.3 : Verification of beneficiaries Activity 1.1.4 : Distribution of seeds Activity 1.1.5 : PDM Activity 1.1.6 : Reporting Activity 1.2.1 : Launching of the project Activity 1.2.2 : Identification and registration of beneficiaries Activity 1.2.3 : Verification of beneficiaries Activity 1.2.4 : Distribution of vegetable seeds Activity 1.2.5 : PDM Activity 1.2.6 : Reporting

Documents

Category Name	Document Description