

Requesting Organization :	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations				
Allocation Type :	Reserve Allocation 1				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Contribution to the 2018 Food Security and Livelihoods Pipeline to protect the livelihoods of severely food insecure populations in South Sudan				
Allocation Type Category :	Core pipeline				
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SSD-17/F/102816	Fund Project Code :	SSD-17/HSS10/RA1/FSL/UN/7639		
Cluster :	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	Project Budget in US\$:	1,000,000.77		
Planned project duration :	12 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/12/2017	Planned End Date :	30/11/2018		
Actual Start Date:	01/12/2017	Actual End Date:	30/11/2018		
Project Summary :	<p>South Sudan is facing an unprecedented, man-made food crisis in all three regions. It is anticipated that an earlier-than-normal start of the lean season will result in 5.1 million people being classified as severely food insecure (IPC Phases 3, 4 and above) from January to March 2018, with up to 20,000 facing Humanitarian Catastrophe. In the worst case scenario, given the severity of the food security and nutrition situation observed, continued conflict, humanitarian access constraints and macro-economic instability leading up to the 2018 lean season will likely result in Famine conditions if humanitarian efforts are not actioned at scale. In 2018, FAO must respond to the highest levels of food insecurity recorded in a complex environment where insecurity and access restrictions play a critical role in response.</p> <p>The proposed project aims to build FAO's livelihood pipeline inventory with crop seeds and animal vaccines and drugs to protect the livelihoods of the most vulnerable population groups, and enhance livelihood-based productive sectors, while reducing vulnerability to shocks and stressors. This will be achieved through the procurement, warehousing and pre-positioning of crop seeds (cowpea, maize and sorghum) and hand tools for in 2018, to be distributed by SSHF frontline partners, as well as the procurement and delivery of animal vaccines and drugs to SSHF partners to vaccinate and treat livestock in areas where livestock is the main source of livelihood and food security.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	27,906	41,859	27,906	41,859	139,530
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	11,162	16,744	11,162	16,744	55,812
People in Host Communities	11,162	16,744	11,162	16,744	55,812
Refugee Returnees	5,582	8,371	5,582	8,371	27,906
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Catchment Population:					
Link with allocation strategy :					
<p>The project contributes directly to the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster Strategy, and specifically to its second objective to protect, stabilize and safeguard rural and urban livelihoods, bridging humanitarian, resilience and development actions The FSL Strategy aims at providing the most vulnerable and severely food insecure populations with livelihood support. This support consists of providing beneficiaries with the means to produce food and reconstitute their livelihoods; this project will contribute to this by procuring crop seed and hand tools and veterinary vaccines and drugs. These inputs will be provided to SSHF frontline partners for distribution to and the benefit of beneficiaries.</p>					

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
Serge Tissot	FAO Representative	serge.tissot@fao.org	+211922001728
Pierre Vauthier	Deputy FAO Representative	pierre.vauthier@fao.org	+211920490155
Phillip Fong	Emergency Coordinator and Pipeline Manager	phillip.fong@fao.org	+211922001734
Andrea Russo	Emergency Response Officer	andrea.russo@fao.org	+211929930283

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Humanitarian needs in South Sudan are increasing at an alarming rate as a result of the protracted crisis. With the declaration of famine in two counties in Unity State in February 2017, and the continued record-high number of food insecure people since 2014, South Sudan's food crisis is unprecedented. Almost 2 million people are now internally displaced and an additional 2 million have fled to neighbouring countries. Chronic conflict remains a major driver of food insecurity in South Sudan, as recurring violence continues to disrupt markets, livelihoods and humanitarian interventions. The conflict has hindered and disrupted crop, livestock and fisheries production, and has led to the degradation of natural resources. This has had both immediate and longer-term effects on people's food and livelihood security.

Physical insecurity and economic crisis have hit the Greater Equatoria Region hard. This, in turn, has disrupted the livelihoods of producers and traders alike. Farmers have not been able to safely access their fields to plant, fisher folk have been unable to venture into their fishing grounds and traders are incapacitated by hyperinflation, lack of hard currency, insecurity and limited access to goods and markets. As of August 2017, more than 1 million South Sudanese have migrated into neighbouring Uganda from Greater Equatoria, citing insecurity and hunger as the main reasons for fleeing. From 2015 to 2016 alone, the region as faced a downsize of 200 000 tonnes of cereals – a quantity sufficient to feed approximately 1.2 million people for one year. Numbers like these show the substantial impact of insecurity on food production and underline the need for conflict resolution to end the food crisis.

Greater Bahr el-Ghazal, which houses the largest number of food insecure people in South Sudan, faces levels of food insecurity never seen before, driven by, inter-communal conflict, market disruptions and the financial crisis. In 2017, people living in areas around Wau, Raja and Baggari face rates of malnutrition extremely alarming. As a result, the number of people seeking protection and humanitarian assistance here has steadily grown since the eruption of fighting in October 2016.

In Greater Upper Nile, fighting has resumed in southern areas of Unity at levels similar to 2015, disrupting not only livelihoods but also humanitarian access. Humanitarian partners were able to scale up response activities in this area in 2017, mitigating the impact of famine. Still, if this assistance is hampered, the situation is likely to deteriorate. Jonglei and parts of Upper Nile have also seen recurring fighting, forcing people to abandon their homes.

All available indicators point to an unprecedented deterioration of the food security situation across South Sudan in 2018. The risk of famine is still real for tens of thousands of people as local food production declines, markets are disrupted due to paralyzed trade routes, prices are soaring and the economy teeters on the brink of collapse.

2. Needs assessment

Needs are established based on county-level data provided by existing agriculture, food and nutrition security information systems including the IPC, Crop and Food Security Assessment (CFSAM) and seed security assessments.

The latest IPC analysis for the period January to March 2018 projects that 5.1 million people or 48% of the population are classified as severely food insecure (IPC phases 3, 4 and 5). The worst case scenario based on the severity of food security and nutrition situation observed during the 2017 lean season, continued conflict, humanitarian access constraints and macro-economic instability leading into the 2018 lean season will likely result in Famine (IPC phase 5) conditions in multiple locations across South Sudan.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The pipeline inputs procured under the proposed project will target food insecure households (in IPC phases 3 and 4) engaged in farming and livestock production activities. This will include IDPs, returnees and host communities. The SSHF frontline partners will determine beneficiary profiling and target criteria based on evidence from pre-defined vulnerability criteria and FSL coordination mechanisms. The inputs procured will benefit 139,530 people, or 23,255 households, through the provision of crop kits, while households mainly dependent on livestock will benefit from the vaccination and treatment of 343,574 animals.

4. Grant Request Justification

Given the deterioration of the food security situation in South Sudan, urgent support is needed to safeguard livelihoods and food production of the most vulnerable. The SSHF grant will be used to procure crop kits to be distributed for use in the 2018 main season and to procure animal vaccines and drugs for use in the 2018 dry season animal health campaign. The pipeline inputs (seed, hand tools and veterinary vaccines and drugs) will be distributed to SSHF frontline partners.

5. Complementarity

The project complements FAO's Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP), as well as the FSL Cluster Strategy Objective 2. FAO received SSHF funding in 2017 for emergency livelihood support for the dry season, vegetable and fishing kits. This project provides seasonal continuation of the ELRP activities for the main planting season with crop seed and hand tool inputs.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall project objective is to protect the livelihoods of severely food insecure populations in South Sudan by procuring sufficient crop seed and hand tools, as well as veterinary vaccines and drugs, to meet farming and livestock-dependent households' needs.

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.	2017 - SO2: Save lives and alleviate the suffering of those most in need of assistance and protection	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The project will help ensure the livelihoods of farming and livestock-dependent households are protected through improving the availability of crop seed for distribution in time for the main planting season, as well as enhancing the availability of critical veterinary vaccines and drugs to conduct animal health campaigns. The distribution of crop kits, tailored to the targeted zone and farmers' preference to the extent possible (each comprising cowpea, maize and sorghum seed and a hand tool), can improve food availability and access by increasing agricultural production. The animal vaccine and drugs will safeguard livestock from transboundary animal diseases, enhancing household food security and nutrition.

Outcome 1

Livelihoods of the most vulnerable households protected

Output 1.1

Description

FSL Pipeline and logistical support enhanced

Assumptions & Risks

- Government continues to guarantee safety of UN staff operating in government-held areas;
- Humanitarian access corridors are maintained open and operational;
- No major natural or man-made disasters occur to impede timely delivery of inputs to hubs;
- Required inputs are available timely in sufficient quantities on the market; and
- Major conflict does not erupt again in Juba impeding core staff to perform functions.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Core pipeline] Quantity of crop seed procured (kg)					348,825
Means of Verification :							
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Core pipeline] Number of agricultural tools procured					23,255
Means of Verification :							
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Core pipeline] Number of livestock vaccines procured					14,482
Means of Verification :							
Indicator 1.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Core pipeline] Number of livestock health kits procured					174

Means of Verification :

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Procure and receive crop seed

Activity 1.1.2

Procure and receive hand tools

Activity 1.1.3

Prepositioning of crop seed and hand tools to field warehouses

Activity 1.1.4

Dispatch crop seed and hand tools to SSHF partners

Activity 1.1.5

Procure and receive animal vaccine and drugs

Activity 1.1.6

Dispatch animal vaccine and drug to SSHF partners to provide service

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

FAO South Sudan uses a Project Cycle Tracking and Reporting System that will capture and report based on processes such procurement, goods received and dispatch to implementing partners. Reports will be generated on a monthly basis.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Procure and receive crop seed	2017												X
	2018	X	X										
Activity 1.1.2: Procure and receive hand tools	2017												X
	2018	X	X	X									
Activity 1.1.3: Prepositioning of crop seed and hand tools to field warehouses	2017												
	2018		X	X	X	X							
Activity 1.1.4: Dispatch crop seed and hand tools to SSHF partners	2017												
	2018			X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.5: Procure and receive animal vaccine and drugs	2017												X
	2018	X	X										
Activity 1.1.6: Dispatch animal vaccine and drug to SSHF partners to provide service	2017												
	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

As part of FAO's approach to accountability to affected populations (AAP), beneficiaries are asked to provide feedback regarding positive aspects and any shortcomings in project implementation to better assist the most in need. Contributing to this, FAO will provide SSHP partners with guidelines to ensure the implementation of AAP practices. This should include the promotion of contact with beneficiaries to gauge processes, ensure implementation is ongoing as planned and identify any corrective measures that need to be addressed in order to ensure outputs are being achieved within the timeframe, and that the assistance is relevant to beneficiaries' needs.

Implementation Plan

The project will be implemented within FAO's Emergency Livelihood Response Programme. The aim of the intervention is to protect the livelihoods of severely food insecure populations in South Sudan by procuring sufficient crop seed and hand tools, as well as veterinary vaccines and drugs, to meet farming and livestock-dependent households' needs. Procurement processes have started, and inputs are scheduled to arrive by February 2018. The crop seed will be delivered to the main distribution warehouse in Juba and pre-positioned to dispatch warehouses in Rumbek, Wau and Bor. SSHF partners will pick up the crop seed and hand tools from the dispatch warehouses depending on distribution locations for the main season, between March to June 2018, for distribution to beneficiaries. The animal vaccines and drugs will be procured and delivered to the cold chain warehouse at the Ministry of Livestock, Animal Resources and Fisheries in Gudele. The SSHF partners will receive the animal vaccines and drugs after implementation plans are received, and then dispatched via UNHAS to field locations to conduct the animal health campaigns.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

FAO recognizes the essential role of women in improving household food security and nutrition, which in South Sudan has become even more accentuated as the number of women-headed households continues to increase as a result of conflict. For this reason, as well as the importance of improving food security and nutrition especially among children and expecting and nursing mothers, the project will focus as much as possible to ensure families, and above all women and children, reap the benefits. The emergency livelihood kits procured through the project are designed to be lightweight, enabling women to transport them easily. The agricultural inputs will reduce women's dependence on others for assistance, and allow for more consistency in farming. In particular, the crop kits will enable beneficiaries to produce enough food to feed their families for about six months and potentially provide a source of income through the sale of surplus in areas where markets are functioning. Through activities to boost animal health, families will be better able to maintain the productivity of their livestock and therefore benefit from milk production which is critical to women and children's nutrition status.

Protection Mainstreaming

Country Specific Information**Safety and Security****Access****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	Emergency Reponse Manager	D	1	23,400.00	1	100.00	23,400.00
1.2	Procurement Expert	D	1	11,000.00	1	100.00	11,000.00
1.3	Operations Officer	D	1	16,500.00	1	100.00	16,500.00
1.4	Emergency Area Coordinator	D	1	12,000.00	3	100.00	36,000.00
1.5	Storekeeper (Juba, Bor, Rumbek, Wau)	D	4	1,000.00	4	100.00	16,000.00
1.6	Loaders (Juba, Bor, Rumbek, Wau)	D	4	532.00	4	100.00	8,512.00
1.7	Operations & Procurement Support Officer (2No)	D	1	3,000.00	3	100.00	9,000.00
1.8	Logisitics Officer (National) (2No)	D	1	1,700.00	5	100.00	8,500.00
Section Total							128,912.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Crop seed package (Maize Longe 5; Sorghum Seso 3; Sorghuhm Wad Ahmed; Cowpea Secow 1T; Cowpea Secow 2WT)	D	23255	24.00	1	100.00	558,120.00
2.2	Hand tools (Hoe, Small Hoe, Maloda)	D	23256	1.50	1	100.00	34,884.00
2.3	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) vaccine	D	2006	8.44	1	100.00	16,930.64
2.4	Haemorrhagic septicaemia (HS) vaccine	D	4012	3.50	1	100.00	14,042.00
2.5	Black quarter (BQ) vaccine	D	4012	4.50	1	100.00	18,054.00

2.6	Anthrax vaccine	D	2006	4.00	1	100.00	8,024.00
2.7	Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) vaccine	D	468	8.44	1	100.00	3,949.92
2.8	Peste Des Petits Ruminants (PPR) vaccine	D	937	4.50	1	100.00	4,216.50
2.9	Shoat Pox vaccine	D	937	8.00	1	100.00	7,496.00
2.10	Newcastle Disease (NCD) vaccine	D	52	5.00	1	100.00	260.00
2.11	Rabies vaccine	D	51	3.50	1	100.00	178.50
2.12	Oxytetracycline 20% injection 100 cc vial (200mg/ml)	D	174	2.20	1	100.00	382.80
2.13	Albendazole 10 % drench, Albendazole Suspension 1000ml / bottle	D	174	3.90	1	100.00	678.60
2.14	Ivermectin 1% injection 50ml vial	D	174	1.40	1	100.00	243.60
2.15	Novidium (Homidium Chloride) 250g injection 100 tabs	D	174	55.00	1	100.00	9,570.00
2.16	Tylosine tartrate 20 % 100cc vial (200mg/ml)	D	174	3.40	1	100.00	591.60
2.17	Poultry Louse Powder 400 g sachets	D	174	2.00	1	100.00	348.00
2.18	Opticlox eye ointment	D	174	1.20	1	100.00	208.80
2.19	Oxytetracycline wound spray (250ml can)	D	174	2.90	1	100.00	504.60
2.20	Pour on pyrethroids (e.g. cypermethrin, deltamethrin, flumethrin, permethrin) 500ml can	D	174	15.90	1	100.00	2,766.60
2.21	Quaternary ammonium 100ml can	D	174	1.50	1	100.00	261.00
2.22	Syringes (Disposable and reusable)	D	348	2.25	1	100.00	783.00
2.23	Cotton wool 200g roll	D	174	10.00	1	100.00	1,740.00
2.24	Disinfectant 100ml	D	174	5.00	1	100.00	870.00
2.25	Disposable latex gloves large size/pack of 100	D	174	5.00	1	100.00	870.00

	Section Total								685,974.16
3. Equipment									
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
	NA								
	Section Total								0.00
4. Contractual Services									
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
	NA								
	Section Total								0.00
5. Travel									
5.1	International Travel and R&R	D	4	1,550 .00	1	100.00			6,200.00
5.2	FAO Staff -In country travel	D	4	2,738 .00	1	100.00			10,952.00
	Section Total								17,152.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts									
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
	NA								
	Section Total								0.00
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs									
7.1	Road Transport Services	D	1	41,00 0.00	1	100.00			41,000.00
7.2	Warehouse Lease (Juba)	D	4	2,700 .00	1	100.00			10,800.00
7.3	Vehicle running cost	D	3	6,575 .00	1	100.00			19,725.00
7.4	General Operating Expenses	D	1	545.0 0	1	100.00			545.00
	<i>office supplies, stationary</i>								
7.5	TSS related cost recovery	D	1	3,072 .00	1	100.00			3,072.00
7.6	Reporting Cost	D	1	5,000 .00	1	100.00			5,000.00
7.7	Evaluation Cost	D	1	7,600 .00	1	100.00			7,600.00
7.8	Security and Cleaning Services for Warehouse (Juba, Bor, Rumbek, Wau)	D	1	592.0 0	25	100.00			14,800.00

Section Total				102,542.00
SubTotal		63,637.00		934,580.16
Direct				934,580.16
Support				
PSC Cost				
PSC Cost Percent				7.00
PSC Amount				65,420.61
Total Cost				1,000,000.77

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Jonglei -> Bor South	10	2,790	4,186	2,790	4,186	13,952	Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning of crop seed and hand tools to field warehouses Activity 1.1.4 : Dispatch crop seed and hand tools to SSHF partners Activity 1.1.6 : Dispatch animal vaccine and drug to SSHF partners to provide service
Jonglei -> Canal	10	2,790	4,186	2,790	4,186	13,952	Activity 1.1.4 : Dispatch crop seed and hand tools to SSHF partners Activity 1.1.6 : Dispatch animal vaccine and drug to SSHF partners to provide service
Lakes -> Rumbek East	20	5,581	8,372	5,581	8,372	27,906	Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning of crop seed and hand tools to field warehouses Activity 1.1.4 : Dispatch crop seed and hand tools to SSHF partners Activity 1.1.6 : Dispatch animal vaccine and drug to SSHF partners to provide service
Northern Bahr el Ghazal -> Aweil West	10	2,791	4,186	2,791	4,186	13,954	Activity 1.1.4 : Dispatch crop seed and hand tools to SSHF partners Activity 1.1.6 : Dispatch animal vaccine and drug to SSHF partners to provide service
Warrap -> Gogrial West	10	2,791	4,186	2,791	4,186	13,954	Activity 1.1.4 : Dispatch crop seed and hand tools to SSHF partners Activity 1.1.6 : Dispatch animal vaccine and drug to SSHF partners to provide service
Western Bahr el Ghazal -> Wau	30	8,372	12,558	8,372	12,558	41,860	Activity 1.1.3 : Prepositioning of crop seed and hand tools to field warehouses Activity 1.1.4 : Dispatch crop seed and hand tools to SSHF partners Activity 1.1.6 : Dispatch animal vaccine and drug to SSHF partners to provide service
Central Equatoria -> Lainya	10	2,790	4,186	2,790	4,186	13,952	Activity 1.1.4 : Dispatch crop seed and hand tools to SSHF partners

Documents

Category Name	Document Description