

Requesting Organization :	Rural Community Action for Peace and Development				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Protection and Provision of livelihood asset through crop kits, Fishing kits and vegetable kits to the most vulnerable agro-pastoralist communities in Upper Nile State Fashoda County.				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-18/HSS10/SA1/FSL/NGO/7947		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	105,074.00		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	20/03/2018	Planned End Date :	30/09/2018		
Actual Start Date:	20/03/2018	Actual End Date:	30/09/2018		
Project Summary :	<p>This project is designed to effectively contribute to the protection and rehabilitation of livelihoods of the most vulnerable and affected population in Fashoda County, Upper Nile State. The project is a four month project targeting 3500 HH of vulnerable IDPs, returnees, refugees, and host communities; designed to make use of the windows of opportunity for targeted population that missed the cropping season either due to conflict or no access to humanitarian assistance. Of these 3500HH, 2000 will receive fishing kits : 1100 male headed HH, 250 female Headed HH, 500 Boy child Headed 150 Girl child Headed HH; 1500 will receive vegetable kits of whom 200 are male Headed HH, 1000 female headed, 100 boy child headed HH and 200 girl child headed HH; and all the 3500 HH will receive crop kits of whom 1500 HH are male headed, 1200 are female headed HH, 300 HH are boy child headed and 500 are girl child headed HH. It is very much consistent with the FSL allocation both in terms of the Priority, Geographical scope, and the seasonality of the activities. The major livelihood activities in the selected area for response is support for vegetable and fish production.</p> <p>A total of 21,000 vulnerable individuals will be targeted and selected from the targeted areas. These will include men : 9000 crop kits, 6600 fishing kits and 1200 vegetable kits., women: 7200 crop kits, 1500 fishing kits and 6000 vegetable kits. boys 1800 crop kits, 3000 fishing kits and 600 vegetable kits whereas girls 3000 crop kits, 900 fishing kits and 1200 vegetable kits. selected from the IDP, returnees, refugees, pastoralists and host population. The targeting will be done with gender lens and consideration of incorporation of Accountability to affected population. The program implementation will ensure that Do No Harm principle is adhered to as transparency and accountability to the affected population is placed right at the center of beneficiary targeting and provision of support. RuCAPD extensive presence and history in Upper Nile coupled with an in-depth understanding of the community conflict dynamics and tailored approaches to specific communities will mitigate risk and reduce any potential negative impacts of the project and any protection issues.</p> <p>The project will receive pipeline supplies from FAO whilst the requested funding from CHF will be used to provide front line services. The project will use direct distribution to the targeted groups through a transparent process of identification and distribution. In case of security hitches, RUCAPD has extensive network of how to reach the targeted beneficiaries.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
3,500	11,300	3,000	3,200	21,000	
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	1,500	8,000	1,500	1,700	12,700
People in Host Communities	1,200	2,100	1,000	700	5,000
Refugee Returnees	800	1,200	500	600	3,100
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
5,000. These are the people who will be borrowing or in one way or another benefit from this intervention.					
Catchment Population:					

30,000. This because According to the Population Census 2008-04-22 (36,518) and Population Projection 2017-07-01 Fashoda County was at 52,648. We also need to consider the migrations into and out of the County due to security and other push and pull effects like education and livelihood.

Link with allocation strategy :

The project contributes directly to the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster objective 2 “Protect, stabilize and safeguard rural an urban livelihoods to improve food availability and reduce the food gap.”, directly linked to the SO3 “Support at_ risk communities to sustain their capacities cope with significant threats”. The FSL Cluster Objective 2 aims at providing livelihood inputs to the population in need, in order to allow them to resume their livelihoods and decrease their dependence on food aid. Livelihood inputs that are considered for this intervention are crop seeds, assorted vegetable seeds, fishing materials and agricultural tools. The timeliness of delivery of these inputs to the beneficiaries is critical, with the upcoming main season. Conflict was the main cause of low yields in Fashoda County. This intervention is key to increasing self-sufficiency among the target populations and decreasing their dependence on food aid. RuCAPD will work in collaboration with other partners providing services in NFIs, protection, Education and Health so as to achieve optimum results.

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
Vera Etole	Programme Manager	rucapd.ss@gmail.com	+211916302616
Salome Lukorito	Project Coordinator	rucapd.ss@gmial.com	+211954150101

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

The overall food and nutrition security situation has deteriorated in many parts of the country including Upper Nile with an estimated 5.1 million people facing severe food insecurity from January to March 2018 (IPC November 2017). This population is a significant increase when compared to the 4.8 million people that faced severe food insecurity in April 2017(IPC Update report April 2017). The current deterioration in food security and nutrition is primarily due to physical insecurity, the effects of the economic crisis and expect low yield due to low planting of crops last year. There is a huge consumption gap with household reducing meals to one meal per day. According to a recent East African newspaper report, South Sudanese are eating less and less. The inflation is very high (295%) affecting the prices of goods exorbitantly. According to the latest market price analysis, macroeconomic crisis and hyperinflation continue to diminish households' Purchasing power, leaving more people hungry in a country where 7 million people were food insecure at the peak of the lean season. Over 50 per cent of households reported poor or borderline consumption.

Fashoda County is one of the most affected counties in the Upper Nile State. According to several evidences IRNA assessment conducted by different agencies in different areas of the county, previously the insecurity has blocked accessibility of humanitarian assistance and continuous displacement. Recent IRNA assessments conducted in Fashoda County by RuCAPD Markets were destroyed and only very limited informal trade is in place. Prices in the functioning markets are extremely high due to lack of goods and high transport cost and the current inflation. Most of the population has been displaced to hiding places like bushes and islands and POC in Malakal which host 30000 IDPs as per the current tracking of IDPs by IOM. According to 2018 HNO and FSNMS round 20, the findings, report of December 2017, there is a huge consumption gap with some household reducing food consumption to as little a one meal per day, reduced portions size of meals and reduced consumption by the adults so as to allow the children to eat. And the consequences go beyond food coping mechanisms to actually affect the resilience of the people and long term negative effects on the community. There is an opportunity to take action in this main planting season to support and save the livelihood activities in order to prevent further worsening of food security and livelihood. Lifesaving services should be prioritized to save lives of the vulnerable community and their livelihoods.

According to Crop Watch_ CFSAM, the macro-economic collapse has negatively impacted trade and markets in 2016 and 2017 thus creating a huge cereal gap . And domestic food production is the best way to bridge this gap and ultimately prevent food insecurity in 2018 and beyond.

With the good and cultivated rapport from the local authority , experience and the field presence in the location RuCAPD is proposing a four months Emergency Response Project to address the worsening humanitarian and Food insecurity need through the provision of crop seeds, fishing kits and assorted vegetable kits. RuCAPD will target extremely vulnerable households in Fashoda County.

2. Needs assessment

Fashoda County of Upper Nile state became a humanitarian flash point especially in the 2016 crisis and this was further triggered by the persistence of periodic droughts, and floods experienced in Upper Nile state. 5.548 million people severely food insecure (IPC 3, 4 & 5) in the January – March 2018 projection period (IPC September 2017). With Fashoda County falling under Phase 4.

Fashoda County is an agro pastoral areas, with livelihoods tied to agriculture, raising livestock, and fishing. The staple cereal in Fashoda and some neighboring counties is maize and Sorghum. All agriculture is rain fed. Other crops grown include cowpeas, pumpkins, and okra. The main livestock reared are cattle, goats, sheep and some chicken. Fish is mainly consumed during the dry season, supplementing diets during the lean months.

Food security and livelihoods (FSL) are under extreme stress with violence and displacement resulting in many households having lost their livestock and productive assets and unable to plant and / or carry out other livelihood activities. Households continue to depend on external humanitarian assistance to cover their food and other immediate basic needs through general food distribution by WFP (GFD). Upper Nile State is at IPC phase 3 and 4 and there is high risk of deterioration without humanitarian assistance.

Even with the little food available in the informal markets, the inflation in South Sudan has severely limited people's access to food and most households reported to prioritize the remaining money on other essentials for survival such as medicine. The main shocks to household food security include political insecurity, floods, the high inflation rate and market disruption or total collapse of markets. Most security issues were related to lack of access to farm inputs and fear of attack, flooding, cattle raids and displacement. In July 2017, most households from Fashoda suffered cattle raids which further exacerbated the food crisis in most families and only a few households had any cows or livestock left. The loss of livestock meant that most households had no milk for their children or animals to sell at the markets to give access to cash to purchase other food and non-food items for their household since most cows were looted in late June 2016 in Fashoda General Food Distribution (GFD) from WFP therefore remains the main source of food for survival. This intervention will alleviate extreme hunger and thus sustainable own production.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

RuCAPD shall target 12000 individuals the most vulnerable communities including the displaced, returnees and severely food insecure host community. Assistance will be targeted in particular towards those displaced who have not been absorbed by host communities, and who are congregating in rural areas. Assistance will also be provided to the host communities receiving those displaced. Every effort shall be made to ensure that both male and female farmers are targeted by the interventions and that both genders have access to input packages, reaching a minimum of 60-70 percent female and child beneficiaries (a large percentage of the IDPs are women and children). The identification, selection and registration will be facilitated by RuCAPD staff through the local leadership, beneficiary representatives, County Agriculture Department and Relief and Rehabilitation Commission staff. RuCAPD shall gather information on the (i) humanitarian category of the target beneficiaries (rural crisis affected households, vulnerable food insecure households, and IDPs), and (ii) on the livelihood category of the beneficiary as per the IPC disaggregation (agriculturist, riverine, agro-/fishing and pastoral communities).

RuCAPD shall also identify the beneficiaries and plan its distribution by taking into account that each inputs category should be distributed to only specific household categories per disintegration into gender and age.

A total of 12,000 vulnerable individuals which comprise of 800 Male, 7200 Female, 1800 Male children and 2200 Female children.

4. Grant Request Justification

As per IPC April 2017 Update outlook for the month January –March 2018, the food security situation in the Country is expected to worsen dramatically and there is an urgent need for emergency livelihood interventions providing crop seeds, fast maturing assorted vegetable seeds and fishing kits to avoid hunger, malnutrition and destitution over the next months. The interventions proposed by RuCAPD are time critical.. Inputs must therefore be delivered to the beneficiaries during the months late March early April 2018. RuCAPD has been implementing a number of activities in Livelihood support and livestock response in the proposed target areas in collaboration with funding from UNFAO and CHF. It has the necessary infrastructure and staffing, knowledge of the target area and has already established a positive relationship with communities, local government and aid agencies in the area that will be necessary for project effectiveness. Currently, RuCAPD has two field offices-Malakal and Baliet. RuCAPD regional office and head quarter teams as well as RuCAPD National Offices .

5. Complementarity

RuCAPD will be working in collaboration with other partners for complementarity for example, IMC for nutrition and Intersos who are implementing Education interventions in Fashoda County.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To sustainably improve the Food Security Statuses of the community in Fashoda County as well as protect their livelihoods and reduce dependence on food aid. This will be through direct distribution of livelihood kits- crop seeds, assorted vegetable seeds and fishing kits.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Protect, stabilize and safeguard rural and urban livelihoods to improve food availability and reduce the food gap	SO3: Support at-risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : RuCAPD will endeavor to protect , stabilize and safeguard rural and urban livelihoods to improve food availability and reduce food gap through the direct distribution of crop seeds, assorted vegetable seeds and fishing kits to the affected community members in Fashoda County. These are among the people facing adverse food insecurity in the country. In accordance with h=the cluster objective 2, the inputs will go along way in developing self sustenance, embracing dignity and improved nutrition among the beneficiaries.

Outcome 1

number of kits distributed and number of House Holds supported with livelihood inputs and increase in household own food production and incomes.

Output 1.1

Description

Provision and distribution of crop kits to 3500HH.

Assumptions & Risks

The relative calm continues to enable humanitarian intervention

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	(Frontline Services) Quantity of crop seeds distributed (Kg)					21,000
Means of Verification :							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Project awareness meetings with the local authorities to explain and different stakeholders like women leaders the objective of the project and our respective responsibilities to enable the success of the project.							
Activity 1.1.2							
Selection and registration of 3500 HH receiving crop kits.							
Activity 1.1.3							
collection of inputs and getting them to the distribution points.							
Activity 1.1.4							
Distribution of crop kits to 3500 HH.							
Activity 1.1.5							
Post distribution monitoring done using the FAO standard forms.							
Activity 1.1.6							
Light training on crop production and post harvest management.							
Activity 1.1.7							
Interim report on the project.							
Output 1.2							
Description							
Provision and distribution of fishing kits to 2000House Holds.							
Assumptions & Risks							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	(Frontline Services) Number of people receiving fishing kits	6,600	1,500	3,000	900	12,000
Means of Verification : photos, PDM reports, Distribution lists							
Activities							
Activity 1.2.1							
Distribution of 2000 fishing kits.							
Activity 1.2.2							
Post Distribution Monitoring.							
Activity 1.2.3							
Light training on fish production and post harvest management.							
Output 1.3							
Description							
Provision and distribution of vegetable kits to 1500 HH in Fashoda County.							
Assumptions & Risks							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	(Frontline Services) Quantity of vegetable seeds distributed (Kg)					9,000
Means of Verification : PDM, Photos, distribution lists.							
Activities							
Activity 1.3.1							
Distribution of vegetable kits to 1500 HH.							
Activity 1.3.2							

Post distribution monitoring using the standard FAO forms.

Activity 1.3.3

Light training on fish production and post harvest management.

Activity 1.3.4

project monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 1.3.5

Final project report.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

RuCAPD staff both at Headquarter and field level will be involved in the project as per their expertise requirements- fisheries and agriculture. The project Coordinator and the monitoring and Evaluation officer will compile all the reports on a monthly basis throughout the project span. This will involve documentation of all inputs received and keeping the records safely i.e waybills. Registration of a total of 3500 beneficiary households (= 21000 individuals) will also be carried out using appropriate forms ' (we will use the FAO standardized forms - hard copies and web-based forms and applications). Distribution of crop, vegetable kits and fishing kits will be carried out by the staff. Photographs will be taken throughout the project. PDM using the standard FAO forms will be carried out once in each of the project site. 15% of the House Holds being supported will be asked to voluntarily partake in the PDM . We will use the FAO standard forms/ questionnaires to administer this.

In this project, RuCAPD will use the project implementation Status and Results Reporting system which gives more prominence to results. RuCAPD field staff will be doing a weekly data collection from the field and the data submitted to the project coordinator who together with the M&E officer will compile monthly reports which will constitute the interim report then finally the Implementation Completion and Results report or final report. Depending on the complexity of data, excel and or SPSS or any other relevant software packages will be used for analysis.

On the same note, RuCAPD will be doing a monthly report of actual and planned activities to the FSL cluster.

All stakeholders (e.g. local authorities, women leaders, MARF, FAO, RuCAPD) in the project site are part and parcel of the whole process since RuCAPD undertakes monitoring as an internal and external projects management tool.

FAO will be RuCAPD's technical backstop throughout the project.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Project awareness meetings with the local authorities to explain and different stakeholders like women leaders the objective of the project and our respective responsibilities to enable the success of the project.	2018			X	X								
Activity 1.1.2: Selection and registration of 3500 HH receiving crop kits.	2018			X	X								
Activity 1.1.3: collection of inputs and getting them to the distribution points.	2018			X	X								
Activity 1.1.4: Distribution of crop kits to 3500 HH.	2018			X	X	X							
Activity 1.1.5: Post distribution monitoring done using the FAO standard forms.	2018				X	X							
Activity 1.1.6: Light training on crop production and post harvest management.	2018				X	X		X					
Activity 1.1.7: Interim report on the project.	2018					X	X						
Activity 1.2.1: Distribution of 2000 fishing kits.	2018				X	X							
Activity 1.2.2: Post Distribution Monitoring.	2018				X	X							
Activity 1.2.3: Light training on fish production and post harvest management.	2018				X	X		X					
Activity 1.3.1: Distribution of vegetable kits to 1500 HH.	2018				X	X							
Activity 1.3.2: Post distribution monitoring using the standard FAO forms.	2018				X	X							
Activity 1.3.3: Light training on fish production and post harvest management.	2018				X	X		X					
Activity 1.3.4: project monitoring and evaluation.	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 1.3.5: Final project report.	2018								X	X			

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

RuCAPD is committed to being accountable to the affected populations since it has been trained by FAO on AAP; and has since been incorporating AAP in all projects undertaken. RuCAPD as is the practice, will involve the participation of all the stakeholders (local authority, women leaders, elderly, youth) in all needs assessment and as well as monitoring, review and evaluation process for the project. From the beginning of fund search to the closure of the project, RuCAPD duly involves the affected communities/populations. Feedback (positive and negative) from the community we serve is paramount to our projects. This will also be for this project. RuCAPD, being a national NGO mostly uses local language in the field to effectively communicate about services and humanitarian support available. Arabic and English are also used but not as much as mother tongue. RuCAPD has at least one staff in each project sites that is responsible for protection from sexual exploitation. These officers closely monitor the projects and activities of the organization and report if there is any issue.

Implementation Plan

RuCAPD's presence and human resource in the proposed area and activities for the implementation thereof is the main advantage for the success of this response. Our staff on ground have been involving the different stakeholders including the local authorities, women leaders, heads of the disabled in the community , youth leaders; from the beginning, during and the end of the project. These invaluable stakeholders help RuCAPD staff in explaining the project objective to the community as well as level out expectations . They also help in providing security to the staff and the project inputs.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
FAO,WFP,UNOCHA- Malakal HST ,UNHAS ,,	The technical backstop for this project,FSL Cluster lead - Malakal. Coordination of FSL activities in Upper Nile,For overall coordination ,For flight services to Malakal and Abrouch,,

Environment Marker Of The Project

Gender Marker Of The Project

2b-The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

RuCAPD understands that women, men, boys and girls have different roles and responsibilities in addition to each gender category being affected differently by conflict and poverty conditions. RuCAPD will together with the different stakeholders (local authorities, MARF, Ministry of Agriculture, women leaders and youth leaders) confirm that non-discrimination, impartial, gender segregated and applicable access to all the proposed services whilst providing for specific needs of girls, women, youth (male and female) and men including the elderly and disabled; is upheld. We will also ensure reasonable involvement of men, women, girls and boys in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluations vegetable production and fish- post harvest management- conducted will ensure gender sensitive advocacy mainstreaming; in addition to protection and HIV/ AIDS control and prevention messaging. Young mothers, women (including elderly) and girls will be a focus of nutrition-sensitive vegetable production activities. Men and youth will be targeted in fisheries interventions. Boys and girls will be targeted in training sessions - such as HIV/ AIDS control and prevention.

Protection Mainstreaming

RuCAPD will be taking the inputs close to the people therefore reducing the risks related to long treks to distribution sites. We also ensure men, boys, women and girls receive inputs to avoid the cases of women being attacked so as to take the inputs they have received. On the same note, we are in contact with the local authority to ensure protection of the beneficiaries and their inputs.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

RuCAPD staff are fully aware of risks related to escalation of violence that limits the humanitarian operational space through constrained access and due to insecurity and restrictive regulations and or interference with humanitarian work and movement from the warring parties .Currently, the security situation in Fashoda County is relatively calm with the IDPs who fled Panyikang and Wau Shilluk and did not proceed to Sudan. Among the beneficiaries we also have the host community and some returnees who had come back from different safe havens like the Malakal PoC. Humanitarian movement is allowed and the local authorities are ready to support any partner who is out to intervene and help them. RuCAPD has good rapport with the community and incase of anything, we are always informed and helped to safely come out of the environment.

Access

Access to the project sites is highly dependent on the security dynamics. However, the good rapport that RuCAPD has with the local authorities and community in these areas will be the enabling factor for access.On the other hand ,with political crisis resolved to allow for unhindered humanitarian access and that local administration and beneficiary communities collaborate and back the implementation of this project. RuCAPD works hand in hand with all stakeholders including UNOCHA- Malakal HST, WFP- FSL Cluster leads and others like World Vision,SI and SSUDA. The local authorities and leaders play a great part in granting us access to the project site as well as ensuring the security of staff and the inputs.

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	Project Coordinator	D	1	1,700.00	6	10.00	1,020.00
	<i>In charge of coordination of the entire project In charge of coordinating all the activities of the project. Based in Head office with frequent to the field for project supervision.Has a masters degree in project management with biased in community development. Ensures project runs as planned.Based at the head office with frequent visits to the field.</i>						
1.2	Project Manager (Agriculture and fisheries)	D	1	1,200.00	6	50.00	3,600.00
	<i>Based at the field level.</i>						
1.3	Project officers	D	1	800.00	6	30.00	1,440.00
	<i>Based at the field level to assist the manager run the project</i>						
1.4	Field officers	D	3	500.00	6	100.00	9,000.00
	<i>Assist the project officers in running the project</i>						
1.5	Extension officers	D	1	600.00	6	50.00	1,800.00
	<i>facilitators and communicators helping farmers in their decision making and ensuring that appropriate knowledge is implemented in order to obtain the best results in terms of sustainable production.</i>						
1.6	Finance officer	D	1	800.00	6	25.00	1,200.00
	<i>For book keeping, accounting, financial management.</i>						
1.7	M&amp;amp;amp;amp;E Officer	D	1	800.00	6	30.00	1,440.00
	<i>Ensure the project is running as planned</i>						
1.8	Logistics Officer	S	1	800.00	6	30.00	1,440.00
	<i>Ensure project inputs and personnel are in place</i>						
1.9	Driver	S	1	200.00	6	30.00	360.00
	<i>Facilitate staff movement at Juba Level for meetings and coordination for the project</i>						
1.10	Support staff	S	2	150.00	6	20.00	360.00
	<i>Security and welfare staff at Juba level</i>						
	Section Total						21,660.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
3. Equipment							
3.1	Cameras	D	3	200.00	1	100.00	600.00
	<i>to document the project by photographs.</i>						
3.2	Camping material	D	10	150.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>Tents, mats used in the field during the project</i>						
	Section Total						2,100.00

7.5	Vehicle running and maienance cost	s	1	1,000.00	6	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>Juba level</i>						
7.6	Visisbility material	D	3	700.00	1	100.00	2,100.00
	<i>To show the contributing stakeholders. T shirts, caps and banners.</i>						
7.7	State level Office charges	S	1	15,000.00	1	12.00	1,800.00
	<i>SSHF Project contribution to RuCAPD Malakal office (State level)</i>						
7.8	Bank Charges	D	1	2,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Bank Charges</i>						
	Section Total						29,540.00
SubTotal			72.00				98,200.00
Direct							77,200.00
Support							21,000.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							6,874.00
Total Cost							105,074.00
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Upper Nile -> Fashoda	100	3,500	11,300	3,000	3,200	21,000	
Documents							
Category Name				Document Description			