

Requesting Organization :	Solidarités International				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Rapid and medium term Food security and livelihoods assistance for conflict affected population in former Raja County, Western Bahr El Ghazal				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-18/HSS10/SA1/FSL/INGO/8008		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	145,500.00		
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>The objective of the presented project is to provide livelihood protection to population affected by displacement, hunger and disease in Western Bahr El Ghazal and limit the increasing and erosive use of negative coping mechanisms which threaten the lives of the most vulnerable.</p> <p>In line with FSL Cluster priorities for SSHF 2018 1st standard allocation, SI will distribute livelihood protection inputs in Raja County where indicators show a continuously degrading situation and which has seen little intervention from humanitarian actors. Today the state is classified as IPC Phase 4. Humanitarian assistance is paramount to avoid further deterioration.</p> <p>The project will target 29,100 most vulnerable IDP, returnee and host populations in Raja town and surrounding villages with distributions of crop seeds and vegetable kits or fishing kits..</p> <p>Assistance will be delivered in kind from FAO with the support of the Logistics Cluster and as a complement in term of coverage to ongoing seeds distribution activities funded by GIZ. As needs in the area cross all sectors, the proposed action will be integrated with ongoing activities in WASH, Health and FSL funded by GIZ and OFDA.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	8,177	8,003	6,576	6,344	29,100
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	2,453	2,400	1,973	1,905	8,731
Refugee Returnees	817	800	657	637	2,911
People in Host Communities	4,907	4,803	3,946	3,802	17,458
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Catchment Population:					
Link with allocation strategy :					

The 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) aims to meet the most critical needs of 6 million most-at-risk people. As such, and in line with the first standard SSHF allocation, this project aims to provide key resources to population most affected by the crisis in order to save lives and reduce recourse to negative and erosive coping strategies in Lol state and specifically the region covering Raja County, Western Bahr El Ghazal.

Western Bahr El Ghazal has been affected by a steady deterioration of the security situation. Since 2016, major fighting and population displacement have had dire consequences for the local economy of major urban centers, such as Wau, and for the livelihoods of the local population. With a total estimated population of 526,262, over 70% is projected to be classified in crisis, emergency or humanitarian catastrophe between January and March 2018 (IPC Phases 3, 4 and 5).

Raja County, is the largest and most remote county in the Bahr El Ghazal region. Only a handful organizations are present in the area, leaving considerable gaps in the humanitarian assistance available to address most critical lifesaving needs of the local population.

Among those needs, access to food is paramount. A needs assessment conducted by SI teams in Raja showed that 90% people uptake one meal in a day, 5% two meals in a day and the rest sleep without consuming any food in the day. Availability of food items is very limited due to restricted movement of the community (especially men) and limited supplies. A more recent assessment conducted in January 2018 confirmed that most commonly use coping strategies in face of food shortage are reduction of meal portions and sale of household items.

In line with HRP FSL Cluster Objective 2, and through this allocation, SI proposes to support most at risk populations of Raja County with immediately implementable distribution of crop seeds, vegetable kits and fishing kits. This will be done in accordance with the seasonal calendar and with the intent of obtaining short and medium terms results for improved access to food. Immediate result will be obtained through distribution of fishing kits, short term through distribution of vegetable seeds and medium through distribution of crop seeds.

SI already implements seed distribution activities within Raja municipality through GIZ funding. The present allocation will be used as a complement to aforementioned activities in an effort to address needs of villages located around Raja municipality and needs of newly accessible areas along the axis roads to Boro Medina, Timsaha and Gok Machar.

Taking into consideration cross cutting (PSN, GBV, AAP) issues to ensure a safe and dignified assistance, and aiming for a good coordination and synergy with other sectors (protection, health, WASH), the project is designed to ensure the provision of the emergency livelihood protection FSL assistance to the most vulnerable affected population.

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
Timothy Murungi	Emergency Coordinator	juba.epr.coo@solidarites-southsudan.org	+21191 271 45 20
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

The humanitarian situation inside South Sudan has significantly deteriorated compared to early 2013 and humanitarian needs have rapidly increased. Despite the signature of the Peace Agreement, hostilities have re-emerged and rapidly spread since July 2016. The current security situation is uncertain, unpredictable, and people are still forced to flee the conflict and violence. The current crisis is particularly characterized by widespread displacement caused by violence; high death rates due to diseases and injuries; severe food insecurity; disrupted livelihoods and markets, and a major malnutrition crisis.

Raja county witnessed a surge in violence and destruction since June 2016. The more recent fighting in April 2017 between SPLA and SPLA-IO forces has furthered the plight of the population. Internal displacement, looting of houses, schools and health centers, damage on water sources, disruption of markets, and inability to access fields for agriculture have all contributed to making Western Bahr El Ghazal one of the most affected states in the country. As highlighted by the recent REACH assessment conducted in Raja county (Nov 2017), intensified intercommunal conflicts led to important displacements, resulting in limited access to basic services for IDPs and host communities, and particularly concerning food security conditions.

Overall, presence of various armed groups across the county and continued intercommunal tensions remain a major threat to movement for local host and IDP populations significantly reducing opportunities to access basic services. The presence of armed groups no matter their affiliation increases risk/fear of harassment, sexual assault and other forms of violence.

This is clearly reflected in the state's IPC classification. As of September 2017, 72% of the population is in IPC classification 3, 4, or 5, which is the highest rate of any state. In their January 2018 Factsheet, REACH found that only 29% of assessed settlements in Raja County reported adequate access to food. These levels of severe food insecurity would have an inevitable impact on the health and nutrition status of the population, and could worsen throughout the lean period if humanitarian assistance is not provided. Of particular importance are the numbers of children and elderly vulnerable people in Raja who were left behind by their families fleeing the conflict.

Livelihoods in this zone are chiefly based on agriculture, supplemented by seasonal fishing in shallow rivers and hunting and gathering in the surround forested areas. However, consecutive displacements, destruction of villages and continued insecurity preventing access to farming fields outside of towns have hampered existing livelihoods and led to consecutively missed farming seasons (REACH; and ALIMA Lol State Assessment Nov 2017). To cope with greatly diminished opportunities to engage in traditional livelihoods, the community relies primarily on wild foods collected from the outskirts of town. Upcoming cropping seasons are bound to be missed once more if no assistance is provided through distribution of agricultural inputs and fishing equipment in areas located nearby local streams.

The situation from a WASH standpoint, which has a significant impact on the nutritional and health status of the targeted population, is equally dire across the whole County. Because of the important influx or movement of population, the pressure on the few existing wells (mostly equipped with hand pumps) is already overwhelming. Additionally the majority of the hand pumps of the region have not been maintained or inspected since 2009. In terms of hygiene, low availability of adequate water and the use of unprotected water sources have a direct impact on health and sanitary living conditions for already vulnerable persons. Access and availability of WASH facilities will certainly be further strained will form a potential increased risk of mortality and disease outbreak.

2. Needs assessment

The ongoing political crises in South Sudan have largely affected the limited coping mechanisms and therefore exacerbating household vulnerabilities and undermining resilience in the short and long-term. • According to the just release IPC 2018, In January 2018, 5.3 million people (48% of the population) are estimated to be facing Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) acute food insecurity, out of which 1 million people are facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity. Compared with the same time last year, this reflects a 40% increase in the population facing severe food insecurity in the post-harvest season. , in May–July 2018, an estimated 7.1 million people (63% of the population) would face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity, of which 155,000 are estimated to be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) and 2.3 million are estimated to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) – at this time, rising excess mortality and acute malnutrition would be expected.. The report further indicates an insufficient crop production with only 61% of the 2018 national cereal needs are met by the harvest just concluded harvesting period. According to the 2017 Crop and food Security Assessment mission (CFSAM) report the poor performance of the 2017 cropping season is a combination of number of farming houses and lower than average area planted as a result of increase intensity and scale of the conflict. Western Bahr El Ghazal reported a 28% decrease of the harvest with Raja having deficit of nearly 6000mt.

Lower GAM rates are reported in January –February that is largely attributed to post harvest season however the lead-up to the lean season of May–July 2018, the nutrition situation is expected to deteriorate significantly as a result of unprecedented levels of food insecurity, high morbidity, outbreaks of diarrhea and other illness, poor infant and young feeding practices as well as limited access to services due to the heavy rains (January 2018 IPC classification)

Finally SI assessment in October 2017 reported that majority of the respondent consumed mostly cereals for the daily meals. Some negative coping strategies reported by 17% of the respondent that had resulted to reducing the number of meals with adults taking having mostly a meal a day and children an average of 1.5 meals a day. Another 4% of the respondent had resulted to borrowing food or cash for survival. Furthermore, none of the interviewed HH reported having any food stocks.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

In some parts of Raja both displaced and host populations coexist peacefully. There is currently a steady influx of returnees which is expected to increase due to stabilized security, humanitarian presence, improved physical access by local road which has opened up since the beginning of the dry season. As such, the humanitarian assistance provided through this proposed action will be carefully delivered in order to ensure that population who are the most vulnerable are targeted among, IDP, host and returnees.

In all, 4,850 households will benefit from the livelihood assistance provided by SI. They will be split as follows:

- 4,850 HH will be receiving crop seeds
- 4,850 HH will be receiving vegetable seeds
- 1,400 HH will be receiving fishing kits.

This will be a total of 29,100 direct beneficiaries. These people will directly see their food security improve and livelihoods reinforced through the proposed action.

The catchment area beneficiaries are the population of the area covering Raja County estimated at: 74.418. Through the proposed action, food production is expected to rise and lead to increased availability of food items in local markets from production surplus. In collaboration with local authorities, communities and other actors, SI teams will identify a set of vulnerability criteria to duly select beneficiaries in the targeted area. An in-depth assessment will be conducted through a detailed questionnaire to determine vulnerability levels looking at key factors such as access to livelihood means for the household (including access to land), presence of a malnourished child, disabled person and other determinant socio demographic factors. The beneficiaries will be involved and empowered to ensure the given support has been used accordingly. SI will support and accompany them on technical aspects to reach reinforced livelihood means

4. Grant Request Justification

Several strategies will be initiated by SI to address the ongoing food and nutrition crisis for the most vulnerable people in the targeted area in order to enable them to cope with the threat of continued and worsening food crisis due to consecutive missed cropping seasons:

1. A distribution of selected staple crop seeds is essential in order to equip beneficiaries with the means to restart their livelihoods and access food during the next harvesting season. This activity will also allow beneficiaries to access income from surplus production and access seeds for the next cropping seasons. In this respect, SI will distribute at least two crops (sorghum and/or maize and/or cowpeas) to 4,850 households (HH) in accessible villages around Raja town. The overall seeds composition has been identified through ongoing GIZ FSL funded action within Raja town and takes into consideration local habits, preferences and the need for provision of appropriate diet diversity and nutritional intake for household beneficiaries through vitamins, minerals, proteins. The inclusion of beans for example will ensure some protein in the HH diet in an effort to fight malnutrition in the area. With the seeds package, HH are expected to plant up to 0,8ha.

Land for farming is not an issue in Raja County and both the displaced and host population have access to around 1 hectare of land which is sufficient for staple crop farming for HH consumption.

SI team will provide basic farmers training on the sites, providing advice on local soil erosion control methods, local pest control methods will be explored, especially organic methods. The training will also sensitize on saving seeds for the next cropping season.

2. Along with crop seeds, SI will distribute vegetable seeds to 4,850HHs of the same vulnerable households. The vegetable seeds will consist of vegetables based on community needs and priority including a maximum of 5 varieties as described in FAO strategy in South Sudan. Short cycle seeds will be used in order to ensure access to food and income from selling surplus production in the short term and enable beneficiaries to face the lean season.

The dry period in Raja starts in December all the way to April when rains start. Distribution of the seeds will start close to the rainy season in April. Kitchen gardening will be supported through SI teams so that households are also able to produce vegetables during the dry period for their consumption and particularly to diversify children meals as they are most at risk for malnutrition.

Beneficiaries will be trained on kitchen gardening before seed distribution.

All vegetable kit beneficiaries will also receive crop seeds.

3. Finally, SI will distribute 1,400 fishing kits to households who practice fishing and live nearby local rivers and streams. The fishing kits will be composed of hooks and nets in accordance to standards determined by the FAO. They will enable fishers in the area to access food immediately and income from the sale of produce. All fishing kit beneficiaries will also receive crop seeds. Beneficiaries will be trained on use of the fishing equipment during distribution.

Through assistance adapted to existing livelihoods and vulnerabilities, SI hopes to effectively provide access to food in the short and longer term for the most vulnerable populations in Raja County. The impact of this action will be fueled by application of an integrated approach whereby ongoing activities in WASH and nutrition funded by OFDA and GIZ will work together towards improving the health and nutrition status of the beneficiaries and ultimately their wellbeing. Targeted locations will include Raja town, surrounding villages, Timsaha and Bambara provided continued secured access.

5. Complementarity

Presently SI is running a GIZ funded projecting covering a total of 3500 HH i.e. 1700 HH on Diem Zuber and 1800 HH in Raja. In this respect, the proposed action widens the coverage of population needs. The synergy between the two actions will enable the achievement of a greater and more sustainable impact on the Food Security and livelihoods status of target population through and increased access to food crops and vegetables

Further the project will also be implemented along Health, nutrition and WASH projects that are currently being implemented in the area by other partners. The SSHF funded FSL project along with other actions will ensure that the targeted population needs are addressed through a holistic approach providing therefore providing better support to local communities for improved livelihoods.

In the meantime SI is seeking for other funding aiming at working on a multi years resilience of the population in the area.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Contribute to improving food security and livelihoods of the most vulnerable conflict affected populations in Raja County, South Sudan

Beneficiary registration and Mobilization

To ensure community participation and ownership of the project SI, through its field team will carryout mobilization on the start of the project. sessions will be done with community leaders and locals on each area. during this meetings details of the project will be passed to the public that include, type if items being distributed, number of target beneficiaries, beneficiary selection criteria, complaint and response mechanism among others.

Activity 1.1.3

Activity M&E

the distribution will follow up with Post Distribution monitoring at least a month after the distribution. 1 month because this is the time you are able to observe some developments in the farming process. the data will be analyzed and shared with cluster

To ensure quality of the project, the program coordinator or the meal manager will visit the project on bi-monthly basis. the visits are planned and oriented to quality checks, and refreshers to the SI staff on the project tools and observations from the project data. during the visit meetings are organized with team members and updates on each indicator is provided including challenges. the visit is followed by a field visit report that is used

On a weekly bases, SI project manager prepares a brief overview on the project indicators to ensure that the project is on truck. in this respect risk that might affect achieving of the objective are identified and corrected progressive. further SI has a monthly Activity Progress motoring tool this is shared with HQ on monthly bases

Finally SI will ensure that a complaint mechanism is implemented along the project. beneficiaries will be breief on the process. in each distribution a compliant handling table will be set and all complaints will be registered, all complaints will be addressed. the program manager will be monitoring and analysis the type of complaint. further to ensure quality and satisfaction of the beneficiaries, SI will have an elaborate accountability for the affected population implemented and monitored along the project life. this will help to maintain close consultations with communities on each step the project implementation.

Activity 1.1.4

Training and capacity building

Beneficiaries will receive basic training on farming techniques in order to maximize production and access to remaining seeds for the following season.

While most beneficiary in Raja are farmers, each distribution will be followed with training and technical support for the crop and vegetable seed distributions. Training will include the following topics:

1. Soil erosion control and soil conservation for better crop performance
2. Use of local fertilizer for better crop production
3. Pest control using local methods
4. Nutrition value of provided seeds for children feeding and HH meals
5. Seed preservation

The training will be organized in groups of 30-35 people. Follow up training sessions will be organized throughout the project using beneficiary feedback and challenges observed by SI field team.

finally; SI aims to mainstream gender in its programs at every stage, from contingency planning to all stages of humanitarian response including beneficiary selection, program design, HR policy, in this respect all SI project staff will take the SI mandatory IASC online course on GBV in addition to other SI internal training. SI staff also will be booked for the South Sudan organized GBV and protection training in the course of the project

Output 1.2

Description

1400 HH (8400 individuals) receive fishing kits to recover their livelihoods

Assumptions & Risks

Risks:

- Outbreak of an armed conflict in the targeted areas and blockage of access;
- Non-cooperation from the local authorities, harassment by the civil / military actors impeding the implementation of the interventions;
- Variations of the population size in the intervention areas due to new displacement leading to population numbers lower than projected;
- Climate changes with an early rainy season not enabling both the transport of the seeds until the final destination and sowing the seeds at the adequate time

Assumptions:

- The populations targeted by static interventions are not further displaced during the intervention period;
- No outbreak of armed conflict in the intervention area;
- Local authorities cooperate on administrative issues to maintain access to intervention areas;
- Timely and adequate provision of supplies from partner agencies with pre-positioned stock;
- Timely access to priority areas;
- Programs are not blocked by military or government authorities;
- No significant modifications in the EUR/USD/SSP exchange rate during the intervention period;
- Supply routes to targeted markets are not blocked or closed during the intervention period;
- No interference by armed groups in FSL interventions to targeted population (e.g. taxation);
- Fraud risks can be reduced and managed through payment procedures and appropriate community engagement
- fishing kits are available at FAO level
- Logistics cluster is able to do the delivery on a timely manner from Rumbek warehouse to the distribution sites

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	2,220	2,360	1,898	1,922	8,400

Means of Verification : Beneficiary distribution list:

PDM report;

beneficiary training participation list:

5W report to the cluster

SI internal monitoring tools (APU)

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Distribution of 1400 fishing kits

A maximum of 1400 households will be targeted and benefit from fishing kits.

Each household will receive a fishing kit containing a box of 100 hooks as well as one mono filament and / or two spools of twine. Kits may also include a lead sinker, swivel, bucket and / or flashlight.

Those kits will be supplied by the FAO.

Selection of beneficiaries will be conducted with the community and will include criteria such as female, child or elderly headed households, fishing as an existing livelihood, access to rivers and streams, etc.

Depending on the criteria, type of livelihoods and access to land or streams, it will be determined if the households, in addition to the crops kits will receive a vegetable kit or a fishing kits.

Overall, for this project, each household will receive two different kits.

Activity 1.2.2

Beneficiary registration and Mobilization

To ensure community participation and ownership of the project SI, through its field team will carryout mobilization on the start of the project. sessions will be done with community leaders and locals on each area. during this meetings details of the project will be passed to the public that include, type if items being distributed, number of target beneficiaries, beneficiary selection criteria, complaint and response mechanism among others.

Activity 1.2.3

Activity M&E

the distribution will follow up with Post Distribution monitoring at least a month after the distribution. 1 month because this is the time you are able to observe some developments in the farming process. the data will be analyzed and shared with cluster. other follow up that include monitoring fish harvested at the house hold level will be done to measure the achievement of the project

To ensure quality of the project, the program coordinator or the meal manager will visit the project on bi-monthly basis. the visits are planned and oriented to quality checks, and refreshers to the SI staff on the project tools and observations from the project data. during the visit meetings are organized with team members and updates on each indicator is provided including challenges. the visit is followed by a field visit report that is used

On a weekly bases, SI project manager prepares a brief overview on the project indicators to ensure that the project is on truck. in this respect risk that might affect achieving of the objective are identified and corrected progressive. further SI has a monthly Activity Progress motoring tool this is shared with HQ on monthly bases

Finally SI will ensure that a complaint mechanism is implemented along the project. beneficiaries will be breief on the process. in each distribution a compliant handling table will be set and all complaints will be registered, all complaints will be addressed. the program manager will be monitoring and analysis the type of complaint. further to ensure quality and satisfaction of the beneficiaries, SI will have an elaborate accountability for the affected population implemented and monitored along the project life. this will help to maintain close consultations with communities on each step the project implementation.

Activity 1.2.4

Training and capacity building

Each distribution will be followed with training and technical support for the fishing kits the training will focus on good practices for fishing and fishermen will be sensitized on fish preservation in case of surplus.

The training will be organized per community and the in groups of 30-35 people for better crowd control. follow up training sessions will be organize a long the project following feedback on the beneficiaries and challenges observed by SI field team.

finally; SI aims to mainstream gender in its programs at every stage, from contingency planning to all stages of humanitarian response including beneficiary selection, program design, HR policy, in this respect all SI project staff will take the SI mandatory IASC online course on GBV in addition to other SI internal training. SI staff also will be booked for the South Sudan organized GBV and protection training in the course of the project

Output 1.3

Description

4,850 HH (20,700 individuals) are provided with vegetable seed kits for short term access to food and livelihood strengthening

Assumptions & Risks

Risks:

- Outbreak of an armed conflict in the targeted areas and blockage of access;
- Non-cooperation from the local authorities, harassment by the civil / military actors impeding the implementation of the interventions;
- Variations of the population size in the intervention areas due to new displacement leading to population numbers lower than projected;
- Climate changes with an early rainy season not enabling both the transport of the seeds until the final destination and sowing the seeds at the adequate time

Assumptions:

- The populations targeted by static interventions are not further displaced during the intervention period;
- No outbreak of armed conflict in the intervention area;
- Local authorities cooperate on administrative issues to maintain access to intervention areas;
- Timely and adequate provision of supplies from partner agencies with pre-positioned stock;
- Timely access to priority areas;
- Programs are not blocked by military or government authorities;
- No significant modifications in the EUR/USD/SSP exchange rate during the intervention period;
- Supply routes to targeted markets are not blocked or closed during the intervention period;
- No interference by armed groups in FSL interventions to targeted population (e.g. taxation);
- Fraud risks can be reduced and managed through payment procedures and appropriate community engagement
- vegetables kits are available at FAO level
- Logistics cluster is able to do the delivery on a timely manner from Rumbek warehouse to the distribution sites

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)					20,700

Means of Verification : Beneficiary registration list

- PDM report
- 5W report to the cluster
- SI internal monitoring tools (APU)

Activities

Activity 1.3.1

Distribution of vegetable seeds

4,850 households will be targeted with vegetable seeds kits along with staple crop seeds at the start of the rainy season.

These distributions will enable affected populations to have their own produced vegetables at home. It should be highlighted that in South Sudan, most of the agropastoral families are used to home gardening which does not necessarily require access to irrigation land.

Each household will receive a vegetable kit containing at most five of the following seeds :

- Amaranth (20 grams), -Cabbage (20 grams), -Carrot (20 grams), -Collards (20 grams)
- Eggplant (20 grams)-Tomato (20 grams), - Onion (20 grams), -Watermelon (30 grams)
- Okra (50 grams)

Vegetable, legume and staple crop seeds distributions will be key in order to provide target beneficiaries with a means to improve their diet in quantity and diversity.

Those kits will be provided by the FAO.

Activity 1.3.2

Beneficiary registration and Mobilization

To ensure community participation and ownership of the project SI, through its field team will carryout mobilization on the start of the project. sessions will be done with community leaders and locals on each area. during this meetings details of the project will be passed to the public that include, type if items being distributed, number of target beneficiaries, beneficiary selection criteria, complaint and response mechanism among others.

Activity 1.3.3

Activity M&E

the distribution will follow up with Post Distribution monitoring at least a month after the distribution. 1 month because this is the time you are able to observe some developments in the farming process. the data will be analyzed and shared with cluster. other follow up M&E actions will be done to evaluate the success of the project that include quantity of vegetables produce and utilization.

To ensure quality of the project, the program coordinator or the meal manager will visit the project on bi-monthly basis. the visits are planned and oriented to quality checks, and refreshers to the SI staff on the project tools and observations from the project data. during the visit meetings are organized with team members and updates on each indicator is provided including challenges. the visit is followed by a field visit report that is used

On a weekly bases, SI project manager prepares a brief overview on the project indicators to ensure that the project is on truck. in this respect risk that might affect achieving of the objective are identified and corrected progressive. further SI has a monthly Activity Progress motoring tool this is shared with HQ on monthly bases

Finally SI will ensure that a complaint mechanism is implemented along the project. beneficiaries will be breief on the process. in each distribution a compliant handling table will be set and all complaints will be registered, all complaints will be addressed. the program manager will be monitoring and analysis the type of complaint. further to ensure quality and satisfaction of the beneficiaries, SI will have an elaborate accountability for the affected population implemented and monitored along the project life. this will help to maintain close consultations with communities on each step the project implementation.

Activity 1.3.4

Training and capacity buildings

while most beneficiary in Raja are mostly farmers, each distribution will be followed with training and technical support for the crop and vegetable seed distributions training will capitalize on;

1. Soil erosion control and soil conversations for better crop performance
2. Use of local manual as fertilizer for better crop production
3. pest control using local methods
4. nutrition value on the provided seeds for children feeding and HH meal
5. post harvest lost control
6. seed preservation

The training will be organized per community and the in groups of 30-35 people for better crowd control. follow up training sessions will be organize a long the project following feedback on the beneficiaries and challenges observed by SI field team.

SI staff will have internal training on critical project follow up, internal monitoring tools and in addition to GBV and protection trainings. SI will ensure participation on the cluster schedule training for its staff to build their capacity

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Solidarites International's MEAL system aims to emphasize the collection and use of data to support decision making, accountability and continual improvement in quality of project implementation. The system encompasses the following key components: 1) regular monitoring (both qualitative and quantitative), 2) accountability systems, 3) Evaluation and 4) capitalization.

Monitoring will be integrated throughout the program. The Project Manager and his/her team will be in charge of follow-up and reporting on the activities, using SI's internal reporting tools (weekly situation reports, activity progress updates (APU) and critical incidents report). The daily monitoring will be implemented by SI technicians and supervisors. They will regularly report activity progress to the coordination team in order to closely monitor progress according to the objectives, quality standards and timeframe. During the monitoring phase, the team will pay special attention to the quality of work provided by the community workers and assist them if necessary.

The crop and vegetable seed distribution will be followed with a Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will be conducted after distributions. SI Monitoring and project tools will be updated to capture emerging programmatic issues that require close monitoring. The following actions will be implemented all along the project to ensure that the objectives will be reached and needs covered:

- Follow up on main indicators SI currently employs through weekly situation reports
- Activity Progress Update and Critical Incidents Report, a specific internal SI tool
- Routine field visits by the program Coordinator and MEAL manager
- National and international staff regular meetings
- Field visits from the Head of Mission and representatives from Headquarters
- Complaint register with tracking of feedbacks to the compliant
- frequent visit from the meal manager and lead
- Training/refresher for SI staff on GBV and enlightenment on protection mainstreaming

Monitoring being a continuous exercise which will be conducted throughout the program. When possible and relevant, program adjustments will be made to ensure the relevance of programming and appropriate allocation of resources. Proper documentation and information management are always emphasized.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Distribution of main season crop seeds</p> <p>4,850 households will be targeted through this activity. Each household will receive a kit of seeds containing at least two of the following crops: - Sorghum (3 kg), - Maize (5 kg), - Cowpeas (2 kg)</p> <p>They will further receive 2 basic tools (maloda, rake, hoe, sickle or bucket) Those kits will be supplied by the FAO.</p> <p>Both IDP and host communities have access to land in target locations. Selection of beneficiaries will be conducted in consultation with the community who will be accompanied by SI teams in order to develop a list of beneficiaries and mobilized in order to ensure access to land for all.</p>	2018				X	X							
<p>Activity 1.1.2: Beneficiary registration and Mobilization</p> <p>To ensure community participation and ownership of the project SI, through its field team will carryout mobilization on the start of the project. sessions will be done with community leaders and locals on each area. during this meetings details of the project will be passed to the public that include, type if items being distributed, number of target beneficiaries, beneficiary selection criteria, complaint and response mechanism among others.</p>	2018			X	X								

<p>Activity 1.1.3: Activity M&E the distribution will follow up with Post Distribution monitoring at least a month after the distribution. 1 month because this is the time you are able to observe some developments in the farming process. the data will be analyzed and shared with cluster</p> <p>To ensure quality of the project, the program coordinator or the meal manager will visit the project on bi-monthly basis. the visits are planned and oriented to quality checks, and refreshers to the SI staff on the project tools and observations from the project data. during the visit meetings are organized with team members and updates on each indicator is provided including challenges. the visit is followed by a field visit report that is used</p> <p>On a weekly bases, SI project manager prepares a brief overview on the project indicators to ensure that the project is on truck. in this respect risk that might affect achieving of the objective are identified and corrected progressive. further SI has a monthly Activity Progress motoring tool this is shared with HQ on monthly bases</p> <p>Finally SI will ensure that a complaint mechanism is implemented along the project. beneficiaries will be breief on the process. in each distribution a compliant handling table will be set and all complaints will be registered, all complaints will be addressed. the program manager will be monitoring and analysis the type of complaint. further to ensure quality and satisfaction of the beneficiaries, SI will have an elaborate accountability for the affected population implemented and monitored along the project life. this will help to maintain close consultations with communities on each step the project implementation.</p>	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<p>Activity 1.1.4: Training and capacity building Beneficiaries will receive basic training on farming techniques in order to maximize production and access to remaining seeds for the following season. While most beneficiary in Raja are farmers, each distribution will be followed with training and technical support for the crop and vegetable seed distributions. Training will include the following topics: 1. Soil erosion control and soil conservation for better crop performance 2. Use of local fertilizer for better crop production 3. Pest control using local methods 4. Nutrition value of provided seeds for children feeding and HH meals 5. Seed preservation The training will be organized in groups of 30-35 people. Follow up training sessions will be organized throughout the project using beneficiary feedback and challenges observed by SI field team.</p> <p>finally; SI aims to mainstream gender in its programs at every stage, from contingency planning to all stages of humanitarian response including beneficiary selection, program design, HR policy, in this respect all SI project staff will take the SI mandatory IASC online course on GBV in addition to other SI internal training. SI staff also will be booked for the South Sudan organized GBV and protection training in the course of the project</p>	2018			X		X		X	X			
<p>Activity 1.2.1: Distribution of 1400 fishing kits</p> <p>A maximum of 1400 households will be targeted and benefit from fishing kits. Each household will receive a fishing kit containing a box of 100 hooks as well as one mono filament and / or two spools of twine. Kits may also include a lead sinker, swivel, bucket and / or flashlight. Those kits will be supplied by the FAO.</p> <p>Selection of beneficiaries will be conducted with the community and will include criteria such as female, child or elderly headed households, fishing as an existing livelihood, access to rivers and streams, etc. Depending on the criteria, type of livelihoods and access to land or streams, it will be determined if the households, in addition to the crops kits will receive a vegetable kit or a fishing kits. Overall, for this project, each household will receive two different kits.</p>	2018				X	X						
<p>Activity 1.2.2: Beneficiary registration and Mobilization</p> <p>To ensure community participation and ownership of the project SI, through its field team will carryout mobilization on the start of the project. sessions will be done with community leaders and locals on each area. during this meetings details of the project will be passed to the public that include, type if items being distributed, number of target beneficiaries, beneficiary selection criteria, complaint and response mechanism among others.</p>	2018			X	X	X		X	X			

<p>Activity 1.2.3: Activity M&E the distribution will follow up with Post Distribution monitoring at least a month after the distribution. 1 month because this is the time you are able to observe some developments in the farming process. the data will be analyzed and shared with cluster. other follow up that include monitoring fish harvested at the house hold level will be done to measure the achievement of the project</p> <p>To ensure quality of the project, the program coordinator or the meal manager will visit the project on bi-monthly basis. the visits are planned and oriented to quality checks, and refreshers to the SI staff on the project tools and observations from the project data. during the visit meetings are organized with team members and updates on each indicator is provided including challenges. the visit is followed by a field visit report that is used</p> <p>On a weekly bases, SI project manager prepares a brief overview on the project indicators to ensure that the project is on truck. in this respect risk that might affect achieving of the objective are identified and corrected progressive. further SI has a monthly Activity Progress motoring tool this is shared with HQ on monthly bases</p> <p>Finally SI will ensure that a complaint mechanism is implemented along the project. beneficiaries will be briefed on the process. in each distribution a compliant handling table will be set and all complaints will be registered, all complaints will be addressed. the program manager will be monitoring and analysis the type of complaint. further to ensure quality and satisfaction of the beneficiaries, SI will have an elaborate accountability for the affected population implemented and monitored along the project life. this will help to maintain close consultations with communities on each step the project implementation.</p>	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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<p>Activity 1.3.3: Activity M&E the distribution will follow up with Post Distribution monitoring at least a month after the distribution. 1 month because this is the time you are able to observe some developments in the farming process. the data will be analyzed and shared with cluster. other follow up M&E actions will be done to evaluate the success of the project that include quantity of vegetables produce and utilization.</p> <p>To ensure quality of the project, the program coordinator or the meal manager will visit the project on bi-monthly basis. the visits are planned and oriented to quality checks, and refreshers to the SI staff on the project tools and observations from the project data. during the visit meetings are organized with team members and updates on each indicator is provided including challenges. the visit is followed by a field visit report that is used</p> <p>On a weekly bases, SI project manager prepares a brief overview on the project indicators to ensure that the project is on track. in this respect risk that might affect achieving of the objective are identified and corrected progressive. further SI has a monthly Activity Progress motoring tool this is shared with HQ on monthly bases</p> <p>Finally SI will ensure that a complaint mechanism is implemented along the project. beneficiaries will be breief on the process. in each distribution a compliant handling table will be set and all complaints will be registered, all complaints will be addressed. the program manager will be monitoring and analysis the type of complaint. further to ensure quality and satisfaction of the beneficiaries, SI will have an elaborate accountability for the affected population implemented and monitored along the project life. this will help to maintain close consultations with communities on each step the project implementation.</p>	2018		X	X	X	X	X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>Activity 1.3.4: Training and capacity buildings while most beneficiary in Raja are mostly farmers, each distribution will be followed with training and technical support for the crop and vegetable seed distributions training will capitalize on;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soil erosion control and soil conversations for better crop performance 2. Use of local manual as fertilizer for better crop production 3. pest control using local methods 4. nutrition value on the provided seeds for children feeding and HH meal 5. post harvest lost control 6. seed preservation <p>The training will be organized per community and the in groups of 30-35 people for better crowd control. follow up training sessions will be organize a long the project following feedback on the beneficiaries and challenges observed by SI field team.</p> <p>SI staff will have internal training on critical project follow up, internal monitoring tools and in addition to GBV and protection trainings. SI will ensure participation on the cluster schedule training for its staff to build their capacity</p>	2018		X	X		X		X	X																																																																																																																																																																																																								

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

An accountability system will ensure community involvement, information sharing, and participation from beneficiaries to improve the quality of programs. As with other projects, SI will establish a complaint and response mechanism (CRM) to affirm that beneficiaries and communities have the opportunity to register comments and any complaints. Complaints and feedback are categorized at different levels, from “positive feedback” to “regular” and “serious” complaints. Handling of complaints will be decentralized and field-driven, with senior management involvement required only for any serious complaints. This increased accountability has multiple positive effects: communities feel empowered and involved with project design and implementation; program management can receive continuous feedback and work with communities to adapt activities; program quality increases; and incidences of negligence or corruption are discovered, and eventually, prevented and reduced. SI accountability mechanism will play an integral part in monitoring the efficacy and relevance of our interventions, and tracking the number of beneficiaries we are reaching.

Targeted beneficiaries will be sensitized on the use of the accountability mechanism mainly the one on one interviews by the senior management staff during field visit and suggestion and compliant., Field Coordinator and Program Coordinator will interview community members during his/her regular monitoring visits to file their feedback and complaints. During the distributions, SI will set up a complaint desk and the program manager will listen to all complaints that might arise. SI will conduct regular monitoring this feedback will be treated confidentially and replied to in a timely manner, as per SI protocol and procedures.

Implementation Plan

SI will distribute vegetable and legume seeds to 4850 vulnerable households. In January SI conducted focus group discussions concerning crop and The vegetable seeds and therefore SI will distribute seed based on community feedback on needs and priorities. Distribution of will start in late April and early may to be close to the rainy season as possible to ensure that the beneficiaries don't keep seed too long. Beneficiaries will be trained on kitchen gardening before seed distribution in collaborate with local government and FAO to implement this activity. For the vegetables SI will distribute onion and tomato that is expected to planted in the beguiling of the rain season and therefore providing some food to the HH as the wait for the harvest of the main crop. Along with the distribution of vegetable seeds, a distribution of selected staple crop seeds is essential. In this respect, SI will distribute sorghum, and beans to the same 4850 HH. The inclusion of beans for distribution will ensure some protein in the HH diet in an effort to fight malnutrition in the area. Land for farming is not an issue in Raja County and both the displaced and host population have access to at around 1 hectare of land that is sufficient for staple crop farming for HH consumption.

The overall seeds composition will also take into consideration the need for provision of appropriate diet diversity and nutritional intake for household beneficiaries through vitamins, minerals, proteins. This activity will contribute to increasing the food production and meeting the food needs of targeted beneficiaries.

Further, SI team will provide basic farmers training on the sites, providing advice on local soil erosion control methods; local pest control methods will be explored, especially organic methods. The training will also sensitize on saving seeds for the next cropping season.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
AFOD,	Does Community management of acute malnutrition. In hospital and health facilities this is managed by AFOD. Does education; supports schools through UNICEF, by providing scholastic material and training.,
ALIMA	Raja hospital
CordAid	Program of mother child care (Neonatal). Has a functional operation theater and OPD. Does medical surgical care. Support Raja Hospital with 7 direct Cordaid technical staff
HealthNet TPO	1) Provide Primary Health care services 2)Support County Health Department in 11 PHCUS and 4 PHCCs
ICRC	Working on WaSH and Protection. Plan to distribute seeds in link with FAO around Deim Zuber. Coordination is ongoing with them to avoid any overlapping
Red Cross South Sudan	Working on Protection

Environment Marker Of The Project

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

SI always seeks to take gender, age, disability into account in its activities in order to ensure equitable access to assistance delivered. Single parent headed households, families with disabled and children under the age of 5 will be priorities given their limited capacity to provide for the household. SI aims to mainstream gender in its programmes at every stage, from contingency planning to all stages of humanitarian response including beneficiary selection, program design, HR policy, and to follow the IASC gender markers. This gender-based approach is four fold:

- 1) Consult equitably men, women, girls and boys
- 2) Understand the differentiated impacts of a crisis on men, women, girls and boys
- 3) Identify the risks of negative impacts of the response on men, women, girls and boys
- 4) Identify the solutions that ensure fair and equal access to the services and goods of the programme.

In South Sudan for example, the ongoing conflict has had a devastating impact on the overall population, affecting both men and women of all ages. A Gender Analysis conducted by Oxfam in South Sudan and published in March 2017 explores the way in which the ongoing conflict and food insecurity might affect men and women differently, or have a larger impact on specific age groups. While food insecurity in South Sudan affects all sections of the population, Oxfam's report found that children under 5 are particularly affected by the lack of variety and insufficiency of food in this context, which makes them a vulnerable population in terms of nutrition. Women might also be more vulnerable due to their traditional social and cultural role of caregivers, which means that women might sacrifice their own nutritional needs to care for their family members, particularly children and older people. Oxfam's report also stated that "malaria was perceived to be the biggest health problem for women, girls and young children by a larger number of respondents than for men and boys."

Based on such assessments and SI's own local appraisals through surveys and FGDs, SI is now working in Raja County with Mother to Mother Groups which are led by women and intend to form opportunities for mothers to share knowledge on infant and young child feeding practices, kitchen gardening, etc. These groups which take into account the specific needs of women and their role of mothers are then monitored by experienced program managers sensitized on such issues thanks to, among other things, SI position papers and training.

Though such groups conduct sensitization on kitchen gardening targeting women specifically, in general roles are shared in farming. Often women do clearing of the grounds to prepare for digging, while men cuts big trees. Both men and women do digging and planting. Hence, trainings and sensitization on farming techniques will be catered to both genders. Risks linked to working outside of towns and villages will be assessed. While there is a risk to both men and women of being robbed by armed actors if moving by themselves, there is additional risk for women as the situation may escalate into GBV. There are mechanisms for reporting this with the police, which may have a preventative effect, but SI teams will work on sensitizing beneficiaries to encourage movements to farming fields in groups in order to reduce risks for all.

Regarding food produced, women are in charge of preparing the food and selling surplus in the market. Specific messages and support will be developed for them to ensure proper preparation of food and how to improve benefits from markets.

Such logic will continue to be applied throughout the proposed action. Analyses on specific gender related needs will be a continuous process throughout the length of the project and will be complemented by protection analyses and mainstreaming. As such, SI will be able to adapt activities in order to ensure equal access to assistance men and women, girls and boys.

Protection Mainstreaming

SI recognizes the constraints and difficulties that elders and people with disabilities often face especially during the humanitarian crisis as well as when accessing the humanitarian assistance. With this, SI will ensure that people with disabilities and people over the age of 60 will also be prioritized when distributing the core-relief items. In relation to access SI will take into consideration, distances the beneficiaries have to walk and burrier while planning the distribution points. Further SI will raise awareness among its beneficiaries on all assistances SI is providing to ensure that beneficiaries know exact quantities, location and time of the distribution. All compliant received from beneficiaries will be handled with almost confidentiality to ensure protect of the beneficiary. SI will ensure that the seed distribution beneficiary verification and complaints arising from registration are addressed efficiently before proceeding to the distribution. PDMs will be carried out after the distribution and results will be used to strengthening protection, GBV and other issues might be raised during the distribution before another distribution is done. In essence

The principles of Do No Harm, Impartial Assistance and Violence Prevention outlined in the Protection Mainstreaming Paper prepared by the Protection Cluster South Sudan are integrated throughout the interventions. For instance, while designing and selecting the locations of the facilities, SI makes sure that the facilities are easily accessible by all the vulnerable population groups and that the access is safe at all times. The type and amounts of services provided are carefully evaluated in order to avoid creating additional push-pull factors.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

SI has been working in Raja state since July 2017 and finally established an operational base in October 2017. Raja is a challenging context with unpredictable security situation. With experience gained over these months, SI had developed a robust internal security plans and rules specifically for Raja that all staff whether national or expatriate are briefed. The security plan and rules are reviewed regularly as per the prevailing context. So far SI has experience a security incident in the area that the organization has used to strengthen its measures as it continues with this mission to reaching beneficiaries in remote areas.

Access

Raja is accessible both by air through the UNHAS/private charter flight or by road all the way from Juba to Raja through Bor-Rumbek – Wau Road. There is a weekly scheduled flight from Wau every Thursday for passengers and light cargo. The road though Wau and also through Aweil are manageable but challenging during the dry season. However the access by road from Aweil and Wau to Raja will be a major challenges. Supplies of the seeds will have to be done at the early stage of the project and it is identified as a risk. Access is not only a matter of transportation, SI plan to have physical access to the beneficiaries to implement the activities and will work closely with all the authorities in the related locations of intervention to ensure to reach the most vulnerable. It is a challenge in an area with few humanitarian actors, the past conflictual events but SI is working on the accessibility since its settlement in Raja and will continue throughout the project.

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	Finance Assistant	S	1	1,124.00	6	16.67	1,124.22
	<i>1 Finance assistant at \$1 124 per month (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 1 month, 100% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.2	Deputy Human Ressources Coordinator	S	1	2,508.00	6	16.67	2,508.50
	<i>1 Deputy Human Ressources Coordinator at \$2 508 per month (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 1 month, 100% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.3	Cleaner	S	1	594.00	6	16.67	594.12
	<i>1 cleaner at \$594 per month (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 1 month, 100% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.4	Drivers	S	4	790.73	6	16.67	3,163.55
	<i>4 drivers each at \$790 per month (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 1 month, 100% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.5	Agronomist officer	D	5	850.60	6	100.00	25,518.00
	<i>5 Agronomist Officer at \$851 per month (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 6 month, 100% charged to SSHF.LOCATION Raja</i>						
1.6	M & E Officer/Database Manager	D	1	850.60	4	100.00	3,402.40
	<i>1 Officer data base Manager each at \$851 per month (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 6 month, 100% charged to SSHF. LOCATION: Raja</i>						
1.7	Cook	S	1	594.00	6	16.67	594.12
	<i>1 cook at \$594 per month (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 1 month, 100% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.8	Deputy Logistic coordinator	S	1	2,508.00	6	16.67	2,508.50
	<i>1 Deputy Logistic Coordinator at \$2 508 per month (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 1 month, 100% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.9	Purchaser	S	1	1,124.00	6	16.67	1,124.22
	<i>1 Purchaser at \$1, 124 per month (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 1 month, 100% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.10	Mechanic	S	1	1,124.00	6	16.67	1,124.22
	<i>1 Mechanic at \$1, 124 per month (Tax,Salary,Allowances and Medical fees included) for 1 month, 100% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.11	Logistics Assistance	D	1	1,493.00	5	100.00	7,465.00
	<i>1 logistics assistance for 6 months to ease the transportation, link with the logistics cluster, identify the distribution site and manage the overall logistics at base level, including the security of the assets</i>						
	Section Total						49,126.85
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Distribution of main season crop seeds	D	4850	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>4,850 crops kits will be an in kind donation from the FAO.</i>						
2.2	Distribution of vegetable kits	D	4850	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>4,850 vegetable kits will be an in kind donation from the FAO.</i>						
2.3	Distribution of fishing kits	D	4850	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>1,400 fishing kits will be an in kind donation from the FAO.</i>						

2.4	Local Freight Operational	S	4	2,000.00	1	100.00	8,000.00
<i>4 local freight operation cost for transportation from Juba to Rumbek, while the logistics cluster will be requested to contribute to the transportation from Rumbek to the distribution sites.</i>							
2.5	Warehouse Rental	D	1	500.01	1	100.00	500.01
<i>1 month of warehouse rental in Raja for \$ 500,00 charged 100% on SSHF</i>							
2.6	project routine monitoring	D	1	338.00	6	100.00	2,028.00
<i>this costs includes per pe diems for night outs in the field sites for project implimnetions and monitoting</i>							
2.7	Trainings cost	D	1	400.00	3	100.00	1,200.00
<i>This cost includes trainings linked with for beneficiaires</i>							
2.8	dailyt workws	D	1	5.00	700	100.00	3,500.00
<i>These the workers for loading, unloading, and distribution points crowd control</i>							
Section Total							15,228.01
3. Equipment							
3.1	Mobile phones purchase	S	5	50.00	6	16.67	250.05
<i>5 mobile phone at \$ 50.00 each, 100% charged on SSHF.</i>							
3.2	Laptop	S	0	1,000.00	6	16.67	0.00
<i>2 laptop at \$1,000.00 each, 100% charged on SSHF. LOCATION: Raja</i>							
3.3	Tabs for mobile data collection	D	5	200.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
<i>5 tabs for mobile data collection and moniroting activities, 100% charged on SSHF</i>							
Section Total							1,250.05
4. Contractual Services							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
<i>NA</i>							
Section Total							0.00
5. Travel							
5.1	Local Flights/Travel (WFP)	S	4	550.00	5	100.00	11,000.00
<i>4 Progrmme Staff to fly to Raja at 550 each in 5 months 100% charged on SSHF</i>							
5.2	Vehicle Running Costs Juba	S	2	400.00	6	16.67	800.16
<i>2 Vehicle running cost at \$ 400.00 per month (fuel, maintenance, repairs, engine oil and spare parts included) during 1 months. 100% per month.</i>							
5.3	Vehicle rental and running costs Raja	S	2	5,000.00	3	100.00	30,000.00
<i>1 Car Rental cost at \$3 700.00 each month , during 5 month 100% SSHF LOCATION Raja</i>							
Section Total							41,800.16
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
<i>NA</i>							
Section Total							0.00

7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office and GH + charges + security services	S	1	16,250.00	6	16.67	16,253.25
<i>1 office & guest house at \$16 250.00 per month (rental charges, electricity charges, water supply, dislodging charges, security services) during 1 month. 100% charged to SSHF.</i>							
7.2	Office and GH refurbishment	S	2	750.00	6	16.67	1,500.30
<i>1 office & guest house refurbishment, at \$1500.00 per month (rehabilitation, maintenance, ...) during 1 month. 100% charged to SSHF.</i>							
7.3	Office supplies and small equipment Juba	D	1	1,342.00	6	16.67	1,342.27
<i>1 office & guest house supplies, at \$1 900.00 per month (stationnaries, office supplies, guest house supplies included) during 1 month. 100% charged to SSHF.</i>							
7.4	Running costs and maintenance Cellular/fix phone / Satellite	S	1	565.00	6	100.00	3,390.00
<i>Satellite, mobile and fix phone for operating team, estimated at \$ 565,00 / month, charged 6 months. 100 % charged to SSHF</i>							
7.5	Running costs and maintenance internet Juba	S	1	2,100.00	6	16.67	2,100.42
<i>1 internet running cost cost at \$2 100.00 per month during 1 month. 100 % charged to SSHF</i>							
7.6	Generator Running costs	S	1	465.00	6	100.00	2,790.00
<i>1 generator running cost and maintaince at \$466.00 per month, 100 % charged to SSHF.</i>							
7.7	Bank fees	S	1	200.00	6	100.00	1,200.00
<i>Bank fees for 6 months. 100% charged to SSHF.</i>							
Section Total							28,576.24
SubTotal				14,602.00			135,981.31
Direct							45,955.68
Support							90,025.63
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							9,518.69
Total Cost							145,500.00
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 Bahr el Ghazal -> Raga	100	8,177	8,003	6,576	6,344	29,100	Activity 1.1.1: Distribution of main season crop seeds 4,850 households will be targeted through this activity. Each household will receive a kit of seeds conta...
Documents							
Category Name				Document Description			
Project Supporting Documents				REACH_Assessment Western Bahr El Ghazal_November 2017.pdf			
Project Supporting Documents				Lol State Assessment - Final report.pdf			

