

Requesting Organization :	Peace Corps Organization			
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Provision of Lifesaving Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods Support Program for the most vulnerable IDPs and Host Communities in former Western Bahr El Ghazal State (Jur River County)			
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services			
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-18/HSS10/SA1/FSL/NGO/8089	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	135,000.00	
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	20/03/2018	Planned End Date :	20/09/2018	
Actual Start Date:	20/03/2018	Actual End Date:	20/09/2018	
Project Summary :	<p>Jur River is among other counties in the country with wide-spread and unprecedented levels of extreme food insecurity. Recent October 2017 – May 2018 FEWSNET South Sudan Food Security Outlook predicts a significant number of vulnerable populations in IPC Phase 4 and 5 in the current lean season in former Western Bahr el Ghazal among other regions. FSNMS Round 20 data shows more 20% of populations in Jur River reported Poor Food Consumption Scores and Severe Household Hunger Scales, indicative of extreme food consumption gaps in the targeted locations. Nutrition data from SMART surveys conducted between June and September 2017 show wide spread acute malnutrition. This is in addition to disruption of the market supply chain in the former Western Bahr el Ghazal state, negative terms of trade and an annual food inflation rate of 236.5% in Jur River and Wau mid 2017; Fall Army Worm invasion in parts of Jur River among others with subsequent devastating effects on the crops (Fall Army Worm in Africa, FAO August 2017). These have had unprecedented vulnerabilities among people displaced at collective centres and sites in Jur River (IOM South Sudan Humanitarian Update #78).</p> <p>As needs are worsening, humanitarian workers are facing increasing difficulty in accessing affected populations, with recently worse affected areas such as Kuajena, Rocrocdong among others, which humanitarian partners were unable to access in 2017 due to insecurity and bureaucratic impediments, complicating efforts to reach the most vulnerable and compounding existing needs. In 2017, a total of 1,159 humanitarian access incidents were reported by aid agencies in South Sudan with a total of 95 aid workers killed since crisis onset, with recent abduction of 6 aid workers in Western Bahr el Ghazal. This is in addition to frequent looting and ambushes of humanitarian convoys with at least 61 looting incidents reported in multiple locations in the country in 2017(South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin, January 2018).</p> <p>Proposed actions will mainly target recently displaced internally displaced persons (women, girls, boys and men includes people with special needs and elderly) through FLS Cluster strategic objectives which are in line with the HRP 2018. These actions will respond to prioritized locations of Jur River County taking into account cost effective measures by prepositioning supplies through FAO Core Pipeline Hubs. Fishing support interventions will enable beneficiaries with access to riverine areas/ rivers have immediate access to fish for food, income and livelihood rehabilitation. Crop and Vegetable livelihood kits interventions will ensure medium term access to food.</p> <p>Targeted most vulnerable beneficiaries will be made up are primarily made up 4,500 Households (HHs) (27,000 beneficiaries) comprised of 4000 men, 4000 women, 9500 girls and 9500 boys, including elderly (> 60 years and those with disabilities/ special needs) amongst the most vulnerable emergency affected IDPs and host communities.</p> <p>Peace Corps Organization (PCO), a leading national NGO, has been operational in former Western Bahr el Ghazal since 2006; with just completed 3 year BMZ Integrated Food Security and WASH Project; Global Affairs Canada Food Security Project; and ongoing UNICEF funding that will leverage on costs. The organization has experienced technical teams and relevant office space in Wau town and coordination centres in Jur River, logistics, warehousing facilities in Wau; and strong grass root networks that can be easily deployed, including staff redeployment to proposed areas for scale up interventions. The project will also ensure Cross cutting issues will be mainstreamed such as gender equality and women empowerment, protection, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), Protection especially GBV and violence against women and environmental conservation.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total

4,000	4,000	9,500	9,500	27,000
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Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	2,500	2,500	5,000	5,000	15,000
People in Host Communities	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	8,000
Other	500	500	1,500	1,500	4,000

Indirect Beneficiaries :

The project will target indirect beneficiaries comprised of 6000 beneficiaries amongst the host and IDP communities. These will include members of the community who interact with the project activities during implementation, those benefitting from increased access to crop, fishing and vegetables including those involved in trainings, planning, consultative meetings, monitoring and evaluation, mobilization and sensitization campaigns.

Catchment Population:

Catchment population will be composed of boys, girls, men and women including the elderly and disabled from both IDP and host communities in the neighboring areas/counties including those displaced into the targeted counties of the project. These will benefit from project inputs and supplies including from increased interventions such as trainings and post harvest management due to their close proximity to the IDPs.

Link with allocation strategy :

The project will be in line with the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster first Standard Allocation Strategy and South Sudan Humanitarian Fund 2018 1st Standard Allocation Strategy Paper. This is also be in line with the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan by aiming to meet the most critical needs, reinforcing protection, supporting coping capacities, upholding the centrality of protection especially among women at risk of Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation, being accountable to affected populations via functional feedback mechanisms.

Proposed emergency livelihood kits distributions of crop and fishing/ vegetables kits which are in line with the second FSL Cluster Second Objective of livelihood support via prepositioning of kits through FAO Core Pipeline and provision of main cropping kits as well as fishing and vegetable kits.

Targeted and prioritized location (Jur River) have high displacement and acute malnutrition levels .

Proposed activities will be coordinated with relevant partners operating in FSL (eg. WFP Food Distributions), Nutrition, Health, WASH, Protection etc to create a holistic approach and achieve maximum impacts of the project, including close coordination and collaboration with state level cluster leads and synergy generation at local levels.

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
Ayaba Mustafa Kenyi	Executive Director	peacecorps@pcosouthsudan.org	0926100371
Steve Agot	Program Manager	peacecorpssudan@gmail.com	+211925098048

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

At least 5 million people (men, women, girls and boys) in the country are severely food insecure and over 1.1 million children (boys and girls) under the age of 5 acutely malnourished and in need of life saving services as at the first quarter of 2018. Despite slight October-December post-harvest gains in former Western Bahr el Ghazal (IPC 2017) among other regions in the country, there have been continued violations of the recently signed ceasefire agreement in December 2017, compounded by recent waves of fighting in parts of Jur River and neighbouring counties among other regions which have undermined already compromised agricultural production, destroying the livelihoods of vulnerable households. Severe food insecurity is projected to deteriorate further in the 2018 lean season, with the worst-case scenario of a return to famine in multiple locations (HRP, 2018).

This has been further compounded by rapidly depreciating local currency, hyperinflation which is over 272%, cereal price increases, reduced livelihood options and incomes, low harvests, and increasing household expenditures on food (FSNMS, Round 20). Increasing expenditure on food in market depended counties such as Wau and its environs in Jur River, despite reduced/ same monthly incomes have had an adverse impact on household purchasing power and consequent food insecurity (FSNMS, Round 20; HRP 2018). Crop production has been significantly disrupted by the ravaging conflict in Western Bahr el Ghazal state, compounded by fall army worm invasion in parts of Jur River among others with subsequent devastating effects on the crops (Fall Army Worm in Africa, FAO August 2017).

Active armed hostilities in Western Bahr el Ghazal which started in March 2016, has resulted in killings, maiming, lootings and multiples displacements of people in Jur River among others areas with people staying in makeshift IDP settlements and other collective IDP centers (UNOCHA Humanitarian Briefings, May-December 2017). Despite assurances and granted access to affected populations in 2017; partners have faced immense challenges via bureaucratic impediments including two recent arrests of humanitarian staff in the state (Humanitarian Bulletin Issue 15, October 2017).

As needs are worsening, humanitarian workers are facing increasing difficulty in accessing affected populations, with recently worse affected areas such as Kuajena, Rocrocdong among others, which humanitarian partners were unable to access in 2017 due to insecurity and bureaucratic impediments, complicating efforts to reach the most vulnerable and compounding existing needs. In 2017, a total of 1,159 humanitarian access incidents were reported by aid agencies in South Sudan with a total of 95 aid workers killed since crisis onset, with recent abduction of 6 aid workers in Western Bahr el Ghazal. This is in addition to frequent looting and ambushes of humanitarian convoys with at least 61 looting incidents reported in multiple locations in the country in 2017(South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin, January 2018).

Emergency livelihood support interventions involving crop, fishing / vegetable livelihood kits will play a vital role in provision of immediate and medium term access to food, incomes and protecting their livelihoods as per the FSL Cluster 2018 strategy and 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan.

2. Needs assessment

According to FEWSNET Food Security Outlook December 2017 to May 2018 and FSNMS Round 20, Jur River is among other counties in the country facing unprecedented emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC 4). Worse affected households are particularly IDPs who were unable to plant, and projected to remain in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

The food security situation is projected to deteriorate further attributed to lack of political will to resolve the conflict, soaring inflation, deteriorating economic and security situation, coupled with seasonality patterns, decreased incomes and reduced households' capacity to cope (FSNMS Round 20).

According to Round 20 FSNMS, majority of households in Jur River County continue to face large food consumption gaps and increasingly high malnutrition levels more so among pregnant women and under 5 children. As a result of the current political events, majority of vulnerable households are likely to face extreme food gaps, high levels of acute malnutrition, and significant excess mortality.

Jur River County current GAM levels as measured by weight-for-height z-score levels are above emergency threshold, at 18.8% (FSNMS, 2017) with current Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes likely to persist in 2018. The food security situation in the county will deteriorate even further as households deplete their food stocks and are unable to purchase sufficient food at extremely high prices attributed to a soaring inflation (IPC, 2017).

Despite response by various partners in this county, current insecurities and escalating fighting in the region continue to disrupt markets and livelihood opportunities among most vulnerable displaced and host communities households in Jur River and availability of essential cereal supplies with a negative consequence of food security. Proposed emergency support interventions involving crop, fishing and vegetable kits will play a vital role in provision of immediate and medium term access to food, incomes and protecting their livelihoods as per the 2018 FSL Cluster strategy.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

Targeted most vulnerable beneficiaries will be made up are primarily made up 4,500 Households (HHs) (27000 beneficiaries) comprised of 4000 men, 4000 women, 9500 girls and 9500 boys, including elderly (less than 60 years and those with disabilities/ special needs) amongst the most vulnerable emergency affected IDPs and host communities.

These targeted beneficiaries comprising of boys, girls, (includes youth), men, women, disabled and elderly will be empowered to participate in various thematic areas of the proposed activities. For example women (mainly girls) will be prioritized in crop/ vegetable production activities, while men/ youth in fishing interventions.

Prioritized IDPs will be the recently arrived ones with most acute needs in hard to reach and isolated locations in Kangi, Udoci, Rocrocdong etc including those with access to land for crop/ vegetable interventions while those in riverine areas including IDP settlements around rivers for fishing kits. These will be identified through consultative methods that will involve the State ministry officials, local leaders, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), Gender and Social Welfare Ministries among other stakeholders.

Peace Corps Organization (PCO) will coordinate FAO for Core Pipeline prepositioning of inputs in addition to other ongoing UNICEF funded WASH program, including counterpart agencies such as WFP Food Distributions and FFE in the state, partners implementing Nutrition, Health, WASH, Protection for a holistic approach.

Cross cutting issues will be mainstreamed such as gender equality and women empowerment, protection, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), Protection especially GBV and violence against women and environmental conservation.

4. Grant Request Justification

Jur River is among other counties in the country with wide-spread and unprecedented levels of extreme food insecurity. Recent October 2017 – May 2018 FEWSNET South Sudan Food Security Outlook predicts a significant number of vulnerable populations in IPC Phase 4 and 5 in the current lean season in parts of former Western Bahr el Ghazal among other regions.

FSNMS Round 20 data shows more 20% of populations in Jur River reported Poor Food Consumption Scores and Severe Household Hunger Scales, indicative of extreme food consumption gaps in the targeted locations. Nutrition data from SMART surveys conducted between June and September 2017 show wide spread acute malnutrition levels.

MUAC screenings in the region, from Inter-Agency assessments conducted in August and September 2017, found 25% - 38% GAM (MUAC), far above emergency threshold. This is in addition to 25 cases of oedema observed in August, 13 cases in September, among an under-five population estimated between 4,000 and 7,600 children (boys and girls). This has been attributed to increasing bureaucratic impediments and access constraints to humanitarian partners (South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletins, 2017).

This is in addition to disruption of the market supply chain in the former Western Bahr el Ghazal state, negative terms of trade and an annual food inflation rate of 236.5% in mid 2017; Fall Army Worm invasion in parts of Jur River among others with subsequent devastating effects on the crops (Fall Army Worm in Africa, FAO August 2017).

These have had unprecedented vulnerabilities among displaced and most vulnerable host populations residing in IDP and other collective centres in Jur River (IOM South Sudan Humanitarian Update #78).

Proposed actions will mainly target recently displaced internally displaced persons (women, girls, boys and men includes people with special needs and elderly) through FLS Cluster strategic objectives which are in line with the HRP 2018. These actions will respond to prioritized locations taking into account cost effective measures by prepositioning supplies through FAO Core Pipeline Hubs in Wau. Fishing support interventions will enable beneficiaries with access to riverine areas/ rivers have immediate access to fish for food, income and livelihood rehabilitation. Crop and Vegetable livelihood kits interventions will ensure medium term access to food.

Peace Corps Organization (PCO), a leading national NGO, has been operational in former Western Bahr el Ghazal (Wau, Jur River and Raga) since 2006; with just completed 3 year BMZ Integrated Food Security and WASH Project; Global Affairs Canada Food Security Project; and ongoing UNICEF funding that will leverage on costs. The organization has experienced technical teams and relevant office space in Wau and coordination centres in Jur River, logistics, warehousing facilities in Wau; and strong grass root networks that can be easily deployed, including staff redeployment to proposed areas for scale up interventions. The project will also ensure gender balance, accountability to affected populations, protection, environmental conservation and youth engagements at all stages of implementation.

5. Complementarity

This project will complement the ongoing emergency 2017-18 UNICEF funded Education project in the state. This is in addition to existing logistics including office space and warehousing facilities in Wau, already recruited competent and experienced personnel that will rapidly and effectively implement the project. In Kind supplies from FAO will also complement the project.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

This project aims to support the most vulnerable and displaced populations have improved and sustainable access to nutritious diets, diversified livelihoods and improved incomes through provision of crop, fishing/ vegetable livelihood kits among 4,500 HHs (4000 men, 4000 women, 9500 girls and 9500 boys) in Jur River county of former Western Bahr el Ghazal state.

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 : The project will contribute to the overall 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan aligned to the FSL Cluster and South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) 2018 First Round Standard Allocation strategic objectives aiming to meet the most critical needs, reinforcing protection, supporting coping capacities, upholding the centrality of protection especially among women at risk of Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation, being accountable to affected populations via functional feedback mechanisms.

Proposed emergency livelihood kits distributions of crop and fishing/ vegetables kits which are in line with the second FSL Cluster Second Objective of livelihood support via prepositioning of kits through FAO Core Pipeline and provision of main cropping kits as well as fishing/ vegetable kits.

Proposed activities will be coordinated with relevant partners operating including FAO through prepositioning of livelihood kits through FAO Hubs, FSL (eg. WFP Food Distributions), Nutrition, Health, WASH, Protection etc to create a holistic approach and achieve maximum impacts of the project, including close coordination and collaboration with state level cluster leads and synergy generation at local levels.

Outcome 1

Improved access to food and incomes through the provision of emergency livelihood kits among targeted vulnerable men, women, girls and boys in Jur River County of former Western Bahr el Ghazal state

Output 1.1

Description

Provision of livelihood support through provision of main cropping kits and tools

Assumptions & Risks

Unhindered access to targeted locations and beneficiaries; Available kits on time through FAO Core Pipeline Hubs; Access to land by beneficiaries to do farming activities

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	(Frontline Services) Number of people receiving seeds and tools trained in crop production	4,000	4,000	9,500	9,500	27,000
Means of Verification : Beneficiary Distribution Lists; Progress Reports							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Beneficiary mobilization and sensitization campaigns in Jur River County							
Activity 1.1.2							
Identify, verify and register vulnerable beneficiaries in the targeted county							
Activity 1.1.3							
Request and preposition through FAO Core Pipeline emergency 4500 crop Kits and tools							
Activity 1.1.4							
Transport and distribute 4500 crop kits and tools in the targeted county							
Activity 1.1.5							
Conduct agronomic training and post harvest management training among 4500 household heads/ lead beneficiaries in the targeted counties							
Output 1.2							
Description							
Provision of livelihood support through provision of vegetable kits among 2000 HHs							
Assumptions & Risks							
Unhindered access to project locations and beneficiaries; Availability of Kits from FAO Core pipeline; Access to land by beneficiaries							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	(Frontline Services) Quantity of vegetable seeds distributed (Kg)					12,000
Means of Verification : Distribution Lists; Progress Reports; Pictures							
Indicator 1.2.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of Households Receiving Vegetable Kits					2,000
Means of Verification : Beneficiary Lists; Progress Reports; Pictures							
Activities							
Activity 1.2.1							
Identify, verify and register vulnerable beneficiaries in the targeted county for vegetable kits distribution							
Activity 1.2.2							
Request and preposition through FAO Core Pipeline emergency 2000 vegetable kits							
Activity 1.2.3							
Transport and distribute 2,000 vegetable kits in all the targeted counties							
Activity 1.2.4							
Conduct agronomic training and post harvest management training among 2000 household heads/ lead beneficiaries in the targeted counties							
Activity 1.2.5							
Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring							
Output 1.3							
Description							
Provision of livelihood support via distribution of 2500 fishing kits							
Assumptions & Risks							
Unhindered access to project locations and beneficiaries; Availability of Kits from FAO Core pipeline; Access to land by beneficiaries							
Risks associated with congregation will be mitigated by sharing information early and having several distribution centres across Jur River							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	(Frontline Services) Number of people receiving fishing kits	3,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	15,000

Means of Verification : Distribution Lists; Progress Reports						
Indicator 1.3.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of fishing kits beneficiaries trained in post harvest handling				12,846
Means of Verification : Progress Reports' Pictures						
Activities						
Activity 1.3.1						
Identify, verify and register vulnerable fishing kits beneficiaries in the targeted counties						
Activity 1.3.2						
Request and preposition through FAO Core Pipeline emergency 2500 fishing kits						
Activity 1.3.3						
Transport and distribute 2500 fishing kits in targeted locations						
Activity 1.3.4						
Conduct post harvest management training among 2500 household heads						
Activity 1.3.5						
Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring						
Activity 1.3.6						
Mainstream and ensure Accountability to Affected Populations by instituting at least three beneficiary feedback centres in Jur River						
Additional Targets :						

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

The project will be closely monitored by the PCO project staff (spearheaded by Monitoring and Evaluation Officer) implementing the project including senior management monthly field monitoring visits. Implementing staff will monitor the project on daily, weekly and monthly basis.

Routine project monitoring will be conducted using standard monitoring tools.

Methodology will involve participatory FGDs, key informant interviews, direct field observation among others. Monitoring data will be collected through questionnaires, field reports and photos detailing project information and activities during implementation. Data analysis will be compiled using excel, and analyzed to track progress against outputs. Field reports will be done and compiled by field staff, reviewed by senior management; PCO will share this data through regular and bi-weekly monitoring and 5Ws reports to FSL Cluster and SSHF-TS.

Quarterly narrative and financial reports will be shared with the Cluster/SSHF-TS and/or as mutually agreed.

Local leaders, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (Jur River and Wau offices), communities in addition to FAO Wau Office, government State ministries team and SSHF Technical Secretariat (SSHF TS) will also be invited to conduct independent monitoring, and also engaged in regular staff project monitoring. The State as well as the national level Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security/ Livestock and Fisheries and cluster monitoring leads will be invited to conduct independent monitoring visits as needed.

Output indicators will be monitored regularly to ensure activities are implemented on time, to a high standard and are quantifiably measured based on the agreed objective of the project by the field team during weekly visits. Progress will be measured based on the collection of output indicators as selected for each activity/ sector of the program design. PCO management in close collaboration with the implementation team shall on monthly basis, check results to ensure time-bound and quality standards are achieved.

Monitoring visits shall be done to inspect project activities and discussions with beneficiaries.

Reports will be prepared and shared with SSHF Technical Secretariat and national level.

Regular reviews: PCO will work very closely with the technical staff from the FSL Cluster/ ministry/FAO/RRC and other relevant stakeholders carry out quarterly reviews of the project so as to identify programmatic, administrative and logistical support needs of the organization in order to strengthen programme delivery at community level.

Workplan	Activitydescription	Year													
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Activity 1.1.1: Beneficiary mobilization and sensitization campaigns in Jur River County	2018			X	X										
Activity 1.1.2: Identify, verify and register vulnerable beneficiaries in the targeted county	2018				X	X									
Activity 1.1.3: Request and preposition through FAO Core Pipeline emergency 4500 crop Kits and tools	2018			X	X	X									
Activity 1.1.4: Transport and distribute 4500 crop kits and tools in the targeted county	2018				X	X	X								
Activity 1.1.5: Conduct agronomic training and post harvest management training among 4500 household heads/ lead beneficiaries in the targeted counties	2018					X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.2.1: Identify, verify and register vulnerable beneficiaries in the targeted county for vegetable kits distribution	2018				X	X									
Activity 1.2.2: Request and preposition through FAO Core Pipeline emergency 2000 vegetable kits	2018			X	X	X									
Activity 1.2.3: Transport and distribute 2,000 vegetable kits in all the targeted counties	2018				X	X	X								

Activity 1.2.4: Conduct agronomic training and post harvest management training among 2000 household heads/ lead beneficiaries in the targeted counties	2018					X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 1.2.5: Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring	2018							X	X	X			
Activity 1.3.1: Identify, verify and register vulnerable fishing kits beneficiaries in the targeted counties	2018			X	X								
Activity 1.3.2: Request and preposition through FAO Core Pipeline emergency 2500 fishing kits	2018		X	X	X								
Activity 1.3.3: Transport and distribute 2500 fishing kits in targeted locations	2018			X	X	X							
Activity 1.3.4: Conduct post harvest management training among 2500 household heads	2018					X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 1.3.5: Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring	2018								X	X			
Activity 1.3.6: Mainstream and ensure Accountability to Affected Populations by instituting at least three beneficiary feedback centres in Jur River	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

PCO will adopt a consultative approach in the implementation of this project; ensuring and engaging affected people (boys, girls, men and women-including youth) in the processes of implementation and decisions that affect their lives, by ensuring there is an ongoing, two-way communication and dialogue throughout the project cycle. This will be in addition to installation of appropriate information dissemination channels about the project, including Payams to be targeted with provision crop, fishing and vegetable kits and trainings.

All attempts will be made to ensure participation of relevant targeted groups (boys, girls, men and women including youth and those with special needs. An active feedback and complaints desk will be set up at Payam levels, in addition to ensuring relevant contacts of key project staff including Juba based are shared with key project implementation committees. These will take into account gender, diversity and age. Men, women, boys and girls are consulted jointly and separately during project review meetings and post distribution monitoring exercises.

Activities will be implemented in a timely and consultative manner; to avoid any risks attributed to congregation of beneficiaries, in addition to evaluating any potential risks more so among women and girls using a 'Do no Harm Approach and protection.

Proposed activities will ensure gender, protection, hygiene and nutrition sensitive messaging on entitlements including any proposed changes in the project. This will in addition to uphold duty of care, transparency, accountability and codes of conduct (but not limited to Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse).

Implementation Plan

In order to ensure effective implementation and facilitate ownership by key stakeholders of this project, PCO will;

- Hold a consultative meeting with the community leaders, local authorities including the state and county ministries of agriculture officials; State level FAO and FSL cluster leads as well as community members to introduce the project, discuss and agree on roles and responsibilities; develop beneficiary selection criteria then agree on an implementation as well as coordination modalities.
- Conduct general community meetings the targeted areas to introduce the project explain the agreed roles and responsibilities, selection criteria for targeting beneficiaries, obtain consensus on livelihood kits distribution points and describe the proposed implementation plan/schedule of the project.
- Community sensitization in formation of implementation committees in locations with existing and identified FSL needs; to ensure gender equity, whereby equitable representation gender categories (girls, women, boys and men) in these committees. The committees will be responsible for community mobilization, sensitization, participation and involvement in livelihood kits distributions and trainings including monitoring.
- Program support teams will procure the necessary inputs and put in place all the logistics needed to quickly deliver the project.
- Request and preposition emergency livelihood kits from FAO including timely distribution to the most vulnerable.
- Most vulnerable beneficiaries more so in hard to reach locations including recently displaced IDPs will be specifically targeted.
- PCO will ensure full coordination of project activities with other humanitarian partners on ground (eg. FAO, War Child Canada, WFP, COER etc), authorities, beneficiary community and other relevant stakeholders in order to maximize efficiency and impact, avoid duplication, and promote sustainability of the project achievements.
- PCO will provide overall supervision and technical backstopping; including timely report submission including regular submission of Cluster 5Ws, financial reports, monitoring etc.
- PCO will in addition have a contingency plan: In case of full scale conflict in the proposed project location, and is rendered totally inaccessible, the project may be shifted to a different location in consultation with the Cluster/ SSHF.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
UNFAO,	UNFAO will be engaged for provision of crop, fishing and vegetable kits to support and complement the project through a Letter of Agreement. FAO regional office in Wau will be regularly consulted and engaged in the course of implementation.,
Relief and Rehabilitation Commission/Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs	The RRC as the Humanitarian focal arm of the government will be involved in ensuring access and involvement of the relevant stakeholders in the project. This will in addition be involved in ensuring safety and security of staff.
WFP/Logistics Cluster	WFP and Logistics Cluster will be involved in coordinating and provision of transport services through convoys and WFP/UNHAS staff travel to field locations.

Environment Marker Of The Project

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

The project will ensure mainstreaming of gender by at all stages of implementation by initially holding consultative discussions with men, women, girls and boys (These will include elderly and people with special needs) in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. This is in addition to ensuring Do no Harm approaches via advocacy gender based and sexual violence (GBV).

Livelihood Kits distributions and intervention will target all the gender categories comprised of men, women, girls and boys ((These will include elderly and people with special needs); in addition to reporting disaggregated data based on gender (men, women, girls and boys). Staff deployed will also be comprised of both male and female.

Accountability to Affected Populations will also be ensued via instituting of functional feedback/complaints desk through information sharing platforms including suggestion boxes for men, women, girls and boys including sharing key staff contacts (male and female).

Protection Mainstreaming

The project will prioritize the safety, security, diversity and dignity of boys, girls, men and women whilst ensuring 'Do no harm'. Proposed activities will be non-discriminatory, ensuring quality and gender and age segregated support packages and services. Communities, beneficiaries, committees, boys and girls, men and women including elderly and people with special needs will be involved. Most vulnerable, recently displaced will be prioritized.

Female participants and beneficiaries who may be vulnerable to sexual and gender based violence will be protected by having distributions in nearby locations across the county and safe locations around their households to enable them double up in routine domestic chores and to ensure their protection from risk of sexual and gender based violence when travelling to and operating in far distant locations. Training sessions will also focus on messaging and on key protection risks, dangers and risks on mines/UXOs.

Distribution of project inputs will be done in safe identified locations across the county which are safe, with prior communication on distribution centres.

PCO will in addition monitor and identify key protection concerns affecting children (boys and girls), among them messaging against abuse of child rights, recruitment of children into armed forces/groups in addition to liaison with Child Protection Sub Cluster/Protection Cluster/GBV Sub Cluster including referrals on any identified risks and threats.

Cross cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected Populations, environmental conservation, gender, protection, HIV/AIDS especially among adolescent youth (boys and girls) will be mainstreamed.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

The targeted county although ravaged by conflict, is relatively stable with administrative structures and security on ground. This is in addition to existence of relevant security organs and RRC offices at county levels/newly created states. Implementation committees including local leadership, community representatives will be engaged to ensure safety and security of staff, teams, boys, girls and women. PCO will in addition advocate and disseminate peaceful dialogues sessions to promote cohesive and coexistence amongst the communities. PCO is a member of the NGO Forum and user group member of UNHAS to provide evacuation services where need be. UNMISS will also be engaged where need be to ensure safety and security.

Access

PCO having presence on the ground, with a state coordination Office in Wau has created a goodwill and fostered relationships with the community. This has ensured consistent access to very remote and isolated locations in the targeted county. This is in addition to the organization's locally recruited staff in the area.

Consultative approach employed by the project including involvement of key stakeholders will foster buy-in, including involvement of local leadership, RRC will ensure access to targeted beneficiaries and locations. Coordination with counterpart agencies at local levels will also foster access and sharing of information, in addition to ensuring safety and security of staff and beneficiaries.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Executive Director	S	1	3,000.00	6	15.00	2,700.00
	<i>Offers overall strategic implementation including overseeing project monitoring, evaluations, recruitments and budget follow ups; paid USD 3000 30% charged on SSHF</i>						
1.2	Program Manager	D	1	2,000.00	6	50.00	6,000.00
	<i>Program Manager paid USD 2000, 50% committed to the project-coordinates programmatic management, including donor reporting among other coordination related activities</i>						
1.3	Director of Programmes	S	1	2,500.00	6	50.00	7,500.00
	<i>Director of Programmes salary, 50% committed to the project-maintains programmatic and strategic oversight</i>						
1.4	FSL Project officers-2	D	2	900.00	6	100.00	10,800.00
	<i>Each based in Jur River/ Wau 100% charged to the project, responsible for direct implementation, campaigns, awareness creation, training, data collection during needs assessments, each paid US\$ 900.00 per month for 6 months</i>						

1.5	Project Assistants-2	D	2	500.00	6	50.00	3,000.00
	<i>Assists project officers in direct implementation of the project including monitoring and ensuring mainstreaming of key issues; 50% charged on SSHF</i>						
1.6	Finance Officer	S	1	800.00	6	30.00	1,440.00
	<i>Salary for Finance Officer- 1, 30% committed to the project, paid US\$ 800.00 monthly; half of which is charged to the project monthly for 6 months</i>						
1.7	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	D	1	700.00	6	30.00	1,260.00
	<i>One Monitoring/Evaluation officer based in Wau with frequent travels to the field paid US\$700.00 per month, 30% commitment to the project for 6 months, mainly to support monitoring of the project including donor reporting.</i>						
1.8	Procurement and Logistics Officer	D	1	500.00	6	30.00	900.00
	<i>Oversees procurement and logistics related to the project. Based in Wau/Juba, 30% salary charged to SSHF</i>						
1.9	Support Staff - 4	S	6	300.00	4	30.00	2,160.00
	<i>Cleaners, Guards and Drivers - based in Wau 30% charged to the project</i>						
	Section Total						35,760.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Mobilization, Sensitization and Registration Campaigns	D	4500	1.00	1	100.00	4,500.00
	<i>Costs incurred in beneficiary registration, sensitization and verification and registration in including development of beneficiary tokens/ vouchers all three counties estimated at USD 1.5 per HH for 4500 HHs</i>						
2.2	Transport and Distribution Including Temporary Storage	D	4500	4.00	1	100.00	18,000.00
	<i>Costs for Transportation from Juba FAO Hub, Warehousing costs at Various Distribution Centres inWau and Jur River; Cost estimated for a total of 4500 package kits estimated at USD 4 Per Kit</i>						
2.3	Agronomic/ Post Harvest Training - Crop, Fishing, Vegetable	D	4500	3.00	1	100.00	13,500.00
	<i>Costs for Training 4500 HH Heads in targeted Counties estimated at USD 3 Per HH</i>						
2.4	Donor Visibility Materials	D	500	10.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>SSHF/ FAO Visibility Materials - A total of 500 Caps, Stickers, Banners and T shirts estimated at USD 9.5 Per Kit</i>						
2.5	Crop Kits	D	4500	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>4500 Crop Kits and Tools Prepositioned from FAO Core Pipeline</i>						
2.6	Fishing Kits	D	2500	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>2500 Fishing Kits Prepositioned from FAO Core Pipeline</i>						
2.7	Vegetable Kits	D	200	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>2000 Vegetable Kits Prepositioned from FAO Core Pipeline</i>						
2.8	Post Distribution Monitoring/ Documentation for Lessons Learnt	D	1	1,000.00	2	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Costs for PDM including lessons learnt in the project estimated at USD 1000 per quarter</i>						
	Section Total						43,000.00
3. Equipment							
3.1	Office Electronics/ Project Electronics	D	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Costs for procurement of laptop (USD 900), thuraya (1100) printer/scanner (1000)to assist in documentation</i>						
3.2	Field Base Equipment and Camping Kits	D	1	2,000.00	2	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>Costs for camping kits including nets while on missions during distributions/ trainings for each county estimated at USD 2000 per quarter</i>						
	Section Total						7,000.00
4. Contractual Services							
4.1	Security Provision Services	D	1	2,000.00	2	100.00	4,000.00

	<i>Security Arrangements Provision during registration and distribution processes to ensure beneficiary and staff safety; estimated at USD 2000 per quarter</i>						
	Section Total						4,000.00
5. Travel							
5.1	Flights - UNHAS	D	12	550.00	1	50.00	3,300.00
	<i>Flight Costs for staff travelling Juba-Wau during implementation at USD 550 per trip, 50% charged on SSHF</i>						
5.2	Vehicle/Bikes Maintenance, Fuel, Insurance	D	1	6,000.00	2	50.00	6,000.00
	<i>Fuel, maintenance and repairs for two motorbikes and two vehicle to support in implementation of the project estimated at USD 6,000 per quarter; 50% charged to SSHF</i>						
5.3	Accommodation/Per Diems	D	1	2,000.00	2	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>Costs related to accommodation/allowances while on missions in 100% charged on SSHF at 2000 per quarter</i>						
5.4	Vehicle Rentals/ Hire	D	1	4,000.00	2	100.00	8,000.00
	<i>Costs for hiring vehicles to support distribution processes in far locations estimated at USD 4000 per quarter</i>						
	Section Total						21,300.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
6.1	N/A		0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Section Total						
							0.00
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Juba Office Rent	S	1	3,000.00	6	30.00	5,400.00
	<i>Juba Office rent charged a total of USD 3,000; 30% charged on SSHF</i>						
7.2	Communication/ Internet	D	1	1,000.00	6	50.00	3,000.00
	<i>Contribution for mobile airtime and Internet access(Bandwidth purchase) costing US\$1000 per month for Juba office; 50% contribution per month, charged for 6 months</i>						
7.3	Stationeries/ Consumables	S	1	500.00	6	50.00	1,500.00
	<i>Cost of office supplies/consumables including stationery estimated at US\$ 500 per month for Field and Juba offices, for 6 months; 50% contribution</i>						
7.4	Cash Handing/Bank Charges/ Insurance	D	1	1,500.00	2	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Costs for Cash Handing/Bank Charges/ Insurance while sending money to the field estimated at USD 1500 per quarter</i>						
7.5	Generator Fuel and Running Costs	S	1	376.00	6	50.00	1,128.00
	<i>Costs for running generator including fuel and Juba and field offices for six months; 50% charged on SSHF</i>						
7.6	Wau Field Office Rent	D	1	600.12	6	30.00	1,080.22

	Wau Coordination Office rent charged; 30% charged on SSHF			
	Section Total			15,108.22
SubTotal		21,241.00		126,168.22
Direct				104,340.22
Support				21,828.00
PSC Cost				
PSC Cost Percent				7.00
PSC Amount				8,831.78
Total Cost				135,000.00

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Western Bahr el Ghazal -> Jur River	100	4,000	4,000	9,500	9,500	27,000	Activity 1.1.1: Beneficiary mobilization and sensitization campaigns in Jur River County Activity 1.1.2: Identify, verify and register vulnerable beneficiaries in the targeted county Activity 1.1.3: Request and preposition through FAO Core Pipeline emergency 4500 crop Kits and tools Activity 1.1.4: Transport and distribute 4500 crop kits and tools in the targeted county Activity 1.1.5: Conduct agronomic training and post harvest management training among 4500 household heads/ lead beneficiaries in the targeted counties Activity 1.2.1: Identify, verify and register vulnerable beneficiaries in the targeted county for vegetable kits distribution Activity 1.2.2: Request and preposition through FAO Core Pipeline emergency 2000 vegetable kits Activity 1.2.3: Transport and distribute 2,000 vegetable kits in all the targeted counties Activity 1.2.4: Conduct agronomic training and post harvest management training among 2000 household heads/ lead beneficiaries in the targeted counties Activity 1.2.5: Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring Activity 1.3.1: Identify, verify and register vulnerable fishing kits beneficiaries in the targeted counties Activity 1.3.2: Request and preposition through FAO Core Pipeline emergency 2500 fishing kits Activity 1.3.3: Transport and distribute 2500 fishing kits in targeted locations Activity 1.3.4: Conduct post harvest management training among 2500 household heads Activity 1.3.5: Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring

Documents

Category Name	Document Description