

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Smile Again Africa Development Organization				
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	1st Round Standard Allocation				
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		<b>100</b>			
<b>Project Title :</b>	Emergency food security and livelihoods support to 5400 most vulnerable households in Bor South County of Jonglei State, South Sudan				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services				
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-18/HSS10/SA1/FSL/NGO/8252		
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	162,026.30		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	6 months	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	20/03/2018	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	30/09/2018		
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	20/03/2018	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	30/09/2018		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>This proposed project aims to increase food availability and access by providing livelihood kits and adaptive training to most vulnerable households to increase fish, crop and vegetable production, mainly for consumption at the household level and sale of surplus at local markets. SAADO will target 5400 households in Bor South County with emergency fishing, crop and vegetable kits. This location has been chosen because it represents IPC phase 3 according to the IPC January to March 2018 projections. The livelihood kits will be obtained from the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster FAO pipeline to communities affected by the ongoing crisis in Jonglei State.</p> <p>SAADO will put in place a mechanism for effective and participatory community vulnerability mapping and use a comprehensive beneficiary selection criteria developed and discussed and agreed upon with the Communities to include Men, Women, Boys &amp; Girls. During community consultations at various levels, all men, women boys and girls will be consulted to fully understand and appreciate the impact of the current crisis on men, women and children that would further inform response. "Do no harm" and AAP principles will be applied throughout the duration of the project, so that any possible negative implications of the project at community level are addressed before they occur through integrating a strong Communicating with Communities(CwC) feedback mechanisms. The project will build upon/complement SAADO long experience in implementing livestock disease prevention and control through vaccination and treatment in Bor South county with FAO and livelihoods inclusion project supported by Humanity Inclusion. It will also complement the Lives Saving activities carried out by other FSL partners in the county such as CRS, CASI &amp; CARD. The proposed activities are necessary and sufficient to achieve the stated outputs for these interventions based on the relevance of each activity in saving the lives of the communities. The indicators selected are SMART and SAADO has in place a strong monitoring and evaluation system to measure these indicators and to ensure the intended results are achieved. Additionally, the output targets are reasonable and achievable considering our existing implementation capacity and experience in food security and livelihood programs. The means of verification, such as monthly reports, distribution lists and regular field visits are strongly credible and are currently used by the organization in its MEAL processes across the Bor South County and other parts of South Sudan.</p>				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
	6,480	6,804	9,396	9,720	32,400
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Internally Displaced People	1,296	1,361	1,879	1,944	6,480
Refugee Returnees	972	1,021	1,409	1,458	4,860
People in Host Communities	4,212	4,422	6,108	6,318	21,060
<b>Indirect Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Catchment Population:</b>					

**Link with allocation strategy :**

The project links to the Strategic Response Plan Objective 1 and 2 of saving lives and alleviating suffering by providing assistance to people in need and support at risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats by increasing access to vegetable and fishing kits . The project also links with the FSL Cluster standard allocation strategy to protect and promote emergency livelihoods to enhance coping mechanisms and improve access to food in areas where capacities have been undermined by a combination of shocks that has led to the most precarious food security situation since the conflict in 2013 exacerbated by continuous intra-communal violent that have pitted these communities against each other. It focuses on the target areas with most vulnerable households in the county which comprised of 15% GAM rates above the WHO global threshold (IPC Jan-March 2018 projections) and is among the worst in terms of the food insecurity classified (IPC Sept-Dec 2017) and in addition is an area with rivers which is an important source of fish and water for irrigation during the hunger gap period. It seeks to achieve FSL Cluster prioritized activities including timely provision of life-saving inputs (fishing kits) which the beneficiaries can use and catch fish within 24 hrs of distribution and, vegetable and crop seeds which can be planted and harvested within a month of distribution.

A deteriorating food security situation with a significant degree of population displacement has left a very high number of people who are severely food insecure (with low food consumption scores and low diet diversity; increasing levels of child malnutrition; major disruptions to their livelihoods and reliance on negative coping strategies; and in famine cases with increased mortality rates) across the country, a reduction of agricultural outputs due to large scale displacement); (3) lower purchasing power in the current economic crisis, reduced trade flows or supply of goods and livestock disease morbidity and mortality that undermine stock survival, productivity and off take all justify the elements of the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) 2018 first allocation strategy.

Two of the three elements of the strategy focus on the main components of this intervention, which are alleviating food insecurity by provision of production inputs a) crop and vegetable seeds and training and b) provision of fishing gears which are in line with the FSL Cluster priorities for 2018. The relevance of the priorities entails focus on seasonality, locations and available resources particularly fish in rivers and waters traditional to the riverine communities of Bor South with almost immediate benefits, focus on IDPs/returnees and host community households who have not planted and supporting market gaps particularly lack of fisheries equipment in the disrupted local markets.

Secondly, the strategy allows for all season production of crops and vegetables, through supporting and training target household farmers in how to farm in the rainy season. To achieve the goal of mitigating immediate food security needs, the strategy provides for the propagation of quick maturing short cycle crop and vegetables; which are nutrient dense and mitigate the malnutrition outcomes; which are especially prevalent in less than five-year children. This strategy delivers returns in 3-4 week time. The intervention is also aligned with (Cerf strategy) "life-saving and time-critical assistance" focusing on immediate actions to restore/protect food availability and livelihoods of disadvantaged vulnerable persons.

**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
Samuel Nyika	Programme Manager FSL	samdneyika@yahoo.com	0955054018
Stephen Omondi	Director of Programmes	steve.omondi@saado.org	0956583529

**BACKGROUND****1. Humanitarian context analysis**

The food security crisis in South Sudan has reached unprecedented levels with combinations of factors conspiring to consign food and nutrition security to precarious levels never before seen in South Sudan with an estimated 48% of the population severely food insecure and is expected to become more severe in 2018, as conflict persists, macroeconomic conditions deteriorate further, and households' capacity to cope continues to erode. Most current projections according to the IPC Jan-March 2018 projections and documented in the recent HNO is that the lean season severely food insecure population is expected to increase to 5.1 million (48% of the total population) in the January – March 2018 period and that this will further increase as we move into the depth of the lean season. This situation is particularly affecting Bor South County where evidence continues to indicate that more than 56% conflict-related displacement of the 232,350 (source: <https://fews.net/east-africa/south-sudan/Jonglei>) entire population of the county has severely disrupted livelihoods thus severely undermining food security in the County. The situation in Bor South has been further exacerbated by last year's poor harvest which has led to 58,000 individuals facing crisis level phase 3 & 35,000 individuals experiencing emergency level phase 4 food insecurity levels according to the (IPC Jan-March 2018) projections and justified by CFSAM report Jan-Dec 2018 cereal deficit of -21,696 for Bor South county. The economic crisis has eroded households' purchasing power with staple food prices continuing to rise due to the combination of depreciation of the SSP, high transportation costs, poor domestic production in 2017, and conflict-related disruptions to trade along the Juba-Bor Road for example; In December 2017, the retail price of a kilogram of sorghum was 150 SSP in Bor town, 243 percent above last year same time and over 12 times the five-year average according to (WFP/FAO market price monitoring 12/2017). Over the same time, the wage rate for casual labor has remained largely stagnant, between 100 and 200 SSP. A day's labor currently purchases 0.75 kilograms of sorghum in Bor town, significantly lower than the five year average of 6 kilograms according to (FSMS food security and nutrition monitoring bulletin round 20 December 2017). For the populations residing in Bor South county 51% of whom are women, girls and children, the long-term effects of the conflict, coupled with high food prices, erratic rainfall patterns, depleted livelihoods and limited market access continues to put severe pressure on households' food security. To compound the already desperate situation, the local communities of Bor South county especially Kolnyang payam also experience the systematic looting of animals by armed actors which has depleted their livestock assets thereby exacerbating their hunger needs and leading to displacement into Bor Town further increasing pressure on already stretched land resources and access to services. Fishing, crop and vegetable farming had become the main source of livelihood, but limited fishing equipment has resulted in limited catches; and late planting, poor and erratic rainfall this season has negatively affected maize and sorghum crops which has led to a below than average crop harvest which is leading to an early than expected lean season according to IPC September 2017 upto Jan-March 2018.

While assessing data from the UNICEF South Sudan Humanitarian Situation Report #115 (Dec 04/2017) the nutrition data from SMART surveys conducted in Jonglei state reported global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels above the emergency threshold of 15 percent with a GAM prevalence by Weight for Height (WHZ) of more than 16.1 percent which is consistent with the IPC Jan-March 2018 projections data indicating 9,970 children less than 5 years old being in crisis level & 6,017 children less than 5 years old being in emergency level.

## **2. Needs assessment**

SAADO's intervention is based on comprehensive data from the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Jan-March 2018 which indicates that food security in Bor South County is rapidly deteriorating and is experiencing crisis level food insecurity with 58,000 (Phase 3) & 35,000 (Phase 4) emergency level food insecurity. The situation has been further exacerbated by last year's poor harvests as well as the economic crisis that has eroded households' purchasing power. Moreover, SAADO routinely participates in assessments conducted in Bor South County and Jonglei state as a partner for WFP and FAO. Data collected in these exercises form the basis for this proposed intervention. The nutrition data from SMART surveys conducted in Jonglei state also form a major part of data used to justify this response with reported global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels above the emergency threshold of 15 percent with a GAM prevalence by Weight for Height (WHZ) of more than 16.1 percent in Bor South with high levels of acute malnutrition.

SAADO's project will respond to urgent need for rapid intervention to enable the vulnerable households to increase their food production through three quick impact activities; fishing, crop and vegetable kits as evidenced by data from the cluster strategic interventions.

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

The project will directly target 5400 of the most vulnerable households in Bor South County who fall within the description of severely food insecure. SAADO will conduct participatory vulnerability mapping using the criteria for selecting the most vulnerable households that will include; child headed, female headed, single Women, widow, households with disabled members, households with family member affected by HIV, the elderly, pregnant and lactating women and households with malnourished children. Households with critical disabilities or vulnerability will be targeted through another household member in that family. Selection of targeted beneficiaries will be done purely on life saving basis. The project will select 5400 of the most affected households to be targeted through SAADO's intervention.

## **4. Grant Request Justification**

SAADO's intervention concern is Bor South County where food security is rapidly deteriorating and experiencing crisis level food insecurity according to the IPC Jan-March 2018 projections with 58,000 (Phase 3) & 35,000 (Phase 4) emergency level food insecurity. The situation has been further exacerbated by last year's poor harvests as well as the economic crisis that has eroded households' purchasing power. The nutrition data from SMART surveys conducted in Jonglei state reported global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels above the emergency threshold of 15 percent with a GAM prevalence by Weight for Height (WHZ) of more than 16.1 percent in Bor South with high levels of acute malnutrition.

SAADO project will respond to urgent need for rapid intervention to enable the vulnerable households to increase their food production through three quick impact activities; fishing, crop and vegetable kits. Supporting this intervention will not only increase access to food but provide some income for the most vulnerable households. Supporting intervention in vegetable production will contribute significantly in improving the household dietary intake of nutritious food, to start addressing malnutrition while at the same time, provision of fishing gears will provide immediate food access for the vulnerable households of Bor South County thereby justifying this proposed intervention.

## **5. Complementarity**

Complementarity  
Smile Again Africa Development Organization (SAADO) proposed intervention will build upon and complement the existing programs in the targeted location of Bor South by FAO through livelihood inputs and CRS through seed inputs and fishing gear including other national partners. SAADO through its targeting will avoid duplication of activities and beneficiaries in the targeted payams and bomas. SAADO will leverage its long standing experience, physical presence and assets in Bor South County implementing FSL interventions through the support of FAO and Humanity Inclusion thereby enhancing coordination and integration across sectors while providing value for money which is a key focus for the FSL cluster.

## **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Overall project objective**

To contribute to improved household food security for 5400 most vulnerable households in Bor South County of Jonglei State, South Sudan

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Provide life-saving and sustaining food assistance to improve food consumption, dietary diversity and coping strategies for the most vulnerable population	SO1: Save lives by providing timely and integrated multisector assistance to reduce acute needs	100

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** SAADO's proposed interventions of supporting most vulnerable populations through vegetable livelihood kits and fishing gears are in line with the FSL Cluster strategic objectives. These activities will be able to address most urgent needs by providing immediate access to food through vegetable livelihood kits and fishing kits which will quick impacts results in 3 to 4 weeks. Accessibility of the FAO pipeline will contribute to value for money concerns of the donor through greater effectiveness. A key requirement of the FSL cluster has been to provide integrated multi sector assistance to beneficiaries, SAADO will contribute to this through creating collaborations with WASH and Nutrition partners implementing in Bor South County to create synergy and achieve greater impact.

### Outcome 1

Household food availability and diet improved through production and consumption of highly nutritious crop and vegetable produce and diversification of diet to include fish by vulnerable household members; especially men, women, girls and boys.

### Output 1.1

#### Description

Trained vulnerable beneficiaries received assorted crop seeds and tools for production of crop products.

#### Assumptions & Risks

1. Conflict, social mobility and security: Conflict, violence against women and children and social movement including displacement are active in the intervention areas where localized fighting between clans and tribal groups has triggered population displacement, loss of livelihood assets, obstruction of transportation and even difficulty in accessing the intervention areas. SAADO has a robust routine security monitoring mechanism in place. In order to address security and safety issues, SAADO's safety and logistics officer will work closely with partners who are responsible for assessing and coordinating information on safety and security and advise accordingly.

2. Floods: Localized and seasonal flash floods are common in the intervention areas. Due to the geographic location of the area and availability, the flood usually disrupts fishing activity, destroys crops and other livelihood assets on which the local communities depend. In order to address these challenges, SAADO will assess and report on the situation jointly with the local authorities and communities and also UN agencies and donor partners who are concerned with and mandated to support flood affected areas. Due to the nature of the crisis, flood response requires coordinated effort by engaging multi-agency in employing multi-sectoral based responses.

### 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 provided with crops seeds	3,240	3,402	4,698	4,860	16,200

#### Means of Verification : • Distribution reports

- Post-distribution monitoring reports
- Minutes of stakeholders' meetings
- Focus group discussion reports
- Monitoring and evaluation reports

Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	(Frontline Services) Number of people receiving seeds and tools trained in crop production	3,240	3,402	4,698	4,860	16,200
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#### Means of Verification : • Training attendance sheet

- Training reports
- Beneficiaries distribution list
- Post-distribution monitoring reports
- Minutes of stakeholders' meetings

### Activities

#### Activity 1.1.1

Rapid needs assessment to establish which crops to be planted in which particular soil profile. This will be done in the CBPP meetings with stakeholders and community members.

#### Activity 1.1.2

Consultative meetings with community leaders to explain objectives of the intervention to get "buy in"

#### Activity 1.1.3

Beneficiaries' identification, selection and registration

#### Activity 1.1.4

Train beneficiaries on best practices of crop production

#### Activity 1.1.5

Establish project management committees made up of 60% women and 40% men

**Activity 1.1.6**

Distribution of production inputs –early maturing, short-cycle and nutrient-rich crop and vegetable seeds

**Activity 1.1.7**

Project monitoring and evaluation and reporting

**Output 1.2**

**Description**

Increased fish catch (quantity of stock) for household food and income

**Assumptions & Risks**

Floods: Localized and seasonal flash floods are common in the intervention areas. Due to the geographic location of the area and availability, the flood usually disrupts fishing activity, destroys crops and other livelihood assets on which the local communities depend. In order to address these challenges, SAADO will assess and report on the situation jointly with the local authorities and communities and also UN agencies and donor partners who are concerned with and mandated to support flood affected areas. Due to the nature of the crisis, flood response requires coordinated effort by engaging multi-agency in employing multi-sectoral based responses.

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	(Frontline Services) Number of people receiving fishing kits	6,480	6,804	9,396	9,720	32,400

**Means of Verification** : •Training attendance sheet

- Training reports
- Beneficiary distribution list
- Post-distribution monitoring reports
- Minutes of stakeholders' meetings
- Monitoring and evaluation reports
- Photographic evidences of inputs, activities, outputs and outcome/impact

**Activities**

**Activity 1.2.1**

Training of beneficiaries on traditional fish processing and preservation, fishing net making

**Activity 1.2.2**

Distribution of fishing kits

**Activity 1.2.3**

Post-distribution monitoring & Reporting

**Output 1.3**

**Description**

Trained vulnerable beneficiaries received assorted vegetable seeds for production.

**Assumptions & Risks**

1.Conflict, social mobility and security: Conflict, violence against women and children and social movement including displacement are active in the intervention areas where localized fighting between clans and tribal groups has triggered population displacement, loss of livelihood assets, obstruction of transportation and even difficulty in accessing the intervention areas. SAADO has a robust routine security monitoring mechanism in place. In order to address security and safety issues, SAADO's safety and logistics officer will work closely with partners who are responsible for assessing and coordinating information on safety and security and advise accordingly.

2.Floods: Localized and seasonal flash floods are common in the intervention areas. Due to the geographic location of the area and availability, the flood usually disrupts fishing activity, destroys crops and other livelihood assets on which the local communities depend. In order to address these challenges, SAADO will assess and report on the situation jointly with the local authorities and communities and also UN agencies and donor partners who are concerned with and mandated to support flood affected areas. Due to the nature of the crisis, flood response requires coordinated effort by engaging multi-agency in employing multi-sectoral based responses.

**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)					16,200

**Means of Verification** : Distribution reports

- Post-distribution monitoring reports
- Minutes of stakeholders' meetings
- Focus group discussion reports
- Monitoring and evaluation reports

**Activities****Activity 1.3.1**

Training of beneficiaries on vegetable production

**Activity 1.3.2**

Distribution of assorted vegetable seeds to vulnerable households -early maturing, short-cycle and nutrient-rich crop and vegetable seeds

**Activity 1.3.3**

Setting up of feedback and confidential complaints mechanisms(complaints help desk in distribution points) including verbal,written and pictorial notifications of decisions made.

**Additional Targets :****M & R****Monitoring & Reporting plan**

The project's M&E approach will focus on accountability to beneficiaries, gathering and sharing evidence to inform programming and compliment and progress initiatives from other humanitarian and resilience actors. SAADO will work within a rigorous system that is in line with the overall guidelines for MEAL in Emergencies, along with the Common Approach to Monitoring and Social Accountability (CAMSA) as well as contributing and aligning with the food security & livelihoods cluster monitoring mechanisms.

Building on the rapid needs assessment, a mini baseline and end line survey will be conducted using quantitative and qualitative methodologies to measure impact and change and to set benchmarks against agreed indicators. Conflict, gender, and protection analyses will be updated on a continual basis to inform program implementation. A clear monitoring and evaluation framework will be set up in discussion with women and men separately and in groups, to be monitored by implementing field teams, which will include monthly monitoring reports with clear action points. We will also ensure that a gender-sensitive community feedback mechanism (for consultation, feedback and complaints) is established to inform and change programming, including the establishment of accountability groups based on community-defined vulnerability criteria. Routine monitoring shall be conducted using a mix of participatory appraisal and quantitative methods throughout the duration of the project, engaging primary agents of change, communities, local stakeholders, and project implementing teams.

At field level progress toward project objectives will be closely monitored by the Food security & Livelihood Technical Advisor and MEAL specialist supported by the Director of Programmes. Where possible, beneficiaries and local officials will take the lead on activity monitoring, and report on progress at community learning events.

**Workplan**

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Rapid needs assessment to establish which crops to be planted in which particular soil profile.This will be done in the CBPP meetings with stakeholders and community members.	2018			X									
Activity 1.1.2: Consultative meetings with community leaders to explain objectives of the intervention to get "buy in"	2018			X									
Activity 1.1.3: Beneficiaries' identification, selection and registration	2018			X									
Activity 1.1.4: Train beneficiaries on best practices of crop production	2018				X								
Activity 1.1.5: Establish project management committees made up of 60% women and 40% men	2018					X							
Activity 1.1.6: Distribution of production inputs –early maturing, short-cycle and nutrient-rich crop and vegetable seeds	2018				X								
Activity 1.1.7: Project monitoring and evaluation and reporting	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 1.2.1: Training of beneficiaries on traditional fish processing and preservation, fishing net making	2018				X			X					
Activity 1.2.2: Distribution of fishing kits	2018				X								
Activity 1.2.3: Post-distribution monitoring & Reporting	2018					X		X					
Activity 1.3.1: Training of beneficiaries on vegetable production	2018					X	X						
Activity 1.3.2: Distribution of assorted vegetable seeds to vulnerable households - early maturing, short-cycle and nutrient-rich crop and vegetable seeds	2018				X								
Activity 1.3.3: Setting up of feedback and confidential complaints mechanisms (complaints help desk in distribution points) including verbal,written and pictorial notifications of decisions made.	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X				

**OTHER INFO**



## **Accountability to Affected Populations**

### **Accountability to Affected Population**

AAP is central to SAADO's project intervention and communicating with communities (CwC) approach. This is based upon five pillars (Leadership, Transparency, Consultation, Partnership and Feedback) informed by the recommendations and guidance of the IASC on AAP and contextualized for application in South Sudan (considering issues such as traditional decision making structures, access to communications, local culture and literacy). Leadership: SAADO's commitment to accountability is clearly demonstrated in ensuring that the affected population in the target areas has a genuine voice in the assessments, design and decision-making process that inform the priorities, modalities and trajectories of this project. As part of their orientation training and continual development, project personnel receive instruction on why AAP is prioritized, how it is operationalized, and what their roles and responsibilities are in making it work. Transparency: In each target area SAADO will initiate an open dialogue with the community and key stakeholders. We will ensure that communication and messaging is timely, accurate, appropriate, effective and understood. Consultation: Project parameters such as site and beneficiary selection will be openly discussed with beneficiaries using a highly transparent methodology that is grounded in community participation. Partnership: This project will help in avoiding overlaps between different actors in bor south county through building collaborations between humanitarian agencies and affected populations. Feedback: Tailored transparency and feedback mechanisms such as open meetings, verbal, written and pictorial notifications of decisions and actions; consultations with women and men (separately where necessary to ensure distinct gendered voices are heard), consultations with different age groups and persons with special needs, and confidential complaints mechanisms (such as a complaints box) will be used.

## **Implementation Plan**

SAADO will be directly implementing all activities in this project. All our FSL interventions are streamlined and coordinated through the national, state and local cluster meetings. Through these coordination meetings, clear operational areas are designated for all concerned agencies intervening in the sector to avoid duplication and maximize on synergies and complementarities benefits. SAADO collaborates closely with relevant international and national FSL actors such as CRS, VSF-G, OXFAM and other NGOs. Representatives from the authorities at community level, Commissioner and Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) or equivalent, are contacted and informed of any planned SAADO activity within their community and are asked for cooperation.

## **Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

<b>Name of the organization</b>	<b>Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale</b>
FAO	Pipeline support through inputs and fishing kits.

## **Environment Marker Of The Project**

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

## **Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

## **Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

SAADO will advance gender equality in the project as planned activities/outcomes are based directly on the differentiated needs of the various gender categories. Gender sensitivity including protection will be factored in all activities from needs assessment, community sensitization, beneficiary selection and registration, distribution of livelihood kits, training, reporting and result monitoring. All project reports generated will be disaggregated by gender. The project design will ensure more than 50% of beneficiaries are women and that they have 60% representation in the project implementation leadership especially the PMCs. Targeting criteria for activities will be determined by analysis on gender roles and protection issues to ensure the Do No Harm principle are applied appropriately. Gender analysis will be ongoing during project implementation by incorporation into monitoring tools and will feed into the FSL program. While issues of gender inequalities now seem to be better understood, this program implementation will ensure marker of 60% women participation will be used in all proposed interventions.

## **Protection Mainstreaming**

Mainstreaming of protection and child protection:

The project follows a strong community based approach at all steps from targeting, to consultation on design and implementation to accountability and monitoring. The integration of protection and gender staff in the project team will help ensure the implementation of key activities beyond basic safe programming and Do No Harm approaches. SAADO will cooperate with protection specialists on the ground to mainstream protection at all stages of the project cycle. Referral system will be set up to ensure the threats are addressed. SAADO will NOT recruit children among the casual laborers during interventions as this will contravene with children rights, hence culminating to child labor. During detailed needs assessments the project team will use the following methods; house-to-house visits where possible, Key Informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussions with different age, gender and vulnerability groups to determine the protection needs of the affected communities. Before intervention SAADO's mobile team will engage with its safety and security team, Clusters, SFPs, OCHA, local partners on ground and local authorities to assess the level of protection concerns reported in the location. Distribution points will be assessed first and selected by beneficiaries as deemed safe from threats.

## **Country Specific Information**

### **Safety and Security**

SAADO's first priority is the safety and security of its staff. Relationships with local authorities, INGOs, local partners, and communities have been developed to triangulate security information and updates on a continuous basis. SAADO has security SOPs and evacuation plans for all locations and close coordination with NGO Forum security, Department for Safety and Security (DSS) and local authorities which enables the triangulation of security information.

### **Access**

SAADO is the key FSL actor in Jonglei state implementing integrated FSL activities in the counties of Bor South, Twic East and Duk. With experience implementing FSL projects in the challenging environment, both politically and geographically, and established bases in all these counties, SAADO is well placed to expand and continue the essential FSL actions in Jonglei state.

**BUDGET**

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	Project Officer	D	1	2,000.00	6	100.00	12,000.00
	<i>The position is based in Bor South is budgeted at 100% from this project, the staff will be in charge of management of the project including providing technical support training, distribution of kits and supervision of Agriculture Extension Officers.</i>						
1.2	Agriculture Extension workers	D	6	800.00	6	100.00	28,800.00
	<i>The position is budgeted 100% from this project, the staff will be in charge of direct implementation and monitoring the project activities at the payam level.</i>						
1.3	MEAL Officer	D	1	2,000.00	6	30.00	3,600.00
	<i>The Position is budgeted at 30%, the staff is in charge of project monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning of project progress and challenges</i>						
1.4	Field finance officer	D	1	2,000.00	6	30.00	3,600.00
	<i>The field finance officer is budgeted at 30% and will be in charge of disbursement of project funds, reporting on utilization burn rate, monitoring usage of funds and reporting.</i>						
1.5	FSL Programmes Manager	S	1	2,500.00	6	10.00	1,500.00
	<i>The FSL programme manager is budgeted at 20 % and will provide technical support to project officer including reporting and stakeholders relations.</i>						
1.6	Monitoring and Evaluation Manager	S	1	2,500.00	6	10.00	1,500.00
	<i>The M &amp; E Manager will be responsible for technical supervision of project monitoring and evaluation exercises including Reporting.</i>						
1.7	Director of Programmes	D	1	4,000.00	6	15.00	3,600.00
	<i>The position is responsible for overall supervision of project activities including ensuring that projects are implemented according to donors requirement and is budgeted at 15%.</i>						
1.8	Finance Manager	S	1	2,500.00	6	15.00	2,250.00
	<i>This position is responsible for overall supervision of of project finances.20% of the time of the finance Manager will be required on this project in preparing financial reports for submission to the donor.</i>						
1.9	Operations Manager	S	1	2,500.00	6	15.00	2,250.00
	<i>25% of the time of the Operation Manager will be dedicated in this project coordination of the procurement, getting inputs and ensuring operations are running normally to meet the deadline and project success</i>						
1.10	Procurement and administration officer	S	1	1,500.00	6	15.00	1,350.00
	<i>The position is responsible for managing all the procurement and administrative requirements for the project activities according to donors requirement and is budgeted at 25%.</i>						
1.11	Safety and logistics officer	S	1	1,500.00	6	15.00	1,350.00
	<i>The position is responsible for managing all the security of staff in the field including monitoring and giving security updates and logistics requirements for the project activities according to donors requirement and is budgeted at 30%.</i>						
1.12	Human Resource Manager	S	1	3,000.00	6	5.00	900.00
	<i>The position is responsible for managing all the human resources in the project including recruitment, appraising and managing staff welfare for the project according to donors requirement and is budgeted at 10%.</i>						
1.13	Country Director	S	1	6,500.00	6	5.00	1,950.00
	<i>The Position is charged 10%, he will be providing the overall grant management support and oversight</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>64,650.00</b>
<b>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Needs assessment	D	1	2,500.00	1	100.00	2,500.00
	<i>This will be costs charged at 2500 lumpsum towards conducting of needs assessments in the selected payams to determine which crops/vegetable seeds are most viable and in which location.</i>						
2.2	Community mobilization and sensitization campaigns	D	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00



	<i>Costs related to mobilization and sensitization campaigns twice during project implementation</i>						
2.3	Beneficiary identification, registration and verification	D	1	9,000.00	1	100.00	9,000.00
	<i>Costs related to identification of beneficiaries with relevant stakeholders including registration and verification</i>						
2.4	Transportation of Inputs from Juba to Bor	D	2	4,000.00	1	100.00	8,000.00
	<i>Transportation of input supplies from Juba FAO warehouse to Bor SAADO offices. Hire of two trucks from Juba to Bor charged at 4000.</i>						
2.5	Transportation and distribution of input supplies from Bor to the six payams	D	6	1,000.00	1	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>Transportation and distribution of input supplies from SAADO Bor stores to the distribution points at the payams. 6 Trips charged at 1000 each.</i>						
2.6	Beneficiary trainings on proper utilization of crop and vegetable livelihood kits	D	2	4,500.00	1	100.00	9,000.00
	<i>Costs related to trainings including refreshments, logistics to ensure success of trainings</i>						
2.7	Beneficiary trainings on proper utilization of fishing kits	D	2	4,500.00	1	100.00	9,000.00
	<i>Costs related to trainings including refreshments, logistics to ensure success of trainings</i>						
2.8	Distribution, loading and offloading	D	6	1,000.00	1	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>Casual payment to loaders and off loaders at the payams charged at 1000 per payam.</i>						
2.9	Monitoring and Evaluation	D	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Costs towards monitoring and evaluation visits</i>						
2.10	Project visibility materials	D	1	4,000.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>Costs related to printing of t shirts, caps, banners.</i>						
2.11	Project Launch	D	1	1,000.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>Costs towards transportation/refreshments for One day inception workshop and project launch in Bor Town for 50 stakeholders from the 6 payams charged at a lump sum fee of 1000 usd.</i>						
2.12	Establishment and training of PMCs	D	1	1,000.00	6	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>Costs towards supporting establishment and training of PMCs per boma in each payam. Each payam has 5 bomas making a total of 30 bomas for the 6 payams. Costs for establishing and training a PMC for a boma will be charged at 300usd.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>66,500.00</b>
<b>3. Equipment</b>							
3.1	Motorbikes	D	0	0.00	0	100.00	0.00
	<i>SAADO will utilise 2 Motorbikes from the previous project to support in the mobilization of beneficiaries and also routine monitoring of activities etc at no charge to the project.</i>						
3.2	laptops	D	2	600.00	1	100.00	1,200.00
	<i>2 laptops for field staff</i>						
3.3	Printer	D	1	900.00	1	100.00	900.00
	<i>1 printer for field office staff</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>2,100.00</b>
<b>4. Contractual Services</b>							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>
<b>5. Travel</b>							
5.1	Flight by Juba staff to field locations	D	3	550.00	2	100.00	3,300.00

	<i>3 return flights by project team to Bor and Juba</i>							
5.2	Accommodation while in the field	D	3	120.0 0	9	100.00	3,240.00	
	<i>Accommodation while in the field for traveling managers 3 in number for 3 day visits twice over the project duration.</i>							
5.3	Daily Subsistence Allowance(DSA's)	D	3	100.0 0	9	100.00	2,700.00	
	<i>This is costs for Daily Subsistence Allowance(DSA's)for managers on field duty/visits charged at 100 usd per day for monitoring and support visits.</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>9,240.00</b>	
<b>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b>								
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	
	NA							
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>	
<b>7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>								
7.1	Fuel for Office Generator Juba	D	1	200.0 0	6	100.00	1,200.00	
	<i>Contribution to Generator fuel in Juba</i>							
7.2	Fuel for Office Generator Bor	D	1	200.0 0	6	100.00	1,200.00	
	<i>Contribution to office Generator Bor</i>							
7.3	Internet Subscription Bor South	D	1	100.0 0	6	100.00	600.00	
	<i>Contribution to Bor office monthly Internet subscription</i>							
7.4	Vehicles Maintenance Bor South	D	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	
	<i>Contribution to vehicles Maintenance in Bor South</i>							
7.5	Utilities in Juba office	D	1	325.0 0	6	30.00	585.00	
	<i>Utilities in Juba office</i>							
7.6	Utilities in Bor office	D	1	500.0 0	6	100.00	3,000.00	
	<i>Utilities in Bor office</i>							
7.7	Office consumables for Juba	D	1	100.0 0	6	30.00	180.00	
	<i>Office consumables for Juba</i>							
7.8	Air time for Communication Juba and Bor	D	1	250.0 0	6	30.00	450.00	
	<i>Air time for Communication Juba and Bor</i>							
7.9	Supply of fuel to 2 motorbikes while in the field	D	1	325.0 0	6	100.00	1,950.00	
	<i>25 Litters per week per motorbike for 2 motorbikes for 6 months</i>							
7.10	Bank withdrawal charges	D	1	200.0 0	6	100.00	1,200.00	

	<i>Bank withdrawal charges</i>			
	<b>Section Total</b>			<b>10,365.00</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>	64.00			<b>152,855.00</b>
Direct				139,805.00
Support				13,050.00
<b>PSC Cost</b>				
PSC Cost Percent				6.00
PSC Amount				9,171.30
<b>Total Cost</b>				<b>162,026.30</b>

**Project Locations**

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Jonglei -> Bor South	100	6,480	6,804	9,396	9,720	32,400	Activity 1.1.1: Rapid needs assessment to establish which crops to be planted in which particular soil profile.This will be done in the CBPP meetings with stakeholde... Activity 1.1.2: Consultative meetings with community leaders to explain objectives of the intervention to get "buy in" Activity 1.1.3: Beneficiaries' identification, selection and registration Activity 1.1.4: Train beneficiaries on best practices of crop production Activity 1.1.5: Establish project management committees made up of 60% women and 40% men Activity 1.1.6: Distribution of production inputs – early maturing, short-cycle and nutrient-rich crop and vegetable seeds Activity 1.1.7: Project monitoring and evaluation and reporting Activity 1.2.1: Training of beneficiaries on traditional fish processing and preservation, fishing net making Activity 1.2.2: Distribution of fishing kits Activity 1.2.3: Post-distribution monitoring & Reporting

**Documents**

Category Name	Document Description
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