

Requesting Organization :	African Humanitarian Corps				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Protection and Enhancing of Food Security and Livelihoods of Vulnerable Communities in Maiwut County of Upper Nile State through distribution of livelihood kits Vegetable, fishing and crop kits targeting 2300 HHs.				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-18/HSS10/SA1/FSL/NGO/8259		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	105,068.50		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	20/03/2018	Planned End Date :	30/09/2018		
Actual Start Date:	20/03/2018	Actual End Date:	30/09/2018		
Project Summary :	<p>This project is designed to effectively contribute to the protection and rehabilitation of livelihoods of the most vulnerable and affected population in Maiwut County of Upper Nile State. The project is a 6 month project targeting 3500 most vulnerable HH of IDPs, returnees and host communities; designed to make use of the windows of opportunity for cropping season either due to conflict or no access to humanitarian assistance. It is very much consistent with the FSL allocation both in terms of the Priority, Geographical scope, and the seasonality of the activities. The major livelihood activities selected for response is support for vegetable, fishing and crop production.</p> <p>The beneficiaries will include men, women boys and girls selected from the IDP, returnees, and host population. The targeting will be done with gender lens and consideration of incorporation of Accountability to affected populations. The program implementation will ensure that Do No Harm principle is adhered to as transparency and accountability to the affected population is placed right at the center of beneficiary targeting and provision of support. AHC extensive presence and history in Maiwut coupled with an in-depth understanding of the community conflict dynamics and tailored approaches to specific communities will mitigate risk and reduce any potential negative impacts of the project and any protection issues.</p> <p>The project will receive pipeline supplies from FAO whilst the requested funding from SSHF will be used to provide transport and front line services. The project will use direct distribution to the targeted groups through a transparent process of identification and distribution. In case of security hitches, AHC has extensive network of how to reach the targeted beneficiaries. A total of 3500 HH (21000 Individuals) to receive vegetable, fishing and crop kits will be reached with this project. Of whom 1000 are men, 1500 are women, 500 are boys and 500 are girls.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	6,000	9,000	3,000	3,000	21,000
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	3,000	4,000	1,500	1,500	10,000
People in Host Communities	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	7,000
Refugee Returnees	1,000	2,000	500	500	4,000
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Catchment Population:					
Link with allocation strategy :					

The project not only contributes to the overall 2018 HRP but also contributes directly to the FSL Cluster objective 2 "Protect and promote emergency livelihoods to enhance coping mechanisms and improve access to food"; but also to the overall SO2 which is "Protect the rights and uphold the dignity of the most vulnerable". This aims at providing livelihood inputs to the population in need, in order to allow them to resume their livelihoods and decrease their dependence on food aid. Livelihood inputs that are considered for this intervention are vegetable seeds, crop seeds, agricultural tools and fishing gears.; Furthermore, the provision of such inputs is key to increasing self-sufficiency among the target populations and decreasing their dependence on food aid as well recover from the recent heavy conflict shocks and alleviate them from risks of hunger/famine, malnutrition and total collapse of their livelihoods.

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
Koang Chuol	Executive Director	africanhumanitarian.corps@gmail.com	0915616611
Ben Kangwony	Program Coordinator	benkangwony@gmail.com	0916346233

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Continuous fighting in Greater Upper Nile region has led to multiple hazards; the already vulnerable region is hosting high influx of IDPS running from the hot conflict zones. Humanitarian and Food security situation is again likely to deteriorate for the fifth consecutive year with 5.1 million people severely food insecure from January to March 2018 (IPC Nov 2017). This is the highest number of severely food insecure people at this time of year, since the start of the crisis, and this is expected to increase during the lean season and may even surpass the 6 million in the July/ August 2017 period.

Upper Nile state is one of the most affected states by the ongoing Conflict which has lasted for fifth year consecutive. Maiwut of Upper Nile States are considered to be the most affected counties in Upper Nile with the current estimated 113, 000 people out of the 5.5million people in the Country that are highly food insecure.(IPC Sept2017). The key driving factor contributing to the dire Food insecurity situation is the result of multiple hazards which include continuous fighting between pro and anti-government forces which has been going on since the beginning of the crisis in December 2013. In the August of this year, a non-linear spread of insecurity impacted Maiwut. High food prices, depleted household assets and irregular rainfall were present across Upper Nile State and drove the decline in food security. During the IPC analysis conducted in Juba (5-15 September, 2017), eight out of the 12 counties in Upper Nile have been classified as a phase four.

Worsening terms of trade (sale of livestock and labor wages against the price of sorghum) continued to take a downward trend across the .According to several evidences IRNA assessment conducted by different agencies in different areas of the six counties, markets are destroyed and only very limited informal trade is in place. Prices in the functioning markets are extremely high due to lack of goods and high transport cost and the current inflation. Most of the population has been displaced to hiding places like bushes and islands. Reliable sources from recent IRNA assessments and FSNMS round 19 done in Sept 2017 shows huge consumption gap with some household reducing food consumption to as little a one meal per day consisting of only fish and water lilies. The crisis is marked by alarming levels of hunger, 5.1 million people facing severe food insecurity, (WFP Situation report #199). Massive displacement of people also resulted to movement of livestock to crisis free area. This movement and lack of animal health services has resulted in increase of spread of livestock disease and parasites affecting the only source of livelihood. There is an opportunity to take action to support and save the livelihood activities in order to prevent further worsening of food security and livelihood. Lifesaving services should be prioritized to save lives of the vulnerable community and their livelihoods. With the good rapport from the local authority , experience and the field presences in the two locations AHC is proposing a six months Emergency Response Project to address the worsening humanitarian and Food insecurity need through the provision of fishing kits, vegetable kits and essential crops seeds. AHC will target extremely vulnerable households in Maiwut County of Upper Nile State

2. Needs assessment

Recurrence of violence and instability in parts of Greater Equatorial and Upper Nile has had detrimental effects on the food security and livelihood situation affecting mainly women and children. 5.1m people in South Sudan are currently food insecure, (IPC 2017) a trend expected to rise due to seasonal forecast in locations prior to multiple crises, where already below thresholds in food security, WASH, Health, Education and Nutrition. From FSMS round 19 multiply displaced IDPs have significantly higher levels of food insecure households (43%) than residents (35%). Female headed households also have higher prevalence of food insecurity (45% versus 33% for male headed households), a possible indication of gender based vulnerabilities. Significant decrease in the amount of households that receive income from casual (skilled and unskilled) labor passed from 20% to 30% to merely 6% to 8% in Jonglei, and Upper Nile. Populations are now engaged in alternative coping livelihoods options such as sale of crops and livestock and unsustainable natural resources (poles, grass, firewood, charcoal) and/or begging.

National production is expected to be below the five-year average, which will lead to low domestic supply in 2018 and a continuation of extremely high food prices. At the household level, food availability is now expected to be lower than previously projected due to crop damage from Fall Armyworm.

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rates are above emergency level malnutrition thresholds (GAM >15%) in the targeted counties of Jonglei, Eastern Equatorial and Upper Nile. Disease outbreaks such as cholera and other AWDs have had significant effects of food security.

Populations have resorted to less preferred dietary alternatives due to loss of livelihoods to both natural and conflict fuelled causes, crop failure and multiple displacements. Prices of commodities have presently increased by over 200% due to local currency depreciations. Inflation currently stands at over 600% (SSNBS, 17). Anticipated erratic seasonal patterns in 2018 in the eastern flood plains and the sobat area have always played a great role in undermining community efforts to attain food security; with over 500,000 people said to be flood prone in the targeted counties in Jonglei and Upper Nile (52% Female) alone; This has affected road accessibility within the aforementioned counties causing food prices to skyrocket in the local markets. Livestock conditions are also impacted. Changed migration patterns due to conflict, insecurity, and concentration of animals in small areas have raised concerns about disease outbreaks, reduced access to resources and veterinary extension services, as well as increased tensions between herders and farmers. Importantly, the terms of trade between livestock and cereals have drastically declined across all markets, undermining purchasing power of agro pastoralists in Greater Upper Nile.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

AHC will targeted most vulnerable beneficiaries amongst the IDPs, host communities and returnees who are primarily made up of 3500 HHs (21000 individuals) 9000 women, 6000 men, 3000 boys and 3000 girls including elderly and disabled amongst the most vulnerable emergency affected and returnees in Maiwut County. These communities are among most vulnerable prior and after to the outbreak of violence due to a combination of natural (failed cropping due to drought) and man-made (chronic conflicts) induced disasters; coupled with marginal production capacities, lack of dietary diversities, unpredictable rainfall patterns, entrenched inequality more so among females. Fresh fighting, drought, failed cropping and economic deterioration has exacerbated the situation and increased their vulnerabilities and shocks. Majority of these communities have adopted negative coping strategies such as charcoal burning, sale of forestry products, alcohol brewing, over reliance of aid, gathering of wild foods that have increasingly been depleted forcing the women to walk for longer distances by foot exposing them to the risk of attacks on the way and sexual violence. These in the end greatly undermine their long term resilience. Already established local networks and coordination networks will be consulted and engaged during beneficiary selection to ensure equitable targeting and selection criteria.

4. Grant Request Justification

Food insecurity is expected to be most severe at the peak of the lean season. In the absence of humanitarian assistance, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely to slide into phase 5 in Maiwut County of Upper Nile State. Households face an increased risk for high levels of acute malnutrition and excess mortality.

Jan. 2018 IPC Update, the worst affected population was opined to include the displaced, returning households and the low income earners who are characterized by minimal assets and low purchasing power.

South Sudan annually imports about 250,000 MT of cereals from Uganda, Sudan and Kenya with an aggregate cereal deficit for the year 2017 was estimated at 350,000MT, higher than the 2016 deficit by over 100,000 MT in the latest IPC Update. Maiwut County faces a deficit of 2561 MTs (South Sudan Crop watch overview of cereal production in 2017) higher than the previous years. Many markets have been destroyed or their functions severely undermined as a result of broken supply lines (AHC assessment in Maiwut). Sizable populations of displaced persons have stressed already scarce resources, especially as farming was difficult due to the insecurity caused fighting between government forces and in opposition forces.

The floating of the South Sudan currency continue to affect the import dependent economy negatively causing an all-time high inflation coupled with an increase in food prices, pockets of insecurity and restrictions on movement of humanitarian actors. The malnutrition rate is on higher side and likely to be worse.

5. Complementarity

The project will be a complement with already existing wash project. AHC has been voluntarily building capacities of farmers through good agronomic practices. The already existing framework set by AHC will be a complement o the new project. AHC have registered farmers groups who are engaged in fisheries and agronomy.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Protect and safeguard the livelihoods for the vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition in this main planting season through distribution of crop seeds, assorted vegetable seeds and fishing kits.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities				
Protect, stabilize and safeguard rural and urban livelihoods to improve food availability and reduce the food gap		SO3: Support at-risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats	100				
Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The intervention contributes directly to Cluster objective 2 which is to protect , stabilize and safeguard rural and urban livelihoods to improve food availability and reduce the food gap;HRP objective SO3 which is to support at_risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats.							
Outcome 1							
Ensure the livelihoods of the most vulnerable host community, IDPs and returnees in Maiwut County are protected and rehabilitated from by sustainably restored, improved and maintained own livelihood production through crop and vegetable production, fishing activities; and the resultant sustainable self-reliant livelihood and food security in Maiwut.							
Output 1.1							
Description							
Provision and distribution of 3500 crop kits to 3500 most vulnerable food insecure host community, IDPs and returnees households in Maiwut county are safeguarded, Improved and self-reliance and sustainability maintained through crop production.							
Assumptions & Risks							
Political good will, timely availability of funding, unhindered humanitarian access, timely release of inputs							
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	1,500	1,000	500	500	3,500
Means of Verification :							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Mobilization and project awareness creation.							
Activity 1.1.2							
Identification and registration of beneficiaries.							
Activity 1.1.3							
Collection of inputs from the nearest warehouse and transport them to the project sites.							
Activity 1.1.4							
Distribution of 3500 kits to 3500 HHHs who have been identified and registered.							
Activity 1.1.5							
Provision of basic training to the beneficiaries on crop production.							
Activity 1.1.6							
Conducting post distribution monitoring							
Activity 1.1.7							
submission of interim narrative report							
Activity 1.1.8							
Conduct post harvest training							
Output 1.2							
Description							
Provision and distribution of 1000 vegetable kits to 1000 most vulnerable food insecure host community, IDPs and returnees households in Maiwut county are safeguarded, Improved and self-reliance and sustainability maintained through vegetable production.							
Assumptions & Risks							
Timely availability of inputs and funds. Political stability, access.							
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)					1,000
Means of Verification : Field photos, field reports, registration and distribution reports, PDM reports							
Activities							
Activity 1.2.1							
Distribution of 1000 vegetable kits to 1000 HHHs selected and registered.							
Activity 1.2.2							

Training of beneficiaries on agronomy and vegetable production							
Activity 1.2.3							
Conduct Post distribution monitoring							
Activity 1.2.4							
Conduct post harvesting training and best nutritious utilization of vegetable							
Output 1.3							
Description							
Provision and distribution of 1500 fishing kits to 1500 most vulnerable food insecure host community, IDPs and returnees households in Maiwut county are safeguarded, Improved and self-reliance and sustainability maintained through fish production.							
Assumptions & Risks							
Filed photos, field reports, registration and distribution forms, PDM reports							
Indicators							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	(Frontline Services) Number of people receiving fishing kits	800	1,000	350	350	2,500
Means of Verification :							
Activities							
Activity 1.3.1							
Distribution of 2500 fishing kits to 2000 HHs selected from 3500 HHs who were selected to receive crop kits.							
Activity 1.3.2							
Training of selected beneficiaries on net braiding and best fishing methods.							
Activity 1.3.3							
conduct post distribution monitoring on the distributed fishing kits							
Activity 1.3.4							
Conduct training on Post harvest management and preservation							
Activity 1.3.5							
Project monitoring and evaluation							
Activity 1.3.6							
Submission of final narrative and financial report							
Additional Targets :							

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

AHC staff both at Headquarter and field level will be involved in the project as per their expertise requirements- agriculture and fisheries. The project Coordinator and the monitoring and Evaluation officer will compile all the reports on a monthly basis throughout the project span. This will involve documentation of all inputs received and keeping the records safely i.e waybills. Registration of a total of 3500 beneficiary HH will also be carried out using appropriate

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

A monthly report of actual activities to the FSL cluster through 5Ws.

All stakeholders (e.g. local authorities, women leaders, MARF, FAO, AHC) in the project sites will be involved.

FAO will be AHC's technical backstop in this project. M&E will be in charge of monitoring. AHC will use PDM FAO standardize forms and results based monitoring and evaluation tools. 15% of the total targeted beneficiaries will be targeted during the post distribution monitoring and end of project monitoring and evaluation. The parameters of the monitoring will demographic information, responsive towards the seeds distributed, timing of the seeds distribution, seed quality and area cultivated and seeds utilization.

Workplan	Year													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Activity 1.1.1: Mobilization and project awareness creation.	2018			X	X	X								
Activity 1.1.2: Identification and registration of beneficiaries.	2018			X	X	X								
Activity 1.1.3: Collection of inputs from the nearest warehouse and transport them to the project sites.	2018				X	X								
Activity 1.1.4: Distribution of 3500 kits to 3500 HHs who have been identified and registered.	2018				X	X								
Activity 1.1.5: Provision of basic training to the beneficiaries on crop production.	2018					X	X							

Activity 1.1.6: Conducting post distribution monitoring	2018						X					
Activity 1.1.7: submission of interim narrative report	2018						X					
Activity 1.1.8: Conduct post harvest training	2018						X	X				
Activity 1.2.1: Distribution of 1000 vegetable kits to 1000 HHs selected and registered.	2018			X	X							
Activity 1.2.2: Training of beneficiaries on agronomy and vegetable production	2018			X	X							
Activity 1.2.3: Conduct Post distribution monitoring	2018				X	X						
Activity 1.2.4: Conduct post harvesting training and best nutritious utilization of vegetable	2018							X	X			
Activity 1.3.1: Distribution of 2500 fishing kits to 2000 HHs selected from 3500 HHs who were selected to receive crop kits.	2018			X	X							
Activity 1.3.2: Training of selected beneficiaries on net braiding and best fishing methods.	2018			X	X							
Activity 1.3.3: conduct post distribution monitoring on the distributed fishing kits	2018				X	X						
Activity 1.3.4: Conduct training on Post harvest management and preservation	2018					X	X					
Activity 1.3.5: Project monitoring and evaluation	2018								X	X		
Activity 1.3.6: Submission of final narrative and financial report	2018									X		

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

AHC is accountable to the affected populations since it has been trained by FAO on AAP; and has since been incorporating AAP in all projects undertaken. AHC will involve the participation of all the stakeholders (local authority, women leaders, elderly, youth, people with disability) in all needs assessment and as well as monitoring, review and evaluation process for the project. From the time we started , during the implementation and up to the end of the project, AHC effectively involves the affected populations. AHC takes all feedback whether negative or positive and takes appropriate action.. SEA is an important aspect that AHC has taken seriously. Our officers closely monitor the projects and activities of the organization and report if there is any issue.

Implementation Plan

The fact that we are present and fully involved with the community gives us a plus when it comes to implementation. Our staff use the local language to reach and explain to the people about the project, during the project and even after the project..AHC will involve other stakeholders in project implementation. These include governmental departments, ministry of agriculture, livestock and fisheries, relief and rehabilitation commission, the local authority, NGOs and beneficiaries community who are present on the ground. AHC will involve the stakeholders in the project inception to maximize efficient, impact and to avoid duplication. AHC field team will coordinate all with other stakeholders on the project implementation. AHC field team will coordinate with head office from time to time for smooth reporting and implementation of the project. The technical team will have frequent visit to the field for project supervision and monitoring.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
FAO, Commercial flight companies,	They are our technical backstop., They will facilitate the transportation of the inputs to the project site.,

Environment Marker Of The Project

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

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

Protection Mainstreaming

Protection issues are key for AHC. That is why we want to take the inputs close to the people so that they don't have to risk their lives to go far away distribution sites especially the women, children , the elderly and the disabled.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

The safety and security of AHC staff is key for the success of this project. We therefore consider this as we implement. In case of any security issue, we are well intergrated with the community and they normally inform us and tell us on the way forward for our safety.

Access

security dynamics greatly affect access to the project site. However, AHC is well integrated with the community. AHC rapport has with the local authorities and community is the enabling factor for access. Unhindered humanitarian access and the fact that local administration and beneficiary communities collaborate and back the implementation of this project is a plus for AHC.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Executive Director	S	1	2,000.00	6	7.00	840.00
	<i>Plays an oversight role on the project. Assist coordination.</i>						
1.2	Project Coordinator	D	1	1,500.00	6	50.00	4,500.00
	<i>In charge of coordination of the project</i>						
1.3	Project Manager	D	1	1,500.00	6	50.00	4,500.00
	<i>In charge of the management of the project implementation and reporting.</i>						
1.4	Finance officer	S	1	1,200.00	6	40.00	2,880.00
	<i>Responsible for the finance and accountability of the project</i>						
1.5	Logistic Officer	S	1	1,000.00	6	20.00	1,200.00
	<i>In charge of all the logistic of the project. Based in Juba with frequent visit to the field.</i>						
1.6	M&E Officer	D	1	800.00	6	40.00	1,920.00
	<i>In charge of Monitoring and evaluation of the project. Based in Juba with frequent visit to the field.</i>						
1.7	Field Officer	D	2	800.00	6	100.00	9,600.00
	<i>Responsible for project implementation., Based in field level.</i>						
1.8	Assistant field officer	D	2	150.00	6	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>They are contracted to support in the initial stages of project implementation.</i>						
	Section Total						27,240.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Office Supplies		0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Section Total						0.00
3. Equipment							
3.1	Cameras	D	3	150.00	1	100.00	450.00
	<i>Camera will be used for taking photos for justification during reporting.</i>						
3.2	Laptops	D	2	500.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>Will be used for the program staff for this project</i>						
3.3	Camping equipments	D	1	1,200.00	1	100.00	1,200.00
	<i>This entail tents, sleeping bags for the deep field operations</i>						
3.4	Printer	D	1	300.00	1	100.00	300.00

	<i>Used for printing all the documents need for the project. The beneficiaries forms,</i>						
3.5	Thuraya satellite phone	D	1	1,000.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>Used for communication and coordination of the project activities</i>						
	Section Total						3,950.00
4. Contractual Services							
4.1	Transport of inputs from FAO warehouse to Bor	D	1	6,000.00	1	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>This covers the transport of inputs from Juba warehouse to Bor for log cluster to airlift to Maiwut airstrip</i>						
4.2	Loading and offloading	D	5	500.00	1	100.00	2,500.00
	<i>This cover the cost of offloading and loading during the transport of the inputs.</i>						
4.3	Transport form the airstrip to the payams	D	5	3,000.00	1	100.00	15,000.00
	<i>In ward transport from the airstrip to the 5 Payams Distribution sites</i>						
4.4	Stakeholders Mobilisation, Planning and Review Meetings	D	5	500.00	1	100.00	2,500.00
	<i>These are initial preparatory activities of engaging the community members and beneficiaries informing them about the project and rooting for their support from start to end of the project</i>						
4.5	Beneficiary iddentiification and registration(printing of tokens, compiling of beneficiary lists)	D	5	300.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>To facilitate identification of the beneficiaries thus smooth distribution process</i>						
4.6	distribution of inputs	D	5	1,000.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>This will be used to cater for the distribution of the vegetable crop seeds and fishing kits, the enuerators, distribution in the payams and bomas,; crowd controllers and head potters depending on the distance and amount of inputs involved.</i>						
	Section Total						32,500.00
5. Travel							
5.1	Flight cost for the staff travelling to the field and back	D	12	550.00	1	100.00	6,600.00
	<i>The cost of flight charged by UNHAS flights is 550 return ticket.This will be travels for project coordination, implementation and monitoring.</i>						
5.2	DSA for the key staff who will be direct involve in the project.	S	20	50.00	4	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>This are key staff who are technical in charge of the project. This are the project coordinator, project manager, M&E Officer and the finance. Charged 50 per day.</i>						
5.3	Hiring of boat during M&E	D	3	913.62	1	100.00	2,740.86
	<i>Hiring of boat during the distribution and monitoring and evaluation</i>						
	Section Total						13,340.86
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office Rent for the head office. Juba	S	1	2,000.00	6	40.00	4,800.00
	<i>This covers the cost of renting office at Juba level. Charged at 25%</i>						
7.2	Office Rent for the field office.Maiwut	S	1	800.00	6	50.00	2,400.00
	<i>This covers the cost of renting office at Field level</i>						
7.3	Stationaries and office supplies	D	2	200.00	6	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>Cost of purchasing stationary and office supplies both for the field and head office. This entails cartridges, pens, printing papers, note books</i>						

7.4	Fuel for generator and vehicles	S	2	500.00	6	50.00	3,000.00
<i>This consist of cost for fuel for generator and vehicle for both Head office and field office</i>							
7.5	Generator and vehicle maintainace	S	2	300.00	6	74.00	2,664.00
<i>The cost of maintenance of generator and vehicle during the project duration both field and Head office</i>							
7.6	Visibilty Materials for the project	S	200	5.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
<i>This covers the cost of visibility materials. T shirts, caps and banners</i>							
7.7	Bank charges	D	1	2,500.00	1	100.00	2,500.00
<i>This covers the cost of bank charges. Approximately 2 % of the total cost</i>							
7.8	Communication cost	D	2	200.00	6	100.00	2,400.00
<i>Cost of internet, airtime for phone and thuraya</i>							
Section Total							21,164.00
SubTotal			290.00				98,194.86
Direct							75,410.86
Support							22,784.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							6,873.64
Total Cost							105,068.50

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Upper Nile -> Maiwut	100	6,000	9,000	3,000	3,000	21,000	

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description