

Requesting Organization :	Community Organization for Emergency and Rehabilitation				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Addressing Food insecurity through Distribution of vegetable kits, fishing kits crop seeds and tools to 10000 Households (60000 Beneficiaries) in Wau County, Western Bahr-El Ghazal State				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-18/HSS10/SA1/FSL/NGO/8300		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	299,998.47		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	20/03/2018	Planned End Date :	30/09/2018		
Actual Start Date:	20/03/2018	Actual End Date:	30/09/2018		
Project Summary :	<p>The aim of the project is to protect the livelihoods of Food insecure Households in IPC3. 4 and 5 in Wau County Payams(Baggari inclusive) in Western Bahr-El Ghazal through livelihood support that assist them to produce their own food and access other food like fish through fishing intervention. The project is designed to cover a period of Six months which effectively covers the main agricultural season, The main activity of the project is distribution of crop seeds , vegetable seeds , tools and fishing kits and this will be programmatically done through direct distribution of these inputs to the targeted households. The main targeted households are hosts and IDP's population categorized in the Food security Phase3, 4 and 5. The following will be the vulnerability criteria used in targeting : female headed households, child headed, widows, orphans, old aged, people with disability and households with HIV patient and also young boys and girls of special protection risk.</p> <p>The needs of the project is robustly justified from very reliable sources FSNMS data, IPC report, CEFSAM, WFP Humanitarian update, crop watch report, FEWSNET report and field reports of COER. A total 10000 Households (60,000 beneficiaries) will be targeted in wau County with high focus on hard to reach payams of Baggari, Kpaile and Besellia. Although these are opposition held areas COER has strong field presence in Baggari and currently implementing FAO supported dry season intervention in Baggari Payams in Wau County. COER is a very active Food security Partners, participating</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	60,000
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	13,000	14,000	6,000	6,000	39,000
People in Host Communities	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,500	14,500
Other	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Pregnant and Lactating Women	0	1,000	0	500	1,500
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Not applicable					
Catchment Population:					
Not applicable					
Link with allocation strategy :					

The project design , strategy and activities falls within FSL cluster objective 2 which is protection of livelihoods through distribuion of main crop kit , vegetable kits and fishing kits. As overtly explained. The FSL cluster objective is inline with the 2018 HRP strategy for south Sudan. The project is also focusing on displaced population and this correspond to the OCHA allocation criteria of high level of displacement (protection crisis. The project will be implemented in Western Bahr-EI Ghazal specifically in Wau and Jur River Counties. This strategy is also inline with the FSL targeting and prioritization for this allocation.

The project activities also currently falls the seasonality of of the activities proposed. Thus in line with the allocation strategy. As a result of these linkage the project should therefore be considered for upport.

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
Alfred Khamis	Executive Director	coerssudan@gmail.com	0955161558
Mazindo Cosmos	Finance Officer	coerssuda@gmail.com	0916006385

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

South Sudan Continue to face an escalating Humanitarian crisis since the December 2013 conflict started. The conflict which is mainly responsible for the deteriorated Humanitarian situation has extended to other parts of the state specifically Western Bahr-Ghazal . The Conflict have led huge displacement of the population. In the WFP news bulletin, it is updated that UNOCHA reported that 2 million people are internally displaced, UNHCR indicates that 1.95 million are refugees mainly in neighboring Countries. According to UNMISS as at as of 18 August 2016, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in six Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 196,961 including 99,9376 in Bentiu, 32,719 in Malakal, 35,749 in Juba UN House, 3,546 in Juba Tomping, 2,004 in Bor, 700 in Melut and 219 in Wau, AA 22,087. (UNMISS 22nd August update). OCHA Humanitarian update(issue 12 /23august, 2016 indicated 197,000 IDP's are in the POC sites . Another OCHA Humanitarian update further indicated that more than 83,100 people are estimated to be displaced in the areas in and around Wau town following intense fighting in late June and ongoing skirmishes and attacks in July. This includes at least 44,300 internally displaced people (IDPs) sheltering at various locations in Wau town, including in the UNMISS protected area, the Catholic Cathedral, South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC) and Nazareth compounds. In addition, more than 38,800 people are estimated to be displaced in the Greater Baggari Area - including in Biringi, Ngo Halima, Tadu, and Ngisa - and Mboro. This includes an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 people who were re-displaced by fighting in the Greater Baggari Area in mid-July, forcing them to flee further into the bush.(OCHA Humanitarian Update Bulletin issue 10, 22 nd July, 2016). Reach January 2018 report indicated that in Wau County, The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country stood at about 1.9 million in November, 2017. The number of refugees in neighbouring countries was close to 2.1 million, of which over 1.6 million new arrivals were recorded since July 2016, when the conflict spread into the Greater Equatoria region. Crop watch report 2018

- The conflict in South Sudan have not only led to the wave of huge displacement but have contributed to significant Food insecurity in the Country. According to the latest IPC report In January 2018, 5.3 million people (48% of the population) are estimated to be facing Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phases 3 and 4) acute food insecurity, out of which 1 million people are facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity. Compared with the same time last year, this reflects a 40% increase in the population facing severe food insecurity in the post-harvest season. Former Wau State Counties narrowly escaped Famine . As the IPC report indicated Since the September 2017 IPC release, a combination of harvests and humanitarian assistance in the last quarter of 2017 prevented worsening food insecurity for populations in 17 counties and have pulled projected populations out of IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) in Wau, Ayod, Nyirol and Kapoeta East, and prevented an Elevated Risk of Famine in the greater Baggari sub-area of Western Bahr el Ghazal.
- The deteriorating humanitarian situation is similarly contributed to by the high inflation that the country is facing. According to WFP South Sudan Marketing Bulletin issue 12 th August, 2016 ,The South Sudan July 2016 inflation rate reached a historic high of 661.3 percent year-on-year, more than double the 309.6 percent in June, due to a 778.6 percent rise in food and non-alcoholic drink costs following the recent renewed fighting in Juba. Prices rose 77.7 percent month-on-month in July surpassing the hyperinflation threshold1. The entire Country thus is experiencing a very complex humanitarian situation.

2. Needs assessment

As overtly explained in the Humanitarian context analysis, the food security need of the Country is very high. Various assessment documents clearly provide this evidence. According to the recent FEWSNET outlook FEWSNET report (South Sudan Food Security Outlook October 2017- May 2018) Widespread food insecurity occurred during the peak of the 2017 lean season (July/August), with some households experiencing an extreme lack of food equivalent to Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Data from Round 20 of the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Systems (FSNMS) and corroborating evidence from key informants suggests Greater Baggari of Wau, Leer of Unity, Ayod and Nyirol of Jonglei, Tonj North and Tonj South of Warrap, Rumbek North and Yirol West of Lakes, and Kapoeta East of Eastern Equatoria were the most likely locations of significant Phase 5 populations during this period. However, data suggest that Phase 5 populations may have been present in as many as 19 counties.

According to recent interagency assessment conducted in greater Baggari, Wau County (Nutrition report 23rd to 26th August, 2017, acute malnutrition prevalence remains at catastrophic in Mboro (SAM 16.7%, MAM 21.3%, and GAM 38.1%). Famine in Greater Baggari area in Wau is eminent with the nutritional trend. South Sudan crop watch update September 2017 reported of The cropping season is characterized by heavy infestation of crop weeds, diseases and insect pests, including Striga (parasitic weed on sorghum and maize) in most areas and presence of relatively new pests particularly Fall Armyworm (FAW) in some areas. Common diseases were sorghum smut and groundnut leaf spot.

Annual crop watch report 2018 report of significant cereal deficit. As the report purported with an estimated 11.4 million in mid-2018, the overall cereal deficit in the January- December 2018, it is estimated at about 482 000 tonnes, 26 percent above the deficit estimated for 2017. The poor performances of the 2017 cropping season is due to the combination of reduced number of farming households and lower than average area planted per household as a result of the increased intensity and scale of the conflict. The most significant reductions of harvested area occurred in Central Equatoria (-48 percent) and Western Bahr el Ghazal (-28 percent). Cereal prices declined in the second semester of 2017 as newly harvested crops entered markets, but in late 2017 they were still up to twice the levels of 12 months earlier and more than seven times higher than 24 months earlier. This is related to limited supplies, insecurity related market disruptions, high inflation and a weak local currency.

REACH January 2018 Wau County Food security and Livelihood situation report similarly indicated that only 20% access food through cultivation and the livelihood coping strategies is mainly by collecting wild food.

The primary cause of the food deficit is that people did not cultivate their farms as they lost their inputs and seed stock. The most affected categories of people are women and youths. Women in addition to the food insecurity that they are faced are also at high protection risk of been raped, kidnapped or kill as they find their livelihoods. Youths are at risk of been conscripted into the fighting forces. This is also another trend happening because of lack of access to food.

There is therefore need to implement such as quick impact Food security project that will address the food gap, increase people's access to food through distribution of fishing kits, crop seeds and vegetable seeds

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The targeted beneficiaries are within the Household categories of host or IDPs population . these people has been identified through vulnerability mapping which takes into consideration female headed households, child headed households, people with disability; Household living with family member HIV, farmers that lost their seeds to looting , farmers that lost their harvest to flooding , dry spell. These beneficiaries are further identified through a consultative community process where the vulnerability criteria was developed and agreed.

4. Grant Request Justification

Needs has been identified from several sources CFSAM (crop assessment), south Sudan crop watch, FSNMS and field observation by COER staff. According to South Sudan crop Watch (overview of cereal production in 2017, it indicates that net cereal production in 2017 (taking into consideration post harvest losses and seed use) in the traditional sector is estimated at 764107 tonnes, which is a decrease of 7.5 percent from 2016. it also 14 percent below the average of the previous five years showing the smallest output since the start of the conflict. The report further mentioned that the deficit is 26 percent above the deficit estimated in 2017. the reason is for poor performance is due to the combination of reduced number of farming households and lower average area planted as a result of increased intensity and scale of the conflict. the most significant reductions of harvest area occurred in Western Bahr-El Ghazal (-28%) . The conflict which has been the major factor responsible for the deficit have subsided. However farmers lost the basic planting inputs and livelihood assets. The proposed intervention will contribute to improved access to food hence cereal deficit gap will be narrow and hunger gap significant reduced. Due to the seasonality of agricultural activities support for crop seed, tools, vegetable seeds and fishing kits are the most appropriate to address the current need

5. Complementarity

Currently COER is implementing a five months dry season supported intervention in Baggari and Wau North Payams. funded by UNFAO. The activity is also providing fishing and vegetable kits to targeted households that missed the main cropping season. The project will therefore complement the current dry season intervention as it will be strategically address the hunger gap period if the vulnerable households that benefited from the dry season support intervention are re- supported. It will increase and improve their access to food.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To contribute to improved Food security situation amongst 10000HH (60000 beneficiaries) that are faced with severe hunger and destitution in Wau and Jur River County

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 : This project will contribute to the achievement of the Food security Cluster objective 2 by ensuring that targeted beneficiaries are supported to produce their own food and fend their own food (through fishing). By so doing their livelihood is protected.

Outcome 1

Increased Access to food through own production and fishing amongst 10000 Households that are faced with high food insecurity

Output 1.1

Description

Crop production increased and increased food produced by 6000 households

Assumptions & Risks

Security continue to improve
Funds available on time

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	(Frontline Services) Quantity of crop seeds distributed (Kg)					36,000

Means of Verification : Distribution list
Quarterly report
Final report

Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	(Frontline Services) Number of people provided with crops seeds	12,000	12,000	6,000	6,000	36,000
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Means of Verification : Distribution list
Quarterly report
Post distribution monitoring report
Field visit report
Final report

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Community sensitization and mobilization

Activity 1.1.2

Identification of targeted beneficiaries

Activity 1.1.3

Collection and preposition of crop kits from pipeline (FAO)

Activity 1.1.4

Distribution of crop kit , vegetable kits and tools to 6000 Households (36000beneficiaries)

Activity 1.1.5

Post distribution monitoring

Activity 1.1.6

Training of community management committee for AAP activities

Activity 1.1.7

Conduct corps, vegetable assesment

Activity 1.1.8

Data collection of the beneficiaries for both crops and vegetables kits,

Output 1.2

Description

Fishing kits distribution completed with 4000 Households (24000 beneficiaries)

Assumptions & Risks

Security remains calm
Funds available
Fishing ground remains accessible

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	12,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	24,000

Means of Verification : Distribution list
Quarterly report
Final report
Post distribution report
Field visit report

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Community sensitization and mobilization

Activity 1.2.2

Collection for and transportation of fishing kits to project sites

Activity 1.2.3

Identification of 2000 Households of fisherfolks
Activity 1.2.4
Distribution of fishing kits to 2000 Households
Activity 1.2.5
Conduct post distribution monitoring
Activity 1.2.6
Data collection on fish catch
Additional Targets : Please note that the 2000 Households are not additional Households to be targeted. they are households already receiving vegetables and crop kits; hence they are receiving three kits instead of two kits

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

COER has a a robust Monitoring and Evaluation frame work for such Emergency Response Project. COER will also have a dedicated M and E officer that will provide the M and E oversight or leadership in ensuring that project outputs are measured in a timely manner.

The M& E Team will play key role in training Enumerators and in collecting data. Very useful data or information will be collected that will enhance to measure the impact of the project. COER will use the current post distribution monitoring tool provided in the dry season intervention that is implemented. Additionally, COER will also utilize the crop assessment tools for measuring the crop harvested areas. The frequency of the data collection will be in line with the agreed workplan in that data will be collected either before or during or after the specific activities.

Regular field visit by the M and E officer and his Team will be carried out. This will enable to spot check progress , validate the information , identify implementation challenges for the attention of the Project management Team.

In terms of measuring the progress towards the results, COER with the field monitor will develop checklist that will be reported on by the field project staffs. COER will also regularly update SSHF team on assessments carried out and share both mid term reports, monitoring reports and end of project report. COER will ensure that the reports are done in a timely and efficient manner that is line with the agreement.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Community sensitization and mobilization	2018			X									
Activity 1.1.2: Identification of targeted beneficiaries	2018			X	X								
Activity 1.1.3: Collection and preposition of crop kits from pipeline (FAO)	2018			X	X								
Activity 1.1.4: Distribution of crop kit , vegetable kits and tools to 6000 Households (36000beneficiaries)	2018				X	X							
Activity 1.1.5: Post distribution monitoring	2018					X	X						
Activity 1.1.6: Training of community management committee for AAP activities	2018			X									
Activity 1.2.1: Community sensitization and mobilization	2018			X	X								
Activity 1.2.2: Collection for and transportation of fishing kits to project sites	2018			X	X								
Activity 1.2.3: Identification of 2000 Households of fisherfolks	2018				X								
Activity 1.2.4: Distribution of fishing kits to 2000 Households	2018					X							
Activity 1.2.5: Conduct post distribution monitoring	2018					X	X			X			
Activity 1.2.6: Data collection on fish catch	2018						X	X	X				

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

With regards to accountability to affected population (AAP) the community needs were assessed through interagency assessment and need assessment carried out by COER. The community need assessment was held before the inception of the FAO supported dry season.

During the assessment the community need to be supported with crop seeds, vegetable seeds and fishing kits were established. In the same assessment the needs of boys, girls were considered hence the inclusion of them as direct targets.

Project management committees will be formed at Boma levels in each Payam to ensure timely flow of information.

In every activities community mobilization is a key sub activities. In such mobilization meeting, the project goal, objectives will be explained and discussion will be centered on how fairly and transparently the targeted beneficiaries will be identified and supported. The formed project management committee will later be trained about the main objective of their functions. Such as ensuring that Do no harm policy is instituted and implemented wherein if the intervention is going to create tension, discussions will held around it before ever it is implemented. If for instance by supporting fisher folks in Baggari Payam will create tension with another community, Such as Besselia , the issue will have to be discussed and the best way forward to avoid tension will be agreed upon .

Implementation Plan

The main Programmatic implementation of the crop, vegetable and fishing kits is through direct distribution. COER will receive the pipeline from FAO and directly implement the activities. COER will not subcontract the activities as they have the capacity in place to implement the project. The project Team will have direct project staffs that spend 100% of their time on the project and a support project staff team that spend some allocated time to the project. The project will have a strong monitoring and Evaluation Team that will help track progress of the project, identify challenges and recommend for quick solution to management to address the project. In the initial phase of the project, stakeholders meetings will be held where management committee will be formed that will support the smooth implementation of the project. The project will be coordinated at different levels. At field level, all activities to implement will be coordinated with local authorities. . At state level, COER coordinate with state authorities and the Food security cluster Team. COER will continue to coordinate with other partners through the National as well as the State Food security Cluster meetings. COER will also coordinate with the SSHF secretariat by always sharing relevant information with them.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
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Environment Marker Of The Project

C: High environmental impact with NO mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

The project is designed to contribute significantly to Gender equality is several ways. Firstly the targeted beneficiaries are dis aggregated by Gender. the needs of the boys girls , women and men are addressed through the project intervention. Hence these categories of people will be directly targeted. In the humanitarian context analysis, gender need analysis was included. COER in addition has a gender focused person and has developed Gender policy. COER ensures that Gender issue is mainstreamed in all COER's program activities.

Protection Mainstreaming

COER will form AAP Committee as a major activity. the committee will be trained to handle several issues related to gender mainstreaming, taking decision as to who should be supported so that the principles of DO No harm is implemented; the committee will be also strengthened to ensure no partiality to access assistance and services provided by COER. In essence, the incorporation of the formation and ensuring functioning of the committee will be the key backbone to address protection issues, Do not harm principle incorporation into the project

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Wau County where the project will be implemented is currently safe . In case of deterioration of security in the area, COER will follow the strict guidance and advisory of OCHA and UNDSS that is usually shared during inter agency meeting. COER is also part of the coordination Team ; hence they will adhere to whatever decision that is taken and agreed on by the Humanitarian Team in order to protect staffs.

Access

There is currently access to all the areas where the project will be implemented. Baggari payam is the only cluster where there is an unpredictable access due to the volatility of the security situation. this is not however expected to happen this year. In case of limited access, COER will work with OCHA to advocate for access for this area. Additionally since there is ACCESS now, COER envisage to distribute early

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	D	1	3,000.00	6	50.00	9,000.00
	<i>Responsible for the organization and provide oversight support to the implementation team</i>						
1.2	Project Manager (Expat)	D	1	4,500.00	6	80.00	21,600.00
	<i>Provide Technical assistant,; supervises the distribution agents; ensure implementation of the project as per project output</i>						
1.3	Extension/Distribution agent	D	2	1,500.00	6	100.00	18,000.00
	<i>Responsible for supervising and organizing Distribution</i>						
1.4	Volunteers (to assist in distribution and data collection	D	10	400.00	4	100.00	16,000.00
	<i>Assist distribution agent to distribute inputs</i>						
1.5	Monitoring and Evaluation officer	S	1	2,000.00	6	50.00	6,000.00
	<i>Provide monitoring and Evaluation functions in the organization</i>						

1.6	Finance Manager	S	1	1,800.00	6	60.00	6,480.00
	<i>Responsible for financial management oversight</i>						
1.7	Field finance and Admin assistant	D	1	1,000.00	6	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>Responsible for day to day financial transaction of the project</i>						
1.8	Logistics officer	S	1	800.00	2	100.00	1,600.00
	<i>Responsible for collection and preposition of inputs including facilitation of staff movement</i>						
1.9	Procurement officer	S	1	1,000.00	2	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>responsible for procurement functions in the project</i>						
1.10	Driver	D	1	500.00	6	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>responsible for driving</i>						
1.11	Cleaner	S	4	200.00	6	100.00	4,800.00
	<i>Responsible for cleaning of the office premises</i>						
1.12	Security Gurad	S	4	200.00	6	100.00	4,800.00
	<i>Safegiards and protect staffs and organization assets</i>						
1.13	Monitoring and Evaluation assistant	D	3	1,000.00	6	100.00	18,000.00
	<i>To support with data collection for key project outputs and indicator</i>						
	Section Total						117,280.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Stationeries	D	1	300.00	5	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>for Juba and field office</i>						
2.2	Token cards	D	9000	0.50	1	100.00	4,500.00
	<i>for beneficiary isdentification</i>						
2.3	Tshirts	D	500	15.00	1	100.00	7,500.00
	<i>To ensure visibility in each of the 5 payams</i>						
2.4	caps	D	500	10.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>To ensure visibility in each of the 5 payams</i>						
2.5	Banner	D	6	50.00	1	100.00	300.00
	<i>To ensure visibility</i>						
2.6	posters	D	700	2.00	1	100.00	1,400.00
	<i>To aid distribution</i>						
2.7	Distribution list booklet	D	100	2.00	1	100.00	200.00
	<i>To enlist beneficiaries</i>						
2.8	Printer catridges	S	5	1.00	100	100.00	500.00
	<i>For office use</i>						
	Section Total						20,900.00
3. Equipment							
3.1	Lap top	S	3	700.00	1	100.00	2,100.00

3.2	Laser jet 'printer	S	2	1,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
3.3	Camera	S	4	300.00	1	100.00	1,200.00
3.4	Thuraya Phone	S	3	1,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
3.5	Generator- 15KVA	S	1	6,000.00	1	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>FOR WAU AND JUBA OFFICE</i>						
3.6	Solar unit	S	1	900.00	1	100.00	900.00
	<i>for Baggari field office</i>						
	Section Total						15,200.00
4. Contractual Services							
4.1	Transportation of input Juba to field	D	10000	4.50	1	100.00	45,000.00
	<i>per kit (inclusive of loading and offloading)</i>						
4.2	Internal transportation of inputs from Wau to various payams in Wau county	D	10000	2.50	1	100.00	25,000.00
	<i>per kit (inclusive of loading and offloading)</i>						
	Section Total						70,000.00
5. Travel							
5.1	UNHAS travel to the field	S	1	540.00	6	100.00	3,240.00
5.2	Internal travel cost	S	2	300.00	6	100.00	3,600.00
5.3	DSA	S	8	50.00	6	100.00	2,400.00
	Section Total						9,240.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	<i>NA</i>						
	Section Total						0.00
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Airtime for thuray phone	S	3	100.00	6	100.00	1,800.00
7.2	Airtime for GSM phones	S	8	100.00	6	100.00	4,800.00
7.3	Internet subscription charges	S	1	246.00	6	100.00	1,476.00
7.4	Fuel for generator and vehicle	S	400	3.00	6	100.00	7,200.00

7.5	Vehicle and generator maintenance cost	S	2	100.00	6	100.00	1,200.00
7.6	Spare part for vehicle and generator	S	2	100.00	6	100.00	1,200.00
7.7	Office utilities cost	S	1	200.00	6	100.00	1,200.00
7.8	Office tables and chairs (set)	s	8	500.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
7.9	Cleaning dtergents	S	1	100.00	6	100.00	600.00
7.10	Office Rent	S	2	1,200.00	6	100.00	14,400.00
	<i>Wau and Juba office</i>						
7.11	Cost of refreshment for Community mobilization and sensitization meeting	D	500	10.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>At least 5 major mobilization meeting will be held where minimum of 100 people are to attend</i>						
7.12	Cost of refreshment , hall hire for Committee management formation meeeting	D	75	10.00	2	100.00	1,500.00
7.13	Training posters - 3000 pcs	D	3000	1.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>On accountability to affected population, gender mainstreaming , do no harm</i>						
7.14	Temporal storage cost of inputs	D	376.4	1.00	1	100.00	376.40
	<i>for less than 2 weeks</i>						
	Section Total						47,752.40
SubTotal				35,247.40			280,372.40
Direct							191,876.40
Support							88,496.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							19,626.07
Total Cost							299,998.47
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 -> Wau	100	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	60,000	
Documents							
Category Name			Document Description				
Project Supporting Documents			SOUTH SUDAN Food Security Outlook_102017 (3).pdf				
Project Supporting Documents			CropWatch_CFSAM_Executive_2pager_2017_ 15 Feb 2018_FINAL.pdf				

