Project Proposal

Organization	FAO (Food & Agriculture Organia	zation of the United Nations)											
Project Title	Emergency Livelihood Response												
Fund Code	SSD-15/HSS10/SA2/FSL/UN/536												
Cluster	Primary cluster				Sub clust	er							
	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVE	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS None											
Project Allocation	2nd Round Standard Allocation Allocation Category Type												
Project budget in US\$	811,231.20			Planned project duration	5 months								
Planned Start Date	01/08/2015			Planned End Date	31/12/2015								
OPS Details	OPS Code			OPS Budget	0.00								
	OPS Project Ranking			OPS Gender Marker									
	homes and livelihoods already af very little window of opportunity is This FAO Emergency Response (30,000HH) with emergency livel project are the recent displaced Men, Women and Children at gre The Key activity to be supported Whilst FAO as a pipe line managensure timely delivery of inputs to	s still available for livelihoods Program for 2015 is in line w ihoods kits who are in greate population and affected host or atter risk of starvation and in will be provision of vegetable er have already secured pipe er have already secured pipe	intervention. with Food Security strategor risk of starvation and in communities in conflict af critical food insecurity sit (15,000 kits) and fishing eline supply towards this	yy for 2nd round of CHF st. y very critical Food insecur fected States of South Suc uation will be the focus with y materials (30,000 kits). response; this request is to	andard allocation 20 ity situation. The pri lan. nin the category of b	15 to support 180,000 peo ncipal beneficiaries of the peneficiary population.							
Direct beneficiaries		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total							
	Beneficiary Summary	9000	12000	4500	4500	30,000							
	Total beneficiaries include the following:												
	People in Host Communities	3600	4800	1800	1800	12000							
	Internally Displaced People	5400	7200	2700	2700	18000							
ndirect Beneficiaries	As pipeline manager for the Clust livelihood inputs to the cluster me Direct beneficiaries include displa Greater Upper Nile (IPC phase 4 nutritious food sources (fish and trading the surplus. The choice of is the result of the fact that logistible collected by people and move planting/cultivating. In many case it is not rare to witness cases of from the rapidly maturing vegetal.	embers for their interventions aced populations and surrows and surrows and surrows are supported to the post of a "light kit" approach for concally it is less challenging and with them where the conditions, displaced persons are hosely and supported to the post of the populations.	in the field." In ding host communities in y allow access to sibility of locally selling or mmunities in South Sudard the 'kit' can potentially ons are suitable for sted by communities and	n									
	produces within just a few weeks important dietary diversification w micronutrients to the daily diet re- the rivers and permanent swamp important dietary diversification a nutrient food for 25-30HHs each	bles in the kit) requires very r, s. The kits, if used in an optim while the contribution of fish praches well over 80 percent fc ss. For example, one vegetat and one fishing kit can provide day (approximately 1.5g per	minimal space and nal way can provide roteins and or populations living along ple kit will provide e high-protein and micro- HH per day).										
Link with the Allocation Strategy	produces within just a few weeks important dietary diversification w micronutrients to the daily diet re- the rivers and permanent swamp important dietary diversification a	bles in the kit) requires very r . S. The kits, if used in an optim while the contribution of fish praches well over 80 percent for so. For example, one vegetate and one fishing kit can provide day (approximately 1.5g perion of vegetable seeds and fire easonality of the intervention. The experiencing on going crisialigned to the geographical cream protection issues partice exposed to danger and ensuring protection issues into proprorated into the present proprogramment of the present procountry and has ongoing arries.	minimal space and nal way can provide roteins and or populations living along ole kit will provide e high-protein and micro-HH per day). Ishing materials as the ke Again, focus of the proje is, where people are dispoverage of the FSL Clust ularly in its implementatio res people's access to in ogramming. FAO will con roject. Igreement with implement manitarian space during of	by intervention. This is cleated twill be in the affected state and very small windler strategy. In where project activities of a partial assistance. FAO's solidate this by ensuring the ing partners, delays are not different forums such as N.	ntes of Greater Uppows of opportunity revill put measures in implementing partneat good lessons lead to envisaged and thu ational Cluster meet	ernile (Southern Unity, Uplemains for livelihood supp place in such a way that ers have demonstrated rnt and best practices in us it will ensure timeliness ings, operational working							
·	produces within just a few weeks important dietary diversification wincronutrients to the daily diet retue rivers and permanent swamp important dietary diversification a nutrient food for 25-30HHs each The project is proposing distribut CHF allocation and in terms of skille and Northern Jonglei) that at The area of intervention again is The proposed project will mainst targeted beneficiaries will not be significant strength in mainstrean protection of beneficiaries are inc Since FAO has inputs available in delivery of inputs to the beneficia FAO through the FSL Cluster will	bles in the kit) requires very r . S. The kits, if used in an optim while the contribution of fish praches well over 80 percent for so. For example, one vegetate and one fishing kit can provide day (approximately 1.5g perion of vegetable seeds and fire easonality of the intervention. The experiencing on going crisialigned to the geographical cream protection issues partice exposed to danger and ensuring protection issues into proprorated into the present proprogramment of the present procountry and has ongoing arries.	minimal space and nal way can provide roteins and or populations living along ole kit will provide e high-protein and micro-HH per day). Ishing materials as the ke Again, focus of the proje is, where people are dispoverage of the FSL Clust ularly in its implementatio res people's access to in ogramming. FAO will con roject. Igreement with implement manitarian space during of	by intervention. This is cleated twill be in the affected state and very small windler strategy. In where project activities of a partial assistance. FAO's solidate this by ensuring the ing partners, delays are not different forums such as N.	ntes of Greater Uppows of opportunity revill put measures in implementing partneat good lessons lead to envisaged and thu ational Cluster meet	ernile (Southern Unity, Uplemains for livelihood supp place in such a way that ers have demonstrated rnt and best practices in us it will ensure timeliness ings, operational working							
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners	produces within just a few weeks important dietary diversification wincronutrients to the daily diet retue rivers and permanent swamp important dietary diversification a nutrient food for 25-30HHs each The project is proposing distribut CHF allocation and in terms of skille and Northern Jonglei) that at The area of intervention again is The proposed project will mainst targeted beneficiaries will not be significant strength in mainstrean protection of beneficiaries are inc Since FAO has inputs available in delivery of inputs to the beneficia FAO through the FSL Cluster will	bles in the kit) requires very r . S. The kits, if used in an optim while the contribution of fish praches well over 80 percent for so. For example, one vegetate and one fishing kit can provide day (approximately 1.5g perion of vegetable seeds and fire easonality of the intervention. The experiencing on going crisialigned to the geographical cream protection issues partice exposed to danger and ensuring protection issues into proprorated into the present proprogramment of the present procountry and has ongoing arries.	minimal space and nal way can provide roteins and or populations living along ole kit will provide e high-protein and micro-HH per day). Ishing materials as the ke Again, focus of the proje is, where people are dispoverage of the FSL Clust ularly in its implementation respeople's access to in ogramming. FAO will conroject. Igreement with implement manitarian space during part of mitigating measure	ey intervention. This is clea ct will be in the affected sta laced and very small wind- ter strategy. In where project activities of partial assistance. FAO's solidate this by ensuring the ing partners, delays are no different forums such as Nies so to ensure access is gua Other funding Secured For the	ntes of Greater Uppows of opportunity revill put measures in implementing partneat good lessons lead to envisaged and thu ational Cluster meet	ernile (Southern Unity, Uplemains for livelihood supp place in such a way that ers have demonstrated rnt and best practices in us it will ensure timeliness ings, operational working							
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners	produces within just a few weeks important dietary diversification wincronutrients to the daily diet rethe rivers and permanent swamp important dietary diversification a nutrient food for 25-30HHs each. The project is proposing distribut CHF allocation and in terms of se Nile and Northern Jonglei) that at The area of intervention again is The proposed project will mainst targeted beneficiaries will not be significant strength in mainstrean protection of beneficiaries are inc Since FAO has inputs available in delivery of inputs to the beneficia FAO through the FSL Cluster will group. The advocacy approach in	oles in the kit) requires very r. s. The kits, if used in an optim while the contribution of fish praches well over 80 percent for so. For example, one vegetate and one fishing kit can provide day (approximately 1.5g perion of vegetable seeds and fire easonality of the intervention. The experiencing on going crisialigned to the geographical cream protection issues partice exposed to danger and ensuring protection issues into proporated into the present proporated into the present proporated into the present procountry and has ongoing a risial continue to advocate for hurs in built in this response as proporated in the present procountry and the songoing a process of the present procountry and the songoing a process of the present procountry and the songoing a process of the present procountry and the songoing a process of the present procountry and the songoing a process of the process of the process of the present procountry and the songoing a process of the present procountry and the songoing a process of the present present process of the present process of the present process of the present pr	minimal space and nal way can provide roteins and or populations living along ole kit will provide e high-protein and micro-HH per day). Shing materials as the ke Again, focus of the proje is, where people are disp overage of the FSL Clust ularly in its implementation respeople's access to in ogramming. FAO will controlled the project. In the project of the projec	by intervention. This is cleated twill be in the affected stated and very small wind ter strategy. In where project activities was obligated this by ensuring the solidate this by ensuring the strategy are not different forums such as Nees to ensure access is gue. Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)	ites of Greater Upp ows of opportunity r vill put measures in implementing partne at good lessons lea of envisaged and thu ational Cluster meet tranteed for inputs to	ernile (Southern Unity, Upjemains for livelihood supp place in such a way that ers have demonstrated rnt and best practices in us it will ensure timeliness ings, operational working o reach the neediest peop							
Link with the Allocation Strategy Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners Organization focal point contact details	produces within just a few weeks important dietary diversification wincronutrients to the daily diet rethe rivers and permanent swamp important dietary diversification a nutrient food for 25-30HHs each. The project is proposing distribut CHF allocation and in terms of se Nile and Northern Jonglei) that at The area of intervention again is The proposed project will mainst targeted beneficiaries will not be significant strength in mainstrean protection of beneficiaries are inc Since FAO has inputs available in delivery of inputs to the beneficia FAO through the FSL Cluster will group. The advocacy approach in Name	oles in the kit) requires very r. s. The kits, if used in an optim while the contribution of fish praches well over 80 percent for so. For example, one vegetation on fishing kit can provide day (approximately 1.5g per ion of vegetable seeds and freasonality of the intervention. The experiencing on going crisialigned to the geographical cream protection issues partice exposed to danger and ensure proporated into the present proporated into the present procuping and incoming the continue to advocate for hurs in built in this response as partitle. Title	minimal space and nal way can provide roteins and or populations living along pole kit will provide e high-protein and micro-HH per day). Is hing materials as the ke Again, focus of the proje is, where people are dispoverage of the FSL Clust ularly in its implementatio respeople's access to in ogramming. FAO will con roject. If you want to manife the maniferial space during or part of mitigating measured.	by intervention. This is cleated will be in the affected stalaced and very small winding restrategy. In where project activities with a satisfance. FAO's solidate this by ensuring the project activities with a solidate this by ensuring the partners, delays are not different forums such as Nest to ensure access is guardered. Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)	ates of Greater Uppows of opportunity r vill put measures in implementing partne at good lessons lea at envisaged and thu ational Cluster meet aranteed for inputs to Email	ernile (Southern Unity, Upjemein (Southern Unity, Upjemein for livelihood supplace in such a way that ters have demonstrated rnt and best practices in us it will ensure timelinessings, operational working or each the neediest peop							

 Humanitarian context analysis.. Humanitarian context: Describe the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented

Since December 2013, South Sudan has been characterized by mass displacement, with over 2.1 million individuals uprooted. Violent clashes have led to the deaths of tens of thousands and the destruction of villages, livelihoods, institutions and services (such as medical services, hospitals, schools and water supply systems). The impact on livelihoods and food sources a major concern. Whole communities have been left without the opportunity to farm, meaning they are unprepared for the seasonal lean' period from July. Even prior to the crisis, low human development indicators, fledgling institutions and recurring public health emergencies such as cholera, malaria and malnutrition characterized South Sudan. People are now struggling to manage the consequences and implications of multiple overlapping crises: political, economic and social. The IPC analysis, conducted at the end of April 2015, indicates a further deterioration in the overall food security situation when compared to the January – March 2015 period. The early onset of the lean season (March instead of May), ongoing flooding and reduced planting due to conflict and displacement have put pressure on households. The deepening food insecurity is a result of protracted conflict and insecurity. Markets functionality is greatly constrained in the Greater Upper Nile region while food prices in the rest of the states are very high and having a negative impact on household food security especially in the lean season when most households depends on markets. The cost of living has significantly increased for all households due to reduced stocks and diminished purchasing power as a result of high staple cereal prices, decreasing livestock prices and inadequate labour opportunities. An estimated 3.8 million people were classified as severely food insecure in April (3 million in Crisis and 800,000 in Emergency) and unable to meet their food needs. The majority of these populations located in three conflict affected states of the Greater Upper Nile region and most pa

Renewed conflict in the Greater Upper Nile region in May and June 2015 resulted in further displacement and the destruction of homes and livelihoods already Renewed conflict in the Greater Upper Nile region in May and June 2015 resulted in further displacement and the destruction of homes and livelihoods already affected by crisis. According to Bentiu CCM July report, Bentiu PCC has doubled between the Month of May, 2015 to July, 2015. In addition of nearly 60,000 people has been received doubling the targeted number of IDP's that the camp was planned for in 2015. As fighting continues particularly in the Greater Uppernile States with huge number residing in Swampy areas, bushes and some in the protection sites, the humanitarian situation continues to be worsened. This is further exacerbated by the limited access for humanitarian to deliver services. Currently, there is huge Economic stress in the Country with the rate of inflation flawing to unbelievable level, prices sky rocketing and a 40% increase in cost of the minimum Food basket. According to the recent IPC, 610,000 urban poor populations are impacted by the high food prices. The Economic stress is leading to a significant hunger crisis that is slowly generating into a humanitarian situation. Humanitarians continue to seek solutions adapted to the rapidly changing environment and expanding needs and humanitarian assistance continues to have an impact on the food security of majority of the population greatly reducing the number of people in Emergency. The IPC classification for April 2015 shows that most of counties in Unity and Jonglei states food insecurity would have been deeper without humanitarian assistance.

Needs assessment. Explain the specific needs of the target group(s), explaining existing capacity and gaps. State how the needs assessment was conducted, list any baseline data and explain how the number of beneficiaries has been developed. Indicates references to assessments such as Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)

The recent escalation of fighting in GUN has displaced and isolated hundreds of thousands of people in very remote and swampy areas, difficult to access at the best of times. The conflict, combined with economic conditions and the destruction of livelihoods, has increased the demands on the humanitarian response. Since May 2015, it is estimated that nearly 750,000 individuals are not able to access humanitarian aid and are without access to food, shelter, drinking water, health care May 2015, it is estimated that nearly 750,000 individuals are not able to access humanitarian aid and are without access to food, shelter, drinking water, health care and protection. It is estimated that in Unity State alone more than 500,000 people have been affected, fleeing their homes, hiding in the forest or remote islands in the swamps without access to food, shelter or health facilities, relying entirely on wild crops, water lilies and fish. Reports from UNMISS rapid assessment mission to Koch and Nhialdu (27 May 2015) state that entire villages have been burnt down, health clinics and NGO compounds looted, WFP food stocks taken or burnt and cattle stolen. Nhialdu and Koch town were found abandoned, with entire communities hiding in remonet areas, fearing a potential return of government forces. The renewed violence comes at the worst possible time when regional food stocks remain depleted and at the height of the planting season. Without access to seeds and unable to attend their fields, the majority of these communities will miss the planting season. Loss of yet another harvesting season will definitely exacerbate food insecurity, placing displaced families, women and children at greater risk of starvation. An immediate and timely support is required to ensure populations represents an opportunity to address moderate malnutrition and restore livelihoods through the use of fish and rapidly maturing nutritious vegetable crops. The distribution of fishing equipment for capture and conservation is a high priority as a nutritious and cost-effective complement to food assistance provided by other partners. Access to a permanent water source is key to drywet season yearlable cultivation. FAO will distribute "no-harm" foles and vegetable seeds of by other partners. Access to a permanent water source is key to dry/wet season vegetable cultivation. FAO will distribute "no-harm" tools and vegetable seeds of nutrient-dense and highly productive, short-cycle varieties.

The humanitarian community in South Sudan faces access constraints due to insecurity, seasonal rains (June - November) and a lack of reliable road infrastructure. The increased fighting in Unity and Upper Nile states is further deteriorating accessibility. With the current situation, remoteness of areas of interventions, advancing rains and poor landing conditions, transportation will rely solely on air assets and helicopter will be the only available option. FAO, therefore will build on lessons learnt from 2014 and draw on its own logistics experience with air assets, and provide FSL partners with rotary wing air transportation for a timely access to displaced population in remote areas.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The FSL Cluster Objective 2 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. As pipeline manager for the Cluster, FAO is required to provide the emergency livelihood inputs to the cluster members for their interventions in the field. Direct beneficiaries include displaced populations and surrounding host communities in the worst-affected and least accessible areas identified as in need of immediate livelihood support through during recent IRNA and EFSAs as well as FAO Rapid Assessment/Response Unit missions. FAO will deliver inputs enough for 30,000 households (a total of 30,000 fishing kits and 15,000 veg/kits) in the 'emergency' and 'crisis' categories of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) from Northern Jonglei, Upper Nile and Southern Unity States.

Due the nature of the displacement in the proposed Geographical areas, where possible, 40% of the targeted households will be selected from the Host population, with a form the IPP's communities with a consideration of Geographical pased upon the peeds their participation and type of

whilst 60% will be from the IDP's communities. With a strong gender marker with consideration of Gender based upon the needs, their participation and type of intervention, FAO aims at targeting through partners 15% boys, 15% Girls, 40% Women and 30% men from the targeted community. The livelihoods inputs The choice of a "light kit" approach for communities in South Sudan is the result of the fact that logistically it is less challenging and the "kit" can potentially be collected by people and move with them where the conditions are suitable for planting/cultivating. In many cases, displaced persons are hosted by communities and

it is not rare to witness cases of sharing houses and land. A kitchen garden (resulting from the rapidly maturing vegetables in the kit) requires very minimal space and produces within just a few weeks.

4. Grant Request Justification

The escalation of conflict in Southern Unity and other areas in Greater Upper Nile at the start of the rainy season has caused a major displacement of population and hindered humanitarian access to the affected people. This has caused an increase in the cost of transportation as FAO was forced to switch to a major air operation to bring the emergency livelihood inputs to the final destinations. Due to the narrowing window of opportunity for humanitarian access, these resources for timely transport will be critical in ensuring that humanitarian support reaches vulnerable communities in the conflict affected states.

Road access is currently not feasible due to insecurity, land mines and the rains. Remoteness of locations and poor conditions of landing sites, make helicopter the

only alternative for transportation. FAO will draw on its own existing logistics experience in South Sudan and provide a helicopter to provide timely access to displaced populations in remote areas. One MI8-MTV helicopter is expected to be used with a payload of about 2,8 mt per rotation (3500 veg kits or 2330 fishing kits). Payload varies with Distance and Temperature. Multiple rotation can be completed in one day dependent on the location.

Whilst FAO as a pipe line manager has already secured pipeline supply towards this response, FAO through the CHF 2nd allocation is seeking funding to provide logistics support and ensure a timely delivery of inputs to frontline service providers/partners receiving inputs from FAO. Reliance on the logistics cluster is not an option as per previous experience as well as for the limited capacity. FSL inputs have failed to be in the ICWG priority list since the start of the L3 emergency in South Sudan and the FSL cluster has therefore failed to provide timely inputs to affected population when needed.

The project will provide 30,000 families with 30,000 Fishing kits and 15,000 reached with vegetable in Southern Unity, Upper Nile and Northern Jonglei most affected areas.

5. Complementarity. Explain how the project will complement previous or ongoing projects/activities implemented by your organization.

FAO, through multi-donor funding, is carrying out its Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP), which is in line with the FSL Cluster SRP. The contribution from CHF will enable FSL partners to timely receive Livelihoods kits and distribute to vulnerable households across GUN. Delivery will take place primarily in August and September of 2015. Locations to be prioritised will be based on IRNAs, EFSAs as well as FAO Rapid Assessment/Response Unit missions and in close collaboration with FSL cluster priorities.

The intervention is integrated in the ongoing FAO ELRP 2015 and FAO will work closely with partners and other agencies to avoid overlapping. Coordination will be ensured at FSL cluster level. The project complements activities that are already on-going and will fill a critical gap in logistics.

The proposed project will fill an existing gap in logistic service and ensure timely delivery of inputs to frontline service providers/partners receiving inputs from FAO.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to protecting vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in South Sudan against hunger, malnutrition and destitution. Through the implementation of the project activities, the project will take advantage of the emergency livelihood inputs prepositioned in the country and currently available to FSL Cluster members to allow delivery to beneficiaries in the short window of opportunity remaining. Project beneficiaries, constituted by populations displaced by the conflict, by communities hosting them as well as food insecure and vulnerable households, will have the opportunity to engage in productive activities, such as cropping and fishing. Livelihood kits are expected to significantly contribute to improving the food security of beneficiary households.

Logical Framework details for FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
	SO 3: Improve self-reliance and coping capacities of people in need by protecting, restoring and promoting their livelihoods	100

Outcome 1	Livelihoods of the most vulnerable and displaced are protected and rehabilitated, by sustainably res	toring, and maintaining livelihood production.
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.1	Emergency livelihood support provided to food insecure and displaced households	The main assumption is that access to the final beneficiaries is granted and that the security situation does not worsen further. It is also assumed partners availability on ground and capacity to implement activities.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle		End- Cycle		
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [All] # of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM] exercises conducted					7
	Means of Verification:	Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring Reports					
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS					30000	

	Means of Verification:	cation: partners reports, RPDM, FAO IM system							
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	ntline services] [Livelihood] # of agricultural tools distributed/kits							
	Means of Verification: Partners Reports, FAO IM system, RPDM								
Activities									
Activity 1.1.1	Delivery of Emerge	ncy Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination							
Activity 1.1.2 Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring)									

WORK PLAN

Project workplan for activities defined in the	Activity Description (Month)	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Logical framework	Activity 1.1.1 Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination	2015								X	Х	Х		
	Activity 1.1.2 Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring)	2015									Х	Х	X	Х

M & R DETAILS

Monitoring & Reporting Plan: Describe how you will monitor the implementation of each activity. Describe the tools you plan to use (checklist, photo, questionnaires, interviews, suggestion box etc.) in order to collect data and how you will store data. Explain the frequency type and protocol of reporting (how often do you report about what to whom?). State if, when and how you plan to evaluate your project

FAO South Sudan has been strengthening its Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit, which is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programme. A system has been already initiated to setup a results-oriented and harmonized monitoring system. There are two levels of monitoring: routine project programme. A system has been already medical or setup a results-oriented and manning mounting and post-distribution assessments. Routine project monitoring: generates learning on an ongoing basis and identifies issues to be addressed in-depth during assessment. Various monitoring tools will be implemented including activity delivery monitoring, spot checks, beneficiary satisfaction, partners monitoring, compliance monitoring and financial monitoring. The first level of monitoring entails activity delivery monitoring on the following criteria: status of implementation, level of completion of activity and any modification to the plan. Partners will submit distribution updates in real time using a smartphone app (quantity distributed, locations and number of beneficiaries). Spot checks: FAO Field Monitors will systematical and proport on the delivery of inputs and number of households reached. and number of beneficiaries). Spot checks: FAO Field Monitors will systematically monitor and report on the delivery of inputs and number of households reached, disaggregated by gender and distribution center, including partner compliance on activities listed in the Letter of Agreement (LoA), quantity of inputs distributed, organization of the distribution, participation of men and women in the distribution process, sexual exploitation and abuse, complaints/feedback mechanism, bribery and other Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) indicators. Beneficiary satisfaction: given FAO's commitment to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and adherence to the "do no harm" humanitarian principle, FAO will track beneficiary satisfaction of the inputs delivered using rapid post-distribution monitoring (RPDM) forms. Registration lists will be used for selecting sample beneficiaries randomly. Post-distribution assessments: will be conducted to assess the results of inputs distribution at beneficiary level. Reporting requirements: Partners report to FAO after each distribution, the quantity distributed and number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) reached in a simple temptable smartphone application developed by FAO. Field Monitors will be also responsible for monitoring and reporting weekly on FAO's activities implemented directly by FAO and by implementing partners in their respective states. Monitoring data will be captured using ActivityInfo as a database. Upon receipt of the inputs, the implementing partner shall sign the "Certification of receipt of goods form", thus confirming that inputs are received in good condition and takes full responsibility that inputs will reach the intended. Mild-term and Final Report: The implementing partner shall submit an interim progress report on input distribution activities. Einal interim progress report on input distribution activities based on the template provided upon completion of approximately 50 percent of distribution activities. Final report shall be submitted by partners at Completion of activities along with the financial report. The financial report is be provided using the reporting template attached to the LoA. For the CHF project, FAO will prepare a midterm progress report and a final report. Ad hoc reports may be prepared as requested by HC.

OTHER INFORMATION

Accountability to Affected Populations

FAO is committed to placing accountability to people affected by disaster and conflict at the core of its emergency response, from preparedness and the onset of an emergency, through all phases of the project cycle. Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) is a people-centered approach, responsive to the varying needs of different segments within a community and the importance of ensuring that women, men, girls and boys can equally access and benefit from assistance. FAO's approach to AAP provides a framework for addressing and integrating issues in emergencies such as gender equality, protection and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse by FAO and partner staff. By recognizing that within different "groups" there are many different layers of vulnerabilities and needs, FAO will ensure that activities avoid "one-size-fits-all" responses that risk not being appropriate to the real needs on the ground. For instance, during beneficiary selection FAO and the implementing partners will ensure that the process is representative, participatory and transparent. Furthermore, during the process staff will demonstrate an understanding of the local context and look beyond social power structures to address the diversity of needs (gender, age, disability, HIV, social and economic aspects). To this end, FAO has incorporated an explicit reference to AAP in the LOA with the implementing partner. Moreover FAO delivered AAP and gender training to FAO field monitors and implementing partner staff so as to familiarize them on FAO's guidelines and commitments on AAP during the project cycle with particular focus on targeting (beneficiary selection), delivery (input distribution) of assistance and monitoring. Moreover, the distribution delivery system will ensure that distribution sites are close to villages (within a maximum of 1.5 hours) so that women and girls, boys and men are able to access them without any protection risks and communication on distribution time (set from 9 am to 5 pm so as to ensure that women and girls get home before it is dark) is provided to beneficiaries in time. Additionally simple graphic leaflets/pamphlets with basic extension messaging will also be provided for use with particular kits that will be provided during the project. Some of the tools which will be used to mainstream AAP into the project and enable collection of gender disaggregated data on the assistance as well as feedback from target beneficiaries include the use of mobile phone data collection (EpiCollect) and ActivityInfo which FAO piloted in 2014 and will roll-out in a majority of the distribution locations, when accessibility and security allows. Feedback will be collected during rapid post-distribution monitoring and post distribution assessments (Focus Group Discussions) with affected populations. FAO and the partner will report and address the concerns that come out of the monitoring and assessment. Lessons learnt from the project will be documented to improve this and future interventions

Implementation Plan: Describe for each activity how you plan to implement it and who is carrying out what.

FAO will coordinate the transportation, storage, and delivery of emergency kits with relevant partners and stakeholders. The intervention is fully integrated in the ERLP 2015 that is in line with the FSL cluster priorities. Coordination will be done at FSL cluster level.

FAO has a strong presence and partnership with Organizations in the critical Food Insecure areas for this allocation. Hence, the project will use this strength to deliver the services on time.

deliver the services on time.

FAO will take responsibility to delivery emergency livelihoods kits to the identified areas by Partners (i.e. closest landing site to distribution point). Delivery will be done making direct contact with the NGO on the ground.

Helicopters will be the only choice of aircraft due to the remoteness of locations and poor conditions of landing sites. One MI8 helicopter is expected to be used with an average capability of carrying 2,8 mt, rouply 3500 vegetable kits or 2330 fishing kits per load. Payload per rotation depends on distance and temperature; however multiple rotations can be completed in one day, dependent on the location.

The initiative uses Items that are in storage already, so no procurement delays are anticipated and the project can start immediately as contract for the helicopter is in process. FAO will pursue delivery of the inputs to Rumbek storage facilities from Juba by road and will be completed within first week of August. FAO has already three long term agreements established with truck companies for this purpose. Delivery of inputs to IPs will take place primarily in August and September of 2015.

The Helicopter is expected to be operational by Mid-August.

For provision of inputs to frontline partners, FAO will sign only in-Kind agreement with them. A priority list of destinations will be done and priorities given in close collaboration with partners and the FSL cluster.

The project aims at providing partners with air transportation service to cover needs in livelihoods inputs of 30,000 HHs by delivering to Partners at least 30,000 Fishing kits and 15,000 veg kits from the exhisting pipeline.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Environmental Marker Code

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Code

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

FAO takes lead in carrying out nationwide assessments such as FSNMS, CFSAM, and IPC. Information gathered and shared is a very useful management tool that influences FAO program design. This information has been used in designing this project in order to ensure participation, inclusion participation, addressing

gender inequity and needs.
FAO will use a gender-sensitive approach in this emergency initiative which will create space to challenge gender inequality in access to and control of resources. This will be done through providing an equal opportunity for women and men to participate in the planned activities and ensuring equal access to vegetable and fish kits. Target beneficiaries will include a broad range of the target population (women, men girls and boys) as each of them has specific needs and contributions

based on their age and gender.

A gender analysis will be conducted and attention paid to the different skill sets, needs, vulnerabilities and responsibilities of affected women and men and girls and boys. In addition, given the role women play in ensuring households food security, there will be specific emphasis on their participation to address issues which result in their unequal status, limit their capabilities and render them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

Women in the target locations have outstanding and complementary roles and responsibilities in securing the nutritional well-being for their households and the community. They often play a great role in ensuring nutrition, food safety and quality. Furthermore, local diets in the target locations are dominated by grains and fish with very few vegetables and fruits included. Women also tend to spend a considerable part of their income on household food requirements. Poor households (especially female headed households) are affected disproportionately since they are self-supporting. As such women (in particular female headed households) will

		be deliberately targ			/ulnerabi	lity. They wi	ll be provided v	vith rapidly r	maturing (short cycle) and nu	tritious vegetable kits to prom	ote nutritional
	nd Security	on women to ensu families to manage food sources, red food sources, red Frotection is main: possible. These gig whose salaries ha This will be done the tensus of the tensus of the tensus of the income from the tensus of the income from the tensus of the	ure the en ethe consucing experience of the consucing exp. streamed roups (whave not be hrough thits distributed frishing to the fishing to the fishing to the consumer of the fishing to the fishing the fishing the fishing kits).	titre househo sequences o ossure to ger I throughout I thoughout I hou could be ceen paid for ne following a tred through kits for captusaptured will no buy grains able seeds ceen paid for ne the possibility of the country of the c	Id unit, a f crisis a der-bas f crisis a der-bas the progronstitute nonths) a ctivities: the progre and c be constand other f nutrien ty of locardinarther's buse (PS n progra I as bene cedures ning before hood inppek. In R	nd abové all nd food inseed violence, amme, mak do of women are at risk of ramme are e onservation umed at hou or household. It dense and ally selling on staff will ense set out by Uere being dejuts are pre-jumbek the F.	women and checurity and mal increasing timing sure at-risk and girls, but a conflict-relater designed to be is a high priorisehold level to necessities, highly product trading the su ure complianceck mechanisrage and impact faction for both INDSS. All its voloyed to the fit obositioned in Joc AO storage fa	nildren, reap nutrition, pre e for materr c groups' spa also men an d or sexual' lightweight it ty as a nutri supplement ive, short-c; rplus. will be colle will be colle will be colle will be colle will be colle colled. Its entire ubb and cur cilitites are	the benefits. The planned ac oviding opportunities for inconal and child care and improvince fife needs are taken into condition of the construction of the constructi	RP interventions will focus as tivities seek to help women an en generation, increasing acc no cooking practices. Incoming the practices consideration and risks mitigate ited children, minorities, IDPs looting, destitution and gener asport them back to their homolement to food assistance primplies that women will be about the destination of the proposition of the proposit	s they help their ess to nutritious ed where and when or civil servants al insecurity. es easily. ovided by other let to spend some able access to (AAP) and on ies. activities monitored by UNDSS. All its ing deployed on onse inputs
ccess		The information m transportation and FAO will take resp remoteness of loc contact with the gresence is being	anageme d distributi consibility cations an round; on establish	on operation for the delived d small landing e Mi8 will be used in Bentiu	eveloped s. ery of the ng sites. used for and Mala	e emergency The MI8 hel the delivery	r livelihoods kit icopter is expe of inputs in the	since Janua s to identifie ected to have e project are ment is bein	d areas. Helicopters will large e a maximum payload of 2mt as. FAO has field presence i	nely detection of eventual loss by be the choice of aircraft du per rotation. Delivery will be c n Juba, Bor and Rumbek, am sence also in Akobo. These fi	e to the done making direct longst others. FAO
UDGE		various degrees o	о сарасіі	es and will be	e strengt	neneu as ne	ecessary to en	sure contac	t with organizations on the gr	ourid and deliver inputs.	
	nd Other Personnel Costs (ple	ase itemize costs	of staff	consultante a	and other	nersonnel f	o he recruited	directly by t	he implementing partner for p	roject implementation)	
	Budget Line Description	ass normed duals	D/S	Unit	Unit	Duration	Percent	Total	2015	. Spot implomentation)	Quarterly
	•			Quantity	Cost		Charged to CHF / ERF	Cost	Q3	Q4	Total
.1	Monitoring Officer x3		D	3	1500	5	100.00%	22,500.00	0.00	0.00	
.'	The monitoring and evaluation of	fficer is a P3 nositi	_								
	tasked with carrying out the RPI Two months are charged under	DM. The M&a	amp;amp;l	E leads also	post plar	ntin and post	distribution su	rveys and a			
.2	Logistic Officer x 2	, .,	D	2	1500		100.00%	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	The logistic officer is responsible The logistics officers liaises with										
	CHF to the overall budget.	the logcluster for	tne servic	ces requirea	by them	. I wo montr	s are charged	under this p	project as this is the approxim	nate budget snare of the	
3	Admin Officer		D	1	1500	2	50.00%	1,500.00	0.00	0.00	
	The admin officer is responsible project is equivalent to the share							the operation	n. It is a P3 position and the c	ost apportioned to the	
.4	National Operations Assistant		D	1	1500	3	100.00%	4,500.00	0.00	0.00	
	National operations officers prov national operations officer are ch			the implemen	ntation of	the project	and report to the	ne ERM and	I the international operations of	officer. Two months for each	
.5	Field Officers	larged to the proje	D	2	1500	5	100.00%	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	Field officers include State Coord		ld monitor	s working ou	it of FAC	s field hubs	such as Torit,	Bor, Rumb	ek, Bentiu and Wau. The cos	t charged to the project is	
0	for six field officers, two months	each.	Б		4000	-	400.000/	5 000 00	0.00	0.00	
.6	Drivers The project will contribute to the	salaries of the driv	D	1 O's field but	1000		100.00%	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	
7	The project will contribute to the Transport Coordinator - Interntic		D D		12000		50.00%	12,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	Coordination of flights with FAO							•		0.00	
.8	Store Keeper		D	2	1400	5	100.00%	14,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	Ensures that the stocks are han	dled according to	the trans	port plan, sto	cks pipe	line inputs fo	or air and road	transport in	Juba and Rumbek		
	Section Total							89,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	es, Commodities, Materials (pl	lease itemize direc		I					-	portation, freight, storage and	
ode	Budget Line Description		D/S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		Quarterly Total
							Onr / EKF		Q3	Q4	
.1	Communication and Reporting		D	1	5000	1	100.00%	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	
2	Office costs		D	1	15000	1	100.00%	15,000.00	0.00	0.00	
	office running costs										
	Section Total							20,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ment (please itemize costs of no Budget Line Description	n-consumables to	be purch	Unit			Percent	Total	2015		Quarterly
ode	Budget Line Description		0/3	Quantity	Cost		Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Cost		04	Total
							/ 		Q3	Q4	
								0.00	0	0	0.00
ont	Section Total actual Services (please list work	a and somiless to	ho o==+	notod unda : 4	ho nuci-	n#)					

Marchaper transportation cost 1									CHF / E	RF	Q3		Q4	
of in local per relation at a cost of 1000/058 per flying his value in Representative and Section Total Section Total of Sect	4.1 He	elicopter transportation cost		D	1	540000) 1					0.00		
Technology Companies Com											st calculation is	s based on an e	estimated average flying time	
Description	Se	ection Total								540,000.0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tread and DSA	Travel (pl	lease itemize travel costs of s	staff, consultants an	d other pers	sonnel for	project i	mpleme	entatio	on)					
Travel and DSA of international staffile estimated at approximately 55-50% of the total cost of international staffile estimated at approximately 55-50% of the total cost of international staffile estimated at approximately 55-50% of the total cost of international staffile estimated at approximately 55-50% of the total cost of international staffile estimated at approximately 55-50% of the total cost of international staffile estimated at approximately 55-50% of the total cost of international staffile estimated by the staffile of th	Code Bu	udget Line Description					Durat	ion	Charged	to Cost				
The DSA of International staff is estimated at approximately 55-80% of the total cost of International staff. Section Total D1 3 Unit Unit Cost Cost Description D1 3 Unit Unit Cost Description D1 3 Unit Unit Cost Cost Description D1 3 Unit Cost Description									CHF / EF	RF	Q3		Q4	
Section Total Section Tota	5.1 Tr	avel and DSA		D	1	62988	1		100.00%	62,988.00		0.00	0.00	
Total 2015 Section Total D1 S	Th	ne DSA of international staff is	s estimated at appro	ximately 55-	-60% of t	he total c	ost of ir	nterna	ational stat	ff.				
Section Total Section Tota	Se	ection Total								62,988.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Section Total Sectio	Transfers	and Grants to Counterpa	rts (please list trans	fers and sul	b-grants	to projec	t implen	nentir	ng partner.	s)				
Section Total Section Total Section Total Section Total DIS Utility Class Duration Duration	Code Bu	udget Line Description					Duratio	- (Charged 1	to Cost				
Reverded Operating and Other Direct Costs (please include general operating expenses and other direct costs for project implementation) D									OIII / LIXI		Q3			
Sudget Line Description	Se	ection Total								0.00		0	0	0.00
Canaged to Cot Charged to		•			,						<u> </u>			
Vehicle operating and maintenance D 1 3000 1 100.00% 30.000 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Code Bu	udget Line Description					Durat	ion	Charged	to Cost			04	
Vehicle operating and maintenance costs 2 Technical Support Services (FAO Standard D				_										
2. Technical Support Services (FAO Standard D 1 3072 1 100.00% 3,072.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 These costs are agreed and endorsed by the FAO Counce composed of all fas member States. It is to reimburse the technical support provided by the Technical Units at HQ and Regional Revel to the project. It is a filtre take per project. 3. Evaluation Conf. (FAO Standard Cods) 0 1 7600 1 100.00% 7,600.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 These costs are agreed and endorsed by the FAO Counce composed of all its member States. It is equivalent to 0.7% of the budget and serves to finance programme evaluation impremented by relevant units at FAO HQ. 4. Reporting Cost (FAO Standard Cost) D 1 5000 1 100.00% 5,000.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 These costs are agreed and endorsed by the FAO Counce composed of all its member States. It is to reimburse the support provided by the FAO HQ for reporting. It is a flast ratio per project. 4. Reporting Cost (FAO Standard Cost) D 1 5000 1 100.00% 5,000.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 5. Section Total 45,672.00 0				D	1	30000	1		100.00%	30,000.00		0.00	0.00	
and Regional evel to the project. It is a flat rate per project These costs are agreed and endorsed by the FAO Counct composed of all its member States. It is equivalent to 0.7% of the budget and serves to finance programme variable to the project. It is a flat rate per project of the proje	7.2 Te	echnical Support Services (F		D	1	3072	1		100.00%	3,072.00		0.00	0.00	
These costs are agreed and endorsed by the PAO Council composed of all its member States. It is equivalent to 0.7% of the budget and serves to finance programme evaluation implemented by relevant units at PAO HO. 4 Reporting Cost (FAO Standard Cost)					mposed o	of all its m	nember	State	es. It is to r	reimburse the te	echnical suppo	rt provided by t	he Technical Units at HQ	
A Reporting Cost (FAO Standard Cost) D 1 5000 1 10000% 5,000.00 0.00	7.3 Ev	aluation Cost (FAO Standard	d Cost)	D	1	7600	1		100.00%	7,600.00		0.00	0.00	
These costs are agreed and endorsed by the FAO Council composed of all its member States. It is to reimburse the support provided by the FAO HO for reporting. It is a flat rate per project. Section Total Section Total On 0 0.00 0.00 De Total Direct Cost Interest Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) Of Monount C Amount 2015 On 0.00 0.00 Total On 0.00 C Amount Social Project Cost Social Project					mposed o	of all its m	nember	State	es. It is equ	uivalent to 0.7%	of the budget	and serves to f	inance programme	
Total Direct Cost Section Total Total Direct Cost Section Total Section Total Section Total Section Total Section Total Section Total Section Total Section Total Section Total Direct Cost Section Total Direct Cost Section Total Section Total Section Total Section Sect	7.4 Re	eporting Cost (FAO Standard	Cost)	D	1	5000	1		100.00%	5,000.00		0.00	0.00	
Section Total Direct Cost Total Direct Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) Total Direct Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) Total Direct Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) Total Direct Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) Total Direct Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) Total Direct Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) Total Direct Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) Total Direct Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) Total Direct Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) Total Direct Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) Total Direct Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) Total Direct Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) Total Direct Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) Total PSC			ndorsed by the FAO	Council cor	mposed o	of all its m	nember	State	es. It is to r	reimburse the s	upport provide	d by the FAO H	IQ for reporting. It is a flat	
b Total Direct Cost Total Direct Cost Total Cost T										45 672 00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Intext Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent) C Amount C Amount S 3,071.20 Activity Laterity Budget Details for PSC Out 1 Q3 Q4 0.00 0.00 0.00 Laterity Budget Details for PSC Details for PSC Set										45,072.00		0.00	0.00	
dit Cost (For NGO, in percent) C Amount														,
C Amount arterly Budget Details for PSC 2015 Total	direct Pro	ogramme Support Cost PS	C rate (insert perce	ntage, not to	exceed	7 per ce	nt)							7%
anterly Budget Details for PSC 2015	udit Cost	(For NGO, in percent)												
atal Fund Project Cost State Fund Project Cost State State State State State State Stat	SC Amou	nt												53,071.20
tal Fund Project Cost tal Fund Project Cost tal Fund Project Cost Satistated Project Cost Satistated Percentage of budget for each locations	uarterly B	udget Details for PSC	2015			Total								
tal Fund Project Cost piect Locations Stimated percentage of budget for each Beneficiary Women Boy Girl Total Activity			Q3	Q4										
position Estimated percentage of budget for each location Beneficiary Men Boy Girl Total Activity			0.00	0.00	(0.00								
position Estimated percentage of budget for each location Beneficiary Men Boy Girl Total Activity	otal Fund	Project Cost	1											811 231 20
pocation Estimated percentage of budget for each Beneficiary Men Boy Girl Total Activity		<u> </u>												011,201.20
location Men O Activity 1.1.1 : Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) Activity 1.1.1 : Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) Percentage O Activity 1.1.1 : Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) Percentage Opper Nile O Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) O Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) Opper Nile O Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) O Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) Opper Nile O Activity 1.1.3 : Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) Opper Nile O Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) O Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) O Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) O Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) O Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) O Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) O Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) O Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) O Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monit	•													
final déstination Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) 34 0 Activity 1.1.1 : Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) pper ille 33 0 Activity 1.1.1 : Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination Activity 1.1.2 : Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) plect Locations (first admin location where activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State) Percentage onglei 33 august 34 pper Nile 33	Location		budget for each		iary	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity				
nity 34 0 0 Activity 1.1.1: Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination Activity 1.1.2: Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) pper ille 33 0 0 Activity 1.1.1: Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination Activity 1.1.2: Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) plect Locations (first admin location where activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State) Percentage page 33 nity 34 pper Nile 33	Jonglei	33								final destination	1	•	, -	• ,
pper pper lile 33 0 0 Activity 1.1.1: Delivery of Emergency Livelihoods kits (vegetables and fishing kits) to IPs at final destination Activity 1.1.2: Monitor Distribution Operations (Rapid Post Distribution Monitoring) oject Locations (first admin location where activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State) Percentage onglei 33 nity 34 pper Nile 33	Unity	34							0	Activity 1.1.1 : I final destination	Delivery of Em	ergency Livelih	oods kits (vegetables and fish	ing kits) to IPs at
pject Locations (first admin location where activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State) Percentage Indication 1 Percentage Indicate percentage per State) Indicate percentage per State percentage per State per S	Upper Nile	33							0	Activity 1.1.1 : I final destination	Delivery of Em	ergency Livelih	oods kits (vegetables and fish	ing kits) to IPs at
dmin Location1Percentageonglei33nity34pper Nile33										•		•	` '	nitoring)
nrity 34 pper Nile 33	-	•	where activities will b	be implemen	nted. If the	e project	is cove	ring r			se indicate per	centage per Sta	ate)	
pper Nile 33	Jonglei								33					
	Unity								34					
·	Upper Nile								33					
CUMENTS	OCUMEN	TS												