

Requesting Organization :	Community Aid for Fisheries and Agriculture Development				
Allocation Type :	2nd Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Enhancing food security and livelihood access for the IDPs, vulnerable host community and marginalized groups increasing dietary diversity for the agriculturists and fisher-folk in Urur County through provision vegetable and fishing kits.				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SSD-17/F/102923	Fund Project Code :	SSD-17/HSS10/SA2/FSL/NGO/6454		
Cluster :	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	Project Budget in US\$:	209,997.09		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/08/2017	Planned End Date :	31/01/2018		
Actual Start Date:	01/08/2017	Actual End Date:	31/01/2018		
Project Summary :	<p>CAFAD proposes this project to scale up already existing FSL intervention for the main season response with FAO in Urur County as envisaged in HRP and the cluster second allocation strategy 2017. This correspond to the OCHA allocation strategy criteria of high levels of displacement (protection crisis)</p> <p>To avoid duplication and overlap with the FAO funded project, CAFAD has an established database of the beneficiaries of the main season response which will be used during identification, registration and verification of beneficiaries before the exercise of distribution commences. This will be done closely with Boma heads who were also involved in the main season response.</p> <p>This project aims to improving livelihoods for the most vulnerable and increasing dietary diversity for the agriculturists and fisher-folk in Urur County through provision livelihood kits and providing a basic training for a percentage (5%) of the beneficiaries. This will target the most vulnerable; the recently displaced persons (50%) from the violence in Urur County that are currently residing in Pieri, Pulchuol, Pathai, Karam Payams and other parts of the county; vulnerable host community (30%) who have IDPs living within them and returnees (20 %).</p> <p>The vulnerable members 7000 households (total of 42000 individuals) of the community in the target locations will be identified, registered and provided with life-saving kits (vegetable and fishing kits). The project aims to empower women by ensuring that women headed household receive 60% of the inputs this is because these households are twice likely to have a malnourished child compared to male headed household (FSNMS Round 18). Priority will also be given to household who have a member with debilitating illness or HIV/AIDS. To ensure gender parity, men, girls and boys from vulnerable households will be considered during this intervention.</p> <p>The timeliness of delivery of these inputs to the beneficiaries is critical, with the ongoing rain season. Furthermore, the provision of such inputs is key to increasing self-sufficiency among at target populations and decreasing their dependence on food aid.</p> <p>CAFAD recognizes and adheres to the Accountability to the Affected Population (AAP) Principle. For this purpose, the community will be involved during project development, implementation and at end life to evaluate the impact on their lives. CAFAD will hold consultative meeting with Boma heads, Payam administrators, women and youth representatives to ensure a broad perspective on the affected population and ensuring their rights are preserved.</p> <p>CAFAD presence in the target location and being a partner to FAO implementing FSL activities in the county will ensure that the proposed project for provision of frontline activities are carried out in the shortest time possible and the life-saving kits are distributed to those who are in urgent need of assistance.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	12,600	21,000	4,200	4,200	42,000
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	6,300	10,500	2,100	2,100	21,000
People in Host Communities	3,780	6,300	1,260	1,260	12,600
Refugee Returnees	2,520	4,200	840	840	8,400

Indirect Beneficiaries :**Catchment Population:****Link with allocation strategy :**

The project contributes directly to the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster objective 2 'Protecting and promoting livelihoods to enhance coping mechanisms and improve access to food' this will allow the target beneficiaries to resume their livelihoods and decrease their dependence on food aid.

The project is also in tandem with FSL allocation strategy that of scaling up already existing interventions as CAFAD is already implementing projects with FAO in the target County. The project also tallies with 2017 HRP strategic objective 2&3 that of protection and Support at-risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats. This correspond to the OCHA allocation strategy criteria of high levels of displacement (protection crisis)

Livelihood inputs that are considered for this intervention are vegetable seeds, fishing gear and agricultural hand-tools.

The project agrees with the FSLC SA2 strategy in terms of the prioritized locations; highest number of people in need IPC 4 as per the HRP prioritization (June IPC Update 2017) and the proposed activities of provision of vegetable and fishing kits to strengthen resilience livelihoods of the affected population thorough short term and medium term.

The project will be aimed at ensuring cost efficiency complemented by pre-positioning of vegetable and fishery kits through FAO pipeline and seasonality in order to promote preparedness, household resilience and self-reliance. Vulnerable host and IDP populations in the target areas (men, women and boys, girls, including lactating and pregnant women, the elderly and the disabled) are increasingly dependent on food aid.

To increase multi-sector synergy, the basic vegetable training will incorporate the nutrition interventions across the target communities, boma and payams. Gender mainstreaming will be done through-out the project cycle to mitigate gender violence and sexual exploitation against women and girls. A gender specialist will be involved throughout the project cycle to ensure gender balance in kits provision and role sharing.

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
Angelo Leai Mahier	Country Director	cafad.southsudan.org@gmail.com	+211955214886

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

As of May 2017, 5.5 million people were estimated in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). As of June-July 2017, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance (IPC phase 3 and above) is estimated to rise to 6 million. (IPC alert 21st June 2017)

South Sudan is experiencing the worst ever severe food insecurity with deterioration since January 2017; In January 3.8 million people were food insecure compared to more than 6.0 million in June-July 2017 (Food Security Outlook, May 2017). There has been exponential increase in the number of people at emergency phases 3, 4 and 5 as per IPC trends from August 2012 to 2017 (IPC June-July 2017 Projection)

The greater Jonglei, where Uror County is located has the highest proportions of populations in Crisis, Emergency and Catastrophe are observed at 63%; this is the highest in the country.

The economic crisis is hitting the whole society. However, the most affected populations are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and the host communities affected by the ongoing conflict. (IPC alert 21st June 2017)

The results from the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM, April 2017) show a concerning situation in terms of cereal production. With a projected population of about 12 million people in mid-2017, the overall cereal deficit in January-December 2017 marketing year is estimated to be about 500,000 metric tonnes, over 30 percent more than the deficit estimated for 2016. The 2016 net cereal production in the traditional sector is estimated to be about 826,000 tonnes, the smallest amount harvested since the start of the conflict. (National Multi-hazard Early warning bulletin, 2017)

Armed conflict has resulted in massive population displacement, disruptions to people's livelihoods, trade and access to humanitarian assistance, which remains people's main source of food in conflict areas. This is compounded by below average food production and high food prices which have eroded household purchasing power.

Recently as of March 2017, there was massive influx of IDPs into Pieri, Pulchul Pathai and Karam due to fighting between SPLA and SPLA-IO in Yuai and Motot as the government forces tries to regain control of Uror County. There population are receiving FSL assistance from CAFAD and FAO through the main season response but needs scaling up due to the overwhelming numbers of people in need estimated at 100,000

Women and elderly continue to be particularly impacted by the increasing food shortage as households are prioritizing food for children.

Women are shouldering the burden of foraging for wild foods that are increasingly depleted, forcing them to travel longer and arduous distances by foot and exposing them to the risk of attacks or sexual violence. The loss of protein sources more rapidly affect women who are more vulnerable to vitamin A deficiency (HNO 2017)

2. Needs assessment

Uror county located in Jonglei normally experiences sporadic and seasonal food insecurity that spikes especially in the lean season. This area had a GAM rate of % which is above emergency threshold.

According to a recent rapid assessment (IRNA) conducted by CAFAD staff in Uror County, the food consumption of fish and milk has reduced significantly as households lost their livelihood in March after fishing broke out in Yuai, Pathai and Motot resulting to constrained benefits for nutrition. There is also minimal fruit consumption.

Less than 10% children are meeting the recommended feeding quality and quantity (FSNMS Round 18, 2016)

There are also limited labor capacity for Female headed households that are more likely to be having malnourished child as compared to the Male Headed Household.

The long-term effect of the South Sudan conflict coupled with escalating food prices, economic crisis, low agriculture production and depleted livelihood assets have all contributed to deterioration of food security situation in 4.9 million people (42% of the total population in South Sudan) estimated to be severely food insecure (IPC 3,4 and 5) (NBS Press release 02/20/2017)

According to the HNO of 2017, the total number of people in need in Uror County is 86,900 individuals respectively. 25,900 and 14,900 are in need of FSL assistance representing 19.3% and 41.6% of the total people in need in the aforementioned counties.

The IPC for Acute malnutrition- Projection (May- July 2017) will reach emergency thresholds based on historical data with likelihood to deteriorate.

South Sudan annually imports about 250,000 MT of cereals from Uganda, Sudan and Kenya with an aggregate cereal deficit for the year 2016 was estimated at 381,000 MT, higher than the 2015 deficit by over 100,000 MT (April 2016 IPC Update)

The floating of the South Sudan currency continue to affect the import dependent economy negatively causing an all-time high inflation coupled with an increase in food prices, pockets of insecurity and restrictions on movement of humanitarian actors (FSNMS, July 2016). The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 310 percent year-on-year, with food inflation at 374 percent in June - the highest in the world and historic ever recorded in the country.

IPC for Acute Malnutrition analysis, the GAM rate (WHZ<2 and/or oedema) is 24.8 in Uror County while SAM for 2314 children of 6-59 months screened was 4.8%. (HNO data analysis 2016)

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

CAFAD shall target most vulnerable communities including the displaced, returnees and severely food insecure host communities. Assistance will be targeted in particular towards those displaced who have not been absorbed by host communities and who are congregating in rural areas; Pieri and Karam in particular which has been receiving fresh IDPs displaced from other parts of the county that experienced violence in April 2017 (South Sudan Protection Cluster, 5 May 2017). Assistance will also be provided to the host communities receiving those displaced. Every effort shall be made to ensure that male, boys girls and female farmers and fisher-folks are targeted by the interventions and that both genders have access to input packages, reaching a minimum of 60 per cent female and youth beneficiaries (a large percentage of the IDPs are women and children). Currently the above targeted vulnerable groups are the most food insecure. Most of the house have coping mechanism of having a meal a day and nearly 100% of the population depend on food aid from WFP and a small percentage depend on market purchase. Coupled with the high inflation rate in the country (more than 800% according to CLIMIS August 2016) and families having depleted their food stock, these groups would be most food insecure in the coming months if assistance is not offered to them. Provision of life saving support will reduce their vulnerability during the lean season. Furthermore, in Uror county fishing in seasonal swamps and foraging supplements livelihoods, comprising an estimated 20-25 percent of poor and very poor household annual food needs (ACTED, Sep 2016).

4. Grant Request Justification

This project is in line with strategic objectives of saving lives and alleviating suffering of those most in need and support communities most at risk to sustain their coping capacities also FSL cluster allocation strategy in prioritized intervention locations where humanitarian needs are most severe.

The most vulnerable people solely depend on fisheries resources, which can be harnessed by riverine communities and those residing in flood prone areas. In south Sudan, the annual catch is estimated to be between 40000 and 45000 tonnes with household food security under threat from military action, theft and displacement in the conflict zones stretching along the Nile banks from Terekeka to Renk counties and along the Sobat River (CFSAM report FAO/WFP 2016). These justifies the need for fisheries kits supplies. Fishing is considered to have a significant effect on diet throughout the riverine and swamp counties (CFSAM report FAO/WFP April 2017)

The IDPs are allocated some space around the compounds by the host community where they can grow fast growing vegetables which are nutrient dense and can mitigate the cases of malnutrition reported in the areas among pregnant women and children.

CAFAD presence in the intervention location implementing FSL activities through grants from FAO and established linkages with the local authorities experience and knowledge of the political dynamics gives us an edge to undertake the project activities within the shortest time possible.

5. Complementarity

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective of this project is to scale up already existing FSL intervention for the main season response with FAO in Uror County as envisaged in HRP and the FSL cluster second allocation strategy 2017. This also corresponds with the OCHA allocation strategy criteria of high levels of displacement (protection crisis)

This project aims to improving livelihoods for the most vulnerable and increasing dietary diversity for the agriculturists and fisher-folk in Uror County through provision livelihood kits.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities				
Protect and promote emergency livelihoods to enhance coping mechanisms and improve access to food.		SO2: Protect the rights and uphold the dignity of the most vulnerable	100				
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : This project is designed to contribute to the overall 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan strategic objective 2 which is to protecting and promoting livelihoods to enhance coping mechanisms and improve access to food. The intervention will address 2017 SSHF second allocation strategy by capitalizing on the seasonality in order to improve food availability by supporting food production activities (fishing and vegetable production) and cost efficiency seasonality in order to promote preparedness, household resilience and building self-reliance. This will assist most vulnerable communities to regain and rehabilitate their agricultural production capacity which would diversify both household diet and income.</p>							
Outcome 1							
Ensure the livelihoods of the most vulnerable host community, IDPs and returnees in Uror County are protected and rehabilitated from the emergency phase by sustainable restored, improved and maintained own livelihood production through vegetable production activities and the resultant sustainable self-reliance and food security in the project sites.							
Output 1.1							
Description							
The livelihoods of 42000 individual most vulnerable food insecure host community, IDPs and returnees in Uror county are restored,Improved and self reliance and sustainability maintained through vegetable production.							
Assumptions & Risks							
Prevailing security situation Assess constrain Funds released on time Targeted beneficiaries apply and share knowledge gained in trainings. Community willingness to fully participate in the project							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Number of people provided with vegetable seeds	12,600	21,000	4,200	4,200	42,000
<p>Means of Verification : Pictures taken Registration and distribution forms Interim and final reports RPDM submitted</p>							
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Number of people receiving agricultural tools/kits	12,600	21,000	4,200	4,200	42,000
<p>Means of Verification : Pictures taken Registration and distribution forms Interim and final reports RPDM submitted</p>							
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Quantity of vegetable seeds distributed (Kg)					9,600
<p>Means of Verification : Registration and distribution forms Interim and final reports RPDM submitted Waybills provided</p>							
Indicator 1.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Number of recipient farmers of seeds and tools trained					350
<p>Means of Verification : Registration and distribution forms Attendance registers submitted</p>							
Indicator 1.1.5	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Percentage kits distributed as compared to the target					100
<p>Means of Verification : Distribution forms Registration forms Pictures taken</p>							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Community mobilization and sensitization, identification and registration of beneficiaries in the project sites							
Activity 1.1.2							
Collect and stock FAO emergency kits from the nearest FAO storage hub and transport them to the distribution areas.							
Activity 1.1.3							
Distribution of 42000 lifesaving kits (vegetable) to 7000 most vulnerable and food insecure households in Uror County of Jonglei State.							
Activity 1.1.4							
Offering of basic training on vegetable production to the targeted beneficiaries							
Activity 1.1.5							

Rapid post distribution monitoring conducted for the households receiving kits							
Activity 1.1.6							
Preparation and submission of interim and Final reports on the activities undertaken during the project implementation							
Activity 1.1.7							
Conducting onsite beneficiaries monitoring and evaluation							
Outcome 2							
Ensure the livelihoods of the most vulnerable host community, IDPs and returnees in Uror County are protected and rehabilitated from the emergency phase by sustainable and improved livelihood through fish production activities resulting to self-reliance and food security in the project site.							
Output 2.1							
Description							
The livelihoods of 42000 individual most vulnerable food insecure host community, IDPs and returnees in Uror County are restored,Improved and self reliance and sustainability maintained through fish production.							
Assumptions & Risks							
Prevailing security situation Assess constrain Funds released on time Community willingness to fully participate in the project							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Number of people receiving fishing kits	12,600	21,000	4,200	4,200	42,000
Means of Verification : Photographs taken PDM report Distribution forms Interim report							
Indicator 2.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Quantity of fishing kits distributed (kg)					8,400
Means of Verification : Waybills Distribution forms Interim report							
Activities							
Activity 2.1.1							
Community mobilization and sensitization, identification and registration of beneficiaries in the project sites							
Activity 2.1.2							
Collect and stock FAO emergency kits from the nearest FAO storage hub and transport them to the distribution areas.							
Activity 2.1.3							
Distribution of 7000 lifesaving kits (fishing) to 7000 most vulnerable and food insecure households in Uror County of Jonglei State.							
Activity 2.1.4							
Rapid post distribution monitoring conducted for the households receiving kits							
Activity 2.1.5							
Preparation and submission of interim and Final reports on the activities undertaken during the project implementation							
Additional Targets :							

M & R
Monitoring & Reporting plan
<p>CAFAD output monitoring tools will collect gender dis aggregated data/information which will be analyzed and used during project implementation. CAFAD will dedicate a monitoring and evaluation Officer who will be responsible for the day to day data collection, monitoring, analysis, reporting, documentation, conducting case stories and even facilitation of complaint mechanisms. The M&E Officer will be supported by the volunteers, field officers incharge of each Payam after distribution of the inputs.</p> <p>The tools that will be utilized includes but not limited to; registration forms, distribution forms, training attendance registers.</p> <p>Post distribution data from a total number of 1050 Households representing 15% of the total beneficiaries. The information to be collected will entail the number of kits received, timeliness of the kits provided, satisfaction, recommendation and preferred kits for each households.</p> <p>The questionnaire for rapid post distribution monitoring will capture the gender of the household receiving the inputs; this will be used to get the percentage of each gender against the sample representing the number of beneficiaries receiving the inputs at each distribution point.</p> <p>The total number of kits distributed will be tallied against the planned for each location and the percentage of calculated to measure the output.</p> <p>The collected data will be presented to the community during the project monitoring and evaluation sessions where more data will be collected and included in the final monitoring and evaluation report.</p> <p>Through these data collection mechanisms CAFAD will aim to collect the household vulnerability index, household composition, inputs distributed, copying mechanisms, the main source of livelihood etc</p> <p>At the end of the process a project monitoring and evaluation report will be prepared and the result shared with SSHF secretariat.</p>

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Community mobilization and sensitization, identification and registration of beneficiaries in the project sites	2017								X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X											
Activity 1.1.2: Collect and stock FAO emergency kits from the nearest FAO storage hub and transport them to the distribution areas.	2017									X	X		
	2018												
Activity 1.1.3: Distribution of 42000 lifesaving kits (vegetable) to 7000 most vulnerable and food insecure households in Uror County of Jonglei State.	2017									X	X	X	
	2018												
Activity 1.1.4: Offering of basic training on vegetable production to the targeted beneficiaries	2017									X	X	X	
	2018												
Activity 1.1.5: Rapid post distribution monitoring conducted for the households receiving kits	2017												X
	2018												
Activity 1.1.6: Preparation and submission of interim and Final reports on the activities undertaken during the project implementation	2017										X	X	X
	2018	X											
Activity 1.1.7: Conducting onsite beneficiaries monitoring and evaluation	2017									X	X	X	
	2018												
Activity 2.1.1: Community mobilization and sensitization, identification and registration of beneficiaries in the project sites	2017												
	2018												
Activity 2.1.2: Collect and stock FAO emergency kits from the nearest FAO storage hub and transport them to the distribution areas.	2017								X	X	X		
	2018												
Activity 2.1.3: Distribution of 7000 lifesaving kits (fishing) to 7000 most vulnerable and food insecure households in Uror County of Jonglei State.	2017									X	X	X	
	2018												
Activity 2.1.4: Rapid post distribution monitoring conducted for the households receiving kits	2017									X	X	X	X
	2018												
Activity 2.1.5: Preparation and submission of interim and Final reports on the activities undertaken during the project implementation	2017										X	X	X
	2018	X											

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

CAFAD has developed good experiences in applying participatory and accountability tools and techniques and standards towards participation, information sharing, awareness creation which largely including forming, supporting and working with groups of community members and engaging the direct beneficiaries and making them aware of the project plans and actively engaged in the monitoring. It will apply the same approach adapted to the local context by organizing familiarization and review platforms. Prior to project implementation, consultation and familiarization events will be held at all levels to create a common understanding on the project objectives and implementation modalities.

Experts from local authorities and local institutions will be supported to involve women in project orientation, training, monitoring implementation progress as well as to collect gender dis aggregated project outcome/output data

Implementation Plan

CAFAD aims to implement the project within the shortest time possible in order to avert the suffering of the population in IPC 4 and thus community mobilization, sensitization and registration will be conducted in earnest after confirmation of the project. The inputs will be distributed within a week or two after receiving them from FAO. A rapid post distribution monitoring will be conducted within 24 hours after the distribution activities to record (dis) satisfaction, number and type of inputs received and any complaint/compliment on the implementation process. A midterm report on the activities will be prepared to show the progress of the project once 50 % or more of the activities under the log frame has been implemented.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale

Environment Marker Of The Project

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

In conflicts women, girls and children bear the heaviest negative impacts like rape, poverty and being the sore bread-winner for the family in the unfortunate circumstances when the man dies in war. In South Sudan women and girls have very little control or ownership of family assets hence prioritizing them through such initiatives will not only improve the source of livelihood but also have something that they have control over; empowerment.

CAFAD will ensure non-discrimination, equitable, gender segregated and meaningful /appropriate access to proposed services whilst catering for specific needs of girls, women, youth (male and female) and men including the elderly and disabled. Awareness creation and training sessions will target girls, women, youth (male and female) and men (including elderly). This is to ensure equitable participation of men, women, girls and boys in project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluations; and various training and activities conducted will ensure gender sensitive advocacy mainstreaming; in addition to protection and HIV/ AIDS control and prevention messaging. Young mothers, women (including elderly) and girls will be a focus of nutrition-sensitive vegetable production activities. A gender specialist will be involved throughout the project cycle to ensure gender balance in kits provision and role sharing. The project aims to empower women by ensuring that women headed household receive 60% of the inputs this is because these households are twice likely to have a malnourished child compared to male headed household (FSNMS Round 18)

Protection Mainstreaming

Gender sensitivity will be a key factor in all activities in recognition of gender issues in the target communities to ensure protection of especially women and girls.

The needs assessment have specific questions for different ages and sex to determine the actual needs for different target groups. The project design will ensure 60% of beneficiaries are women and that they have 60% representation in the project implementation leadership.

Targeting criteria for activities will be determined by analysis on gender roles and protection issues to ensure the Do No Harm principle.

Gender analysis will be ongoing during project implementation by incorporation into monitoring tools and will feed into the FSL programme.

This will help prevent any gender-based violence associated to project implementation.

NRC staff and target communities will receive training on gender and protection issues as per the specific state context.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

CAFAD staff are fully aware of risks related to escalation of violence in the area that is limiting the humanitarian operational space through constrained access and due to insecurity and restrictive regulations and or interference with humanitarian work and movement from the warring parties. But with dedicated local staff who are implementing our FSL main season response in the area, we have no doubt of succeeding in upscaling this response with funds from SSHF

Access

CAFAD have been implementing projects in Uror in partnership with FAO and have cordial relationship with the local authorities and community in the target payams will be the enabling factor for access. On the other hand, with political crisis resolved to allow for unhindered humanitarian access and that local administration and beneficiary communities collaborate and back the implementation of this project.

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	Country Director	s	1	4,000.00	6	20.00	4,800.00
	<i>Responsible for CAFAD South Sudan program management and strategy development for the organization. He is based at Juba level with minimal field visits. His cost at USD 4000 shared with other donors, 30% charged to SSHF</i>						
1.2	Project Coordinator	S	1	2,400.00	6	25.00	3,600.00
	<i>He will be responsible for the coordination of the project activities and ensure that the project activities are implemented within the timelines set.</i>						
1.3	Project Manager	D	1	1,200.00	6	100.00	7,200.00
	<i>He/she will be 100% responsible for the project implementation based in the field locations where activities are being carried out.</i>						
1.4	Agriculture Field Officers	D	2	700.00	6	100.00	8,400.00
	<i>They will be responsible for offering a basic training on vegetable gardening and giving guidance on best agronomic practices to ensure that the beneficiaries get the most out of the intervention.</i>						
1.5	Fisheries Field Officers	D	2	700.00	6	100.00	8,400.00
	<i>They will be responsible for fisheries activities. Located in the field location.</i>						
1.6	Finance Officer	D	1	1,500.00	6	30.00	2,700.00
	<i>He will ensure compliance and effective grant resources utilization and financial reporting to donor during project implementation.</i>						

1.7	M&E Officer	S	1	1,200.00	6	40.00	2,880.00
<i>Responsible for project monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the targets are met under the project guidelines</i>							
1.8	Logistic officer	S	1	1,500.00	6	30.00	2,700.00
<i>Responsible for organizing flight for the staff, inputs meant for the program.</i>							
1.9	Project Officer/Gender Protection	S	1	800.00	6	50.00	2,400.00
<i>Responsible for all protection mainstreaming activities in the target locations cost at \$400 shared among other donors where CHF will be charged 40 %</i>							
1.10	Support staff-Driver	D	1	400.00	6	100.00	2,400.00
<i>He is the driver based in the field</i>							
1.11	Support Staff Security Guard	D	1	400.00	6	100.00	2,400.00
<i>He is the security guard based in the field</i>							
1.12	Support Staff- Cleaner	D	2	400.00	6	100.00	4,800.00
<i>This is to cater for two cleaners based at field office</i>							
Section Total							52,680.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Vegetable kits	D	7000	0.00	0	100.00	0.00
<i>This will cater for the purchase of vegetable kits</i>							
2.2	Fshing Kits	D	7000	0.00	0	100.00	0.00
<i>This will cater for the purchase of fishing kits</i>							
2.3	Hand tools	D	7000	0.00	0	100.00	0.00
<i></i>							
Section Total							0.00
3. Equipment							
3.1	Laptop computers	D	4	1,000.00	1	100.00	4,000.00
<i>These are for beneficiaries data collection and reporting</i>							
3.2	Thuraya satellite phones and thuraya units	D	2	1,600.00	1	100.00	3,200.00
<i>Due to lack of telephone network in the target locations, the satellite phones will be crucial for timely reporting and communication.</i>							
3.3	Camping/Survival kits	D	13	300.00	1	100.00	3,900.00
<i>Taking note that the security situation where the staff are located changes rapidly, the budget will cover procurement of quick pick and run kits for the project officers</i>							
3.4	Consumable office supplies for the field and juba level	D	2	800.00	6	100.00	9,600.00
<i>This is for the support of the project . Include printing papers, cartridges,pens,</i>							
Section Total							20,700.00
4. Contractual Services							
4.1	Handling of supplies- warehousing/storage	D	2	2,000.00	2	100.00	8,000.00
<i>This budget is for hiring of porters for loading, renting of a rub hall for storage of the livelihood kits and ensure that the kits are guarded before they are distributed to the target beneficiaries</i>							
4.2	Feild Office/ Camp maintenance	D	1	3,000.00	6	50.00	9,000.00
<i>This will cater for field office maintenace costs</i>							
4.3	Hiring of Vehicles	D	1	2,500.00	6	100.00	15,000.00

	<i>This is for the transport of the inputs from the airstrip to the warehouse and from the warehouse to the distribution sites for 6 trips at @ 1400 USD</i>						
4.4	Offloading and loading of fishing and vegetable kits	D	8	1,300.00	1	100.00	10,400.00
	<i>This covers the hiring of porters to offload the input for the aircraft and transport them to the rubhall and later loading of the inputs form the rub-halls to the trucks/boat for transport to the final destination</i>						
4.5	Training on vegetable and fish production	D	6	303.00	7	100.00	12,726.00
	<i>This will cater for hiring of the training venue/and/or payment to the person arranging and cleaning the venue during the days for training</i>						
4.6	Refreshments during trainings	D	42	21.84	7	100.00	6,420.96
	<i>This will cater for refreshments during training for seven days in the 6 payams</i>						
4.7	Facilitators fee for the agriculture and fisheries trainings	D	2	250.00	7	100.00	3,500.00
	<i>This will cater for the payments for the facilitators for the training period</i>						
4.8	Community mobilization, sensitization and registration of beneficiaries	D	6	1,000.00	1	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>This will include holding meetings with stakeholders; community leaders, youth representatives and women leaders</i>						
4.9	Fiield station office	D	1	800.00	6	100.00	4,800.00
	<i>This is afield office in Motot for coordination ensure that the targets set forth are met and AAP</i>						
	Section Total						75,846.96
5. Travel							
5.1	Flight cost to and from project sites	D	7	550.00	1	100.00	3,850.00
	<i>This will cater for the Project manager, project coordinator, fisheries officer, agriculture officer finance manager, gender and mainstreaming officer, M&E officer and Logistics officer flights to and from the field(twice) from project activities related to each one of them.</i>						
5.2	DSA for the project officers	D	12	80.00	12	100.00	11,520.00
	<i>This is to cover the Daily Stipend Allowance for program officers during their time in the field</i>						
5.3	Inland travel cost for project staff	D	1	500.00	6	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>This will cover transport of project staff to project locations during distribution and monitoring</i>						
	Section Total						18,370.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Stationeries and office supplies	D	1	1,000.00	6	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>This will cover branded books, pens, flip charts, indelible ink, ink pads, printing papers and cartridges</i>						
7.2	Vehicle running and maitainace cost	D	2	800.00	6	100.00	9,600.00
	<i>This will cover the maintenance, repairs for one car in Juba office and the other one in the field</i>						
7.3	Visibility Materials	D	500	10.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>This will cover purchase and printing of banners, branded t-shirts, caps, khangas for the project staff</i>						
7.4	Communication expenses	D	1	1,000.00	6	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>Office internet costs</i>						
7.5	Bank Charges	D	1	1.00	2062	100.00	2,062.00

	<i>This is to cover bank charges currently at 10% per withdrawal in South Sudan</i>			
	Section Total			28,662.00
SubTotal		21,630.00		196,258.96
Direct				179,878.96
Support				16,380.00
PSC Cost				
PSC Cost Percent				7.00
PSC Amount				13,738.13
Total Cost				209,997.09

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Jonglei -> Uror	100	12,600	21,000	4,200	4,200	42,000	Activity 1.1.2 : Collect and stock FAO emergency kits from the nearest FAO storage hub and transport them to the distribution areas. Activity 1.1.3 : Distribution of 42000 lifesaving kits (vegetable) to 7000 most vulnerable and food insecure households in Uror County of Jonglei State. Activity 1.1.4 : Offering of basic training on vegetable production to the targeted beneficiaries Activity 1.1.5 : Rapid post distribution monitoring conducted for the households receiving kits Activity 1.1.6 : Preparation and submission of interim and Final reports on the activities undertaken during the project implementation Activity 2.1.1 : Community mobilization and sensitization, identification and registration of beneficiaries in the project sites Activity 2.1.2 : Collect and stock FAO emergency kits from the nearest FAO storage hub and transport them to the distribution areas. Activity 2.1.3 : Distribution of 7000 lifesaving kits (fishing) to 7000 most vulnerable and food insecure households in Uror County of Jonglei State. Activity 2.1.4 : Rapid post distribution monitoring conducted for the households receiving kits Activity 2.1.5 : Preparation and submission of interim and Final reports on the activities undertaken during the project implementation

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description