

Requesting Organization :	Vétérinaires sans Frontières (Switzerland)				
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Enhancing Food Security and Livelihoods of Vulnerable Agro-pastoralist Communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (Aweil West County) State				
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services				
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	SSD-17/HSS10/SA1/FSL/INGO/5060		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	270,000.00		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/05/2017	Planned End Date :	31/10/2017		
Actual Start Date:	01/05/2017	Actual End Date:	31/10/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>Protracted conflict, compounded by a new wave of violence, multiple displacements, rapidly deteriorating economy and disrupted livelihoods have significantly contributed to unprecedented levels of food insecurity in the country, more so in IPC 4 and 5 rated counties, classified in famine/at risk of famine unless urgent interventions are done. Poor agricultural production capacities, dysfunctional markets, poor terms of trade and soaring inflation have led to worsening food and nutrition security situation, with populations resorting to negative coping strategies.</p> <p>The project aims at enabling the most vulnerable men, women, girls, boys and youth (male and female) among IDPs and host communities (including elderly and disabled) in Aweil West County of former Northern Bahr el Ghazal state to access life-saving services and income opportunities so as to improve immediate and medium term household food and nutrition security and enhance their resilience, preparedness and self-reliance. This will also reduce their reliance on negative coping strategies such as distressed sale of high value assets and unsustainable exploitation of forest resources that lead to environmental degradation.</p> <p>The proposed activities will involve support to emergency distribution of fisheries and dry season vegetable production targeting 3,000 households-18,000 beneficiaries (3,200 men, 3,200 women, 5,800 boys and 5,800 girls). Fishing and vegetable kits distribution will be pre-positioned through FAO Core pipeline and distributed among riverine and flood plain residing/displaced communities. Nutrient dense and fast maturing vegetable kits distribution will target men, women and the youth (male and female) with access to farm lands, in addition to provision of agronomic trainings during distribution.</p> <p>The project will mainstream cross-cutting programmatic approaches that include application of Accountability to Affected Populations principles, protection, Do No Harm, conflict context analysis, gender equity, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention, environmental conservation and sustainability.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	3,200	3,200	5,800	5,800	18,000
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	10,000
People in Host Communities	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
Other	200	200	800	800	2,000
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
<p>The project will target total 18,000 indirect beneficiaries comprised of boys, girls, women and men (including elderly and those with disabilities) amongst the host and IDP communities. These will include members of the community who interact with the project activities during implementation, those benefiting indirectly from fisheries and vegetable interventions and trainings including community mobilization and sensitization sessions; participants in project activities including planning and consultative meetings, counterpart agencies' beneficiaries, monitoring and evaluations; integrated IDP communities hosted the host communities.</p>					
Catchment Population:					
<p>Catchment population will be composed of 6,000 boys, girls, men and women including the elderly and disabled from both IDP and host communities in the neighboring areas and counties such as Aweil Centre and Aweil North etc; benefiting from increased fish and vegetable supplies due to their close proximity to the targeted locations/communities.</p>					

Link with allocation strategy :

This project is designed to contribute to the overall 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan, aligned to the FSL Cluster South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) 2017 First Round Standard Allocation strategic objectives which is targeting supporting front line activities in IPC rated 4 and famine likely rating of IPC 5 counties identified with the most severe humanitarian needs. Proposed activities are in line with the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan FSL cluster objective 2: livelihood protection support through short term interventions by provision of fishing kits and medium term vegetable activities as a second wave of support mainly targeting communities with access to water. These encompass the FSL Cluster strategy by capitalizing on the seasonality and location specific interventions in order to improve food availability by supporting improved access to food through fishing and vegetables production. The project will be aimed at ensuring cost efficiency complemented by pre-positioning of fishing and vegetable kits through FAO pipeline and seasonality in order to promote preparedness, household resilience and self-reliance through protection of livelihood opportunities. The project will incorporate multi sector synergies by coordinating with counterpart agencies implementing WASH, Health, Nutrition (with other cluster actors) and FSL interventions across the same community, boma and payam where feasible; through strengthened coordination to reduce overlaps, complement and scale up existing efforts.

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
Global Affairs Canada (GAC)	69,500.00
	69,500.00

Organization focal point :

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BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Protracted conflict in the country compounded by renewed violence, ethnic tensions and escalation of fighting across various parts of the country are pointing to unprecedented levels of food insecurity in 2017. These events exacerbated by hyper-inflation (850% CPI inflation in October 2016, 500% in December 2016) (FSNMS, December 2016), distorted and dysfunctional markets and poor terms of trade have pushed the food insecurity situation in South Sudan to the highest levels at the same period of the year since 2010 (FSNMS December 2016; IPC January 2017; WFP /REACH South Sudan Market Price Bulletin / Profiles November-December 2016, January 2017).

At least two-third (67%) of the population are currently facing moderate to severe food insecurity with counties such as Aweil West of former Northern Bahr el Ghazal classified as emergency (IPC Phase 4) is likely to avoid famine if there's scaling up of humanitarian assistance up to July 2017 (IPC January 2017; FSNMS Round 19 2017). Global Acute Malnutrition levels (GAM) rates in Aweil West and Aweil South Counties are above 30% and projected to deteriorate further (South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics, February 2017; IPC January, 2017).

Rising ethnic tensions in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (South Sudan Humanitarian Briefings, November 2016) compounded by localized clashes involving migrant Misseriya herders on the Sudan border is projected to fuel further ethnic tensions and fighting especially in the lowland areas of Aweil South where these migrants graze their livestock (Humanitarian Briefing, February 2017). At least 61.3% (870,000) of populations in Northern Bahr el Ghazal facing Crisis, Emergency and Humanitarian Catastrophe in the current period up to April 2017 (IPC January, 2017). Market dependent counties of Aweil West/South have witnessed a protracted IPC phase 4 mainly attributed to market failure, hyperinflation, negative purchasing power, poor terms of trade, poor harvests due to both prolonged dry spells in Aweil West and flooding in Aweil South in 2016 (Food Security Outlook, February 2017).

Many vulnerable host and displaced families, especially women, the elderly, boys and girls and children solely depend on fishery among other coping strategies like vegetable farming along rivers and flood plains. Fisheries resources (projected to deliver immediate/short term benefits) and fast maturing vegetable production (medium term benefits) are projected to still play a very key role in securing household food and nutrition security in 2017 especially among children under 5 years and pregnant women (FSL Cluster Strategy, March 2017).

2. Needs assessment

Latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) January 2017 and Round 19 of South Sudan Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring (FSNMS) bulleting indicates at least two thirds (67%) of households across the country are facing moderate to severe food insecurity. Out of these, at least 61.3% (870,000) of populations in Northern Bahr el Ghazal facing Crisis, Emergency and Humanitarian Catastrophe in the current lean season (IPC January, 2017).

Most households are spending about 76% of their monthly expenditures on food; however, majority have a challenge in accessing and sustaining their incomes compounded by significant drops in income from agriculture and livestock. Sustained rising trend in cost of living, soaring inflation (850% CPI in October and 500% CPI in December 2016), and escalating conflict in neighbouring states is likely to exacerbate already fragile food insecurity situation among most vulnerable populations.

Chronic erosion of populations' ability to access food has been heightening by the current economic crisis more so in highly market dependent populations in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. This has been attributed to soaring food and commodity prices and lack of cash income, and in many cases, poor availability of food due to market failure and poor harvests in 2016 (Food Security Outlook February 2017).

Availability of goods in markets has been low due to sporadic border closures which have restricted the availability of market goods, and poor rainfall. However, key threat to supply routes has been attributed to insecurity along the Sudan and South Sudan border. These trade blockades are predicted to be used as a political leverage in negotiations between the two countries, especially during the current dry/lean season when local cultivation/production is very low and diminishing (WFP Market Monitoring Profile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal November 2016; REACH November 2016)

Seventy eight percent (78%) of households in the state have reported reduced income, further exacerbating their poor access to food. This has resulted into vulnerable households adopting crisis to emergency coping strategies with significant negative impacts on their livelihoods (Food Security Outlook February 2017; Round 19 FSNMS, 2017).

Deteriorating Global Acute Malnutrition levels (GAM) rates especially in Aweil West and Aweil South Counties are above 30% and projected to deteriorate further (South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics, February 2017; IPC January, 2017). Rising ethnic tensions in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (South Sudan Humanitarian Briefings, November 2016) compounded by localized clashes involving migrant Misseriya herders on the Sudan border are projected to fuel further ethnic tensions and fighting in the state as these migrants traverse and graze their livestock (Humanitarian Briefing, February 2017).

As humanitarians scale up interventions in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, gaps are still huge and vulnerable men, women, girls and boys in Aweil West among other counties in the state are at risk of deteriorating further from IPC 4 unless urgent scale up of interventions are made (FSL Cluster Monthly Focus, February 2017).

Proposed project aims to deliver immediate/short term emergency food security response through fishing kits distribution and medium term benefits through vegetable production among 18,000 men, women, boys and girls. These will enable targeted men, women, girls and boys access life-saving services and income and improved food and nutrition security and enhance their resilience, preparedness and self-reliance. This will also reduce their reliance on negative coping strategies such as distressed sale of high value assets and unsustainable exploitation of forest resources that lead to environmental degradation (FSL Cluster South Sudan Humanitarian Fund 2017 First Round Standard Allocation strategy document; Humanitarian Response Plan 2017).

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

Targeted direct beneficiaries are primarily made up of 11,600 children (5800 girls and 5800 boys) and youth (male and female) and 6,400 adults (3200 men and 3200 women) (including elderly and disabled) amongst the most vulnerable emergency affected agro-pastoralist IDP and host communities in Aweil West County of former Northern Bahr el Ghazal state. These communities are among most vulnerable prior to the outbreak of violence due to a combination of natural (floods, pests and diseases) and man-made (chronic conflicts) induced disasters; coupled with marginal production capacities, lack of dietary diversities, unpredictable rainfall patterns, entrenched inequality more so among females. Fresh fighting, flooding and economic deterioration has exacerbated the situation and increased their vulnerabilities and shocks. Majority of these communities have adopted negative coping strategies such as charcoal burning, sale of forestry products, alcohol brewing, over reliance of aid among others which undermines their long term resilience. Harsh economy and soaring inflation and negative terms of trade have significantly eroded their main source of livelihoods which include livestock. Targeted beneficiaries will be selected through inclusive and equitable community participation. Target groups will include all gender categories (men, women, girls and boys-including elderly, disabled and youth) using selection criteria for each category of target groups agreed upon at community level. Displaced and most vulnerable communities including the host population will be identified through registration lists maintained by local administration and other NGO actors/counterpart agencies to form synergies in multi-sectoral response (e.g. WASH Nutrition and Health). Beneficiary groups' representatives will perform verification, checks and balances. Already established local networks and coordination networks will be consulted and engaged during beneficiary selection to ensure equitable targeting and selection criteria, in addition to enshrining Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) as per the FSL Cluster guidelines which will involve functional feedback and complaints mechanisms at all aspects of beneficiary involvement. Vulnerable groups at risk of exclusion from assistance such as the elderly and the disabled will be identified through local support networks to ensure they are included and benefit from the interventions in addition to ensuring mainstreaming of crosscutting issues such as protection (particularly among women and girls during distributions), gender equity, HIV/AIDS prevention and control among the youth and environmental conservation.

4. Grant Request Justification

Latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC January 2017) indicates rapidly deteriorating GAM rates amongst vulnerable populations especially among children and pregnant women and unprecedented levels of food insecurity. This is in addition to likelihood of famine in IPC 4 rated counties such as Aweil West and Aweil South. Current trend of events and deteriorating access to food among other essential services coupled with deteriorating insecurity has caused a wave of at least 54,000 (UNHCR, 2016) people migrating from Northern Bahr el Ghazal into Sudan and a projected to increase significantly in the current lean season. This is compounded by poor purchasing power and asset stripping which continue to negatively affect the livelihoods of vulnerable populations (Mercy Corps, VSF Suisse, VSF Germany, and CARE Multi-sector Assessment, 2016).

Disruption of livelihoods by seasonal floods in the lowlands negatively impacted on anticipated harvests in Northern Bahr el Ghazal in 2016. These have been compounded by soaring inflation (up to 850% CPI in 2016) (FSNMS, December 2016), distorted and dysfunctional markets and poor/negative terms of trade (WFP/REACH South Sudan Market Price Bulletin /Profiles November-December 2016, January 2017). Displaced and most vulnerable populations (men, women, girls and boys) have mainly dependent on fisheries resources, justifying the need for fisheries kits supplies. Fast maturing nutrient dense vegetables will also play a crucial role in improving nutrition diversity especially among children (girls and boys) under 5 and pregnant women. Support to fisher folks mainly for men and male youths residing in flood plains/riverine communities in Aweil West will enable immediate access to fish for food and incomes; while vegetable in the medium term of 3-4 weeks. Proposed interventions will support increased production volumes, quality, and diversity and access to food and incomes via provision of diversified vegetable seed and fishing kits. This is in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan 2017 and first round South Sudan Humanitarian Fund standard allocation strategy.

These will address current food security gaps in the county, attributed to most partners who are not implementing activities in the location in addition to ending VSF Suisse support interventions in the county.

VSF Suisse is currently on ground in Maluakon-Aweil East Northern Bahr el Ghazal State coordination offices with competent and experienced staff, facilities and logistics that will be rapidly deployed to respond to the needs. The organization currently has on-going but ending food security and livelihoods project in the target location. The organization has maintained uninterrupted presence in this location since 1995, implementing various food security programs that will complement the funding with positive leverages on costs. VSF Suisse has built very good rapport and excellent community goodwill, local state ministries linkages, strong local networks and coordination with the FSL Cluster, FAO, other agencies on ground which will complement effective and rapid implementation the project.

5. Complementarity

This project will complement the ending Global Affairs Canada (GAC) funded food security project in the targeted areas. This project will leverage on the gains this project has made to maintain, sustain and scale up the services much more rapidly and efficiently. Complementarity will also be achieved by optimizing and maximizing on the existing operational and logistical overheads from ending GAC project.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

This project aims to equitably improve access to nutritious diets and diversified livelihoods through fishery and vegetable support interventions to enhance access to food and income through protection and support to productive livelihoods among 3,000 most vulnerable households (18, 000 individuals) communities in Aweil West county of former Northern Bahr El Ghazal State.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Secure safe and life-saving access to food for the most vulnerable	SO1: Save lives and alleviate the suffering of those most in need of assistance and protection	50
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	50

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : This project is designed to contribute to the overall 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan aligned to the FSL Cluster South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) 2017 First Round Standard Allocation strategic objectives targeting front line activities in IPC rated 4 rated counties identified with the most severe humanitarian needs aimed at saving lives and alleviating suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity and ensuring communities are protected, capable and prepared to cope with significant threats.

Proposed activities are in line with the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan FSL cluster objective 2: livelihood protection support through short term interventions by provision of fishing kits and medium term vegetable activities as a second wave of support mainly targeting communities with access to water. These encompass the FSL Cluster strategy by capitalizing on the cost efficient seasonality and location specific interventions in order to improve food availability by supporting improved access to food through fishing and vegetables production.

Outcome 1

Improved access to food and incomes through emergency livelihood kits provision to vulnerable agro-pastoralist communities in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State in 2017

Output 1.1

Description

Fishing livelihood kits are provided to most vulnerable agro-pastoralist households

Assumptions & Risks

Key assumption is that the current political crisis is resolved to allow for unhindered humanitarian access and that local administration and beneficiary communities cooperate and support the implementation of the project. The intervention also assumes timely and adequate availability of emergency kits from the FAO core pipeline. Risks relate to escalation of violence in the dry season that limits 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

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 receiving fishing kits	3,200	3,200	5,800	5,800	18,000

Means of Verification : Field project progress and monitoring reports, beneficiary lists, pictures

Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of Monitoring Sessions Conducted					1
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Means of Verification : Post Distribution Monitoring Reports

Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of key resource persons trained					250
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Means of Verification : Training Reports, Pictures

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Conduct ten stakeholder mobilization, planning and review meetings including introduction of the project in all Payams of Aweil West County of Northern Bahr el Ghazal state

Activity 1.1.2

Conduct ten Payam based beneficiary sensitization and mobilization in all Payams of Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state

Activity 1.1.3

Conduct beneficiary identification, verification, selection and registration in Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state

Activity 1.1.4

Request and preposition 3,000 fishing kits as in kind inputs from FAO Core Pipeline

Activity 1.1.5

Transport and distribute 3000 fishery kits in targeted Payams of Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

Activity 1.1.6

Conduct fishing trainings and post-harvest preservation techniques training for 250 (25 per Payam) key community resource persons comprising early innovators and extension service providers in the targeted Payams of Aweil West county

Activity 1.1.7

Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring of 3000 fishing livelihood kits in targeted Payams of Aweil West county, Northern Bahr el Ghazal

Output 1.2

Description

Vegetable livelihood kits are provided to most vulnerable agro-pastoralist households

Assumptions & Risks

Key assumption is that the current political crisis is resolved to allow for unhindered humanitarian access and that local administration and beneficiary communities cooperate and support the implementation of the project. The intervention also assumes timely and adequate availability of emergency kits from the FAO core pipeline. Ris

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Number of people provided with vegetable seeds	3,200	3,200	5,800	5,800	18,000

Means of Verification : Field project progress and monitoring reports, beneficiary lists, pictures

Indicator 1.2.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline] Number of recipient farmers of seeds and tools trained					250
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Means of Verification : Training reports, field monitoring visit reports

Indicator 1.2.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	Number of Monitoring Sessions Conducted					2
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Means of Verification : Monitoring reports

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Request and preposition 3,000 vegetable kits as in kind inputs from FAO Core Pipeline

Activity 1.2.2

Conduct agronomic and post-harvest preservation techniques training for 250 (25 per Payam) key community resource persons comprising early innovators and agricultural extension service providers in the targeted Payams of Aweil West county

Activity 1.2.3

Transport and distribute 3000 vegetable kits in targeted Payams of Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

Activity 1.2.4

Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring of 3000 vegetable livelihood kits in targeted Payams of Aweil West county, Northern Bahr el Ghazal

Activity 1.2.5

Conduct regular project progress monitoring and submission of interim and final narrative and financial reports

Additional Targets : An additional 18,000 beneficiaries are likely targets as indirect beneficiaries of the project accessing increased supply and fish and vegetables in neighbouring counties of Aweil North, Aweil Centre among other counties/locations.

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

The project will be closely monitored by the VSF Suisse, including regular senior management visits to the project sites. VSF Suisse will apply its internal monitoring (involves project tracking of outputs per stated indicators while taking into considering beneficiary feedback, in addition to sharing outputs with relevant stakeholders who include beneficiary representatives, RRC , state/county ministries and local leadership), including development of elaborate activity, monitoring and reporting plans. CHF-TS will also be invited including the local authorities. State/county ministries and Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) officials to independently monitor and track project outputs. Progress in terms of output indicators and expenditure will be measured continuously through monthly project tracking, financial and monitoring reports. VSF Suisse will also submit regular FSL Cluster 5Ws reports including FAO online reporting for distributed in kind livelihood kits detailing gender disaggregated beneficiaries reached.

Quantitative project activity data will be collected by designated field officers using prescribed forms and submitted to Monitoring and Evaluation/Gender Officer for collation, analysis and reporting; in addition to ensuring crosscutting issues such as gender, protection, HIV/AIDS, Accountability to Affected Populations etc. are mainstreamed.

Regular field and Juba based project management and review meetings will be held between the field staff and the project managers to assess the progress of the project and recommendations for any changes made in consultation with the CHF-TS. During monitoring, data to be collected include number, and type of households and type and quantities of livelihood kits distributed and number of people receiving the kits, number of community dialogues and trainings conducted and number of participants participating disaggregated by gender and local resource maps.

The field staff will facilitate community participatory evaluations with a wide range of stakeholders including participating communities and local authority representatives to assess outcomes and impact of the program. Information gathered will feedback to the overall program through weekly field and quarterly Juba staff meetings.

A mid-term narrative and financial progress reports and final narrative and financial reports will be prepared in a timely manner are shared with the donor. Financial/audit reports will also be shared with the donor as per contract.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Conduct ten stakeholder mobilization, planning and review meetings including introduction of the project in all Payams of Aweil West County of Northern Bahr el Ghazal state	2017					X	X						
Activity 1.1.2: Conduct ten Payam based beneficiary sensitization and mobilization in all Payams of Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state	2017					X	X						
Activity 1.1.3: Conduct beneficiary identification, verification, selection and registration in Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state	2017					X	X	X					
Activity 1.1.4: Request and preposition 3,000 fishing kits as in kind inputs from FAO Core Pipeline	2017					X	X						
Activity 1.1.5: Transport and distribute 3000 fishery kits in targeted Payams of Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 1.1.6: Conduct fishing trainings and post-harvest preservation techniques training for 250 (25 per Payam) key community resource persons comprising early innovators and extension service providers in the targeted Payams of Aweil West county	2017						X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 1.1.7: Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring of 3000 fishing livelihood kits in targeted Payams of Aweil West county, Northern Bahr el Ghazal	2017							X	X	X	X		
Activity 1.2.1: Request and preposition 3,000 vegetable kits as in kind inputs from FAO Core Pipeline	2017					X	X						
Activity 1.2.2: Conduct agronomic and post-harvest preservation techniques training for 250 (25 per Payam) key community resource persons comprising early innovators and agricultural extension service providers in the targeted Payams of Aweil West county	2017						X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 1.2.3: Transport and distribute 3000 vegetable kits in targeted Payams of Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 1.2.4: Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring of 3000 vegetable livelihood kits in targeted Payams of Aweil West county, Northern Bahr el Ghazal	2017							X	X	X	X		
Activity 1.2.5: Conduct regular project progress monitoring and submission of interim and final narrative and financial reports	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X		

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

VSF Suisse will adopt a consultative project implementation approach; by including equitable representation of male and female, youth, boys and girls, women and men (including disabled and elderly); local community leaders, youth and women representatives among other relevant authorities in decision making as well and also ensuring their full participation in project planning, implementation, monitoring/evaluation.

VSF Suisse field teams will also conduct weekly/monthly project management meetings to review and consider any issues emerging that may impact on the project implementation, in addition to mainstreaming of cross cutting issues such as gender, protection, HIV/AIDS and accountability etc.

Activities including livelihood kits distributions will be conducted in presence of beneficiary trustees such as local community leaders, RRC and youth/women representatives and facilitated by representatives of specific beneficiary groups; including inviting the Cluster in implementation and monitoring. Beneficiary distribution lists will be developed, verified and endorsed by beneficiary representatives and filed for records / references. Men, women, boys and girls are consulted jointly and separately during project review meetings and post distribution monitoring exercises. Activities will be implemented in a timely and consultative manner; to avoid any risks attributed to congregation of beneficiaries, especially during livelihood kits distributions in addition to evaluating any potential risks more so among women and girls using a 'Do no Harm Approach and protection.

Sufficient information on the project, including sharing relevant documents with the local leadership, local State/County ministries will be shared to enable them understand and influence key decisions in the project including putting in place a feedback and complaints desk and appropriate contacts. VSF Suisse will also engage Cluster leads, communities, local leaders FAO in ensuring that the most vulnerable populations are targeted and reached.

Implementation Plan

VSF Suisse will ensure effective and rapid implementation of the project directly in close collaboration and involvement of beneficiary communities and counterparts and in partnership with key relevant stakeholder and partners such as FAO and agriculture and animal resources ministry. VSF Suisse will hold consultative meetings with community leaders, local authorities including the state/county agriculture ministries, FAO State leads, SSHF Cluster leads as well as community members to introduce the project, discuss and agree on roles and responsibilities; including beneficiary selection criteria, implementation as well as coordination modalities. This will be in addition to ensuring coordinated response with counterpart agencies implementing Nutrition, Health and WASH programming to ensure a holistic approach and achieve better impacts of the project.

Internal planning meetings will be held with project staff both at Juba and at field levels to ensure that all staff working on the project understands its objectives, targets, monitoring and evaluation and reporting requirements. Stakeholder dialogues and consultations, comprising local administration and sectorial coordinators at the county level will be conducted in order to ensure a common understanding, local ownership and support for the project and to define and agree on the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders.

FAO will be engaged as key collaboration partner for technical support to the project in line with the Sphere including engagement on in kind letter of agreement (LOA) to support the project with in-kind livelihood kits.

As a principle, participation of men, women, boys and girls including youths, elderly and disabled will be encouraged to ensure that interests of various beneficiary groups are taken into account during planning and project implementation and monitoring. Existing agricultural extension workers and key resource persons will be mobilized, trained and deployed to disseminate information on agronomy and post-harvest management in the targeted Payams. These will be monitored and supervised by the field staff to ensure quality in service delivery.

Beneficiaries of livelihood kits will be selected through a participatory process and registered and verified before livelihood kit distributions. The project will ensure mainstreaming of crosscutting issues such as protection, gender, HIV/AIDS, environmental conservation and Accountability to Affected Populations including regular 'Do No Harm' approaches; more so during trainings. Information will be provided in a socio-culturally acceptable manner and translated in local languages where the audiences will understand fully what is being explained to avoid stigmatization.

Contingency plans will also be evaluated in case of conflict outbreak and/or access constraints due to extreme flooding/security. The Country still tensed, the project may be shifted to other prioritized locations Jonglei/Unity in consultation with the Cluster/SSHF-TS.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization as a technical organization is a lead partner in the food security and livelihoods cluster and manages the FSL Cluster core pipeline that provides critical emergency livelihood kits (fisheries, crop and vegetable kits) and livestock inputs. VSF Suisse will partner with FAO via in kind Letter of Agreement and prepositioning of fishing and vegetable livelihood kits required in the project. FAO will also be engaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation; to form synergies with their current programs such as BRACE II and avoid duplication.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development; Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Industry	The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Industry are the competent national agriculture/fisheries authorities through the national agricultural and fisheries production services. The ministries have existing structures and staff in Northern Bahr el Ghazal; although constrained by resources, the Ministries will leverage and complement the project, in addition to coordinating services with the national ministries and ensure compliance with the national Comprehensive Agricultural Development Master Plan and reporting requirements.
Logistics Cluster and Joint Aid Management (JAM)	The Logistics Cluster is a coordination mechanism hosted by World Food Programme that oversees response and coordination gaps in addressing humanitarian needs in order to ensure an efficient and effective emergency response through information management and the facilitation of common logistics services by road, air, and sea. JAM provides logistical support in transportation of cargo, including livelihood kits to the project areas. These will be engaged in prepositioning and transportation of in-kind project inputs

Counterpart Agencies Implementing Food Security, WASH/Nutrition Programs; BRACE II	VSF Suisse will collaborate with counterpart agencies (ACF, ICRC, World Vision and IRC) in collaboration; including beneficiary targeting and identification to synergy resources and avoid duplication. The project will also closely work with partners implementing BRACE II project to create synergies and achieve better impacts
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Environment Marker Of The Project

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

VSF Suisse recognizes that women, men, boys and girls have different roles and responsibilities in addition to each gender category being affected differently by conflict and poverty conditions. VSF Suisse 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.

Fast maturing vegetable production activities, fishery interventions and training sessions targeting girls, women, youth (male and female) and men (including elderly) will 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. Men and youth will be mainly targeted in fishing activities which will include post-harvest handling techniques training. Boys and girls (mainly youth) will be targeted in training sessions - such as HIV/ AIDS control and prevention, and fish preservation technique trainings.

Protection Mainstreaming

VSF Suisse will conduct routine gender and protection risk assessments and risk monitoring to understand and adapt to the evolving protection concerns during implementation. This is in addition to the project prioritizing beneficiary safety and dignity in consideration with the principles of 'Do no harm'; non-discrimination, equitable, gender segregated and meaningful access to proposed services/facilities and cater for specific needs of girls, women, youth and men including the elderly and disabled. Communities will also be engaged among other relevant stakeholders, including awareness and training on basic human rights while implementing various activities. For instance, the primary beneficiaries for this project are identified as host, IDP and migrant communities. This is designed to deliver services in a non discriminatory manner for all those who are most vulnerable, and to ensure any tensions between host communities, IDPs and migrants over access to facilities and services is avoided.

The bulk of the program activities are planned to be delivered in the dry season, to ensure communities are not distracted from the core farming activities with potential to harm their productive livelihood engagements.

Child/women/widowed/elderly headed and those with pregnant and lactating mothers will be prioritized and identified as primary beneficiaries of livelihood kits to ensure their dignity and safety is guaranteed. Beneficiary information dissemination on specific support livelihood kits packages by the field teams will be done, in addition to instituting a "feedback and complaint mechanism". Contacts of key project teams, senior management and counterpart independent agencies such as FAO and RRC will be shared to ensure accountability.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Proposed State and county has been relatively stable and secure. Government security presence at both Payam and County levels has bolstered security at grassroots levels. Uninterrupted presence by VSF Suisse in the State has also cemented mutual relations with the communities. VSF Suisse will in addition collaborate with the RRC, UNMISS, UNHAS and NGO Forum which will help in providing regular security updates, coordination and support service for staff relocation and evacuation services in case of insecurity. Local and government authorities; and RRC will also be regularly engaged on security and safety briefs. VSF Suisse will continue to advocate for peaceful coexistence among beneficiaries by mainstreaming peaceful messaging while implementing the project.

Access

VSF Suisse has been operating in the proposed Northern Bahr El Ghazal state for over 20 years with established coordination office (Malualkon- Aweil East County), logistics, local networks in all the counties.

This is in addition to the organization having locally recruited staff, having good rapport and working relations with local state ministries, FAO Aweil coordination office etc., that would be rapidly engaged, mobilized and facilitate access the proposed areas, including hard to reach locations in the targeted county.

Close collaboration and coordination with other counterpart agencies such as ICRC, ACF, IRC, FAO will be involved to fast and efficient access to most vulnerable beneficiaries. VSF Suisse also maintains and coordinates with national agriculture ministry, Cluster leads and FAO national office that will be regularly engaged to facilitate prompt access.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Country Director	S	1	7,000.00	6	25.00	10,500.00
	<i>The Country Director is responsible for the South Sudan Program Management and Strategy. He is based at Juba but makes quarterly field monitoring visits to support and guide field teams. His cost @ \$ 7000 per month for 6 months, is shared with other donors, 25% charged to SSHF, location Juba.</i>						
1.2	Program Manager	S	1	3,500.00	6	25.00	5,250.00
	<i>Program Manager assists the Country Director in management and coordination of all the projects. S/he is based in juba and with frequent field visits to project locations. S/he is charged @ 3500 for 6 months, shared among other donors and only 25% is charged to SSHF</i>						

1.3	Team Leader - Northern Bahr El Ghazal State	S	1	4,000.00	6	50.00	12,000.00
	<i>The team leaders oversee and manage all projects in former NBEG @ \$ 4000 per month for 6 months for each of them. His/her cost is shared with other donors with 50% charged to SSHF</i>						
1.4	Finance and Admin Manager	S	1	3,000.00	6	25.00	4,500.00
	<i>Responsible for the overall organization financial management, accounting and reporting, general administration and human resource management. Position holder is based at Juba. Her cost is \$ 3000 per month for 6 months , shared with other donors, 25% charged on SSHF</i>						
1.5	Operations Officer	S	1	2,100.00	6	25.00	3,150.00
	<i>Based at Juba, responsible for program operations, logistics coordination and security management, His cost is \$ 2,100 per month for 6 months, shared with other donors, 25% charged on SSHF.</i>						
1.6	Finance Officer	S	1	2,000.00	6	20.00	2,400.00
	<i>Based at Juba with frequent travels to all field locations to support field staff on finance management, provide on the job training and follow up on financial reports, assists the FAM in financial reporting and internal control system support. His cost is s \$2000 for 6 months, shared with other donors and only 20% to charged to SSHF</i>						
1.7	Project Officer - Agronomist/Livelihoods	D	2	1,800.00	6	100.00	21,600.00
	<i>Based in the former Northern Bahr El Ghazal; they are responsible for implementation of agricultural/livelihoods activities. Each costs \$1800 for 6 months, shared with other donors and only 100 % is charged to SSHF</i>						
1.8	Project Officer -Emergency Response - NBEG	D	1	1,900.00	6	50.00	5,700.00
	<i>Based in former Northern Bahr el Ghazal state to support field teams in emergency response activities. Costs \$ 1900 for 6 months and is shared with other donors with SSHF charged 50%</i>						
1.9	Project Officer - Gender/MEALS -NBEG	D	1	1,750.00	6	100.00	10,500.00
	<i>Based in former Northern Bahr el Ghazal state responsible for gender and all protection mainstreaming activities and monitoring and evaluation in NBEG. Cost \$1750 for 6 months and shared among other donors where SSHF will be charged 100 %</i>						
1.10	Field Officer - Operations Support - NBEG	D	1	1,650.00	6	100.00	9,900.00
	<i>Based in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Responsible for all field operational, admin and logistical support in former NBEG State, supporting the project technical teams. Costs \$1650 for 6 months and is shared among donors where SSHF will be charged 100% of his cost</i>						
1.11	Field Assistants x 2 - Livelihoods/Agriculture	D	2	1,100.00	6	100.00	13,200.00
	<i>Based in the field, the 2 officers are responsible for coordination of all livelihoods and agriculture activities in NBEG. Each cost \$850 per month for 6 months with SSHF charged 100% of their cost.</i>						
1.12	Finance Assistant -Juba	S	1	1,000.00	6	25.00	1,500.00
	<i>Based at Juba, assistant to Finance and Administration Manager; supports in finance, HR and administration functions. Her cost of @ \$ 1000 per month for 6 months is shared with other projects, 25% charged on SSHF.</i>						
1.13	Driver / Logs Assistant -Juba/Field	S	2	850.00	6	25.00	2,550.00
	<i>Based in Juba and Field respectively, the position holder is responsible for driving and assists in logistics. Each costs \$850 per month for 6 month, shared with other donors and 25% is charged to SSHF</i>						
1.14	Security Guards -Juba/Field	S	4	600.00	6	25.00	3,600.00
	<i>These include 2 security guards at the field office and camp and two security guards at Juba office and guest house. Each costs \$ 600 per month for 6 months, costs are shared with other donors, 25% charged on SSHF.</i>						
1.15	Maintenance Officers -Juba/Field	S	4	400.00	6	25.00	2,400.00
	<i>These include three maintenance officer/cleaners at the field offices in NBEG and Juba office and guest house. Each costs \$ 400 per month for 6 months, costs are shared with other donors, 25% charged on SSHF.</i>						
	Section Total						108,750.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Stakeholders Mobilization, Planning and Review Meetings	D	1	400.00	10	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>These are initial preparatory activities of engaging the community members and beneficiaries informing them about the project and soliciting their support; staff planning, debriefing and review meetings at field and Juba and includes accommodation. Estimated at USD 400 per Payam for ten Payams</i>						
2.2	Beneficiary sensitization, identification, selection, and registration and donor visibility materials	D	1	10,000.00	1	100.00	10,000.00

	<i>These are community mobilization meetings with beneficiaries, sensitizations, beneficiary representatives, local administration and counterpart intended for identification, verification, selection and registration of project beneficiaries, printing of tokens for purposes of registration of beneficiaries and distribution of kits; donor visibility materials. Lumpsum costs @ \$ 10, 000 charged to the project 100%.</i>						
2.3	Transportation of Project Inputs, Materials and Supplies- Juba -Field	D	6	5,000.00	1	100.00	30,000.00
	<i>This cost will cover handling, warehousing and transportation of programmatic inputs (fishery and vegetable kits) and related supplies from the FAO pipeline in Juba and from any other regional FAO Hub assigned (Wau, Bentiu, Rumbek) to the field locations through contracted trucks and Charters including UNHAS; Costs estimated at USD 5,000 per MT for project 6MT charged 100% to SSHF</i>						
2.4	Distribution of Supplies- Field Locations	D	1	3,500.00	2	100.00	7,000.00
	<i>This cost covers handling, warehousing and distribution of project supplies at the field level. Costs relate to hired porters, contracted truck/ pickups, rented warehouses, enumerators, line controllers and counterpart training and incentives to facilitate distribution of supplies. Total costs estimated at \$ 3,500 per quarter, charged 100% to SSHF.</i>						
2.5	Post Distribution Monitoring; Project documentation and Publication	D	1	3,000.00	2	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>The budget is meant to cover project monitoring exercises in NBEG; costs related to data collection and analysis, information documentation and publication of project activities charged at USD 3,000 per quarter; 100% charged on SSHF</i>						
2.6	Fishing Kits	D	3000	10.00	0	100.00	0.00
	<i>These will be requested as in kind support through the FSL Cluster Pipeline (FAO). Comprises of fishing hooks, twines and monofilament. A total of 3, 000 fishery kits will be requested; 0% charged on SSHF.</i>						
2.7	Vegetable Livelihood Kits Supplies	D	3000	7.00	0	100.00	0.00
	<i>These will be requested as in kind support through the Cluster Pipeline (FAO). Comprises of assorted vegetable kits and tools. A total of 3,000 vegetable kits will be requested; 0% charged on SSHF.</i>						
2.8	Agronomic, Fisheries Training and Post Harvest preservation techniques training	D	4000	1.00	2	100.00	8,000.00
	<i>Costs related to training in agronomic, fisheries and post harvest preservation techniques training targeting 500 (10 per payam) key community resource persons; estimated at USD 4000 per quarter</i>						
	Section Total						65,000.00
Equipment							
3.1	Laptops	D	2	900.00	1	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>Two laptops estimated at US\$ 900 for the FSL project team in NBEG to support in project reporting and documentation</i>						
3.2	Field Base Equipment and Camping/Survival Equipment / Kits	D	1	1,500.00	2	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>The budget will cover procurement of camping/survival and quick run kits for use by staff in areas outside the bases and during livelihood kits distribution campaigns; this includes tents, satellite base equipment and supplies for lighting, reporting, welfare etc.</i>						
3.3	Security management (installations, welfare, subscription services and trainings) - Office Juba/Field	D	1	5,000.00	2	100.00	10,000.00
	<i>Due to increasing insecurity in Juba and field, security management include installation of alarm systems, deployment of private armed guards, subscriptions, staff welfare kits (first aid and entertainment kits/ installations, contingency field supplies and their service charges are becoming necessary</i>						
3.4	Thuraya Satellite Phones	D	1	1,200.00	1	100.00	1,200.00
	<i>One Satellite Phone will be procured to support implementation and monitoring especially in NBEG which has most locations with poor network coverage</i>						
	Section Total						16,000.00
Contractual Services							
4.1	N/A		0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Section Total						
							0.00
Travel							
5.1	Flights-Juba-Field: Staff	D	14	600.00	6	25.00	12,600.00
	<i>Return trip flights, including extra weight for essential field supplies for staff and staff using UNHAS and Commercial airlines to field while implementing project activities, charged to SSHF 25%</i>						
5.2	Staff per diem Allowances- Juba/Field	D	10	750.00	6	25.00	11,250.00
	<i>Staff per diem for 10 eligible staff at @ an average of \$ 25 per day (\$ 750 per month) while at Juba and in the field, budgeted for 6 months, charged 25% to SSHF</i>						

5.3	Vehicle Rentals-Field	D	6	200.00	6	50.00	3,600.00
	<i>Costs relate to vehicle hire for personnel transport at field and taxi hire for support operations functions I estimated @ \$ 200 per month for 6 months, charged @ 50% to SSHF</i>						
	Section Total						27,450.00
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
6.1	N/A		0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Section Total						0.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Juba Office Rent / Guest House /Accommodation	S	1	5,500.00	6	25.00	8,250.00
	<i>Costs charged for Juba Office Rent and Staff Guest House and Hotel Accommodation for the Juba staff and field staff on transit</i>						
7.2	Field Offices Rent/ Lodging / Accommodation	D	1	600.00	6	25.00	900.00
	<i>Budget meant to cover cost for Field Office Rentals, cost share in shared compounds with other NGO partners, staff lodging and accommodation while outside their bases in other NGO compounds and /while in transit via main Humanitarian Hubs</i>						
7.3	Juba Office Running and Maintenance Costs	S	1	600.00	6	25.00	900.00
	<i>Juba office running and maintenance costs- garbage handling, water supplies, solar system, IT system, computer parts and services renovations, cleanings, stores management, casuals etc @ \$ 600 per month for 6 months, charged 25% to SSHF</i>						
7.4	Field Office Running and Maintenance Costs	D	1	1,500.00	6	50.00	4,500.00
	<i>Field office running costs and maintenance- garbage handling, water supplies, solar system, IT system, computer parts and services renovations, cleanings, stores management, casuals etc</i>						
7.5	Juba Office Supplies	S	1	600.00	6	25.00	900.00
	<i>Juba office supplies -stationery, utilities, furniture and fixtures @ \$600 per month for 6 months , charged 25% to SSHF</i>						
7.6	Field Offices Supplies	D	1	600.00	6	50.00	1,800.00
	<i>Field office supplies -stationery, utilities, furniture and fixtures @ \$600 per month for 6 months , charged 50% to SSHF</i>						
7.7	Juba Office Communications (internet, mobiles, thuraya)	S	1	1,600.00	6	25.00	2,400.00
	<i>Cost of monthly internet subscription fee, scratch cards for mobile phones, thuraya units</i>						
7.8	Field Offices Communications (internet, mobiles, thuraya)	D	1	900.00	6	50.00	2,700.00
	<i>Cost of monthly internet subscription fee, scratch cards for mobile phones, thuraya; estimated at USD 900 per month; 50% charged to the project</i>						
7.9	Generator running costs-Juba	S	1	500.00	6	25.00	750.00
	<i>Generator at Juba Office Running Costs (fuel, repairs, parts) @ \$ 500 per month for 6 months, charged 25% on SSHF</i>						
7.10	Juba/Field Office Mobile (4X4 Land cruisers and motorbikes) Running Costs/Insurance/Compact Money	D	1	4,000.00	2	100.00	8,000.00
	<i>Costs for running, insurance and maintenance of vehicles used to support the project estimated at USD 4000 per quarter; 25% Charged to the project</i>						
7.11	Bank Charges	D	1	8,072.90	1	50.00	4,036.45

	<i>Bank charges:-KCB charges 2.0% of all the total amount transacted, estimated at US\$ 8072.90 for the entire life of project, 50% charged to SSHF</i>		
	Section Total		35,136.45
SubTotal		10,080.00	252,336.45
Direct			191,286.45
Support			61,050.00
PSC Cost			
PSC Cost Percent			7.00
PSC Amount			17,663.55
Total Cost			270,000.00

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Northern Bahr el Ghazal -> Aweil West	100	3,200	3,200	5,800	5,800	18,000	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Conduct ten stakeholder mobilization, planning and review meetings including introduction of the project in all Payams of Aweil West County of Northern Bahr el Ghazal state</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Conduct ten Payam based beneficiary sensitization and mobilization in all Payams of Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Conduct beneficiary identification, verification, selection and registration in Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Request and preposition 3,000 fishing kits as in kind inputs from FAO Core Pipeline</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Transport and distribute 3000 fishery kits in targeted Payams of Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Conduct fishing trainings and post-harvest preservation techniques training for 250 (25 per Payam) key community resource persons comprising early innovators and extension service providers in the targeted Payams of Aweil West county</p> <p>Activity 1.1.7 : Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring of 3000 fishing livelihood kits in targeted Payams of Aweil West county, Northern Bahr el Ghazal</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Request and preposition 3,000 vegetable kits as in kind inputs from FAO Core Pipeline</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Conduct agronomic and post-harvest preservation techniques training for 250 (25 per Payam) key community resource persons comprising early innovators and agricultural extension service providers in the targeted Payams of Aweil West county</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Transport and distribute 3000 vegetable kits in targeted Payams of Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4 : Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring of 3000 vegetable livelihood kits in targeted Payams of Aweil West county, Northern Bahr el Ghazal</p> <p>Activity 1.2.5 : Conduct regular project progress monitoring and submission of interim and final narrative and financial reports</p>

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description

