

Requesting Organization :	Support for Peace and Education Development Programme			
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Emergency food and nutrition security support to disadvantaged IDPs, returnees and most vulnerable host community households in Ayat Center, Ayat East and Ayat West Payams of Aweil West County , NBeG State of South Sudan			
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services			
OPS Details				
Project Code :	SSD-17/F/102850	Fund Project Code :	SSD-17/HSS10/SA1/FSL/NGO/5116	
Cluster :	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	Project Budget in US\$:	179,999.68	
Planned project duration :	5 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	01/05/2017	Planned End Date :	30/09/2017	
Actual Start Date:	01/05/2017	Actual End Date:	30/09/2017	
Project Summary :	<p>The emergency food and nutrition security project is a dual sub-sector (fisheries and farming) response which will run for 5 months from March – July 2017. Main goal of the project is “to provide immediate availability/access to food by supporting the livelihoods of ‘food and nutrition insecure households of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host communities” in three payams(Ayat Centre, Ayat East and Ayat West) in Aweil West of Northern Bahr el Ghazal state in South Sudan. The project directly targets 12,000 vulnerable beneficiaries of primarily IDPs (40%), returnees (10%) and host community (50%). The beneficiaries will be targeted basing on context and the results of the needs assessments undertaken by SPEDP and other agencies in this states.</p> <p>The main objectives of the intervention are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alleviate the immediate short-term food insecurity outcomes of the target households. 2. To contribute to restoring livelihoods of at-risk food insecure populations to sustainably produce and access food. <p>The project will focus mainly on the following activities: 1) provision of production inputs (vegetable seeds and fishing gears); 2) provision of basic agronomic training and extension support, through community-based extension workers; 3) SPEDP will also do M&E, reporting and coordination with relevant stakeholders to effect complementarity, maximize synergies and contribute to project sustainability.</p> <p>In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, results based on WHO classification show a ‘Serious’ level of acute malnutrition in Aweil Center, with a GAM prevalence of 14.4 percent (95% C.I.: 11.2-18.2) and a ‘Critical’ level in Aweil West with a GAM prevalence of 17.1 percent (95% C.I.: 11.2-18.2). These results indicate a worsening nutrition situation, especially in Aweil West where typical levels of acute malnutrition during the October-December period are ‘Serious’ (GAM prevalence 10-15 percent) according to FEWSNET SS Food Security Outlook Dec,2016-Jan, 2017. In Aweil, the price of sorghum increased 28 percent over the same time period, also due to erratic trade flows and below-average local harvests. Persistently high food prices are reducing the purchasing capacity of households throughout South Sudan and are significantly impacting poor households in Aweil West.</p> <p>Severe levels of food insecurity are expected to persist in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Due to the expectation of below average local harvests and volatile trade through Wau, the supply of food in Aweil West and East of Northern Bahr el Ghazal is likely to remain significantly lower than normal. With limited household stocks, most poor households are expected to be even more dependent than usual on markets to access food, but extremely high prices are preventing households from accessing sufficient food to meet their basic needs. Without continued humanitarian assistance, some poor households could exhaust their capacity to cope and be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) during the outlook period (FEWSNET South Sudan Food Security Outlook through May 2017) For the above reasons, target communities have prioritized the need for provision of inputs for food production and fishing gears. SPEDP will prefinance the project before disbursement of funds.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
4,500	6,500	500	500	12,000

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	1,800	2,600	200	200	4,800
Refugee Returnees	450	650	50	50	1,200
People in Host Communities	2,250	3,250	250	250	6,000

Indirect Beneficiaries :

This project anticipates to reach about 37000 indirect beneficiaries throughout the implementation period

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

The IPC forecast for February to April 2017 is that 4.9 million people are severely food insecure (IPC phases 3, 4 and 5) and that by the height of the 2017 lean season this will reach 5.5 million people. The May to June 2016 lean season was typically severe in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Although the area had near normal production last year, the area is structurally deficit in terms of cereal production and, therefore, heavily market dependent. In Aweil West, where income-earning opportunities are the most limited, few households were able to purchase sufficient food at the high market prices and the resulting food insecurity triggered mass migration of households to Sudan. According to IPC data 2017, 290000 people in Northern Bahr el Ghazal are under IPC level 4. Increased insecurity in neighboring Western Bahr el Ghazal is forcing some to seek refuge in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, putting pressure on scarce resources in recipient areas (FEWS NET SS Food Security Outlook Oct. 2016-May 2017)

A deteriorating food security situation with a significant degree of population displacement leaving a very high number of people who are severely food insecure (with low food consumption scores and low diet diversity; increasing levels of child malnutrition; major disruptions to their livelihoods and reliance on negative coping strategies; and in famine cases with increased mortality rates) across the country, a reduction of agricultural outputs (less due to environmental factors and more due to large scale displacement); (3) lower purchasing power in the current economic crisis, reduced trade flows or supply of goods and commodities from neighboring countries and within the country itself, and livestock disease morbidity and mortality that undermine stock survival, productivity and off take all justify the elements of the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF), 2017 first round allocation strategy

Two of the three elements of the strategy focus on the main components of this intervention, which are alleviating food insecurity by provision of production inputs a) vegetable seeds and training and b) provision of fishing gears are in line with the FSL Cluster priorities for 2017. The relevance of the priorities entails focus on seasonality, locations and available resources e.g. fish in rivers and flood plain waters traditional to the riverine and proximity communities of NBeG region with almost immediate benefits, focus on IDPs/returnees and host community households who have not planted and supporting market gaps e.g. lack of fisheries equipment in the disrupted local markets. Secondly, the strategy allows for all season production of vegetables, through supporting and training target farmers in how to do farming in residual waters of Koch and NBeG flood plains and/or in the rivers and water pools in the rainy season. To achieve the goal of mitigating immediate food security needs, the strategy provides for the propagation of quick maturing short cycle vegetables; which are nutrient dense and mitigate the malnutrition outcomes; which are especially prevalent in under five children. This strategy delivers returns in 3-4 weeks time. This fits in with the SSHF over-arching strategy of multisector synergies where sectors are combined and SPEDP fits into this since it has ongoing cash voucher activities in Aweil West. The intervention is also aligned with "life-saving and time-critical assistance", focusing on immediate actions to restore/protect food availability and livelihoods of disadvantaged vulnerable persons (CERF, 2010).

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
Mr. Soro Mike Hakim	Chief Executive Officer	ceo@spedp.org	+211955028317
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BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

The humanitarian situation in South Sudan has deteriorated dramatically due to the devastating combination of conflict which is rapidly escalating, economic decline and climatic shocks and the country is facing unprecedented needs, in an unprecedented number of locations, and these needs are increasing with the lean season. The current context is characterized by what can be termed the deepest humanitarian crisis since independence. An estimated 1.89 million people have been internally displaced, while 1.5 million have fled to the neighboring countries; mainly Uganda, Kenya and the DRC as refugees and 7.5 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection (Humanitarian Bulletin South Sudan. Issue 3/17.02.2017). The legacy of civil war, chronic underdevelopment and lately the low oil production together with decreasing global oil price has contributed to reduced national revenue impacted heavily on the ability of the government to provide basic services and respond to humanitarian needs, rendering communities vulnerable to the effects of insecurity, displacement, food shortages, outbreaks of disease and natural shocks; notably droughts and seasonal floods.

According to the key IPC findings of January –July 2017, the food security situation in South Sudan continues to deteriorate, with 4.9 million (about 42% of population) estimated to be severely food insecure (IPC Phases 3, 4, and 5), from February to April 2017. This is projected to increase to 5.5 million people, (47% of the national population) at the height of the 2017 lean season in July. The magnitude of these food insecure populations is unprecedented across all periods with 61% (February to April and 65% May to July) being in NeBG State according to the FSL Cluster Monthly Bulletin of February 2017. The most affected populations are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who are dispersed and the host communities affected by the on-going conflict. Although migration to Sudan has slowed in recent months, a rapid assessment conducted by FEWS NET in September 2016 in East Darfur indicated that a small number of people are still arriving from Aweil West and reporting food insecurity as their reason. Food consumption gaps still remain among those who experienced severe food insecurity during the lean season and were unable to cultivate, depleted livelihood assets, or exhausted resources while trying to migrate to Sudan.

Although NeBG was among the most peaceful states, dating back to Dec. 2013, gradual deterioration in food security conditions (61%) Crisis, emergency and catastrophe have necessitated this project. This State is one of the worst affected food insecure communities in South Sudan, being IDPs, returning and Host communities, this is because multiple shocks such as low rainfall last year 2016. Nutrition IPC classification also indicates a dire and very “critical” situation in many parts of Aweil West

2. Needs assessment

The current political instability is severely limiting peoples' livelihoods mostly returnees through the disruption of planting, livestock rearing, trade routes and markets, particularly in Northern Bahr Ghazal state where the border with Sudan was closed. It has left farmers unable to sow and harvest their crops and fishermen unable to access fishing gears. Many of ago-pastorals have also become destitute as their livestock, on which they often fall back during hard times, have died of diseases and also due to inadequate pasture and water led to migration of some. These have resulted in severe food shortages and price increases due to disruption in markets. Multiple shocks such as, the prevailing economic crisis characterized by inflationary pressures, high food prices, lack of employment opportunities and vulnerability to natural hazards (floods and prolonged dry spells), in addition to human and livestock diseases characterize their way of present living. According to the data from the May/June FSNMS, 60 percent of households reported a poor FCS and 61 percent had a low Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS). In July 2016, an exhaustive screening conducted by Concern Worldwide in Aweil West and Aweil North reported a GAM (MUAC) prevalence of 23.7 percent and 32.3 percent, respectively. It is a pointer of the continuing deterioration of food security and humanitarian situation exacerbated by deterioration economic situation due to devaluation of SSP. Although migration to Sudan has slowed in recent months, a rapid assessment conducted by FEWS NET in September 2016 in East Darfur indicated that a small number of people are still arriving from Aweil North, Aweil East, and Aweil West and reporting food insecurity as their reason. Food consumption gaps still remain among those who experienced severe food insecurity during the lean season and were unable to cultivate, depleted livelihood assets, or exhausted resources while trying to migrate to Sudan. Crisis (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes persist, with humanitarian assistance. (SS FEWSNET Oct 2016-May 2017)

From February to May, after household stocks are depleted and fishing levels seasonally reduce, many households will experience increased food consumption gaps. Households will be heavily dependent on markets during this time. Some will be able to earn income from the sale of natural resources and livestock, but given stagnant prices for firewood/charcoal and livestock and likely increasing food prices, purchasing power will further decline. Conflict in Western Bahr el Ghazal is causing households to seek refuge in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, putting pressure on limited resources in the latter state (SS FEWSNET Oct 2016-May 2017) therefore the loss of livelihood assets means that most of the households lack sustainable livelihood source and are idle. The coping strategies currently used by most of the communities range from the stress to crisis coping strategies. The commonly used coping strategies include less preferred food, limiting meal portion sizes, skipping day, fruit gathering, sale of livestock and borrowing. This reduction in daily meals to 1 meal per day, by most of the targeted vulnerable households, has also significantly affected lactating mothers as they need to have adequate daily meals to enable them exclusively breast feed their children below the age of six months.

Food security is expected to deteriorate to extreme levels from February to May in northern South Sudan. Of greatest concern are central and southern Unity and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. These areas have persistently been in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and households have experienced severe food insecurity. If humanitarian assistance is limited as the lean season approaches, some households could exhaust their capacity to cope and be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Improvements to humanitarian access and high levels of assistance are needed to prevent the loss of life.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The proposed intervention will provide support to disadvantaged and vulnerable vegetable and fisheries dependent communities in three payams (Ayat Centre, Ayat East and Ayat West) in Aweil West of Northern Bahr el Ghazal state in South Sudan. Beneficiary targeting is based on agreed upon vulnerability criteria with the affected communities. This projects targets 12000 beneficiaries to benefit from vegetable kits and fishing gears. The individuals implementing activities in either of the project components will be constituted from returnees, IDPs and host community members

4. Grant Request Justification

SPEDP has been implementing projects in Aweil West since 2012 with funding from CHF/UNDP, French Embassy and Christian Aid and also implemented 2016 CHF 2nd allocation in Aweil North that reached 5000 households with fishing and vegetable livelihood kits, SPEDP successfully implemented a 3-months cash voucher project, in the last quarter of 2016, targeting 846 HHs Aweil North County in NBeG. Currently, SPEDP is implementing a cash voucher project in Aweil West targeting 750 households that will run for two months, this project will complement this one proposed.

SPEDP's humanitarian focus and added value is our long-standing commitment to Partner with international humanitarian agencies (e.g. UNFAO, other donor agencies). We are uniquely positioned to support emergency livelihood changes as we understand the context and, have close links with the local community and government structures and will remain in the area to strengthen communities' resilience to future crises. In this project, SPEDP will partner with UNFAO to access core pipeline livelihood inputs. This complementarily will maximize expertise, resources and ensure increased reach to the food insecurity and malnutrition affected communities in Aweil West Counties. Already, SPEDP and UNFAO have a positive working relationship with communities, local authorities and the relevant sector departments of the counties in which this proposed initiative will be implemented and this will be a social asset for positive project inception and successful delivery. This project is designed to build on the fore mentioned project within the same geographical focus. The project will focus on the mainstreaming of gender, do-no-harm/conflict sensitivity, environment and HIV/AIDS.

Gender: SPEDP will prioritize issues of gender to reduce gender-based vulnerabilities in this project. In this intervention, gender will be integrated in the entire project cycle implementation informed by both contextual and gender analysis, and focus on gender-based violence maintained. Sex and age disaggregated data will be collected to show the numerical differences across the social groups.

Do-No-Harm:

Community input will inform locations of agriculture inputs/fisheries kit distributions, and ensure that all aspects of project implementation which can cause sensitivities between host, returnees and IDPs are fully mitigated, access to land for vegetable farming and access to fishing.

Environment

Increased multiple displacements, resettlement of IDPs and returnees will put more pressure on the natural resources. SPEDP encourage and promote a forestation and conservation techniques' which will be part of the improved agronomic skills training

HIV/AIDS:

Focus on HIV life-saving intervention as per SSHF guidance on HIV/AIDs interventions in food security and livelihood and besides, HIV/AIDS awareness will be conducted during the distribution of the emergency livelihood inputs

5. Complementarity

In December 2016, SPEDP successfully completed an emergency food security support funded by CHF to vulnerable conflict-affected populations in Aweil North County of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State and currently has water and sanitation, education and food security (cash vouchers) projects in Aweil West and North which are part of the Emergency Response Program. This FSL project will be part of the Emergency Response Program, and is expected to benefit from the synergy with these other projects. The program target group in some cases will be the same beneficiaries; however the interventions will be different. This will increase the impact and contribution to improving the conditions of the conflict affected people. This FSL program will augment the efforts by SPEDP cash vouchers project team and other sectors to reach out and spread the programs to other areas that have been hard to reach. This next phase will upscale into three more payams of Aweil West County namely Ayat Centre, Ayat East and Ayat West. This up scaling is based on and largely informed by the recent (January, 2017 IPC), and current SPEDP Projects in the area which also informed the setting of beneficiary criteria, project formulation and design. SPEDP's added value is its experience in Northern Bahr el Ghazal state where it has been present implementing FSL emergency projects with other INGOs; notably the Christian Aid with institutional donor funding from Irish Aid since January 2012, UNFAO and CHF. SPEDP has been working there strategically, also with coordination from WFP and FAO therefore giving SPEDP a medium to long-term strategic presence in the state. These sustainable partnerships will be further developed and enhanced, in coordination with other INGOs, CBOs/community groups and the local government offices e.g. RRC/SSRRA and the County agriculture departments. We hope to roll out 'emergency livelihoods' linked to 'livelihoods recovery' programme to new target areas, on the condition of gradual end to the current conflict crisis. Eventual shift from interventions from emergency inputs provision to a more sustainable support through early recovery and longer-term livelihoods support, will significantly contribute to reduce the number vulnerable persons needing emergency assistance

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To contribute to the enhancement of livelihoods of at-risk IDPs, returnees and most vulnerable host communities through provision of emergency livelihood inputs (vegetables and fisheries) inputs and agronomic skills training to 12000 beneficiaries in Aweil West county of NeBG state

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

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : Protect and rehabilitate livelihoods for the vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition

Outcome 1

Household food availability and diet improved through production and consumption of highly nutritious vegetable varieties by poor vulnerable at risk of famine farmers; especially women and girls

Output 1.1

Description

12000 (7000 Women beneficiaries and 5000 Men beneficiaries) engage in vegetables production and consume it in their diets

Assumptions & Risks

- 1-Availability of funds
- 2-Reduced localized conflicts within the State
- 3-Increased humanitarian access into the States
- 4-Available SPEDP staff to provide monitoring support to the farmers in field management and harvest

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	4,500	6,500	500	500	12,000
Means of Verification : 1. Distribution lists 2. Availability of planted land							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1 Launching of the project							
Activity 1.1.2 Beneficiary identification/selection							
Activity 1.1.3 Beneficiary registration and verification							
Activity 1.1.4 Distribution of production inputs –early maturing, short-cycle and nutrient-rich vegetable seeds							
Activity 1.1.5 Post-distribution monitoring							
Activity 1.1.6 Reporting							
Output 1.2							
Description 12000 (7000 Women beneficiaries and 5000 Men beneficiaries) trained in vegetables production (basic agronomics)							
Assumptions & Risks 1-Availability of funds 2-Reduced localized conflicts within the State 3-Increased humanitarian access into the State 4-Available SPEDP staff to train the farmers in basic agronomics							
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 recipient farmers of seeds and tools trained					12,000
Means of Verification : 1. training report 2. participants attendance lists 3. Photos							
Activities							
Activity 1.2.1 Grouping of vegetable farmers into groups							
Activity 1.2.2 Training of vegetable farmers on basic agronomics							
Outcome 2 Household food availability/access and diet is improved through catch and consumption of nutritious fish by poor vulnerable beneficiaries fisher folks; especially men, women and boys.							
Output 2.1							
Description 12000 beneficiaries trained and engaged in fishing activities and consume it in their diets.							
Assumptions & Risks 1-Availability of funds 2-Reduced insecurity 3-Willingness of the communities to be trained and do fishing							
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	4,500	6,500	500	500	12,000

- Means of Verification** : 1. Distribution list
 2. Release Order from UNFAO
 3. Project reports
 4. Attendance sheets

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Project launching

Activity 2.1.2

Beneficiaries' identification/selection

Activity 2.1.3

Beneficiaries' registration/verification

Activity 2.1.4

Grouping of fisher folks into groups

Activity 2.1.5

Training of beneficiaries on fish processing and preservation, fishing net making

Activity 2.1.6

Distribution of fishing kits

Activity 2.1.7

Post-distribution monitoring

Activity 2.1.8

Reporting

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

There will be regular visits to beneficiary gardens as a component of the regular monitoring in order to check that people have really planted in the correct way and that they are managing their gardens well. SEPDP staff will also conduct regular project follow up and planned post-distribution monitoring distribution exercises to assess progress against targets and get also to get feedback from the beneficiaries on the benefits of the intervention. SPEDP will share a simplified version of its monitoring framework with key stakeholders (SSRRA/RRC, local leaders and beneficiary representatives – men and women - and where necessary. Post distribution monitoring will be done during implementation and simple community-based reviews and lesson-learn meetings will be conducted at least once in the life time of the project.

A baseline and endline survey tools, Post –distribution monitoring (PDM) tool, field crop/vegetable growth assessment tool will be used during the implementation of this project. Data will be collected on a monthly basis however, the PDM will be once. Performance data analysis will be done using SSPS data analysis software and also manually where necessary and reports will be shared with the cluster at both state and national levels plus other relevant stakeholders like County Agriculture Department (CAD). Verification will be reports produced (baseline, endline, PDM and vegetable assessment report). Besides, the Program Officer for Livelihoods will be travelling to the field for support visit and monitoring activities

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Launching of the project	2017					X							
Activity 1.1.2: Beneficiary identification/selection	2017					X							
Activity 1.1.3: Beneficiary registration and verification	2017					X							
Activity 1.1.4: Distribution of production inputs –early maturing, short-cycle and nutrient-rich vegetable seeds	2017						X						
Activity 1.1.5: Post-distribution monitoring	2017							X	X				
Activity 1.1.6: Reporting	2017							X		X			
Activity 1.2.1: Grouping of vegetable farmers into groups	2017					X	X						
Activity 1.2.2: Training of vegetable farmers on basic agronomics	2017						X						
Activity 2.1.1: Project launching	2017					X							
Activity 2.1.2: Beneficiaries' identification/selection	2017					X							
Activity 2.1.3: Beneficiaries' registration/verification	2017					X							
Activity 2.1.4: Grouping of fisher folks into groups	2017					X							
Activity 2.1.5: Training of beneficiaries on fish processing and preservation, fishing net making	2017						X						

Activity 2.1.6: Distribution of fishing kits	2017							X						
Activity 2.1.7: Post-distribution monitoring	2017							X	X					
Activity 2.1.8: Reporting	2017							X		X				

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

SPEDP will conduct a project inception workshop with all project stakeholders. During this workshop, SPEDP will detail project information including budget, project staff will share progress with relevant stakeholders including other food security actors in the county. Linking rights and standards: This project focus on right to food its activities empower beneficiaries to have access to food as its fundamental right. The proposed activities such as seeds and fishing kits distribution already meet the standard as they will be fishing kits will be provided by UNFAO. Decision making on areas such as what they need, what time and day to collect entitlements will be done in consultation with the beneficiaries. Such level of involvement shall continue to be prioritized from inception to end of project. Community leaderships and other community groups such as women groups will be encouraged to help identify vulnerable groups (children, elderly and people with disability) who need more assistance when accessing the inputs such as children, elderly and people with disability. Beneficiary consultations shall be conducted during registration and verification and distribution so that their input can continuously inform programming. Community existing structures shall be identified to serve as vehicles for consultation including ensuring that the voices of vulnerable groups (children, elderly and people with disability) are heard. Efforts shall be made through other protection partners at field level to plan to involve marginalized groups in consultations. Beneficiary feedback: A complaints and feedback book or forms shall be used to record any complaints during the distributions of Inputs including a temporary community help desk comprising of beneficiaries that will assist to collect this feedback. Inputs distribution standards shall be adhered to. Where possible the temporary established community helps desk shall also serve as an information desk to complement the pre-address meetings by providing verbal or printed material for beneficiaries to understand their entitlements at a given time including contact details about the project focal staff. A SPEDP staff member shall be part of the help desk to swiftly respond to some simple complaints and facilitate recording of any complains that need further consultation. SPEDP will consider principles of "Do No Harm" by accessing the level of vulnerability by age, gender, and diversity so that most vulnerable groups are prioritized. There will also be review of vulnerability caused by project activities so that mitigation measures are put in place from the lessons learnt.

Implementation Plan

This project will be implemented directly by SPEDP and in close collaboration with UNFAO; where the fishing inputs and vegetable seeds for this project will be obtained. The other actors that SPEDP will collaborate with are the RRC, chiefs and community elders. All the activities will be planned in line with the rain season calendar. SPEDP has already staff in place such as Agricultural officer; Fishery Officer this technical team will be led by project Manager and supported by Program Officer for Livelihoods and Food Security among other supporting staff. SPEDP will constitute a project management committee comprising County Agriculture Department and the local authority. This committee will support the project implementation process and to ensure that the beneficiaries have a voice in the project implementation process. Together with the stakeholders, SPEDP will set Criteria for selecting beneficiaries among the returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host households: The beneficiary selection criteria are HHs which are: - Not able to plant/have no food stocks; - Female-headed HHs (e.g. widows); - Child-headed households, - Pregnant/lactating women-headed HHs; - Those who are labour poor (e.g. elderly, malnourished children, persons with disabilities, sick e.g. people living with or households affected by HIV/AIDs; - Not possessing/ have very few livelihood assets e.g. livestock; As outlined in the CERF life-saving criteria, livelihoods support (provision of food production inputs).

These beneficiaries will be selected in consultation with local leaders and target community members as well the RRC. There will be respect for peoples' privacy and confidentiality and on any sensitive aspects of targeting and beneficiary selection; SPEDP will use proxy methods and/or secondary information where possible.

The impact of this response will be that vulnerable IDP and host families will enjoy a better quality of life, improved food/income security. Expected outcomes of the proposed project are that 12000 vulnerable IDP and host community beneficiaries will benefit from access to vegetables inputs and fisheries production inputs. Although the objective of this project is to address immediate humanitarian needs of people affected by the crisis in Aweil West County, the project activities are designed in a way that they will address longer-term rehabilitation and resilience of beneficiaries. For example, the seeds, and fishing inputs of the intervention are primarily designed to address immediate acute food insecurity. However, it is anticipated that vegetables production will enable individuals and households to meet additional needs. For example, by increasing beneficiaries' food security we will increase their resilience in the next hunger gap

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
UNFAO	emergency livelihood kits will be collected from FAO for distribution to the beneficiaries

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

SPEDP will in line with the IASC Handbook on gender use the ADAPT ACT Collectively approach in this project. In line with the gender checklist, this project is rated 2a because gender dimensions have been considered in beneficiaries selection, the referenced needs assessments, project activities are the project indicators/outcomes have been gender-qualified or made more specific for each component of the intervention. Apart for the obvious desegregation of beneficiaries into men and women, SPEDP further considers other sub-categories which including pregnant women, children living in child-headed households, households with weak and sick children or elderly sick persons, persons with both physical and/or mental disabilities and also people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWAs). Due to weakened livelihoods, women and men often find themselves in situations where they have not established in terms of food and income security. Apart, for example from IDPs, returnees or host community women who have either lost their husbands or are geographically isolated (from husbands who are in Juba etc.), resorting to use of negative coping livelihood strategies, they often have also engaged in alternative income sources which are characteristic of the poor.

On the other hand, disadvantaged poor men have no formal jobs and many resort to selling of firewood, poles and charcoal posing a major environmental threat if uncontrolled particularly in situations of transit or settle displacements such as characterize Unity state. Women and boys, especially for riverine communities, engage in fishing which is key livelihood activity for about 50% of the people in Unity state. Therefore women and boys will also have equal access to production inputs through fishing resources distributions in the form of fishing kits/gear and fish handling equipment.

In Unity state vegetables tends to be a monopoly income generation livelihood activity, for women, however the deliberate targeting and engagement of men through this intervention, will enable households to produce and provide nutrient-dense and quality food for the household, especially children who are at highest risk of malnutrition with deteriorated food insecurity situation; evidenced by the declaration of famine in parts of central Unity. Women, girls, men and boys will have equal access to production inputs and training in improved agronomic skills training. This strengthens their livelihood capacities and enables women and girls, together with boys and men, to participate in projects implementation; including representation in farmers groups committees; hence involving women in decision making contributing to their empowerment (SPEDP Livelihood Recovery Project, 2016).

Protection Mainstreaming

Protection mainstreaming is a priority in SPEDP throughout the project cycle to respond to the protections needs of the beneficiaries and promote their dignity, integrity and beneficiary r security. Field Staff shall be oriented and trained on Do No Harm principles and the negative impacts of not practicing these principles at field level to minimize harm that might be unintentionally caused by project activities and create or further increase tension among beneficiaries. Also the team shall ensure that proposed locations for distributions are free from possible risks and threats such as bush attacks, environmentally or physically unsuitable degraded or hilly areas that can possibly affect accessibility and create barriers to the beneficiaries especially the marginalized groups such as women and children who can be vulnerable as they can suffer the risk of having their entitlements looted in unsafe and inaccessible locations. Extremely vulnerable or marginalized groups will be prioritized, child headed households, elderly and people with disability, through support from the community leaders and other protection actors operating in the selected locations. A proper layout of the distribution point will clearly be marked so that crowd control is made easy for the distribution team to serve on time and maintain order. SPEDP will also include protection principles in the project cycle i.e. level of vulnerability by age, gender, and diversity assessed, most vulnerable groups prioritized and protection principles included, review vulnerability caused by project activities and implement mitigation measures and also identify lessons learnt. Besides, SPEDP and the target beneficiaries will carefully engage all relevant stakeholders (including host communities).

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Based on our information gathering through the SSRRA Aweil West and our local staffs on ground running other projects, the security situation in Aweil is calm. While SPEDP accesses the County from Juba. In addition to this, we have already staffs from Juba and locals from there on the ground who are from the community where this project is going to be implemented. This will ensure that activities will be implemented without any. Given the security situation of the area, SPEDP project Management will without fear send senior staff teams from Juba. We have already built our relationship with SSRRA in Aweil West and this relationship will continue to enable us implement the project

Access

Aweil West county will be accessed through Aweil North air strip which can be used both for fixed wing air craft in the dry season and Chopper in all seasons. Access to Aweil West is never a challenge by air unless security and bad. Within the county and particularly the three payams where this project will be implemented, road accessibility is good.. We will work with the local people to ensure that our operations run successfully in case of inaccessibility due to insecurity.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrance	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Project Manager	D	1	2,000.00	5	100.00	10,000.00
	<i>100% Salary for Project Manager for 5 Months, This is a field based staff will be working through the project period in the field. This manager will be roving across the counties and will closely work with project officers to ensure that this project achieves its objectives</i>						
1.2	Program officer FSL	D	1	3,000.00	5	50.00	7,500.00
	<i>50% Salary contribution to the Program officer FSL, his time on this project will be 40% based in the field to ensure quality Job is done within the shortest period. The officer will offer technical support to the entire implementation team.</i>						
1.3	Fishery Supervisor	D	1	1,200.00	5	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>The Position is budgeted 100%, the staff is in charge of training and supervision of fisheries officers</i>						
1.4	Agriculture Extension Officers	D	4	800.00	5	100.00	16,000.00

	<i>These officers are budgeted 100%, they will be in charge of beneficiaries Identification, Registration ,training, Inputs distribution and supervision</i>						
1.5	Fisheries Officers	D	2	800.00	5	100.00	8,000.00
	<i>These officers are budgeted 100%, they will be In charge of beneficiaries Identification, Registration, Training and supervision of beneficiaries</i>						
1.6	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	S	1	3,000.00	5	20.00	3,000.00
	<i>20% of the time will be put on this project for 5 months. the M & E Officer will be responsible for carrying out project monitoring exercises including PDMs</i>						
1.7	Operations Manager	S	1	3,500.00	5	15.00	2,625.00
	<i>15% of the time of the Operation Manager will be involved in this project coordination of the procurement, getting inputs and ensuring operations are running normally to meet the deadline.</i>						
1.8	Finance Manager	S	1	2,500.00	5	15.00	1,875.00
	<i>15% of the time of the finance Manager will be required on this project in preparing of the reports to ensure that things are done right. the project will contribute 20% to the project</i>						
1.9	Field Finance Officer	S	1	1,500.00	5	35.00	2,625.00
	<i>This person is charged 35% he /she will be responsible on generating field financial reports and managing finances at the field level</i>						
1.10	Procurement and Logistic Officer	S	1	1,200.00	5	40.00	2,400.00
	<i>This position is charged 40% he will be in-charged on transporting inputs to the project locations during the project Period</i>						
1.11	Chief Executive Officer	S	1	4,000.00	5	20.00	4,000.00
	<i>The Position is charged 20%, he will be providing the overall grant management.</i>						
1.12	Program Manager	S	1	3,500.00	5	13.00	2,275.00
	<i>This staff will ensure overall quality assurance of the project reports and all documents</i>						
	Section Total						66,300.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	UNFAO Supply(2000 Vegetables Kits)	D	2000	0.00	0	100.00	0.00
	<i>Okra, Eggplant, Cabbage, Onion, Tomatoes and Amarantha. This will be provided by FAO through Core pipeline</i>						
2.2	UNFAO Supply(2000 Fishing Kits)	D	2000	0.00	0	100.00	0.00
	<i>To be provided by UNFAO</i>						
2.3	Charter of Flight to transport Inputs from Juba to Rumbek	D	2	6,000.00	1	100.00	12,000.00
	<i>2 Flight Charter Juba-Rumbek and Aweil</i>						
2.4	Procurement of Training materials for Vegetables and Fishing	D	1	3,000.00	1	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Production of training materials, stationeries and Printing of Burners</i>						
2.5	Vehicle Hire for Distribution of Inputs to the project sites (Fishing Kits and Vegetables)	D	3	300.00	2	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>3 trips upto the 3 payams for distribution</i>						
2.6	Feeding and Transport refund during Project Launching	D	100	20.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Feeding and Transport Refund for 100 Stakeholders during the 1 day project Inception Workshop</i>						
2.7	Feeding during trainings for Vegetables	D	2000	1.00	2	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>Feeding during the 2 day training for the 2000 beneficiaries in Vegetables production</i>						
2.8	Printing of t-shirts to the key stakeholders	D	200	16.00	1	100.00	3,200.00
	<i>Printing of branded 200 T-shirts for project visibility</i>						
2.9	Lubricants and spare parts for motorbikes	D	5	100.00	5	100.00	2,500.00

	<i>Motorbike spare parts and maintenance</i>						
2.10	Vehicle hire for Joint monitoring with local authorities	D	1	500.00	5	100.00	2,500.00
	<i>Hire of vehicle monthly supervision with Government authorities</i>						
2.11	Vehicle Hire for Truck Inputs from Awei to Nyamule SPEDP Field Office	D	2	500.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>a truck will be hired to take inputs from Aweil Airstrip to the Office store in Nyamuleli</i>						
2.12	Volunteers/Distributors(6) 2 Per location	D	6	250.00	3	100.00	4,500.00
	<i>2 volunteer distributors will be allocated per payam to assist in registration of beneficiaries and inputs distribution</i>						
2.13	Post Distribution Monitoring	D	1	2,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>a PDM will carried out once in the life of the project</i>						
2.14	Feeding during the training of 2000 Fisheries members	D	2000	1.00	2	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>2 Days training in Fisheries (Fish preservation, handling and marketing)</i>						
	Section Total						42,500.00
3. Equipment							
3.1	Computer Laptop	D	2	1,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Procurement of laptops to be used in the entry of data and recording of project activities progress and reports writing</i>						
3.2	Camera	D	1	524.00	1	100.00	524.00
	<i>Procurement of a camera for taking photos to support in evidence based reporting</i>						
	Section Total						2,524.00
4. Contractual Services							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
5. Travel							
5.1	Flight by Juba staff to field locations	D	20	550.00	1	100.00	11,000.00
	<i>14 return flights by project team to Aweil</i>						
5.2	Perdiem	D	4	20.00	100	100.00	8,000.00
	<i>100 days perduime for program and finance team while in the field for monitoring for the 5 months</i>						
5.3	Accommodation while in the field-Aweil	D	2	30.00	100	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>Accommodation while in the field for traveling managers</i>						
	Section Total						25,000.00
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	Office Rent Contribution Juba	S	1	2,000.00	5	25.00	2,500.00
	<i>25% contribution to the office rent in the Juba</i>						
7.2	Office Rent Aweil	D	1	800.00	5	50.00	2,000.00

	<i>50% Rent Contribution to field office in Aweil</i>						
7.3	Fuel for Office Generator Juba	S	1	800.0 0	5	25.00	1,000.00
	<i>Contribution to Generator fuel in Juba</i>						
7.4	Fuel for office Generator Aweil	D	1	500.0 0	5	50.00	1,250.00
	<i>Contribution to office Generator Aweil</i>						
7.5	Internet Subscription Aweil	D	1	700.0 0	5	50.00	1,750.00
	<i>Contribution to monthly Internet subscription</i>						
7.6	Internet Subscription Juba	S	1	1,200 .00	5	30.00	1,800.00
	<i>Contribution to Juba monthly Internet subscription</i>						
7.7	Vehicles Maintenance Juba	S	2	700.0 0	5	30.00	2,100.00
	<i>Contribution towards vehicles maintenance for administration in Juba</i>						
7.8	Utilities - Juba	S	1	1,500 .00	5	30.00	2,250.00
	<i>Utilities in Juba office</i>						
7.9	Utilities- Aweil	D	1	500.0 0	5	50.00	1,250.00
	<i>Utilities in Aweil Office</i>						
7.10	Office consumables for Juba	S	1	2,000 .00	5	30.00	3,000.00
	<i>Juba head Office consumables</i>						
7.11	Consumables for field	D	1	1,500 .00	5	50.00	3,750.00
	<i>Field Office consumables</i>						
7.12	Air time for Communication Juba and Aweil	D	2	300.0 0	5	100.00	3,000.00
	<i>Air time for coordination with field office</i>						
7.13	Supply of fuel to 4 motorbikes while in the field	D	400	2.00	5	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>25 Liters per week per Motorbike for 4 Motorbikes for 5 months</i>						
7.14	Bank Charges	D	1	450.0 0	5	100.00	2,250.00
	<i>Bank withdrawal charges. 1.2 withdrawal charges</i>						
	Section Total						31,900.00
SubTotal			8,781.00				168,224.00
Direct							136,774.00
Support							31,450.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							11,775.68
Total Cost							179,999.68

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	4,500	6,500	500	500	12,000	Activity 1.1.1 : Launching of the project Activity 1.1.2 : Beneficiary identification/selection Activity 1.1.3 : Beneficiary registration and verification Activity 1.1.4 : Distribution of production inputs – early maturing, short-cycle and nutrient-rich vegetable seeds Activity 1.1.5 : Post-distribution monitoring Activity 1.1.6 : Reporting Activity 1.2.1 : Grouping of vegetable farmers into groups Activity 1.2.2 : Training of vegetable farmers on basic agronomics Activity 2.1.1 : Project launching Activity 2.1.2 : Beneficiaries' identification/selection Activity 2.1.3 : Beneficiaries' registration/verification Activity 2.1.4 : Grouping of fisher folks into groups Activity 2.1.5 : Training of beneficiaries on fish processing and preservation, fishing net making Activity 2.1.6 : Distribution of fishing kits Activity 2.1.7 : Post-distribution monitoring Activity 2.1.8 : Reporting

Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	SPEDP FSL Agreement SSHF.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SPEDP FSL Fund Request.pdf
Budget Documents	SPEDP FSL Signed Budget.pdf