

## South Sudan 2013 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

*for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2013*

For further CHF information please visit <http://unocha.org/south-sudan/financing/common-humanitarian-fund>  
or contact the CHF Technical Secretariat [chfsouthsudan@un.org](mailto:chfsouthsudan@un.org)

### SECTION I:

<b>CAP Cluster</b>	<b>Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)</b>
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#### CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 First Round Standard Allocation

<p><b>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round</b></p> <p>In order to provide appropriate response that builds on the cluster strategic objectives and address the needs identified for CAP 2013 the following will be the priority areas for CHF 1 funding and categorized into A &amp; B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Category A:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Support to the core pipeline to pre-position agricultural and livestock inputs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Category B:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds &amp; tools) for food production</li> <li>✓ Emergency livestock vaccinations and disease control interventions;</li> <li>✓ Creating/rehabilitating community assets (including grazing &amp; water resources) for building community resilience to shocks</li> <li>✓ Cash based programming for income generation, access to inputs/services, and safety nets;</li> <li>✓ Nutrition enhancing FSL responses (vegetable production, kitchen gardens &amp; cooking demos, integrating nutrition within safety nets activities, maximizing nutritional impacts of livestock products etc)</li> <li>✓ Coordination, advocacy, response planning and needs assessment</li> <li>✓ Post harvest handling and storage, strengthening value chain, and agro-processing/value addition</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round</b></p> <p>The following are the geographic areas that will be considered for CHF 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper Nile</li> <li>• Unity</li> <li>• Warrap</li> <li>• Northern Bahr el Ghazal</li> <li>• Western Bahr el Ghazal</li> <li>• Jonglei</li> <li>• Lakes</li> <li>• Abyei administrative area</li> </ul> <p>However since the geographic coverage is broad partners should strive to provide thorough evidence on the choice of the area selected for implementation while taking into consideration the provisions in the policy document. Partners should therefore thoroughly review and understand the provided application materials (including the policy document) before designing their proposals.</p>
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#### Project details

The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.

<b>Requesting Organization</b>	<b>Project Location(s)</b> (list State, and County (or counties) where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)															
Farmers Life Development Agency (FLDA)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">State</th> <th style="width: 10%;">%</th> <th style="width: 60%;">County</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Northern Bahr el Ghazal</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100</td> <td>Aweil Centre, Payams: -Aroyo, and Chel South</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State	%	County	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	100	Aweil Centre, Payams: -Aroyo, and Chel South									
State	%	County														
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	100	Aweil Centre, Payams: -Aroyo, and Chel South														
<b>Project CAP Code</b>																
SSD-13/A/55954/15847																
<b>CAP Project Title</b> (please write exact name as in the CAP)																
Enhancing agricultural production and gender equity in Northern Bahr El Ghazal state.																

<b>Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP</b>	US\$195,789	<b>Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal</b>	US\$59,997
<b>Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)</b>	N/A	<b>Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?</b>	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)			

**Direct Beneficiaries** (Ensure the table below indicates both the total number of beneficiaries targeted in the CAP project and number of targeted beneficiaries scaled appropriately to CHF request)

	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	1,382	1,582
Girls:	460	660
Men:	819	1,119
Boys:	615	828
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>4,289</b>

**Indirect Beneficiaries**

<b>Catchment Population (if applicable)</b>
N/A

**Implementing Partner/s** (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)

N/A

**CHF Project Duration** (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)

Indicate number of months: 6 Months (April – September)

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	FLDA, South Sudan, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State
Project Focal Person	Garang Jiel Dhieu, +211919447484/0956173002 garangjiel dhieu@yahoo.com,
Country Director	Joseph Garang, 0955349361/0915289328 joseph_garang@yahoo.com
Finance Officer	Mutanywana Moses, 0927156484, <a href="mailto:mukirane2010@yahoo.com">mukirane2010@yahoo.com</a>

Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	N/A
Desk officer	N/A
Finance Officer	N/A

## SECTION II

### A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF funded activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and category of the affected population<sup>1</sup>

Food security conditions in South Sudan have deteriorated, due to poor 2011/2012 harvests, widespread conflict, macroeconomic instability, and severely disrupted trade flows have limited market supplies. Pressure from growing returnee, refugee, and displaced populations on both the host population and market supplies, has also pushed food insecurity to crisis levels. The cluster estimates that 2.2million people will remain food insecure in 2013 as the country faces another year of national cereal deficit. According to the food security and livelihoods cluster, it's estimated that Northern Bahr El Ghazal State (NBeG) will have 186,000 individuals faced with moderate to severe food insecurity.

Harvests of 2012 are expected to have improved the food security situation of the population. However, according to FEWS NET (August 2012) the good crop conditions were masked by heavy rains and flooding that negatively impacted crop performance in NBeG. Similarly, FEWS NET (August 2012) indicated that the NBeG state remains in crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) levels of food insecurity with expected improvement in October. The weather hazard alert (October 2, 2012) also indicated that unusual intensification of rainfall affected NBeG causing floods that damaged standing crops and high post-harvest losses due to high moisture content of grains.

According to FEWSNET, Sept. 2012, NBeG hosts 5,000 IDPs from Abyei in addition to 10,000 people displaced by fighting in Aweil East and North Counties. Another 7,202 people were affected by floods in the state. Aweil Centre was one of the counties that were highly affected by these floods. Despite the average to above average rainfall in 2012 area planted in NBeG is expected to be below average as many households remain displaced and productive household assets (tools, income, land, inputs) had been lost (FEWSNET, Sept. 2012).

By July 2012, NBeG had received 72,768 returnees (OCHA, July 2012) who, together with the IDPs have settled in State capitals (Aweil Centre) and rely on the local markets for food, thereby straining available food commodities. Extremely poor households work as casual labourers on other people's farms during the planting season as a coping mechanism during the lean season. Failure to cultivate during the planting season is one of the reasons why poor households are perennially at risk of severe food insecurity. The confluence of the multiple crises described above, have exceeded most households in Aweil Centre capacity to cope; hence they will continue to face crisis levels of food insecurity through to December 2012(FEWSNET, Sept. 2012).

Although both women and men have roles to play in the local food systems, women play a pivotal role in food production, food collection and preservation. Yet, gender inequalities in access to productive resources persist with women having less access to land, labour and extension services. This project will deliberately target women farmers in training on improved agronomic practices and post-harvest management. Environmental awareness and promotion targeting women and men will be critical as women rely on non-wood forest products such as wild fruits which are an important food source in times of stress. Besides, there are gender differentiated impacts of deforestation. For women, deforestation will increase their labour burden, especially the time taken to gather firewood.

### B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the reasons for requesting CHF funding at this time. Explain how CHF funding will help address critical humanitarian gaps in your cluster. Explain the value added by your organization (e.g. geographical presence). Indicate if any other steps have been taken to secure alternative funding.

From the humanitarian context analysis above, it is evident that Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) State is among the states in South Sudan that is located along the border with North Sudan and South Darfur. As a result of its locality to the border line with the North, it still continues to bear great burden of delivering services to its residents and ever increasing arrival of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees coming back home as a result of the recently attained Independence and the nine-month regularization period in Sudan. This is despite the scarce food resources of the State and County Governments ability to cater not only for the residents but also for the increased number of IDPs. Most of these IDPs and returnees are women, youth and children who require continued food, education, temporary shelter, food, health facilities, water and sanitation. The IDPs and returnees have high expectations on their return in regard to peace dividends to be reaped after the 2 decade war and restoration of peace.

90% of South Sudan depends on crop production, animal husbandry, fishing and forestry for their livelihoods. Production across all these sectors is minimal. More than half of the 82% of agriculture land is suitable for agriculture production of which only 4.5% of the available agriculture is under cultivation (FAO Land Cover Database 2010). Agriculture yields remain lows due to limited irrigation, scant use of reliable seeds, inadequate agriculture extension, lack of agriculture information, use of rudimentary tools and small acreages under cultivations. Its potential is further undermined by acute lack of economic development, un predictable rain fall pattern that means drought, floods and devastates livelihoods. Rural infrastructure including roads, markets and post-harvest storage facilities are inadequate.

In order to improve and sustain the livelihood and food security of the farming communities including those headed by women by assuring their food security through agricultural support in Aweil centre, FILDA will provide extremely vulnerable households with seeds, planting material (cassava cutting) and tools through direct seed and tool distribution mechanism. Provision of support will be based on the level of vulnerability. The vulnerability criteria will include female headed households, IDPs, recent returnees and households that have suffered multiple shocks. Beneficiaries will be selected through beneficiary selection committee comprising community leaders, elderly, local authorities and FILDA. Specific targeting criteria will be agreed with the committee. FILDA will verify the beneficiary list through random sampling.

<sup>1</sup> To the extent possible reference needs assessment findings and include key data such as mortality and morbidity rates and nutritional status, and how the data differs among specific groups and/or geographic regions. Refer situation/data/indicators to national and/or global standards.

Therefore, improving household livelihoods, crop & vegetable production & dietary diversification as well as environment awareness are relevant interventions that will contribute in ensuring household food security and community resilience. Both women and men will be trained on post-harvest management of cereals and pulses to minimize spoilage. Proper preservation allows households to keep food for periods of scarcity as well as increase its marketability. FILDA has experience in implementing such activities in NBeG. Its technical & logistical competence is a leverage for quality work.

“Do not harm” principles and gender sensitive approaches will be considered at all stages of project. The main focus will be women headed households. However, due to the nature of some activities male will also be targeted. Women in the community play key role in farming and domestic activities. Programs will keep balance to avoid overburden of women. From gender analysis perspective, women do not own assets like livestock. Women need the consent of men to participate in activities outside their domestic sphere. Although women are more likely to distribute income and other benefits to the household, male awareness is crucial in improving the participation of women. Considering the different roles of male and women in the food and livelihoods of households, a strategy that fits to the gender dynamics will be followed. Girls and boys will mainly be incorporated in skill development and awareness rising.

### C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

#### i) Contribution to Cluster Objectives

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to contribute to the achievement of the cluster priority activities identified for this allocation.

The CHF funds will be used to procure agricultural inputs (tools, seeds and planting material-cassava cuttings) for the needy beneficiaries and meet the costs of logistics to transport the inputs from the procurement centre to the project locations. Most households in Aweil Centre are in dire need of these agricultural supports. In order for these persons to sustain themselves they need targeted training in form of demonstrations on agricultural production, vegetable gardening, and postharvest handling to improve the crop shelf life and marketability. The funds will also be used for the purposes of social development part of integrating IDP's, host community and returnees into their new host communities through provision of agricultural inputs (this should be seen as part of a conflict prevention effort to prevent conflicts between old and new members of the communities over scarce resources). The funds will also be used to awareness creation on gender, HIV/AIDS, and environment. These crossing cutting issues will be mainstreamed in the programme implementation.

This project will contribute towards the cluster priorities of (1) provision of agricultural inputs (seeds & tools) for food production, (2) nutrition enhancing FSL responses (vegetable production, kitchen gardens & cooking demos, integrating nutrition within safety nets activities, maximizing nutritional impacts of livestock products etc.) and (3) post-harvest handling and storage, strengthening value chain, and agro-processing/value addition

#### ii) Project Objective

State the objective/s of this CHF project will achieve. Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

The objective of the project is to ensure that the needy returnees, IDPs and host community have access to agricultural inputs and income generating skills in time to help them cope against food insecurity shocks during the hunger gap and to enhance them towards a recovery path.

Specific objectives.

- 1. Seeds and tools Provision:** At least 3,276 needy beneficiaries in Aweil Centre county will have access to improved food security. FILDA quality assurance procedures together with FAO and donor guidelines will be applied to ensure the quality of seeds and tools. Technical specifications of seeds, tools and other inputs will comply with existing global standards.
- 2. Cereal and groundnut Production:** At least 546 HHs (3,276 individuals) actively engage in cereal and groundnut production through women cooperative groups and collectively market their produces. The same groups will be trained in cereal production and post-harvest handling as a strategy to food security.
- 3. Hardy crop production:** 4 women cooperative groups engaged in hardy crop production (Cassava) as food security strategy. As cassava doesn't need a lot of water, cassava gardens will be established in highland areas within the project. This will minimize the effects of floods.
- 4. Training and capacity building (Awareness):** 2 FLDA staff and 13 farmers' cooperative group representatives get short term targeted sustainable environmental management, gender, HIV/AIDS.

#### iii) Proposed Activities

List the main activities to be implemented with CHF funding. As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries (broken down by age and gender to the extent possible).

Activity	State	Locality (be as precise as possible)	Target number of direct beneficiaries for each activity (CHF portion only).
Participatory identification of targeted beneficiaries for seeds and tools support- Aweil Centre 546 households(3,276 individuals)	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre County: Payams (Aroyo, and Chel South)	262 men and 284 women
Procurement of assorted cereal, seedlings, cassava cuttings and agricultural implements	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre County: Payams (Aroyo, and Chel South)	262 men and 284 women
Timely distribution of seeds and tools to beneficiaries Aweil Centre 546H/H (3,276 Individuals)	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre County: Payams (Aroyo, and Chel South)	262 men and 284 women
Mobilize 546 households(3,276 individuals) actively engage in cereal productions through farming groups (30 groups) and supported in post-harvest handling	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre County: Payams (Aroyo, and Chel South)	262 men and 284 women
Demonstration training of 546 farmers on agronomic aspects (beneficiaries of tools and seeds)	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre County: Payams (Aroyo, and Chel South)	262 men and 284 women
120 households(720 individuals) supported with 120 cassava cuttings bags (groups) each person receiving 1 bag	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre County: Payams (Aroyo, and Chel South)	80 Women and 40 men
Follow up and reporting on the use of agricultural inputs	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre County: Payams (Aroyo, and Chel South)	180 Women and 100 Men
Create awareness for staff, and selected farmers representatives sustainable environmental management, gender, HIV/AIDS	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre County: Payams (Aroyo, and Chel South)	20 Women and 15 Men
Monitoring progress regularly through field visits and	Northern Bahr	Aweil Centre County: Payams	262 men and 284 women

reporting to CHF	El Ghazal	(Aroyo, and Chel South)	
In collaboration with SMAF conduct pre harvest assessment to determine crop performance	Northern Bahr El Ghazal	Aweil Centre County: Payams (Aroyo, and Chel South)	150 Households – 30 Women headed and 120 Men headed

#### iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS) are addressed in the project implementation.

It is recognized that there are cultural gender biases among the people of the Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. For example women are often suppressed when it comes to property ownership-women don't own land or cattle. Yet in the same Dinka community inhabiting Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, women are the bread winners for their families. It is the woman's duty to provide food, shelter and clothing for the family. Men are considered to be providing security and herding livestock.

This calls for an empowerment of women and increased participation of men in livelihood programmes in terms of food production. It is for this reason there is a deliberate attempt, in the project, to mainstream gender in all areas of the intervention by targeting a large percentage of women as beneficiaries. It is assumed that all stakeholders involved in the project will also want to adhere to this ideal. FLDA is committed to this ideal and adheres to universal and regional human rights declarations regarding gender. It will make a particular effort to convince all the stakeholders of the benefits of gender mainstreaming. FLDA is aware of the destruction of environment as a result of human activities to open up more land for agriculture, and it's in this regard that FLDA has tailored its programmes to include a component of farmers training on sound environment management (agroforestry) by ensuring that farmers cut trees when its only necessary and they are encouraged to plant more fruit tree seedlings. Concerning health issues, it has been enshrined into the training curriculum and FLDA is encouraging farmers to talk about the HIV/Aids scourge in any meetings that the farmers hold.

#### v) Expected Result/s

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

At the end of the project it's expected that the participating households (returnees, IDP and host community) will have received the relevant skills, knowledge and change in attitude to help them improve on their livelihoods and food security status. The skills in agronomic practice and agroforestry will help them improve on their soil fertility and productivity that will result into increased yields per unit areas. Since sustainable development can't be achieved while compromising the environment, the support environment awareness will help protect and conserve the environment.

Provision of vegetable seeds through support from FAO to the beneficiaries will improve on their nutrition status by feeding on a balanced diet. Since cassava, is a hard crop, it will help bridge the hunger gap as beneficiaries will be provided with earlier maturing variety that is resistant to cassava mosaic virus and tolerant to drought. The support in post-harvest handling will act as a strategy to enhance food security and mitigate shocks

The project will result in diversified income source of the participating household as some of them will cereal production that is more than subsistence bee keeping. One of the strategies to sustain interventions is to build the resident knowledge of the participating stakeholders. As this project will work with State Ministry Officials (Agriculture Extension Workers), their capacity will be built to enhance their performance towards service delivery. This will enable continuity of the project interventions

List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. At least three of the indicators should be taken from the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators (SOI) (annexed). Put a cross (x) in the first column to identify the cluster defined SOI. Indicate as well the total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and age.

SOI (X)	#	Output Indicators (Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) (Targets should be disaggregated by age and sex as per the standard output indicators list and add-up to the number of direct beneficiaries identified page 1)
X	1.	Number of needy beneficiaries receive agricultural support-through seeds and tools	546 households(3,267 individuals) benefit from seeds and tools (262 men and 284 women)
X	2.	Number of farmers trained on agronomic issues (for seeds and tool recipient farmers, etc.)	546 trainees representative of 546 households trained (262 men and 284 women)
	3.	Number of farming women and men (returnees, IDPs and host community) engaged in vegetable production and Marketing through seed support from FAO	10 groups (30 individuals) of 300 households trained and supported with various vegetable seeds (75 men and 225 women)
	4.	Number of cassava cutting procured and distributed	120 bags of cassava cuttings provided to 80 Women and 40 men
X	5.	Quantity of inputs (seeds and tools) purchased and distributed	8 metric tons sorghum, 11 metric tons of groundnuts, and 546 hoes supplied to 262 men and 284 women
	6.	Number of households actively engage in cereal productions through farmer production groups	546 HHs trained through demonstration approach and provided with cereal seeds(262 men and 284 women)
	7.	Number of Training in crosscutting issues for staff & beneficiaries	2 FLDA staff and 13 farmers

#### vi) Implementation Mechanism

Describe planned mechanisms for implementation of the project. Explain if it is implemented through implementing partners such as NGOs, government actors, or other outside contractors.

The project will be implemented by FLDA. The project will entail distribution of seeds and tools and fishing gears to identified vulnerable host community households and returnees and IDPS. The inputs will be purchased locally and distributed by FLDA in partner with ministry of agriculture. The project will also support 4 schools to establish school gardens. Short term targeted trainings on agronomy will be offered to the beneficiaries. During distribution, FLDA will partner with WFP to provide food assistance for seed protection.

FLDA with the help of MAF will also carry out trainings at the field level. FLDA will also be responsible for reporting to CHF the field progress. There will be joint monitoring between FLDA field office, State Ministry of Agriculture and any appointed body by CHF South Sudan at the end. Prior to harvesting, FLDA, MAF and other stakeholders will carry out a joint pre harvest assessment exercise to determine the crop performance. FLDA will provide a progress report after the distribution of inputs and training of beneficiaries and a final report at the end of the project. The report will be submitted to CHF South Sudan/UNDP.

The Project will be supervised by the **Programme Manager (70%)** who is also based in the organisation's headquarters in Aweil town. FILDA has technical personnel and requisite infrastructure to: (1) train farmers to acquire skills which enhance agricultural production and productivity; (2) mobilise farmers to form Women Cooperative Groups for collective action and policy advocacy, (3) support smallholder households to access development information and markets; and (4) promote reduction of pre and post-harvest losses through value addition and processing.

**Food security Officers (2) 70%:** will be hired to work with the women cooperative farmers' groups/ community during the life of the project. They will be based at the Payam level for easy access to the beneficiaries. They will (1) organise and facilitate training courses for partner farmer groups; (2) prepare monthly work plans and reports (3) keep records of all project activities; (4) provide extension services; (5) provide support to the farmers' groups; (6) on a regular basis, provide farmers' groups with information materials on agriculture production and productivity; and (7) support farmer leaders in the identification of the recipients of the different inputs given out under this project.

**(d) Accounts Assistant:** will contribute 60% of his time per month to the project and will: (1) provide guidance to the Agricultural Specialist in the drawing of budgets; (2) keep books of accounts; (3) cross-check budgets and accountability provided; and (4) assist in the procurement of farm inputs.

**vii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan**

Describe how you will monitor and report on the progress and achievements of the project. Notably:

1. Explain how will you measure whether a) Activities have been conducted, b) Results have been achieved, c) Cross-cutting issues have been addressed, and d) Project objectives have been met
2. Indicate what monitoring tools and technics will be used
3. Describe how you will analyze and report on the project achievements
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)<sup>2</sup>.

The project staff together with Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, farmer leaders, and the Food Security Officers in the Payams, will continue to utilise results of the pre-assessment survey conducted at the inception of the former seeds/tools distribution assessment project, as well as the findings of the post input tool distribution assessment, to monitor and track project progress. The project will employ participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) techniques at all levels, which means that all the stakeholders at the county and lower levels in the areas of operation are involved. At these levels, the process shall involve five basic interrelated functions: (1) Comparing the planned activities with the actual work done;(2) Detecting deviations/discrepancies; (3) Determining the rate of resource utilisation vis-à-vis planned activities; (4) Detecting threats and challenges to smooth implementation of activities; and (5) Taking remedial measures.

The project team will do regular reporting and forecasting. The line ministries, especially the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, will meet every month to review work plans and reports and visit project sites and advise accordingly. The project will also have a joint monitoring plan including Ministry of agriculture, Fisheries and CHF representative at every end of the quarter. At the end of the interventions, there will be an internal evaluation to assess successes, impact and challenges. This will be followed by a stakeholders review workshop in which the findings will be reviewed and the way forward will be collectively agreed upon. The reports of the review workshop shall be distributed to the different stakeholders and project achievements will be documented and disseminated to development practitioners.

One of the exit strategy at household and community level, improved gender relations will result in: joint decision making regarding use of resources; equitable access to and control of resources and income; increased labour input by men in agricultural activities; active participation of both men and women in development activities; Women Cooperative Groups will also be a major social capital, especially since their evolution will begin at grassroots level providing for ownership. Trainings in group management will empower members to hold leaders accountable of the group affairs.

FILDA believes in long term partnerships and engages at community level from the same perspective through participation which builds capacity to continue with technologies learnt.

**E. Total funding secured for the CAP project**  
Please add details of secured funds from other sources for the project in the CAP.

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
N/A	N/A

<sup>2</sup> CHF minimum narrative reporting requirements will include the submission of a final narrative report and where applicable a narrative mid-term report. Narrative reports will include a progress on the project achievements using the outputs indicators listed in this project proposal.

### SECTION III:

The logical framework is a tool to present how the implementation of CHF funded activities and their results (outputs and outcomes) will contribute to achieving higher level humanitarian results (project and cluster objectives) and how these results will be measured.

Fill in the logical framework below for this project proposal ensuring the information provided is in accordance with the strategies and activities described in the narrative section of this proposal, in particular section C.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-13/A/55954/15847		Project title: Enhancing agricultural production and gender equity in Northern Bahr El Ghazal state.		Organisation: Farmers Life Development Agency
Overall Objective	<b>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds &amp; tools) for food production</li> <li>Nutrition enhancing FSL responses (vegetable production, kitchen gardens &amp; cooking demos, integrating nutrition within safety nets activities, maximizing nutritional impacts of livestock products etc.)</li> <li>Post-harvest handling and storage, strengthening value chain, and agro-processing/value addition;</li> </ul>	<b>Indicators of progress:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage change of targeted households (returnees, IDP and host community) with improved food and income security</li> <li>Quantity of inputs distributed (seeds, hand tools, planting materials, fruit tree seedlings, beehives etc.)</li> <li>Number of people provided with inputs (seeds, hand tools, planting materials, fruit tree seedlings, bee hives etc.)</li> <li>Number of awareness/demonstration (for seeds and tool recipient farmers, Government Agriculture Extension, farmer facilitators, etc.)</li> <li>Local production of seeds</li> </ul>	<b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of farmers involved in seed production</li> <li>Baseline surveys through ANLA, CFSAM and government.</li> <li>Quarterly reports</li> <li>State annual reports</li> <li>Internal impact assessment reports</li> <li>Minutes of the food security clusters coordination meeting</li> </ul>	Security and limited floods
Purpose	<b>CHF Project Objective:</b> Needy returnees, IDPs and host community have access to agricultural inputs and income generating skills in time to help them cope against food insecurity shocks during the hunger gap and to spur them towards a recovery path.	<b>Indicators of progress:</b> Percentage change of targeted households (returnees, IDP and host community) with improved food and income security	<b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline surveys through ANLA, CFSAM and government.</li> <li>Quarterly reports</li> <li>State annual reports</li> <li>Internal impact assessment reports</li> <li>Minutes of the food security clusters coordination meeting</li> </ul>	<b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Willingness, interest and commitment of beneficiaries</li> <li>Local leaders are willing to offer land to returnees and IDP</li> <li>Rainfall will be reliable and evenly</li> </ul>
Results	<b>Results - Outcomes (intangible):</b> At least 546H/H (3,276 Individuals), IDPs returnees and Host community) in Aweil Centre county will have access to improved food security	<b>Indicators of progress:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of needy beneficiaries provided with assorted seeds and tools</li> <li>Number of feddans cultivated</li> <li>Amount of yields per unit area( tonnage per Feddans)</li> <li>Number of meals eaten in a day</li> </ul>	<b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Master list of returnees and IDP from Payam verified from IOM</li> <li>Farmers implementation plans</li> <li>Group records books</li> <li>WPF quarterly monitoring surveys</li> <li>Meetings and assessments</li> </ul>	<b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Willingness, interest and commitment of beneficiaries</li> <li>Local leaders are willing to offer land to returnees and IDP</li> <li>Rainfall will be reliable and evenly distributed</li> </ul>

<b>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible):</b> 6 groups of 180 trained and supported with various vegetable seeds (125 Women and 45 Men). Seed support will be received from FAO through their core pipeline	<b>Indicators of progress:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of groups with functional systems and structures that enables them to manage their own affairs effectively.</li> <li>• Number of household with improved nutrition status that accrues from eating balanced diets.</li> <li>• Number of participants with Increased incomes due to selling their vegetables collectively</li> <li>• Number of group members replicating vegetable gardening at their individual households</li> </ul>	<b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Groups records ( constitution, production and financial)</li> <li>• List of groups registered with RRC and Labor and Public service</li> <li>• Minutes of group meetings</li> <li>• WPF quarterly monitoring survey</li> <li>• Assessments</li> <li>• Extension mission reports</li> <li>• State Food and Livelihood cluster coordination meeting minutes</li> </ul>	<b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical and political support</li> <li>• Political instability</li> <li>• Floods and drought</li> <li>• RRC and labour and public service have the capacity to collect data and are willing to share it.</li> <li>• WFP willingness to conduct the study</li> </ul>
At least 4 farming groups formed and actively engage in cassava production as a means to food security and income diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of groups with functional systems and structures that enables them to manage their own affairs effectively.</li> <li>• Number of household with improved nutrition status that accrues from eating balanced diets.</li> <li>• Number of participants with Increased incomes due to selling their cassava tubers collectively</li> <li>• Number of group members replicating cassava gardening at their individual households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Groups records ( constitution, production and financial)</li> <li>• List of groups registered with RRC and Labor and Public service</li> <li>• Minutes of group meetings</li> <li>• WPF quarterly monitoring survey</li> <li>• Assessments</li> <li>• Extension mission reports</li> <li>• State Food and Livelihood cluster coordination meeting minutes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical and political support</li> <li>• Political instability</li> <li>• Floods and drought</li> <li>• RRC and labour and public service have the capacity to collect data and are willing to share it.</li> <li>• WFP willingness to conduct the study</li> </ul>
At least 546 HHs(3,276 individuals) actively engage in cereal productions and post-harvest handling through farming groups ( women cooperative groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of groups engaged in cereal production at commercial level.</li> <li>• Number of Feddans established by individual groups</li> <li>• Number of groups with functional systems and structures that enables them to manage their own affairs effectively.</li> <li>• Amount (in ssp) earned from selling produces collectively and shared among group's members equitably.</li> <li>• Number of households with improved knowledge and skill on crop agronomy, post-harvest handling, soil fertility, and soil and water conservation measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group membership records</li> <li>• Group business plan</li> <li>• Reports from Country Agricultural Department</li> <li>• Group financial records</li> <li>• Group monitoring and evaluation survey report,</li> <li>• Quarterly and end of project report</li> <li>• Conducting joint monitoring and evaluation missions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Willingness, interest and commitment of beneficiaries</li> <li>• Groups will have some members who can be able to read and write</li> <li>• Local leaders are willing to offer land to returnees and IDP</li> <li>• Rainfall will be reliable and evenly distributed</li> <li>• Political instability</li> <li>• Floods and drought</li> </ul>
546 Trainees who are beneficiaries of tools and seeds trained in crop husbandry practices, soil fertility management and sustainable environment management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved yields due to better land management skills.</li> <li>• Reduced crop pests and disease incidences</li> <li>• Number of targeted households with reduced post-harvest losses.</li> <li>• Metric tonnage of Improved quality of seed/grains resulting from better storage facilitates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group farmer production records</li> <li>• Reports from county crop inspectors</li> <li>• Field observations</li> <li>• Field visit reports</li> <li>• Data collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical and political support</li> <li>• Reliable fuel inflows within the state</li> <li>• Political instability</li> <li>• Floods and drought</li> </ul>

	<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and registration of returnees, IDPs and needy host community</li> <li>• Procurement of assorted cereal and vegetable seeds and agricultural implements</li> <li>• Timely delivery and distribution of seeds and tools to beneficiaries Aweil Centre 546H/H (3,276 Individuals), 262 men and 284 women.</li> </ul>	<b>Inputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FLDA staff ,vehicle and registrations forms</li> <li>• Finance and vehicle for transportation of inputs</li> <li>• Staff, transport and issuing cards</li> </ul>		<b>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That the IOM and the government will help in verification of genuine returnees and IDPs</li> <li>• That there will be availability of seeds and fair prices in the market.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of women cooperative groups and their training (vegetable gardening groups, cereal production and cassava)</li> <li>• Awareness creation in agronomy for the various crop enterprises supported</li> <li>• Cultivation and planting</li> <li>• Training in post-harvest handling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff, transport</li> <li>• Training material, staff &amp; Transport</li> <li>• Land , farm tools and seeds</li> <li>• Staff, transport training material</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The target beneficiary are willing to undertake vegetable farming as income generating activity</li> <li>• The farmers embrace the technology</li> <li>• passed on to them</li> <li>• Favourable weather, lack of pests and other nematodes</li> <li>• Favourable markets</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization of farmers will to produce cereals in large quantities</li> <li>• Allocation of land by local authorities</li> <li>• Provision of seeds support</li> <li>• Cultivation</li> <li>• Training of the farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff, transport</li> <li>• Staff, transport, local leaders</li> <li>• Seeds, staff , transport</li> <li>• Tractor, staff. Land</li> <li>• Training material, staff, transport</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Willing farmers to undertake larger scale cereal production</li> <li>• Availability of seeds</li> <li>• Local authorities are willing to facilitate allocation of agricultural to those farmers who don't have.</li> <li>• Favourable weather</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization for the farmers to be Trained</li> <li>• Training of farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff, Transport</li> <li>• Training materials ,staff, transport</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers are willing to be trained and adopt new technology</li> <li>• Favourable weather</li> </ul>
	Monitoring and evaluation	Staff, transport, finance		The project progress well

## PROJECT WORK PLAN

This section must include a workplan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable). The workplan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year.

Activities	Q2/2013			Q3/2013			Q4/2013		
	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Result 1 Needy beneficiaries receive agricultural support-through seeds and tools</b>	X								
Activity (1.1) Consultative meeting	X								
Activity (1.2) Registration of beneficiaries	X	X							
Activity (1.3) Verification of beneficiaries and provision of tools and seeds	X	X							
<b>Result 2 Farming women and men (returnees, IDPs and host community) engaged in vegetable production and marketing</b>									
Activity (2.1) Formation of groups and registration	X	X							
Activity (2.2)Acquisition and land preparation	X	X							
Activity (2.3) Training in vegetable production		X	X						
Activity (2.4) Provision of vegetable seeds		X	X						
<b>Result (3)Procurement of cassava cuttings</b>									
Activity (3.1) Consultative meetings				X	X				
Activity (3.2) Registration and formation of groups					X	X			
Activity (4.3) Training and provision of planting materials					X	X			
<b>Result (4) Purchase seeds and tools</b>	X								
Activity (4.1) Consultative meeting	X	X							
Activity (4.2) Registration of beneficiaries		X	X						
Activity (4.3) Verification of beneficiaries		X	X						
Activity (4.4) Distribution of tools and seeds to Verification of beneficiaries			X	X	X				
<b>Result (5) Households actively engage in cereal productions through farmer production groups</b>									
Activity (5.1) Follow-ups			X	X					
Activity (5.2) land acquisition, preparation, and planting			X	X					
Activity (5.3) Provision of cereal seed			X	X					
<b>Result (6) Awareness creation of farmers on agronomic issues ( demonstration)</b>									
Activity (6.1) Training needs assessment	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity (6.2) Capacity building and training of farmer in agronomy									
<b>Result (7) Awareness raising in crosscutting issues for staff &amp; beneficiaries</b>									
Activity (7.1) Consultative meetings			X	X	X	X			
Activity (7.2) Capacity assessment					X	X			
Activity (7.3) Training in the various cross cutting issues				X	X	X			
<b>Result (8) Monitoring and evaluation</b>									
Activity (8.1) Follow-up	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity (8.2) Report writing	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity (8.3) Final report									

\*: TIMELINE FOR EACH SPECIFIC ACTIVITY MUST BE MARKED WITH AN X AND SHADED GREY 15%