

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

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	FSL
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 First Round Standard Allocation

<p>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round</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 & B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support to the core pipeline to pre-position agricultural and livestock inputs • Category B: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds & tools) for food production ✓ Emergency livestock vaccinations and disease control interventions; ✓ Creating/rehabilitating community assets (including grazing & water resources) for building community resilience to shocks ✓ Cash based programming for income generation, access to inputs/services, and safety nets; ✓ Nutrition enhancing FSL responses (vegetable production, kitchen gardens & cooking demos, integrating nutrition within safety nets activities, maximizing nutritional impacts of livestock products etc) ✓ Coordination, advocacy, response planning and needs assessment Post-harvest handling and storage, strengthening value chain, and agro-processing/value addition 	<p>Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round</p> <p>The following are the geographic areas that will be considered for CHF 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Nile • Unity • Warrap • Northern Bahr el Ghazal • Western Bahr el Ghazal • Jonglei • Lakes • Abyei administrative area <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.

Requesting Organization	Project Location(s) (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)															
Plan International South Sudan	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">State</th> <th style="width: 15%;">%</th> <th style="width: 52%;">County</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jonglei</td> <td>100</td> <td>Pibor County- Likuangole, Pibor, Gumruk and Verthet Payams.</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	Jonglei	100	Pibor County- Likuangole, Pibor, Gumruk and Verthet Payams.									
State	%	County														
Jonglei	100	Pibor County- Likuangole, Pibor, Gumruk and Verthet Payams.														
Project CAP Code																
SSD-13/A/55296/5524																
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)- e																
Improve Access to agricultural production inputs and services for Vulnerable IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Jonglei State, South Sudan																

Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US\$376,250
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$
Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	US\$280,000
Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?	
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:	20,934	
Girls:	15,666	
Men:	11,956	
Boys:	12,444	
Total:	61,000	

Indirect Beneficiaries

Catchment Population (if applicable)

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

FAO – Will provide technical support and coordination
 Plan Canada- will provide matching funds
 CRADA and SALT - Will participate in Pibor in organizing farmers, verification, registration, distribution, training and reporting in collaboration with Plan International
 MoAARF- State Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries at state and county levels, will provide policy guidance, oversee the implementation and monitoring of the project as well as possibly second a Technical staff.

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

Indicate number of months: 12 (15 Feb 2013 – 15 January 2014)

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	
Project Focal Person	Resom Habtegabriel; Resom.Habtegabriel@Plan-International.org +211 955174866
Country Director	Gyan Bahadur Adhikari; Gyan.Adhikari@Plan-International.org , +211 956201698
Finance Officer	Gerald Magashi; Gerald.Magashi@Plan-International.org ; +211 956249610

Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	
Desk officer,	<i>Name, Email, telephone</i>
Finance Officer	<i>Name, Email, telephone</i>

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 population¹

Jonglei has been engulfed in inter- ethnic fights between Luo Nuer and the Murle in June 2011 and January 2012. UNOCHA has released a report, which was researched in late August 2011, stating that over 1,500 people have been killed and over 73,000 displaced in recent months due to inter- communal violence, rebel activities and conflict between Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Sudan People's Liberation Army – North (SPLA-N). Those killed and abducted in these conflicts were mostly women, children and the elderly. Livestock were looted - estimated to be over 86,000 cattle - and many houses were burned. These two encounters caused massive destruction of lives, social and physical infrastructure. If conflict continues to cause major population displacements and food prices keep rising, the number of people who are severely food insecure is expected to double. In the Jonglei crisis and according to local authorities, the number of internally displaced people is more than 150,000 persons. According to OCHA, 9,396 IDPs have been registered in Pibor town so far. The expected beneficiaries who need the agricultural inputs are: Pibor - 1,000 HH (6,000 people); Likuangle- 1,500 HH (95,000 people); Gumuruk – 500 HH (3,000 people); Verthet – 500 HH (3,000 people). . The UN reports that over 250,000 people are displaced in Jonglei following the continued inter-ethnic fighting with numerous deaths reported. The number of killed is in the hundreds as the official causality list is yet to be tallied. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported that the floods that took place between July and October 2012 had series effects on the performance of crops and livestock production in 2012, which has impacted food security negatively and 7 of the 10 states are in need of food assistance as depicted in the IPC Map;

The rains were erratic last year especially the main season rains. This affected the growth of crops and thus reduced the harvest of the main rain season. The annual crop assessment carried out by FAO, WFP, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development showed a net food deficit for the entire country, with areas like Jonglei very severely affected. South Sudan has to meet the gap through food imports and food donations. The number of food insecure people has increased from 3.3 million in 2011 to 4.7 million in 2013. Out of this about one million people are severely food insecure, compared to 900,000 in 2011. This number is expected to double if the current situation remains or deteriorates as a result of inter and intra-ethnic conflicts, blockage of trading routes between North and South and the austerity measures adopted by the Government following the shutdown of oil production. With the shutdown of the oil production, many people will feel the effects, humanitarian needs will increase, and the combined efforts of the government, NGOs and donors will not be overstretched. The fighting on the 27th of Jan 2013 has displaced more than 5,000 people in Pibor, and disrupted livelihoods and the on-going humanitarian responses.

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.

This Project is very relevant to the priorities of the Food Security and Livelihood cluster and requirements of the call in a number of ways. It will help the most marginalized households in Jonglei State - including displaced and returnee populations to resume and recover crop production assets and fishing. Beneficiaries will be re-skilled in crop production and enabled to access critical agricultural inputs (seeds/tools/fishing gears) crop production information (e.g. rain and weather updates, or emerging pest epidemics). The project will support monthly food security and livelihood reviews by the communities themselves, and sector planning and coordination thereby developing people's capacity to articulate critical situations and engage in dialogue on practical issues affecting their own agriculture, fisheries and livelihood. The project will work with and help strengthen the capacity of the ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (associate partners) at the state and county levels, raising awareness of needs in most difficult and marginalized communities where infrastructures are destroyed or non-existence and where there are little or no services.

The population of Pibor recently affected by the inter-ethnic conflicts (Lou Nuer and Murle) are increasingly being faced with the harsh realities of post conflict survival. The Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) is faced with multiple challenges (blocking of trade routes, militia activities, inter-ethnic clashes, and stoppage of oil production) that have compounded since gaining Independence on 9 July 2011. Its capacity is limited to meet the needs of the affected people of South Sudan in general and in Jonglei State in particular. The areas affected by the conflict are underdeveloped and the local authorities lack the human and financial resources to implement lifesaving interventions. More importantly, the mass influx of returnees has increased more pressure on the already overstretched resources.

¹ 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.

It is critical that the populations of the areas affected be empowered to meet their own food, nutrition, and livelihoods needs in a sustainable manner. There are significant changes in family dynamics. More households are now headed by women and children. These households lack the agricultural capital to ensure their food and livelihood security. Neither do they have sufficient knowhow in the spectrum of activities from product use, transformation or conversion to income (through trading). The actions proposed here will enable and empower the vulnerable and marginalized populations to gain back basic agriculture and livestock assets and ensure their food and livelihood security in the immediate and long-term path. The needs of the population are many but there are few NGOs to address them as most of them have limited resources. The effective cluster coordination and cooperation among the NGOs, Government, UN agencies, will reduce duplication and address critical gaps to optimize the use of meager resources.

Currently Plan is distributing food with WFP partnership, which must continue until such time as the local communities have the ability to ensure their own food sufficiency. At same time, Plan had distributed winter season agricultural inputs and fishing gears in partnership with FAO for the vulnerable groups who are residing along the river banks. Plan in collaboration with IOM is also providing support to IOM to distribute NFI kits that are desperately needed by the affected communities in order to continue some semblance of a normal life. In order to restore and sustain food and nutrition security, all efforts need to be geared towards improving food security and livelihoods. The quick step to address this is by helping people to resume farming, fishing, and other activities that support restoration of their livelihoods. The CHF support would go a long way in contributing to the still existing gaps to access the production inputs in Pibor to the realization of food and Livelihood security of the people affected by the protracted crisis who most lost their cattle where their livelihoods have been heavily relayed on.

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.

This project contributes to cluster objective by restoring and improving the food security and livelihoods of returnees, IDPs, vulnerable host communities in Pibor County of Jonglei State.

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)

1. To improve food production and food security of 8,500 HH through provision of agricultural, fishing inputs and tailor-made trainings in Pibor, County.
2. To improve nutritional and agricultural skills of school children through the establishment of 25 School gardens in Pibor County.
3. To build the capacity of 4 partners and stakeholders of 20 personnel to respond to agricultural emergencies and early recovery.

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).

- 1.1 Purchase of farm inputs for 5,000 HH in Pibor (seeds – sorghum, groundnuts, sesame, cowpeas, groundnuts, tomatoes, okra, onion; hand tools. (hoes, pangas Malodas, and sickle) ;
- 1.2 Distribute fishing gears to 2,000 HH (twines and hooks) fisher folks in Pibor (1000) County;
- 1.3 Distribute farming inputs to 6,500 IDPs, returnees and vulnerable groups in Pibor (5,000) County;
- 1.4 Training of 500 youth and farmers on tailor-made improved farming techniques.
- 1.5 Training of 300 fisher folks on net making, fish processing, preservation, handling and hygiene.
- 1.6 Establishment of 4 demonstration farms and farmer field schools
- 2.1 Establishing 25 School gardens in 25 Schools that have not previously had gardens and benefiting from the school feeding program and training of students and school management committee;
- 3.1 Strengthening extension services of counties agricultural departments.
- 3.2 Strengthen the local capacity of partners and stakeholders involved through training to effectively respond to agricultural emergencies.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Women, men, boys, girls will benefit and participate equally in the project. Women, men, boys and girls will benefit from the seeds, tools and fishing gears that will be distributed to the farmers, schools and fisher folks. Awareness on the negative consequences of deforestation to the environment and especially on climate will be highlighted during discussions which will be organized for the community members including women, boys and girls; and through demonstration of tree seedlings nurseries. HIV/AIDS Infected and affected persons will be given food to keep their energy to farm and fish through access of seeds, tools and fishing gears.

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.

- 6,500 HH have improved food security and livelihoods status as a result of increased and improved crop production.
- 1, 000 HH have improved food security and livelihoods as a result of increased and improved fishing.
- 1,500 Youth will participate in cultivation while children will benefit out of the harvested crops by their families as well from the school gardens.
- 25 Schools have experience in school gardening which will improve the quality and nutritional value of school meals for 3,000 boys and girls, including 100 PTAs and acquire gardening skills.

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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people with improved food security Percentages drop in level of food insecurity among beneficiaries. Level of malnutrition among children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61,000 people with improved food security. 30% reduction in food insecurity. 20% reduced level of malnutrition among children.
	2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of youth involved in cultivation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6,000 youth (2,940 girls; 3,060 boys)
	3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of schools involved in school gardening Number of boys and girls benefiting from improved nutrition Number of PTAs .benefiting from improved school meals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 Schools 6,000 boys and girls <p>100 PTAs</p>
	4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers trained on improved farming techniques. Number of fisher folk trained on net making, fish processing, preservation, handling and hygiene. 	<p>500 farmers</p> <p>300 Fisher folk</p>
	5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of partners and stakeholders acquired agricultural emergency responses skills 	4 implementing partners personnel of 20
X	6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of inputs distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 120 metric tons of assorted seeds 28,000 pieces of various hand tools distributed. 1000 Fishing gears distributed (3000 rolls of twines and (5000 hooks)

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.

Plan South Sudan will implement the project in collaboration with the relevant county departments, community representatives, local NGOs and CBOs such as CRADA, NDF and SALT, PTAs and SMCs in Schools. There will be a committee whose members are drawn from Plan staff, community representatives (chiefs and payam/boma administrators, agriculture, education, Women and youth representatives. This committee will be responsible to select the most vulnerable (women headed, IDPs, returnees and elderly who are able to engage in agriculture and fishing) to benefit from this project and will meet on a monthly basis to review project implementation and suggests ways of overcoming challenges. The field Project Supervisors will write monthly reports which will be sent to the Project Manager for review before it is forwarded to the Emergency Response Manager, Resource Mobilization Manager/ Program Support Manager. The monthly Narrative report will be accompanied by monthly financial report which will be scrutinized by the Grants Manager.

Partners CRADA (Christian Relief and Development Organization) and SALT (Serving and Learning Together) will be involved in the implementation of the project in participating in organization, verification, registration, distribution, training and monitoring in Pibor County respectively. The Ministry of Agriculture, animal resources, fisheries at state and county levels will participate in providing policy guidance and monitoring while FAO will provide technical support coordination platform.

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)².

The field staff and the communities will be involved in implementation and monitoring of the project by continuously monitoring the progress of the 3 results against the set indicators. The tools for monitoring would include delivery notes of inputs, distribution lists against beneficiary names and signature, quantity of seeds planted, area cultivated, number of fishing folks involved in fishing, number of schools and students involved in school gardening and presenting estimated harvest. The CBOs involved in implementing activities will be monitored against the MoU signed with Plan.

Monthly, quarterly, bi-annual and annual reports will be produced. Annual project progress review will be conducted involving the key stakeholders. This process will examine the benefits and challenges of the project as well as how well the project has been implemented. Final valuation by peer group or external evaluator will be carried out so as to measure the outcome and draw the lessons learned.

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)
Plan International Australia-01/11/2012	81,798

² 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/55296/5524		Project title: Improve Access to agricultural production inputs and services for Vulnerable IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Jonglei State, South Sudan		Organisation: Plan International
Overall Objective	<p>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation: <i>What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored and improved food and livelihood security of conflict affected IDPs, returnees and vulnerable affected populations in Jonglei State 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the key indicators related to the achievement of the CAP project objective?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage reduction in severely food insecure households 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project progress and evaluation reports 	
Purpose	<p>CHF Project Objective: <i>What are the specific objectives to be achieved by the end of this CHF funded project?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve food availability through provision of agricultural and fishing inputs. To build resilience of farming communities to respond to agriculture emergencies. 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people with improved food security. Percentage drop in level of food insecurity among beneficiaries 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What sources of information already exist to measure this indicator? How will the project get this information?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reports Observation. 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factors of production remain favourable. Security situation stable
Results	<p>Results - Outcomes (intangible): <i>State the changes that will be observed as a result of this CHF Project. E.g. changes in access, skills, knowledge, practice/behaviors of the direct beneficiaries.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved HH food security and livelihoods status with increased crop production; Enhanced food security and livelihoods as a result of increased fishing practices; Improved participation of youth in crop production and fishing; Reduced child malnutrition benefitting out of increased crop and fish production in farmers' fields and school gardens. Improved quality and nutritional value of school meals of pupils with increased school gardening Improved documentation and sharing / adoption / replication of project benefits/outcomes based on lessons learned 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of HHs with improved food security and livelihoods status; No of youth participating in crop production and fishing; No of children with improved nutritional status. Improved nutritional quality and quantity of school meals of pupils No of reports on documentation and sharing / adoption / replication of project benefits/outcomes based on lessons learned 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project monthly reports. Observations Interviews with individuals/key informants and focus group. Joint follow up and monitoring reports. Final evaluation report 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factors of production remain favourable. Security situation stable Government and communities cooperate Project inputs and supplies prepositioned before the resumption of seasonal rains
	<p>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): <i>List the products, goods and services (grouped per areas)</i></p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and</i></p>	<p>How indicators will be measured:</p>	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What factors not under the control of the</i></p>

<p>of work that will result from the implementation of project activities. Ensure that the outputs are worded in a manner that describes their contribution to the outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6,500 beneficiaries will have improved food security and livelihoods status as a result of increased crop production • 2,000 HH will have improved nutrition as a result of fishing. • 3,000 Youth will participate in cultivation, while boys and children will benefit out of the harvested crops by their households as well from the school gardens. • 25 Schools will have experience in school gardening which will improve the quality and nutritional value of school meals of 3,000 boys and girls, including 100 PTAs as well as transfer of skills. • 120 metric tons of assorted seeds and 28,000 pieces of various hand tools distributed. • 1000 Fishing gears distributed (3000 rolls of twines and (5000 hooks). • Number of workshops organized on disaster preparedness and risk reduction in responding to agricultural emergencies. 	<p>to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outputs? Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in this section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people with improved food security status. • Percentage drop in level of food insecurity among beneficiaries • Number of schools involved in school gardening • Number of boys and girls benefiting from improved nutrition • Number of PTAs benefiting from improved • Number of workshops organized • Number of participants who attended the workshops. • Quantities of seeds and tools distributed • Quantities of fishing gears distributed. 	<p>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project monthly reports. • Interviews with individuals/key informants and focus group. • Joint follow up and monitoring reports. • Final evaluation report. 	<p>project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Factors of production remain favourable. • The communities are protected and stable to be engaged in cultivation. • Government and communities cooperate • All the inputs and supplies prepositioned before the resumption of the seasonal rains.
<p>Activities: List in a chronological order the key activities to be carried out. Ensure that the key activities will results in the project outputs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of farm and fishing inputs locally and regionally, including seeds, hand tools and fishing gears. • Distribute farming inputs to 6,500 IDPs, returnees and vulnerable groups in Pibor (5,000HHs); and fishing kits to 1,000 HHs in Pibor County. • Strengthen the local capacity of stakeholders involved to effectively respond to agriculture in emergencies through workshops. • To establish 25 School gardens in Schools that have not previously had gardens • Training of farmers on improved farming techniques. Training fisher folks on fish processing, preservation, hygiene and net making/brooding. • Establishment of demonstration farms and farmer field schools 	<p>Inputs: What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, travel, publications costs etc.?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Vehicles • Laptops, Sat-phones • Stationeries • Office Space • Matching fund • Utilities • Facilitators/trainers 		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: What pre-conditions are required before the project starts? What conditions outside the project's direct control have to be present for the implementation of the planned activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds available. • Staffs with the right skills and experience are available. • Government Support for the project. • Communities' involvement and support the project. • Prices of commodities are stabilized • Field staff have unhindered access to the project areas

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	Q1/2013		Q2/2013			Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Result 1: 6,500 HH have improved food security and livelihoods status as a result of increased crop and fish production-													
Activity 1.1: Purchase of farm and fishing inputs locally and regionally, including seeds, hand Tools and fishing gears.	X	X	X	X									
Activity 1.2: Distribute farming inputs and fishing kits to 6,500 IDPs, returnees and vulnerable groups in Pibor (5,000) and Akobo (1,500) Counties of Jonglei State			X	X	X								
Activity 1.3 Training of farmers on improved farming techniques					X								
Activity 1.4 Training of farmers on Post-harvest handling							X	X	X	X			
Result 2 1000 HH have improved food security and livelihoods as a result of increased and improved fishing practices.													
Activity 2.1 Purchase of 3000 rolls of twines and 5,000 hooks	X	X	X										
Activity 2.2 Distribute 3000 rolls of twines and 5,000 hooks			X	X									
Activity 2.3 Training of Fisher folk on net making					X								
Activity 2.4 Training Fisher folk on fish processing, preservation and hygiene.					X								
Activity 2.5 Provision of extension services in collaboration with county agric. departments	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Result 3: 3000 Youth will participate in cultivation, while children will benefit out of the harvested crops by their households as well from the school gardens.													
Activity 3.1 Registration and distribution of seeds, hand tools and fishing gears	X		X	X									
Activity 3.2 Provision of tailor-made agricultural and fishery trainings	X		X	X									
Activity 3.3 Establishment of demonstration farms and farmer field schools	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Result 4. 25 Schools have experience in school gardening which will improve the quality and nutritional value of school meals of pupils													
Activity 4.1. Establish 25 School gardens	X		X	X	X								
Activity 4.2 Distribute seeds and tools to schools	X		X	X									
Activity 4.3 Establish Agricultural clubs in 25 schools				X	X	X							
Activity 4.4 Train pupils in schools on improved agric. practices and post-harvest handling						X							
Activity 4.5 Provide extension services in collaboration with county agric. departments	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Result 5: Project benefits/outcomes and lessons learned are documented													
Activity 5.1 Regular follow up and Monitoring	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 5.2 Impact and outcome evaluation at end of the project												X	

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