

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	Food Security and Livelihoods (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)																		
World Relief South Sudan	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">State</th> <th style="width: 33%;">%</th> <th style="width: 33%;">County</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Unity</td> <td>100%</td> <td>Koch</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	Unity	100%	Koch												
State	%	County																	
Unity	100%	Koch																	
Project CAP Code	Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal																		
SSD-13/A/55314/5926	US\$250,000																		
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)	Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?																		
Food Security improvement among vulnerable returnees and IDPs in Koch county, Unity state	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)																		
Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	Indirect Beneficiaries																		
US\$296,627																			
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	Catchment Population (if applicable) 89,427																		
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)	CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)																		
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="width: 35%;">Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Women:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Girls:</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys:</td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP	Women:	14,000	14,000	Girls:			Men:	7,000	7,000	Boys:			Total:	21,000	21,000	Indicate number of months: 6 (April – September)
	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP																	
Women:	14,000	14,000																	
Girls:																			
Men:	7,000	7,000																	
Boys:																			
Total:	21,000	21,000																	
Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)	Contact details Organization's HQ																		
-	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Organization's Address</td> <td>World Relief Corporation 7 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore MD 21202</td> </tr> </table>	Organization's Address	World Relief Corporation 7 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore MD 21202																
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Contact details Organization's Country Office	Contact details Organization's HQ																		
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Project Focal Person	Mutumba Joseph JMutumba@wr.org +211955228885
Country Director	Thatien Munyaneza, Interim Country Director, +211956803205
Finance Officer	Thatien Munyaneza, TMunyaneza@wr.org , +211956803205

Desk officer	Diana Smith , Disaster Response Program Officer - World Relief, dsmith@wr.org , Skype ID: Diana.Louise.Smith T: 443.451.1970, F: 443.451.1955
Finance Officer	Dick Oyieko, International Finance Manager, World Relief Corporation, 7 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore MD 21202, Tel: +1 443.451.1900 DOyieko@wr.org

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Koch County faces food deficit to a great deal as a result of insecurity and drought in 2011. The year 2011 was affected by cross-border and local inland insecurity incidents caused by militias and cattle raiding which caused displacement of people in Boaw, Pakur, Norbor, Gany and Ngony Payams. Border clashes between South Sudan and Sudan in February to April 2012 resulted into a large number of IDPs. According to RRC Director Koch County, 30,169 people (16442 female and 13727 male) out of a population of 79,907 were displaced internally. Of these, 11,724 were children. Koch town alone had about 100 verified returnees households with a total population of close to 700.

Border conflicts resulted into closure of the Sudan-South Sudan border, thereby restricting access to essential commodities including food consumed in the border states which were being imported from Sudan. This resulted into serious food shortage and price escalation. Since then, commodities including food are imported from Uganda and by the time they reach the consumer, the price is too high for the poor, (displaced and returnees) who do not have a source of income.

The insecurity which occurred during the cropping season of 2011, prevented people from participating fully in growing food. The cropping season of 2011 was further affected by wide spread drought which reduced food production in the entire country. According to CFSAM Reports 2010 and 2011, food deficit in Unity state increased from 33993MT (58.9%) to 58161MT (87.6%) In Koch, deficit increased from MT 4695 (69.1%) to MT 6615 (87.0%). The amount of food available for every household is far from enough. According to State Ministry of Agriculture, Unity, average size household (7-9 members) in Unity uses approximately 800-900 kilograms of grain a year. In February 2012, World Relief conducted a SMART Nutrition survey in Koch, Mayom and Abiemnom which revealed that 42.5% of the respondents harvested between 50 and 150 kilograms of cereals. 10.2% harvested less than 50 kilograms and 47.3 harvested nothing. CFSAM report of 2011 indicated that the average harvest in Koch was 129 kilograms. In February 2012, WR conducted a post harvest survey among WR project beneficiaries in Koch. It was established that the average production per HH was 161 kilogram. This meant that these HH were food secure for close to 2 ½ months, leaving the community with over 9 ½ hunger months. An anthropometric study of children of the age 6-59 months was conducted among 890 households. It was established that global acute malnutrition (GAM) in the three counties had increased from 15.6% in 2010 to 26.6%. GAM for Koch County alone was estimated at 28.2%. (The globally acceptable GAM figure is 15%).

The three surveys indicated a severe food shortage. From the three surveys, the causes included insecurity, drought, limited access to inputs and skills in crop production SMART survey recommended to distribute agriculture inputs to the community early enough and to educate mothers on feeding children. This year's crops have been destroyed by floods. According to RRC Director, 23,171 people (12,766 women and 10405 men) in Koch have been displaced. This put the IDPs who had just returned home in a worse situation especially in Pakur and Jaak payams. It is observed that women and men, girls and boys participate in agriculture activities at varying levels.

Enquiries carried out in Koch during group visits indicated that seasonal activities of men and women, boys and girls, vary at different stages of production, ie, pre-production, production and post production.

Production level	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Pre-production: Bush clearing	✓		✓	
Land opening	✓	✓	✓	
Production Sowing/ Planting, weeding, harvesting	✓	✓		✓
Post production: Food preparation		✓		✓
Sale of produce	✓			

Men are involved in the initial stages of food production and leave the rest to women and girls as they change activities to look after cattle and fishing during rainy season. Boys are mainly involved in cattle keeping. The bulk of the food production / agriculture work is carried out by women. Whereas they do most of the work, decision making concerning what to sell and utilization of the proceeds is determined by men.

B. Grant Request Justification

1. The armed attacks across the state border of Unity and Warap states by cattle raiders and across national border with Sudan seriously disrupted normal living, preventing farmers from participation in the normal agricultural cycle. These conflicts took place in the planting season of 2011. Almost all people in Pakur Payam and about 50% in Boaw and Ngony payam were displaced.
2. At time of recovery (when people attempted to return to their home areas to participate in the cropping cycle of 2012, the floods which destroyed food in the months of July and August 2012 left a lot of people especially in Pakur and Jaak payams without food.

3. The anthropometric study which World Relief conducted in Unity State, Koch county in March 2012 indicated a GAM of 28.2% which is quite above the acceptable 15% figure.
4. In the past three years, WR has been supporting farmers with training and inputs. World Relief trained 6 Agriculture “volunteers” who are available to serve the community when facilitated and has furnished the Koch County Agriculture Office together with the County Administration. As an outcome of training, farmers have adopted best practices- planting in lines, observing crop population, appreciating and planting improved seed varieties, planting vegetables in the dry season to bridge the hunger gap. During a monitoring visit of our activities, It was noted that the improved “white” maize which was given to farmers yielded higher than the traditional maize under traditional practices and there were fresh vegetables in dry season of January 2013. These achievements are seen to contribute to sustainable food security. However, only a few people have adopted. The team of volunteers and the County Agriculture department need more support in form of capacity building to pass on more skills to the farmers and allowances and per diem to enable them reach out to more people. The majority of the farmers need more sensitization and time to learn from the minority that have adopted. If the project continued, we shall have more farmers adopt the improved maize variety and growing of vegetables during dry season. Presently WR finds it difficult to continue supporting the food security activities in Koch alone because the initial funding of 3 years secured from Canadian Foodgrains Bank has expired and general fund cannot sufficiently support the activities. support to this project will help concretize achievements registered in the first three years and thereby increase food security in Koch county and entire Unity State
5. Presently, World Relief is the only major agency supporting farmers to increase their food production in Koch apart from FAO, has experienced staff in Food security issues and has established relations and mechanism to work in Koch. In addition, it has strong organization capacity to manage development work and to accounting. This community is likely to face harder times if no extra support is offered them and the successes they have registered may all be reversed.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Objectives .

Cluster Objectives:

- Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds & tools) for food production
- Nutrition enhancing FSL responses (vegetable production, kitchen gardens & cooking demos, integrating nutrition within safety nets activities)

CHF funding will be utilized mainly in two ways:

- Training of farmers.
- Supply of inputs mainly improved seeds and vegetable seeds and tools.

Training:

The 6 Agriculture Extension volunteers (above) who were trained under World Relief funding in Yei crop Centre will be facilitated to train farmers in groups and do follow up at farm level.

Farmer training will take place at the farms of volunteering farmers where follow up will be done, observing how crops there will perform. Prior to planting, farmers will be sensitized about the advantage of the improved seeds and improved farming practices. The acquired fund will be used to pay the allowances and per-diem of the Extension Volunteers, County Agriculture Inspector and supplement salaries of 3 World Relief Food Security officers and Coordinator who are directly implementing the project plus their transport on field visits.

In addition, the fund will be used to facilitate farmer’s visits to their peers who are doing well in the area for learning purposes.

Inputs:

The funding will be used to access improved seeds which yield better than the local seeds. Whereas there is lack of seeds in Unity state, there is a more acute lack of improved seeds especially maize. The performance of the improved seeds which World Relief distributed in Koch in 2011 and 2012 has been outstanding in performance and has been appreciated by the initial farmers to plant it because of its high yield.

Vegetable seeds will also be bought and planted especially towards the dry season along permanent streams like Guol and Gol.

ii) Project Objective

To reduce the number of hunger months among 2000 targeted vulnerable households from 9 to 6 in the year 2013

iii) Proposed Activities

Activities:

	F	M	Total
Conduct assessment on actual needs			
Identify direct project beneficiaries.	1300	700	2000
Identify lead contact farmers.	40	20	60
Provide 2 week training to 6 agricultural extension volunteers			
Provide on-farm training to LCFs in improved farming techniques	40	20	60
Facilitate LCFs train farmers.			
Procure inputs			
Distribute inputs to beneficiaries			
• Maloda	1300	700	2000
• Maize seeds	1300	700	2000
• Sorghum	1300	700	2000
• Sesame	650	350	1000
• Cow peas	1300	700	2000
• Vegetable seeds	650	350	1000

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Gender:

During problem identification and project design, issues that affect men and women, boys and girls in food production were considered separately.

- The project was designed that because most of the food production activities lie on the shoulders of women and girl, 1300 out of 2000 direct beneficiaries will be females (see table of activities above). It is therefore planned that training and inputs will be distributed to 1300 women and 700 men as the list of beneficiaries will be.
- Gender composition of the participants in training will be recorded at every training
- Of the planned 60 Lead contact farmers who form the nucleus of training, at least 40 will be women and the rest (20 or less) will be men.

In monitoring and evaluation, data collection templates will be designed to reflect how men and women, girls and boys have benefited from the project

Environment protection:

This project is not sensitive to environment significantly.

However, farmer training is designed that soil and water conservation which are attributes to good environment protection, are included.

In addition, care is taken that chemical which can be dangerous to animal and fish in water bodies are avoided in the project design.

The gardens to be set up are small and can have little negative effect to the environment

v) Expected Result/s

- 2000 benefiting HH reduced the number of hunger months from 9 to at least 6.
- 500 benefiting HH improved their diet by including fresh vegetable in the diet throughout the year.
- 2000 benefiting HH increased grain production from about 160 kilograms to at least 450 kilograms
 - 2000 farmers receiving an assortment of inputs- seeds, tools
 - 2000 farmers attending basic training in crop husbandry
 - 500 HH receiving vegetable seeds having set up vegetable gardens in dry season

SOI (X)	#	Output Indicators (Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
x	1.	Number of direct beneficiaries receiving seeds and tools inputs support	1300 Women and 700 men representatives of households identified and selected to receive seeds and tools
x	2.	Quantity of seeds and tools distributed to the target beneficiaries	10.5MT (8 cereals and 2 pulses and 0.5 sesame) and 2000 tools distributed to the 2000 households
	3.	Extension volunteer worker trained and are training farmers	6 extension volunteer receives one week's refresher training to train LCFs and farmers
	4.	Number of lead contact farmers trained and facilitated to train farmers	60 (40 female and 20 male) lead contact farmers trained throughout the production cycle and established demonstration plots at their farms
x	5.	Total number of farmers trained by the LCFs and extension volunteers	2000 farmers trained by LCFs under supervision of County Agriculture Inspector and the project staffs
x	6.	Number of farmers groups supported with vegetable seeds and training to producing vegetables during the dry season	10 groups of farmers supported and trained to produce vegetable during the dry season

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.

World Relief will do direct implementation. Major areas of implementation will be assessment, training and distribution of inputs.

Assessment:

An assessment to determine the actual need at the time of beginning implementation will be conducted to streamline the nature of interventions that would suit women, men, boys and girls in the food security activities in order to address needs of the time.

Identification of beneficiaries:

Meetings will be organized at payam level with Payam administrators to identify beneficiaries. Criteria will be communicated to the community and payam administrators will be given the responsibility of identifying the beneficiaries with a criteria to select women 65% and men 35%, considering IDPs, returnees and residents alike. Emphasis will be put on women headed HH or women representing the HH they come from no matter whether they are not the heads.

Verification meetings will be conducted thereafter for the community member to agree with their administrators that the selected individuals fall within the criteria. The disputed will be replaced by those selected by the community. RRC of that very payam will approve the final lists.

Training:

Farmers will be trained on the farm directly by the County Agriculture Inspector with 6 Extension volunteers (EVs) who were sent

for training in agriculture in Yei Crop Training Centre by World Relief.

The 6 EVs will undergo 2-weeks refresher training particularly in maize and sorghum growing, vegetable, cow pea and sesame growing before they interface with LCFs again. The EVs will train farmers at the identified Lead contact farmers (LCF)

Identification of LCFs:

60 LCFs will be identified from the community beneficiaries. Those will volunteer to take on this role but seconded in community meetings. Criteria will include possession of a garden, willingness to let other farmers learn from their gardens and with a history as a reasonable agriculture practitioner. Such will be not a migrant pastoralist.

Since it is observed that women are more involved in agriculture than men, 40 out of 60 LCFs will be women.

EVs will train farmers at LCFs' gardens by setting up demonstration gardens. Topics to emphasize will be seed rate/ plant population, encourage farmers to use improved seeds/ planting materials, timely planting, weeding, use of farm yard manure/ natural fertilizers and mulching for soil and water conservation methods will be included to prevent soil deterioration and environmental degradation among others on cereals and vegetables. This method is preferred to the class-room set up because most of the women who are involved in growing food are illiterate.

Men and women have always attended training together and are many times in one group. Always women have been the majority and they are not dominated in suggestions and decision making. The same set up will continue because there is no observed danger in this.

Presently there are very successful groups growing vegetable in this dry season in Mirmir and Koch. Selected groups will be facilitated to visit the successful groups to learn how to grow vegetables in dry season.

Procurement, quality assurance and distribution of inputs:

Following WR procurement procedures, inputs will be bought inco-terms to Bentiu in time to catch the planting season. All input purchase will be recommended by the State ministry of Agriculture in Bentiu and approved by ministry of Agriculture in Juba to ensure that they conform to the desired national standards. First opportunity to supply will be given too local businesses if they can afford. The inputs to procure will include maize and sorghum seeds, cow peas, sesame, groundnuts and vegetables. These crops are selected because they are already grown by the majority of the HH and are effective in meeting nutritional requirements at HH level. Distribution will be done following list of beneficiaries.

vii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

The project will be monitored through monthly, quarterly and annual reports. POs will write monthly reports showing activities carried out. These will be summarized by the Program Coordinator who will submit the same report per month, quarter and annual to Program Manager.

The program Manager will carry out periodic, preferably quarterly visits to the project to see whether the activities have been carried out as reported and to see to what extent the expected results have been achieved.

One of the most important cross cutting issue in this project is gender consideration. Lists of beneficiaries will be checked to ascertain that women and men are considered as beneficiaries during registration, training, representation, participation in meetings and accessing inputs.

At the beginning of implementation, baseline figures pertaining to food security in Koch will be attained through own mini survey. Because of budget constraint, this will be small, conducted by project staff. Towards the end of the harvesting season, a comprehensive post harvest survey will be conducted as part of monitoring. This will be done through a) administering a questionnaire to a sample of beneficiaries, b) discussing with farmers' groups, c) interviewing key informants, d) looking at harvested crops and measuring/ estimating amount harvested in kilograms compared to the previous harvests. The discussion will try to find out people's attitudes and perception whether there have been any tangible achievements both in quantity of food harvested and quality by adding vegetables in diet. These will show whether the project has achieved its goal of reducing hunger months and improving nutrition.

Results of the quantitative survey questionnaire will be entered in EPI-Info statistical program to assist on determining the percentage changes. These results will be compared with the qualitative from the informants and group discussions to come up a complete post harvest report.

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)
Nil	Nil

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/55314/5926		Project title: Food Security improvement among vulnerable returnees and IDPs in Koch county, Unity state	Organisation: World Relief South Sudan.	
Overall Objective	Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds & tools) for food production Nutrition enhancing FSL responses (vegetable production, kitchen gardens & cooking demos, integrating nutrition within safety nets activities) 	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # HH receiving seeds and tools # kitchen gardens among beneficiary HH 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution lists Field survey report. 	
Purpose	CHF Project Objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the number of hunger months among 2000 targeted vulnerable households from 9 to 6 in the year 2013 	Indicators of progress: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Average # of months HH can sustain themselves on home grown food; %HH feeding on a diet including carbohydrates and vegetables throughout the year. 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> End of Project household survey 	Assumptions & risks:
Results	Results - Outcomes (intangible): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of agriculture best practices. Increased food production by beneficiary HH. Increased integration of vegetables in diet 	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of beneficiary HH implementing at least two improved farming practices Average number of kilograms of cereals produced by HH 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly Monitoring exercises Post harvest and "nutrition" survey. 	Assumptions & risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries understand utilizing food for nutrition other than selling it off.
	Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2000 HH have received inputs- seeds and tools. 6 Extension volunteers have attended one week refresher training. Lead contact farmers trained in appropriate agriculture skills. 2000 farmers trained by Lead contact farmers in appropriate food production skills. 	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of seeds and tools distributed to the target beneficiaries Extension volunteer worker trained and are training farmers Number of lead contact farmers train and facilitated to train farmers Total number of farmers trained by the LCFs and extension volunteers Number of farmers groups supported with vegetable seeds and training to produce vegetables during the dry season 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review distribution lists. Training reports of Extension volunteers. Review Training lists of LCF. 	Assumptions & risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security is maintained. Climate is conducive.

<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Conduct assessment on actual needs. •Identify direct project beneficiaries. •Identify lead contact farmers. •Provide 2 week training to 6 agricultural extension volunteers. •Provide on-farm training to LCFs in improved farming techniques •Facilitate LCFs train farmers •Procure inputs •Distribute inputs to beneficiaries 	<p>Inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff, Fuding, Office space, Vehicles, Stores, stationery, Computers.Seeds and tools 		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1) Present peace continues throughout the operational period; 2)Rains come as expected. • Support from local government and State Ministry of Agriculture is registered. • Ministry of Agriculture provides updated training guide. • Pre-condition: Key staff and vital equipment in place.
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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
Activity 1 Conducting assessment (actual need and baseline)			X										
Activity 2 Direct beneficiaries identification			X	X									
Activity 3 Lead contact farmers identification			X	X									
Activity 4 Training of extension volunteers			X										
Activity 5 lead contact farmers training			X	X	X								
Activity 6 Facilitating EVs in training farmers				X	X	X							
Activity 7 Procuring project inputs and pre-positioning			X	X									
Activity 8 Distribution of inputs to the beneficiaries				X	X								
Activity 9 Monitoring:													
: Monthly Reports by POs and PC			X	X	X	X	X	X					
: Quarterly report by PC to PM					X			X					
Quarterly report to Cluster Coordinator by Program Manager					X			X					
Quarterly monitoring activity by Program Manager					X			X					
Project review					X								