

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) ✓ 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 • 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>

Project details																									
Requesting Organization	Project Location(s)																								
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>State</th> <th>%</th> <th>County</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jonglei</td> <td>14</td> <td>Fangak, Uror, Nyirol, Twic East, Ayod, Duk and Bor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upper Nile</td> <td>16</td> <td>Renk and Ulang</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unity</td> <td>14</td> <td>Mayom</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warrab</td> <td>14</td> <td>Tonj South</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NBeG</td> <td>14</td> <td>Aweil East and Aweil Centre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abyei</td> <td>16</td> <td>North and South of River Kirr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lakes</td> <td>12</td> <td>Yirol East, Awerial and Cuibet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State	%	County	Jonglei	14	Fangak, Uror, Nyirol, Twic East, Ayod, Duk and Bor	Upper Nile	16	Renk and Ulang	Unity	14	Mayom	Warrab	14	Tonj South	NBeG	14	Aweil East and Aweil Centre	Abyei	16	North and South of River Kirr	Lakes	12	Yirol East, Awerial and Cuibet
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Project CAP Code																									
SSD-13/A/56113/123																									
CAP Project Title																									
Improving food and livelihood security of vulnerable host community, returnee, IDP, refugee and pastoral households in South Sudan through increasing access to agricultural, fisheries and livestock inputs and services and strengthening purchasing power.																									
Total Project CAP Budget	US\$16,845,000																								
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$750,000																								
Direct Beneficiaries	CHF requested Funding US\$3,000,000																								
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	Indirect Beneficiaries																								
	800,000																								
	Catchment Population (if applicable)																								
Implementing Partner/s	CHF Project Duration																								
NPA, HDC, ADRA, OVMI, SSMDP, FYF, HRS, VSF-Suisse, CAD, ACAD, ARC, WVI, , VSF-Germany, LCED, YAFA, NHDF, AORD, MGFA, CAFOD, UNYMPDA, VSF-Belgium, KDI, KENDA, LIA, INTERSOS, PCO, FH, WR, LDA, SMAF, SMARF, SAARF.	12 months (1 March 2013 to 28 February 2014)																								
Contact details Organization's Country Office	Contact details Organization's HQ																								
Organization's Address	Organization's Address																								
Project Focal Person	Desk officer																								
Country Director	Finance Officer																								
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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

Over 4.6 million people (approximately 75% of 2012 case load) in South Sudan are food insecure. Insecurity, high food price, inflation, natural hazard such as flood and drought, loss of livelihood assets and income opportunities, government austerity measures and conflict exacerbate the severity of vulnerability of households to respond to shocks.

Up to 8,000 people were reportedly newly displaced in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State in the past months due to the tension between Sudan and south Sudan, and over 170,000 Sudanese refugees camps in Unity and Upper Nile states are still in need humanitarian support (OCHA, Jan. 2013). About 260,000 people were affected by floods in 2012 – three times more than the previous year (OCHA, Nov. 2012). The flood devastated crops and increased the risk of disease and deaths of livestock in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Lakes states. More than 150,000 formerly displaced people are expected to return from Northern Bahr el Ghazal to Abyei Administrative Areas, and will therefore require support in the coming agriculture season. In addition, a total of 3000 returnees still in Juba are in the process of resettling in rural areas and have expressed their wish to engage into agriculture production.

Access to food has been impeded by low levels of food production while refugee, returnee and displaced populations are placing further strain on food availability thus increasing levels of vulnerability even among the host communities. Cases of child malnutrition reached a record high national average of 20 percent of severe acute malnutrition (FSMS, Aug. 2012). Severely food insecure households, mostly women headed households, cultivate an average of 1.4 feddans per households (Seed Security System Assessment: SSSA, 2011; FSMS, Aug. 2012) which is quite insufficient to feed a family throughout the year.

Preliminary results from the Crop and Food Security Assessment (CFASM, 2013) point clearly to a net national cereal deficit, with the highest deficit recorded in Jonglei state, followed by Central Equatoria, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Lakes. This also indicates that poorer households with low purchasing power are likely to spend a significant proportion of their income on food rather than investing in child's education or other needs of the family. This will continue to have cumulative devastating effects on poor households with low purchasing power as some of them spend over 60% of their income on food (FSMS, R8, 2012).

Animal diseases and livestock mortality erode the livelihoods, food security and coping capacity of over 70 percent of pastoral households and place over 2 million livestock at risk. Endemic diseases such as *contagious bovine pleuropneumonia*, *peste des petits ruminants*, anthrax and *haemorrhagic septicaemia* pose serious public health risks. The threat of disease is exacerbated by large scale cross-border migration and weak veterinary infrastructures and services. Over one million animals are expected in the northern border States during the dry season migration in 2013, partly in areas also congested with refugees including Maban and Unity states. Seasonal livestock migration also strains existing pasture and water resources, increase the disease incidences and often lead to tensions with local communities

The situation in Maban calls for a special attention due to the exponential rise in livestock population, the refugees are there to stay all year round with their livestock in an area which was previously hosting the same animals for period of 5 - 6 months only. Currently Maban County is hosting over 100,000 animals belonging to the refugees plus over 300,000 animals belonging to the migratory tribes. This is exerting pressure on veterinary services and poses increase in disease transmission as well as environmental risk in the area.

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.

The seed and tool pipeline is a mechanism through which FSL cluster fill in critical gaps, especially in areas where shocks occurs and presence of active FSL members is inadequate. FAO as the core pipeline manager will continue to coordinate with other FS&L cluster members on the most efficient modalities to fill the existing gaps as well as to respond to current humanitarian needs and unfolding situations. The current request is therefore to ensure that the pipeline preposition and distribute basic agricultural input, veterinary supplies and fishing gears timely in order to respond to the identified needs. This will reduce the level of vulnerability and build resilience to shocks.

Agriculture is a time sensitive (seasonal) livelihood activity that requires timely response for result based impact. Therefore, it requires early prepositioning to ensure that the inputs are provided at the right time for planting by vulnerable households in the target locations. In the Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Greater Upper Nile region of South Sudan, the cultivation and planting time is normally between April and May. Therefore, for timely planting, agricultural inputs for field crop production need to be prepositioned and distributed by April and May, respectively.

Fish is vital livelihood resource in South Sudan, particularly for communities living along the major water bodies including those in the flood plains (seasonal fishing). When flood occurs, crops and livestock are destroyed or affected. However, fish becomes an alternative food resource to the affected households. Providing fishing gears and skills in fish processing and preservation to affected communities as well as to IDPs and returnees near and along the major fishing grounds will provide them with means to access and preserve fish resource, hence enhancing their food security situation. In the flood plains of south Sudan, floods normally occur around July-August but fishing activities runs from October to January. For effective response to the needs of the flood affected households, the pipeline needs to preposition fishing gears by the by July.

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.

Prevention and containment of animal disease outbreaks are keys in protecting livestock, the major livelihood asset of pastoral and agro-pastoral households in South Sudan. However, this require prepositioning of vaccines and drugs, to tackle early outbreaks of seasonal diseases such as Black Quarter, *Anthrax* and *Hemorrhagic septicemia*, and equipment in strategic cold chain locations in all the target states. Through proper cold chain management, regular livestock disease surveillance, vaccination and animal treatment campaign, the support will not only protect the much valued assets by reducing mortality and losses but also increase livestock contribution to household food security and nutrition (meat and milk). For diseases with associated human health hazard (*Anthrax* and *Rabies*) vaccination and awareness campaigns will provide insurance against consumption of unfit animal products as well as direct transmission.

In addition to managing the pipeline on behalf of the FSL cluster members, FAO will also provide Technical support to the members in crop production, animal health and fish processing and preservation to enable FSL members provide up to date technical service delivery to the very vulnerable households in the target locations mitigate food security challenges. FAO and its partners will therefore focus on timely delivery of inputs and service to the most food insecure (mostly returnees, IDPs and resource poor) households. This will ensure that adequate food is produced; livelihood assets are protected; and that fish resources that come with flood provide alternative food and income source to the affected households. It is therefore important that inputs that support production, protection and access to food resources are adequately and timely prepositioned.

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.

Funding from this request will cover procurement of expendables and prepositioning of agricultural inputs (assorted crop seeds and tools), fishing gears (hooks and twines), animal drugs and vaccines, cold chain spare parts and rubhalls to support intervention in the priority states. The funds will also be used for sub contracting service providers (NGOs, CBOs and local authorities) for direct implementation of activities such as registration and verification of the beneficiaries, storage, on-ward transportation and distribution; and training of the beneficiaries. FAO will take lead in training of Service Providers in key areas such vaccination, disease treatment and awareness campaigns; fish processing and preservation and appropriate agricultural practices. A proportion of the funds will be allocated on a cost sharing basis, to cover personnel and administrative expenses for technical support, coordination and administration including procurement and logistics. The funds will also cover monitoring and follow up of activities by FAO and service provides.

FAO in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperative and Rural Development (MAFCRD), Ministry of Animal Resources and Fishers (MARF), South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC), local authorities, and in collaboration with service providers and community leaders, will identify and register beneficiaries. FAO in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC), local authorities, and in collaboration with service providers and community leaders, will identify and register beneficiaries. FAO will procure the required inputs in form of kits which will be distributed through the selected service providers. Project activities will be implemented in Warrap, Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Lakes and NBELG states including Abyei Administrative Area.

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)

To improve household food production, access and protect livelihoods asset of vulnerable farming, agro-pastoral and pastoral communities in South Sudan.

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).

Support to field crop production

In the Greater Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile, field preparation begins as early as April and planting of most crops are done in the May, therefore, agricultural inputs need to be provided around these months ensure timely planting for result-based impact. Key activities will include:

- Procurement/recollection, prepositioning or mobilization of 480 MT of assorted crop seed (Jonglei, Unity and Abyei) for direct distribution or input trade fairs (NBEG, Upper Nile, and Warrab)
- Identification, registration and verification of 25,000 food insecure households (30% women headed), and provision of assorted crop seeds and tools to these beneficiaries.
- Training of at least 10% of the beneficiaries in appropriate crop production and post harvest technologies
- Conducting post distribution monitoring

Support to fishing activities

Fishing activities contribute significantly to livelihoods of communities living along the river Nile, Sobat and others. It is support communities living in the flood plains where season fishing occurs. The states with the greatest fishing potential in South Sudan include Upper Nile, Jonglei, Unity, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria. The project targets a total of 8,000 HHs mainly returnees, IDPs (including flood affected) and vulnerable fisher folks. Key activities will include:

- Procurement and prepositioning of 8,000 boxes of hooks and 40,000 spools of fishing twines
- Distribution of hooks and twines to 8,000 households
- Training of Trainers sessions for 100 fields fisheries agent
- Training of 1,000 households on net breeding, fish processing and preservation

- Post distribution monitoring and impact evaluation

Considering that fresh fish is highly perishable (post harvest losses can reach up to 50 percent) while up to 15 percent of the dried fish is often spoiled due to poor handlings (processing, preservation and storage)², it is necessary to provide the fisher folks with knowledge and skills in fish handlings to reduce food and income losses. The pipeline will provide fishing gears to the affected households timely to ensure early engagement in fishing.

Support to livestock

Veterinary drugs and vaccines will be procured and prepositioned in the cold chain in Juba, with contingency stocks kept in the priority states, the vaccination exercise will follow the seasonal calendar of disease incidences for specific major disease combined with immediate response to reports of disease outbreak countrywide.

- In Maban county destocking exercise will be initiated to reduce the livestock population owned by the refugees through slaughter for relief to vulnerable households
- Procurement and prepositioning of 15,000 vials of vaccines
- Community awareness on public health through 25 community meetings
- Selection of 1000 household for destocking, Selection of 500 beneficiaries for provision of meat from destocked animals
- Training of 40 animal health workers in cold chain operation and vaccine handling
- Refresher training for 80 CAHW

State	Households targets			Animal numbers
	Seed & Tools	Fisheries	Livestock	
NBeG	3,500*	1,500	2000	140,000
Warrap	3,500*	1,000	3500	160,000
Unity	3,500**	1,000	3000	160,000
Upper Nile	4,000**	1,500	3000	150,000
Jonglei	3,500**	2,000	4000	200,000
Abyei	4,000**	1,000	2500	160,000
Lakes	3,000		2000	40,000
Total	25,000	8,000	20,000	1,010,000

* Input trade fairs; **Direct Distribution

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Increasing area under agriculture increases the risk of deforestation and soil degradation especially where heavy machineries and equipment are used. Even with subsistence agriculture, deforestation and loss of soil productivity can occur over a period of time. FAO will encourage and promote sustainable agricultural practices such as agro-forestry, crop rotation and minimal soil tillage to minimize negative impact on the environment.

Traditional fishing methods such as use of poisonous weeds are dangerous to the aquatic life and most kill indiscriminately. Fish smoking is one of preservation methods commonly used in south Sudan. It is highly dependent of fuel wood sourced from the nearby surroundings. Heavy reliance on this methods leads to deforestation. Provision of appropriate fishing gears therefore supports environmental sustainability of the aquatic life. Training and promoting appropriate fish processing and preservation practices such as sun drying, salting will minimize heavy dependence on fuel wood as major source of energy. Promotion and use of appropriate energy saving stoves for fish smoking will further reduce the impact of fish processing on the environment.

Women in South Sudan are equally if not more involved in cultivation and agro processing as well as fishing on top of the daily routine activities such as food preparation, caring, milking, fetching water and firewood, etc. Fish processing and preservation training will therefore target women while the men would be trained on fishing and preparation of fishing gears. The CAHW training will target both boys and girls especially those within the cattle camps. Women and girls will be targeted during extension sessions on hygiene and veterinary public health to reduce the risk of infection with zoonotic diseases while handling of animal products.

In Maban county, there is need to avert the impending resource based conflict and environmental effect caused by overgrazing during the dry season and any possible livestock encroachment into the agricultural land during the coming rainy season. To mitigate these concerns, FAO will advocate for destocking among the refugee and host communities so as to minimize the environmental impact of overgrazing and conflicts associated with the utilization of the natural resources. Inappropriate disposal of carcasses of death animals increase risk of infection with zoonotic diseases. FAO together with its implementing partners will increase awareness on public health issues associated with waste and carcass disposal, especially in areas with increasing numbers of human and animal population.

v) Expected Outcome/Result/s

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

The project aim at achieving two major outcomes which are expected to contribute to the overall objectives of improving food, nutrition and livelihoods security of the vulnerable farming households and agro pastoral communities in the target locations. The two major outcomes and the deliverables are;

Outcome 1: Increased household food production by vulnerable households in Jonglei, Unity, Warrap, Upper Nile, NBeG and Abyei

²FAO South Sudan senior fisheries officer personal communication

This outcome will be achieved through the following results:

Output 1.1: Improved access to crop production inputs and services by vulnerable households in the target locations

Output 1.2: Capacity of the service providers and beneficiaries' households enhanced

Outcome indicators

- % increase in area of land cultivated and amount of food produced
- % of trained beneficiaries using appropriate technologies

Output Indicators

- At least 25,000 households supported with crop production inputs
- 2,500 households trained in appropriate crop production and post harvest technologies,

Outcome 2: Enhanced protection of livelihood assets and improved access to food resources by vulnerable pastoral, agro-pastoral and fishing communities

Output 2.1: Increased access to animal health services by agro pastoral community

Output 2.2: Increased access to fishing gears and services by fisher folks in the target locations

Output 2.3: Capacity of the service providers and beneficiaries' households enhanced

Outcome indicators

- % reduction in disease outbreak
- % of vulnerable households having access to meat resources

Output indicators

- 20,000 household benefiting from livestock vaccination, treatment and public health awareness
- 930,000 animals vaccinated against Black quarter, Haemorrhagic septicaemia, CBPP, CCPP
- 100,000 animals treated against various livestock diseases
- 10,000 households provided with fishing gears
- 100 fisheries agents trained in net breeding, fish processing and preservation (ToTs)
- 1,000 fisher folks trained in fish processing and preservation
- 1000 vulnerable households benefiting from destocking of 2000 small stock

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 <small>(Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).</small>	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) <small>(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)</small>
	1.	Increased household food production by vulnerable households in Jonglei, Unity, Warrap, Upper Nile, NBEG and Abyei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 25,000 households (30% women headed) supported with crop production inputs; • 2,500 households trained in appropriate crop production and post harvest technologies; • 80 agricultural extension agent trained on the FFS approach and methodology; • 480 MT of assorted crop seeds and 75,000 pieces of assorted hand tools procured and prepositioned and distributed to target households in the target locations • For targeted households: cereal production increased with 15 MT; legume production increased with 5 MT and sesame production increased with 2.5 MT.
	2.	Enhanced protection of livelihood assets and improved access to food resources by vulnerable pastoral, agro-pastoral and fishing communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,000 household benefiting from livestock vaccination, treatment and public health awareness; • 930,000 animals vaccinated against Black quarter, <i>Haemorrhagic septicaemia</i>, CBPP, CCPP • 100,000 animals treated against various livestock diseases • 1000 vulnerable households benefiting from destocking of 2000 small stock purchased from refugees; • The risk of mortality from over 2 million animals per year reduced with 30 % within the targeted communities • 40 animal health workers trained in cold chain operation and vaccine handling • Refresher training for 80 CAHW conducted • 10,000 households (50% are women) provided with fishing gears • 100 fisheries agents trained in net breeding, fish processing and preservation (ToTs) • 1,000 fisher folks trained in fish processing and preservation • 50,000 spools of twines and 10,000 boxes of fishing hooks distributed; • Post harvest losses of fresh fish products for targeted communities reduced from 50% to 25%. Post harvest losses for dried fish products reduced from 15% to 7.5% • Post distribution and impact evaluation conducted.

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.

FAO will be responsible for the overall management, coordination and monitoring of project implementation. FAO's rules and procedures in procurement and sub-contracting service providers will apply. At the field level, FAO will work in close co-operation with the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries as well as partner organizations. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and local authorities at payam, county and state levels will provide vital support in identification of the beneficiaries (Returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities). The implementation approach will involve the followings:

- Sub-contracting NGOs and CBOs as service providers
- Organizing input trade fairs (IFT) using voucher system in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap state
- Direct distribution of seeds and tools t in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity and Abyei
- Provision of treatment and vaccination services through CAHWs in situation of outbreaks
- Livestock destocking using voucher system.

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 work plan (Section III)³.

FAO will be responsible for the overall management, coordination, and technical support/backstopping and monitoring of project implementation. FAO's rules and procedures in procurement and sub-contracting service providers will apply.

- **Input quality check during procurements, recollection and input trade fairs:** To ensure that internationally procurement meets the minimum technical specifications provided, FAO uses the service of internally recognized control agent to sample and test the quality of inputs being procured. For recollection of quality inputs, FAO requires the service provider to work closely with the State Ministry of Agriculture to ensure that all inputs meet minimum required standards. For input trade fairs, well developed seed quality assessment tools have been developed.
- **Targeting for results:** FAO will work in close co-operation with the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries as well as partner organizations. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and local authorities at payam, county and state level will provide vital support in the identification process of beneficiaries who will mainly be returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities including agro-pastoral and pastoral households.
- **Inputs and service deliveries:** Provision of input and services to the target beneficiaries is normally done by partners who sign a Letter of Agreement (LoA) with FAO. Within the LoA framework, service providers are required to keep updated list of all beneficiaries using standard ledger developed by FAO. In addition, the LoA requires partners to provide both narrative and financial reports to FAO field and main office in Juba. This ensures that the service provides accountability to the activities and overall impact of the project.
- **Post distribution monitoring and assessment:** In collaboration with line ministries, FAO technical staff provides regular backstopping to the partners and establish contact with key informant such as local leaders and Payam extension agents to verify information on input and service delivery. In collaboration with FAO M&E officer, partners are required to carry out post distribution assessments to determine the outcome of the project with a special focus on key indicators of the project. Over the years, FAO has developed standard tools for post-distribution of agricultural inputs while at the same time supported State and Central Ministries in establishing a sound and sustainable monitoring and reporting system for diseases outbreak and detection. Monitoring and assessment data will be analyzed using statistical analytical tools such as pivot tables (for simple data) and SSP (for complex data analysis).

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)
Government of the Federal Republic of German (November 2012)	250 000
Government of Sweden	500 000
Total	750 000

³ 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:

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-13/A/56113/123		Project title: Improving food and livelihood security of vulnerable host community, returnee, IDP, refugee and pastoral households in South Sudan through increasing access to agricultural, fisheries and livestock inputs and services and strengthening purchasing power.		Organisation: FAO
Overall Objective	<p>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support to the core pipeline to pre-position agricultural and livestock inputs <p>Other cluster priorities:</p> <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) ✓ Coordination, advocacy, response planning and needs assessment ✓ Post-harvest handling and storage, strengthening value chain, and agro-processing/value addition. 	<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"> • Quantities of agricultural and livestock support supplies prepositioned • Number of households registered and supplied with agricultural inputs; • Number of animals vaccinated against various livestock diseases; • Number of animal health services provided • The risk of mortality from over 2 million animals per year reduced with 30 % within the targeted communities • Number of households supported with fishing gears and services by fisher folks provided • Number of capacity building training to service providers and beneficiaries conducted • Number of vulnerable households benefiting from the voucher system through livestock destocking • Reducing the number of targeted vulnerable HH who spend 60% of their income on food by half • Number of households supported with vegetable production kits including vulnerable mothers receiving meat from slaughter for relief of destocked livestock • Number of coordination meetings held and needs assessments and response plans performed • Number of households trained in appropriate crop production and post harvest technologies; • Post harvest losses for targeted communities reduced from 30% loss to 20% loss 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly core pipeline reports • Post distribution monitoring reports • Post distribution monitoring reports • End of Training reports • Post distribution monitoring reports • End of Training reports • Post distribution monitoring reports • Post distribution monitoring reports • Meeting minutes • End of Training 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> <p>Food and nutrition security of targeted populations improved</p>	<p>Indicators of progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative</i> • % decrease in market food prices • % reduction in severely food insecure HHs 	<p>How indicators will be measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) • Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment reports
Summary	Results - Outcomes	Indicators of progress:	How indicators will be	Assumptions & risks:

<p>(intangible):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced vulnerability of households to food insecurity 	<p><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"> • % increase in cereal yields • % of beneficiaries engaged in own food production • % reduction in disease incidences and prevalence • % increase in fish harvests • % beneficiaries engaged in fishing activities 	<p>measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post distribution monitoring reports • Livestock disease surveillance reports • Crop and Food Security Assessment mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security situation remains stable • Market prices of agricultural commodities do not change drastically • Climatic conditions are favourable for crop and livestock production • Security situation permits implementation of activities
<p>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): <i>List the products, goods and services (grouped per areas 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.</i></p> <p>Output 1: Increased household food production by vulnerable households in Jonglei, Unity, Warrab, Upper Nile, NBEG and Abyei</p> <p>Output 2: Enhanced protection of livelihood assets and improved access to food resources by vulnerable pastoral, agro-pastoral and fishing communities</p>	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and 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.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 25,000 HH supported with crop production inputs • 2,500 households trained in appropriate crop production and post harvest technologies, • 80 agricultural extension agent trained on the FFS approach and methodology • 480 MT of assorted crop seeds and 75,000 pieces of assorted hand tools procured and prepositioned and distributed to target households in the target locations • For targeted households: cereal production increased with 15 MT; legume production increased with 5 MT and sesame production increased with 2.5 MT • 20,000 household benefiting from livestock vaccination, treatment and public health awareness • 930,000 animals vaccinated against Black quarter, <i>Haemorrhagic septicaemia</i>, CBPP, CCP • 100,000 animals treated against various livestock diseases • 10,000 households provided with fishing gears • 100 fisheries agents trained in net breeding, fish processing and preservation (ToTs) • 1,000 fisher folks trained in fish processing and preservation • 1000 vulnerable households benefiting from destocking of 2000 small stock • 25 awareness meetings conducted • 40 animal health workers trained in cold chain operation and vaccine handling • Refresher training for 80 CAHW conducted • 50,000 spools of twines and 10,000 boxes of fishing hooks distributed; • Post harvest losses of fresh fish products for targeted communities reduced from 50% to 25%. Post harvest losses for dried fish products reduced from 15% to 7.5% • Post distribution and impact evaluation conducted. 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural inputs distribution ledgers • Disease surveillance reports • Implementing partners reports • Training reports 	<p>Assumptions & risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security situation remains stable • Access to livestock concentration points is improved

<p>Activities: List in a chronological order the key activities to be carried out. Ensure that the key activities will result in the project outputs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of inputs • Identification of beneficiaries • Identification of partners and developing letters of agreement • Training of beneficiaries • Distribution of supplies • Project monitoring and follow up 	<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"> • 480 MT of assorted crop seeds • 75,000 pieces of assorted hand tools • Assorted quantities of vaccines • 40,000 spools of fishing twines and 8,000 pkts of hooks 		<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"> • Security remains stable to enable successful prepositioning
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PROJECT WORK PLAN															
Activities	Q1/2013			Q2/2013			Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014		
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Result 1: Increased household food production by vulnerable households in Jonglei, Unity, Warrab, Upper Nile, NBEG and Abyei															
Activity 1: Procurement of inputs		X	X												
Activity 2: Identification of implementing partners and signing of Letters of Agreement		X													
Activity 3: Identification of beneficiaries		X	X												
Activity 4: Distribution of agricultural inputs			X	X											
Activity 5: Distribution of vegetable production inputs and training				X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 6: Project monitoring and follow up			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 7: Training of beneficiaries I agronomic practices			X	X											
Result 2: Enhanced protection of livelihood assets and improved access to food resources by vulnerable pastoral, agro-pastoral and fishing communities															
Activity 1: Procurement of vaccines, drugs, cold equipment and fishing gears		X	X	X											
Activity 2: Prepositioning of vaccines and cold chain facilities		X	X												
Activity 3: Vaccination campaigns			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 4: Identification partners and signing of Letters of Agreement			X	X											
Activity 5: Conduct refresher training for CAHWs				X	X	X	X								
Activity 6: Identification of fisher folks and distribution of fishing gears				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 7: Training of fisher folks					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			