

## South Sudan

### 2013 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

*for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2013*

**SECTION I:**

<b>CAP Cluster</b>	<b>FSL</b>
<b>CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 Second Round Standard Allocation</b>	
<b>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round</b> <b>Category A:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replenishing core pipeline (for agricultural, livestock &amp; fisheries inputs) and logistical support</li> </ul> <b>Category B:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Emergency livestock vaccinations for disease control and deworming interventions</b></li> <li>• Dry season production &amp; diet diversification (e.g. through vegetable production seeds &amp; tools)</li> <li>• Cash transfers for enhancing food security including access to inputs &amp; services</li> <li>• Supporting operational costs to utilise available/ already procured stocks and existing projects</li> <li>✓ <b>Building community assets and quality seed/planting material multiplication for resilience building to shocks (food crop pests and diseases)</b></li> <li>• Post-harvest handling and storage, agro-processing technologies (value addition) &amp; trainings</li> </ul>	<b>Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Upper Nile (<b>Livestock</b>)</li> <li>✓ Unity (<b>Livestock</b>)</li> <li>✓ Warrap (<b>Livestock</b>)</li> <li>✓ Northern Bahr el Ghazal (<b>Cassava</b>),</li> <li>✓ Western Bahr el Ghazal (<b>Cassava</b>),</li> <li>✓ Jonglei (<b>Livestock</b>)</li> <li>✓ Lakes (<b>livestock</b>)</li> <li>✓ Greater Kapoeta in Eastern Equatoria (<b>Cassava / Livestock</b>)</li> <li>✓ Abyei – life saving humanitarian activities by core pipelines</li> </ul>

**SECTION II**

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<b>Requesting Organization</b> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>Project CAP Code</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>CAP Gender Code</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSD-13/A/56113/R/123</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table> <b>CAP Project Title</b> <i>(please write exact name as in the CAP)</i> 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.  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>CAP Budget</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;">US\$13,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>CAP secured</b></td> <td>US\$ 2,818,270</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Project CAP Code</b>	<b>CAP Gender Code</b>	SSD-13/A/56113/R/123	1	<b>CAP Budget</b>	US\$13,000,000	<b>CAP secured</b>	US\$ 2,818,270	<b>Project Location(s)</b> - list State and County (payams when possible) where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">State</th> <th style="width: 10%;">%</th> <th style="width: 75%;">County/ies (include Payam when possible)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>WBeG</td> <td>25</td> <td>Wau County and Raza County</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EE</td> <td>25</td> <td>Kapoeta South and Kapoeta North</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NBeG</td> <td>20</td> <td>Aweil Centre and Aweil South</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warrap</td> <td>5</td> <td>Gogrial East, Gogrial West, Tonj North, Tonj East</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lakes</td> <td>5</td> <td>Awerial, Rumbek Centre, Rumbek North, Yirol East, Yirol West, Cuibet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jonglei</td> <td>5</td> <td>Bor South, Twic East, Akobo, Pibor, Ayod, Pigi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unity</td> <td>5</td> <td>Rubkona, Mayom, Pariang, Panyijar, Mayendit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upper Nile</td> <td>5</td> <td>Panyikang, Nasir, Maban, Makal, Baliet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abyei</td> <td>5</td> <td>Abyei</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State	%	County/ies (include Payam when possible)	WBeG	25	Wau County and Raza County	EE	25	Kapoeta South and Kapoeta North	NBeG	20	Aweil Centre and Aweil South	Warrap	5	Gogrial East, Gogrial West, Tonj North, Tonj East	Lakes	5	Awerial, Rumbek Centre, Rumbek North, Yirol East, Yirol West, Cuibet	Jonglei	5	Bor South, Twic East, Akobo, Pibor, Ayod, Pigi	Unity	5	Rubkona, Mayom, Pariang, Panyijar, Mayendit	Upper Nile	5	Panyikang, Nasir, Maban, Makal, Baliet	Abyei	5	Abyei
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<b>Implementing Partner/s</b> PCO, ARD, AFH, VSF S, KUCDA, ADESO, SMAF, MAFCRD, VSF B, VSF Germany, ACTED	<b>CHF Project Duration</b> <b>8 Months (15 September 2013 – 15 May 2014)</b>																																						

<b>Contact details Organization's Country Office</b>	
Organization's Address	FAO South Sudan, Juba 3, UN House, Yei Road
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## SECTION III

### A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF funded activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and category of the affected population<sup>1</sup>

Food and nutrition security remains a challenge in South Sudan (CFSAM, 2012, FSMS, 2013). Interventions for enhancing food security have focused more on cereal/staple crop production than on roots and tubers. Cassava is critical to the survival of more than 800 million of the world's poorest people (FAO, 2011). Kolawale<sup>2</sup> et al (2010) have shown its importance in enhancing food security in Nigeria. In the Great Lakes Region, Cassava is an essential food crop and crucial for the maintenance of peace and stability for an estimated 150 million people (EU, 2011; FAO, 2011)<sup>3</sup>. Although few data are available for South Sudan, it is estimated that in the Green Belt, about 1.5 million people depend directly on cassava. Cassava is produced by 85 percent of all farmers in Greater Equatoria for purposes of food security, beer and the local market and is becoming increasingly important in the Greater Kapoeta area and, in Northern and Western Bahr El Ghazal (NBeG, WBeG) where it is being distributed by humanitarian relief agencies within the context of their emergency programmes. Any threat to this crop will have immediate and future food security implications as well as longer term social and economic repercussions.

The Cassava Mosaic Disease (CMD) and Cassava Brown Streak Disease (CBSD) are two viral diseases which have caused a food security crisis for millions of people in East and Central Africa. CMD has been affecting cassava in Africa for more than 100 years and is present in all cassava growing countries (GCP21, 2013)<sup>4</sup>. In South Sudan, it is estimated that 70 percent of all cassava is infected with CMD reducing yields with over 30% of their potential. Also CBSD has been confirmed in the country and is spreading rapidly with more than 40% of the fields infected in Central Equatoria and in severe cases, up to 100% loss in yield (MAFCRD, 2013)<sup>5</sup>. Existing and new varieties will need to be selected urgently for their tolerance to these diseases and multiplied to provide an adequate stock of planting material for use by humanitarian partners and to build the resilience of cassava producers and consumers.

Livestock contributes greatly to the livelihoods of many households engaged in pastoral and agro-pastoral production. However, the ongoing armed conflict in Jonglei state and cattle rustling in Unity, Lakes and Warrap states lead to loss of these assets and lives amongst the pastoralist community. These factors have also caused displacement with a number of pastoralists forced to move to safer areas. This movement can cause the spread of livestock disease into naive herds. Increased livestock mortality continues to negatively impact household food security and nutrition among pastoral communities. Animal diseases such as hemorrhagic septicemia (HS), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and anthrax are endemic in the 10 states leading to high mortality in livestock herds. This is also due to the existing weakness in the systematic diseases reporting, detection and response capacity as well as limited capacity in carrying systematic diseases control/prevention campaigns. While some diseases are endemic, others result from cross border migration of nomadic livestock. The level of county reports to the central government is expected to be at 80% a month, however the current reports received by MARF is below 50%.

As of early 2013 there have been numerous reports of the outbreak of hemorrhagic septicemia (HS), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), peste des petits ruminants from Jonglei, Unity, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile states whereby over 700,000 doses of vaccines were delivered to contain the situation. FAO supported two investigation missions to Jonglei State and collected samples for further investigation. It is anticipated that animals will remain under the challenge of diseases given the prevailing rain conditions and lack of accessibility to certain areas. Therefore the need to establish functional cold chain in the remote areas for preposition of vaccines.

### B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 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.

CHF funding is requested to help address the following critical issues: (i) the need to select clean cassava planting materials (varieties) for their tolerance to CMD/CBSD for distribution to targeted beneficiaries, (ii) the need to increase availability of and improve access to healthy cassava by humanitarian partners and vulnerable communities and, (iii) the need to enhance knowledge and coordination on disease diagnosis and management among farmers, NGOs and Ministry Stakeholders. Based on vulnerability assessments and selection criteria from the NGOs, only the most vulnerable households would be earmarked for receiving disease free cassava planting materials. CHF resources aim to build resilience of the targeted households through increased cassava productivity, improved post-harvest handling and transformation and enhanced consumption and marketing. In Eastern Equatoria, rainfall regimes allow in principle two cassava production cycles; In Western Bahr el Ghazal cassava production is feasible based on residual rainfall. Cassava varieties will be screened and multiplied at the Palotaka Basic Seed Centre in EE and, to a lesser extent in the Halima Basic Seed Centre in WBeG.

The project will be implemented within 8 months starting in mid-September 2013 and major activities including stakeholder and beneficiary trainings, distribution of disease free cassava seed and establishment of variety release sites will be concluded by mid-May 2014. Identification of implementing partners, stakeholder mapping, workshop organization, CMD and CBSD mapping, training of implementing partners, stakeholders, CAHWs, cold chain officers, extension workers and beneficiaries shall be completed during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarters of 2013. Recollection of disease free planting materials, redistribution and establishment of variety release

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

<sup>2</sup> Kolawole et al(2010) Sustaining World Food Security with Improved Cassava Processing Technology: The Nigeria Experience, *Sustainability* 2010, 2, 3681-3694;

<sup>3</sup> Regional Cassava Initiative in Support of vulnerable smallholders in Central and Eastern Africa - Project Document (EU, 2009)

<sup>4</sup> Global Cassava Partnership – 21; Bellagio Italy 10 May 2013 – Global Cassava Stakeholder workshop to combat Cassava Diseases in Africa.

<sup>5</sup> Survey on prevalence of CBSD in two Counties in Central Equatoria (MAFCRD, 2013; personal communication)

sites shall be undertaken in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2014 at the beginning of rain onset. In general the overall project will be concluded in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2014 under the auspices of the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in the existing sites (Palotaka and Halima). Majorly a total of **150 MT** of disease free planting materials shall be recollected and distributed to **3,000** vulnerable households in the targeted locations and **4 MT** shall be delivered to basic seed centers for multiplication. FFS approach and methodology shall be used in order to impart knowledge of improved agronomic practices for clean production of cassava planting materials in the project location. About 5 FFS groups shall be established per the project location and each group consisting of 30 members. Hence a total of 450 beneficiaries will benefit from the FFS training. A letter of agreement (LOA) will be signed with the service provider and FAO will closely monitor the implementation of activities in collaboration with MAFCRD and the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Specifically the responsibility of the service provider shall be clearly outlined in the LOA to ensure an overlap of activities with FAO and the MAFCRD and SMAF and other stakeholders.

As regards livestock diseases, as of early 2013, there have been numerous reports of the outbreak of HS, CBPP and PPR in Jonglei, Unity, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile states and over 700,000 doses of vaccines were delivered to contain the situation. However, animals continue to be affected by these diseases given the prevailing rainy conditions and lack of accessibility to certain areas. Thus, there is an urgent need to establish a functional cold chain in the more remote areas to allow for the repositioning of vaccines for effective delivery to partners on ground.

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

#### i) Contribution to Cluster Priorities

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

CHF resources will be used to fund the following activities:

In terms of responding to cassava diseases, CHF resources will be used mainly for procurement of disease free planting materials and contribute to establishing community assets and economic recovery by selecting clean cassava stock, multiplication of cassava seed and building capacity for enhanced food security. In collaboration with other donor-funded initiatives (UN Women, USAID, EC), CHF resources will contribute to improved post-harvest handling, storage and transformation, adding value to the food supply chain and ensuring the food security of those that depend on cassava for their daily livelihood. The project will create synergies with and feed into on-going donor funded projects by the UN Women, USAID and EC to increase availability of quality tubers and planting materials to cassava producers and consumers while creating the opportunities for value chain addition.

In terms of responding to livestock diseases, the resources allocated will be used to conduct vaccination and strengthen the existing cold chain system in an effort to improve livestock health and contain disease outbreaks to protect livelihood assets and food security of pastoral/agro-pastoral households. These two components will enhance the core pipeline support in availing the much needed supplies/inputs for interventions.

#### ii) Project Objective

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

1. Building resilience to the threat to cassava disease for increased food availability through distribution and production of clean cassava seed in Eastern Equatoria, Western Bhar el Ghazal and Northern Bhar el Ghazal States
2. Strengthen emergency response to livestock diseases 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).

Main Activities	Quantity	Location	Breakdown
<b>Plant Health</b> <b>Mapping of CMD and CBSD prevalence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map CMD/CBSD prevalence in NBeG, WBeG and Eastern Equatoria targeting 900 producers</li> </ul>	30 participants	6 Counties (Kapoeta South, Kapoeta North, Aweil Centre & South, Wau and Raza)	10 participants per state
<b>Establishment of multiplication &amp; release sites</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilization of screening/multiplication/variety release sites and establishment of cassava farms</li> </ul>	2 sites (12 feddans)	1 site in Palotaka, Magwi County and 1 in Halima, Wau County for NBeG and WBeG	7 feddans in Palotaka 5 feddans in Halima
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recollect clean cassava planting materials for multiplication</li> </ul>	154 M T	NBeG, WBeG and EE	52 MT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train humanitarian partners and beneficiaries during production on spacing, harvesting, disease control, marketing and distribution.</li> </ul>	32 participants	Kapoeta, Aweil and Wau	2 NGOs, 20 farmers and 10 extension agents per state
<b>Knowledge enhancement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize training in disease identification, early warning and methods of mitigation to 25 stakeholders</li> </ul>	25 stakeholders	EE, NBeG and WBeG	5 stakeholders per state
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct sensitization campaigns at County and Payam levels</li> </ul>	3,000 cassava farmers	EE, NBeG and WBeG	1000 farmers per state

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train state extension workers on disease detection, reporting and coordination</li> </ul>	30 extension workers	EE, NBeG and WBeG	10 extension Workers per state.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce extension awareness materials for dissemination to targeted states.</li> </ul>	15,000 booklets	EE, NBeG and WBeG	5,000 per state
<b>Improved Coordination</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map cassava concerned stakeholder to develop a comprehensive response plan</li> <li>Develop policy for establishing protocols in the multiplication, distribution and cultivation of cassava</li> </ul>	90 stakeholders  30 participants	EE, NBeG and WBeG  EE, NBeG and WBeG	30 per state  10 per state
<b>Animal health:</b> <b>Train community animal health workers</b>	50	10 Maban 20 Jonglei, 20 Abyei	80% male 20% female
<b>Train cold chain officers</b>	20	5 Upper Nile, 5 Unity, 5 Western Bahr el 5 Jonglei,	80% 20% female
<b>Install 20 cold chain equipment, two fridges to procure under this project while 18 are available in stock</b>		5 Upper Nile, 5 Western Bahr el 5 Jonglei, 5 Greater Kapoeta in Eastern Equatoria (EES)	
<b>Vaccinate livestock against various diseases</b>		100,000 Jonglei State 100,000 Warrap state 100,000 NBeG 100,000 Lakes 100,000 Eastern Equatoria 100,000 Upper Nile 100,000 Unity 100,000 Abyei	

#### iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

FAO will encourage equal participation of women, men and youth by ensuring that the full stratum is covered. Collaboration will be sought with UN Women and other development partners engaged in agro-processing and cassava transformation initiatives. To mainstream gender, 40 percent of the targeted beneficiaries will be women. These will be mainly female-headed households, widows and child-headed households. They will be targeted for activities in the main cassava crop production and fisheries areas. Families of People living with HIV- AIDS will also be supported with training on the improvement of cassava based production systems. Awareness will be raised about the spread of HIV diseases. Farmers will also be encouraged to practice sustainable cassava production intensification by minimizing land tillage, introducing crop rotation and using organic cover crops.

#### v) Expected Result/s

Briefly describe (in no more than 100 words) the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

The main goal of the project is to build resilience of stakeholders against the threat of CMD and CBSD to increase food availability and improve animal health in the ten states through household production. The four major results and deliverables are:

- Prevalence of CMD and CBSD mapped in NBeG, WBeG and EE States** as the foundation for resilience building;
- Variety release sites established in WBeG** (Halima Basic Seed Centre) **and EE States** (Palotaka Basic Seed Centre);
- Improved knowledge and awareness-raising on CMD and CBSD among stakeholders;**
- Improved coordination among all Cassava stakeholders to ensure no diseased planting material is distributed to farmers (FAO, Government Stakeholders, NGOs, Humanitarian partners, etc);**
- Disease-related livestock mortality is reduced**

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)
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X (11)	<b>1.</b>	<b>Output: CMD and CBSD States prevalence mapped</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of counties assessed per State and locations with CMD and CBSD identified;</li> <li>• # of beneficiaries trained for the assessment of CMD and CBSD;</li> <li>• # of assessments conducted in the target locations;</li> <li>• # of farmers with disease free planting materials identified;</li> <li>• # Varieties free of the disease identified in the target States</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 counties per State;</li> <li>• At least 900 beneficiaries;</li> <li>• 6 assessments;</li> </ul>
X (2,3 &8)	<b>2.</b>	<b>Output: Variety multiplication and release sites established</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of existing variety release centers used</li> <li>• Number of basic seed farms established at variety release sites</li> <li>• Number of humanitarian partners and farmers trained on production of clean planting materials</li> <li>• Expected number of cassava planting materials distributed to the targeted beneficiaries</li> <li>• Expected quantity of cassava planting materials produced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 basic seed centers, 1 at Halima (Wau County) and 1 at Palotaka (Magwi County)</li> <li>• 12 feddans (7 feddans in Palotaka and 5 feddans in Halima)</li> <li>• 32 participants (2 partner NGOs, 20 farmers and 10 frontline extension officers per State)</li> <li>• 154 MT (150 MT to the direct beneficiaries and 4 MT at the variety release sites, 2 in each center)</li> <li>• 15,036 MT (15,000 expected from direct beneficiaries and 36 from the variety release sites)</li> </ul>
X (11)	<b>3.</b>	<b>Output: Knowledge and awareness raising on CMD and CBSD enhanced</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of workshops on disease identification and early warning held</li> <li>• # of stakeholders trained</li> <li>• # of sensitization campaigns arranged</li> <li>• # of extension workers trained on disease identification, early warning and coordination</li> <li>• # of information products on CMD and CBSD produced and distributed;</li> <li>• # of farmers reached with information leaflets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 per state</li> <li>• 20</li> <li>• 1 per State</li> <li>• 30 extension workers</li> <li>• At least 10,000 brochures</li> <li>• At least 3,000 farmers</li> </ul>
X (11)	<b>4.</b>	<b>Output: Improved Coordination</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of stakeholders identified</li> <li>• # of stakeholder sensitization meetings held</li> <li>• # of regulating framework established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90 stakeholders</li> <li>• 3</li> <li>• 1</li> </ul>
X (16)	<b>5.</b>	# of community animal health workers trained	10 Maban 20 Jonglei, 20 Abyei
X (19)	<b>6.</b>	# of cold chain officers trained and operational	5 Upper Nile, 5 Unity, 5 Western Bahr el 5 Jonglei
X (18)	<b>7.</b>	# of cold chain equipment installed and functional	5 Western Bahr el 5 Jonglei, 5 Greater Kapoeta in Eastern Equatoria (EES)
X (14)	<b>5</b>	# of animals vaccinated against various diseases	100,000 Jonglei State 100,000 Warrap state 100,000 NBeG 100,000 Lakes 100,000 Eastern Equatoria 100,000 Upper Nile 100,000 Unity 100,000 Abyei

#### 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.

Letters of Agreement (LoAs) will be established with Service Providers in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture at State level. FAO will be responsible for the overall management of the project and will make available materials to be distributed to beneficiaries through the Service Provider and also provide technical backstopping to implementing partners and government counterparts. Quite some awareness raising materials have been produced in the East Africa Region which can easily be adapted for use in South Sudan. At State and County level, FAO will enter into agreement with service providers to:

- Select beneficiaries,
- Build capacity in disease diagnostics,
- Coordinate the disease mapping,
- Build capacity in good agricultural practices and,
- Oversee the establishment of seed multiplication sites.

FAO will perform monthly monitoring of progress of activities to assess and resolve any challenges against progress. FAO, through its field officers will be involved in screening the cassava planting materials for multiplication and eventual release in 2014.

- 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
- Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project work plan (Section III)<sup>6</sup>.

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.

- **Cassava planting materials recollection:** FAO will work closely with the service provider and State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, CAD and other stakeholders to select the planting materials from cassava producers for multiplication;
- **Targeting for results:** FAO will work in close co-operation with the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, CAD as well as partner organizations in the identification of beneficiaries who will mainly be progressive cassava producers;
- **Inputs and service deliveries:** FAO will make available the farm equipment for the production of clean planting materials. Cassava Inputs will be provided by the service provider in close supervision of State Ministry of Agriculture, CAD and FAO. Upon delivery of inputs to beneficiaries the service provider is required to submit in narrative progress report indicating number of beneficiaries reached and quantity of inputs provided that will be verified by FAO during monitoring 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. To measure whether activities have been conducted, FAO Field Staff will follow up in the field to determine whether the activity was implemented. A reporting system will be put in place in which the implementing partner shall regularly report to FAO. Both narrative and financial progress reports shall be used.

To measure whether results have been achieved, the implementing partners shall regularly collect data on key output indicators. The data collection tool shall be provided by FAO. FAO will take responsibility to analyse and share the report of the data collected. With regards to cross-cutting issues: where gender roles are mentioned in the activities, FAO will emphasise this in the Letter of agreement (LOA) with the implementing partner and will follow up at field level to ensure that all cross cutting issues are addressed and adhered to. Project objectives will be measured by ensuring that baselines are conducted at the beginning of the intervention and at the end of the project ensuring that key information is collected. The key tools that will be used will include: Field visits, progress reports, final evaluation and mid-term reports. Structured questionnaires shall be used in some instances to collect the data.

#### D. 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 Japan, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and France	2,818,270
<b>Pledges for the CAP project</b>	



Purpose	<p><b>CHF Project Objective:</b>  <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"> <li>• Community resilient to shocks on cassava disease strengthened</li> <li>• Livestock of vulnerable communities protected</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicators of progress:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objectives are achieved. Indicators may be quantitative and qualitative</i></li> <li>• % of stakeholders and direct beneficiaries trained on CMD and CBSD identification, early and reporting</li> <li>• Number of variety released centres created</li> <li>• % reduction in livestock mortality and morbidity</li> </ul>	<p><b>How indicators will be measured:</b>  <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"> <li>• PDM</li> <li>• Progress reports</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b>  <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"> <li>• Policies and practices of the government of the republic of South Sudan support markets and agricultural production</li> <li>• Government policies and regulations as regards animal health are promulgated</li> </ul>
	Results	<p><b>Results - Outcomes (intangible):</b>  <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"> <li>• Reduced prevalence and incidence of cassava diseases</li> </ul> <p>Strengthen emergency response to livestock diseases in South Sudan</p>	<p><b>Indicators of progress:</b>  <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"> <li>• % increase in cassava yields</li> <li>• % reduction in disease incidences and prevalence</li> <li>• % increase of population engaged in cassava production</li> <li>• % decrease in mortality and morbidity</li> </ul>	<p><b>How indicators will be measured:</b>  <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop and Food Security Assessment</li> <li>• Post distribution monitoring reports</li> <li>• Disease outbreak reports</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible):</b>  <i>List the products, goods and services (<u>grouped per areas of work</u>) 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><b>Indicators of progress:</b>  <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>	<p><b>How indicators will be measured:</b>  <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p>
	<p>1. <b>Prevalence of CMD and CBSD in NBeG, WBeG and EE States mapped</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 2 counties assessed per State</li> <li>• At least 900 beneficiaries trained for the assessment of CMD and CBSD</li> <li>• At least 6 assessment conducted in the target locations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post distribution monitoring reports;</li> <li>• Assessment reports of the service providers</li> <li>• One comprehensive CMD/CBSD map in the states surveyed</li> </ul>	<p><b>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</b>  <i>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?</i></p>

	<b>2. Variety multiplication and release sites re-established</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of variety release centres re-established</li> <li>• Number of CBO, implementing partners and farmers trained on production of clean planting materials</li> <li>• Quantity of cassava planting materials produced</li> <li>• Number of cassava planting materials distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post distribution monitoring reports</li> <li>• Assessment reports of the service providers</li> <li>• Reports from the State Ministries of Agriculture</li> <li>• Lists of beneficiaries established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security situation remains stable</li> <li>• Market prices of agricultural commodities do not change drastically</li> <li>• Climatic conditions are favourable for crop and livestock production</li> <li>• Security situation permits implementation of activities.</li> </ul>
	<b>3. Knowledge and awareness raising on CMD and CBSD enhanced</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of workshops on disease identification and early warning held</li> <li>• Number of stakeholders trained</li> <li>• Number of sensitization campaigns arranged at Payam and County level</li> <li>• At 30 extension workers trained on disease identification, early warning and coordination</li> <li>• At least 10,000 brochures on CMD and CBSD produced and distributed</li> <li>• At least 2000 farmers reached with leaflets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshop findings / reports</li> <li>• Post distribution monitoring reports</li> <li>• Requests from communities for improved varieties</li> <li>• Press releases / radio talk shows on cassava</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security situation remains stable</li> <li>• Market prices of agricultural commodities do not change drastically</li> <li>• Climatic conditions are favourable for crop and livestock production</li> <li>• Security situation permits implementation of activities</li> </ul>
	<b>4. Improved Coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 90 stakeholders identified</li> <li>• At least 3 stakeholders meeting held</li> <li>• Policy and regulating framework established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post distribution monitoring reports</li> <li>• Workshop proceedings</li> <li>• Regulatory framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security situation stable</li> <li>• Market prices of agricultural commodities do not change drastically</li> <li>• Climatic conditions are favourable for crop and livestock production</li> <li>• Security situation permits implementation of activities</li> </ul>
	<b>5. Animal health workers trained</b>	50 CAHWs trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security situation stable</li> <li>• Climatic conditions are favourable for livestock movement</li> </ul>
	<b>6. Cold chain officers trained and operational</b>	15 Cold chain officers trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security situation stable</li> <li>• Climatic conditions are favourable for livestock rearing</li> </ul>
	<b>7. Cold chain equipment installed and functional</b>	20 Cold chain equipment installed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security situation stable</li> <li>• Climatic conditions are favourable for livestock rearing</li> </ul>
	<b>8. Livestock assets protected</b>	800,000 animals vaccinated against various diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccination reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security situation stable</li> <li>• Climatic conditions are favourable for livestock rearing</li> </ul>

## 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.

**Project start date:** 15 September 2013 **Project end date:** 15 May 2014

Activities	Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014			Q2/2014		
	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Activity 1: Identification of Implementing partners			X									
Activity 2: Stakeholder mapping				X								
Activity 3: Organizing Stakeholders workshops					X							
Activity 4: Mapping of CMD and CBSD					X	X						
Activity 5: Establishment of variety release sites/gardens								X	X	X		
Activity 6: Recollection and redistribution of cassava planting materials								X	X			
Activity 7: Community sensitization campaigns						X	X	X				
Activity 8: Training of implementing partners and stakeholders					X	X	X	X				
Activity 9: Training of state extension workers and beneficiaries						X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 10: Developing policy and regulatory framework									X	X		
Activity 11: Production of extension workers awareness materials						X	X					
Activity 12: Train CAHWs					X	X		X	X			
Activity 13: Train cold chain officers				X	X			X	X			
Activity 14: Install cold chain officers								X	X			
Activity 15: Conduct livestock vaccination					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

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