

# Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan

## CHF Reserve Application Template

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

**Note:**

This application shall be submitted to the cluster coordinator and co-coordinator for the relevant cluster with copy to the CHF Technical Secretariat.

If the project is not already in the CAP a project sheet must also be prepared and submitted into OPS.

CHF Reserve No.	
Date Received:	
CAP Project	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Focal point:	

To be filled in by the CHF Technical Secretariat

### CHF Reserve Grant Request Summary

Requesting Organisation:	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</b>		
Project Title:	<b>Empowering farming, fishing and pastoralist communities in South Sudan for resilient livelihoods through sustainable food productivity and environmentally sound income generating activities for food and nutrition security (<i>Emergency Livelihood Response in to the most vulnerable households in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity States</i>)</b>		
Project Code (if CAP project):	<b>SSD-14/F/611183</b>		
Cluster/Sector:	<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>		
Geographic areas of implementation (list State, County and if possible Payam. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per state):	<b>States:</b>		<b>Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity</b>
	<b>Upper Nile</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>(see annex)</b>
	<b>Jonglei</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>(see annex)</b>
	<b>Unity</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>(see annex)</b>
Targeted population (Abyei conflict affected, IDPs, Returnees, Host Communities, Refugees)	The target beneficiaries include those in the 'emergency' and 'crisis' categories of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC). Livelihood categories of concern are those affected by the ongoing crisis including livestock owners, fisherfolk, farmers and urban populations. FAO is targeting the displaced and food insecure identified as in need of immediate livelihood support during recent IRNA and EFSA as well as FAO Rapid Assessment/Response Unit missions.		
Total project budget:	<b>77 million USD</b>		
Amount requested from CHF Reserve:	<b>5.1 million USD</b>		
<b>Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column in of the budget sheet) No <input type="checkbox"/> (if no, indicate if additional funding will be sought to complement the CHF Reserve in section II/B)		
Project Duration (indicate number of months, earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date):	<b>3 months (1 April – 30 June)</b>		
Total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the CHF Reserve grant request (disaggregated by sex/age):	32,500 HHs in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states (195,000 individuals)		
Implementing partners (include those that will benefit/ sub-grant from CHF funding and corresponding amounts):	CARE, CISD, FCDI, Plan, TearFund, SP, RCDI Implementation costs : USD530,000 (see Annex and Budget)		
Project Contact Details: Organization's Address Project Focal Person Finance Officer Country Director	Organization's Country Office		Organization's HQ
	Luigi Damiani, <a href="mailto:Luigi.Damiani@fao.org">Luigi.Damiani@fao.org</a> Emergency Response Coordinator 0954986427		Dominique Burgeon, <a href="mailto:Dominique.burgeon@fao.org">Dominique.burgeon@fao.org</a> Director Emergency and Rehabilitation division
	Alansi Mohamed, <a href="mailto:Mohamed.Alansi@fao.org">Mohamed.Alansi@fao.org</a> 0954 685 287		
	Dr. Sue Lautze, <a href="mailto:Sue.Lautze@fao.org">Sue.Lautze@fao.org</a> 0921 296 333		

## SECTION II

### A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

- In approximately 500 words briefly describe the humanitarian situation in the specific region/area where CHF Reserve activities are planned for with reference to assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population<sup>1</sup>.
- Also explain relation to the work of other partners in the area.

On 15 December 2013, armed hostilities erupted in Juba and quickly spread across the country, seriously affecting six out of ten states. What began as a political crisis rapidly assumed an ethnic dimension, with conflict sharply exacerbating an already fragile food security situation. Despite a Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (23 January 2014), it appears that South Sudan will be gripped by crisis for some time. The crisis has already affected – and will continue to affect – various livelihood groups of concern, including livestock owners, fisherfolk, farmers and urban populations. Access to sources of food for displaced and food-insecure households remains a priority across the country.

The current restrictions on population mobility in the target areas due to insecurity, represents a major threat to people's lives and livelihoods as it constitutes a critical element of livelihood systems in South Sudan. Core livelihood strategies have been undermined with none of the seasonal movements for livestock migration, access to the hunting grounds, and cultivation of fields, movement for collection of wild foods, firewood, labor migration and access to the markets able to take place. The revised IPC figures from mid-January 2014 indicated a considerable increase in the anticipated numbers of people at risk of food insecurity over the coming months, this has been confirmed by recent field assessments with high percentages of the population in the most-affected states in 'emergency' and 'crisis' categories: 70 percent in Jonglei, 65 percent in Unity and 46 percent in Upper Nile (expected to have increased following recent violence). The forthcoming lean season (June to September) is projected to be very severe in the most affected areas, mainly due to market and livelihood disruption. Actions taken to enable the population to plant over the next months will be extremely critical as a low harvest is likely to lead to a further shift in the classification (IPC, January 2014 & OCHA Crisis report, 10 March 2014).

Recent assessments have identified particularly critical areas for intervention in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile.

An Initial Rapid Needs Assessment (IRNA, 15 - 17 February 2014) in Motot – Uror County, Walgak – Akobo County, Waat – Nyirol County in Northern **Jonglei State** revealed that displacement has created severe food insecurity among host communities and IDPs. The agro-pastoralist communities in these areas generally depend on sorghum as their staple food supplemented with milk and fish. However, crop production was low in 2013 with Uror and Akobo counties producing 36 and 32 percent of their respective cereal requirements for 2014. In Nyirol, the cereal production was 51% of that required. Both host and displaced communities in these counties are suffering the lack of access to trade and supply routes and very limited food available at market; many are gathering leaves and wild fruits from the bush. Current stocks are expected to last just a few more weeks, with resident households unable to support the displaced communities. The quantity and quality of food consumed has decreased for both communities. Due to the ongoing security situation and lack of stock, preparation for the planting season has not taken place leaving many in fear of a prolonged severe food insecurity. Water also is lacking, causing cattle to be moved towards the nearby River, depriving the community of milk. Milk production is very low and what is produced is generally being given to children. The assessment recommended the urgent distribution to host communities and IDPs of agricultural inputs. Agricultural and fishing inputs are needed here to restore production in time for the planting season.

In **Unity State**, Bentiu town (and PoC) as well as Ganyiel and Nyal in Panyjar County have reported an urgent need for vegetable seeds, tools and fisheries equipment. According to the CFSAM 2014, this county only produced 28% of the cereal requirements for the resident population in 2013, prior to the arrival of large numbers of displaced; during recent conflicts most of the stock that remained was also lost. A joint Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in the same county also reported very low levels of food production and harvest; its geographical location makes access to markets extremely challenging in the current context, a situation that has been exacerbated by some 24,000 displaced settling in Greater Ganyiel and 15,000 in Greater Nyal. The residents of Nyal estimate that their current food stock will not last beyond March. An extremely severe food security situation also prevails in Ganyiel with depleted food stocks, no food available in markets and very low household stocks. While the main source of livelihood in these areas would be subsistence agriculture, fishing and cattle-rearing for milk production, a recent IRNA revealed that the local population is surviving off wild food sources including water lilies and plant roots. The affected areas are currently surrounded by flood waters, so fish represents a rapidly available, nutritious and micro-nutrient food source. The IRNAs recommended the immediate distribution of fishing equipment to both displaced and resident populations as well as much needed agriculture inputs in preparation for the upcoming planting season to avoid the unnecessary protraction of the current situation in to 2015 (IRNA, 20-21 Feb 2014 & EFSA, 3-10 March 2014). Livestock is still providing some milk for the population although animal health is declining rapidly.

In **Upper Nile State**, Wau Shiluk and Malakal town are in need of immediate livelihood support. An IRNA in Wau Shiluk (Malakal County) revealed (IRNA, 25 Jan 2014) a cereal deficit of over 11,000 MT prior to the events of 15 December. The communities in this area are riverine with diversified livelihood strategies including fishing, livestock and agricultural. In this area, food stocks are dwindling with displaced populations placing additional pressure on the food security situation and markets low on commodities and host populations expecting food stocks to dry up within just one week. Markets are still operational but prices have soared with trade routes disrupted due to insecurity. The assessment revealed a shortage of fishing equipment by both host and displaced communities. Other counties expected to flood including are also in urgent need of fisheries equipment before access to humanitarian partners is cut off in May.

### B. Grant Request Justification

- In approximately 300 words describe why CHF Reserve funding is sought for this project, and why this particular activity is important. Explain why the activity is time critical and need rapid funding through the CHF Reserve.
- Confirm that your organization's internal reserves or other donor funds are not immediately available and/or appropriate to fund the proposed activities. Please provide information on which donors or what other funding sources have been approached.
- Briefly describe the value added by your organization
- Describe why this activity was not funded through the CHF standard allocation process, and what has changed since that process was completed to make this project emerge as a priority.

As revealed by the above-mentioned assessments, there is an urgent need for rapid interventions aimed at providing agricultural inputs (crops and vegetables) and fishing gear to avoid hunger, malnutrition and destitution over the next months. The interventions proposed by FAO are time critical for two reasons: firstly, with seasonal rains starting as early as March in the south of the country and moving slowly upwards, agricultural inputs must be delivered within the next weeks; as these are unimodal areas, missing this planting season would imply 6-9 months of food aid dependency for huge numbers of people; and, secondly, recent assessments have revealed the food security status of displaced populations and host communities in these areas to be extremely serious. In areas where flood waters are already rising, access by partner will become increasingly challenging. The delivery of fishing equipment and rapid-growing vegetable seeds will allow rapid access to nutritious food sources for these vulnerable populations and complement the efforts of partners in covering the food gap to ensure crop inputs are planted. FAO is thus seeking rapid funding through the CHF Reserve to enable a timely and effective

<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.

response and to avoid further gaps in the pipeline.

Since declaring a Level 3 Emergency on 7 February, in line with the system-wide declaration, FAO has activated all possible internal funding possibilities in order to respond to the crisis. However, the number of households requiring immediate livelihood support far outweighs the level of resources FAO can avail itself of through internal funds. FAO has ongoing discussions with several donors who have made commitments to support FAO's crisis response including DFID, OFDA, CIDA and the Norwegian Embassy. However, to date, FAO does not have funds against which it can procure the inputs necessary to respond to this crisis and time is quickly running out.

In addition to FAO's core functions which, globally, constitute FAO's comparative advantage, in South Sudan and in particular in the target states, FAO's comparative advantage includes the following:

1. Capacity to gather, analyse and monitor critical data and information on food security;
2. As FSL Cluster co-lead, in a strategic position to coordinate interventions with partners and to assess gaps and potential synergies with partners;
3. As a technical Agency, FAO works with government to set technical standards and, within the context of the Cluster, monitors adherence by partners to such standards;
4. FAO supports activities that assemble, disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies and good practices in the areas of FAO's mandate.

Furthermore, FAO has more than a decade of experience in South Sudan supporting processes to manage risk and promote sustainable practices. With the activation of Level 3 Emergency, FAO South Sudan has been able to mobilize its strategic and technical expertise through the different offices worldwide. Further, FAO in South Sudan has cultivated relationships with state and local authorities on the ground, which can greatly facilitate FAO's access and ability to work in the affected areas. Finally, FAO, as part of the UN Country Team, has a privileged relationship with UNMISS who can assist in ensuring the safety of both FAO staff and personnel as well as assets and inputs. FAO also has in place a Memorandum of Understanding with WFP for logistical support and will build synergies with them in terms of transportation and joint distribution where there is an overlap in target beneficiaries.

FAO's application to the CHF Round 1 Allocation for 2014 was completed in December, prior to the current crisis. The project was designed with a national scope to respond principally to the needs of flood-affected populations in a wide range of geographical locations across the country. Partner availability and access have also changed dramatically since the outbreak of conflict in late 2013. In short the political and operational environments are radically different. Insecurity has also modified existing access routes leaving partners with less options and an increased reliance on airlifting as a means of delivery. The current context calls for a different type and scale of response as needs soar. FAO has adopted its response strategy to provide light interventions to large numbers (e.g. lightweight emergency kits). Recent events, as described above, have also caused stakeholders' attention to be particularly focused on the three most-affected states, narrowing the geographical scope.

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

### i) Contribution to Cluster Objectives

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

The South Sudan Crisis Response Plan (CRP) for the period January – June 2014 for all clusters details four strategic objectives to guide the overall humanitarian response to the crisis:

1. provide an integrated life-saving coordinated response to immediate humanitarian needs of conflict-affected people (internally displaced persons [IDPs], host communities and refugees in-country);
2. provide protection to conflict-affected communities and access to services by conflict-affected people;
3. support the resumption of livelihood activities, including building resilience and the provision of integrated livelihood assistance; and
4. provide logistical support, including transport of personnel and goods, accommodation for aid workers and storage of assets in deep field locations to enable the life-saving and livelihoods response.

In its capacity as co-lead of the FSL Cluster and in line with its mandate, FAO will focus on strategic objectives 1 and 3. Within this framework, the FSL Cluster has outlined two cluster objectives: (i) enhance access to food to meet the immediate needs of people affected by crisis; and (ii) help communities rebound from crisis by enhancing access and protection for livelihoods resources. FAO will continue to operate in close collaboration with FSL partners and, to the extent possible within a humanitarian context, Government counterparts, to achieve results in line with these objectives. The proposed project is based on FAO's Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP), which stems directly from and is fully aligned with the CRP. In particular, this project will significantly contribute to achieving the following ELRP Output focusing on rapid emergency livelihood support to the most affected areas.

### ii) Project Objective

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

Improved food security of conflict-affected communities in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile States

### iii) Proposed Activities

Present the project strategy (**what the project intends to do, and how it intends to do it**). There should be a logical flow to the strategy: activities should lead to the outputs, which should contribute towards the outcomes, which should ultimately lead to the project objective.

List the main activities and results 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).

FAO has adopted a light, flexible and multidimensional operational strategy adapted to the prevailing risks and opportunities dictated by a combination of livelihood strategies and geography. In order to respond to the most immediate needs of crisis-affected populations in the target areas, FAO will undertake rapid response interventions to ensure the distribution of time-critical inputs and protection of livelihoods.

**Objective:** Improved food security of conflict-affected communities in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile States

**Outcome:** Livelihood protected and access to food increased for displaced and host communities in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile States

#### Output 1: Emergency Livelihood Kits provided to most affected areas

*Activity 1.1. Procure and pre-position kits in decentralized hubs;*

*Activity 1.2. Train partners for multi-sector distribution of kits;*

*Sub-activity 1.3 Engage NGOs or work with partners to ensure distribution;*

*Sub-activity 1.4 Conduct basic training on vegetable and crop production as well as on use of capture and conservation of fish (as/where possible);*

*Sub-activity 1.5 Monitor the utilization of kits and number of households assisted.*

The livelihood kits will be composed of:

- food crop seed (sesame, sorghum, maize, ground nuts, cowpeas) and basic (minimal harm) tools;
- nutrient-dense vegetables, basic (minimal harm) tools and treadle pumps;
- fishing kits (twine, hooks)

\*\* Depending on needs and access limitation and kits for community-based animal health workers (CBAHWs) and equipment for fish conservation may also be distributed.

For the equivalent of 200USD per household, FAO's emergency livelihood kits provide livelihood support for entire families. For example, one crop kit will meet the cereal needs of one family for six months, one vegetable kit will provide important dietary diversification, one fishing kit will provide high-protein and micro-nutrient food for 25-30HHs each day (approximately 1.5g per HH per day) and one CBAHW kit will service the animal health care needs of up to 80HHs.

**Output 2: Vegetable gardening kits provided to vulnerable urban residents:**

*Activity 2.1. Identify nutritionally vulnerable households in urban areas in most affected states focusing on female or child-headed households, pregnant and lactating mothers and elderly;*

*Activity 2.2. Distribute vegetable kits to target beneficiaries;*

*Activity 2.3 Provide basic training on kitchen garden production; and,*

*Activity 2.4 Engage local authorities in securing land for urban vegetable gardening.*

With the rainy season fast approaching, the main strategy for supporting the food security of food-insecure people will be to ensure immediate access to food through emergency livelihood kits. The riverine location of many displaced populations represents an opportunity to address moderate malnutrition and restore livelihoods through the use of fish and rapidly maturing nutritious vegetable crops. The distribution of fishing equipment for capture and conservation is a high priority as a nutritious and cost-effective complement to food assistance provided by other partners. Access to a permanent water source is key to dry/wet season vegetable cultivation. FAO will distribute "no-harm" tools and vegetable seeds of nutrient-dense and highly productive, short-cycle varieties.

Following the destruction of the market and looting of Government and humanitarian partners' warehouses, recent field missions have revealed that a large percentage of the population along the Nile river axis are more heavily dependent than ever on fish for their food consumption. FAO will boost availability and access to fish by providing fishing tools together with basic training on handling and post-harvest conservation to ensure minimal wastage.

As livestock is the main asset in the hand of agro pastoralist in South Sudan efforts will also be made to provide basic animal health care through the already existing network of community based animal health workers (CBAHWS). The scope of the intervention is to protect, through vaccination and curative services, the cattle, sheep and goats that, moving with people and having limited access to services, will be subject to increased risk of diseases and can represent at the same time a source of milk and meat.

It is expected that the large-scale disruption of transport routes will affect market-driven movement of food stuffs between food-secure and -insecure regions in the country. This will have a sharply negative impact on urban populations. FAO will promote urban gardening through the provision of rapidly maturing and nutritious vegetable inputs (vegetable kit) for kitchen gardens as well as nutrition vouchers to link milk producers and fisher folk with nutritionally-vulnerable urban residents. The milk and fish voucher systems are effective ways of improving access to high-protein and micro-nutrient rich food sources in crisis-affected urban areas. On one hand, production levels must be increased to ensure availability at market of both fish and milk. The distribution of fishing kits and fish conservation equipment is expected to complement the establishment of the voucher system by increasing the availability of fish.

**Target beneficiaries**

In the worst-affected and least accessible areas displaced populations and surrounding host communities will be targeted to immediately allow access to nutritious food sources (fish and vegetables kits) with the possibility of locally selling or trading the surplus. The choice of a "light kit" approach for communities in South Sudan is the result of the fact that logistically it is less challenging and the "kit" can potentially be collected by people and move with them where the conditions are suitable for planting/cultivating. In many cases, displaced persons are hosted by communities and it is not rare to witness cases of sharing houses and land. A kitchen garden (resulting from the rapidly maturing vegetables in the kit) requires very minimal space and produces within just a few weeks

**No. of target HHs: 12,000**

**% of female beneficiaries targeted:** targeting 60% female distribution

**Target locations:** See Annex

Populations, either displaced or in situ, which have access to land and are not considered to be a risk of imminent secondary displacement (e.g. due to flooding) will receive integrated livelihood support including the crop kit. According to cultural norms, land tenure issues will arise only where populations seek to establish themselves on land not belonging to them. It is therefore expected that displaced populations will be plant on land close to host communities and return for the harvest without causing conflict over land access. Where crop kits are to be distributed to displaced populations, FAO will engage in discussions with local authorities to ensure such issues are addressed prior to distribution.

The distribution of CBAHW kits will follow different patterns as displaced populations are moving their herds away from improvised conglomerations in urban areas to more secure grazing grounds. The kits will also have different target beneficiaries as they must be distributed to qualified CBAHWs who move with their communities. The target communities will not necessarily be the same as for the other livelihood kits as FAO will seek displaced and host communities with large conglomerations of livestock at risk of disease outbreak. In highly volatile areas where FAO staff cannot remain on the ground to carry out training, FAO will seek out existing CBAHWs to be targeted with kit distribution and ensure FAO staff are available for backstopping as required. In more accessible areas where CBAHWs are present FAO will distribute kits and provide basic refresher training using senior staff and Field Extension Agents from the state ministries already present in the target areas. In areas where no CBAHWs are present within target communities, FAO will seek out other qualified technicians (for example, government staff) to be targeted for distribution. Where possible, FAO will also train and equip new CBAHWs.

**No. of target HHs: 14,250**

**% of female beneficiaries targeted:** targeting 40% female distribution

**Target locations:** See Annex

It is expected that the large-scale disruption of transport routes will affect market-driven movement of food stuffs between food-secure and -insecure regions in

the country. This will have a sharply negative impact on urban populations. FAO will promote urban gardening through the provision of rapidly maturing and nutritious vegetable inputs (vegetable kit) for kitchen garden

**No. of target HHs: 6,250**

**% of female beneficiaries targeted:** targeting 60% female distribution

**Target locations:** See Annex

#### iv) Cross Cutting Issues

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

FAO will use a gender-sensitive approach in this emergency initiative which will create space to challenge gender inequality in access to and control of resources. This will be done through providing an equal opportunity for women and men to participate in the planned activities and ensuring equal access to vegetable and fish kits. Target beneficiaries will include a broad range of the target population (women, men girls and boys) as each of them has specific needs and contributions based on their age and gender.

A gender analysis will be conducted and attention paid to the different skill sets, needs, vulnerabilities and responsibilities of affected women and men and girls and boys. In addition, given the role women play in ensuring households food security, there will be specific emphasis on their participation to address issues which result in their unequal status, limit their capabilities and render them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

Women in the target locations have outstanding and complementary roles and responsibilities in securing the nutritional well-being for their households and the community. They often play a great role in ensuring nutrition, food safety and quality. Furthermore, local diets in the target locations are dominated by grains and fish with very few vegetables and fruits included. Women also tend to spend a considerable part of their income on household food requirements. Poor households (especially female headed households) are affected disproportionately since they are self-supporting. As such women (in particular female headed households) will be deliberately targeted to reduce their vulnerability. They will be provided with rapidly maturing (short cycle) and nutritious vegetable kits to promote nutritional benefits of food diversification.

Livestock remains a vital livelihood resource for crisis-affected populations and others at risk of hunger, malnutrition and destitution. Livestock morbidity and mortality has direct effects on livelihoods as well as household nutrition with milk constituting a vital source of nutrition, particularly for children, and frequently represents their only source of protein (in the absence of fish). For some livestock-dependent populations, this will increase food insecurity as well as vulnerability to malnutrition, especially for young children and pregnant and lactating women and distress sales of livestock in poor condition will yield poor returns. Since majority of livestock activities are carried out by men and boys they will be prioritised and targeted with CBAH interventions. When livestock conditions improve milk production is likely to increase thus providing them with milk, meat and income. This will ensure that children have access to good quality milk and that households have some income through sale of milk and butter (an activity for women).

Specific gender targets and indicators will be set for the planned interventions. Sex and age-disaggregated data on programme coverage and impact will be collected, analysed and routinely reported on. Project activities will be monitored for improvements in self-reliance as well as beneficiary satisfaction for both women and men. Furthermore, interactions with target groups will be facilitated by a balanced representation of women and men in the humanitarian staff.

FAO will work to ensure that sustainable solutions are adopted, where possible, to minimize the environmental impact of the crisis and reduce subsequent pressure on natural resources

#### 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.

With the rainy season fast approaching, the main strategy for supporting the food security of food-insecure people will be to ensure immediate access to food through emergency livelihood kits. The riverine location of many displaced populations represents an opportunity to address moderate malnutrition and restore livelihoods through the use of fish and rapidly maturing nutritious vegetable crops.

Following the destruction of the market and looting of Government and humanitarian partners' warehouses, recent field missions have revealed that a large percentage of the population along the Nile river axis are more heavily dependent than ever on fish for their food consumption. FAO will boost availability and access to fish by providing fishing tools together with basic training on handling and post-harvest conservation to ensure minimal wastage.

As livestock is the main asset in the hand of agro pastoralist in South Sudan efforts will also be made to provide basic animal health care through the already existing network of community based animal health workers (CBAHWS). The scope of the intervention is to protect, through vaccination and curative services, the cattle, sheep and goats that, moving with people and having limited access to services, will be subject to increased risk of diseases and can represent at the same time a source of milk and meat.

It is expected that the large-scale disruption of transport routes will affect market-driven movement of food stuffs between food-secure and -insecure regions in the country. This will have a sharply negative impact on urban populations. FAO will promote urban gardening through the provision of rapidly maturing and nutritious vegetable inputs (vegetable kit) for kitchen gardens.

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. Add as many indicators as relevant to measure your project results. Ensure these indicators will be measurable during the project implementation.

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)
	1.	Number of households assisted with livelihood support	32,500HH
	2.	Number (MT) of assorted vegetable seeds procured and distributed	CHF M&R Note: CHF Standard Output Indicator - To be provided at the reporting stage (target and results achieved)
	3.	Number (MT) of assorted corps seeds procured and distributed	CHF M&R Note: CHF Standard Output Indicator - To be provided at the reporting stage (target and results achieved)
	4.		

#### 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.

In the most volatile areas, highly mobile operations will be prioritized with a strong risk assessment and mitigation analysis component. Joint programming will be used as and when necessary to enable FAO to deliver in a timely manner to the most affected populations. Local procurement will be prioritized and partnerships with government institutions will be pursued where they are effectively in control. To enable implementation in areas not under government control, alternative partnerships and direct implementation by FAO will be pursued. Pre-positioning of stocks and transportation capacity is a precondition for effective coverage of the population in need. It is anticipated that transport costs will be significant owing to a greater reliance on air transport.

FAO is currently reinforcing locations deemed to be relatively secure including Juba, Wau, Torit and Rumbek, these will be used for emergency pipeline prepositioning. FAO will also use common/inter-agency storage facilities as and when needed and discussions are underway between the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), the Logistics Cluster and WFP for the establishment of secure hubs in key hotspots to enable rapid distribution to the most-affected areas.

The emergency livelihood kits are designed to be lightweight and inexpensive so they can be delivered by road or air. FAO will pursue delivery by air as alternative means once transport by road becomes impossible. FAO's ability to deliver basic training together with the inputs will depend on the amount of time staff or partners are able to remain on the ground in target locations. FAO will pursue various options including providing rapid training to distribution partners, direct training to beneficiaries, messaging, instructional pamphlets and cooperation with government extension workers and staff where possible.

FAO is seeking to maintain the strong linkages previously established with the national Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, Tourism, Animal Resources, Fisheries, Cooperatives and Rural Development (MAFTARCD) as well as line ministries in all states and has a dedicated Liaison Officer within the MAFTARCD to ensure flow of information and active Government participation in needs assessments and response planning.

Partners will be identified from amongst those in the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster. FAO has experience in country working with those partners qualified to distribute and provide training on livelihood inputs. In January, only 25 partners had returned and were active in the country, this number is steadily increasing. The FSL Cluster recently completed an update of the 3Ws exercise, mapping out the availability and geographical scope of partners. This will be used to identify partners who are qualified and present on the ground. FAO will prioritize partners who are able to carry out cross-sector distributions (agriculture, livestock and fisheries). Where required, FAO will provide basic technical training to partners and will ensure backstopping by FAO technical staff. Should partners be unavailable in particular areas or should they be unable to deliver as promised, FAO will step in as provider of last resort to ensure implementation and successful completion of project activities. FAO is prepared for this having created a rapid assessment/response unit comprised of programme and technical staff, ready for rapid field deployment. FAO surge support staff on the ground are standing by ready to assist this deployment with additional logistics and operational support.

List of partners (see Annex)

#### viii) 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 are the monitoring institutional arrangements (e.g. monitoring team, monitoring schedule, updates to management etc.) and monitoring tools and technics will be used to collect data on the indicators to monitor the progress towards the results achieved. Please provide an indication of the frequency data will be collected and if there is already a baseline for the indicators or if a baseline will be collected.
3. Describe how you will analyze the data collected and report on the project achievements in comparison with the project strategy.
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)<sup>2</sup>.

FAO will be adopting a programmatic approach to M&E and is setting up a monitoring system for the overall programme covered under the Emergency Livelihoods Response Plan. A RBM and Monitoring Expert from FAO HQ will be travelling to Juba from 19<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> March to support the team in defining a monitoring framework, tools and timelines and to provide training to FAO's Programme Unit staff within the main office in Juba. A M&E expert will be recruited (through non CHF sources of funding) to implement the monitoring plan, national technical officers will monitor and report project achievements against gender and age disaggregated indicators to be set at project design stage and fine-tuned during project inception.

### 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)
FAO internal funding mechanisms (SFERA, TCP-E, TCP etc.) – February 2014	1,500,000USD
SFERA Belgium	1,350,000USD
CHF Round 1 Allocation – January 2014	2,604,000USD
Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	1,000,000 USD

\*Figures indicate the amount secured by FAO under the CRP.

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

## SECTION III:

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-14/F/61183		Project title: Empowering farming, fishing and pastoralist communities in South Sudan for resilient livelihoods through sustainable food productivity and environmentally sound income generating activities for food and nutrition security (Emergency Livelihood Response to the most vulnerable households in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity States)	
		Organisation: <u>FAO</u>	
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)</b>	Enhanced access to food and livelihood resources of communities affected by conflict		
<b>CHF project Objective</b>	Improved food security of conflict-affected communities in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile States	Food insecure people classified in emergency and crisis by IPC improve their livelihood conditions and access to food	Wend 2014 IPC classification in affected areas targeted by the FSLC interventions.
<b>Outcome 1</b>	Livelihood protected and access to food increased for displaced and host communities in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile States	X increase in fish consumption X increase in vegetable consumption Area planted with crops distributed by project	Households surveys Project reports
<b>Output 1</b>	Emergency Livelihood Kits provided to most affected areas.	% of vegetable kits received by women % of fishing kits received by men and women % of crop kits received by women and men	Households surveys Project reports
			Land availability Appropriate use of inputs Access to rivers
			Accessibility (rainy season) Availability of implementing partners Security
<b>Activity 1.1.</b>	Procure and pre-position kits in decentralized hubs		
<b>Activity 1.2</b>	Train partners for multi-sector distribution of kits		
<b>Activity 1.3</b>	Engage NGOs or work with partners to ensure distribution		
<b>Activity 1.4</b>	Conduct basic training on vegetable and crops production or deliver basic technical counselling during kit distribution as well as on use of capture and conservation of fish (as/where possible)		
<b>Activity 1.5</b>	Monitor the utilization of kits and number of households assisted		
<b>Output 2</b>	Vegetable gardening kits provided to vulnerable urban residents	% vegetable kits received by urban HH and used by vulnerable HHs <sup>3</sup>	Households surveys Project reports
<b>Activity 2.1</b>	Identify nutritionally vulnerable households in urban areas in most affected states focusing on female or child-headed households, pregnant and lactating mothers and elderly;		
<b>Activity 2.2</b>	Distribute vegetable kits to target beneficiaries		
<b>Activity 2.3</b>	Provide basic training or deliver basic technical counselling during kit distribution on kitchen garden production		
<b>Activity 2.4</b>	Engage local authorities in securing land for urban vegetable gardening.		

<sup>3</sup> FHH/CHH, pregnant and lactating mothers and elderly

## 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. Please insert as well the key monitoring activities to be conducted during the project implementation (collection of baseline, monitoring visits, surveys etc.)

**Project start date:** April 1<sup>st</sup> 2014 **Project end date:** June 30<sup>th</sup> 2014

Activities	Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014			Q4/2014		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Activity 1.1 - Procure and pre-position kits in decentralized hubs				X	X							
Activity 1.2- Train partners for multi-sector distribution of kits				X								
Activity 1.3- Engage NGOs or work with partners to ensure distribution				X	X							
Activity 1.4- Conduct basic training or deliver basic technical counselling during kit distribution on vegetable and crop production as well as on use of capture and conservation of fish (as/where possible)				X	X	X						
Activity 1.5 - Monitor the utilization of kits and number of households assisted				X	X	X						
Activity 2.1 - Identify nutritionally vulnerable households in urban areas in most affected states focusing on female or child-headed households, pregnant and lactating mothers and elderly;				X	X	X						
Activity 2.2 - Distribute vegetable kits to target beneficiaries				X	X	X						
Activity 2.3 - Provide basic training or deliver basic technical counselling during kit distribution for kitchen garden production				X	X	X						
Activity 2.4 Engage local authorities in securing land for urban vegetable gardening.				X	X	X						

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