

South Sudan 2012 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

Proposal for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal

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

This proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in two stages to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the first stage, before cluster defenses, applying partners fill sections I and II. The proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and it is intended to supplement information already available in the CAP Project Sheets. The proposals will be used by the cluster Peer Review Team in prioritizing and selecting projects for CHF funding during CHF Standard Allocation round. In the second stage projects recommended for funding by the CHF Advisory Board must complete Section III of this application and revised/update sections I and II if needed. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Allocation Matrix (Excel template).

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	FSL
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2012 First Round Standard Allocation

This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. Provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF.

Cluster Priority Activities	Cluster Geographic Activities
1. Integrated food security response projects 2. Farm support projects 3. Veterinary support projects	Northern Bahr el Ghazal

Project details

The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting for CHF.

Requesting Organization	Project Location(s) (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented)
AMURT INTERNATIONAL	State: Northern Bahr el Ghazal (100%) Counties: Aweil Centre and North Counties, Payam: Aweil Centre-Nyalath, Baramayen, Auluwic
Project CAP Code	
SSD-12/A/46322	
CAP Project Title	
To Improve and sustain the living standards of the farming communities including those headed by women by assuring their Food security through Crop and Agricultural support in Northern Bahr el Ghazal state	

Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP	Amount Requested from CHF	Other Resources Secured
US\$ 700 905	US\$ 350,001	US\$

Direct Beneficiaries	Total Indirect Beneficiary
Women: 2412	19,330
Men: 1254	Catchment Population (if applicable)
Girls: 600	
Boys: 1200	

Implementing Partners (Indicate partners who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)	Project Duration (max. of 12 months, starting from allocation date)
	Start Date (03/20/2012) End Date (02/20/13)

Address of Country Office	Address of HQ
Project Focal Person Barack Kinanga Email & Tel: barack.kinanga@amurt.org +211956793853 e-mail country director: bhola.sah@amurt.org e-mail finance officer: Pankaj.puranmalka@amurt.org Address: AMURT International (Republic of South Sudan Country Office) Thong piny Business Centre, Airport Ministry Road, Juba, South Sudan Tel: +211956793853 Mobile), +249 120 810 513 (Land line)	e-mail desk officer: info@amurt.org e-mail finance officer: Pankaj.puranmalka@amurt.org Address: Foundation AMURT (Switzerland) Seestrasse 23 CH-8610 Uster Switzerland

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF supported activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population¹

In South Sudan, the provisional 2012 Annual Needs and Livelihood Assessment (ANLA) estimates that the size of the food insecure population – 1 million people at Crisis levels and 3.7 million people at Stressed levels – is set to rise in the coming months due to a below-average 2011/2012 harvest, the impacts of conflict in many areas, and dramatic food and non-food price increases. An estimated 11 percent rise in the number of people in the Stressed phase since December points to rapidly deteriorating food insecurity. A large 470,000 MT cereal deficit has deepened household food insecurity especially in Upper Nile, Warrap, parts of Unity, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Jonglei, where production has been poor. Disruption in trade between South Sudan and Sudan, due to the ongoing trade blockade from Sudan, continues to heighten prices of key commodities. Over 40 percent of the rural population are now allocating up to 65 percent of their household income to food, up from 25 percent one year ago, according to the ANLA.

The livelihood analysis forum of South Sudan anticipates that food insecurity will deteriorate to Crisis levels through March for populations bordering Sudan, including parts of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Upper Nile, northern Jonglei, Unity, and Western Bahr el Ghazal, due to military activities exacerbated by trade restrictions. In addition, over 600,000 highly vulnerable and resource-poor people are returnees or displaced. The outlook for pastoralists is worsened by probable disease outbreaks which have put nearly 2.7 million livestock at risk, underlining multiple threats that South Sudan is facing in the coming months. However, good March-May rains (projected by ECWMF) in most of South Sudan could moderate expected deepening food insecurity.

An estimated 4.2 million people in Sudan are likely to be in the Stressed, Crisis, and Emergency phases during the first quarter of 2012, up from 3.3 million people in December 2011. Areas likely to be in the Emergency phase are situated in frontline States like Upper Nile, Unity and Northern Bahr el Ghazal attributed to their proximity to the border.

Deepening food insecurity is compounded by limited food flows from Sudan, poor local production, a mixed cropping season, high commodity prices, seasonal flooding, livestock diseases and increased population displacement. Many of the returnees have reached the end of food support but only 20 per cent have some sort of livelihood alternative in place. A rapid mid-season crop assessment conducted in August indicated that cereal production in 2011 would be 30 per cent less than in 2010, bringing the cereal production deficit to 400,000 MT against the 200,000 MT for 2011. Even when harvests are good, more than 35 per cent of the population in South Sudan is food insecure and requires assistance. It is estimated that approximately 150,000 MT of food aid will be needed in 2012.

South Sudanese will continue to return home in a moderate and steady stream, as the nine-month regularization period in Sudan ends. A large proportion of the estimated 250,000 returnees who will arrive in 2012 will gravitate to urban areas, straining local resources. Close to 100,000 displaced people from Abyei will return during the first quarter of the year. Border conflicts in Sudan will continue to push Sudanese civilians into South Sudan, while the refugee population from other neighbouring countries will remain the same. The production, availability and accessibility of food will be limited due to local and regional economic pressures and the decreased harvest in 2011.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) how proposed activities support the agreed cluster priorities and the value added by your organization

From the humanitarian context analysis above, it is evident that Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBEG) State is among the states in Southern Sudan that is located along the border with North Sudan and South Darfur. As a result of its locality to the border line with the North, it still continues to bear great burden of delivering services to its residents and ever increasing arrival of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and returnees coming back home as a result of the recently attained Independence and the nine-month regularization period in Sudan. This is despite the scarce food resources of the State and County Governments ability to cater not only for the residents but also for the increased number of IDPs. Most of these IDPs and returnees are women, youth and children who require continued food, education, temporary shelter, food, health facilities, water and sanitation. The IDPs and returnees have high expectations on their return in regard to peace dividends to be reaped after the 2 decade war and restoration of peace.

With a population of 964,819 as per the 2008 population census statistics, efforts by the newly formed nation of Republic of South Sudan and Northern Bahr el Ghazal State Government to harness scarce resources for its residents more importantly in feeding its people and eradicating poverty, has been overshadowed by large influx of returnees and the resultant incapacity of government at the state and county levels due to lack of enough food reserves and low agricultural production capacity. It is also projected that, of the 500,000 thousand returnees coming from the North by April 2012, most of them being women and children, most of them are expected to settle in NBEG state. This will put high strain on availability of food in the market; encourage high prices of food thereby leading to starvation as most of the population will not have access to income as a result of extreme poverty and unemployment. Lack of agricultural inputs and low capacity of the community in an emergency humanitarian response, inaccessibility to most parts of the Aweil North and Centre counties and flooding that occasionally destroys crops, are the main factors leading to hunger and death as a result of lack of food. In addition, there is lack of well trained agricultural extension workers thus denying farmers a access to agricultural technology and information.

Other challenges facing the state are poor climatic conditions and erratic rains experienced occasionally. The state currently faces a cereal deficit of 59,000 metric tons.

In order to improve and sustain the living standards of the farming communities including those headed by women by assuring their Food security through Crop and Agricultural support in Northern Bahr el Ghazal state, AMURT proposes to undertake the following through location targeting in the Counties of Aweil North and Centre and through Integrated food security response projects and Farm support projects

i). Ensuring access to production inputs through the provision of seeds and tools and fishing gears, (including training as necessary) to enhance food and livelihood security

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.

ii). Enhancing communities' food security through capacity building and access to agricultural resources for alternative livelihood options by engaging in cereal production and diversification of crops, enhanced fishing methods on a commercial basis to supplement income of the beneficiaries families to meet their food requirements in terms of quantity and quality, i.e. vegetable gardening, fishing. This component will be carried out through formation of ad hoc groups with common interest from the needy beneficiaries, enhancing capacity of agricultural extension workers to impart knowledge in agriculture production among their community members through targeted training, on Vegetable production, fruit tree seedling production, cereal production and fish harvesting to supplement the food and nutritional needs of the beneficiaries and for marketing purposes.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Purpose of the grant

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to support core humanitarian activities

The CHF funds will be used to procure agricultural inputs for the needy beneficiaries and meet the costs of logistics to transport the inputs from the warehouses to the project locations. Most households in Aweil North and Centre are in dire need of agricultural support. In order for these persons to sustain themselves they need targeted training in agricultural production, fish handling and marketing skills. The funds will also be used for the purposes of social development part of integrating IDPS and returnees into their new host communities through provision of agricultural inputs (this should be seen as part of a conflict prevention effort to prevent conflicts between old and new members of the communities over scarce resources) .Sustainable improvement of food security through training, education and good agricultural practice will be another output the funds will help to achieve for the needy . School gardening aimed at training kids in agricultural techniques, involving PTA to improves the food security for school children, especially concerning fresh, high vitamin foods will be another out through which the funds will be channeled to.

ii) Objective

State the objective/s of the project. Objective/s should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART)

The objective of the project is to ensure that the needy returnees, IDPs and host community have access to agricultural inputs and income generating skills in time to help them cope against food insecurity shocks during the hunger gap and to spur them towards a recovery path.

Specific objectives

1. Seeds and tools Provision

At least 3000 needy beneficiaries in Aweil Centre counties will have access to improved food security.

2. Vegetable farming groups

At least 20 vegetable farming groups formed and actively engage in vegetable farming

3. Cereal Production

At least 300HHs actively engage in cereal productions through farming groups

4. Training of farmers

300 hundred farmers get short term targeted training on agronomic issues on improved field crop production, Varietal crops, soil fertility management and post harvest handling

5. Formation of school Gardens

At least 6 school gardens are formed to benefit 3000 pupils and 66 PTA members

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.

1. Provision of agricultural production inputs (crop seeds, vegetable seeds, & hand tools).
 - i) Participatory identification of targeted beneficiaries for seeds and tools support- Aweil Centre 3000 (1000 men and 2000 women)
 - ii) Procurement of assorted cereal and vegetable seeds and agricultural implements
 - iii) Timely delivery and distribution of seeds and tools to beneficiaries Aweil Centre 3000 (1000 men and 2000 women)
 - iv) Establish 6 school gardens (Aweil Centre county 600 girls, 1200 boys, 66 PTAs- 24 women and 42 men)
 - v) Mobilize 300HHs to actively engage in cereal productions through farming groups
 - vi) Training of 300 farmers on agronomic aspects
 - vii) Following up and reporting on the use of agricultural inputs
2. Provision of training and facilitation in value chain/market linkages
 - viii) Conducting short term tailor made training activities for selected Households on vegetable production and marketing –Aweil Centre (20 groups of 200HHs) -50 men and 150 women
3. Monitoring and evaluation
 - i) Monitoring progress regularly through field visits and reporting to CHF
 - ii) In collaboration with SMAF conduct pre harvest assessment to determine crop performance
 - iii) Conducting a post distribution assessment and using the result to improve future intervention (Aweil North and Centre.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration (i.e. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS)

It is recognized that there are cultural gender biases among the people of the Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. For example women are often suppressed when it comes to property ownership-women don't own land or cattle. Yet in the same Dinka community inhabiting Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, women are the bread winners for their families. It is the woman's duty to provide food, shelter and clothing for the family. Men are considered to be providing security and herding livestock.

This calls for an empowerment of women and increased participation of men in livelihood programmes in terms of food production.

It is for this reason there is a deliberate attempt, in the project, to mainstream gender in all areas of the intervention by targeting a large percentage of women as beneficiaries. It is assumed that all stakeholders involved in the project will also want to adhere to this ideal. AMURT International is committed to this ideal and adheres to universal and regional human rights declarations regarding gender. It will make a particular effort to convince all the stakeholders of the benefits of gender mainstreaming.

AMURT is aware of the destruction of environment as a result of human activities to open up more land for agriculture, and it's in this regard that AMURT has tailored its programmes to include a component of farmers training on sound environment management by ensuring that farmers cut trees when its only necessary and they are encouraged to plant more fruit tree seedlings.

Concerning health issues, it has been enshrined into the training curriculum and AMURT is encouraging farmers to talk about the HIV/Aids scourge in any meetings that the farmers hold.

v) Expected Result/s

List below the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period, and provide no more than five indicators you will use to measure the extent to which those results will have been achieved. At least three of the indicators should be out of the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators.

	Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
1	Number of Needy beneficiaries(returnees, IDPs and host community) receiving agricultural support-through seeds and tools	3000 beneficiary benefit from seeds and tools
2	Number of School gardens established in at least 6 schools	6 schools for at least 2,000 boys and 1000 girls
3	Number of farming women and men (returnees, IDPs and host community) engaged in vegetable production & marketing	20 groups of 200 households
4	MT of purchased seeds and tools	14 metric tons sorghum, 28 metric tons of groundnuts,
5	Households actively engaged in cereal productions through farming groups	300HHs
6	Number of Trained farmers on agronomic issues	300 hundred farmers trained on agronomy

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.

The project will be implemented by AMURT. The project will entail distribution of seeds and tools and fishing gears to identified vulnerable host community households and returnees and IDPS. The inputs will be purchased locally and distributed by AMURT. The project will also support 10 schools to establish school gardens. Short term targeted trainings on agronomy will be offered to the beneficiaries. During distribution, AMURT will partner with WFP to provide food assistance for seed protection.

AMURT will also carry out trainings at the field level. AMURT will also be responsible for reporting to CHF the field progress. There will be joint monitoring between AMURT field office, State Ministry of Agriculture and any appointed body by CHF South Sudan at the end. Prior to harvesting, AMURT, MAF and other stakeholders will carry out a joint pre harvest assessment exercise to determine the crop performance. AMURT will provide a progress report after the distribution of inputs and training of beneficiaries and a final report at the end of the project. The report will be submitted to CHF South Sudan/UNDP.

vii) Monitoring Plan

Describe how you will monitor progress and achievements of the project.

The project performance will be monitored by the project officers and the Coordinator based on the log frame developed. Furthermore an Internal evaluation and monitoring will be carried out by the Project Staff at different levels of management. This will follow a pre-determined Indicators' Matrix that will be developed at the beginning of each quarter

The relevant Project Officers will compile sector wise reports following the evaluation. The sector reports will be submitted to the Livelihood Coordinator, who will compile the overall programme report, and share it with all external stakeholders. These reports shall be done on a quarterly basis. These evaluations will inform of the project development and quarterly project reviews

The project will also have a joint monitoring plan including Ministry of agriculture, Fisheries and CHF representative at every end of the quarter

E. Committed funding

Please add details of committed funds for the project from other sources including in-kind supports in monetary terms (USD)

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)

SECTION III:

This section is **NOT required** at the first submission of a proposal to the cluster coordinator/co-coordinator. However it is required to be filled for proposals recommended for funding by the Advisory Board.

LOGFRAME			
CHF ref. Code: SSD-12/A/46322/7981	Project title: To Improve and sustain the living standards of the farming communities including those headed by women by assuring their Food security through Crop and Agricultural support in Northern Bahr el Ghazal state.	Organisation: <u>AMURT INTERNATIONAL</u>	
Overall Objective: <i>What is the overall broader objective, to which the project will contribute? Describe the expected long-term change.</i> Needy returnees, IDPs and host community have access to agricultural inputs and income generating skills in time to help them cope against food insecurity shocks during the hunger gap and to spur them towards a recovery path.	Indicators of progress: <i>What are the key indicators related to the overall objective?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage change of targeted households (returnees, IDP and host community) with improved food and income security. 	How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline surveys through ANLA, CFSAM and government. • Quarterly reports • State annual reports • Internal impact assessment reports • Minutes of the food security clusters coordination meeting 	
Specific Project Objective/s: <i>What are the specific objectives, which the project shall achieve? These relate to the immediate effect of the intervention measured at the end of the project.</i> At least 3000 needy beneficiaries (returnees, IDPs and Host community) in Aweil Centre county will have access to improved food security.	Indicators of progress: <i>What are the quantitative and qualitative indicators showing whether and to what extent the project's specific objectives are achieved?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of needy beneficiaries provided with assorted seeds and tools • Size in land under cultivation(amount in Feddans) • Amount of yields per unit area(tonnage per Feddans) • Number of meals eaten in a day 	How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information that exist and can be collected? What are the methods required to get this information?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master list of returnees and IDP from Payam verified from IOM • Farmers implementation plans • Group records books • WPF quarterly monitoring surveys • Meetings and assessments 	Assumptions & risks: <i>What are the factors and conditions not under the direct control of the project, which are necessary to achieve these objectives? What risks have to be considered?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness, interest and commitment of beneficiaries • Local leaders are willing to offer land to returnees and IDP • Rainfall will be reliable and evenly distributed

<p>At least 20 vegetable farming groups formed and actively engage in vegetable farming.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of groups with functional systems and structures that enables them to manage their own affairs effectively. • Number of household with improved nutrition status that accrues from eating balanced diets. • Increase in incomes of group participants who are selling their vegetables collectively • Number of group members replicating vegetable gardening at their individual households 	<p>Groups records (constitution, production and financial)</p> <p>List of groups registered with RRC and Labor and Public service</p> <p>Minutes of group meetings</p> <p>WPF quarterly monitoring surveys Assessments</p> <p>Extension mission reports State Food and Livelihood cluster coordination meeting minutes</p>	<p>Technical and political support</p> <p>Political instability</p> <p>Floods and drought</p> <p>RRC and labour and public service have the capacity to collect data and are willing to share it.</p> <p>WFP willingness to conduct the study</p>
<p>At least 300HHS actively engage in cereal productions through farming groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of groups engaged in cereal production at commercial level. • Number of Feddans established by individual groups • Number of groups with functional systems and structures that enables them to manage their own affairs effectively. • Amount(in ssp) earned from selling produces collectively shared among group's members equitably. • Number of households with improved knowledge and skill on crop agronomy, soil fertility, and soil and water conservation measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group membership records • Group business plan • Reports from Country Agricultural Department • Group financial records • Group monitoring and evaluation survey report, • Quarterly and end of project reports • Conducting joint monitoring and evaluation missions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness, interest and commitment of beneficiaries • Groups will have some members who can be able to read and write • Local leaders are willing to offer land to returnees and IDP • Rainfall will be reliable and evenly distributed • Political instability • Floods and drought
<p>300 hundred farmers get short term targeted training on agronomic issues on improved field crop production, Varietal crops, soil fertility management and post harvest handling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved yields due to better land management skills. • Reduced crop pests and disease incidences • Number of targeted households with reduced post harvest losses. • Metric tonnage of Improved quality of seed/grains resulting from better storage facilitates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group farmer production records • Reports from county crop inspectors • Field observations • Field visit reports • Data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and political support • Reliable fuel inflows with in the state • Political instability • Floods and drought

Establish 6 school gardens (Aweil Centre county 600 girls,1200 boys, 66 PTAs- 24 women and 42 men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of pupils with improved nutrition status • Number of increased retention of pupils in participating school • Types of farming technologies adopted and replicated by pupils and their parents • Number of PTAs members have agronomic knowledge and are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP reports • School registers • Reports from directorate of education at county levels • AMURT annual reports 	<p>Parent and pupils are willing and interested</p> <p>Availability of land within the school vicinity</p>
<p>Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please provide the list of concrete DELIVERABLES - outputs/outcomes (grouped in Work packages), leading to the specific objective/s: • 3000 needy beneficiaries (returnees, IDPs and Host community) in Aweil Centre provided with seeds and tools 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of beneficiaries • Amount seeds procured and issued to the beneficiaries 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports • Receipts of the seeds procured and delivery notes 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What external factors and conditions must be realized to obtain the expected outcomes and results on schedule?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely availability of funds to purchase the seeds • Availability of seeds in the market.
20 vegetable gardening groups formed and producing vegetables for domestic use and local sell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiaries participating in vegetable gardening • Amount of vegetable produced and sold in local market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lists of beneficiaries • Groups records • Production records and financial records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Favourable weather • Availability of market • Pest and disease free fields
300 households form groups and actively engage in cereal production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households involved in cereal production • Amount of cereal produced per group • Size of land in Feddan under cereal production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of beneficiaries • Production record • Field visit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of people to work together • Support from local authority
6 school gardens established and engage in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of schools participating in school garden • Size of land cultivated by schools • Number of Pupils and PTA benefiting from School gardens , through produce and technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of beneficiaries • Production records • Field reports • Testimonials from beneficiaries • Impact assessment reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willing PTAs and community <p>Availability of land</p> <p>Favourable climatic conditions</p>

300 farmers trained in various agronomic practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmers trained. • Number of farmers adopting new technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training reports • List of attendants • Progress reports • Pictorial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key activities to be carried out (grouped in Work packages) and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results • Identification and registration of returnees, IDPs and needy host community • Procurement of assorted cereal and vegetable seeds and agricultural implements • Timely delivery and distribution of seeds and tools to beneficiaries Aweil Centre 3000 (1000 men and 2000 women) 	<p>Inputs: <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, mobilities, publications etc.?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMURT staff ,vehicle and registrations forms • Finance and vehicle for transportation of inputs • Staff, transport and issuing cards 		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the IOM and the government will help in verification of genuine returnees and IDPs • That there will be availability of seeds and fair prices in the market.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of vegetable gardening groups • Training on vegetable production • Cultivation and planting • Training in Marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff, transport • Training material, staff & Transport • Land , farm tools and seeds • Staff, transport training material 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The target beneficiary are willing to undertake vegetable farming as income generating activity • The farmers embrace the technology passed on to them • Favourable weather, lack of pests and other nematodes • Favourable markets

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of farmers will to produce cereals in large quantities • Allocation of land by local authorities • Provision of seeds support • Cultivation • Training of the farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff, transport • Staff, transport, local leaders • Seeds, staff , transport • Tractor, staff. Land <p>Training material, staff, transport</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willing farmers to undertake larger scale cereal production • Availability of seeds • Local authorities are willing to facilitate allocation of agricultural to those farmers who don't have. <p>Favourable weather</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitization • Allocation of land cultivation • Support of seeds and tools to PTA • Training of PTA • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff, Transport • Land • Seeds and tools, Transport, Staff • Training materials, Staff , Transport 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willing community to participate in school gardening • Availability of land for the schools • Cooperative PTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization for the farmers to be Trained • Training of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff, Transport • Training materials ,staff, transport 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers are willing to be trained and adopt new technology • Favourable weather
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff, transport, finance 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project progress well

PROJECT WORK PLAN

This section must include a work plan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable).
The work plan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year.

Activity	Q1 / 2012			Q2 / 2012			Q3 / 2012			Q4 / 2012			Q1. / 2013		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Result 1 Provision of seeds and tools															
Activity (1.1) Identification and registration of the returnees, IPDs and needy host community			x												
1.2 procurement of seeds and tools			x	x											
1.3 distribution of seeds and tools to the beneficiaries					x										
1.4 Training of selected returnees, IDPs and need host community on agronomic aspects					x	x									
1.5 Follow up and monitoring															
Result 2 Vegetable farming groups						x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
2.1 Community sensitization					x		x		x						
2.2 Formation of vegetable gardening groups					x		x		x						
2.3 Cultivation and Planting of vegetables							x	x	x	x					
2.4 Training on vegetable production and marketing						x		x		x	x				
Result (3) Cereal Production															
Activity (3.1) Mobilization of farmers						x									
3.2 formation of farming groups						x	x								
3.3 Mobilization of the local authorities to provide land for cultivation						x	x								
3.4 Support and provision of seeds						x	x								
3.5 Cultivation of land							x	x	x						
36 Training of the farmers on agronomy							x	x	x		x				
Result 4 Establishment of school gardens															
Activity 4.1 Community sensitization and mobilization					x	x									
4.2 Allocation of land					x	x									
4.3 cultivation						x	x								
4.4 Training of PTAs on agronomy cycles						x		x		x					
Result (5) Training of farmers															
Activity (5.1) Sensitization and mobilization of the targeted farmers					x										
5.2 Training of the farmers on agronomy						x	x	x			x				
Activity 6															
6.1 Monitoring of the project				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
6.2 Evaluation						x			x			x			x

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