

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
<p>Activities in line with the 2012 CAP priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Integrated food security response projects to address food insecurity challenges by combining several aspects related to improving availability, access and utilization of food. 2) Farm support projects aimed at improving or promoting household level own food production and consumption 3) Veterinary support projects aimed at containing livestock disease outbreaks and controlling endemic livestock diseases in areas with high potential for unforced and forced livestock locations. 	<p>CHF allocation will focus on projects that are addressing cluster priorities by targeting vulnerable communities (returnees, presence of severely food insecure, IDPs and refugees with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups – women, female headed households, and poor households) in geographical locations prioritized by the cluster. For Integrated food security response projects counties from the states of: Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria, Warrap, Lakes, Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Eastern Equatoria were identified.</p>

Project details

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

Requesting Organization:	Project Location(s)
VSF-Germany	Jonglei State (Bor and Pibor Counties) 100%
Project CAP Code	
SSD-12/A/46429	
CAP Project Title	
Livelihood protection and Recovery program for returnees and vulnerable population in Warrab state	

Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP	Amount Requested from CHF	Other Resource Secured
US\$ 455,780	US\$ 200,000	

Direct Beneficiaries		Total Indirect Beneficiary	
Women:	4,500	36,000	
Men:	6,000	Catchment Population (if applicable)	
Girls:	2,500	Pibor – 300,000	
Boys	2,000	Bor -750,000	

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)
State MARF	Start Date: 17 March 2012
	End Date : 16 March 2013

Address of Country Office

Project Focal Person: Dr. George Barack Otieno
 Email & Tel:otieno@vsfg.org. +211 955 469 336
 e-mail country Director:motto@vsfg.org
 e-mail finance officer:Mwangi@vsfg.org
 Address: Bor

Address of HQ

e-mail desk officer:bgonzalez@vsfg.org
 e-mail finance officer: sarahagare@vsfg.org

 Address:25653-00603 Nairobi

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

South Sudan has declared Jonglei a national "disaster area" while the United Nations has announced that it will launch a "massive" emergency operation to help some 60,000 people affected by the violence. Lou-Nuer armed group invaded Pibor County late December 2011. The recent incident was a massive escalation in the conflict between the two rival cattle herding tribes.

The Murle tribe inhabits Pibor County. Their social and cultural life is centered round cattle which they breed, marry with, eat their meat, drink their blood and milk, and sleep on their hides. The December 2011 - January 2012 revenge attacks claimed lives, maimed people and property especially cattle, lost. Figures released by the authorities² indicated 3,141 killed, 167 wounded, 1,790 abducted and 69,042 heads of cattle looted. The effect has been that majority of households in Pibor County lost their livestock which have been their main source of livelihood and therefore left exposed to food insecurity. The small number of stock left behind had for long been unattended to and as such grown weak especially with the beginning of the dry season. Given that the dry season had just begun when the conflict erupted, the normal livestock migration normally motivated by the search for water and pastures along the river was disrupted and this exposed most of the livestock to the vagaries of the dry season with most in poor body condition with some succumbing. The dry season is usually marked with outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) while the succeeding wet season that begins May usually plagued with outbreaks of several diseases including HS and CBPP.

Bor County has in the recent past suffered high livestock mortalities from East Coast Fever (ECF) since June 2008 with estimates from the local veterinary authorities indicating 17,850 cattle deaths in 2011. Bor County population has been either directly or indirectly affected by this epidemic with the cattle owners moving their herds to the neighboring Lakes and Central Equatoria States. Most families that heavily relied on milk are left without this basic food item. This has a negative impact on infants whose mothers may not afford to buy the commercial powdered milk in the market. Moreover; this powdered milk is only available in Bor town, far from their settlements. The quality of livestock reaching the main markets has also been compromised with the effect of relatively lower prices and poor quality meat for consumers. Most of the pastoralists have recently been desperately trying to dispose of the animals they suspect are in active disease. FAO signed a LoA with VSF-Germany for a 4-month project to implement ECF control activities in the county. This LoA is set to end this March 2012. This proposal seeks to continue with and improve on the interventions already rolled out especially at this critical time when the rains are expected to resume beginning April 2012. There will be an upsurge in tick numbers which will see the rise in the number of ECF cases.

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

The conflict in Pibor County has greatly exposed the community to food insecurity. The few livestock left behind had for long been unattended and so have grown weak especially with the beginning of the dry season. The proposed intervention seeks to support the communities with basic restoration and protection of their main source of livelihood namely the livestock. The livestock that were left after the invasion would need emergency health care in terms of deworming, antibiotic covers and vitamin supplementation. VSF-G drug stocks that were in Pibor were destroyed/burnt after burglary into the office/store. Livestock disease control and surveillance will also take place to prevent any outbreak due to the carcasses that were littered all over after the conflict and which can enhance spread of diseases. VSF- G will procure adequate drugs and vaccines to respond to these.

Livestock rearing is the main occupation of the inhabitants of Bor County. Improving animal health improves animal

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.

² Pibor County Commissioner, Brig. Joshua Konyi Irer

productivity which in turn fulfills food needs and supports the large number of returning households. They equally spend less in incurring treatment costs and loss of animals. These can be guaranteed through adequate provision and accessibility of the relevant animal health-related inputs. In addition, when animals die in large numbers or are moved out of their reach for fear of disease, they are left exposed and vulnerable. If these animal health challenges are minimized, the livestock remains the preferred assets in helping people recover from malnutrition and food insecurity. The current efforts to treat and control ECF in Bor need to be enhanced and sustained with more community awareness campaigns on tick control. Treatments would also be necessary for the cases that appear. The recent heavy losses of livestock in Bor county have compounded the household food insecurity and malnutrition. Women and especially women-headed households are most affected as they are responsible of feeding infants. This is due to the fact that women are usually the custodians of milk in the community and have therefore some control on its utility.

The proposed intervention includes the following components:

- a) A large vaccination campaign and veterinary service provisions
- b) Communities' sensitization on animals' health and disease preventive measures.

The intervention will:

- (i) reduce cattle mortalities;
- (ii) increase accessibility to milk by infants;
- (iii) improve meat's quality in the market;
- (iv) trigger better prices for livestock owners;
- (v) reduce cases of ECF which will minimize cross county movements in running away from the disease focus(Bor). This will in turn minimize the spread of the problem to new areas.

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 intervention seeks to support the communities to achieve basic restoration of their main source of livelihood: livestock. The CHF funding will be used to minimize the shocks suffered by the pastoralists and their households as a result of the inter-communal cattle raids and huge livestock deaths from ECF. The component will tackle the livestock health through vaccinations, veterinary services and capacity building of the community animal health network.

VSF-G community approach is based on the transfer of responsibilities to the communities it serves; the target group will be engaged in all aspects of the project, hence ensuring strong project ownership and sustainability.

ii) Objective

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

1. To protect the livelihoods of 15,000 individuals through preventive vaccination campaign.
2. To reduce East Coast Fever (ECF) by 75% in Bor.

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.

- 230,000 vaccinations against HS,PPR and CBPP in Pibor and Bor
- 28 Community Dialogues on Tick control, ECF clinical signs recognition and ECF treatment conducted in Bor
- 2,000 treatments against East Coast Fever disease carried out in Bor
- 68,000 cattle sprayed with acaricides in Bor

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

The action will benefit both men and women: Men generally care for most of the large livestock while women are generally the main care taker of small livestock, they will therefore both benefit from improved animal health. Both men and women will attend the animal health sensitization campaign; and great efforts will be placed in ensuring that women do attend the workshops, for example the schedule will be designed in consideration of their heavy workload and in order to minimize disturbance to their household duties. The efforts shall consider the existing policies on integration of gender and HIV/Aids into livestock production.

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	No. of households whose animals are supported with veterinary services.	6,000 Households
2	Number of animals supported with veterinary services	300,000 animals

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 planned activities will be implemented by VSF-Germany to complement other activities already on-going in the locations. The project shall recruit technical staff including Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) to carry out the assignments. They will report to the Team Leaders (Veterinary Assistants) in the county. In Pibor County, 8 Payams are targeted – Pibor town, Lekwangole, Verteth, Gumuruk, Marwo, Boma, Mewun, Kassingor. All the six Payams of Bor county will be involved – Bor Town, Makwac, Baidit, Jalle, Kolnyang' and Anyidi. It is planned that each Payam will have a team of community animal health workers. The vaccination and treatment campaigns shall be revolve around the teams formed with each team reporting progress independently. The County Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), community leaders and the local authorities will be involved at all the stages of implementation.

vii) Monitoring Plan

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

The County Team Leaders (Veterinary Assistants) shall be responsible for implementing project and will submit monthly progress reports on project activities and constraints encountered in the field to Programme Manager VSF-Germany, Jonglei. In addition:

- Monitoring missions by regional and national office staff
- Ad hoc project review meetings
- Data collection – There will be in-built data collection system to feed into project reports and performance/impact assessments.
- End-of-Project evaluation

The following information's shall be included in the report:

- Number of community dialogues and the beneficiary population and output
- No. of households (and in effect individuals) benefitting from the interventions - segregated
- Number of cattle benefitting from the intervention
- Number of and types of intervention inputs procured and distributed
- Community participatory evaluation reports done at the end of the project

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/46429		Project title: Livelihood protection and Recovery program for returnees and vulnerable population in Warrab state	
		Organisation: VSF Germany	
Overall Objective: To facilitate the rapid recovery and restoration of livestock based rural livelihoods through improved animal health service delivery via active disease control measures.		Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 230,000. livestock vaccinated against various diseases ▪ 2,000 livestock treated against East Coast Fever and other diseases ▪ 68,000 livestock benefitting from vector control measures 	
Specific Project Objective/s: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To protect the livelihoods of 15,000 individuals through preventive vaccination campaign. 4. To reduce East Coast Fever (ECF) by 75% in Bor. 		Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28 community dialogues and the beneficiary population and output ▪ 2,149 households (and in effect individuals) benefitting from the interventions - segregated ▪ 300,000 cattle benefitting from the intervention ▪ Number of and types of intervention inputs procured and distributed ▪ one Community participatory evaluation reports done at the end of the project 	
Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible): Result 1: 300,000 animals supported with veterinary services. Result 2: 15,000 people whose animals are supported with veterinary services.		How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly progress reports • Final evaluation 	
		Assumptions & risks: Support from MARF and LGAs and communities Accessibility to and provision of support and materials is not delayed due to rainy season. Increased levels of insecurity leading to delays and or complete pull out.	
		How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly progress reports • Final evaluation 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field reports. • Quarterly progress reports • Community participatory evaluation reports 	

<p>Activities</p> <p><u>Activities under result 1</u> A1.1. Mobilizing project resources – equipment and supplies. A1.2. Community Dialogues on Programme Objectives & Implementation with Beneficiaries, Community Leaders & Local Authorities A1.3. Conduct CAHW Trainings (New or Refresher) A1.4. Formation of Treatment and Vaccination Teams A1.5. Conduct Treatment and Vaccination Campaigns</p>	<p>Inputs:</p> <p>Operational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Motor vehicles/cycles ▪ Fuel ▪ Veterinary Equipment ▪ Functional Cold Chain ▪ Facilitated Bases/Camps ▪ Participants' refreshment during community mobilization. ▪ Venue charges ▪ Stationery ▪ Accommodation Allowances ▪ Transport Allowances ▪ Camping Equipment ▪ Vehicle for mobility <p>Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vaccines ▪ Drugs ▪ CAHW Incentives ▪ Fuel for Fridges ▪ Fuel for Vehicles ▪ Veterinary Equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IOR, LPO, monthly reports ▪ Inventory ▪ Activity reports, list of participants with fingers' prints. ▪ LPO, IOR, inventory, vehicle log sheet, record/resolutions of meetings and community dialogues- ▪ Activity reports, receipts vouchers. ▪ Vaccination and treatment records, record of cold chain management, inventory. ▪ Vehicle logbook. ▪ Monthly reports 	
<p><u>Activities under result 2</u></p> <p>A2.1. Community Dialogues on Vector(Tick Control) A2.2. Distribution of Veterinary Inputs for Vector Control and Treatment to Payam Veterinary Clinics</p>			

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.

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: 300,000 animals supported with veterinary services															
Activity (1.1)Mobilizing project resources – human resources, equipment and supplies			X	X											
Activity (1.2) Community Dialogues on Programme Objectives & Implementation with Beneficiaries, Community Leaders & Local Authorities			X	X											
Activity (1.3)Conduct CAHW Trainings (New or Refresher)				X											
Activity (1.4)Formation of Treatment and Vaccination Teams				X											
Activity (1.5)Conduct Treatment and Vaccination Campaigns				X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X
Result 2: 15,000 people whose animals are supported with veterinary services															
Activity (2.1)Community Dialogues on Vector(Tick Control)				X	X										
Activity (2.2)Distribution of Veterinary Inputs for Vector Control and Treatment to Payam Veterinary Clinics				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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