

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

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster								
CHF Cluster Priorities for 2012 First Round Standard Allocation									
<p>Cluster Priority Activities</p> <p>Integrated food security response projects: these are projects with multiple components that address food insecurity challenges by combining several aspects related to improving availability, access and utilization of food. Projects can be stand alone or complementary to ongoing projects by the applying partner or other partners in the targeted geographical locations. Partners submitting projects under this category should clearly demonstrate the complementarities aspects. Prioritized geographical locations for these projects are indicated in Map 1.</p> <p>Farm support projects: these are projects aimed at improving or promoting household level own food production and consumption. Activities under this project should clearly demonstrate how they will improve own food production and consumption by targeted households. Partners submitting proposals should clearly provide specifics of their farm support. Priority geographical locations are indicated in Map 2.</p> <p>Veterinary support projects: these are projects aimed at containing livestock disease outbreaks and controlling endemic livestock diseases in areas with high potential for unforced and forced livestock movements. Activities may also include livestock disease surveillance in targeted locations. Priority geographical locations for these projects are provided in Map 3 and 4.</p>	<p>Cluster Geographic Activities</p> <p>Warrap state Upper Nile state Unity State Northern Bahr el Ghazal Jonglei state Lakes state Parts of Eastern and central Equatoria due to livestock diseases</p>								
Project details									
<p>Requesting Organization</p> <p>The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</p> <p>Project CAP Code</p> <p>SSD-12/A/46142</p> <p>CAP Project Title</p> <p>Enhancing food security of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities through provision of appropriate production inputs, technologies and services.</p>	<p>Project Location(s) (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warrap-Tonj East (20%) • Unity - (Livestock interventions only) (10%) • Jonglei- Ayod (15%) • Upper Nile: Baliet (10%) • Eastern Equatoria – Livestock interventions only (10%) • Central Equatoria – Livestock interventions only (10%) • Lakes – Rumbek East, Centre and North counties (25%) 								
<p>Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP</p> <p>US\$ 15,542,000</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Amount Requested from CHF</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Other Resources Secured</th> </tr> <tr> <td>US\$ 1,735,212</td> <td>US\$ 5,200,000</td> </tr> </table>	Amount Requested from CHF	Other Resources Secured	US\$ 1,735,212	US\$ 5,200,000				
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<p>Direct Beneficiaries</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Women:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">32,474</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">17,395</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Girls:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25,510</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys</td> <td style="text-align: right;">21,261</td> </tr> </table>	Women:	32,474	Men:	17,395	Girls:	25,510	Boys	21,261	<p>Total Indirect Beneficiary</p> <p>952,960</p> <p>Catchment Population (if applicable)</p>
Women:	32,474								
Men:	17,395								
Girls:	25,510								
Boys	21,261								
<p>Implementing Partners</p> <p>VSF Suisse, LDA, W4W, YAFA, OVMI, SSM DP, AORD, MGFA, CAFOD, UNYMPDA, VSF, PLAN, SCASO, LIA, INTERSOS, PCO, FH, Across, LIA, LDA</p>	<p>Project Duration (max. of 12 months, starting from allocation date)</p> <p>Start Date (mm/dd/yy): 03/15/2012</p> <p>End Date (mm/dd/yy): 03/14/2013</p>								
<p>Address of Country Office</p> <p>Project Focal Person: Michae Oyat (Deputy Emergency Coordinator) Email & Tel: michael.oyat@fao.org; +211 (0)928 261975 e-mail country director: George.Okech@fao.org e-mail finance officer: Godfrey.Data@fao.org Address:</p>	<p>Address of HQ</p> <p>e-mail desk officer</p> <p>e-mail finance officer:</p> <p>Address:</p>								

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

Food security outlook for South Sudan in 2012 is generally worrisome. The Crop and Food Security Assessment, 2011 (CFSAM) reported an estimated cereal deficit of 473,300 MT, which is above the 2010 deficit by 180,000 MT. The poor food security situation in 2012 is attributed to a number of factors which include *inter alia*: (i) poor crop performance in 2011 season due to delayed and erratic rains significantly affecting yields; (ii) violent inter-community conflicts and associated cattle raiding and activities of renegade militia groups, and (iii) political developments between Sudan and South Sudan leading border blockage affecting flow of trade commodities to South Sudan from Sudan. The states along the Sudan - South Sudan borders have been hit hardest, manifested in runaway prices of food and other commodities. According to the CFSAM report, Jonglei, Central Equatoria, Unity, Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Lakes States have posted the highest cereal deficits. The same states have received significant numbers of returnees. Jonglei, Unity, Warrap, Upper Nile and Lakes States have experienced significant incidences of conflicts associated with inter tribal clashes, cattle rustling and activities of militia groups. CERF funding is supporting response in three conflict affected states of Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, a food insecure and high return areas. This request will support existing gaps not covered by the CERF response as well in non CERF areas of Warrap, Eastern and Central Equatoria, Lakes, Jonglei and Upper Nile states to enable the affected households engage in cultivation at the onset of 2012 agricultural season.

Livestock contributes greatly to food security of the agro pastoral communities in South Sudan however; its contribution to household food security is severely restricted due to endemic disease situation as well as frequent outbreaks causing high rates of morbidity and mortality resulting in erosion of livelihood assets of livestock dependent households. East Coast Fever (ECF), an emergent disease has reached epidemic proportion in Bor County, Jonglei state and is spreading to neighboring counties and other states with devastating effect on cattle herds. Over 2.7 million animals are at risk of diseases. Livestock are direct source of and provide essential animal proteins in form of meat, milk and other by products; they also provide opportunities for trade enabling households to access other essential food commodities like cereals as well as other households' requirements and services. Loss of livestock as the result of disease incidences increases vulnerability of livestock dependent communities to food insecurity. Timely delivery of veterinary services is critical in preventing disease outbreaks and spread and protecting livelihood assets of communities.

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 humanitarian situation in South Sudan has deteriorated sharply due to a combination of politico-economic shocks, increased conflict and displacement, and worsening food insecurity. The possibility of mass return movements from Sudan involving as many as 500,000 people in the coming weeks and months is becoming increasingly real. The epicenter of the unfolding humanitarian crisis has been states bordering Sudan, namely Upper Nile and Unity, which has experienced influx of refugees from neighboring Sudanese states and internal displacement of their own populations due to rebel militia attacks. Jonglei, Warrap and to a lesser extent Lakes states have experienced massive displacements and loss of livelihood assets caused by violent inter-community conflicts. Food insecurity characterized by national cereal deficit further compounded by existing vulnerabilities has put millions of South Sudanese at extreme risk in 2012.

FAO has secured US\$ 3 million for agriculture and livestock support for population affected by conflict in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity, and highly food insecure population in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. A total of 47,000 households (or 280,000 people) will be targeted with livelihood assistance; however, this covers only 50% of projected humanitarian caseload requiring agriculture assistance in the four states. Gaps in caseload not covered in conflict affected and highly food insecure areas remain huge. Funding request for this proposal will enable FAO and its partners cover estimated 30 – 40 percent of the gap not covered by CERF funding with agriculture, livestock and vegetable production support to enable target households re-enter the production cycle and produce own food. If funds are committed now, FAO will be in a position to pre-position the inputs before start of the rainfall.

FAO continues to discuss bilaterally with other donors for additional resources to cover more caseload in conflict affected and highly food insecure areas.

Providing seeds and tools, vegetable inputs and veterinary services including operation and maintenance of cold chain facilities remains critical to maintaining food security status of conflict-affected and highly food insecure households to prevent further humanitarian caseload. Majority of the population in these states experience chronic poverty and face severe food insecurity due to manmade and natural hazards and shocks. The traditional agro-pastoral livelihood system, combining livestock rearing and crop production, has been undermined by the current high food commodity prices, situation that is likely to be worsened by forthcoming government austerity measures, and therefore adequate household food security from own food production will not be assured without external support.

FAO's humanitarian focus in South Sudan is to assist severely food insecure (mostly returnees, IDPs and resource poor) households by providing basic agricultural and fisheries inputs; support to containment and prevention of livestock diseases to protect communities' livelihood assets; and to promote alternative livelihood to enhance resilience of targeted communities to food insecurity. Given the current socio-economic and political context, important and urgent need is to preposition agricultural seeds and tools now so that the targeted beneficiaries can access them timely before the start of the rainy season.

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

Funding from this request will cover expendable procurement and prepositioning of agricultural inputs (seeds and tools 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.

drugs and vaccines, cold chain spare parts and vegetable production inputs) to support intervention in the in priority states. Funds will also be expended for sub contracting service providers (NGOs, CBOs and local authorities) for direct implementation of the services. A proportion of the funds will be allocated on cost sharing basis, to cover personnel and administrative expenses for technical support, coordination and administration including procurement and logistics. The funds will also cover monitoring and follow up of activities.

FAO in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) and local authorities, and in collaboration with Service Providers (NGOs and CBOs) and community leaders, will register beneficiary. FAO will provide SPs with the required inputs for distribution to target beneficiaries in form of kits. The kit will enable beneficiary household to manage mixed cropping/planting to enhance productivity and production while at the same time enabling the household produce food and cash crops.

Project activities will be implemented in Warrap, Lakes, Central and Eastern Equatoria, Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states). The duration of this support will be 12 months, covering 2012 cropping season and the early part of 2013.

ii) Objective

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

Food security of returnees, IDPs and poor households in rural and urban South Sudan enhanced

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.

Support staple food production:

16,000 HHs in Warrap (Tonj East), Lakes (Rumbek Centre, East and Cueibet), Jonglei (Ayod) and Upper Nile (Baliet) provided with seeds and hand tools enabling beneficiaries engage in food production. The support shall be provided through direct distribution and/or seed fairs using vouchers.

5,000 HHs (70% of who are women) provided with vegetable production inputs and training to engage in vegetable gardening. This number of beneficiaries will be provided with vegetable seeds; hand tools and micro irrigation equipment including treadle pumps enabling them produce and sell vegetables throughout the year. This intervention is necessary to enable the farmers cope with the hunger gap anticipated to start early than the normal food gap period. 1,000 HHs from this group will be supported to establish 15 hand dug wells for all year round vegetable gardening. Modality of cash transfer (cash for work or voucher system) will be used to support construction of shallow wells for vegetable gardening. This activity will target urban returnees to enable them engage in urban and peri-urban vegetable gardening for the market.

Activities:

- Procurement agricultural production inputs
- Identify and target 16,000 HHs with seeds and tools through direct distribution and voucher system, 60% being women
- Identify and target 5,000 HHs, 70% being females in Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap and Lakes State provided with support in vegetable production. Of this caseload, 1,000 HHs will be assisted to construct at least 15 shallow wells to provide water for irrigation of vegetable gardening
- Identify partners and sign letters of agreement for implementation
- Distribute production inputs to beneficiaries
- Monitoring and follow up of the interventions

State	Beneficiaries per activity (HH)		
	Seeds and tools	Vegetable	Shallow Wells
Warrap	4,000	1,500	5
Upper Nile	3,000	1,000	2
Jonglei	3,000	1,500	3
Lakes	6,000	1,000	5
Total	16,000	5,000	15

Containment and prevention of animal disease outbreaks:

Livestock herding contributes significantly to livelihoods of over 50% of South Sudanese population who are agro pastoralists. With the looming the food crisis, dependence of livestock amongst the agro pastoralists is expected to increase. However, prevalence of endemic diseases threatens the livelihoods of this section of the population. Endemic disease such as black quarter, anthrax, CBPP, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, PPR, East Coast Fever not threaten the lives of livestock but also can be public health problem since consumption of meat is expected to increase with reduced availability of grain.

Activities:

- Procurement of vaccines for 800,000 heads of livestock (cattle, goats and sheep) in Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Lakes
- Provision of animal health services to control and contain ECF in Jonglei, Central Equatoria and Lakes States
- Procure and distribute 5 cold chain units and maintenance of 50 units for vaccine handling in the target locations
- Support the maintenance of disease surveillance and reporting data base in the ministry of animal resources and fisheries, this includes data collection on animal health and disease surveillance in the field from government veterinary departments and NGOs working in livestock sector in all the states of South Sudan.
- Conduct refresher training for 100 CAHWs in the five states (Warrap, Western and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes and Eastern and Central Equatoria).

State	Activities		
	Vaccination/Treatment (heads of animals)	Refresher Training of CAHWs	Cold chain facilities
Central Equatoria	160,000	20	2
Eastern Equatoria	170,000	20	2
Lakes	140,000	20	2
Warrap	190,000	20	3
Jonglei	140,000	-	1
Total	800,000	80	10

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

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.

Output	Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
1. Availability and access to agricultural inputs for vulnerable households increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of farmers provided with farming inputs # of seed fairs with voucher system conducted # of beneficiaries supported with vegetable production inputs % of beneficiaries involved in food production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16,000 HHs provided with assorted crop seeds and hand tools 5 000 HHs provided with vegetable production inputs At least 5% of beneficiaries provided with tailored training in crop husbandry
2. Containment and prevention of disease outbreaks and incidence improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of animals vaccinated and treated # of new cold chain facilities installed and # serviced and repaired # of CAHWs provided refresher training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 800,000 heads of livestock vaccinated and treated 5 new cold chain established and 50 maintained 100 CAHWs received refresher training in five states

vi) Implementation Mechanism

Describe planned mechanisms for implementation of the project. Explain if it is implemented through implementing partners such as NGOs, government actors, or other outside contractors.

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

- Direct distribution of farming and fisheries inputs
- Provision of treatment and vaccination services through CAHWs in situation of outbreaks
- Seed fairs/voucher system in areas with seeds available at local level; cash transfer/voucher system in construction of shallow wells to support vegetable production

vii) Monitoring Plan

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

FAO will support/co-lead the cluster coordination mechanism with WFP and NGO co-leads ensuring coordinated planning and response by actors in the agriculture and food security sector operating within the framework of FSL cluster coordination. FAO and NGO partners involved in this action will undertake continuous monitoring of project implementation to ensure quality and timely delivery of the action supported by this fund. Monitoring data will be collected and analyzed and synthesis of implementation achievement and challenges will be shared with FSL cluster partners. As part of the LOA, service providers are expected to carry out needs assessment and share the findings shared with FAO. The service provider will submit interim and final project reports during and at the end of the agreement respectively.

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)
CERF	3 000 000.00
AECID (Spain)	1 000 000.00
Belgium	1 200 000.00

SECTION III:

LOGFRAME			
CHF ref. Code: SSD-12/A/46/142		Project title: Enhancing food security of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities through provision of appropriate production inputs and services in the targeted locations	Organisation: FAO
NARRATIVE LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTION/RISKS
Overall Objective: Food and nutrition security of targeted population improved	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % decrease in market food prices % reduction in severely food insecure households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop and Food Secure Assessment Reports (CSAM) Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies and practices of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan support markets and agricultural production
Specific Project Objective/s: Reduced vulnerability of households to food insecurity	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % increase in cereal yields % of beneficiaries engaged in own food production % reduction in decrease incidence and prevalence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post distribution monitoring reports Livestock disease surveillance reports Crop and Food Security Assessment Report (CFSAM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security situation remains stable Market prices of agricultural inputs do not change sharply
Results - Outputs (tangible) Result 1: Availability and access to agricultural inputs for vulnerable households increased	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 15,000 households (of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable) provided with assorted seeds and hand tools # of households accessed seeds and tools through seed fairs # of beneficiaries engaged in vegetable production At least 60% of the beneficiaries are females 15 shallow wells dug constructed and used for irrigating vegetable gardening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural inputs distribution ledgers Post distribution monitoring reports Implementing partners reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climatic conditions are favorable for crop and livestock production
Output 2: Containment and prevention of disease outbreaks and incidences improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 800,000 heads of livestock vaccinated and or treated At least five new cold chain facilities procured and installed At least 50 old cold chain facilities serviced and repaired 100 CAHWs from five states provided refresher training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease surveillance reports Implementing partners reports Training reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security situation remains stable Access to livestock concentration points is improved

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: Access to production inputs and farming skills for 21, 000 HHs of returnees, IDPs and poor households increased.															
1.1 Identification and registration of beneficiaries			X	X											
1.2 Procurement of inputs			X	X											
1.3 Identification of implementing partners and signing of letters of agreement			X	X											
1.4 Distribution of agricultural inputs				X	X										
1.5 Digging of hand dug wells for vegetable gardening				X	X	X				X	X	X			
1.6 Distribution of vegetable production inputs and training					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.7 Project Monitoring and follow up					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Result 2: Animal health services provided to 400,000 people in six target states															
2.1 Procurement planning at sub cluster level			X												
2.1 Procurement of vaccines, drugs and equipment			X	X											
2.2 Prepositioning of vaccines and cold chain facilities				X	X										
2.3 Vaccination campaign				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.4 Installation of cold chain facilities					X	X									
2.5 Development and signing of Letters of Agreement for activities implementation						X	X								
2.6 Conduct refresher training for Community Animal Health Workers					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.7 Disease surveillance			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.7 Project Monitoring and follow-up					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Result 3															
Activity (3.1)															

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