

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 at chfsouthsudan@un.org

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster

FSL

CHF Cluster Priorities for 2012 Second Round Standard Allocation

Cluster Priority Activities

The following priority activities were identified through contributions from the sub-cluster followed by a review and agreement of the most viable ones by the various technical teams. The prioritization took into consideration the current situation in the country, needs and most likely scenarios in the next 6 months. Sub-clusters felt there is need to prioritize interventions that target the most vulnerable populations by addressing the following:

- Supporting production of vegetable & quickly maturing crops & utilization training/awareness. This is especially to facilitate food security and income generation among the vulnerable groups;
- Cash transfers (conditional & unconditional). Interventions that address food security and livelihood support using cash transfers;
- Off-farm income generating activities. Interventions that facilitate vulnerable households generate income and employment (such as those in urban and peri-urban areas);
- Fishing gears for flood prone areas. To support vulnerable households that have access to fishing resources;
- Post-harvest losses management using simple technologies & trainings. Interventions that integrate the aspect of post-harvest management of the produce. This is to ensure minimal losses;
- Livestock inputs, disease surveillance & interventions that address livestock health, disease monitoring, and protection of livestock livelihood assets;
- Improving cold chain system and capacity building for its management and disease control;
- Enhancing value chain & market linkage between traders and sources.

Geographic Priorities

Unity,
 Upper Nile
 Northern Bahr el
 Ghazal
 Western Bahr el
 Ghazal
 Warrap
 Jonglei
 Lakes

Project details

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

Requesting Organization

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Project CAP Code
 SSD-12/A/46142R/123

CAP Project Title/please write exact name as in the CAP)
 Enhancing food security of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities through the provision of appropriate production inputs, technologies and services

Project Location(s) (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per state)

Unity: Leer, Mayendit, Robkona, Abiemnom, Guit, Leer, Mayom and Parang
 Upper Nile: Mabab and Renk
 Jonglei: Akobo, Ayod, Nyrol, Pibor, Uror, & Duk counties
 Warrab: Gogrial East & Twic counties
 NBEIG: Aweil North, Aweil Centre and Aweil Centre
 Abyei administrative area

Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP

US\$10,000,000(Revised at MYR)

Amount Requested from CHF (2nd allocation)	Other Secured Funding
US\$2,500,000	US\$5,503,544

Direct Beneficiaries(scaled appropriately to CHF request)

Women:	65,000
Men:	45,000
Girls:	30,000
Boys:	39,400
Total:	179,400

Indirect Beneficiaries(scaled appropriately to the CHF)

668,0000

Catchment Population (if applicable)

CHF Project Duration (max. of 12 months, starting date will be Allocation approval date)

Indicate number of months: 6 months

Implementing Partners/ (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)
 NPA, HDC, ADRA, OVMI, SSMDP, F.Y.F. HRS, VSF-Suisse, CAD, ACAD, ARC, WVI, VSF-G, LCED, YAFA, NHDF, Mak-Deel, AORD, MGFA, CAFOD, UNYMPDA, VSFb, KDI, KENDA, LIA, INTERSOS, PCO, FH, WR, LDA, SMAF, SMARF, SAARF

Address of Country Office

Project Focal Person: Joseph Okidi (Program Officer)
Email & Tel: Joseph.Okidi@fao.org; +211 (0) 955 081448
e-mail finance officer: Godfrey.Data@fao.org
Country Director: Ms. Sue Lautze
e-mail: sue.lautze@fao.org
Address: FAO ERCU South Suda

Address of HQ

e-mail desk officer
e-mail finance officer
Address:

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 population.¹

Extensive Occurrence and Damage in the Flood Plain Zones

The above-normal rains experienced during the June–August period has caused seasonal and localized flooding across several states in the country, particularly in Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, Unity, Warab, NBELEG states², the inter-agency flood assessment reports confirmed about 245,900 individuals have been affected (OCHA, Sept. 2012). According to the assessment reports about 80 percent (194, 536) of the flood affected populated population were in Jonglei State whereby ten of the eleven counties have been affected. In Warab state, about 8,580 individuals have been confirmed affected in Gogrial West and Twic County though higher figures have been reported by RRC as affected in Greater Tonj and some lower figure for Gogrial East. In Unity state, up to 7,909 individuals have been affected by the floods in Rubkona county alone. Other counties affected by the flood in Unity state include Ablemnon, Mayom and Panyjar, but no assessment figures yet. In NBELEG, wide spread flood was reported in Aweil south (3000 individuals) and Aweil centre (3,500 individuals). According to CHACOF23 (Sept. 2012), much of the greater Horn of Africa, including South Sudan, is likely to continue experiencing above to near normal rainfall during the September to December 2012 period due to mild to moderate El Nino expected during this period.

Overall, the flood will continue to have immediate and medium term impact on the livelihoods and food security of the affected communities. Significant proportion of areas planted with various crops have been submerged by the floods and this will severely affect the lately (July – August) planted crops with subsequent yield reduction or completely no harvest in some fields. In late planted crops, estimated possible yield losses of between 15 to 30 percent have been cited in a number of flood assessment missions. Better estimates of the impact of the flood on crop production will be determined after the Crop and Food Security Assessment mission (CFSAM) planned for mid October to early November this year. Not only will the flood affect the lately planted crops, but also contributes significantly to post harvest losses in early planted crops as it will limit proper drying of the crops, hence leading to moulding and caking of some of the harvested products. Pasture availability is considered limited in many locations under the crops, stagnant water from flooding creates a breeding ground for biting flies like mosquitoes and Tabanus which bite, cause skin infections and most importantly transmit diseases to livestock. The usual livestock transhumant movement pattern will be interrupted as some of the grazing land will be submerged. Rain and wet conditions related livestock disease incidence and consequent mortality are expected to increase and continue over time due to the increased concentration of livestock within limited still accessible areas and increased number disease vectors as well. East Coast Fever (ECF), a tick borne disease, has emerged in the last few years, has continued to be epidemic in Bor County, Jonglei state and is spreading to neighboring counties and other states with devastating effect on cattle herds. Surveillance and early detection of outbreaks activities will be increased as well as supportive treatments in areas at high incidence of diseases utilizing the existing network of CBAHWs supported by NGOs operating in the areas with supervision and monitoring activities carried out by SMARF and MARF personnel to cater for proper technical reports of activities

Although the current floods may have devastating effects on crops production and livestock conditions, it will also increase fishing opportunities. Poor and very poor households are therefore expected to engage in fishing mainly for food and income during the flooding period and when the floodwaters recede. The availability of other water bodies³ also present opportunity for improving food security and livelihoods of the vulnerable communities along the rivers and other water bodies. The challenge in fishing industry in south Sudan has majorly been linked to lack of fishing gears and skills necessary to preserve this highly perishable product. Fresh fish is highly perishable, and the overall post harvest losses (physical and quality) of between 30-40³ percent have been observed in sub-Saharan African countries, while some 5-15 percent⁴ of the dried fish get spoiled due to poor handlings (processing, preservation and storage). In south Sudan, between 50-60 percent losses have been estimated⁵. In general, lost in quality accounts for nearly 70 percent of the overall loss. Therefore, providing appropriate fishing gears as well as the necessary skills in fish processing and preservation will contribute boosting harvest as well as minimizing post harvest losses, hence alleviating food insecurity in the areas most at risk.

Influx of Animal Population and Public Health Concerns in Maban County, Upper Nile State

In last 6-8 months, an estimated 310,000 livestock have crossed from Blue Nile and southern Kordofan states into Maban County, Upper Nile State, accounting to more than 90 percent of the livestock population in the county. This has led to mixing population of animals which have not been targeted by systematic diseases control program therefore progressively subject to an increase of risk of diseases outbreaks (FAO, Sept. 2012). Observations by FAO assessment team pointed out the poor animal health conditions in the county, particularly those belonging to the refugees. This was attributed to environmental factors such as general wetness, muddiness, pests and parasites due to stagnant water and that livestock from the Blue Nile are not adapted to the prevailing environment conditions. The last vaccination campaign in the blue Nile was done in June 2011 by the government of Sudan for PPR, CBPP/CCPP, (Abu Ni-ni) and Black quarter (BQ). However, it is difficult to discern how many of the animals brought by the Refugees were vaccinated. In addition, most vaccines normally build immunity for no more than 12 months therefore it is assumed that most of the animals are susceptible to diseases which normally occur in the areas. The high influx of livestock in the areas (and the progressive concentration around fewer grazing areas and watering points by the onset of the dry season) is already and will progressively more creating conditions for increased outbreak occurrence and related mortality which might go beyond acceptable limits causing a serious erosion to the livestock capital of the new comer communities as well as of the host population. An increased mortality (especially in young stock) within the current season will limit the capacity of livestock keepers to engage into the coming dry season with a economically viable level of household-owned livestock assets leading therefore to the adoption of disruptive coping mechanisms (forced sale of livestock among others) and diminished availability of livestock-derived food at household level (meat and milk). Therefore, disease outbreak detection capacity and awareness activities should be intensified to reduce the damage of diseases outbreak and vaccination should be carried out systematically in high risk areas to prevent the risk of diseases flaring up and outbreak spreading.

The forecasted between normal and above normal rainfall in the county is an indicator of the increased risk of occurrence of outbreak of Rift valley Fever. The disease caused in East Africa (2007), a number human losses and widespread livestock damages and in South Sudan the area of Renk was identified (among others) as one at risk of RVF occurrence. Additional measures will be put in place to reduce the risk of spreading the disease to humans through tailored awareness campaign among communities especially in slaughtering points and among butchers and meat operators.

Cases of human rabies caused by dogs' bites have been sporadically reported in the county and eventually confirmed very recently in Maban county. A child died of rabies in August as a result of dog bites (MSF-B, August 2012) while additional two deaths attributed to rabies were reported

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 Inter-agency flood assessment reports (Aug-Sept. 2012)

³ FAO (2010). Post harvest fish losses in small scale fisheries. A case study in five sub-Saharan African countries. Fisheries and Aquaculture technical paper No. 550

⁴ FAO (2011). Post harvest fish loss assessment in small scale fisheries. A field guide to extension office. Fisheries and Aquaculture technical paper No. 559

⁵ FAO South Sudan senior fisheries officer personal communication

2 - 3 months ago: one in MSF-BDoro clinic and the other in a village in the area. The rabies death incidence is probably due the wildlife-dogs maintenance circuit to recently established settlements and camps, high concentration of families with slaughtering of animals taking place without confined and fenced facilities, scenarios which are likely to attract more stray dogs therefore increase cases of human rabies.

The random slaughtering and lack of proper training and awareness for consumers and meat operators, the absence of animal slaughtering and meat processing facilities and dedicated and properly managed disposal sites will increase the risk of transmission of RVF to butcher and meat operators as well as the risk of transmission of rabies from stray dogs to areas' inhabitants. Both risks represent an already tangible concern of public health nature being both diseases of zoonotic⁷ nature. A concerted effort is therefore needed to control and eradicate this zoonotic killer diseases (Rabies and RVF) in Maban County. FAO will lead the preparation of technical awareness material for the prevention of both diseases as well as the preparation of proper training and educational material for slaughterhouses operators, meat processors, sellers as well as of other categories who might incur the risk of infection of RVF and Rabies. Anti-rabies dogs vaccination campaign will be carried out by NGO present in the areas under the supervision of MAREFSMARF veterinarians and coordinated by FAO to cater for proper diseases outbreaks and investigation reporting. Linkages with WHO in the areas will be created in order to ensure that proper post-exposure protocol for humans are in place and available for the population at risk.

Dry season livestock population movement(Abyei, Warrab, Unity and NBELG)

As the dry season approaches, there will be massive movement of livestock southwards from Southern part of Sudan into South Sudan, particularly into Warrab, Unity and NBELG states. The Abyei administrative area (AAA) is already subject to an intense return of formerly displaced Dinka populations coming from Warrap state who are and will continue to settle in trying to restore their traditional livelihood based on crop and livestock production. The local community has not received any systematic animal health support since 2010 and the foreseen migration of Messerya from South Kondofran accompanied by a consistent amount of animals sharing common pasture for at least 4 to 6 months, will increase chances of diseases outbreaks. . Cases of morbidity and mortality for the most common livestock diseases have been systematically reported in the two areas, with the likelihood to increase to unacceptable level. If diseases control and treatment schemes are not made operational immediately. Therefore, disease outbreak detection capacity and awareness activities should be intensified to reduce the damage of diseases outbreak and vaccination should be carried out systematically in high risk areas to prevent the risk of diseases increased incidence and related mortality. Activities will be implemented utilizing the existing capacity of SMARF personnel and the network of operative NGOs in the areas. FAO will ensure that proper monitoring of activities is carried out with institutional partners (SMARF and MAREF) to make provision for a early detection and outbreak reporting system is in place.

General food security outlook

The South Sudan Food Security Monitoring System (WFSP, July 2012) considered the food security situation worsening compared to the same month last year and February 2012, while child malnutrition reached the highest values obtained since June 2010, with 20% of acute malnourished children between 6 and 59 months according to MUAC thresholds. The FSMS considered the returnees as significantly more likely to be severely food insecure than residents. The food security outlook (Aug, 2012) portrays crisis levels (IPC Phase 3) of food insecurity conditions for the August-September, mainly in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, northern parts of Warrap and Unity, and Jonglei states.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than500 words)how proposed activities support the agreed cluster priorities and the value added by your organization

Although the pipeline has so far received up to 55% of the amount required for 2012 from various funding mechanisms such the first round of CHF allocation and Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) the unfolding flood situation is putting even those who benefitted from the earlier support at risk. FAO as the core pipeline (seed & tool including drugs, vaccines and fishing gears) manager continues to discuss with the other FS&L cluster members on the best modalities to fill the existing gaps as well as respond to unfolding humanitarian situations. FAO also continues to discuss bilaterally with other donors on the need to fill the exiting gaps and well respond to unfolding situation. The current request is therefore to help narrow the existing gaps as well address the unfolding humanitarian situations. The major areas the FAO as a core pipeline manager, and as agreed to by the cluster members, is to preposition and distribute vegetable production inputs including micro irrigation equipment; provide veterinary supplies and services through vaccination campaign and animals treatment; provide fishing gears; as well as tailored made training to enable the very vulnerable and affected households in the target locations response to the food security challenges.

Flood Response

*Support to vegetable production:*The extensive floods experienced this year in the flood plains will subsequently reduce availability and quality of food from own production, hence contributing to household food insecurity. With the limited crop diversity in the flood plains, cases of malnutrition, particularly among the under 5 is likely to increase. Vegetable production is an all year activity than can be undertaken to enhance food security and as well as improve nutrition and income of the flood affected households. Unlike the field crops, vegetable requires less area for cultivation and take shorter duration to mature. These unique characteristics will be exploited to the advantage of the flood affected households. Both the late returnees and the farming households whose crops have been destroyed by flood and have been displaced to high ground will be able to quickly re-establish vegetable gardens and take the advantage of the forecast extended rains. In flooded areas, as the flood start receding, the vegetable will be able to utilize the residual moisture in the soil. In the lowland of the flooded plains, water table is considered high in most areas, therefore presenting additional opportunity for dry season vegetable production using micro-irrigation technology until the next rainy season. The pipeline therefore will procure, preposition and provide vegetable production inputs. It will also be the major source of suppliers to FSL NGOs/CBO who have been allocated fund to carry out same activity under the second CHF allocation.

Support to fishing: Much as the current flood has been considered to negatively effect on crop production, it provides an opportunity to the affected households to access abundant fish resources. Providing fishing gears to the flood affected community as well as to the IDPs and returnee near and along the major fishing ground will provide them with means to access fish resources, hence improving food security situation and income. Considering that fresh fish is highly perishable and the overall post harvest losses (physical and quality) of up to 60 percent may occur, while up to 15 percent of the dried fish may get spoiled due to poor handlings (processing, preservation and storage) in south Sudan⁸, it is necessary to provide the fisher folks with knowledge and skills in fish handlings. The pipeline therefore will procure, preposition and provide fishing gears to the affected households. It will also be the major source of fishing gears to FSL NGOs/CBO who have been allocated fund to carry out same activity under the second CHF allocation.

Containment and control of ECF and other diseases: surveillance, control and management of livestock diseases will help not only in protecting the livelihood asset of the target population, but also minimize consumption of contaminated/infected livestock products hence minimizing the spread of diseases among the populace. FAO has the technical expertise in livestock disease management, and has been recognized by the Ministry of Animal resources and Fisheries (MAREF) in procurement and handling of vaccines and drugs.

⁷ A zoonosis is any infectious disease that can be transmitted between species (in some instances, by a vector) from animals to humans or from humans to animals

Response to increased risk of livestock diseases and zoonosis in Mahab County, Upper Nile State

Livestock diseases control in South Sudan represent a formidable challenge: the limited capacity of authorities to follow up and control diseases outbreak associated with heavy logistic constraints and the presence of climatic condition favoring the incidence of seasonal diseases contribute to a scenario in which, should one the risk factor increase in magnitude, the result in terms of number of diseases outbreak may easily go beyond any capacity of control causing damage to livestock population as well as posing a risk to human health. The case of Mahab represent worst case scenario in which two population of livestock (host community and influx community from Blue Nile) have mixed in a limited area sharing common grazing which is not going to sustain the two livestock population in the coming months. Overcrowded pasture and confined areas have contributed to an increased number of cases of livestock diseases, causing mortality, assets losses providing contamination of the soil and pasture due to a number of carcasses left in the field. Continuous rains have already increased the risk of RVF outbreaks with potential repercussion on animal health as well as human health due to mosquito activity already detected in the Renk area in the past. IDPs settled in camps have established their living there without proper control over the slaughtering and disposal of waste leaving room for stray dogs to approach camps, settlements and villages up to the point that cases of dogs' bites caused cases of human rabies were detected. In Mahab more than in other places, there is need of a strongly coordinated technical response as the two fold aspect of the situation (livestock and human health components) calls for a multiple partners approach. FAO will technically lead the intervention and provide coordination among different partners in conducting intensified surveillance for livestock diseases as well as prompt response to livestock outbreak; preparation of material and implementation of awareness and education campaign for the prevention of risk of rabies and RVF will be done in Mahab and surrounding identified risk areas by the NGOs in partnership with SMARF personnel while monitoring and reporting will be carried out by competent Ministerial personnel with the support of FAO.

Response to Influx of livestock and public health's as well as livestock population movement

FAO and its partner's humanitarian focus in south Sudan is therefore to assist the most food insecure flood affected households and vulnerable pastoral communities with basic agricultural, livestock and fisheries inputs and services. This include among others: support to containment and prevention of livestock diseases to protect communities' livelihood assets, and reduce the risk of zoonosis; promoting alternative agricultural activities such as vegetable production to enhance livelihood survival of targeted beneficiaries. Given the current socio-economic and political context, it is important and urgent need is to tackle livestock diseases and zoonosis so livestock assets and human lives are protected/improving access to fisheries gears and preposition agricultural seeds and tools.

C. Project Description(For CHF Componentonly)

i) Purpose of the grant

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to support core cluster priorities

Funding from this request will cover expendable procurement and prepositioning of agricultural inputs (vegetable seeds), fishing gears, animal drugs and vaccines, cold chain spare parts to support intervention in the in priority states. The funds will also be expended for sub contracting service providers (NGOs, CBOs and local authorities) for direct implementation of activities such as registration and verification of the beneficiaries, on-ward transportation and distribution; and training of the beneficiaries; implementation of awareness campaign and surveillance against the major threats deriving from zoonosis as well as put in place mitigation measures for the reduction of risk of livestock and zoonotic diseases occurrence and spreading. FAO will take lead in training of Service Providers in key areas such livestock vaccination campaign, community awareness and risk prevention and fish processing and preservation; micro-irrigation for vegetable production. 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 by FAO and service providers.

FAO in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (MARF), 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 which for distribution to target beneficiaries. The inputs will enable beneficiary household to manage their production and fishing activities. Project activities will be implemented in Warrap, Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei and NBELEG states including Abyei administrative area.

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 flood affected households in rural and urban areas of 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.

Flood response activities

*Support to vegetable production and micro – irrigation*Vegetable production provide a quick coping mechanism to food insecure household in time of stress as it does not require big pieces and land and mature within shorter time. With the wide spread destruction of some crop fields by the flood in the target locations, vegetable production activities will provide the necessary shock absorber to the risk of many household slipping into the category of severely food insure households. Most women headed households are considered much more food insecure households than men mend headed households. At the vegetable are generally considered women s crop and income earners in south Sudan, therefore, the intervention on vegetable production will focus at giving priorities to women headed households while at the same putting consideration the need to engage boys and girls in vegetable production for income generation. The key activities will be:

- Procuring and prepositioning of 4MT of assorted vegetable seed and 10MT of cowpea seed for vegetable.
- Identification of 15,000 households (70% women) most vulnerable households and providing them with assorted vegetable seed
- Provide micro-irrigation equipment to 1000 households (1 treadle pump to 4-5 households) and training
- Digging of shallow wellstor dry season irrigation using cash transfer mechanism for enhancing food access
- Training of at least 1000 households on micro-irrigation in vegetable production

*Support to fishing activities:*Fishing activities contribute significantly to livelihoods of communities living along the river Nile, Sobat and others, and communities living in the flood plains where seasonal flooding, hence fishing occurs. The traditional fishing in south Sudan recognizes the roles played by men and women as well as boys and girls. Harvesting of fish using hooks, net and boat are commonly done by men and boys while processing and preservation of fish is predominantly done by women and girls. Much as the provision of the fishing gears will be targeting vulnerable households, special attention for the training on fish processing and preservation will be given to women. A total of 10,000 HHs mainly returnees, IDPs (including flood affected) and vulnerable fisher folks will be assisted with fishing gears to enable them improve their livelihoods.

- Procurement and prepositioning 24,000 boxes of hooks and 48,000 spoils of fishing twines

- Distribution of hooks and twines to 10,000 households
- Training of 100 fields fisheries personnel as ToTs
- Training of 2000 households on net breeding, fish processing and preservation
- Distribution and monitoring

Containment and control of ECF and other diseases: With the wide spread occurrence of the flood, prevalence of endemic animal diseases and zoonosis expected to increase while livestock condition may deteriorate. The key activities for the containment and control of ECF and other livestock diseases will include:

- Procurement of vaccines for 300,000 heads of livestock (cattle, goats and sheep) in Jonglei state
- Provision of animal health services to control and contain ECF in Jonglei and of other reported diseases
- Preparation, distribution of material and implementation (through Ministerial staff and partners NGOs and CBOs) of awareness and control campaign for the prevention/containment of zoonotic diseases and basic hygiene
- Procure and distribute cold chain spare parts as well as maintaining the cold chain facilities
- Support disease surveillance and reporting activities on animal health, this includes data collection in the field from government veterinary departments and NGOs working in livestock sector in all the states of South Sudan and to maintain database in MARF.
- Conducting refresher training for 20 CAHWs in Jonglei;

Target number households to be supported in flood response

State	Households to be provided with inputs and services			Household to be trained	
	Vegetables	Fisheries	Livestock	Vegetables	Fisheries
NBELG	3,000	2,000		200	400
Warrab	3,500	2,000		230	400
Unity	3,500	3,000		230	600
Upper Nile	-				
Jonglei	5,000	3,000	12,000 (300,000)	340	600
Abyei	-				
	15,000	10,000	12,000 (300,000)	1,000	2,000

Figure in parentheses are livestock numbers

Response to livestock influx, public health concerns in Upper Nile and Dry Season Livestock Migration (Abyei, Unity, Warrab and NBELG

Livestock herding contributes significantly to livelihoods of over 50 percent of South Sudanese population who are agro pastoralists. In upper Nile, significant numbers of refugees from Sudan have moved into Maban County with over 310,000 heads of livestock Congestion of high number of livestock in Maban may worsen the livestock condition and increase the risk of disease spread. Sporadic cases of rabies and the increased risk of insurgence of RVF will not only be threatening the lives of livestock but also represent a public health concern since consumption of meat is expected to increase with reduced availability of grain.

In Abyei, there is already intense movement of Dinka families and groups from Warrab in Abyei which started taking place few month before and likely to intensify further while the Meseria movement to the south in search of pasture normally starts at the onset of dry season and they move into south Sudan through Abyei. Endemic disease such as black quarter, anthrax, CBPP, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, PPR, etc will continue disturb the health of migratory livestock during the dry season. The public health concerns and livestock diseases will require concerted efforts in the containment, control and eradication.

Activities:

- Procurement and handling of vaccines and drugs for 660,000 heads of livestock (cattle, goats and sheep) in Unity, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal states and Abyei Administrative area.
- Provision of animal health services to control and contain livestock diseases
- Preparation, distribution of extension material and implementation (through Ministerial staff and partners NGOs and CBOs) of awareness and control campaign for the prevention/containment of zoonotic diseases and basic hygiene
- Support partners and MARF in the design and establishment of basic hygienic slaughter facilities where required as part of the prevention of risk of zoonosis and food borne diseases and prepare SOP-Standards operational procedures for slaughter and disposal of animal waste
- Procure and distribute cold chain spare parts as well as maintaining the cold chain facilities
- Support disease surveillance and reporting in the ministry of animal resources and fisheries, this includes data collection in the field from government veterinary departments and NGOs working in livestock sector in all the states and maintenance of the database
- Conducting refresher training for 95 CAHWs in three states (Unity, Upper Nile, and Unity) including Abyei.
- Control and eradication of rabies through vaccination of domesticated dogs and elimination of stray dogs

State	Households (# animals)	CAHW
NBELG	3,000 (70,000)	15
Warrab	4,000 (80,000)	15
Unity	3,000 (70,000)	15
Upper Nile	10,000 (230,000)	25
Jonglei		
Abyei	8,000 (210,000)	25
	28,000 (660,000)	95

Figures in parentheses are livestock numbers

Arrangement between FAO and other FSL partners who have benefited from CHF second allocation

The pipeline will also be the major source of suppliers to FSL NGOs/CBO who have been allocated fund to carry out same activity under the second CHF allocation. The pipeline discussed and agreed with Oxfam Intermon, ADESO, MANITESE and SPEDP to include their inputs for vegetable production and fishing activities within the pipeline budget. For livestock response in Jonglei, arrangement has been made between VSF-B and FAO to include their veterinary supplies within the core pipeline budget. For Upper Nile (Maban and Renk) response, FAO will provide VSF-G with the necessary drugs and vaccines from the pipeline. In addition, FAO will provide additional technical support to partners by building the capacity of their fields in areas such as vegetable gardening, net breeding, fish processing and preservation as well as livestock disease management and control.

FAO will play a key role in procurement and prepositioning of the inputs. FAO in collaboration with the line ministry/department will be directly involved in training of CAHWs and Fisheries field personnel that will be involved in the implementation of related activities. In countries where no intervention is being carried out by other FSL cluster partners, FAO will subcontract Service Providers (NGOs and CBOs) for direct implementation of activities such as registration and verification of the beneficiaries in collaboration with RRC and local authorities; distribution of inputs and cash transfer; training of beneficiaries and participatory monitoring of activities.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Environmental and health concerns:

- Some of traditional fishing methods such as use of poisonous weeds are considered dangerous to the aquatic life and most kill indiscriminately. Provision of appropriate fishing gears therefore supports environmental sustainability of the aquatic life.
- Deposal of animal waste is of key concern in public health.

Gender concerns

- Within south Sudan most processing activities is done by women and activities such catching fish can be done by both men and women. Fish processing and preservation training will therefore ensure more women than men are trained while men will be target with fishing hooks. The CAHW training will target both boys and girls especially those within the cattle camps. Women and girls will be targeted during extension sessions on hygiene and veterinary public health as the are at risk of infection with zoonotic diseases while handling of animal products.
- Most women headed households are considered much more food insecure households than men mend headed households. At the vegetable are generally considered women's crop and income earners in South Sudan, therefore, the intervention on vegetable production will focus at giving priorities to women headed households while putting consideration the need to engage boys and girls in vegetable production for income generation

v). Expected Outcomes/Outputs (Results)

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period.

The project aim at achieving three major outputs which are expected to contribute to the overall objectives of improving food, nutrition and livelihoods of the flood affected households and pastoral communities in the target locations. The three major outcomes and the deliverables are:

Outcome 1 : Increased household food production and access by households affected by the current floods in Jonglei, Unity, Warrap and NBEG states

This outcome will be achieved through the following results:

- a) Improved access to vegetable production vegetable production inputs and services by the flood affected households in the target locations
- b) Increased access to fishing and services by flood affected households in the target locations
- c) Training of the target beneficiaries in vegetable production, net breeding, fish processing and preservation

Indicators

- At least 15 000 households supported with vegetable production inputs
- 10,000 households provided with fishing gears
- 100 TOTs trained in net breeding, fish processing and preservation
- 1000 households trained in vegetable production,
- 2000 fisher folks trained
- 10,000 households provided with fishing gears

Outcome 2: Livestock of the refugees in Upper Nile and that of migratory pastoral community in Abyei, Warrap, Unity and NBELG are protected from animal killer diseases

This outcome will be achieved through the following results:

- a) Livestock disease surveillance and early detection and response to outbreaks capacity Increased through the provision of technical support from FAO and proper on-the-job training, Diminished mortality and incidence of most common livestock diseases livestock diseases in the areas through vaccination and supporting treatment campaign among the refugees and pastoral communities in the target locations

b)

Indicators

- At least 100 CAHW trained/refreshed on disease identification, vaccinating and control of major diseases (including zoonosis and food borne diseases)
- About 800, 000 heads of cattle and 160,000 goat (goats and sheep) vaccinated and treated
- % decrease of diseases incidence against baseline
- At least 5 slaughter and disposal areas established and monitored
- Butchers and meat operators trained in meat handling and hygiene
- At least 39,000 households supported with animal vaccination and treatment services

Outcome 3: Risk of zoonotic and food borne diseases in Upper Nile mitigated

This outcome will be achieved through the following results:

- a) Improved access to hygienic slaughter facilities
- b) Home dogs vaccinated and stray dogs management measures put in place
- c) Sensitization to prevent avoid infection from diseases

Indicators

- Reduced or no cases of rabies and/or food born diseases in the areas
- Number of slaughter slabs constructed
- Number of home dogs vaccinated
- Number of awareness campaigns conducted

List below 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 (annexed).

Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)	Actual
1.0 Households supported with vegetable production inputs	15,000 (70% women headed households)	
1.1 Men headed households	10,000	

1.2	Women headed households	5,000
1.3	Quantity of seed vegetable seed distributed (MT)	4 MT of assorted vegetable seeds and 10MT of cowpea seed
2.0	Households supported with fishing gears	10,000 (60% women headed households)
2.1	Men headed households	5,000
2.1	Women female headed household	6,000
3.0	Number of animals vaccinated and treated	960,000
3.1	Cattle	800,000
3.2	Shoat	160,000
4.0	Number persons trained	3,200
4.1	ToTs net breeding, fish processing and preservation	100
4.2	CAHW	100
4.3	Vegetable producers	1000 (70% women)
4.4	Fisher folks	2000 (60% women)

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 technical support/backstopping 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: FAO will technically support the design of vaccination programmes and of awareness and educational material as well as of tailored training material in respect to transmissible diseases (RVF and Rabies) for community members, operators and technical staff. Field work will be carried out by INGOs and State Ministry personnel with flexible arrangement to be agreed upon and according to the situation in the areas and the respective delivery capacity. FAO will support State and Central Ministries in establishing a sound and sustainable monitoring and reporting system for diseases outbreak and detection

- Procurement and prepositioning inputs and supplies by FAO
- Direct distribution of vegetable and fisheries inputs to the target beneficiaries by implementing partners
- Provision of treatment and vaccination services through CAHWs with supervision of veterinarians from SMARF and partner NGOs in situation of outbreaks
- Cash transfer/voucher system in construction of basic slaughter facilities and disposal sites; and digging of shallow wells to support vegetable production.
- Training of CAHW and fisheries trainers by FAO
- Training of fisher folks and vegetable growers by implementing partners

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 within the agreed and established FSL cluster monitoring and evaluation framework. Monitoring data will be collected and analyzed and synthesis of implementation achievement and challenges will be shared with FSL cluster partners. The partner monitoring and tracking database outlined by the cluster will provide the overall guidance and framework for the monitoring and evaluation of progress of this project.

- As part of the LOA, service providers are expected to participate in the interagency assessments and share the findings with FAO.
- In addition, the service provider will be required to submit Progress and final project reports (financial and narrative) as stipulated in the agreement.
- FAO through its field offices at state level will make follow up with the partners during identification and verification of the beneficiaries, distribution of inputs, and training of beneficiaries.
- Partners will be required conduct post distribution assessment to understand how the inputs were used, find out the outcome/impact on the household food security as well as highlight the challenges.
- FAO and partners are committed to providing progress reports to the cluster as per agreed reporting template to feed into the overall FSL cluster framework for progress monitoring.

E. Committed funding

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

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
CERF	3 003485.00
Belgium	764 847.00
1 st CHF Allocation	1,735,212.00

SECTION III:

LOGFRAME			
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-12/A/46142/R/123	Project title: Enhancing food security of returnees, IDPs and vulnerables host communities through the provision of appropriate production inputs, technologies and services	Organisation: FAO	
Overall Objective: <i>What is the overall broader objective, to which the project will contribute? Describe the expected long-term change.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and nutrition security of the flood affected households and pastoral communities improved 	Indicators of progress: <i>What are the key indicators related to the overall objective?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of flood affected and pastoral households meeting their food need. 	How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop and Food Secure Assessment Reports (CSAM) Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment Reports 	
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce vulnerability of the flood affected households and pastoral communities to food insecurity and mitigate public health risk from zoonotic and food born diseases. 	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"> % of flood affected household meeting their minimum food basket % reduction in livestock disease incidence and mortality in the target locations Reduced cases of rabies and food born diseases in Maban by the end of the project 	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"> Crop and Food Secure Assessment Reports (CSAM) FSMS reports Livestock disease surveillance reports Medical reports 	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"> Security situation remains stable Beneficiaries willing engage proposed activities Market prices of agricultural inputs do not change sharply
Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please provide the list of concrete DELIVERABLES - outputs/outcomes, leading to the specific objective/s: 	Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?</i>	How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i>	Assumptions & risks: <i>What external factors and conditions must be realized to obtain the expected outcomes and results on schedule?</i>
Outcome 1: Increased household food production and access by households affected by the current floods in Jonglei, Unity, Warrab and NBEG states Output 1.1: Improved access to vegetable production vegetable production inputs and services by the flood affected households in the target locations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % contribution of vegetable produced to the overall food basket of the flood affected households. About 15,000 flood affected households (70% women household) provided with vegetable production input; and the percent of those who have actually used the inputs. About 4000 kg of assorted vegetable seeds provided in addition to other production inputs provided to the flood affected households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input distribution reports Training reports Post distribution assessment reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security situation remains stable Beneficiaries willing use the inputs and apply the skills

<p>Output 1.2: Increased access to fishing and services by flood affected households in the target households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of shallow well constructed and used for micro-irrigation • Number of household assisted through cash transfer using voucher system • % contribution of the fish harvested using the gears provided to the overall food basket of the flood affected household • At least 10,000 of flood affected households (60% women headed) provided with fishing gears; and the percent of those who have used the gears. • Quantity (pieces) of fishing gears provided to the flood affected households • At least 100 fisheries personell trained in net breeding, fish processing and preservation • At least 2000 flood affected households trained in vegetable production, net breeding, fish processing and preservation; • 90% of those trained are actually using the skills aquired 		
<p>Outcome: Livestock of the refugees in Upper Nile and that of migratory pastoral community in Abyei, Warrab, Unity and NBELG are protected from killer diseases.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Livestock disease surveillance, vaccination and treatment campaign carried out among the pastoral communities.</p> <p>Output 2.2: Community animal health workers trained and supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least 39,000 of agro-pastoral and pastoral households provide with veterinary services • about 960,000 animals vaccinated and treated during the period • 80% of the treated animals recovers from the diseases • At least 100 community animal health workers (CAHW) trained; • 90% the trained CAHW providing their service to the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input distribution progress and monitoring reports • Vaccination and animal treatment reports • Training reports • Overall project final reports 	
<p>Outcome 3: Risk of zoonotic and food borne diseases in Upper Nile mitigated</p> <p>Output 3.1: improved access to hygienic slaughter facilities</p> <p>Output 3.2: home dogs vaccinated and stray dogs reduced or eliminated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced or no cases of rabies and/or food born diseases in the areas • Number of slaughter slabs constructed • 100 % of the constructed slaughter being used • Number of home dogs vaccinated • Number of stary dogs killed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination reports • Construction reports • Overall project final reports 	

<p>Activities: <i>What are the key activities to be carried out and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and prepositioning of suppliers and inputs • Drafting, reviewing and signing of LoA and MoU with implementing partners • Identification, registration and verification of beneficiaries • Distribution of vegetable production inputs and fishing gears • Vaccination and treatment of livestock against livestock diseases • Construction of basic slaughter facilities and digging of shallow wells using voucher/cash transfer modalities • Refresher training for CAHW in the target locations • Training of Trainers (ToT) for fisheries field personnel in net breeding, fish processing and preservation • Training of fisher folks on net breeding, fish processing and preservation; and vegetable growers on micro irrigation and production techniques • Monitoring 	<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"> • Assorted vegetable seeds and treadle pumps; hooks and twines; vaccines, drugs, equipments and spare parts • FAO and partner staff involvement in discussing activities to be implemented and the input required (2-3 weeks) • Partner staff in collaboration with FAO staff, SSRRC, and local leaders (1-2 weeks) • FAO partners and other FSL partners whose vegetable production inputs are from the pipeline • FAO partners and other FSL partners whose livestock input and supplies are from the pipeline • FAO partners to be involved in vegetable production and livestock/public health. brick, sand, aggregate, cements etc • Facilitated by FAO livestock officer in collaboration MoARF. Time 1 week per location. training materials required. • Facilitated by FAO Senior fisheries officer in collaboration staff from department of fisheries. Time: 1 week per location. Training materials required. • Facilitated by FAO trained partner staff to a groups of 25-30 members • FAO staff field, Partners staff, SMOAF, MoAF 		<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"> •
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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.

Activities	Q3/2012			Q4/2012			Q1/2013			Q2/2013			Q3/2013		
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		
Activity 1 Procurement and prepositioning of inputs		X													
Activity 2 Distribution of vegetable production inputs		X	X	X	X										
Activity 3 Cash for work in digging shallow well for dry season vegetable production (irrigation)		X	X	X											
Activity 4 Distribution of fishing gears		X	X	X	X	x	x								
Activity 5 Vaccination campaign		X													
Activity 6 ToTs for fisheries field personnel		X													
Activity 7 Training of CAHW		X	X	X	X										
Activity 8 Training of Beneficiaries		X	X	X	x	x	x								
Activity 9 Monitoring of activities															
Activity 10															

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