

South Sudan 2014CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2014

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	FSL																																							
Project details The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.																																								
Requesting Organization Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations																																								
Project CAP Code SSD-14/F/61183	CAP Gender Code 2a																																							
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP) Empowering farming, fishing and pastoralist communities in South Sudan for resilient livelihoods through sustainable food productivity and environmentally sound income generating activities for food and nutrition security																																								
Project Location(s) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>State</th> <th>%</th> <th>County/ies (include payam when possible)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Upper Nile</td> <td>12%</td> <td>Maban, Renk, Malakal, Fashoda, Panyikang, Nasir and Baliet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unity</td> <td>10%</td> <td>Pariang, Rubkona, Mayom, Abiemnom, Panyijar Leer, Koch and Mayiendit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Warrap</td> <td>14%</td> <td>Tonj North, Twic, Gogrial East, Gogrial West, Tonj South</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jonglei</td> <td>17%</td> <td>Uror, Bor South, Pibor, Twic East, Duk, Fangak, Pigi, Nyirol, Ulang, Akobo, Ayod, Pochalla</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lakes</td> <td>9%</td> <td>Rumbek Centre, Rumbek East, Yirol West, Yirol East</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abyei</td> <td>3%</td> <td>Abyei Administrative Area and Agok</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastern Equatoria</td> <td>10%</td> <td>Kapoeta South, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta East, Torit, Magwi and Ikotos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central Equatoria</td> <td>5%</td> <td>Juba, Yei, Terekeka, Morobo, Lainya and Kajo Keji</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WBeG</td> <td>4%</td> <td>Wau, Jur River, Raga</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NBeG</td> <td>15%</td> <td>Aweil East, Aweil North, Aweil Centre, Aweil West, Aweil South</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Western Equatoria</td> <td>1%</td> <td>Mvolo, Mundri East, Mundri West</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		State	%	County/ies (include payam when possible)	Upper Nile	12%	Maban, Renk, Malakal, Fashoda, Panyikang, Nasir and Baliet	Unity	10%	Pariang, Rubkona, Mayom, Abiemnom, Panyijar Leer, Koch and Mayiendit	Warrap	14%	Tonj North, Twic, Gogrial East, Gogrial West, Tonj South	Jonglei	17%	Uror, Bor South, Pibor, Twic East, Duk, Fangak, Pigi, Nyirol, Ulang, Akobo, Ayod, Pochalla	Lakes	9%	Rumbek Centre, Rumbek East, Yirol West, Yirol East	Abyei	3%	Abyei Administrative Area and Agok	Eastern Equatoria	10%	Kapoeta South, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta East, Torit, Magwi and Ikotos	Central Equatoria	5%	Juba, Yei, Terekeka, Morobo, Lainya and Kajo Keji	WBeG	4%	Wau, Jur River, Raga	NBeG	15%	Aweil East, Aweil North, Aweil Centre, Aweil West, Aweil South	Western Equatoria	1%	Mvolo, Mundri East, Mundri West	Total	100%	
State	%	County/ies (include payam when possible)																																						
Upper Nile	12%	Maban, Renk, Malakal, Fashoda, Panyikang, Nasir and Baliet																																						
Unity	10%	Pariang, Rubkona, Mayom, Abiemnom, Panyijar Leer, Koch and Mayiendit																																						
Warrap	14%	Tonj North, Twic, Gogrial East, Gogrial West, Tonj South																																						
Jonglei	17%	Uror, Bor South, Pibor, Twic East, Duk, Fangak, Pigi, Nyirol, Ulang, Akobo, Ayod, Pochalla																																						
Lakes	9%	Rumbek Centre, Rumbek East, Yirol West, Yirol East																																						
Abyei	3%	Abyei Administrative Area and Agok																																						
Eastern Equatoria	10%	Kapoeta South, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta East, Torit, Magwi and Ikotos																																						
Central Equatoria	5%	Juba, Yei, Terekeka, Morobo, Lainya and Kajo Keji																																						
WBeG	4%	Wau, Jur River, Raga																																						
NBeG	15%	Aweil East, Aweil North, Aweil Centre, Aweil West, Aweil South																																						
Western Equatoria	1%	Mvolo, Mundri East, Mundri West																																						
Total	100%																																							
Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP US\$ 25,000,000	Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal US\$ 2,604,000																																							
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date) US\$17,108,059	Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																																							
Direct Beneficiaries <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project</th> <th>Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Women:</td> <td>34,080</td> <td>839,150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Girls:</td> <td>17,040</td> <td>150,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men:</td> <td>23,004</td> <td>151,850</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys:</td> <td>11,076</td> <td>150,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>85,200</td> <td>1,291,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP	Women:	34,080	839,150	Girls:	17,040	150,000	Men:	23,004	151,850	Boys:	11,076	150,000	Total:	85,200	1,291,000																					
	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP																																						
Women:	34,080	839,150																																						
Girls:	17,040	150,000																																						
Men:	23,004	151,850																																						
Boys:	11,076	150,000																																						
Total:	85,200	1,291,000																																						
Indirect Beneficiaries / Catchment Population (if applicable) 596,400 (M= 238,560, F= 357,840). Beneficiaries will be households whose livelihoods have collapsed due to past crises and the current political crisis. Primary beneficiaries will be female headed households, in particular IDPs, and vulnerable host communities. Given the serious threats to the nutritional status of children and vulnerable groups, initiatives are designed to enhance dietary diversification through enhanced access to and promoting household production of nutritious food sources including fish along the Nile river and milk, as well as access to income. These constitute cost-effective strategies for preventing malnutrition. Vulnerable agro and pastoralist men, women, boys and girls affected by the political ongoing conflict and other crises are the intended beneficiaries, with initiatives strategically designed to promote inter- and intra-communal harmony through informed approaches to service delivery and emergency nutrition. FAO will closely work with partners including the State Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and other agencies including IOM, WFP and local authorities (RRC) to identify and effectively target the most vulnerable food insecure but economically active men, women, girls and boys involved in food production.																																								
Targeted population: Abyei conflict affected, floods and drought affected HHs, pests and diseases affected, conflict affected IDPs, Returnees, Host communities, Refugees and vulnerable economically active progressive farmers																																								
CHF Project Duration (12 months max. earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)																																								
Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts) ADESO, VSF G, SSM DP, PLAN, HOGAS, CASI, ACAD, CARITAS, PCO, STO, AAO																																								
Indicate number of months: 6 Months (15 Jan – 15 July 2014)																																								
Contact details Organization's Country Office <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Organization's Address</td> <td>UN HOUSE JUBA 3, YEI ROAD JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Focal Person</td> <td>Jan Helsen, Jan.Helsen@fao.org 0921 462 326</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Country Director</td> <td>Dr. Sue Lautze, Sue.Lautze@fao.org 0921 296 333</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finance Officer</td> <td>Alansi Mohamed, Mohamed.Alansi@fao.org 0954 685 287</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monitoring & Reporting focal person</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Organization's Address	UN HOUSE JUBA 3, YEI ROAD JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN	Project Focal Person	Jan Helsen, Jan.Helsen@fao.org 0921 462 326	Country Director	Dr. Sue Lautze, Sue.Lautze@fao.org 0921 296 333	Finance Officer	Alansi Mohamed, Mohamed.Alansi@fao.org 0954 685 287	Monitoring & Reporting focal person																														
Organization's Address	UN HOUSE JUBA 3, YEI ROAD JUBA, SOUTH SUDAN																																							
Project Focal Person	Jan Helsen, Jan.Helsen@fao.org 0921 462 326																																							
Country Director	Dr. Sue Lautze, Sue.Lautze@fao.org 0921 296 333																																							
Finance Officer	Alansi Mohamed, Mohamed.Alansi@fao.org 0954 685 287																																							
Monitoring & Reporting focal person																																								
Contact details Organization's HQ <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Organization's Address</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Desk officer</td> <td>Name, Email, telephone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finance Officer</td> <td>Name, Email, telephone</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Organization's Address		Desk officer	Name, Email, telephone	Finance Officer	Name, Email, telephone																																	
Organization's Address																																								
Desk officer	Name, Email, telephone																																							
Finance Officer	Name, Email, telephone																																							

Senior Livestock Coordinator
FAO South Sudan

Section II

CHF Cluster Priorities for 2014 First Round Standard Allocation

This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. It should provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF in line with the cluster objectives highlighted in the CAP 2014.

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round

In order to implement responses that contribute to the cluster strategic objectives, address the identified needs and be in harmony with CHF 1 requirements the PRT identified the following as priority interventions:

- ✓ Supporting core pipeline in supplying/pre-positioning emergency agricultural, fisheries and livestock supplies
- ✓ Providing emergency response livelihood inputs (seeds, equipment for food production and fishing gears) to facilitate production and consumption. This will also maximize nutritional impacts among the vulnerable/food insecure populations
- ✓ Providing emergency veterinary services & supplies for control of livestock diseases & public health risks. This will include response to emergency livestock diseases through vaccinations and disease control interventions to protect livelihood assets;
- ✓ Livestock restocking/re-distribution and destocking in emergency situations or towards alleviating malnutrition
- ✓ Mainstream alleviation of malnutrition within FSL interventions
- ✓ Promoting community based seed security for access to quality seeds. This will be integrated within the crop production cycle activities.
- ✓ Building capacity for food production & livelihood diversification. The PRT recommended that this should be integrated within the food production cycle e.g. in addition to providing agricultural inputs to conflict affected populations to re-enter production, capacity building on how to produce food can be integrated. This applies to other sectors of livestock & fisheries.

Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round

The following geographic areas are accorded greatest importance:

- Upper Nile
- Unity
- Warrap
- Northern Bahr el Ghazal
- Western Bahr el Ghazal
- Jonglei
- Lakes
- Eastern Equatoria (especially the greater Kapoeta)
- Abyei administrative area (covered under core pipeline)

However, in selecting the geographic location for project implementation partners should provide adequate/clear evidence of the needs to be addressed under the proposed intervention(s). These should be in line with the needs identified in section 1 above. Partners should therefore include adequate information regarding the problem to be addressed in the targeted location(s). General statements should be avoided. The vulnerability map provided by CHF Secretariat only acts as a guide and partners should incorporate available evidence in needs identification

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF funded activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and category of the affected population¹

In 2013, South Sudan was already characterized by high rates of food and nutrition insecurity (CFSAM, 2012) and poverty (>50%) SSCSE, 2010). Prior to the current political conflict, approximately 4.4 million people were estimated to be at risk of food insecurity in South Sudan in 2014 (OCHA 2013). Within a multi-hazard environment, key drivers of food insecurity included limited access to production factors such as quality seed and farm equipment and poor post-harvest technologies, emergence of crop pests and animal diseases, manmade and natural disasters including floods and drought, dearth of institutional capacities including weak research and extension services, weak purchasing power and dilapidated physical infrastructure resulting in huge transaction costs and market failures (FSMS 2013)

On 15 December 2013, armed hostilities erupted in Juba and quickly spread throughout the country. What is said to have begun as a political crisis rapidly assumed an ethnic dimension with desertions and in-fighting amongst rival military groups severely affecting the civilian population and hugely exacerbating the already fragile food security situation. More than 300 000 people are displaced so far, with high concentrations along the riverine areas stretching from Juba, in Central Equatoria to Bor in Jonglei State and Malakal in Upper Nile. The conflict is also severe in Unity state with dramatic spill-over and movements of displaced persons into neighbouring Warrap State and, as of recently, into Lakes State. While many displaced people have found temporary shelter in the UN Compounds (up to 62,000) across the country, a large portion is either moving South or seeking shelter in the hinterland near the Nile River. Cross-border movement of the displaced has also begun with an estimated 43 000 South Sudanese having taken refuge in neighbouring countries.

The current political conflict severely compounds the problem of the populations in areas already seriously affected by erratic and prolonged dry spells with Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes, Warrap, Unity and Upper Nile States being the most severely affected. Flooding in these states had already displaced large numbers of people, disrupting efforts toward food production for household consumption during the agriculture season. In addition to large numbers of displaced people, over 10 million livestock (OCHA 2014) have been reported displaced. The combination of these devastating factors are expected to leave large portions of the population extremely vulnerable to food insecurity in early 2014.

Recent violence and displacement have led to a severe lack of access to food sources by affected populations. Urgent action is

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.

required by humanitarian actors to avoid escalation into a fully blown nutritional crisis. Active hostilities have thus far prevented the collection of up-to-date country-wide data on food security since the crisis began. However, it is known that the precarious food security situation in the country has led to high levels of malnutrition. Prior to the crisis, CFSAM 2013 confirmed critical levels of malnutrition rates in Unity, Jonglei, Warrap and Lakes reaching up to 14% - 20% above thresholds. Malnutrition rates among breastfeeding mothers and children under-fives were acute and severe acute levels due to poor food consumption and dietary diversification compositions. Vulnerable populations in conflict-affected states are in dire need of humanitarian assistance for livelihood recovery and for improved nutrition. The receding flood waters in non-riverine areas create potential for recession agriculture with a shift in focus toward the necessity for highly nutritional crops including cereals, pulses and vegetables to combat malnutrition.

While floods have a negative and devastating impact on crop yields and livestock health, fishing can potentially be an alternative livelihood resource for vulnerable households. During the flooding regime, on average, a household can harvest between 3–5 Kg of fresh fish per day, fisher folk can harvest up to 25 Kg per day at peak fishing season. A baseline survey undertaken by GIZ in 2011 revealed that fish harvest contributes positively to women's food security in fishing camps. However, the greatest constraints to fisheries in South Sudan, particularly to female-headed households, are lack of access to appropriate fishing equipment post-harvest losses between 40-50 % (GIZ 2011). A regional estimate of post-harvest loss of fresh fish in five sub-Saharan African countries reported 30-40 % (FAO 2010).

Livestock remains a vital livelihood resource for conflict-affected populations. However, livestock face a recurrent risk of disease due to the low level of animal health services and cyclic floods and/or droughts. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Black Quarter (BQ), Anthrax, rabies and New Castle Disease (NCD) have been reported in various states (MARF mid-year report 2013). Field reports indicate that over ten million livestock in the flood affected areas are at risk of contracting infectious diseases, due to lack of shelter, shortage of pasture, overcrowding on high grounds as well as increased exposure to ecto-parasite and insects. In addition to floods, which have led to death and displacement of animals, a worsening animal health situation is expected in 2014 during the dry season when the immunity of against diseases animals is weakened. Furthermore, livestock movement due to the current armed conflict and rampant cattle raiding and counter raiding in Jonglei, Warrap and Lakes state is becoming a vehicle for the spread of livestock diseases such as East Coast Fever (ECF); and leading to an increased threat of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TAD), while changes in climatic conditions are likely to further contribute to high risk of the emergence and spread of Rift Valley Fever. Addressing animal disease remains a priority with known linkages to public health. Brucellosis is being diagnosed in various parts of the country and cases of cutaneous anthrax transmitted from animals to human were reported in referral facilities in Jur River, Wau and Gogrial, 110 of these cases were tested and confirmed by World Health Organization. Rabies has been reported in Eastern Equatoria, Lakes State, Warrap State and Malakal (State ministries of Animal Resources and Fisheries 2013). It is known globally that over 50% of rabies victims are children.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the reasons for requesting CHF funding at this time. Explain how CHF funding will help address critical humanitarian gaps in your cluster. Explain the value added by your organization (e.g. geographical presence). Indicate if any other steps have been taken to secure alternative funding.

In 2013, using CHF 1 resources, FAO reached a total of 25,000 households' representing about 175, 000 beneficiaries. FAO worked with over 20 different FSL state partners including SMAF and SMARF of which 30% were international NGOs². CFSAM 2013 findings demonstrate that this support has contributed to the realization of improved food security in comparison with 2012. In collaboration with Central and State Ministries FAO facilitated procurement of local seeds resulting in 500 MT of assorted crop seeds distributed with input trade fairs (ITF), voucher system and seed recollection accounting for over 54% (270 MT) of the total CHF agricultural inputs supplies. With only 46% of the agricultural inputs imported, the pipeline for the 2013 agriculture season witnessed a reduction of 30% of FAO agriculture input supplies.

At the institutional level, FAO has been strengthening government extension service providers through its community based seed multiplication program. So far FAO provided support in the establishment of 3 seed variety release sites (Palotaka-Magwi, Jambo-Mundri, and Halima-Wau) and the rehabilitation of 1 seed laboratory (Yei-CES). In 2013 about 300 MT of assorted crop seeds were recollected and certified in collaboration with the government before their redistribution to about 15,000 beneficiaries in Jonglei State. Similarly, FAO builds the capacity of government partners in quality control including the testing of seed validity, purity and germination before local procurement is made through the ITF. Currently, seed certification in Yei is concurrently managed by FAO and government trained staff to ensure quality standards of seed recollection.

FAO will build on these and other activities and require for 2014 additional support to reach 85,200 beneficiaries³. The challenges of low production and productivity shall be overcome by linking seed security to crop production integrated with Draught Animal Power (DAP) and Conservation Agriculture (CA) and, awareness creation around integrated pests and disease management. To minimize and alleviate malnutrition FAO will target and engage women headed and vulnerable female households' in the production of nutrient-dense vegetables⁴. About 46% of the overall supplies (agriculture, fisheries and livestock) for CHF 1 will be secured from

² VSF S, SP, ADRA, FHI, Plan International, and Adeso

³ 60% will be women and girls

⁴ 1.6 MT of assorted vegetable seeds will be imported, however only 0.6 MT will be purchased using the CHF and 1 MT from other funding sources.

within South Sudan and made available through ITF and voucher system. FAO targets to procure **376 MT** of local seeds and import from East Africa and regulated by Government only **7.2 MT** of foundation seed for seed multiplication.

With regards to livestock vaccines and fishing inputs which are procured out of South Sudan, FAO will utilize the existing emergency stock to kick start the implementation process. The livestock vaccines will be prepositioned in the central and the decentralized cold chain for safe storage of vaccines. Through FAO coordination, State Ministries of Animal Resources and Fisheries and other livestock partners will have continued access to animal health and disease surveillance inputs which are vital in combating disease out-break and TAD. Providing fishing gears and skills in fish processing and preservation to affected communities as well as to IDPs, war affected and returnees along the major fishing grounds will provide them with means to access and preserve fish resource, hence enhancing their food security situation.

FAO partners in 2014 will be selected on the basis of CHF1 criteria as well as geographical location. Partners which have been selected by the FSL Cluster will not be considered for Core pipeline support. However those which have been selected by the FSL Cluster but whose activities fall in geographical locations different from FAO support areas will be eligible. A breakdown of proposed partners and their geographical coverage including target populations is indicated in table below.

Geographic Location	Proposed Partners	Seeds	Livestock	Fishery	Target Populations
NBeG	ADESO	4,650	5,333	3,000	12,983
Warrap	VSF G	4,150	5,867	1,500	11,367
Lakes	PLAN,	3,150	4,267	0	7,417
Unity	HOGAS,	4,000	4,267	1,000	9,267
Upper Nile	FHI	3,650	4,267	3,000	10,917
Jonglei	CASI, VSF G	5,500	6,067	4,000	15,567
Abyei	ACAD	1,500	533	500	2,683
EE	CARITAS	2,300	5,333	0	7,633
WBeG	PCO	1,150	1,067	1,000	3,217
WE	STO	150	533	0	683
CE	AAO	300	2,667	1,000	3,967
Total	11	30,000	40,200	15,000	85,200

FAO has an operational presence in all the ten (10) states as well as in the Abyei Administrative Area and instituted strong linkages with the State ministries of agriculture and forestry and the ministry of animal resources and fisheries. For improved coordination among the ministries and partners, FAO positioned 10 Agriculture State Coordinators in the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. To complement funding under the CHF 1, FAO managed to secure already USD 17,108,059 under various programs.

Upon release of CHF 2014 fund in January 2014, FAO will use the dry season to conclude its procurement and prepositioning of project supplies by early March 2014 before the onset of rainy season to enable timely preparation for agricultural season, and timely access to animal health facilities and fishing equipment.

C. Project Description(For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Priorities

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

FAO will use CHF funding to urgently address FSL Cluster priorities as identified in the context of the ongoing political crisis. CHF funding will contribute to the realization of cluster priorities 1 and 2 including enhancing access to food and livelihood resources and increase food availability for at risk populations through protection and diversification of livelihood systems, strategies and assets. To achieve cluster priority 1, CHF funding will provide timely procurement and prepositioning of core pipeline agriculture, livestock and fisheries productive resources (seeds, vaccines, fishing equipment) through direct distribution, seed recollection and input trade fair and vouchers. FAO will facilitate bringing together affected communities with stock-keepers and local vendors of farm equipment and utilize a voucher scheme to increase access to these equipment.

Cluster priority 2 will be addressed through resilience building that will be integrated in the cluster priority 1 through the promotion of community based seed multiplication tailored towards providing quality and disease free planting materials, creating awareness around the threats of specific crop pests and diseases (related to the crops which will be promoted) and crop diversification through improved vegetable production practices. CHF funding will also be used to provide rapid training in production and improved nutrition practices, training fisher folks and protection of pastoralist assets through livestock treatment and vaccination. FAO will be responsible for direct procurement and prepositioning of FSL core pipeline supplies in collaboration with WFP. Most of the seeds will be recollected from the existing groups trained and supported by FAO and partners in quality production of diseased free planting materials from Yei and Morobo Counties in Central Equatoria State, which to a large extent have remained unscratched from the current fighting. The rest of the location will be targeted by ITF using the voucher system. The capacity building initiatives under the CHF are part of FAO's strategy

to link lifesaving assistance to durable sustainable development.

ii) Project Objective

State the objective/s of this CHF project and how it links to your CAP project (one specific geographical area, one set of activities or kickstart/support the overall project). Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

The overall objective is to improve food security and livelihoods for food and nutrition through intensification of household production and diversification of income generating opportunities while safeguarding the environment with sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock practices using appropriate technologies and practices.

iii) Project Strategy and proposed Activities

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

List the main activities and results to be implemented with CHF funding. As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries (broken down by age and gender to the extent possible).

Agriculture Activities

1. Field Crop Production

FAO's operational strategy in South Sudan has so far been based on: direct seed and tool distribution, Input Trade Fairs (ITF) using vouchers and the local seed recollection and redistribution. In 2013, FAO supported 25,000 vulnerable households based on these principles to reengage in agriculture production. In 2014 FAO will enhance these strategies taking into account specific lessons learnt from the States. Within the context of the current political crisis, FAO will promote the ITF and vouchers in combination with seed recollection strategies to move and exchange high value local landraces from good production areas to deficit locations and build capacity in field school approaches to promote community based seed multiplication. The State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and service providers will be fully involved in the overall process.

a) Input Trade Fair / Voucher Intervention, (19,000 HH)

ITFs will be implemented in **NBeG, Warrap, Lakes, WBeG, Unity, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile** and the **Abyei Administrative Area**. a detailed breakdown is provided in the table below. The ITFs will target 80% (19,000 beneficiaries) of the earmarked target under CHF 1 (11,400 HH women and girls; 7,600 HH men and boys) in 2014. The intention is to minimize cross border and cross state transmission of infected planting materials and maximize the adaptation of healthy local varieties. Further, a voucher system will be established to connect farmers to local tool producers, agro-dealers and or stockists in order to promote local trade and income generation.

Major Activities:

- In collaboration with SMAF, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), service providers and local leaders identify and register 19,000 households (with priority to conflict-affected as well as flood, drought, pests and diseases affected, returnees, IDPs including refugees with land access) to enable them reenter the 2014 agriculture season. At least 40% are expected to be female headed households.
- Facilitate signing of letters of agreement with service providers and conduct seed and tool security assessment in the target counties with ITF intervention
- Carry out assessment and identify / select potential vendors for provision of seeds to the target beneficiaries in collaboration with SMAF and CAD including selected partners. At least 30% of the targeted input vendors are expected to be women.
- Provide rapid training to ITF committee for ITF intervention
- Organize Input trade fair and voucher programme
- Provide rapid training to at least 10% of beneficiaries (760 HH women and girls; 1140 HH men and boys) on improved agronomic practices for effective use of inputs
- Provide basic rapid training for at least 30 community facilitators (45% women) in close coordination with FAO Advisor targeting direct beneficiaries, partners and frontline extension agents.
- Carry out rapid agriculture training for use of inputs for 4 groups per State constituting of 30 members per school and 120 beneficiaries per State for training up to 960 beneficiaries (576 women and girls, 384 men and boys).
- Undertake post ITF evaluation.

b) Seed recollection and distribution (4,500 HH)

4 500 conflict affected vulnerable food insecure households (2000 HH men and 2500 HH women) will be targeted in Jonglei State. Assorted crop seeds will be sourced mainly from the existing community seed multiplication groups supported by FAO in CE State (Yei and Morobo). About 90 MT of assorted crop seeds will be recollected in collaboration with the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (SMAF) and distributed by CASI in Jonglei state. FAO and CE SMAF will assure the input quality through testing the seed samples at Yei Seed Laboratory prior to recollection and distribution. Distribution as well as training will be delivered by selected partners and government extension service providers who will be trained to work hand in hand with service providers. Backstopping support to partners and beneficiaries will be provided by FAO field officers. The main purpose is to improve access to highly adaptable production inputs for sustainable food security and enhanced local economies.

Major Activities:

- In collaboration with SMAF, RRC and local leaders identify and register 4,500 households (conflict affected vulnerable and food insecure households) with assorted local crop seeds (local varieties of sorghum, maize, groundnuts, cowpeas and sesame) to allow engagement in 2014 agriculture season

- Sign letters of agreement with service providers to handle seed recollection and redistribution to beneficiaries
- Conduct rapid training sessions for at least 10% of beneficiaries (270 HH women and girls; 180 HH men and boys) by partners and FAO including extension service providers including the basics of the production cycle in agronomic practices, plant protection and crop diversification
- Create 15 training groups in the target counties for adult learning on improved farming practices.
- Provide basic training for at least 15 community facilitators, (40% women) one in each group for group training with support from FAO Advisor.
- Project monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

c) Seed multiplication (1500 HH)

Seed multiplication will be fully integrated within the food production cycle. Existing community based seed production groups will be used to enable beneficiaries learn on the importance of local seed production and preservation. Approximately 5 specialized training groups shall be established per State and up to 50 groups will be formed for training 1,500 households on seed production and preservation in NBeG, WBeG, Upper Nile, Warrap, Lakes, EE, CE, WE States. The main purpose of the seed multiplication is to ensure that access to quality seed by affected communities is improved and for raising awareness on the importance of production and multiplication and preservation of local cultivars.

Main Activities:

- Sensitize and mobilize 1,500 progressive seed growers (900 HH men and 600 HH women)
- Provide support and guide seed growers in enterprise selection and seed multiplication. Key crop enterprises will be identified based on beneficiaries' preferences at project location
- Provide training to 50 groups on good practices establishing 5 groups per project location to target 900 women and girls, 600 men and boys
- Provide basic training for at least 50 community facilitators (50% women) in close cooperation with FAO Advisor.
- Facilitate the provision of production inputs (foundation seeds and ox ploughs) to the identified SGs
- Create awareness of farmers and extension on production technologies Sensitize communities on disease identification, spread and control
- Promote collective storage, processing and marketing of seed produced
- Ensure overall monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

2 Vegetable production (5,000 HH)

Six States have been identified with critical levels of malnutrition and will be considered for the production of nutrient dense vegetables in **Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, NBeG, Warrap and Upper Nile**; a total of 5,000 households will be targeted. Traditional African Vegetable (TAV) varieties (okra, jews melloes, amaranthus, rocket, spider flower, egg plants, purse lane, pumpkin, cow peas, green peas). TAVS in principle are quick maturing and require less land space. Its unique character is that it can enhance food security through increased nutrition and income of households engaged in it, hence reducing malnutrition, particularly for households which were most hit by floods, food insecurity and malnutrition. Female headed households and vulnerable men and boys in the community will be most targeted. This shall cover both dry season and wet season gardening to maximize crop diversification and nutrition component. The overall aim of vegetable production is improved nutrition and income of households to alleviate malnutrition.

Main activities include:

- Procure vegetable production inputs (assorted vegetable seeds, including TAVs, and micro-irrigation equipment)
- Register about 5,000 households ((3500 women and girls, 1500 men and girls) for vegetable production and marketing
- Distribute assorted vegetable seeds, and micro-irrigation equipment
- Provide basic training to 750 beneficiaries (525 women and girls, 225 men and boys) on vegetable production
- Establish 5 training groups per state targeting 130 households (105 women and girls, 25 men and boys)
- Carry out basic training for at least 5 community facilitators (60% men) in partnership with FAO Advisors to provide training to the groups
- Conduct a baseline on vegetable production and income levels among targeted households
- Conduct cooking demonstration and dietary diversification to (525 women and girls, 225 men and boys) in the project location.

Livestock and Fisheries activities

1. Enhance access to livestock inputs

Given its mandate and strong coordination with the government, FAO plays an important role in facilitating livestock intervention through the pipeline inputs. This will be done by assisting the government in maintaining the central and states cold chain systems where vaccines are preserved for timely response to disease outbreaks. FAO will procure vaccines and emergency response drugs. These drugs and vaccines will be availed to the partners and government institutions on request. FAO will procure vaccines for HS, CBPP, BQ, Anthrax, PPR, CCPP, sheep and goat pox. While drugs will include, long acting oxytetracycline, wound spray and ECF drugs. The vaccine is prepositioned to serve the ten states, however trainings of cold chain officer will be carried out in Wau, Bor, Malakal, Juba, while Community Animal Health officers will be trained in states bordering the Republic of Sudan.

Main activities include:

- Procurement and prepositioning of veterinary vaccines, drugs and equipment
- Carry out rapid refresher training of 50 Community animal health workers

- Carry out rapid refresher training of 20 cold chain officers

2. Protect livelihoods through vaccination

Livestock assets will be vaccinated against endemic and emerging diseases through partners and government agents. The five states bordering the republic of Sudan (Unity, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap) will be given priority on vaccination to mitigate against trans-boundary animal diseases which might be introduced by the livestock of migratory tribes. Other states most prone to livestock diseases in 2014 are, Jonglei, Lakes and Abyei administrative area due to the effect of flood.

FAO will provide vaccines to the SMARF on request and with the approval of the Animal Resources and Fisheries sector in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Tourism, Animal Resources and Fisheries, Cooperative and Rural Development (MAFTAFCD) in Juba. SMARF in various states have proved to be capable of carrying out vaccinations and treatments with the logistic support from FAO and NGOs and provision of cold chain spare parts and kerosene by FAO. Other livestock implementing partners will be provided with vaccines to cover their geographic areas of operation with approval from the livestock and fisheries sector.

Main activity include:

- Vaccinate 1.2 million animals against endemic diseases

3. Address the risk of zoonotic diseases

The risk of zoonotic diseases affecting people can be reduced, among others, through proper handling of milk and meat products and reduce. Addressing diseases of public health concerns will be done by establishing hygienic slaughter facilities, as well as carrying out rabies awareness campaigns and vaccination of pet animals against rabies. FAO will support the state authority to maintain and clean slaughter facility and will procure rabies vaccine to distribute in all the ten states based on the outbreak reports.

- Conduct rapid awareness on meat and milk hygiene
- Vaccinate domestic dogs and cats against rabies
- Conduct awareness campaign against rabies

4. Restock 200 vulnerable households in Pibor,

- This will be carried out as a recovery measure to build the resilience of the most vulnerable household who have lost assets during conflict and displacement to encourage them revive their livestock keeping practice and build their livelihood. This activity will take place in Pibor county of Jonglei state. 20 women will be trained for a period of two weeks as small stock auxiliary to care for the restocked animals. Each woman will receive 5 female goats/sheep and 1000 goats/sheep in overall. Restocking will be implemented through a partner and will be done at different stages based on the target location within the county, 50 women will be restocked at each stage to avoid scarcity of small stock in the market or price hike by livestock owners.

Main activities include:

- Conduct basic training for 20 of the female beneficiaries of re-stocking as small stock auxiliary;
- Identify and register most vulnerable 200 women headed households in target locations in Pibor County, using restocking interview forms, in collaboration with the chiefs and county authority
- In close collaboration with the county authorities, the selected partner will assess and identify vendors of goats/sheep or procure in auction yards in the target locations. The goats/sheep will be procured at intervals by the selected partner to avoid price rise in the market
- The goats/sheep will be quarantined for a period of two weeks to observe signs of diseases, during these two weeks the goats will be vaccinated against PPR, CCP, sheep and goat pox, and will be treated against various diseases.

5. Enhance access to fishing inputs and protect the livelihood of vulnerable fishing communities:

In South Sudan fish is considered as a vital livelihood resource, particularly for communities living along the major water bodies including those in the flood plains (seasonal fishing). When flood occurs, crops and livestock are destroyed or affected. However, fish becomes an alternative food resource to the affected households. Providing fishing gears and skills in fish processing and preservation to affected communities as well as to IDPs, along the major fishing grounds will provide them with means to access and preserve fish resource, hence enhancing their food security situation. FAO will provide timely procurement and prepositioning of core pipeline fishery inputs such as fishing gears (twines and hooks),

Main activities include:

- Procure and distribute fishing gears (hooks and twines) and fish preservation equipment
- Rapid training to 100 fisher folks in post-harvest handling
- Raise awareness on storage of fish products.

State	Households targets						Animal Numbers
	Seed & micro-irrigation equipment	Vegetables	Seed Multiplication	Fisheries	Livestock	Goat Restocking	

NBeG	3500**	1000	150	3000	5333	0	160,000
Warrap	3000**	1000	150	1500	5867	0	176,000
Unity	3000**	500	0	1000	4267	0	128,000
Upper Nile	3000**	500	150	3000	4267	0	128,000
Jonglei	4500*	1000	0	4000	5867	200	176,000
Abyei	1500**	0	150	500	533	0	16,000
Lakes	2000**	1000	150	0	4267	0	128,000
WBeG	1000**	0	150	1000	1067	0	32,000
EE	2000**	0	300	0	5333	0	160,000
CE	0	0	300	1000	2667	0	80,000
WE	0	0	150	0	533	0	16,000
Total	23,500	5,000	1,500	15,000	40,000	200	1,200,000

Note:

- Input trade fair/voucher system (ITF)**
- Direct distribution (DD)*

iv) Expected Result(s)/Outcome(s)

Briefly describe the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

Project results will contribute to the overall objectives of improving food security and livelihoods for food and nutrition through intensification of household production and diversification of income generating opportunities while safeguarding the environment with sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock practices using appropriate technologies and practices. The two major outcomes and deliverables are:

Outcome 1: Increased household food production for improved food, income, nutrition and livelihood security of vulnerable flood affected and food insecure households in South Sudan

This outcome will be achieved through the following two results:

Output 1.1: Improved access to field crop and vegetable production inputs by vulnerable households

Output 1.2: Enhanced production capacity by vulnerable households

Outcome indicators

- % increase in area of land cultivated and amount of food produced
- % increase in income of households engaged in vegetable production
- % reduction in number of people classified as Moderate Acute Malnourished

Output Indicators

- At least 30,000 households supported with crop and vegetable production inputs
- 23,500 households supported with crop production inputs
- 5 000 households supported with vegetable production inputs
- 2,350 households trained in appropriate crop production technologies,
- 1 500 households supported with production inputs including basic seed for multiplication and preservation
- 1 500 households supported for quality seed production and preservation
- 750 households trained in vegetable production and enhanced nutrition
- 376 MT recollected and redistributed to the target households through ITF and local procurement
- 200 MT of assorted crop seeds produced
- 74 training groups established for improved agronomic practices, and IPM
- 100 community facilitators provide with basic training skills
- 1.6 MT of assorted vegetable seeds distributed
- 2500 feddans cultivated with vegetables

Outcome 2: Livelihood assets protected for improved access to food resources by vulnerable pastoral, agro-pastoral and fishing communities

This outcome will be achieved through the following results:

Output 2.1: Improved access to livestock inputs and enhanced disease outbreak reporting and surveillance

Output 2.2: Reduced risk of zoonosis through hygienic slaughter facilities and reduced rabies incidences

Output 2.3: Improved access to productive assets, for the most vulnerable members of the pastoral community

Output 2.4: Improved access to fisheries input and fish preservation technologies

Outcome indicators

- % reduction in disease outbreak

- % of vulnerable households having access to meat resources
- % Increase access to fishing gears and services by fisher folks in target location
- % Increase fishery extension workers for fish inspection
- % Increase of HHs practicing for reduction of Post-harvest losses
- % Reduction in post-harvest loss in fresh 50% to 25%.

Output Indicators

- 20 cold chain officers trained
- 50 of CAHW trained in animal health and disease diagnosis in 5 border states
- 20 cases of disease outbreak effectively responded to
- 1.2 M animals treated and vaccinated
- 20 awareness campaign on meat and milk hygiene conducted
- Reduction in cases of rabies and food borne diseases by 50%
- Reduction in number of outbreaks of livestock diseases by 50%
- 3 Cold chain hubs established and operational
- 200 HHs benefiting from restocking and destocking schemes
- 20 women trained as small stock auxiliary
- At least 15,000 households supported with fishery inputs
- At least 100 fishery extension workers trained in fish inspection
- At least 2000 HHs practicing methods for reduction of post-harvest losses
- At least 100 fisher fork trained in post- harvest losses
- At least 40,000 spools and 14,000 boxes of fishing hooks distributed.

v) List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. Use a reasonable and measurable number of indicators and ensure that to the most possible extent chosen indicators are taken from the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators (SOI) (annexed). Put a cross (x) in the first column to identify the cluster defined SOI. Indicate as well the total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and age. Ensure these indicators are further used in the logframe.

SOI (X)	#	Standard Output Indicators (Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) (Targets should be disaggregated by age and sex as per the standard output indicators list and add-up to the number of direct beneficiaries identified page 1)
Output 1.1: Improved access to field crop production inputs and enhanced production capacity by vulnerable households			
X	6.	# HH supported with crop production inputs	23,500 (13,400 women and girls, 10,100 Men and boys)
X	7.	Quantity of staple crop seeds	376 MT (sorghum, maize, G.nuts, cowpeas and sesame)
X	8.	# beneficiaries trained on appropriate crop production practices and postharvest technologies	2,350 beneficiaries (1030 Men and boys, 1320women and girls)
X	9.	# HH supported with basic seed multiplication inputs	1,500 HH (900 women and girls, 600 men and boys)
X	10.	# of households trained in seed production	1,500 HH (900 women and girls, 600 men and boys)
X	11.	Quantity of seeds produced	200 MT of assorted crop seeds
X	12.	Quantity of agriculture equipment provided	2167 pieces
X	13.	# rapid training carried out in the project locations	97 trainings
X	14.	# community facilitators provided with basic training	70 community facilitators
		Men	
		Women	
X	15.	Total number of households supported with production equipment	25,000 HHs (13,250 women and girls, 11,750 men and boys)
Output 1.2: Improved access to vegetable production inputs and enhanced production capacity by vulnerable households			
X		# HHs supported with vegetable production inputs	5,000 (3500 women and girls, 1500 men and boys)
X		# beneficiaries trained in appropriate vegetable production, postharvest techniques and marketing	750 beneficiaries (525 women and girls, 225 men and boys)
X		# of training groups established for training on vegetable production and cooking demonstration	30 groups established
		Quantity of assorted vegetable seeds	1.6 MT
X		Quantity of ox-ploughs	250 ox ploughs
X		Area planted with vegetables	2,500 feddans
Output 2.1: Improved access to livestock inputs and enhanced disease outbreak reporting and surveillance			
X		Quantities of vaccines procured and prepositioned	• 1.2 million doses of vaccines provided (HS, BQ, CBPP, Anthrax, PPR, Rabies,)
X		# CAHW trained	• Train 50 (30 men, boys and 20 women and girls) Community Animal Health Workers and meat inspectors
		Women	20
		Men	30
X		# Cold chain technician trained	• 20 cold chain officers (only men) trained

X	# of livestock vaccinated	• 1.2 M animals treated and vaccinate
	# Outbreak reports	• Reduction in number of outbreaks of livestock diseases by 50%
	# disease outbreak responded to	• 20 Cases of disease outbreak effectively responded
X	# Cold chain hubs established	• 3 Cold chain hubs established and operational
Output 2.2: Reduced risk of zoonosis through hygienic slaughter facilities and reduced rabies incidences		
	# of awareness campaign	• 20 awareness campaign on milk and meat hygiene conducted
	% reduction in cases of rabies and food borne disease	• Reduction in cases of rabies and food borne diseases by 50%
Output 2.3: Improved access to productive assets, for the most vulnerable members of the pastoral community		
X	# of HH received goats/sheep	200 HH restocked with shoat
X	# women trained as animal health auxiliary	20 women trained as animal health auxiliary
Output 2.4: Improved access to fisheries input and fish preservation technologies		
X	Quantity of fishing gear provided	• 40,000 spools of twines and 14,000 boxes of fishing hooks distributed;
X	# of Fisher folks trained in fish inspection	• 100 Fishery extension works trained in fish inspection
X	# of HH provided with fishing gears	• 15,000 households (50% are women) provided with fishing gears
X	# Fisher folks provided with basic training in postharvest losses	• 100 fisher folks trained post -harvest losses
	# HH practicing methods for reduction of post-harvest losses	• 2,000 HHs practicing methods for reduction of post-harvest losses
	% reduction in post-harvest losses	• Post -harvest losses of fresh fish products for targeted communities reduced from 50% to 25%. post-harvest

vi). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Draught Animal Power (DAP) will be used in combination with Conservation Agriculture practices to increase productivity while conserving the natural resource base. Agroforestry practices will be widely promoted where trees, crops and livestock are integrated on farmers' field with the aim to boost sustainable production and natural resource management. Mechanisms will be established for energy saving wood fuel consumption. FAO will encourage the participation of partners at all levels and conduct special training on HIV/AIDS awareness, also highlighting the negative impacts HIV/AIDS pandemic imposes on food security and livelihoods in all intervention areas, particularly targeting women headed households. Sensitization on the production of nutrient -dense Traditional African vegetables and poultry enterprise to improve households' income and nutrition will be provided to strengthen households' knowledge on high value food products.

vii) 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.

Letters of Agreement will be signed with trusted FSC partners to provide services to selected beneficiaries in the target locations; FAO will work with MAFTAFCD, SMAF, SMARF and RRC including local authorities and in partnership will take the lead in overall management and monitoring including coordination of project implementation. The service providers will include international NGOs and CBOs in the project location or in the country. The general approach will include the following procedures: Signing LOAs with NGOs and CBOs to provide the services outlined in the LOAs.

- Organizing input trade fairs (IFTs) and vouchers where appropriate
- Seed recollection and redistribution of seeds in Jonglei and Abyei
- Provision of treatment and vaccination services through CAHWs in situation of outbreaks
- LoAs will be signed with VSF G in Jonglei to conduct livestock restocking using direct purchase in Pibor., and establish slaughter facilities in Maban

viii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Describe how you will monitor and report on the progress and achievements of the project. Notably:

1. Explain how you will measure whether a) Activities have been conducted, b) Results have been achieved, c) Cross-cutting issues have been addressed, and d) Project objectives have been met.
2. Indicate what are the monitoring institutional arrangements (e.g. monitoring team, monitoring schedule, updates to management etc.) and monitoring tools and technics will be used to collect data on the indicators to monitor the progress towards the results achieved. Please provide an indication of the frequency data will be collected and if there is already a baseline for the indicators or if a baseline will be collected.
3. Describe how you will analyze the data collected and report on the project achievements in comparison with the project strategy.
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project work plan (Section III)⁵.

⁵ CHF minimum narrative reporting requirements will include the submission of a final narrative report and where applicable a narrative mid-term report. Narrative reports will include a progress on the project achievements using the outputs indicators listed in this project proposal.

FAO is responsible for the management, coordination, technical support/backstopping and monitoring of the project. Monitoring will be carried out at activity level and at output level. FAO will assign Agriculture officer, Fisheries officer and Emergency Livestock Officer as focal persons for monitoring and reporting on the three components of the project (Agriculture, fisheries and livestock)

Monitoring at Activity Level:

In collaboration with the Central and State Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries and Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), FAO will work with partners to sensitize communities and identify target beneficiaries. Letter of Agreement (LOA) will be established with the partners in consultations of relevant authorities in the target communities for the implementation of the project activities. Direct implementation will be done by the selected partners and Government extension staff under the direct supervision of FAO. All terms and conditions of implementation will be outlined in the LOA including mandatory reporting timeframe on progress of activities and challenges being encountered.

Partners are requested to submit one progress report and one final narrative and financial reports conform to the provisions in the LOA. The report shall entail list of all inputs received from FAO, number of beneficiaries registered, inputs distributed, number of beneficiaries supported by category (IDPs, returnees, flood affected, etc.) including date of distribution against planned, number of training groups established, trainings conducted to beneficiaries and government extension agents trained by the project, number of cold chains facility established, number of consultation and coordination meetings held with stakeholders and relevant government institutions the project location. These reports will guide FAO to check if progress is on track as anticipated to inform on what action is required to tackle the constraints and challenges experienced by the partners and beneficiaries. This ensures accountability to the activities and overall impact of the project by both partners and FAO. Activity implementation and monitoring are scheduled in the work plan attached.

Procurement of inputs will be undertaken in coordination with relevant technical institutions. For all procurement of international goods, FAO will use its standard procedures to ensure quality in conformity with the technical specifications. Seeds which will be imported will undergo a quality check by a designed international service provider. FAO also established a seed laboratory in Yei, Central Equatoria which will be engaged to monitor seed quality. All locally procured seed which will be distributed through ITF and voucher schemes will be subjected to quality checks before vendors will be invited to participate.

Monitoring at Result / output level:

FAO and its partners will also engage in Result Based Monitoring (RBM). As a starting point, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will be undertaken by partners and relevant Ministry staff. Terms of reference for the PDM will be clearly outlined in the LoA while service providers including the State Ministries officials will be trained in processes of PDM. In addition, FAO will carry out Rapid Results' Assessments (RRA) to ensure that support in seed, livestock and fishery equipment and materials will have made a contribution to the SOIs. Special reference will be made to changes brought about in incremental changes in land use and productivity, seed quality, pest and disease management, reduction in post-harvest losses. To ensure that a critical understanding is built on RBM and RRA FAO will facilitate a specialized training. Cross cutting issues including gender mainstreaming, environment and HIV/AIDs will be checked in the continued monitoring process. The results of the monitoring would be shared with CFSAM information where appropriate and used to adjust / formulate remedial actions to guide implementation or suggest alternative approaches to realize the project outcomes. Results would also be used to inform and advise beneficiaries and partners and management on informed decision on future programming within the context of the CAP2014+. FAO will assign a dedicated staff from its Land, Water and Agriculture programme to monitor the progress and results of the project including reporting to the CHF Secretariat and other relevant institutions.

Monitoring tools:

FAO has in place comprehensive standard for monitoring the post distribution of agricultural inputs and livelihoods activities. FAO will continue to work closely with relevant State and Central Ministries in establishing a sound and sustainable monitoring and reporting system for diseases outbreaks. FAO will share the monitoring tools and work plans with the FSL cluster and will also involve them fully in the monitoring of progress and results achieved. The FSL cluster will also be monthly updated on the FSL Core pipeline status and input prepositioning and distributions for informed decision. Monitoring and assessment data will be analyzed using statistical analytical tools such as pivot tables (for simple data) and SPSS (for complex data analysis). All LOAs which have been signed with partners will include the post project evaluation assessment involving partners to administer 100 questionnaires to the targeted beneficiaries at the end of the project. And at the initial stage of the project, baseline assessment conducted to collect data before implementation of activities. And end of project evaluation is undertaken to assess whether project outcomes have been realized. Data is submitted to FAO for analysis and reports shared with partners and relevant stakeholders including CHF Secretariat.

D. Total funding secured for the CAP project

Please add details of secured funds from other sources for the project in the CAP.

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
IBSA	1,800,000
EC	9,826,059
ECHO	945,000
UNEP	317,000
CIDA	3,800,000
CHF	420,000

Pledges for the CAP project	

SECTION III:

The logical framework is a tool to present how the implementation of CHF funded activities and their results (outputs and outcomes) will contribute to achieving higher level humanitarian results (project and cluster objectives) and how these results will be measured. Fill in the logical framework below for this project proposal ensuring the information provided is in accordance with the strategies and activities described in the narrative section of this proposal, in particular section C. Follow the guidance and the structure (Goal, objective, outcome, outputs and activities) and the numbering. Add/remove lines according to the project strategy.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
CHF ref./CAP Code: <u>SSD-14/F/61183</u>		Project title: <i>Empowering farming, fishing and pastoralist communities in South Sudan for resilient livelihoods through sustainable food productivity and environmentally sound income generating activities for food and nutrition security</i>	Organisation: <u>.FAO.....</u>
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<p><i>What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to?</i></p> <p>Supporting core pipeline in supplying/pre-positioning emergency agricultural, fisheries and livestock supplies</p> <p>Providing emergency response livelihood inputs (seeds, equipment, and fishing gears) to facilitate production and consumption.</p> <p>Providing emergency veterinary services & supplies for control of livestock diseases & public health risks.</p> <p>Mainstream alleviation of malnutrition within FSL interventions</p> <p>Promoting community based seed security for access to quality seeds.</p> <p>Building capacity for food production, preservation & livelihood diversification.</p>	<p><i>What are the key indicators related to the achievement of</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 378Metric tons of assorted crop and vegetable seeds procured and distributed in project areas • 30,000 of food-insecure households supported with farm inputs for both field and vegetable production systems • 1.2 million animals vaccinated and treated against various livestock diseases; • 70 animal health services provided • 15,000 households supported with fishing gears and services by fisher folks provided • 74 capacity building training to service providers and beneficiaries conducted • 60% reduction (51,120 HH) of vulnerable HH of their income on food by half • 4,600 households trained in appropriate crop production; • 50 community based seed producers' groups established 	<p><i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly core pipeline reports • Post distribution monitoring reports • CFSAM report • FSMS Report updates • End of Training reports • Meeting minutes • Disease outbreak reports • Vaccination and treatment reports • Disease investigation and surveillance reports 	
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)			

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
CHF project Objective	<p>What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objective are achieved?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % decrease in market food prices • % reduction in severely food insecure HHs • % reduction in malnutrition 	<p>What sources of information will be collected/already exist to measure this indicator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM) • Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment reports • PDM • FSMS 	<p>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</p> <p>Policies and practices of the government of the republic of South Sudan support markets and agricultural production</p>
Outcome 1	<p>What change will be observed as a result of this CHF Project? e.g. changes in access, skills, knowledge, practice/behaviors of the direct beneficiaries?</p> <p>Increased household food production for improved food, income, nutrition and livelihood security of vulnerable flood affected and food insecure households in South Sudan</p>	<p>What are the indicator(s) used to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in area of land cultivated and amount of food produced • % increase in cereal yields • % increase in income of households engaged in vegetable production • % increase in area under vegetable production, • % reduction in number of people classified as Moderate Acute Malnourished • % of trained beneficiaries using appropriate production technologies • % reduction in post-harvest loss by 50% 	<p>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market prices of agricultural commodities do not change drastically • Climatic conditions are favourable for crop and livestock production • Security situation permits implementation of activities

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	<p>What are the indicator(s) to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the output?</p> <p>Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in this section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">At least 30,000 households supported with crop and vegetable production inputsAt least 23,500 HH supported with crop production inputsAt least 2,350 households trained in appropriate crop production technologies, 5,000 HH supported with vegetables1,500 households supported with seed multiplication inputs1,500 HH trained in quality seed production74 training groups established100 community facilitators trained750 HH trained on appropriated vegetable production practices1.6 MT of vegetable seeds distributed2,500 feddans cultivated with vegetables376 MT of assorted crop seeds distributed through ITFFor targeted households: cereal production increased with 20 MT; legume production increased with 15 MT and sesame production increased with 5 MT200 MT of seeds produced through community based seed system <p>List the products, goods and services that will result from the implementation of project activities and lead to the achievement of the outcome.</p> <p>Improved access to crop production inputs and services by vulnerable households in the target locations</p>	<p>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Partner distribution reportsPDMCFSAMFSNSProject monitoring reportsEnd of training reportsITF evaluation reportsEnd of project reports	<p>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Security situation remains stable
Output 1.1			
Activity 1.1.1:	Procurement of 376 MT assorted crop seeds, 7.2 MT basic seeds and 250 pieces of ox plough equipment		
Activity 1.1.2:	Identification of implementing partners and preparation and signing of 10 LOAs with partners		
Activity 1.1.3 :	Community mobilization and Identification of 25,000 beneficiaries		
Activity 1.1.4:	Seed availability assessment		
Activity 1.1.5	Seed vendor identification		
Activity 1.1.6	Recollection and prepositioning to FAO field offices 90 MT of assorted crop seeds		
Activity 1.1.7:	Distribution of 376 MT of crop seeds, 7.2 MT basic seed and 54,750 pieces of equipment through ITF, direct distribution and redistribution		
Activity 1.1.8 :	Establishment of 50 community based seed multiplication groups		
Activity 1.1.9:	Basic training of 70 community facilitators		
Activity 1.1.10	Training of 3,850 beneficiaries on basic production techniques		
Activity 1.1.11	Production of 200 MT of assorted clean planting materials through community based seed multiplication system		
Activity 1.1.12	Project monitoring and evaluation		

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 5,000 HH supported with crop production inputs At least 750 households trained in appropriate vegetable production technologies, 1.6 MT of assorted vegetable seeds distributed to target households At least 30 training groups established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner distribution reports PDM Project monitoring reports End of training reports End of project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security situation remains stable Markets access remains constant
Activity 1.2.1	<i>Procurement of 1.0 MT of assorted vegetable seeds</i>		
Activity 1.2.2	<i>Identification of implementing partners and preparation of LOAs</i>		
Activity 1.2.3	<i>Mobilization and Identification of 5,000 beneficiaries for vegetable production and marketing</i>		
Activity 1.2.4	<i>Distribution of 1.6 MT of assorted vegetable seeds and assorted micro irrigation equipment</i>		
Activity 1.2.5	<i>Establishment of 30 training groups</i>		
Activity 1.2.5	<i>Conduct rapid training of 30 community facilitators</i>		
Activity 1.2.6	<i>Training of 750 beneficiaries on basic production practices</i>		
Activity 1.2.7	<i>Establishment of 2,500 faddans of vegetable gardening for vegetable production and marketing</i>		
Activity 1.2.8	<i>Assessment of projects and monitoring of impacts</i>		
Outcome 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood assets protected for an improved access to food resources by vulnerable pastoral, agro-pastoral and fishing communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % reduction in disease incidences and prevalence % increase in fish harvests % beneficiaries engaged in fishing activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease outbreak reports Vaccination and treatment reports from government and partners Disease investigation and surveillance reports Post distribution reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government promulgate policies towards livestock vaccination, disease surveillance and investigation protocols Safe access to remote livestock cattle camps
Output 2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to livestock inputs and enhanced disease outbreak reporting and surveillance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 beneficiaries trained as CAHW 20 cold chain officer trained in cold chain management 1.2 million livestock vaccinated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease outbreak reports Vaccination and treatment reports from government and partners Disease investigation and surveillance reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe access to remote livestock cattle camps
Activity 2.1.1	<i>Procure and preposition vaccines, drugs and cold chains equipment</i>		
Activity 2.1.2	<i>Rapid refresher training of 50 (100 men, boys and 50 women and girls) Community Animal Health Workers and meat inspectors</i>		
Activity 2.1.3	<i>Assess disease outbreaks and responding to confirmed cases</i>		
Activity 2.1.4	<i>Rapid refresher training for 20 cold chain officers</i>		
Activity 2.1.5	<i>Vaccinate 1.2 million animals against various diseases</i>		
Output 2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced risk of zoonosis through hygienic slaughter facilities and reduced rabies incidences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 community members benefiting from awareness campaign 10,000 dog vaccinated against rabies 5 slaughter facility established/rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO field reports Partners and government reports Safe access to target geographic locations
Activity 2.2.1	<i>Create awareness on milk and meat hygiene for 200 members (butchers, milk vendors, and livestock owners)</i>		

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Activity 2.2.2	Vaccinate 10,000 dogs against rabies		
Activity 2.2.3	Establish 5 slaughter slabs		
Output 2.3	Improved access to productive assets, for the most vulnerable members of the pastoral community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners and government reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe access to target geographic locations
Activity 2.3.1	Restock 200 female-headed households		
Activity 2.3.2	Basic training for 20 women as small stock auxiliary		
Output 2.4	Improved access to fisheries input and fish preservation technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries inputs procured 15,000 beneficiaries receiving fisheries inputs 7500 women headed household trained in postharvest handling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and partners reports FAO filed reports Post distribution reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe access to target geographic locations
Activity 2.4.1	Procure and preposition 40,000 spools of twines and 14,000 boxes of fishing hooks		
Activity 2.4.2	Distribute fishing equipment to 15000 beneficiaries (50% men, boys and 50% women and girls)		
Activity 2.3.3	Basic training of 100 fisher folks in post-harvest losses		
Activity 2.4.4	Raise awareness and provide training on post-harvest handling techniques of fish products, particularly targeting over 7 500 women headed households		

PROJECT WORK PLAN

This section must include a workplan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable). The workplan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year. Please insert as well the key monitoring activities to be conducted during the project implementation (collection of baseline, monitoring visits, surveys etc.)

Project start date: 15/01/2014 Project end date: 15/07/2014

Activities	Q1/2014			Q2/2014		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Output 1.1: Improved access to crop production inputs and services by vulnerable households in the target locations						
Activity 1.1.1: Procurement of 376 MT assorted crop seeds, 7.2 MT basic seeds and 250 pieces of ox-plough equipment	X	X				
Activity 1.1.2: Identification of implementing partners and preparation and signing of 10 LOAs with partners	X	X	X			
Activity 1.1.3: Community mobilization and identification of 25,000 beneficiaries		X	X			
Activity 1.1.4: Seed availability assessment			X	X		
Activity 1.1.5: Seed vendor identification			X	X		
Activity 1.1.6: Recollection and prepositioning to FAO field offices 90 MT of assorted crop seeds		X	X			
Activity 1.1.7: Distribution of 376 MT of crop seeds, 7.2 MT basic seed, 250 pieces of ox plough equipment to target beneficiaries			X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.8: Establishment of 50 community based seed multiplication groups			X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.9: Provide basic training for 70 community facilitators			X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.10: Training of 3,850 beneficiaries on basic production techniques			X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.11: Production of 200 MT of assorted clean planting materials through community based seed multiplication system			X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.12: Project monitoring and evaluation	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 1.2: Improved access to vegetable production inputs and services to the target beneficiaries						
Activity 1.2.1: Procurement of 1.0 MT of assorted vegetable seeds	X	X				
Activity 1.2.2: Identification of implementing partners and preparation of LOAs	X	X				
Activity 1.2.3: Mobilization and identification of 5,000 beneficiaries for vegetable production and marketing	X	X	X			
Activity 1.2.4: Distribution of 1.6 MT of assorted vegetable seeds		X	X			
Activity 1.2.5: Establishment of 30 training groups		X	X			
Activity 1.2.6: Conduct rapid training of 30 community facilitators		X	X	X		
Activity 1.2.7: Training of 750 beneficiaries on basic production practices		X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.2.8: Establishment of 2,500 feddams of vegetable gardening for vegetable production and marketing		X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.2.9: Assessment of projects and monitoring of impacts		X	X	X		X
Output 2.1 Improved access to livestock inputs and enhanced disease outbreak reporting and surveillance						
Activity 2.1.1: Procure and preposition vaccines, drugs and cold chains equipment						
Activity 2.1.2: Rapid refresher training for 50 (30 men, boys and 20 women and girls) Community Animal Health Workers and meat	X	X	X	X	X	X

Activities	Q1/2014		Q2/2014	
inspectors				
Activity 2.1.3 Assess disease outbreaks and responding to confirmed cases	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.1.4 Rapid refresher training of 20 cold chain officers				X
Activity 2.1.5 Vaccinate 1.2 million animals against various diseases	X	X	X	X
Output 2.2 Reduced risk of zoonosis through hygienic slaughter facilities and reduced rabies incidences				
Activity 2.2.1 Create awareness on milk and meat hygiene for 200 members (butchers, milk vendors, and livestock owners)		X	X	X
Activity 2.2.2 Vaccinate 10,000 dogs against rabies	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.2.3 Establish 5 slaughter slabs	X	X	X	X
Output 2.3 Improved access to productive assets, for the most vulnerable members of the pastoral community				
Activity 2.3.1 Restock 200 female-headed households		X	X	X
Activity 2.3.2 Basic training for 20 women as small stock auxiliary			X	X
Output 2.4 Improved access to fisheries input and fish preservation technologies				
Activity 2.4.1 Procure and preposition 40,000 spools of twines and 14,000 boxes of fishing hooks	X	X	X	
Activity 2.4.2 Distribute fishing equipment to 15,000 beneficiaries (50% men, boys and 50% women and girls)	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.4.3 Basic training for 100 fisher folks in post-harvest losses				X
Activity 2.4.4 Raise awareness and provide training on post-harvest handling techniques of fish products, particularly targeting over 7,500	X	X	X	X

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

CAP Project code: SSD-14/F/61183

Project title:

Empowering farming, fishing and pastoralist communities in South Sudan for resilient livelihoods through sustainable food productivity and environmentally sound income generating activities for food and nutrition security

Organization:

Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO)

Total Estimated Budget USD

2,604,000

PART I								
(a) Items Description (Insert more budget line rows as needed)	(b) Location	(c) ** Cost Type D or I	(d) Unit of measurement	(e) Percentage/ FTE	(f) Quantity	(g) Unit Cost	(h) Total CHF Cost	(i) *Other funding to this project including in-kind
1 RELIEF ITEMS and TRANSPORTATION (please separate relief items and transportation budget lines)								
1.1.1 Assorted crop seeds local procurement	States	D	MT	100%	376	1,234	464,000	
1.1.2 Assorted vegetable seeds (local/regional imported)	Juba	D	Kg	100%	1,000	30	30,000	30,000
1.1.3 Ox-ploughs	States	D	Pc	100%	250	150	37,500	138,000
1.1.4 Foundation seeds (regional imported)	States	D	Kg	100%	7,200	4	28,800	
1.1.5 Seed production materials (regional imported)	Juba	D	Pc	100%	2,167	9	19,014	50,310
1.1.6 Vaccines	Juba	D	vials	100%	53,000	6	339,200	
1.1.7 Drugs	Juba	D	vials	100%	1,000	73	73,000	
1.1.8 Veterinary equipments	Juba	D	Items	100%	1,000	50	50,000	
1.1.9 Cold chain spare parts	Juba	D	Items	100%	30	1,000	30,000	
1.1.10 Fishing Gear and equipment	Juba	D	Pc	100%	105,020	2	225,793	
1.1.11 Goat Restocking	Juba	D	Items	100%	1,000	100	100,000	
1.1.12 Transportation and freight cost (Seed, irrigation equipment, vaccines, drugs, fishing gear and equipments)	Field	D	Lumpsum	100%	1.0	133,716	133,716	
Sub-total							1,531,023	218,310
2 PERSONNEL (provide detailed information on responsibility/title, post location and the percentage dedicated to the CHF project)								
2.1.1 Senior Agriculture Coordinato	Juba	I	months	10%	6	18,000	10,800	
2.1.2 Senior Livestock Coordinato	Juba	I	months	10%	6	22,000	13,200	
2.1.3 International Operations Officers	Juba	I	months	50%	6	5,500	16,500	
2.1.4 Senior Agriculture Officer	Juba	I	months	80%	6	3,650	17,520	
2.1.5 Senior Livestock Officer	Juba	I	months	80%	6	3,650	17,520	
2.1.6 Senior Fisheries Officer	Juba	I	months	50%	6	3,650	10,950	
2.1.7 National Operations Assistant	Juba	I	months	50%	6	3,000	9,000	
2.1.8 6 Field Officers (agriculture, livestock and fisheries)	Field	D	months	100%	36	1,500	54,000	
2.1.9 Admin, Finance, HR and Logistic Support Staffs	Various	I	months	50%	30	1,500	22,500	
2.1.10 Drivers (drivers in Bor, Aweil, Malakal, Unity, Kuajok, Wau, Rumbek and Torit)	Field	D	months	100%	6	1,000	6,000	
Sub-total							177,990	-
3 STAFF TRAVEL (Flights, DSA, Perdiem, Terminals - Describe the nature of the travel and staff members responsibility/title)								
3.1 UNHAS flight ticket cost to and from Bor, Malakal, Maban, Bentiu, Wau and Aweil. Return air ticket to project locations is \$500 per person x 7 days per month x 6 months - Staff (Agric Officers, Livestock Officer, Logistics, Coordinators and Operations based in Juba)	Field	D	Days	100%	42	500	21,000	
3.2 Personnel DSA for 4 staff for 150 days at \$84 per day (at least 4 staff directly involved in this action will travel to the field and receive DSA)	field	D	Days	100%	600	84	50,400	
Sub-total							71,400	-
4 TRAININGS, WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, CAMPAIGNS - (Describe type of training, number of participants, duration)								
4.2 CAHW Training including IEC awareness material + cold chain training (5 states)	Field	D	state	100%	5	4,600	23,000	
Sub-total							23,000	-
5 CONTRACTS/SUB GRANTS (Specialized services for the project provided by outside contractors or partners/NGOs)								
5.1 Distribution of inputs (crop seeds, irrigation equipment, fishing gear and equipments) and rapid agriculture training	Filed	D	NGOs	100%	10	37,828	378,280	
5.3 Contract for implementing partners (Livestock)	Field	D	NGOs	100%	1	70,000	70,000	
Sub-total							448,280	-
6 VEHICLE OPERATING & MAINTENANCE COSTS (provide detailed information on item/activity)								
6.1 Servicing of vehicles and maintainance	Field	D	vehicle	100%	10	1,000	10,000	
6.2 Fuel and lubricants for vehicles	Juba	D	litres	100%	30,000	2	60,000	
Sub-total VEHICLE OPERATING & MAINTENANCE COSTS							70,000	-
7 OFFICE EQUIPMENT & COMMUNICATIONS (provide detailed information on item/activity)								
7.1 Generator Operation & Maintenance in 10 states		I	months	50%	12	4,500	27,000	
7.2 Internet cost at \$1000 per month/location		I	months	20%	12	3,000	7,200	
7.4 Office & Equipment Maintenance in 10 states		I	months	50%	12	5,000	30,000	
7.6 Communication Expenses for 12 months		I	months	50%	12	1,000	6,000	
Sub-total							70,200	-
8 OTHER COSTS (e.g. bank charges) - provide itemized description of costs.								
8.1 Technical Support Services (FAO standard cost)		D	lumpsum	100%	1	3,072	3,072	
8.2 Evaluation (FAO standard cost)		D	lumpsum	100%	1	25,000	25,000	
8.3 Reporting (FAO standard cost)		D	lumpsum	100%	1	5,000	5,000	
8.5 Insurance Expenses on Vehicles in the field		I	months	100%	1	8,680	8,680	
Sub-total							41,752	-
(i) SUBTOTAL Project Costs							2,433,645	218,310
(ii) Programme Support Costs NOT TO EXCEED 7% of Project Costs(i)		I			% PSC rate>>	7%	170,355	
(iii) AUDIT COSTS for NGO implemented projects NOT LESS THAN 1% of the Project Costs(i) and PSC(ii)		I			% NGO Audit costs rate>>	0%	0	
GRAND TOTAL (i+ii+iii)							2,604,000	218,310