

South Sudan 2013 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2013

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

This project proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in two stages to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the first stage, before cluster defenses, applying partners fill sections I and II. The project proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and is intended to supplement information already available in the CAP Project Sheets. The proposals will be used by the cluster Peer Review Team in prioritizing and selecting projects for CHF funding during CHF Standard Allocation round. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Project Summary (Annex 1). In the second stage projects recommended for funding by the CHF Advisory Board must complete Section III of this application and revised/update sections I and II if needed.

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster

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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 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 2013.

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round

In order to provide appropriate response that builds on the cluster strategic objectives and address the needs identified for CAP 2013 the following will be the priority areas for CHF 1 funding and categorized into A & B.

- **Category A:**
 - ✓ Support to the core pipeline to pre-position agricultural and livestock inputs
- **Category B:**
 - ✓ Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds & tools) for food production
 - ✓ Emergency livestock vaccinations and disease control interventions;
 - ✓ Creating/rehabilitating community assets (including grazing & water resources) for building community resilience to shocks
 - ✓ Cash based programming for income generation, access to inputs/services, and safety nets;
 - ✓ Nutrition enhancing FSL responses (vegetable production, kitchen gardens & cooking demos, integrating nutrition within safety nets activities, maximizing nutritional impacts of livestock products etc)
 - ✓ Coordination, advocacy, response planning and needs assessment
 - ✓ Post harvest handling and storage, strengthening value chain, and agro-processing/value addition;

Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round

The following are the geographic areas that will be considered for CHF 1.

- Upper Nile
- Unity
- Warrap
- Northern Bahr el Ghazal
- Western Bahr el Ghazal
- Jonglei
- Lakes
- Abyei administrative area

However since the geographic coverage is broad partners should strive to provide thorough evidence on the choice of the area selected for implementation while taking into consideration the provisions in the policy document. Partners should therefore thoroughly review and understand the provided application materials (including the policy document) before designing their proposals.

Project details

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

Requesting Organization

MERCY CORPS

Project CAP Code

SSD-13/A/55286/5162

CAP Project Title *(please write exact name as in the CAP)*

Support Agricultural Livelihoods and Productive Safety-Nets for Vulnerable Household in Unity, NBeG, Warrap States and Abyei Administration Area.

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

State	%	County
Upper Nile	100	Maban

Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP

US\$1,800,000

Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)

US\$ 611,814

Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal

US\$ 250,000

Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?

Yes No *(if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)*

Direct Beneficiaries *(Ensure the table below indicates both the total number of beneficiaries targeted in the CAP project and number of targeted beneficiaries scaled appropriately to CHF request)*

	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	2,118	27,125
Girls:		
Men:	1,732	21,875

Indirect Beneficiaries

Catchment Population (if applicable)	

Boys:		
Total:	3,850	49000

Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)
N/A

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	Plot 445 (Behind IRD); US Consulate Road; Kololo, Tonping; Juba, South Sudan.
Project Focal Person	Amanuel Dibaba, adibaba@ss.mercycorps.org , + 211 955 315156
Country Director	Mathieu Rouquette mrouquette@ss.mercycorps.org +211 955 138 981; +211 927 759 860
Finance Officer	Muhammed Bashir mbashir@ss.mercycorps.org +211 920 708 091

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CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)
Indicate number of months: 7 months (March to September 2013)

Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	Mercy Corps, European Headquarters, 40 Sciennes, Edinburgh, EH9 1NJ, Scotland, UK
Desk officer	Mark Henderson mhenderson@uk.mercycorps.org + 44 131 662 5160
Finance Officer	Nicola Dodero ndodero@uk.mercycorps.org +44 131 662 5160

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 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

Upper Nile State marks the North-East border between Sudan and newly independent South Sudan. Due to conflict in Blue Nile in Sudan, there is a high influx of Sudanese refugees currently with over 111,908² refugees together with the highest number of returnees 40,899³ people, 26% of the total returnees verified since January 2012. Humanitarian actors continue to struggle to meet needs of both refugee and host communities who are equally stretched.

During the 2011 cropping season, the total area under cultivation reduced from 280,000 to 200,000 hectares. This was due to poor rainfall at the start of the season, but added to that is the shortage of fuel and spare parts for mechanized farming equipment such as tractors. However, in 2012, the cereal requirement for the state was 91,138⁴ tonnes, with only net own production of 25,966 tonnes. This could only cater for just less than a third of the population leaving a deficit of 65,172 tonnes to be covered through external sources hence a heavy reliance on markets for food (92% of sorghum, 61% of maize and 84% of pulses is purchased from the markets). This only improved by 7% in 2012 to 37%, this difference is not significant to curve the situation observed in 2012 into 2013. The status quo may remain (16% of households have "poor" food consumption score while the other 24% of the households on the borderline⁵) or even worsen given the continued influx of returnees and refugees.

An assessment conducted by Mercy Corps in January 2013 indicated that market prices of most items in the food basket have more than doubled between January 2012 and 2013. The price variation for key items in the food basket is summarized in the table below

ITEM	Unit	PRICE in South Sudanese Pounds		
		January 2012	Rainy season 2012	price (Jan 2013)
Sorghum	Malwa	8	20	13
Rice	Kilogram	6	20	12
Sugar	Kilogram	7	20	11
Oil	litre	12	30	20
Onions	Malwa	13	80	50
Milk	Packet	2	5	3
Soap	Piece	3	8	5

Source: Mercy corps market assessment, January 2013

With limited livelihoods options, most households earn income through the sale of livestock, honey and other informal sources such as the collection and sale of grass and poles. This has resulted in a compromised diet with an average household dietary diversity score (HDDS) of 3.8 out of a maximum of 12 observed among host community households. Households interviewed have adopted different coping strategies such as eating less preferred food (84%), reducing the number of meals per day (44%), limiting portions at meal time (40%) and limiting adult intake (60%) for survival.

An in-depth gap analysis revealed the survival threshold for a month to be at least 1100SSP (900SSP for food while 200SSP for other basic needs) while the livelihoods thresholds at 1250SSP (cost of basic livelihoods at 150ssp). On the other hand, own food production can only contribute one third of food need (300SSP) while monthly income contributes 580SSP to the basket. This is summarized in the figure below.

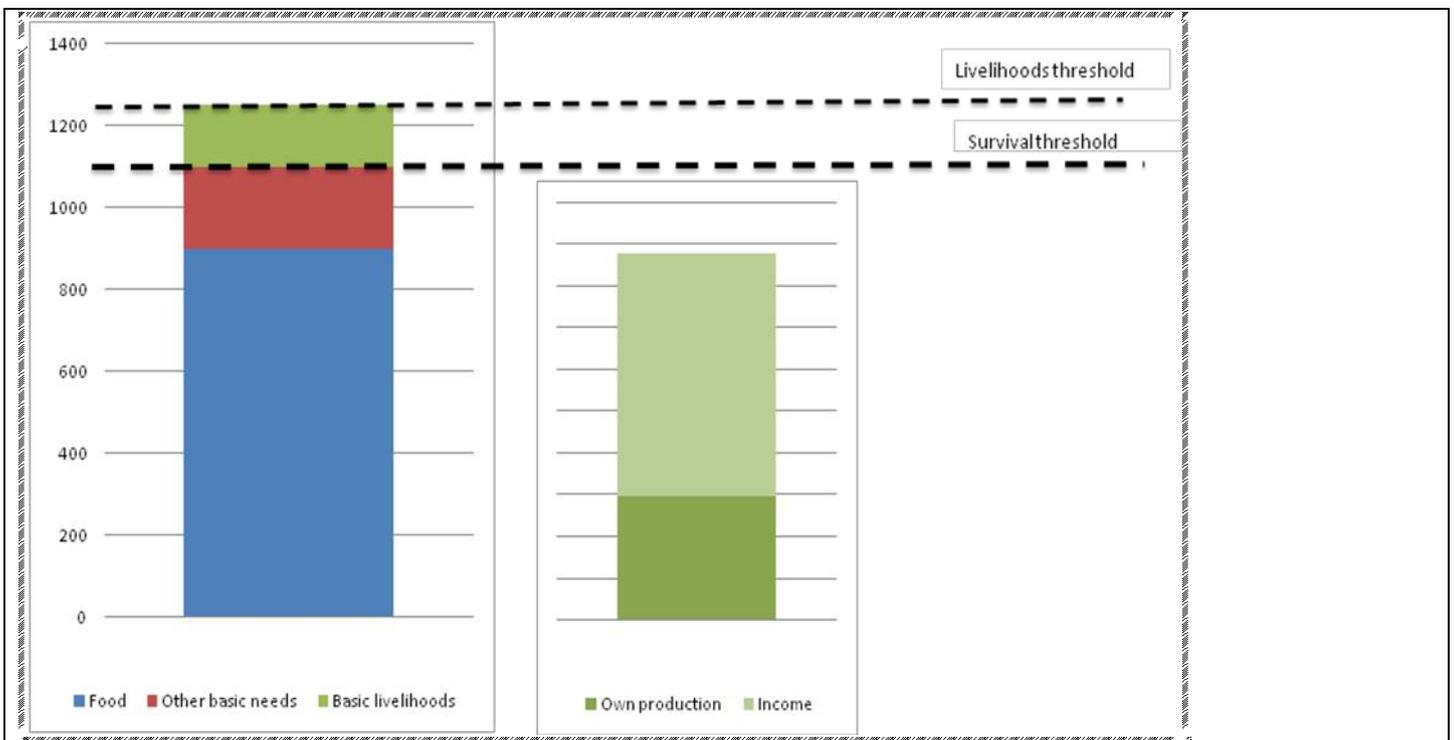
¹ To the extent possible reference needs assessment findings and include key data such as mortality and morbidity rates and nutritional status, and how the data differs among specific groups and/or geographic regions. Refer situation/data/indicators to national and/or global standards.

² "The United Nations High Commission for Refugees report for South Sudan" 13th January 2013

³ "Humanitarian Bulletin" UN OCHA January 15th 2013

⁴ "FAO/WFP crop and food security assessment mission to South Sudan" February 2012

⁵ "Food Security Monitoring Systems (FSMS)", June 2012



Source: Mercy Corps gap Analysis dry season January 2013

Any intervention should help cover this gap, addressing the immediate food needs and gradually graduate into sustainable food security and livelihoods options. Therefore the proposed program will address immediate food and non-food needs in Maban through creating a safety net within the community in the short term to curve the situation which transitions into a long term approach to building a food secure community.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 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.

Mercy Corps proposes to address acute food insecurity and negative coping strategies of affected population by improving purchasing power during the hunger gap through cash transfers followed by seed and tool distributions to support the restoration of production capacity.

It involves direct cash/voucher transfer for extremely vulnerable individuals and cash/voucher for work interventions targeting the able poor. These interventions, in addition to assisting needy households to be able to meet immediate basic food needs, stimulate markets and improves community infrastructure. The program targets food insecure households, reducing the hunger gap through creating temporary employment and unconditional cash transfer while creating community infrastructures such as feeder roads and disaster risk reduction with investments in dyke. This later streamlines into a recovery initiative and creates a firm foundation for sustainable food and livelihoods security which is in line with the cluster priorities.

Mercy Corps is extensively involved in food security and livelihoods programming targeting returnees, IDPs vulnerable host communities. Mercy Corps is a lead agency in cash transfer programs in South Sudan with wide experience in implementation of similar program across South Sudan. With funding from OFDA, Mercy Corps is working to address the food security needs of vulnerable communities mainly IDPs, returnees and at-risk host population in Unity states; Leer, Guit and Rubkona counties. In Warrap and North Bahl El Ghazal, Mercy Corps is implementing FFA with funding from WFP. Through these on going programs, Mercy Corps has gained considerable experience and has established strong network with existing food security and livelihoods actors and stakeholders. Mercy Corps will leverage on its existing partnership and network to timely and efficiently execute the proposed CHF project.

In Maban County, through funding from World bank, Mercy Corps is implementing a food security and livelihoods program among emergency affected households. In addition, Mercy Corps has just been earmarked for Food for Asset under FLA with WFP in the same county. The proposed project will enable Mercy Corps to expand its food security & livelihoods activities and deliver as an integrated emergency assistance to the vulnerable population during the hunger gap and beyond.

This program will argument the current food security and livelihoods intervention among the host communities and returnees currently implemented through FLA and World bank grant implemented by Mercy Corps.

Throughout the implementation of the above mentioned programs, Mercy Corps has maintained outstanding reputation and has gained the trust of the beneficiary communities. Its ongoing programs have also enlisted the support of local authorities and generated considerable interest and participation from the community. Mercy Corps will use its existing track record to successfully implement the emergency food security programs.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Objectives

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

The intervention proposed by Mercy Corps will address urgent need for food and non-food items in Upper Nile state identified by the food security and livelihoods as key places of vulnerability. The program will be implemented in areas experiencing extended hunger gap and severe food shortage. Given the program design and activities, the entry point during the dry season with cash transfers (both unconditional and conditional) will provide a safety net. The cash transfer will help to improve the purchasing power of households who rely on the market for food hence reducing the hunger gaps. By so doing, the project will mitigate the prevalence of negative coping mechanisms among assisted households and prevent malnutrition and further depletion of productive assets.

As the rainy season approaches, the program will provide agricultural inputs (through voucher system and tools locally produced) to the target beneficiaries to be able to produce in 2013 cropping season and hence it restores production capacity of households resulting into reduced food aid dependency ratio.

The program contributes to two cluster priority areas namely;

1. "To improve food access through food assistance and safety nets"
2. "To increase food availability through household production and post harvest handling"

In addition, through the use of cash/voucher systems, the project stimulates local markets and catalyzes trade while enhancing the purchasing power for the most vulnerable population affected by food shortage. Cash for work schemes implemented through the proposed project will avail cash for the emergency affected population and provides the opportunity to rebuild community and market infrastructures at the same time with disaster risk reduction.

ii) Project Objective

State the objective/s of this CHF project will achieve. Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

Improved access to food among 550 emergency affected households

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 (broken down by age and gender to the extent possible).

Activity 1: Beneficiary Selection & Registration

The program will work strictly with host communities and returnees, despite the cosmopolitan nature of the population with refugees, this will be emphasized. Mercy Corps will jointly identify beneficiaries of the cash/voucher transfer program with local government officials, community leaders and NGOs implementing food security and livelihood activities to ensure participation and avoid duplication. The area administration and SSRRC will be asked to assist in facilitating this process to increase transparency and ensure ongoing effective communication with local leaders. Local authority involvement is important to maintain transparency, and effectively communicate to the community that registration does not guarantee participation unless the vulnerability criteria is met.

Mercy Corps defines vulnerability in terms of the impact on human lives, assets, economic activity and the environment. Mercy Corps will work with local leaders and stakeholders in target communities to develop vulnerability criteria for the identification of direct beneficiaries based on factors that can be easily defined and recognised by community members. As individual vulnerability is related to the levels of exposure to risk, several factors must be considered when identifying vulnerable individuals or households. Examples of issues to be taken into consideration include:

- Level of poverty (including wealth, assets, remittances?)
- Current food consumption (frequency, quantity, variety)
- Living conditions
- Standard of health
- Impact of crisis on household livelihoods and assets

Mercy Corps will work with local leaders to identify those who meet the criteria and can be registered. Verification will be conducted through household visits to registered participants to check that they meet the selection criteria. Mercy Corps will aim to verify 50% of participants based on these household visits as community cash transfer committees will be relied on to assist in identification and verification.

The program will target 550 **only host communities and returnee households** (7000 individuals) in Maban County (Upper Nile state) throughout the implementation period.

Activity 2: Cash Transfer

A Cash Transfer Committee (CTC) will be nominated from within the community. Mercy Corps, together with the cash transfer committee and the local administration, will identify locations for cash distributions within a maximum of 1 hour walking distance from the beneficiary community. Targeted household will receive an ID card from Mercy Corps which will be used along side their national ID. In the absence of an alternative national ID, the cash transfer committee members will verify the individual identity. The receiving member will sign documentation for receipt which will also be noted on their ID cards. 300 households will receive a cash transfer amounting to 50.00 USD for three months before they graduate into input voucher support. Mercy Corps will ensure at distribution centres there is a safe isolated room in which money will be handled and Payam administration will be informed in advance to provide security from area police.

Every month, pre and post distribution price monitoring in the market will be done to compare market prices with baseline in January and trends over the years. Mercy Corps carried out an assessment in January to investigate the potential of traders to handle increased demand if need arises with positive results observed. However, monthly Mercy Corps will be assessing Bungi market for

availability of basic food stuffs and if local demand is met. In case any inflationary effects are detected, Mercy Corps will suspend cash transfer and engage other partners and CHF on the alternative ways to assist the vulnerable host communities and refugee households.

Activity 3: Cash for Work

Mercy Corps will identify 5 cash for work projects across two payams namely Banashowa and Kharel Hamer and implement them using community labour. Due to poor sanitation around the market in Bungi centre mainly in the rainy season, one project will be implemented in Bungi creating water canals in the market. The cash for work projects will focus on employment generation and improving household access to cash; therefore the emphasis is on unskilled labour projects. A total of 250 households will participate in the cash for work projects and benefit from new employment schemes for three months in Maban County (Upper Nile state)

Activity 4: Seeds and Tools Voucher

The 300 recipients of the cash transfers and the 250 participants of the cash for work projects will also be recipients of vouchers for agricultural inputs so as to assist them in ensuring their own food security in 2013. As opposed to free distribution of inputs, seeds fairs will be organized to bring traders and farmers together to transact agriculture inputs. Seed fairs provide initial means of identifying existing traders to work with. The vouchers form a key means of creating increased demand for the trader agricultural inputs creating a strong client.

To ensure seed quality is maximized, Mercy Corps will work with a farmers' union to provide seeds, seeds will be subject to germination test both at Mercy Corps field office in Bungi and another sample taken to department of agriculture for further germination test. These results will be based upon to allow supply of seeds in the vouchers to be issued. In case of any doubts, Mercy Corps will engage with FAO for further test or an alternative farmers' union in neighboring states will be sought with seeds that have already passed the germination test.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Gender:

The program will ensure the equitable involvement of both men and women during the implementation of the proposed project. Selection of beneficiaries will give equal opportunities to men and women. Identification of the cash for work projects also takes the priority needs of both men and women into consideration. This will be ensured through nominating equal numbers of male and female participants both to the beneficiary selection and project identification committees.

Environment:

Due to limited livelihoods options and heavy reliance on markets for food, households, mainly female headed households, have resorted to coping mechanisms such cutting trees to sell in the market. This project attempts to address the drives for negative coping mechanisms such as deforestation by providing alternatives to improve households' residence to shock and avert the unsustainable use of forest products to meet household food needs during lean periods. Training for kitchen garden beneficiaries will stream line topics on natural resource conservation. Furthermore, cash for work projects will prioritize the construction of physical structures such as ponds and dykes which will improve soil and water conservation and the efficient utilization of resources.

The proposed program will help meet the food needs of vulnerable households and enable them to minimize the reliance on negative coping mechanisms such as sales of charcoal and fire wood which damage the environment. The program will take environmental factors into consideration especially practicing conservation agriculture and avoiding excessive cutting of trees to mitigate adverse consequences on the environment.

HIV/AIDS:

The program will emphasize supporting families with household heads infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. Families with orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) or households supporting OVCs will be prioritized for assistance through cash for work activities depending on their ability to contribute labor. Mercy Corps will ensure that during beneficiary selection vulnerable households with HIV household heads are selected. Also orphaned children from HIV parents will be given priority. In case of chronic illness for suspected HIV beneficiaries, Mercy Corps will assist such beneficiary through linkages with other partners providing HCT and PMTCT services. This will be done systematically to avoid the spread of such information that may lead to trauma.

v) Expected Result/s

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

The program will achieve three key results in the short term:

1. An improved and robust food basket among beneficiary households.
Since household food production cannot sustain food demand yet income sources are limited food insecure households resort to coping strategies to sustain livelihoods. Cash grants will improve households purchasing power during the hunger gap to enable households have a robust food basket.
2. Improved household dietary diversity score with less negative coping strategies.
Related to the above since household rely on the market for most of the items in the food basket as highlighted currently the HHDS is only 3.8. With improved purchasing power from cash grants households will be able to buy more food items which otherwise they cannot afford to diversify the items in their diets hence an improved households dietary diversity score.
3. Increased number of households cultivating during the 2013 planting season.
During the last cropping season in 2012, only 37% of the household cultivated in Upper Nile. Unavailability of seeds and tools was one of the factors that hindered households from planting. The program will provide seeds and tools hence restoring the productivity potential among households. Other factors constant, this will subsequently translate into improved yields.

List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. At least three of the indicators should be 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.

SOI (X)	#	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)
X	1.	No of households receiving cash through cash transfer	300
X	2.	No of households employed through cash for work	250
	3.	Households who received seed/tools vouchers	550

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.

Mercy Corps will directly implement all the proposed activities. However, the local community, traditional leaders and government line ministries will be involved in beneficiary identification and selection. Mercy Corps will also coordinate with the Food Security and Livelihoods cluster at state and national level and share information on experience, challenges and lessons learned from the project.

An Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods manager will be hired to oversee the implementation of the proposed program. Project Officers will also be deployed to coordinate the day to day activities. Operational support for the program implementation will be provided through the Mercy Corps field office located in Bungi. The country office in Juba will provide overall guidance and direction for the program implementation and assist with logistical support as required. The Juba office also serves as a link to the National Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster and provides platform for information exchange between the field team and stakeholders at the national level.

Mercy Corps will collaborate with other humanitarian actors, mainly the food security and livelihoods cluster at national and state levels, the Chamber of Commerce and NGOs working on food security and livelihoods to create synergy with existing programs. Mercy Corps will draw from experience obtained in implementing similar programs globally and utilize best practices to ensure the success of the proposed program.

vii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

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

1. Explain how will you 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 monitoring tools and technics will be used
3. Describe how you will analyze and report on the project achievements
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)⁶.

The program will be monitored on daily, weekly and monthly basis by the project staff with the participation of stakeholders involved in the implementation – such as community leaders, agricultural ministry, and other food security cluster partners. The routine monitoring will focus on assessing program achievements/accomplishments versus targets, identifying issues and concerns affecting program implementation, and designing courses of action necessary to address those issues. A regular staff feedback session will be conducted monthly to analyze monitoring results and prepare action plans. This will help ensure that activities are implemented and results are achieved. Beneficiary registration, attendance forms, Cash for work completion form, daily attendance and pay sheet, field visit reports and photos will be important tools to measure performance. In additional field weekly reports will be used to monitor progress on weekly basis. A quarterly report and review workshop will further ensure the program is on course. Standard Monitoring tools and data collection forms have been developed for previous programs and Mercy Corps' Design Monitoring, and Evaluation Unit maintains a rich collection in the archives stored in Mercy Corps' digital library. These tools will be customized to suit the M&E and data collection needs for the proposed program. Data will be analyzed by M&E staff earmarked for the project and the results will help in making decisions on the implementation approaches of the program. Progress reports will be submitted to the FSL cluster on a quarterly basis. In addition, M&E findings such as lessons learnt and challenges encountered/solutions given will be shared with Ministry of Agriculture and other stakeholders involved in food security sector.

E. 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)
World Bank	500,000
WFP	111,814

⁶ 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.

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.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-13-A-55286		Project title: Support Agricultural Livelihoods and Productive Safety-Nets for Vulnerable Household in Unity, Upper Nile, NBeG, Warrap States and Abyei Administration Area.		Organisation: <u>Mercy Corps</u>
Overall Objective	Overall Objective: Improved food security and consumption amongst returnees and host communities in Maban	Indicators of progress: % reduction in hunger gap	How indicators will be measured: Beneficiary survey (baseline and End of program evaluation)	
Purpose	Specific Project Objective/s: Improved household diet and nutrition.	Indicators of progress: % increase in household dietary diversity score (HDDS).	How indicators will be measured: Beneficiary survey	Assumptions & risks: Reduced influx of returnees and no displacement.
Results	Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible): An improved and robust food basket among beneficiary households. Improved household dietary diversity score. Increased number of households cultivating during the 2013 planting season.	Indicators of progress: No of households receiving cash through cash transfer. No of households employed through cash for work. # of households who received seed/tools vouchers.	How indicators will be measure Program records	Assumptions & risks: No subsequent displacement of people with relative stability, no natural calamities like floods, stable rainy season.
	Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary Selection & Registration Cash Transfer Identify cash for work projects Cash for Work Seeds and Tools Voucher 	Inputs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local chiefs, community leaders and communication sensitization. Community sensitization, human resource Required local materials and tools. Availability of land for planting. 		Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security stability and roads are passable Community buy-in into cash for work projects and the cfw fees are acceptable. SSRC supports all activities. projects Availability of vendors and blacksmith to supply the market.

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.

Activities	Q1/2013		Q2/2013			Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Activity 1: Beneficiary Selection & Registration		x	x										
Activity 2: Identify cash for work projects		x	x										
Activity 3: Cash Transfer			x	x	x								
Activity 4: Cash for Work			x	x	x	x	x	x					
Activity 5: Seeds and Tools Voucher			x	x									

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