

## 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](mailto:chfsouthsudan@un.org)

### SECTION I:

<b>CAP Cluster</b>	<b>FSL</b>																		
<b>CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 First Round Standard Allocation</b>																			
<b>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round</b>  <p>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 &amp; B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Category A:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Support to the core pipeline to pre-position agricultural and livestock inputs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Category B:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds &amp; tools) for food production</li> <li>✓ Emergency livestock vaccinations and disease control interventions;</li> <li>✓ Creating/rehabilitating community assets (including grazing &amp; water resources) for building community resilience to shocks</li> <li>✓ Cash based programming for income generation, access to inputs/services, and safety nets;</li> <li>✓ Nutrition enhancing FSL responses (vegetable production, kitchen gardens &amp; cooking demos, integrating nutrition within safety nets activities, maximizing nutritional impacts of livestock products etc)</li> <li>✓ Coordination, advocacy, response planning and needs assessment Post harvest handling and storage, strengthening value chain, and agro-processing/value addition</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round</b> <p>The following are the geographic areas that will be considered for CHF 1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper Nile</li> <li>• Unity</li> <li>• Warrap</li> <li>• Northern Bahr el Ghazal</li> <li>• Western Bahr el Ghazal</li> <li>• Jonglei</li> <li>• Lakes</li> <li>• Abyei administrative area</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>																		
<b>Project details</b> The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.																			
<b>Requesting Organization</b> Oxfam GB  <b>Project CAP Code</b> SSD-13/ER/55291/5120  <b>CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)</b> Strengthening the Choice and Resilience of Livelihoods Options	<b>Project Location(s)</b> (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) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">State</th> <th style="width: 33%;">%</th> <th style="width: 33%;">County</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lakes</td> <td>100%</td> <td>Rumbek North</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State	%	County	Lakes	100%	Rumbek North												
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<b>Implementing Partner/s</b> (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts) This project will be implemented in partnership with Oxfam GB's long term partner SDRDA (Sudanese Disabled and Rehabilitation Development Agency) closely with relevant government and other humanitarian agencies in Lakes State.	<b>CHF Project Duration</b> (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)  Indicate number of months: 6 months (April – September)																		

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## 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 population<sup>1</sup>

The persistent food insecurity in Lakes state was attributed to the impact of ongoing internal conflicts on food production. According to the Annual Needs and Livelihoods Analysis 2011-2012, the most often adopted coping strategies were skipping days without eating (41%), reducing the number of meals (40%), reducing meal serving size (36%), consumption of cheaper, less preferred food (32%), and limiting adults' consumption for children to eat (32%).

Through 2012 the food security situation in Lakes State has worsened compared to (the) last year. Returnees are more severely food insecure than residents due to limited livelihood options. In accordance with the WFP Food Security Assessment Monitoring Report, as of July 2012 Lakes State is amongst the states with highest proportion of households (41-53%) depending on poor reliable and unsustainable sources of income. With the closure of trade between Sudan and South Sudan coupled with various recent developments in the markets (high fuel and transportation costs and changes in supply sources), the expenditure on basic commodities continued to rise in 2012. Food insecure households remain the most affected group as they spend the highest proportion of their income on food compromising expenses on other basic services.

In November and December 2012, Oxfam GB conducted a Situational Analysis Assessment which revealed that in 2011/12 crop year food insecurity affected about 56% of the population of Lakes State. By October 2012, there was a general deficit in rainfall, recorded (in Yirol West) as 30% less compared to a similar time in 2011. Additionally, the state continued to experience incidents of insecurity from cattle raiding and armed local conflict. Rumbek North County is worst hit by cattle raiding in the whole of Lakes State. Respondents forecast for 2013 expected the returnees who live in peri-urban areas, along with the residents of informal settlements, to be most food insecure (71%), followed by residents of the ironstone plateau (61%) and the western flood plains (43%). Those communities in the western flood plains affected by insecurity (as in Mabui) are also considered food insecure (61%). The main source of income/food for households was invariably farming (60% on average), even among urban households, followed by livestock at 16% (Ironstone plateau 3% and Nile-Sobat 34%).

In June 2012, Oxfam monitoring field visits were done by the food security technical team for the revision of the Country Food Security and Livelihoods Strategy. Findings from these visits revealed that returnees in Rumbek North and Rumbek Centre have received 3 months support from WFP however this has now stopped. These returnees suffer from extremely poor service provision (no schools, clinics, and roads in the area) and lack of opportunities to voice their concerns. Problems affecting food security include rapidly increasing market prices, lack of labour opportunities, lack of access to capital and lack of productive assets (land, animals). Lack of concentration on production is also observed due to internal insecurity and the lack of farmer skills to transform their products to increase income. There are no accessible roads to the bomas /villages in Rumbek North County. The recommendations developed based on the technical Oxfam GB visit to the area included a) Implementing projects that are geared towards income access and transformation of animal and staple crops products; b) Rehabilitating community assets will improve the access to facilities and allow better networking of farmers and traders. Opening of community roads will increase accessibility all year round and ease the transportation of agricultural products to the markets. Encouraging formation of market association will enhance marketing of agricultural products.

### 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.

The challenges that Lakes State, especially Rumbek North, is facing are immense in both scale and complexity. Some of the worst social indicators are found in Rumbek North, particularly among women. The relative poverty rate is very high – at least 80% of the population is living on an equivalent of less than USD 1 per day. None of the public infrastructure required for growth is in place and county governance structures have only just been established. Delivery systems across all sectors are either absent or dysfunctional. According to the development indicators Rumbek North is one of the most marginalized counties of Lakes state. Even during dry season, there is still limited access from payams to County headquarters and between payams due to lack of feeder roads.

The CHF grant is requested to support extremely food insecure households (cattle raiding IDPs, returnees and host communities). Through the project activities, Oxfam GB will address the root causes of food insecurity in Rumbek North.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Activities designed for the CHF project are in line with the agreed cluster priorities in **category B:**

- ✓ Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds & tools) for food production
- ✓ 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.

Cash payments in exchange of public works will allow to vulnerable beneficiaries to access immediate food and non-food items and/or recover livelihoods. It also results in the creation of community assets, such as community access roads or/and it can build local capacity by enhancing skill set. Through CFW programme (designed around skills and capacities that are already present within the affected communities) vulnerable households in Rumbek North will be provided with short-term employment opportunities (for mainly unskilled laborers). In addition, through clearing feeder roads local community members will be encouraged to engage in trading, which will enhance food and income security status of households. Furthermore, improved roads will contribute to lowering market prices in the long run.

Oxfam GB is already present in the area and is currently implementing a project *"Improving food security and livelihood opportunities of vulnerable households in Lakes State"* in Rumbek North County. Oxfam GB was operating in Rumbek North already the times of the civil war. Oxfam GB has been delivering emergency services such as rehabilitation of boreholes, provision of NFIs and an incorporated hygiene and sanitation programmes to the communities in this area. Since 2009 Oxfam GB has been implementing a number of livelihoods and public health programmes in Lakes State. The two ongoing projects will be completed by June 2013, thus Oxfam GB is proactively looking for funds to continue with the activities in that area to ensure sustainability of the results achieved by today.

Through the proposed CHF project Oxfam GB will target different groups of beneficiaries and at the same time will use the expertise already developed in the area and lessons learnt from the ongoing operation to better streamline implementation of the project in Rumbek North County. Currently Oxfam GB is involved in the livestock restocking programme in Rumbek North, where beneficiaries are trained on better goats and chicken management practices/skills, supplience and distribution of goats and chicken, promotion of vaccination of livestock and support for agricultural production through seeds and tools (such as ox-ploughs and handle tools). In addition, Oxfam GB is engaged in supply of and training on crop husbandry practices, complemented by the extension services support from local educated community members, specifically recruited and trained for this purpose. The CHF funded project will compliment the implementation of the current Oxfam GB project in Rumbek North. There have already been established good relationship between the local authorities, Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry and Animal Resources and Fisheries as well as communities, partners and Oxfam GB which will be extremely beneficial for this short-term project. The reputation that Oxfam GB and its long term partners had gained in Lakes State, due to its long term presence and dedicated services delivery to local communities over the last two decades, is extremely positive and thus placing Oxfam GB in a strong position to successfully engage with the communities or beneficiaries from the launch, through implementation to the conclusion of the project. Oxfam GB livelihood team and partner staff are well aware of overall political, social, cultural and economic context of Lakes State in particular and South Sudan in general.

### 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 CHF funds will help saving lives of approximately 6,000 individuals (1,000 households) including returnees and host population, who arrived in Lakes State with little or no asset and can barely sustain their livelihoods due to limited and/or no income sources. Also, this fund will enable the targeted population (socio-economic returnees and host population) rehabilitate their agriculture, and income status. It will help returnees reduce their dependency on food aid and recover from the civil war. It is assumed that the action here will contribute to the stabilization of the situation in the targeted areas.

This project aims to achieve the following results:

**Result 1: Food production and transformation skills of 650 vulnerable households (390 female-headed) are improved**

Increase food availability by promoting the production of staple crops of maize and sorghum during the rainy season. The production of staple crops is expected to increase the quantity and diversity of food available at household level in order to improve household nutrition, and also to provide sources of income, especially during the rainy season while waiting for the main crops harvest. The support of staple crops production is regarded as a contribution to food and nutrition security as well as to economic recovery. The program focuses on the promotion of staple crops that are commonly consumed by target populations and that are normally available on the local markets. Knowledge about low-cost gardening techniques based on a sustainable use of natural resources (water and land) will be transferred to 650 vulnerable beneficiaries through a training session organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The training sessions will focus on sustainable resource management and environmental preservation (controlled water use, soil preservation and organic fertilization), appropriate cultivation methods (including integrated pest management) and seed production, with the overall goal that beneficiaries do not depend on markets for the supply of inputs (fertilizer, seeds).

Improved and certified seeds will be purchased from credible seed suppliers from Juba who supplied Oxfam with seeds for the ongoing livelihoods project in Rumbek. This will ensure that Oxfam will maintain quality assurance of seeds to the standards.

**Result 2: Household income of 350 beneficiary household (210 are female-headed) increased through rehabilitation and creation of community assets**

The project will increase income of 350 households of whom 210 are female-headed through the participation in a 'Cash for Work' scheme, targeting mostly returnees and IDPs. The works will include clearing and maintenance of payams feeder roads, fencing of community assets such as water points (boreholes), and cleaning of public market location.

#### 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)

To improve access to food and income of 1,000 vulnerable households (6,000 individuals, 60% returnees 10% IDPs and 30% host community population) in Rumbek North County in Lakes State.

### 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).

#### **Result 1: Food production and transformation skills of 650 vulnerable households (390 female-headed) are improved**

- Selection of target beneficiaries and organization of staple crops production groups
- Training of beneficiaries in low cost agricultural technique
- Distribution of staple crops inputs for rain-fed cropping season (seeds and tools)
- Linking producers to local buyers
- Training of staple crops producers in value chain addition, preservation, storage, post harvest handling and marketing

#### **Result 2: Household income of 350 beneficiary household (210 are female-headed) increased through rehabilitation and creation of community assets**

- Selection of 350 beneficiaries and 10 public works projects
- Execution of the public work for cash
- Distribution of cash
- Selection and training of public work project management committees
- Monitoring of the cash for work projects

### iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

**Gender:** Women in most areas of South Sudan continue to face a number of constraints on their ability to participate in formal and informal decision-making processes. The predominant responsibility for household tasks continues to be assigned to women and girls who limit their time and opportunities to be actively involved in educational, social and political activities. Discriminatory and stereotypical attitudes, lack of education, security concerns and freedom of movement have also limited opportunities for these women to participate in economic activities. A lack of favourable policies that take into consideration the role of women in economic development inhibits women's participation both at micro and macro level and helps to maintain gender imbalances on trade policies and support. For example, widows, female headed households and divorced women often have little from support networks, they have no access to land, few sources of income, and are often excluded from economic activities and decision-making processes on different levels (micro and macro).

An Oxfam gender analysis completed in February 2012 reveals that women have been marginalized from taking part in economic activities. In Lakes State (Rumbek North) men are the major market players, carrying out activities such as sewing and selling vegetables. Widows and women headed-households are often excluded from economic activities and decision-making processes on different levels (micro and macro), as well as lacking access to social and political assets. This is supported by the findings from a GENCAP workshop in November 2011, where it was reported that women are not engaged in crop marketing activities and do not have control over any household income raised. Yet women are the main custodians of food security in the household. Women are also engaged in tilling, planting, weeding, harvesting, grain grinding and cleaning activities.

In light of the above, Oxfam recognizes the fact that women and men have different roles and responsibilities and are affected differently by poverty. The project proposes activities to empower women through increasing their capacity to generate income and capacity building in low cost vegetable cultivation techniques and strengthen their resilience to cultivate vegetables even during the rainy season. Women will be trained on market and savings techniques. While men will be targeted on the conditional cash transfer (cash for work, in the clearing feeder roads which connect payams to the county headquarters (Maper), cleaning and fencing community assets, e.g. boreholes and market (Maper town), and digging of compost pits around the town for proper sewage disposal.

**Environmental protection:** The project will take into consideration any potentially negative impacts on the environment when planning activities. Wherever possible, activities which promote the sustainable management of the natural environment will be encouraged (for example, we will seek to purchase local tools (pick axe, shovel and spade) for the execution of the cash for work schemes to reduce transportation and promote sustainability) and opportunities to improve the local environment will be explored (for example, the cash for work schemes)

**Conflict-sensitivity:** The project will foster positive community relationships, and promote cooperation, rather than conflict, over shared resources. Peaceful coexistence and cooperation will be encouraged as part of the community mobilisation and sensitisation process. Groups will be trained in dispute management, as part of wider group governance dynamics and procedures. The project will work specifically with returnees, giving them the means to engage in local markets for food and labour, and thus encouraging their integration into host communities. A conflict mapping will be undertaken and strategies to encourage peaceful co-existence by this project will be developed and adhered to.

**Child Protection:** Oxfam requires all staff to sign a Code of Conduct alongside their contract. This sets out expectations of how staff members should behave and clearly states a zero-tolerance policy towards exploitation and abuse of others. When entering into Partnership Agreements, Oxfam's values and expectations of partner staff behaviour are discussed. The Code of Conduct places an obligation on staffs that becomes aware of behaviour which contravenes the Code of Conduct to report it to management.

**Inclusive Development:** Awareness and knowledge of HIV and AIDS is extremely low in southern Sudan. Oxfam will continue to focus on increasing understanding of staff and partners internally. Disability inclusiveness is also not an area that has played a strong role within the Oxfam programs in South Sudan. This project will identify areas where practice can be improved in both of these areas.

#### 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 food production and income opportunities of vulnerable households in the targeted areas are improved:

1,000 households in Rumbek North are supported to expand their ability to increase income options through improved staple crops production, support to value chain and participation in Cash for Work schemes.

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)
	1.	Number of beneficiary households supported with staple crop inputs	650 households (incl. 390 female-headed)
X	2.	Number of households supported with conditional cash transfer	350 Households (incl. 210 female-headed)
	3.	Number of households trained in recommended agricultural practices of staple crops production	650 households (incl. 390 are female-headed)
X	4.	Type and quantity of inputs distributed	Maize 3,250kg,(5kg per person) Sorghum 3,250kg, (5kg per person)
	5.	Number of public works, community assets rehabilitate/created	10 (6 feeder roads, 4 markets (stalls))

#### 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.

For result 1 a combination of community led and sound business/value chain approaches would be employed to implement this market/urban based project. Targeted returnee and host community households will be facilitated to identify and develop a range of enterprises based on risks, profitability, beneficiary skills level/interest and marketability in the project area. Oxfam GB and partner SDRDA would remain to play facilitator role including training of beneficiaries, engaging the business community to support the intervention while also linking and lobbying key stakeholders to contribute to the implementation/success of the project.

For the vegetable cultivation activities under this result, training will be conducted for target beneficiaries on the techniques promoting focus on sustainable resources management and environment preservation (controlled water use, soil preservation and organic fertilization), appropriate cultivation methods (including integrated pest management) and seed production. The transfer of appropriate, sustainable and low cost techniques will also rely on the provision of a start-pack of certified seeds since local markets do not offer reliable and certified vegetable seeds.

Result 2 will support increasing the income of vulnerable households through the participation in cash for work schemes as well as rehabilitation of community assets. The work will involve clearing and maintenance of Payams feeder roads, fencing of community assets such as water points (boreholes), and cleaning of public market location.

The project will be implemented together with the local partner (SDRDA). Oxfam has been working with this partner for the past two years and implemented a number of Food Security and Livelihoods projects. This local partner has already undergone capacity development as part of existing partnership with Oxfam, including project cycle management training, on-the-job training for logistics and financial management. Oxfam GB partner extension officers and food security field monitors will engage with the community, providing them training and guidance for beneficiaries to support early recovery of livelihoods. Partner staff will also encourage the formation of community groups and their establishment as formal community development groups, with agreed objectives and ways of working.

#### 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

The project will have an internal monitoring and evaluation system providing details on progress towards indicators as detailed in the proposal. Appropriate tools for the collection, analysis and reporting on programme achievements will be adopted/developed as per required standards. The detailed monitoring activities will reflect the below:

- The monitoring system will be based on the baseline data collected at the beginning of the project. The baseline will enable the team to ensure the specific activities improve the lives of the most vulnerable beneficiaries which are continually addressed (especially from a quantitative point of view). The baseline will refine the beneficiary selection criteria, and allow Oxfam to set evidence-based and realistic indicators. The monitoring system (indicators and frequency of data collection) will be finalized according to the results of the baseline.

Output indicators: Regular monitoring to ensure activities are implemented on time, to a high standard and are quantifiably measured based on the agreed objective of the project by the field team during weekly visits. Progress will be measured based on the collection of output indicators as selected for each sector and sub-sector for the program design). On a monthly basis, Program Coordinators will check results to ensure time-bound and quality standards are achieved;

- An output indicator tracking tool will be designed and updated on a monthly basis by field teams and will be integrated into monthly reports. Quarterly reports will be compiled by the livelihood coordinator, summarizing achievements, constraints and lessons learnt to improve the project.

- Ad hoc impact measurement monitoring will be developed in order to assess the usefulness of the project for beneficiaries, looking at the inputs, level of service and knowledge participants have received (e.g. for post distribution monitoring, crop growth monitoring,

post harvest monitoring). Information, collected during field visits, will be mainly from semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions. The ad hoc impact monitoring is expected to provide lessons learnt and recommendations to improve the project.

**2. Indicate what monitoring tools and techniques will be used**

To monitor the activities of the project, baseline survey tools will be built and done at the beginning of the project, Post distribution and post harvest monitoring tools will be developed. During the project implementation, Crop growth monitoring tool will be developed for the vegetable cultivation activities to identify constraints and gaps in the project implementation. While cash for work monitoring form will be developed on the attendance and duration of work for each beneficiary. Structured household questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews shall be used for data collection for the Baseline Survey, Post Distribution and Crop Growth Monitoring exercises.

**3. Describe how you will analyze and report on the project achievements**

Project monitoring review meetings shall be held at the end of every quarter together with the beneficiaries, local leadership and the project team to review and reflect on the monitoring information collected, draw learning and take actions based on their learning to improve the implementation of the program. As part of the exit processes, a final review and reflection meeting shall be held together with the beneficiaries, local leaders and government departments, partners, and Oxfam management to review the overall implementation of the project and draw lessons to improve similar projects or interventions in the future. Data analysis will be conducted from a gender analysis perspective and data will be disaggregated by gender in order to identify needs and impacts of our programming for both men and women

**4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)<sup>2</sup>.**

Community involvement in monitoring and evaluating their own project is very instrumental in ensuring ownership of the results and project hence the monitoring system proposed for this project shall rely heavily on participatory approaches and community led initiatives for monitoring and evaluation. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approaches shall be used for conducting all monitoring. Post distribution monitoring shall be done two weeks after all distributions (cash/inputs) to establish usage and beneficiary satisfaction with the items received. In the case of seeds, crop growth monitoring shall be done to establish quantities of used planted as well as the germination rates and a post harvest survey shall be done to establish the harvest per planted area. An end of project evaluation shall be done at the end of the project to evaluate the extent, to which project objectives were met, assess effectiveness timeliness of delivery, impact and sustainability of the intervention.

**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)

<sup>2</sup> 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/ER/55291/5120		Project title: Strengthening the Choice and Resilience of Livelihoods Options		Organisation: Oxfam GB
Overall Objective	<b>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation:</b> <i>What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds &amp; tools) for food production</li> <li>✓ Creating/rehabilitating community assets (including grazing &amp; water resources) for building community resilience to shocks</li> <li>✓ Cash based programming for income generation, access to inputs/services, and safety nets;</li> </ul>	<b>Indicators of progress:</b> <i>What are the key indicators related to the achievement of the CAP project objective?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 350 HH assisted with conditional cash transfers</li> <li>• 650 HH benefiting from agricultural inputs</li> </ul>	<b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out post distribution monitoring for inputs distributed and cash transferred</li> <li>• Carry out both internal and external monitoring of activities implementation.</li> <li>• Writing monthly project progress reports.</li> <li>• Formation and training of cash for work project management committees for day to day supervision and monitoring.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Purpose</b> <b>CHF Project Objective:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ To improve access to food of 1,000 vulnerable households in Rumbek North County in Lakes State</li> </ul>	<b>Indicators of progress:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased food consumption index for 1,000 target households</li> <li>• Hunger gap of 1,000 target households reduced by 3 months</li> </ul>	<b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carrying out base line survey</li> <li>• Secondary information from the stalk holders e.g. the county authorities</li> </ul>	<b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insecurity</li> <li>• Impassable roads during the rainy season</li> <li>• Constant migration in search for pasture and water</li> </ul>
Results	<b>Results - Outcomes (intangible):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Food production and transformation skills of 650 vulnerable households (390 female-headed) are improved</li> <li>✓ Household income of 350 beneficiary household (210 are female-headed) increased through rehabilitation and creation of 10 community assets</li> </ul>	<b>Indicators of progress:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% increase in crop production of the target households</li> <li>• 60% increase in income for the target households within the duration of the project</li> </ul>	<b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training reports</li> <li>• Post distribution monitoring</li> <li>• Crop monitoring reports</li> <li>• Project status reports</li> </ul>	<b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insecurity due to cattle raiding</li> <li>• Impassable roads during the rainy season</li> <li>• Constant migration in search for water and pasture</li> </ul>
	<b>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible):</b> <i>List the products, goods and services (grouped per areas of work) that will result from the implementation of project activities. Ensure that the outputs are worded in a manner that describes their contribution to the outcomes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ 350 HH are engaged in CFW programmes</li> <li>✓ 650 HH have improved their knowledge in agricultural practices and have access to inputs</li> </ul>	<b>Indicators of progress:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 650HH (390 female headed) are supported with staple crop inputs</li> <li>• 350 HH (210 female headed) are supported with conditional cash transfer.</li> <li>• 650 HH trained in recommended agricultural practices of staple crops production.</li> <li>• 10 public work projects for cash for work (6 feeder roads and 4 markets)</li> </ul>	<b>How indicators will be measured:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution reports, total inputs distributed</li> <li>• Post distribution monitoring reports</li> <li>• Monthly project progress report</li> <li>• Internal project monitoring.</li> </ul>	<b>Assumptions &amp; risks:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insecurity due to cattle raiding</li> <li>• Impassable roads during the rainy season</li> <li>• Constant migration in search for water and pasture</li> </ul>

		rehabilitated/ constructed. • 3250 kg of maize, 3250 kg of sorghum to distributed to 650 HH		
	<b>Activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection and registration of 1000 beneficiaries and 10 public works projects</li> <li>• Execution of the public work for cash</li> <li>• Selection and training of public work project management committees</li> <li>• Monitoring of the cash for work project.</li> <li>• Training of beneficiaries in low cost agricultural technique</li> <li>• Distribution of staple crops inputs for rain-fed cropping season.</li> <li>• Training of staple crops producers in value chain addition, preservation, storage, post harvest handling and marketing</li> </ul>	<b>Inputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff (Project Manager, 2 Project Officers, Drivers, Logistic Officer, Finance Officer and Human Resource Officer</li> <li>• Office equipment, cars</li> <li>• Seeds and tools</li> <li>• Tools for CFW</li> </ul>		<b>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community acceptance of the project</li> <li>• Security situation in the area allowing implementation</li> <li>• Inputs required for the project implementation are available on the local market</li> </ul>

## 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	
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
<b>Vegetable cultivation</b>													
Activity 1 Selection of 1,000 household beneficiaries, selection of cash for work projects and committee		X											
Activity 2 Baseline survey, Training of cash for work project management committees		X											
Activity 3 Training of beneficiaries in recommended agricultural practices of the selected staple crops			X	X									
Activity 4 Distribution of staple crops inputs			X	X									
Activity 5 Post distribution monitoring							X						
Activity 6 Crop growth monitoring					X	X	X						
Activity 7 Post harvest monitoring													
<b>Cash for Work Schemes (Public Works Projects)</b>													
Activity 8 Selection of beneficiaries			X	X									
Activity 9 Selection and implementation of cash for work schemes					X	X	X						
Activity 10 Monitoring of cash for work					X	X	X						
<b>Value chain addition in staple crops products</b>													
Activity 11 Training of beneficiaries in value addition, preservation, storage, post harvest handling, marketing								X					
Activity 12 Link beneficiaries to traders and creation of market systems in Rumbek North (							X	X					

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