

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

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	Food Security and Livelihood
CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 Second 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 Category A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replenishing core pipeline (for agricultural, livestock & fisheries inputs) and logistical support Category B: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency livestock vaccinations for disease control and deworming interventions Dry season production & diet diversification (e.g. through vegetable production seeds & tools) Cash transfers for enhancing food security including access to inputs & services Supporting operational costs to utilise available/ already procured stocks and existing projects Community assets (pasture & water management) for resilience building to shocks Post-harvest handling and storage, agro-processing technologies (value addition) & trainings 	Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper Nile, Unity, Warrap Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG), Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBeG), Jonglei, Lakes Greater Kapoeta in Eastern Equatoria (EES) Abyei – life saving humanitarian activities by core pipelines

SECTION II

Project details The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.																			
Requesting Organization Relief International (RI)	Project CAP Code SSD-13/A/55300/R/6971																		
Project CAP Code SSD-13/A/55300/R/6971	CAP Gender Code 2a																		
CAP Project Title <i>(please write exact name as in the CAP)</i> Enhancing Food Security and Livelihood Resilience of Vulnerable Host Communities and Returnees in Upper Nile State (EFSLR)																			
Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US\$323,143																		
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$0																		
Project Location(s) - list State and County (payams when possible) 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: 30%;">State</th> <th style="width: 10%;">%</th> <th style="width: 60%;">County/ies (include payam when possible)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Upper Nile</td> <td>100</td> <td>Longechuk County: Mathiang and Watber</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	State	%	County/ies (include payam when possible)	Upper Nile	100	Longechuk County: Mathiang and Watber							Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal US\$270,000						
State	%	County/ies (include payam when possible)																	
Upper Nile	100	Longechuk County: Mathiang and Watber																	
Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>(if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)</i>																			
Direct Beneficiaries <i>(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)</i>																			
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 30%;">Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Women:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">450</td> <td style="text-align: center;">450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Girls:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">900</td> <td style="text-align: center;">900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">450</td> <td style="text-align: center;">450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">900</td> <td style="text-align: center;">900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2700</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2700</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP	Women:	450	450	Girls:	900	900	Men:	450	450	Boys:	900	900	Total:	2700	2700	Indirect Beneficiaries 13, 750
	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP																	
Women:	450	450																	
Girls:	900	900																	
Men:	450	450																	
Boys:	900	900																	
Total:	2700	2700																	
Implementing Partner/s <i>(Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)</i>																			
CHF Project Duration <i>(12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)</i> Number of months: 8 (1 September 2013 – 30 April 2014)																			
Contact details Organization's Country Office	Contact details Organization's HQ																		

Organization's Address	Thong ping Road, Juba – South Sudan
Project Focal Person	Berehanu Eshete; berehanu.gizaw@ri.org +211(921)264820
Country Director	Randhir Singh; randhir@ri.org +211(921)493088
Finance Officer	Tom Kikulube; Tom.Kikulubee@ri.org +211 (955)076693

Organization's Address	818 Connecticut Ave, NW Suite 600 Washington DC 20006, USA
Desk officer	Scott Webb; scott.webb@ri.org 202-639-8660
Finance Officer	<i>Toumany Diakite</i> toumany.diakite@ri.org +211 (955) 076693

Section III

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

The predominant livelihood system in Longechuk is agropastoralism, with primary focus being on farming of food crops. In addition to livestock rearing, gathering of wild foods is an important supplement to agropastoralism practiced by all households, including fishery activities. Despite the potential and the importance of fishery, the attention given by County government and NGOs, to fishery activities, is very less. People harvesting fish in a very rudimentary ways and hence the productivity is not supporting families' food security as required. According to the Community Consultation Report for Upper Nile State by the UNDP 2012, Agriculture is the Primary economic activity In Upper Nile, people are nomadic agro pastoralists who engage in both agriculture and rearing of livestock, primarily Cattle.

The local communities largely depend on livestock herding and crop production which are susceptible to climatic shocks and are providing diminishing returns. Poor households often only produce enough food to last one third of the year and rely on seasonal work against the natural forest. They are making charcoal and fuel wood to earn the money to fill the food insecurity gap. However, these opportunities coincide with the peak agricultural seasons when households also need to work on their own land. The necessary pursuit of short-term but essential cash to buy food thus prevents poor households from working enough on their own land to be self-sufficient. This perpetuates a cycle of under-production, a dependence on markets for additional food and vulnerability to food prices. According to the South Sudan Food Security Outlook Update for November 2012, although the 2011/2012 harvest was expected to be near average (higher than the 2010 and 2011 harvests), stressed food insecurity levels (IPC Phase 2) were expected to persist in areas bordering Sudan, including Longechuk county, Upper Nile, a remote border area currently home to vulnerable host communities and returnees. Besides to this, the Annual Needs and Livelihood Assessment (ANLA) for South Sudan in 2012 reported that in Upper Nile State, "as a result from high food expenditure and poor income sources, there are only 17% of households who have good food access; a drastic drop from 84% in 2010. The proportion of households with poor food access has increased more than 50% points to 59% whereas currently 24% had medium food access. According to the 2012/2013 ANLA report, an estimated 11 percent of people in Upper Nile derive income from the collection and sale of natural materials, though this number may be higher in Longechuk because access to improved materials is so low. In Longechuk, livelihoods are strained by a lack of capacity for income generating activities, and income is derived from only a small variety of sources, including limited salaried work, casual labor, and sale of crops and huge amount of natural resources.

Women and girls are particularly affected as they bear the burden of household/ domestic chores and at the same time involved in agricultural productive work. Even the returns from would be sales of agricultural produce is often taken away from them by the men and this makes them even more vulnerable.

Currently Longechuk county is estimated to have the highest number of returnees from neighboring projected at 30,000 returnees from North Sudan, 7000 IDPs in Manyo and Maiwut counties due to ongoing fighting between SPLA and other armed groups (UNOCHA Malakal).With the influx of refugees, returnees has caused a strain on the limited productive assets such as the environment which has been degraded. With the current political instability between South and North Sudan, access to goods and services from the North has been officially stopped. Thus majority of goods in the Upper Nile State are coming from Juba primarily via barge which are high in demand and very expensive. In the rainy seasons, the major roads between Ethiopia and Longechuk are blocked and major food items are not accessible to Longechuk which escalated the food prices at the local market.

When these coupled with the frequent occurrences of hazards such as floods , the resilience and self-reliance of the communities to shocks and stresses has been weak as especially as the Markets will be cut off for both essential commodities and agricultural inputs. This inaccessibility is exacerbated by high prices of goods and services that trickle into the area during the flood season. The high food prices have also hindered the early recovery process and deepen the problem of food insecurity at household level. In addition, widespread poverty and unemployment resulted in very limited food access and purchasing power, especially in rural area that are already inaccessible and marginalized from the mainstream of the County development program. In fact the underdeveloped road infrastructures already marginalize the County from the rest of Upper Nile state for about six months each year during the rainy seasons. This means for almost half year the people are faced with lack of access to food stuffs and other essential commodities and the ones that are available have high prices which limit their purchasing power.

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.

The proposed program will swiftly deliver urgently-needed but targeted humanitarian assistance while simultaneously rolling out a livelihood recovery and longer-term program. This will help in one hand to strategically lessen the widespread poverty situation in the area. Further, the rolling out of livelihood recovery program will systematically build the assets of the vulnerable and marginalized communities, in another. The program will integrate and augment responses to immediate needs, restoration of livelihoods, and capacity building for long-term recovery in order to enhance communities' ability to cope with and recover from natural shocks. The integration of the various priority sectors will address emergencies as well as lead to longer-term recovery by building sustainable livelihoods. CHF funds will significantly contribute to the enhancement of sustainable dry season vegetable production and cash for work activities for flood outlets and different training as a measure for diversification of livelihoods options. These

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.

were gaps identified by our recent OFDA funded project in Longechuk that focused on assistance to returnees and vulnerable host communities through provision of market based humanitarian assistance and prevention of deterioration of household food security. CHF funds will scale up on Self help groups as a means of resource mobilization, food security and markets strengthening.

In a nutshell, the proposed activities will enable target communities to recover early from shocks; build their resilience; and ensuring their self-reliance. Relief International (RI) is well-placed to implement this type of programming in South Sudan, Upper Nile States. RI was the only one agency to start humanitarian and development intervention in Maban and Longechuk of Upper Nile state, since 2006. RI is having more than seven years experience and has expanded its programming and enhanced the quality of services provided to the most vulnerable and marginalized people. RI has good working relationship with communities, government and donor agencies and shall ensure the active participation of the communities in each phases of the project cycle management. The proposed RI's CHF project aim to respond to the urgent food security needs of children and other most vulnerable groups.

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.

RI will use CHF funds to target the most vulnerable host communities in Longechuk County, IDPs and returnees who have limited productive assets in Upper Nile as an initiative to tackle food insecurity which is high on the cluster agenda. This project will integrate with Nutrition program and promote vegetable production as a means to diversify the household diet and address malnutrition which is mostly problem for children, pregnant and lactating mothers. The provision of post harvest handling and storage facilities will also contribute to cluster priorities by preserving food crops for longer time utilization.

ii) Project Objective

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

Improve household food security of vulnerable refugees, host communities and returnees through livelihood promotion and protection works.

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).

RI proposes following outputs and activities for the target program areas in Longechuk County

SO1: Increase household food Production,

RI will distribute high quality vegetable gardening inputs and conduct trainings in improved vegetable gardening techniques to considerable number of households. Tools will be provided to beneficiaries, like hoes, and sickles. Vegetable seeds will include local varieties of watermelon, onions, okra, and cabbage. In total, 10 trainings, each involving approximately 450 households, will be organized at the community-level, at demonstration gardens established through the project. To ensure practical hands on training, RI will establish 10 demonstration gardens for vegetable gardening to serve as training grounds and conduct trainings in improved productivity and agriculture techniques. Ten farmers (Host) with adequate knowledge and time will be selected to act as custodians of the demonstration gardens, and these farmers will receive additionally seed and tool kits to support this additional responsibility. These inputs will be used during the trainings conducted at the demonstration garden sites.

SO2: Diversify livelihood options through Fisheries and cash for work activities

RI has prioritized addressing fishing in Longechuk county as it is a significant source of protein for many households in the counties, but receives little support from the government and/or NGOs. It is further a major coping strategy for households that experience food insecurity increases related to higher market prices or poor cultivation. As such, RI proposes to provide fishing gears like fishing hook, fishing nets and fishing poles and pilot activities that help to raise awareness about fishery management, ways to preserve and utilize fishing resources, and improved fishing gear/techniques. Attention to the fishery sector has been requested by the county officials, who realize that it is a potential resource that is under exploited but are not sure how to improve it. The proposed program can play a valuable role in upgrading existing techniques for households that rely on fishing, as well as reduce post-harvest losses in this sector. In Upper Nile, approximately one-third of the households are involved in fishing and fish is consumed an average of 2.2 times per week.²

In rainy season, market place in Mathinag is flooded and hence people can't get access to market place. In order to alleviate the problem in one hand ensure immediate income beyond the farm and diversify livelihood options in another cash for work program is proposed to make ditch for the outlet of flood in Mathiang capital of Longuchk. A total of 220 people will participate for a total of three days to prepare channel for flood outlets.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Gender: RI will ensure active role of women in the project in order to guarantee equity and sustainability of this intervention in Longechuk County. Specifically, the community will be mobilized to appreciate the need to involve women in Committees leadership positions and also as decision makers. Training sessions will be tailored to involve at least 50% of women and as the same time not to interfere with regular women domestic work and maternal duties

Environment: Environment is one of the critical areas that will be given attention in the FSL project. In the wet season heavy rainfall usually damages plots and crops. RI will understand that the effect of environmental deterioration will bring more complex problems to food security which in the aftermath leads to malnutrition difficult to avert the effect on children, pregnant and lactating mothers. Therefore RI will promote conservation agricultural practices such as Mulching, Soil bunds, stone lines and simple drainages to minimize soil erosion and maintain soil structure. Under this project, in general, maximum care will be taken not to negatively impact the environment

HIV/AIDS: It is clear that HIV/AIDS is a daunting development challenge. It has been understood that there are limited awareness on HIV/AIDS. Awareness creation is therefore a key to RI's programming strategy across its program components. RI will continue to take a community participatory approach to HIV/AIDS awareness and education. Deliberate targeting of PLWHAs will be undertaken in close collaboration with Health

² ANLA, 2012, p. 60

Service Providers to know the infected and affected groups. . Where support groups exist these will also be targeted without casing stigma and discrimination.

v) Expected Result/s

Briefly describe (in no more than 100 words) the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

The project will directly target 2,700HHs in the Host community, returnees and IDPs in Longechuk with assorted vegetable Seeds. This will no doubt contribute to Food Security and increased incomes of the Vulnerable host communities, returnees and IDPs communities. At least 13,500 individuals will indirectly benefit from the project. Through business and Vocational training skills initiatives the project will overall stimulate business environment and employment for youth through skills acquisition. Post harvest handling and storage will ensure that value is added to farm products and increase market value of the farm products.

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.	Number of demonstration sites established	10 demonstration sites established in five Bomas of two payams to train on production technique benefit primarily ten people and 640 people like 200 women, 200 girls, 120 men and 120 boys will be benefitted either from training and mass awareness.
6	2.	Number of beneficiaries trained on production methodologies	950 people will be trained of whom 500 are women and the other 450 are men, (These all are people received tools and seeds)
4	3.	Households reached through cash for work,	220 people will participate in CFW activities and obtain immediate income
3	4.	Number of beneficiaries provided with small hand farm tools	450 people will provided with small hand farm tools and of which 100 are boys, 100 are girls, 150 women and 100 are men
3	5.	Number of beneficiaries provided with vegetable seeds	450 people will provided with small hand farm tools and of which 100 are boys, 100 are girls, 150 women and 100 are men
3	6.	Number of people provided with fishing gear (fishing hook, net and hooks)	300 people will obtain fishing items to improve their household food consumption
6	7.	Number of beneficiaries trained on fishery management	500 people will be trained of which 25 are women and 25 are men

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.

RI will directly implement the project through its Livelihoods team and will closely work with other partners in the Livelihoods working group. Institutionally, RI will work with line Ministries, local authorities and communities. To ensure sustainability of projects RI will initiate the establishment of Community based project Management committees, whose capacity will be built to oversee project implementation and development. To ensure proper beneficiary selection, criteria shall be established that guarantee beneficiary selection is fair and transparent. During beneficiary selection women shall be included in decision making position so as women are well represented in the target beneficiary list.

The following categories will be deliberately targeted: households headed by women, the elderly and the disabled, households with sick care takers (these groups will be defined as non-working beneficiaries and families suffering from a lack of employment), child mothers, youths, and child headed households and women play leading role in beneficiary selection. The composition of women will be recommended to be at least 40%. Final lists of beneficiaries will have to be approved by the Boma chiefs and the Payam administrator; through this methodology, we are assured that lists of beneficiaries are accepted by the communities and helps prevent tensions and conflicts.

RI will coordinate with all local actors working in FSL sectors and other FSL partners working in similar areas or the same cluster to add value to the process. RI will closely coordinate with the government Agriculture office, both at Longechuk and Malakal levels, to enhance access to quality food security and livelihood activities for vulnerable communities for whom and with whom this project is designed. The project will be managed by a qualified FSL technical coordinator based in Longechuk and manage the local FSL team in Longechuk. A program manager based in Maban will provide managerial and administrative support. A liaison officer based in Juba will serve as a link between project staff, the FSL cluster for better coordination.

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)³.

Monitoring: Project monitoring will be undertaken as an integral part of project implementation and will focus on the inputs, activities and outputs including whether the progresses are according to objectives and whether the objectives are relevant or not during implementations. Moreover, the monitoring exercise will focus on the context and the decision making processes. Monitoring will mainly be done through regular and periodic visits to project sites, reflection and learning events as well as through a system of reporting. Throughout the project implementation monitoring, evaluation and reporting functions will be carried out.

RI will develop a detailed M&E plan at the start of the project, alongside a final detailed activity plan. The M&E plan will determine the necessary

³ 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.

M&E activities, tools and methodologies required to measure the indicators identified. RI will evaluate program success by completing a quick baseline survey at the program outset and a final evaluation at the end of the program. RI will also complete pre and post-training KAP surveys during the program. A highly qualified Livelihood Technical Coordinator is already in place and based in Longechuk and will take the lead in collecting and analyzing data and reporting on findings, including lessons learnt and any challenges. The concerned ministry of agriculture will be involved at all levels from Country, State, Country and Payam as well as Boma so as to harness enough technical support for the program for the benefits of the beneficiaries. The program will receive technical and managerial supports from senior RI country team and Head quarter staff based both in UK and USA.

Field Visits: Regular/routine field site visits will be undertaken by the FSL technical coordinator in collaboration with the regional FSL coordinator and national livelihood team. Data and information on progress will be worked and co-created together. Periodic visits (monthly, quarterly or on need basis) will be conducted by the nutrition coordinator; the Country Director, and Regional FSL Coordinator. Such visits will essentially be meant to assess progress in implementation and provide necessary technical, managerial and administrative back up to the field staff.

Reporting: Reporting of monitoring information will be done through activity and progress reports. Activity reports will be confined to reporting on discrete activities and will be done in line with formats to be developed by the FSL sector. Progress reports will be done monthly and quarterly. The monthly reports will be done in line with the RI Internal reporting formats while the quarterly financial and narrative reports will be done in line with formats agreed with CHF.

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)
0	
Pledges for the CAP project	

SECTION III:

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-13/SSD/A/55300/R		Project title: <u>Enhancing Food Security & Livelihood Resilience of Vulnerable Host Communities and Returnees</u>		Organisation: <u>Relief International (RI)</u>
Overall Objective	Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve household food security of vulnerable, host communities and returnees through livelihood promotion and protection works 	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of targeted households whose food security improved by at least 20% by the end of the project. 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final evaluation report 	
	CHF Project Objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide farm-level support to farming households in order to increase agricultural production and household level food security. Provide transferable skills development for employment and Income generation 	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of targeted households increasing their crop yield from previous year by at least 50% by the end of the project. 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project evaluation report at the end of the program 	Assumptions & risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security and access maintained throughout project life Proactive engagement of government and community leaders
Results	Results - Outcomes (intangible): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food consumption pattern and trend changed at HH level Attitude and behavior of beneficiaries changed 	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food eating habits changed Food consumption pattern changed 	How indicators will be measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct HH visit and check HH food stock and type of prepared Food types prepared at HH level 	Assumptions & risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Safety and security in the area maintained</i> <i>Cultural barriers removed</i>
	Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased food production for, host, returnee and flood affected farmers. Ensure immediate household income 	Indicators of progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of farmers receiving improved seasonal seeds. At least 40% of these beneficiaries will be women. # of farmers receiving farm tools # of farmers trained on farming, gardening, harvesting, processing, and storing of crop products at demonstration sites. At least 45% of trainees will be women. # of people participated on CFW activities # of people trained in fisheries management 	How indicators will be measured: <p><i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> training attendance records and report Beneficiary Lists. Attendance records. Market surveys. Amount of flood channel prepared Monitoring data base 	Assumptions & risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient funding is available Price not inflated No risk of conflict between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries Security and Political Stability.

<p>Activities:</p> <p>Activities related Result 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment and training of project staff - Conduct a quick baseline survey to understand the level of farmers crop yield in the previous year in the project areas - Community mobilization and Identification of beneficiaries - Identification and training of project management committees - Procurement of Seeds and Tools - Distribution of Seeds and Tools - Procurement of Storage bag Materials and equipment - Training to the farmers (Crop husbandry and post-harvest management) - Provision of post harvest materials(Storage Bags) - Monitoring and Evaluation of farmers' activities <p>Activities related Result 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilisation and Identification of fisheries farmers - Training on fisheries management to targeted groups. - Monitoring and Evaluation of Farmers activities 	<p>Inputs:</p> <p>Human resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food Security and Livelihood Coordinator - Project staff (3FSL Officers) - Administration/Finance Officer - Security staff (2) - Office cleaner - Cook <p>Equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vehicles and running costs <p>Program supplies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials - Vegetable seeds - Small hand tools - Plastic roles - Sewing machine 		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions:</p> <p><i>What pre-conditions are required before the project starts? What conditions outside the project's direct control have to be present for the implementation of the planned activities?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One month phase in period: this will help for the preparations on the ground
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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.

Project start date:	1 Sep 2013	Project end date:	30 April 2014
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Activities	Q3/2013			Q4/2013			Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014		
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Result1: Increased Household Food production															
Activity (1.1): Recruitment and training of project staff where gaps exist			x												
Activity (1.2): Conduct a quick baseline survey to understand the level of farmers crop yield in the previous year in the project area			x												
Activity (1.3): Community mobilization and Identification of beneficiaries			x	x											
Activity(1.4): Identification and training of Project management committees			x	x											
Activity (1.5): Demonstration site establishment and management				x	x	x	x	x	x						
Activity (1.6): Procurement of Seeds and Tools			x	x											
Activity (1.7): Training of farmers on basic Production agronomic practices (from seed sowing up to harvest)				x	x	x	x	x	x						
Activity (1.8): Procurement of materials& equipment for Storage bag construction.			x	x											
Activity (1.9): Monitoring and Evaluation of Farmers Activities			x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
Result 2 : Diversify Livelihoods options through Fisheries and cash for work															
Activity (2.1): Mobilization and Identification of fisheries beneficiaries			x	x											
Activity (2.2): Procurement of fishing items			x	x											
Activity (2.3): Identification flood prone areas, mobilization and identification of Cash for work beneficiaries			x	x											
Activity (2.4): preparing flood-outlets (channels) through cash for work programs			x	x	x										
Activity(2.5): Training on fisheries management				x	x			x							
Activity (2.6): Monitoring and evaluation			x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
Finalize outstanding activities and preparation of final report										x					

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