

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 Livelihoods
CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 Second Round Standard Allocation	
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), 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		Project Location(s)															
Intermon Oxfam		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">State</th> <th style="width: 15%;">%</th> <th style="width: 52%;">County/ies (include payam when possible)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Warrap</td> <td>100</td> <td>Tonj 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/ies (include payam when possible)	Warrap	100	Tonj North									
State	%	County/ies (include payam when possible)															
Warrap	100	Tonj North															
Project CAP Code	CAP Gender Code																
SSD-13/F/55967/7854	1																
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)																	
Humanitarian Food Security Response in Warrap State																	
Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US \$933,604	Funding from CHF for this project proposal US\$270,000															
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$475,314	Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)? Yes															
Direct Beneficiaries		Indirect Beneficiaries															
	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP															
Women:	2578	5959															
Girls:	680	7141															
Men:	2372	4316															
Boys:	635	6599															
Total:	6265*	24015															
		Catchment Population (if applicable)															
		21,261 (total population of payam)															
* Calculated as recipients of unconditional cash transfers (160 HH), conditional cash transfers (575 HH), vegetable production (160 HH) based on a HH size of 7 (according to assessment data)																	
Implementing Partner/s (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)		CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)															
N/A		Number of months: 12 months (1 September 2013- 31 Aug 2014)															
Contact details Organization's Country Office		Contact details Organization's HQ															
Organization's Address	Hai Cinema, Juba, South Sudan	Organization's Address															
Project Focal Person	Claire Manera: +211 913 006 078 hcss@intermonoxfam.org	15 Roger de Lluria, 08010, Barcelona, Spain															
Country Director	Ferran Puig: +211 922 202 469/912 942 116 fpuig@intermonoxfam.org	Desk officer															
Finance Officer	Ana Zamacona: +211 913 442 192 afmgrss@intermonoxfam.org	Nicolas Gravier: +34 93 482 08 36 ngravier@intermonoxfam.org															
		Finance Officer															
		Thai Jungpanich: +34 93 482 07 95 tjungpanich@intermonoxfam.org															

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

Following a series of assessments conducted by Intermón Oxfam (IO) in Warrap state², areas most vulnerable to food insecurity throughout 2013 have been identified. Amongst these are the most flood-prone areas of Tonj North county, which experienced the lowest productivity of all payams in 2012 (.06%); the highest crop losses (31% higher than experienced in 2011); and the greatest decrease in productivity since the previous year (estimated at 94%)³.

As the primary coping mechanism of the affected area is reliance on food stocks from the previous year, many households have not yet been able to recover from the shock of the 2012 floods. At the time of assessment, approximately 30% of the population had adopted coping mechanisms of IPC level 3, translating to an affected population of approximately 550 households. However, as more than 80% of households surveyed will finish their current food supply by August, this could increase to more than 1,800 households. Furthermore, it is not expected that the seed reserves of the most vulnerable households will produce an adequate yield for the next harvest period, and if production is again affected by seasonal flooding, the most food insecure households may be forced to adopt coping mechanisms of an emergency level.

This will have serious implications when compounded with health conditions in the area. A GAM rate of 14.4%, just below the 15% WHO emergency threshold, was recorded in the targeted area for male children under 5 in pre-harvest surveys of 2012⁴, along with the highest overall prevalence rate of Water Related Disease in the entire county⁵. As the biggest impact of this will be felt by children under 5 and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW), IO is aiming to improve conditions through an integrated WASH and FSL intervention, supported by improved nutritional awareness.

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.

IO has been providing humanitarian response in Warrap state since 2009 from a base in Gogrial East county, bordering Tonj North. The organization therefore is in an ideal position to expand into the Tonj areas due to years of experience in neighbouring communities of a similar profile. Profiling information from previous projects has captured the needs of different groups and is further complemented by IO's research on gender and livelihoods conducted in Warrap during 2012⁶. Using this background, and an established base of human resources and operations in Warrap, IO can ensure a high level of impact in targeted communities, similar to that achieved through the 2012 CHF 1 funding. IO was able to support flood-affected individuals through the implementation of Food Security and Livelihoods activities in Gogrial East, from September 2012 - March 2013, with expenditure reaching 88% of the total grant despite initial delays in accessing communities. By the end of the project, 770 of a targeted 800 individuals benefited from cash, vouchers and tools.

Currently, IO is implementing an FAO-supported emergency food security response, in one location affected by the 2012 floods of Tonj North. However, this support is limited to the provision of seeds for 15% of the affected area, and has not been able to support further households who have failed to recover, or build resilience to future shocks.

IO therefore will strengthen this intervention through the provision of inputs for dry season production, combined with Cash For Work activities, oriented towards flood mitigation and resilience. Unconditional cash transfers will also be provided at the peak of the lean season, for families that are the most vulnerable and most at risk of consuming seed reserves. Both types of transfer will equally target men and women, to ensure that CFW activities address the needs of different groups, and that increased income will strengthen the role of women in terms of resource management and expenditure.

Whilst IO is requesting CHF funds to support dry season activities, activities have also been included for the wet season. This is to enhance the overall impact of the intervention, and achieve the project objective of building resilience for flood-affected communities. Activities are designed to meet the needs of different beneficiary groups with varying vulnerabilities, with monitoring and follow-up maintained throughout the 12 month period, to ensure project achievements are sustained. This is especially crucial as IO will be establishing a base and implementing activities in the targeted area for the first time, and therefore needs robust programming to fulfill objectives.

Knowledge of the targeted population will also be enhanced, through training at a household level on improved farming techniques and post-harvest handling. An integrated WASH component has been designed in conjunction with these activities, with funding and in-kind support provided by other donors, including ECHO and the Mentor Initiative.

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.

This project supports the following cluster priority activities:

Dry season production & diet diversification (e.g. through vegetable production seeds & tools)

To increase the dietary diversification of targeted households and availability in markets, a range of seed varieties and tools will be distributed, concurrently with the training of beneficiary households. This will encourage the cultivation of local varieties such as okra, regila and kaalas, in addition to other varieties that are easy to cultivate such as eggplant and pumpkin and provide high levels of productivity. It is considered that this is a critical activity within the targeted area, as assessment results showed only one type of vegetable being cultivated by households. Riverine communities will form part of the target group, in order to support multiple productions per year, and IO will also orient Cash For Work and WASH

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 WASH Exploratory Mission Assessment Report, IO, Nov – Dec 2012; Food Security and Livelihood Assessment – Warrap state, IO, Nov – Dec 2012; Exploratory Integrated WASH, Food Security and Livelihood Assessment – Warrap state, IO, Nov – Dec 2012; IO Tonj North Assessment March 2013; IO Tonj North Assessment May 2013

³ Yield Per Payam 2012, County Agricultural Department, March 2013

⁴ Tonj North Smart Nutrition Report, WV1, July 2012

⁵ Tonj North HMIS Summary Data 2010 – 2013, WHO, April 2013

⁶ Challenges to Security, Livelihoods and Gender Justice in South Sudan: Oxfam Research Report, Ingrid Kircher, March 2013

activities towards supporting these activities where possible.

Cash transfers for enhancing food security including access to inputs & services

A combination of conditional and unconditional cash transfers will be provided to the most vulnerable households. The most vulnerable are considered as children under 5, Pregnant and Lactating Women, female and child-headed households, those with a compromised health status, the disabled, and the elderly. Additional criteria will be used to differentiate between beneficiary groups; for example, unconditional cash transfers will be provided for households who record the highest level of need according to relevant Food Security assessment tools, and who also are unable to participate in Cash For Work or farming activities (and have no household member who can be nominated for inclusion). Cash For Work activities will consider the inclusion of households who may benefit most from the development of assets, and those in close proximity to the chosen location of work activities. Separate households, who were experiencing the most significant deficit in terms of crop yield as a result of losses from the previous harvest, will be identified for provision of vegetable seeds and tools.

Values of unconditional and conditional cash transfers are based on the value of commodities in markets reflected in IO's market assessment. This market assessment was conducted in May 2013, and sought information on the type of traders, trading commodities, market volume (customer and commodity volume), commodity supply pipeline, constraints faced, response capacity to future cash based interventions, credits and stocks strategy, prices and trading environment. Results of the assessment have shown that the market is functioning, and therefore IO confirms that the provision of conditional and unconditional cash vouchers is pertinent.

The cash transfer modality has been chosen at a specific point in time, as a preparedness measure before the lean season, preventing the consumption of seed stocks by families in the most critical circumstances throughout the hunger gap. Amounts of cash provided will be based on previous experience in neighbouring counties, and also from data related to the food basket that is available from needs assessments, so that IO can ensure the provision of cash will not jeopardise the labour market but can also meet the needs of the food basket.

Vegetable seeds and tools will be provided by IO to the targeted households, who are involved in vegetable gardening.

Community assets (pasture & water management) for resilience building to shocks

Cash For Work activities will be implemented to increase community assets, specifically related to flood mitigation (such as dykes) and strengthening of other FSL components (such as water harvesting ponds for livestock and off season vegetable production). Riverine communities will comprise some of the target group, to capitalize on the benefits of vegetable gardening. IO's assessments and recent county-level profiling by IOM has shown that the areas to be targeted by IO's intervention have the most limited levels of coping mechanisms, and would thus benefit from activities to build resilience. Only one coping mechanism was identified in the targeted communities, whereas other payams listed as many as five.

Post-harvest handling and storage, agro-processing technologies (value addition) & trainings

IO is aiming to capitalize on traditional agricultural techniques, whilst also piloting new and innovative approaches for the targeted communities. Results of separate problem tree and problem ranking exercises for men and women showed that their primary concerns are a lack of agricultural tools, lack of seeds and lack of modern agricultural knowledge. Throughout the project period, IO will therefore provide training on vegetable cultivation and harvesting techniques and post harvest handling. This training will target farmers, representatives from the County Agricultural Department, and village leaders. IO is also interested in the involvement of other implementing agencies for the county, to support the development of common approaches and improved coordination amongst NGOs.

ii) Project Objective

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

12,500 vulnerable individuals in Tonj North County of Warrap State will have improved resilience to natural and man-made hazards through increased access, availability and utilisation of safe food by the end of the project period.

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	Beneficiaries				
	Total	M >5	F >5	M <5	F <5
Collect baseline data and develop M & E plan					
Identify and reinforce community groups to assist with project implementation					
Provide direct cash transfers to 160 households	1120*	424	461	114	121
Identify and implement cash for work activities for 575 households	4025	1524	1656	408	437
Provide vegetable seeds to 160 targeted households	1120	424	461	113	122
Train 160 individuals in vegetable cultivation, harvesting techniques, and post harvest handling.	1120	424	461	113	122
Conduct mid-term review with stakeholders to document and share lessons learnt					
Conduct final project endline assessments, evaluation and reporting					
<i>* Broken down figures have been rounded differently to ensure coherence with the totals in page one.</i>					

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Intermón Oxfam will use both internal and external tools to address cross-cutting issues and comply with relevant internal and international standards. For example, IO will adhere to the Oxfam Gender in Emergencies Minimum Standards, Minimum Agency Standards for Incorporating Protection into Humanitarian Response, Disaster Risk Reduction Response standards and Safe Programming principles (which ensures that protection is mainstreamed in interventions, in addition to consideration of context specific impacts such as the use of environmentally-sensitive farming techniques).

During the assessment phase of the project, focus group discussions were held for separate men's and women's groups, and included community leaders, elders, farmers, widows, school children, youth, women-headed households, child-headed households, and the disabled. This process assisted IO to identify how the problems faced affected community members differently, and has informed the project design accordingly. For

example, women often did not feel empowered to take part in decision-making regarding the expenditure of income, although they are considered as primary care givers within the family. This has caused constraints in terms of food utilisation at a household level, and therefore the intervention aims to increase the influence of women on expenditure patterns and empower them to participate more fully in household economic activities.

Beneficiary identification criteria will also ensure that vulnerable groups affected by cross-cutting issues are targeted. For example, unconditional cash transfers will include female-headed households and Pregnant and Lactating Women as priority groups for targeting, in addition to the disabled and chronically ill (amongst others). When considering Cash For Work activities, women and men will be equally represented to ensure that assets constructed will benefit both genders, both in terms of the asset and its location. Cash For Work programming will also take into account the duties of women as primary care givers, and acknowledge the possible constraints to participating in additional work activities.

In terms of issues affecting the population at a county-level, IO will aim to support local markets and commercial structures, whilst minimizing negative impacts on the prices of local goods and local production. For example, the facilitation of agricultural Input Trade Fairs as a means of improving food security is embedded in Oxfam's wider approach of Do No Harm and Safe Programming, seeking to build autonomy and resilience for IO's eventual exit from the area. This approach, along with IO's response analysis and intervention strategy, was informed by an Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) exercise conducted in December 2012,⁷ and will be reinforced by a further EMMA in August 2013. Information from these exercises, combined with IO's regional experience, will also ensure that the organisation uses approaches that introduce modern agronomic practices aimed at conserving soil water and nutrients for increased yields, and encourage the adoption of formulations of pesticides using local ingredients such as neem, ash, and cow urine, which will have less adverse impact on the environment.

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.

Increased household income, food production, and food utilisation through injections of cash, provision of agricultural inputs and increased nutritional awareness.

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)
6	1.	Households receive direct cash transfers during the project period.	160 households Target: 1120 individuals 424 male>5; 461 female>5; 114 male<5; 121 female<5
7	2.	Households receive cash for work transfers during the project period.	575 households Target: 2,4025 individuals 1524 male>5; 1656 female>5; 408 male<5; 437 female<5
11	5.	Vegetable producers receive training on vegetable cultivation, harvesting and post harvest handling	100% of 160 households Target: 160 individuals, one per HH 77 male>5; 83 female>5
3	6.	Households produce and consume local varieties of vegetables during the project period.	50% of 160 households Target: 1120 individuals (part of the same target group as SOI 3) 424 male>5; 461 female>5; 113 male<5; 122 female<5

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.

The intervention will be developed in close collaboration with local authorities, mobilising the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission as IO's primary focal point, in addition to Payam and Boma Administrators, and village leaders. Following this, IO will primarily be responsible for project implementation, yet will achieve this in collaboration with government actors, targeted communities and other humanitarian agencies in Warrap State. From a technical standpoint, IO will also liaise closely with the county Agricultural Department, Rural Water Department, Health Department and Education Department. In terms of international NGOs, IO will continue close collaboration with the Arkangelo Ali Association (who support the Rural Hospital), Veterinaires Sans Frontieres Belgium (who are implementing livestock health and resilience activities), and the Carter Centre (who focus on Guinea Worm Eradication and public health awareness). Advice related to nutrition has been provided by the nutrition cluster and will continue to guide project implementation, in relation to activities aimed to increase nutritional awareness. Close contact will also be maintained with the FSL, WASH and nutrition clusters at a state and national level, allowing IO to harmonise their approach with government and non-government strategies and plans (such as the State-Level Contingency Plans and South Sudan Development Plan).

At the project-level, capacity building will target not only the beneficiary households, but also County-level staff from the Agricultural Department; payam and boma-level authorities; community leaders; and representatives from existing community structures. Specific project committees will be formed if sufficient community groups do not exist, and will be mobilized to take ownership of the programme. This will encourage communities to liaise directly with authorities and responsible government departments, allowing increased autonomy and less reliance on Oxfam as they exit the area.

vii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Baseline data in relation to food consumption will be measured at the inception of the project, in order to establish baseline indicators. In addition, capacity assessments will be conducted to determine existing skill levels of targeted beneficiaries, to design appropriate training and methods to assess its impact both immediately following the training and periodically throughout the project duration.

IO will then develop a performance monitoring plan specifically related to these project indicators that will be integrated into the existing Oxfam International Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system. The monitoring plan will be used to collect and analyse data for

⁷ South Sudan: Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis - A Study of Market Functionality in Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal, IO and FAO, December 2012

strengthening management of the project. At the field level, regular monitoring visits conducted by IO field staff will use the MEAL system to measure progress against the workplan and towards achieving the desired results and project objectives. For example, IO's FSL team will be responsible for data collection in relation to food access, availability and utilisation, and will also liaise with key community focal points to better understand their achievements and challenges. Cross-cutting issues related to protection will be analysed through the Oxfam Confederation's *Protection Assessment Tool*, by the Humanitarian Coordinator, and existing baseline data will ensure that a gender analysis highlights information to measure the impact of the intervention on women and the issues most affecting them.

Technical and operational data will be reviewed by the FSL Coordinator and Warrap Field Manager, with any arising issues discussed at planning and review meetings. Mid and end term review meeting will be held with key government and non-government stakeholders (including those relevant to the WASH, nutrition, health and education sectors) to further identify lessons learnt, opportunities for improvement, and potential for increased harmonization and coordination of approaches. Trends in project performance will be reviewed and reflected in progress reports, verified through monitoring visits by the Humanitarian Coordinator, Technical Managers and Country Director.

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)
CHF (Nov 2012)	297.950 USD
Pledges for the CAP project	

SECTION III:

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
CHF ref./CAP Code: <u>SSD13/F/55967/7854</u>	Project title: <u>Humanitarian Food Security Response in Warrap State</u>	Organisation: <u>Intermón Oxfam</u>

Overall Objective	<p>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Allocation: Oxfam will contribute to resilience building for the most vulnerable communities in South Sudan, through increased production and diet diversification, cash transfers for enhancing food security, strengthening of community assets, and capacity building for agriculture (both pre and post-harvest).</p>	<p>Indicators of progress: Targeted households plant the seeds distributed Targeted household crop production increases Targeted households plant the vegetable seeds distributed Targeted households diversify their income sources</p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: Distribution Lists and Reports Yield Assessments Crop Assessments Distribution Lists and Reports Endline Surveys</p>	
Purpose	<p>CHF Project Objective: 12,500 vulnerable individuals in Tonj North County of Warrap State will have improved resilience to natural and man-made hazards through increased access, availability and utilisation of safe food by the end of the project period.</p>	<p>Indicators of progress: 75% of targeted population perceive an increase in accessibility and availability of food at household level by the end of the project period (target: 895 households)</p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: Baseline and Endline Surveys; Post Harvest Monitoring; Post Distribution Monitoring Reports</p>	<p>Assumptions & risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inter-tribal conflict does not escalate in the intervention areas. ○ Population movement in Warrap State and surrounding areas does not have an adverse impact on programme implementation. ○ There are no major disease or pest outbreaks in humans or animals. ○ Access remains permissible during the rainy season. ○ Coordination amongst other implementing NGOs remains strong and facilitates programme implementation. ○ The economic situation of South Sudan remains relatively stable and conducive to programme implementation.
Results	<p>Results - Outcomes (intangible): Improved access, availability and utilisation of safe food for targeted communities.</p>	<p>Indicators of progress: 75% of targeted population perceive an increase in accessibility and availability of food at household level by the end of the project period (target: 895 households)</p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: Baseline and Endline Surveys; Post Harvest Monitoring; Post Distribution Monitoring Reports</p>	<p>Assumptions & risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inter-tribal conflict does not escalate in the intervention areas. ○ Population movement in Warrap State and surrounding areas does not have an adverse impact on programme implementation. ○ There are no major disease or pest outbreaks

				<p>in humans or animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Access remains permissible during the rainy season. o Coordination amongst other implementing NGOs remains strong and facilitates programme implementation. o The economic situation of South Sudan remains relatively stable and conducive to programme implementation.
	<p>Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): Increased household income will improve access to safe food for targeted households.</p> <p>Increased food production will increase the availability and utilisation of safe food for targeted households.</p>	<p>Indicators of progress: 160 households (1120 individuals) receive direct cash transfers during lean season/hunger gap of the project period.</p> <p>575 households (4025 individuals) receive cash for work transfers during the project period.</p> <p>50% of the 160 households (1120 individuals) produce and consume local varieties of vegetables during the project period.</p> <p>160 individuals from farming groups receive training during the project period.</p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: Post Distribution Monitoring Reports; Field Visit Reports</p> <p>Post Distribution Monitoring Reports; Field Monitoring Visit Reports; Asset Handover Reports</p> <p>Post Distribution Monitoring Reports; Field Monitoring Visit Reports; Distribution Lists</p> <p>Field Monitoring Visit Reports</p> <p>Training Attendance Lists; Training Reports</p>	<p>Assumptions & risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Work is not disrupted due to natural hazards or conflict. o Climatic conditions are conducive to crop production. o There are no disease outbreaks leading to crop failure. o Food remains available and accessible to allow diversity of diet. o Seeds & tools remain available in the market.
	<p>Activities: Activity 1 Collect baseline data and develop M & E plan Activity 2 Identify and strengthen community groups to assist with project implementation Activity 3 Identify and register households for cash and voucher transfer activities Activity 4 Provide vegetable inputs, conduct training on vegetable cultivation, harvesting and post harvest handling and establish vegetable gardens Activity 5 Identify and implement cash for work activities Activity 7 Conduct mid-term review Activity 9 Provide direct cash transfers Activity 11 Conduct endline assessments and reporting</p>	<p>Inputs: Staff Food Security Assistant Extension Workers Equipment 4 x 4 Vehicle and motorbikes</p>		<p>Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: Communities will be willing and able to participate in the project</p> <p>Rainfall is conducive to crop production</p> <p>Security permits implementation of activities</p>

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 September 2013 **Project end date:** 31 August 2014

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	
Activity 1 Collect baseline data and develop M & E plan			X	X											
Activity 2 Identify and strengthen community groups to assist with project implementation			X	X											
Activity 3 Identify and register households for cash and voucher transfer activities			X	X	X										
Activity 4 Provide vegetable inputs, conduct training on vegetable cultivation, harvesting and post handling and establish vegetable gardens				X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 5 Identify and implement cash for work activities				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 7 Conduct mid-term review							X								
Activity 9 Provide direct cash transfers in the lean season of the year/hunger gap								X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 11 Conduct end line assessments and reporting														X	

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