

## South Sudan 2014 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

*for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2014*

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

**SECTION I:**

<b>CAP Cluster</b>	<b>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods</b>
<b>CHF Cluster Priorities for 2014 First Round Standard Allocation</b>	
<p><b>Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round</b></p> <p>Supporting core pipeline in supplying/pre-positioning emergency agricultural, fisheries and livestock supplies</p> <p>Providing emergency response livelihood inputs (seeds, tools, and fishing gears) to facilitate production and consumption. This will also maximize nutritional impacts among the vulnerable/food insecure populations</p> <p>Providing emergency veterinary services &amp; supplies for control of livestock diseases &amp; public health risks. This will include response to emergency livestock diseases through vaccinations and disease control interventions to protect livelihood assets;</p> <p>Livestock restocking/re-distribution and destocking in emergency situations or towards alleviating malnutrition</p> <p>Mainstream alleviation of malnutrition within FSL interventions</p> <p>Cash based programming for income generation, access to livelihood inputs/services, or in support of food insecure households with no access to land to have alternative means of accessing food;</p> <p>Promoting community based seed security for access to quality seeds. It was recommended that this should be integrated within the crop production cycle activities rather than being a stand-alone venture.</p> <p>Building capacity for food production, post-harvest handling, preservation &amp; livelihood diversification. The PRT recommended that this should be integrated within the food production cycle e.g. in addition to providing agricultural inputs to flood affected populations to re-enter production, capacity building on how to produce food or how to minimize post-harvest losses can be integrated. This applies to other sectors of livestock &amp; fisheries.</p> <p>Creating/rehabilitating community assets for strengthening community resilience to shocks. This intervention should be tailored towards addressing food insecurity but not a general asset creation/rehabilitation exercise.</p>	<p><b>Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round</b></p> <p>The following geographic areas are accorded greatest importance:</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>• Eastern Equatoria (especially the greater Kapoeta)</li> <li>• Abyei administrative area (covered under core pipeline)</li> </ul>

**SECTION II**

<b>Project details</b>			
The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.			
<b>Requesting Organization</b>		<b>Project Location(s)</b>	
Christian Mission Aid (CMA)		<b>State</b>	<b>%</b> <i>County/ies (include payam when possible)</i>
<b>Project CAP Code</b>	<b>CAP Gender Code</b>		
SSD-14/F/60866	2A	Jonglei	100 Fangak (Paguir, Manajang payams)
<b>CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)</b>			
Enhanced food production, increased microfinance and livelihoods opportunities of resource poor and at-risk households by diversifying and expanding food crop production systems to cushion against annual shocks causing chronic food insecurity.			
<b>Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP</b>	US\$ 558,476 <sup>1</sup>	<b>Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal</b>	US\$ 225,000
<b>Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)</b>	US\$75,000	<b>Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <i>(if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)</i>	
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FFS cost shared with CHF Canada</li> <li>2. Transportation of materials for FFSs, fishers inputs shared with CHF Canada</li> <li>3. Project Manager, Coordinator &amp; Assistants shared with CHF Canada</li> <li>4. Facilities, operations, logistical, management and administrative support shared with CMA's health sector &amp; other programming in South Sudan</li> </ol>	

<sup>1</sup> The amount of \$558,476 was indicated in the CAP as the FSL project total budget & \$75,000 from CHF-Canada is secured for this FSL budget. CMA's budget sheet shows an amount of \$336,178 as "Other funding". This amount includes the \$55,000 from CHF-Canada & \$281,178 from CMA's South Sudan program in the form of logistical, field facility and administrative management support.

<b>Direct Beneficiaries</b> (Ensure the table below indicates both the total number of beneficiaries targeted in the CAP project and number of targeted beneficiaries scaled appropriately to CHF request)		
	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	3,850	4,900
<15 Girls:	6,740	8,575
Men:	1,920	2,450
<15 Boys:	6,740	8,575
<b>Total:</b>	19,250	24,500

**Targeted population:**  
Beneficiaries will be vulnerable households who experience chronic food insecurity specifically households displaced by recent floods & conflict, women headed households and households carrying the burden of disabled persons. Households will be identified through consultations with men & women community leaders, and from health clinic records that indicated households experiencing both recent & chronic malnutrition.

**Implementing Partner/s** (Indicate partner/s who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)  
None

<b>Contact details Organization's Country Office</b>	
Organization's Address	High Mission ECS Training College Juba, South Sudan
Project Focal Person	Simeon Njiru <a href="mailto:prog@cmaid.or.ke">prog@cmaid.or.ke</a> +211 955 835 293 +88 216 679 00 557
Country Director	Esau Riaroh <a href="mailto:sud@cmaid.or.ke">sud@cmaid.or.ke</a> + 211 954 166 375
Finance Officer	Mandela N. Lusuba <a href="mailto:accountssudan@cmaid.or.ke">accountssudan@cmaid.or.ke</a> + 211 954 166 375
Monitoring & Reporting focal person	Name, Email, telephone

**Indirect Beneficiaries / Catchment Population (if applicable)**  
For every household directly targeted, it is expected 2 additional household will have benefited from the project. 5,500 household, a population of 38,500 will be the indirect beneficiaries of the project.

**CHF Project Duration** (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)

Indicate number of months: 6months (1 Jan – 30 June 2014)

<b>Contact details Organization's HQ</b>	
Organization's Address	Christian Mission Aid (CMA) Kugeria Maisonnets, Unit No. 13, 12 Ralph Bunche Road PO Box 57351-00200 Nairobi, Kenya
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**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 population

In Jonglei, the WFP VAM report of July 2013 shows a rate of household food insecurity of 8% severe & 47% moderate as compared with the national averages of 8% and 34% respectively.<sup>2</sup> Jonglei shows MAUC measurements (6-59 months) of acute & severe acute malnutrition at 21% & 4% respectively, compared to the national average of 11% & 1.8% respectively.<sup>3</sup> Assessments show flood-affected populations of 63,570 in Jonglei<sup>4</sup>. Flooding in the Nile – Sobat Livelihood Zone has affected Manajang, Paguir & other payams in Fangak County.<sup>5</sup> There has been displacement of large populations which is certain to:

- Increased severe acute malnutrition and long hunger gap;
- Increase conflict as IDPs & host communities compete for pastures & water;
- Prevent proper preparation for next planting season as displaced households have lost seeds & tools.

Fangak has a population of 65,000 facing food insecurity<sup>6</sup> and a food security priority rating of "High (4)"<sup>7</sup>. Without assistance, the stresses of floods and extended hunger gap will cause deaths among affected

<sup>2</sup> South Sudan Food Security Monitoring – WFP July 2013, pg 1

<sup>3</sup> South Sudan Food Security Monitoring – WFP July 2013, pg 6

<sup>4</sup> Humanitarian Bulletin South Sudan – OCHA 03 November 2013

<sup>5</sup> Mr. A. Bijok, RRC Phom & Mr. J. Gol, Director Agriculture (Acting) Phom reporting on assessments completed October 2013 (personal communications 07 Nov 2013)

<sup>6</sup> Annual Needs and Livelihood Analysis Report WFP VAM Unit March 2013, pg 65

children and pregnant women<sup>8</sup>. Affected households need assistance to directly combat food insecurity in the short-term and which will help them gain resiliency to food insecurity in the long-term. The dry season offers opportunity for gardening, fishing and marketing activities as means to address the current emergency.

### **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 frequent shocks of flooding, conflict & displacement have been the immediate cause of emergency & chronic food insecurity in Fangak County.<sup>9</sup> Household resiliency to shocks is constrained by the loss of seeds & tools and the lack of capacity to exploit available natural resources in the dry season. Assistance is required urgently so flood affected households can implement dry season production and fishing to stave off malnutrition. Resource poor, women headed and households with disabled persons will be targeted since they lack resources & knowledge to achieve resiliency to frequent shocks. First, life-saving dry season food production, fishing & marketing support will stabilize households currently experiencing severe food insecurity & second engaging these households in these new & diverse livelihoods activities will strengthen their resiliency to shocks of flooding, conflict & displacement. Women will be the target for dry-season gardening assistance. Men will be the focus for assistance for fishers. And both men and women will be targeted for micro-finance (marketing) support. The dry season is the suitable time for these activities. Since both men and women are involved in rain season production, both men and women will be targeted for training and inputs for food production, preservation and post-harvest pest control.

CMA's has worked in Fangak since 2000. CMA is on ground implementing a food-security program and RRHP. Current funding for food security is for capacity development – not emergency, and it has succeeded to tap natural resources for dry season production & develop new income opportunities. CMA is the only agency operating in the targeted payams in the food security sector and positioned to assist recovery from late season flooding. Fangak has fishing resources for consumption and marketing. These resources will enable the targeted households to recover from the current and future emergencies.

### **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.

The project will deliver on both of the FSL cluster objectives, specifically:

1. Enhance access to food and livelihood resources to address needs of people impacted by shocks;
2. Increase food availability for at risk populations through protection and diversification of livelihood systems, strategies and assets.

The project focus will be on flood-affected payams in Fangak where the county food security priority rating is “high”. The proposed project will direct assistance into communities worst affected by floods. Through community-based assessments involving men and women leaders, the resource poor and most vulnerable households stressed by flood and displacement will be identified. This approach will identify those at risk and in greatest need of life-saving interventions, and focus project assistance toward these households, ensuring they receive appropriate assistance to address malnutrition and a lengthened hunger gap.

The project will provide assistance to help targeted households to diversify their food production systems with micro-irrigation (dry season gardens), fishing gear and micro-finance to generate income from marketing surplus garden products and fish. Through these interventions, the project will help create and/or improve community assets directed to achieving greater resiliency to the frequent shocks of floods and high food prices, and to diversify diets and achieve better nutrition. The project will provide inputs (seeds, tools, fishing gear), micro-finance for marketing and training to maximize income and nutritional impacts of project interventions for the vulnerable and most at risk food insecure populations. CMA has selected and tailored project interventions to women for dry season gardens utilizing the opportunity of comparatively lower labor demand on in dry season, and for men who are able to exploit new fishing resources. Micro-finance will be targeted on women for marketing surplus garden products, and on men for marketing surplus fish. This approach of targeting interventions with women and men is expected to empower women raising their equality with men of the household. Rain season agriculture assistance will be similarly tailored to the resources, division of tasks and labor utilization of men and women producers.

<sup>7</sup> Vulnerability Mapping by State & County, Common Humanitarian Fund, October 2013

<sup>8</sup> Mr. A. Bijok, RRC Phom & Mr. J. Gol, Director Agriculture (Acting) Phom reporting on assessments completed October 2013 (personal communications 07 Nov 2013)

<sup>9</sup> Annual Needs and Livelihood Analysis Report WFP VAM Unit March 2013, pg 18

## ii) Project Objective

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

The objective of the project is to increase access to food and productive assets, increase diet diversity & nutrition and decrease food insecurity in resource poor & vulnerable households.

The objective of this project is the same as the object presented in the CAP project. This objective will be achieved by assisting target populations to diversify and expand their productive activities, and provide access new livelihood options through fishing, micro-irrigation gardening, marketing and trade. These objectives are expected to be achieved by the end of the project in December 2014.

## iii) Project Strategy and Proposed Activities

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

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

The main strategy of the project is to assist target populations to diversify and expand their productive activities, and provide access to new livelihood options through fishing, micro-irrigation gardens, marketing and trade of surplus fish and garden products as means to reduce the rate of food insecurity. Through these measures, the resiliency of resource poor households to the regular shocks impacting their capacity to produce, store and purchase food commodities will be increased. The project will target the women headed, resource poor and vulnerable households, especially those displaced by recent floods. The aim of this support is to avoid competition and conflict with host communities as displaced populations seek areas for cultivation and pasture for livestock.

The project will increase food crop production of women through gardening under micro-irrigation systems utilizing receding flood waters from swamps and rivers. The project will establish two demonstration plots that will serve as FFSs for training women on best practices for micro-irrigation production, and motivate women to establish their own micro-irrigation garden plots. Tools, seeds and support to protect gardens from free-range livestock will be provided to groups of women gardeners. CMA's past experience with this intervention model is that that the gardens quickly provide food for household consumption which directly and immediately contributes to household food security. Second, women often choose to take part of their garden production and dispose of it through trade and/or marketing to obtain income to purchase food products not grown in gardens and for other household needs. The micro-irrigation gardens will enable women to diversify and expand the non-livestock component of their production system as measures to reduce dependency on outside food purchases in the current market dynamic of high cost for all food commodities. By increasing the land under cultivation through engaging in micro-irrigation with women's gardens, the variety of crops and the variety of vegetables grown within the community will be increased. Women will be assisted with micro-finance to engage in trade and marketing of surplus garden products. These interventions will be in the control of women, enhancing their ability to improve nutrition quality of family diets. With the introduction of new vegetable crops grown through micro-irrigation, children and mothers will benefit from access to vitamin rich foods and the malnutrition among the children and pregnant mothers will be reduced substantially.

The project will also boost fishing activity of men. This will result in more fish available for family consumption and surplus can be sold for income.

The micro-irrigation gardens and fishing are the measures that households will adopt to reduce the hunger gap, and achieve sustainable food security and resiliency to frequent shocks.

The project will focus on vulnerable and distressed households including households headed by women, supporting disabled persons, and flood affected displaced people. The project will deliver on two strategic objectives, and the main priority activities of the FSL Cluster.

1. Enhance access to food and livelihood resources to address needs of people impacted by shocks by identifying and assessing specific needs and opportunities of vulnerable households:

- Providing emergency response livelihood inputs (seeds, tools) to facilitate production in dry season of food crops and vegetables, and support women headed and other vulnerable households to access land and avoid conflict with hosting community members by engaging men and women community leaders and chiefs in determining effective assistance for these vulnerable households.

2. Increase food availability for at risk populations through protection and diversification of livelihood systems, strategies and assets; by organizing groups of vulnerable households ensuring women headed households are included; and by providing regular extension services, appropriately targeted training and marketing support to women and men producers:

- Providing farm level household support for food crop production including tools (axes, maloda, files, sickles, hoes) and seeds (corn, sorghum, beans, groundnuts, kales, okra, melons, butternuts pumpkins, etc.) and inputs for fishers (nets, hooks, etc.);
- Promoting micro-irrigation by utilizing water from receding swamps and providing seeds (okra, kales, melons, butternuts pumpkins), fruit trees (mango, lemon) and supporting groups of producers to protect micro-irrigation plots;
- Assisting entrepreneurs with micro-finance and supporting them to engage in marketing surpluses of fish and garden products to generate incomes for producers as well as the trader entrepreneurs;
- Building capacity for diversifying food production by organizing farmer/fishers group, establishing demonstrations plots (FFSs) for training and providing extension services;
- Building capacity for livelihood diversification by training groups of men and women farmers on methods of exploiting fishing resources and receding flood waters of swamps and rivers for purposes of dry season micro-irrigation.

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

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

The main result of the project will be improved food security and increased resiliency of households to mitigate the effects of the frequent shocks of floods, drought, high market prices for food and displacement due to floods and conflict. Micro-irrigation gardening and fishing will add to traditional production patterns and directly contribute filling the consumption needs of targeted households. Further, surpluses will be traded and/or sold through new marketing channels, and incomes used both for food purchases and other expenditures. The combination of traditional production plus new fishing and gardening activities and new income from marketing will directly contribute to household resiliency to shocks of floods, drought, high food prices and displacement. The project will assist targeted households to substantially reduce food expenditures. The project is expected to decrease the rate of food insecurity among all beneficiary households. On a community basis, a 5% decrease in households experiencing food insecurity is expected. The project is also expected to achieve an increase in dietary diversity among targeted beneficiaries as all target beneficiaries will have more diverse food crops and new incomes for food expenditures. Through these measures, target households will achieve more nutritious diversity in their diets. Again, on a community basis, 10% of households will achieve this dietary diversity through access to vegetables and fish in the market and by adopting new crops promoted in this project. In addition the project is expected to result in an increase in per capita cereal crop production among targeted households. The increase expected is a 25% increase from pre-project conditions in households targeted in this project.

Women's empowerment will be a direct impact result from this project. Women's empowerment will be achieved by: (i) engaging women in training so they acquire new knowledge for productive and micro-finance activities; (ii) engaging women in dry season gardening so they have their own products and are able to decide whether to consume or market these products; (iii) engaging women in marketing of surplus garden products through micro-finance assistance so women have their own income for their priority household expenditures. At least 2,100 women will directly participate and benefit from the project in this way. The total of women direct beneficiaries will be at least 3,850 from 2,750 households.

In total, 2,750 households will be directly reached and benefit from this project – 500 households through emergency livelihood response, 500 households of fishers, and 1,750 households through dry season and rain season food crop and livelihoods assistance. The total beneficiary population is expected to be 19,250 based on an average household size of 7 persons.

The outputs, output indicators and targets to support the achievement of the results listed above have been provided in the table below.

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

SOI (X)	#	Standard Output Indicators (Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) (Targets should be disaggregated by age and sex as per the standard output indicators list and add-up to the number of direct beneficiaries identified page 1)
X	1.	Total number of direct beneficiaries	19,250 individuals (2,750 households; average of 7 persons)

			per HH)
		Women	3,850
		Girls	6,740
		Men	1,920
		Boys	6,740
X	2.	Number of people provided with seeds in emergency	1050 individuals
		Women	700
		Men	350
X	3.	# of distribution of agricultural tools in emergency	1050 individuals
		Women	700
		Men	350
	4.	# of people receiving seeds for micro-irrigation garden plots (people supported with seeds)	750 women
	5.	Number of people receiving tools for micro-irrigation garden plots (people supported with seeds)	750 women
X	6.	Number of facilitators trained for FFS	4 facilitators
		Women	2
		Men	2
	7.	of people supported with fishing equipment/kits	500 fisher men supported with fishing equipment / kits
	8.	Number of FFS established (micro-irrigation demonstration garden plots)	2 field demonstration plots/gardens will be established for training purposes
	9.	Number of people engaged in micro-finance & IGAs of fish and garden vegetables marketing	10 groups (6 women's groups of 60 gardeners & 4 men's groups of 40 fishers) engaged in vegetable marketing (60 women) & fish marketing (40 men)
	10.	# of people engaged in climate smart agriculture	2,250 households engaged in climate smart agriculture & conducting activities in environmentally sustainable manner
	11.	# of community assets developed in support of communities food production	8 fishing resources, and 16 micro-irrigation garden plots will be developed based on existing underexploited community assets
X	12.	# of training of beneficiaries through FFS (demonstration garden plots)	1000 individuals from 1,000 households trained on crop diversification and environmentally safe production practice
		Women	700
		Men	300
X	13.	Total indirect beneficiaries	5,500 household, a population of 38,500 will be the indirect beneficiaries of the project

#### vi). Cross Cutting Issues

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

**Gender** CMA's gender analysis shows women have low status, low education and limited access to household resources. Women lack equality in decision making for both their priority household expenditures and for the allocation of resources for productive activities. As a result, in most households, major resources are directed to the livestock economy where men hold all decision-making and fewer resources are allocated to children's education and family health and to food crop production – the priority household expenditures of women. Among the target groups, the division of gender roles shows the men and women share the work of preparing land for food crops in the late dry season and for planting weeding and harvesting crops during the rainy season.<sup>10</sup> Traditionally, this is a very busy time of year. During the dry months of January through April, gender division is separated with women engaged in income generating activities and wild food gathering while men are engaged in fishing, off-farm labor employment, livestock care and selling. Therefore, the less-busy dry season offers the ideal opportunity for engaging men and women in training activities and for assisting fisher men and engaging women in non-traditional productive activities such as gardening, and for augmenting a selection of women's income generating activities with micro-finance for marketing surplus garden production. The late dry season is also the ideal time to supply agricultural inputs and engage in training men and women related to production of new crops, including pest control, storage and seed preservation. Community entry for planned project activities will engage the local leaders, and CMA will ensure that women as well as men leaders are engaged in these initial and formative entry activities, and which will result in the selection of households to be targeted in this project.

**Environment** CMA's Project Manager is experienced in the application of environment safe approaches in South Sudan. This project will not have significant negative impact on the environment. No toxic chemicals or inorganic fertilizers will be supplied. The land chosen for micro-irrigation activities will not be forested, eliminating the impact of deforestation. Notwithstanding this, the project will include training and extension support in the utilization of sustainable agricultural methods, including the use of organic fertilizer (cow manure), integrated pest management, crop rotation, reduction of the effects of slash and burn practices and the planting of trees when a piece of land is to be rested. Irrigation water will also be applied so that there is no build-up of salts in the garden soils. The improved land stewardship and agricultural practices will result in improved yields of more nutrient rich foods, thereby decreasing food insecurity in a sustainable manner.

**HIV/AIDS** HIV/AIDS preventative education targeting project staff and beneficiaries and awareness creation on HIV/AIDS ( how the disease is transmitted and methods of prevention) will be done through trainings, community workshops, information sharing etc.

#### vii) Implementation Mechanism

Describe planned mechanisms for implementation of the project. Explain if it is implemented through implementing partners such as NGOs, government actors, or other outside contractors.

CMA has delivered programs in South Sudan since 1993. Over this period, CMA has experienced many emergencies similar to the present situation. CMA has a full office established in Juba and a strong and permanent presence in Fangak County. CMA is the contracted agent implementing RRHP in Fangak County, and also implementing the CHF Canada funded food security capacity development program in the same county. CMA will implement this project with logistical, administrative and management support from these larger programming efforts. The CHF funded activities will be implemented in full collaboration with the local RRC and Agricultural offices at the county and payam levels. Through rapid community assessments, men and women payam leaders and local authorities will be engaged in completing the work plans for project activities in their communities, participate in identifying the most vulnerable households and in mobilizing community members as will be required from time to time.

The project will be headed by a community development and food security programming specialist, who has extensive experience in the food security sector and familiar with the appropriate seeds and tools for application in Fangak County. This Project Manager will be assisted by four (4) assistants (2 women, 2 men) working at the community level. The Project Manager will be responsible to ensure that all seeds procured and distributed in the target communities meet appropriate germination and purity qualities by procuring these inputs from certified seed suppliers & further verifying quality through testing. The Project Manager will also be responsible for ensuring all tools distributed are tested and the quality satisfactory for intended uses by the beneficiaries. Through regular field supervisory visits, the Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the best possible quality of outputs are achieved in the context of Fangak County, and verify the quantity of outputs achieved for reporting purposes. The quality of output achievement and the extent to which planned outcomes are achieved will be further verified through a

<sup>10</sup> Household Economic Analysis (HEA) Livelihood Profiles South Sudan, Eastern Flood Plains & Nile Sobat Rivers, Acted Impact Initiatives, September 2013, pg 27

robust monitoring approach as indicated below. Extension and farmer training will focus on diversifying crop production by incorporating new seed varieties and crop types into their production systems, as well as on environmentally safe & climate smart methods and techniques of pest control and post-harvest preservation of food crops.

The project will focus on worst affected payams in areas unreached by other organizations. Through rapid community assessments and liaison with men and women payam leaders, the most at risk / vulnerable households will be identified as the recipients of the main project inputs, training and micro-finance assistance. Inputs will be supplied through CMA's logistical supply capacity that has been established for its ongoing programming.

Where groups of women have already formed, the project will link with these groups to implement the dry season gardening demonstrations plots. These groups will be encouraged to include women from at risk households. Men from vulnerable households will be assisted with fishing gear so that they can engage in fishing. It is expected that surplus production from fishing and from the gardens will be achieved. The project will support men and women entrepreneurs with micro-finance to engage in marketing these surpluses to major markets in Phom, Juaibor, Old Fangak etc. This will be a source of new incomes for both the fishers and gardeners selling the surpluses, and for the entrepreneurs marketing these surpluses.

Trainings will apply participatory and gender equality methods with the understanding that men and women share roles and work in the productive activities of their households.

No other NGOs or contractors will be involved in the delivery of this project.

#### viii) 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 are the monitoring institutional arrangements (e.g. monitoring team, monitoring schedule, updates to management etc.) and monitoring tools and technics will be used to collect data on the indicators to monitor the progress towards the results achieved. Please provide an indication of the frequency data will be collected and if there is already a baseline for the indicators or if a baseline will be collected.
3. Describe how you will analyze the data collected and report on the project achievements in comparison with the project strategy.
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)<sup>11</sup>.

CMA will employ a robust project monitoring effort aimed at improving project effectiveness in the context of the present emergency ensuring the effectiveness of project activities and methods, and best possible quality of outputs and outcomes. By applying a results based orientation, CMA will track the achievement of expected outcome results with the defined indicators. The targeted output results have also been defined. This information will be summarized in a log frame and captured in a detailed work plan. Project reports will provide assessment of planned versus actual progress toward achieving expected outcome and output results using the indicators identified in section C(v) above.

To monitor output achievement, each county-based field assistant will be required to collect the data on activities completed and provide this information to the Project Manager on a monthly basis. The Project Manager will conduct regular field verification of output achievement assessing both the volume of outputs achieved and the quality of these outputs. To monitor the outcome achievement, a survey at the beginning of the project will provide baseline data from targeted households. At the end of the project, a complementary survey will be completed targeting same households in order to measure productivity and income improvements, and the expected impact on the nutritional status (hunger gap impact) of targeted households. Through this monitoring approach, both the quality and quantity of results achievement will be verified. CMA's M&E Specialist will assist the Project Manager in establishing an effective outcome monitoring system. This information will be analyzed and presented in the end of project report.

CMA will also monitor changes in local conditions that may affect the implementation of project activities (movement of IDPs/returnees, conflict and other disruptions in normal community activity). If an unusual trend or crisis is detected, CMA is well placed to inform the GOSS and UN/NGO coordination mechanisms and other agencies, so that complementary, consistent and coordinated response to any emerging crisis can be carried out.

The Project Manager will have overall responsibility for project monitoring and reporting in terms of the

<sup>11</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.



quality and quantity of achievements. The field assistants will gather and present monthly activity / output reports. The Project Manager will compile and analyze this data for project management and monitoring purposes. CMA's M&E Specialist will assist in analysis of baseline and end-of-project data for the preparation of the final report to be completed by the Project Manager. The Project Manager will report to CMA's South Sudan Director for onward submission to CHF.

The Project Manager will compile monthly financial reports for submission to the South Sudan Director and CMA's Finance Manager. CMA's Accountant will complete the quarterly financial reports for the South Sudan Director who will complete and submit the reports to CHF. These reports will be reviewed for the purpose of analyzing program costs versus achievements and monitoring the rate of expenditure of the program. This analysis will be conducted in consultation with CMA's Finance Manager, and if progress of output achievement appears to be lagging behind expenditures, mitigation measures will be determined by these senior managers. The progress review will be done quarterly, or as required.

**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)
CIDA/Canadian Hunger Foundation (CHF-Canada) – for Fangak County	\$55,000
<b>Pledges for the CAP project</b>	
none	\$0

### SECTION III:

The logical framework is a tool to present how the implementation of CHF funded activities and their results (outputs and outcomes) will contribute to achieving higher level humanitarian results (project and cluster objectives) and how these results will be measured.

Fill in the logical framework below for this project proposal ensuring the information provided is in accordance with the strategies and activities described in the narrative section of this proposal, in particular section C. Follow the guidance and the structure (Goal, objective, outcome, outputs and activities) and the numbering. Add/remove lines according to the project strategy.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
CHF ref./CAP Code: <b>SSD-14/F/60866</b>		<b>Project title:</b> Enhanced food production, increased microfinance and livelihoods opportunities of resource poor and at-risk households by diversifying and expanding food crop production systems to cushion against annual shocks causing chronic food insecurity.	<b>Organisation:</b> <b>Christian Mission Aid (CMA)</b>
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)</b> What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to? Providing emergency response livelihood inputs to facilitate production and consumption Cash based programming (micro-finance assistance) for income generation, access to livelihood inputs/services Building capacity for food production, post-harvest handling, preservation & livelihood diversification Creating/rehabilitating community assets for strengthening community resilience to shocks	What are the key indicators related to the achievement of  Improved food security and increased resiliency of at-risk households to food security shocks of high food prices, floods and conflict	What are the sources of information on these indicators?  County records gathered by government and food security monitoring network	
<b>CHF project Objective</b> What is the result the project will contribute to by the end of this CHF funded project? To increase access to food and productive assets, increase diet diversity & nutrition and decrease food insecurity in resource poor & vulnerable households	What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objective are achieved? On a community basis: 1. a 5% decrease in households experiencing food insecurity 2. 10% of households will achieve dietary diversity 3. 25% increase in per capita cereal crop production among targeted households	What sources of information will be collected/already exist to measure this indicator?  Baseline survey, follow-up survey and end of project report	What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political situation remains stable;</li> <li>No deterioration in security;</li> <li>Flooding situation doesn't deteriorate further.</li> </ul> If communities cannot be accessed to receive inputs & training services & cannot access project facilities, project objectives will not be achieved.
<b>Outcome 1</b> What change will be observed as a result of this CHF Project. E.g. changes in access, skills, knowledge, practice/behaviors of the direct beneficiaries? Improved food security of at-risk households affected by shocks of floods, conflict and high food prices	What are the indicator(s) used to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?  Number of households achieving food security	What are the sources of information collected for these indicators?  Baseline survey, follow-up survey and end of project report	What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities can be accessed &amp; can access project facilities;</li> <li>Security permits delivery of project inputs &amp; services</li> </ul>

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Output 1.1</b>	<i>List the products, goods and services that will result from the implementation of project activities and lead to the achievement of the outcome.</i> Enhanced access to food and livelihood resources to address needs of vulnerable households impacted by shocks of high food prices, floods and conflict	<i>What are the indicator(s) to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the output? Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in this section.</i> Number of households provided with seeds in emergency Number of households provided with tools in emergency	<i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i>  Project records and reports	<i>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaders can mobilize communities &amp; identify vulnerable households;</li> <li>• Flooding &amp; security permit delivery of project inputs &amp; training.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>	Providing emergency response livelihood inputs (seeds, tools) to facilitate production in dry season of food crops and vegetables			
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>	Supporting women headed and other vulnerable households to access land and avoid conflict with hosting community members for wet season production			
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>	Engaging men and women community leaders and chiefs in determining effective assistance for these vulnerable households			
<b>Outcome 2</b>	Increased food availability for at-risk households through protection and diversification of livelihood systems, strategies and assets	2,250 households diversify livelihood systems and achieve food security	Baseline survey, follow-up survey and end of project report	
<b>Output 2.1</b>	Diversified and expanded productive activities of at-risk households impacted by shocks of high food prices, floods and conflict	Number of facilitators trained (2 women, 2 men) for FFS Number of FFS established (micro-irrigation demonstration garden plots) Number of fishing resources & number of micro-irrigation gardens developed Number of households trained through FFS	Project records and reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaders can mobilize communities &amp; identify vulnerable households;</li> <li>• Flooding &amp; security permit delivery of project inputs, the establishment of project FFSs &amp; provision of training services.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 2.1.1</b>	Providing farm level household support for food crop production including tools (axes, maloda, files, sickles, hoes) and seeds (corn, sorghum, beans, groundnuts, kales, okra, melons, butternuts pumpkins, etc.) and inputs for fishers (nets, hooks, etc.)			
<b>Activity 2.1.2</b>	Building capacity for food production by organizing, mobilizing & training groups of men & women farmers			
<b>Activity 2.1.3</b>	Establishing FFSs (demonstrations garden plots) for training and providing extension services			
<b>Output 2.2</b>	New livelihood options of fishing, micro-irrigation (dry season gardening), marketing and trade taken up by targeted beneficiaries	Number of households receive seeds for micro-irrigation garden plots Number of households receive tools for micro-irrigation garden plots Number of households supported with fishing equipment/kits Number of fishing resources & number of garden plots in support of communities food production Number of households engaged in micro-finance (in fish marketing & in garden produce marketing)	Project records and reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaders can mobilize communities &amp; identify vulnerable households;</li> <li>• Flooding &amp; security permit delivery of project inputs &amp; provision of training services;</li> <li>• Men are prepared to participate in new fishing activities &amp; fish marketing;</li> <li>• Women are prepared to participate in dry season gardening &amp; garden produce marketing.</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 2.2.1</b>	Promoting micro-irrigation by utilizing water from receding swamps and providing seeds (okra, kales, melons, butternuts pumpkins), fruit trees (mango, lemon) and supporting groups of women producers to protect micro-irrigation plots			
<b>Activity 2.2.2</b>	Building capacity for livelihood diversification by training groups of men farmers on methods of exploiting fisheries resources			
<b>Activity 2.2.3</b>	Building capacity for livelihood diversification by training groups of women farmers on methods of exploiting receding flood waters of swamps and rivers for purposes of dry season micro-irrigation			
<b>Activity 2.2.4</b>	Assisting men and women entrepreneurs with micro-finance and supporting them to engage in marketing surpluses of fish and garden products to generate incomes for producers as well as the trader entrepreneurs			

## PROJECT WORK PLAN

This section must include a workplan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each main activity and sub-activity (if applicable).

The workplan must be outlined with reference to the quarters of the calendar year. Please insert as well the key monitoring activities to be conducted during the project implementation (collection of baseline, monitoring visits, surveys etc.)

<b>Project start date:</b>	<b>01 January 2014</b>	<b>Project end date:</b>	<b>30 June 2014</b>
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Activities	Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014			Q4/2014		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Start-up of project	X											
<b>Emergency Response</b>												
Activity 1: Providing emergency response livelihood inputs (seeds, tools)		X	X									
Activity 2: Supporting women headed and other vulnerable households to access land for wet season production				X	X	X						
Activity 3: Engaging men & women leaders & chiefs to determine effective assistance for these vulnerable households		X	X									
<b>Diversify and Expand Productive Activities</b>												
Activity 4: Providing farm level household support for food crop production				X	X	X						
Activity 5: Building capacity for food production					X	X						
Activity 6: Establishing demonstrations garden plots (FFSs) for training and providing extension services		X	X	X	X							
<b>New Livelihood Options</b>												
Activity 7: Promoting micro-irrigation & providing seeds, fruit trees and protect micro-irrigation plots		X	X	X	X							
Activity 8: Building capacity for livelihood diversification by exploiting fisheries resources		X										
Activity 9: Building capacity for livelihood diversification by exploiting receding flood for dry season micro-irrigation		X	X									
Activity 10: Assisting men & women entrepreneurs with micro-finance to engage in marketing fish and garden products				X	X	X						
<b>Monitoring &amp; Reporting</b>												
Activity 11: Community entry, mobilization & baseline survey												
Activity 12: Monitoring		X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 13: Reporting			X			X						
Activity 14: Follow-up survey & final results reporting												

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