

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

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	FSL Cluster
CHF Cluster Priorities for 2014 First Round Standard Allocation	
<p style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white; padding: 2px;">Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round</p> <p>In order to implement responses that contribute to the cluster strategic objectives, address the identified needs and be in harmony with CHF 1 requirements the PRT identified the following as priority interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Supporting core pipeline in supplying/pre-positioning emergency agricultural, fisheries and livestock supplies ✓ 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 ✓ Providing emergency veterinary services & supplies for control of livestock diseases & public health risks. This will include response to emergency livestock diseases through vaccinations and disease control interventions to protect livelihood assets; ✓ Livestock restocking/re-distribution and destocking in emergency situations or towards alleviating malnutrition ✓ Mainstream alleviation of malnutrition within FSL interventions ✓ 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; ✓ 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. ✓ Building capacity for food production, post-harvest handling, preservation & 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 & fisheries. ✓ 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 style="background-color: #4F81BD; color: white; padding: 2px;">Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round</p> <p>The following geographic areas are accorded greatest importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Nile • Unity • Warrap • Northern Bahr el Ghazal • Western Bahr el Ghazal • Jonglei • Lakes • Eastern Equatoria (especially the greater Kapoeta) • Abyei administrative area (covered under core pipeline) <p>However, in selecting the geographic location for project implementation partners should provide adequate/clear evidence of the needs to be addressed under the proposed intervention(s). These should be in line with the needs identified in section 1 above. Partners should therefore include adequate information regarding the problem to be addressed in the targeted location(s). General statements should be avoided. The vulnerability map provided by CHF Secretariat only acts as a guide and partners should incorporate available evidence in needs identification.</p>

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) - 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		
Mercy Corps	State	%	County/ies (include payam when possible)
Project CAP Code	CAP Gender Code		
SSD-14/F/60638	2a		
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)			
Improved agricultural livelihoods and provision of safety nets for vulnerable at risk households in the Abyei Administrative Area (AAA), Unity, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG)			

Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US\$2,200,000
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$0

Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	US\$ 250,000.00
Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)	

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

	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	1200	
Girls:		
Men:	800	
Boys:		
Total:	2,000 (14,000)	5000 (35,000)

Indirect Beneficiaries / Catchment Population (if applicable)

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Targeted population:
Abyei conflict affected, IDPs, Returnees, Host communities, Refugees

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

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

Indicate number of months: 6 months: (February 1 - July 31, 2014)

Contact details Organization's Country Office

Organization's Address	
Project Focal Person	<i>Amanuel Dibaba</i> adibaba@ss.mercycorps.org '+211 (0) 955 315 156
Country Director	<i>Mathieu Rouquette</i> mroutte@ss.mercycorps.org + 211(0) 912 168 389
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Contact details Organization's HQ

Organization's Address	
Desk officer	<i>Sandy Biggar</i> sbiggar@uk.mercycorps.org + 44 131 662 5160
Finance Officer	<i>Kamran Ahmed</i> kahmed@uk.mercycorps.org +44 131 662 5194

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 ongoing conflict in South Sudan has adverse effects on food security, caused by civil insecurity, mass displacement, attacks on market infrastructure, and restrictions on trade. Furthermore, the fighting erupted midway through the main harvest period, when households cultivate long-maturing sorghum crops. Since December 15th, approximately 413,000 persons have been displaced throughout the country.² These numbers are likely to swell as fighting intensifies, and government forces attempt to retake areas held by opposition forces in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.

In Unity, ongoing hostilities have displaced an estimated 96,700 people.³ Over the last several weeks, insecurity in Mayom and Rubkona has driven thousands of people to Koch and Leer counties. In Leer county alone, there has been an influx of 10,000 IDPs. According to FEWSNET, conflicted-affected areas of Unity state are projected to be moving towards crisis (Phase 3) levels of food insecurity, with the possibility of further sliding into emergency (Phase 4) levels if food assistance and short-to-medium term livelihood support is not provided.⁴

Prior to the current crisis, food security and nutrition indicators highlighted an emergency situation across Unity state. The state

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 OCHA, South Sudan Crisis Situation Report, No. 7, January 13, 2014.

³ Ibid.

⁴ FEWSNET, "Conflict causes major displacement and restriction of markets", Alert, January 8, 2014

suffers from yearly seasonal flooding, cattle raiding, high food prices and low per capita income. SMART surveys conducted by CARE in June 2013 revealed GAM rates of 28.0% and SAM rates of 7.6%, above WHO emergency thresholds (GAM >10%). According to CFSAM, the 2013 cereal deficit in Unity state was 62,876Mt, with Mayom and Rubkona facing the highest shortages with 9,004Mt and 9,961Mt. Without significant improvements in food production and market access, and concerted emergency food security and livelihood responses, food security is likely to deteriorate further in Koch and Leer counties.

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.

Fighting in Unity between government and opposition forces has resulted in massive population displacement and the interruption of agricultural activities, all of which contribute to high levels of food insecurity.⁵ Furthermore, the World Food Program estimates that 15% of all food stocks have been looted. As such, the displaced population requires a mixture of immediate emergency relief and short-term food and livelihood support, consisting of cash and in-kind assistance.

The proposed program will help the displaced population bridge the food gap through cash purchases and own production. Mercy Corps will bolster household purchasing power through cash programming, enabling IDP households to access food in markets. Beneficiaries will receive unconditional cash transfers, or participate in cash-for-work projects, depending on the household's ability to contribute labor. Market analysis will determine the appropriateness of cash, versus voucher and in-kind responses. Proposed CFW projects will include water, sanitation and shelter solutions, including waste disposal, emergency latrine digging and the construction of rub hauls and temporary shelters. Unconditional cash transfers and cash-for-work interventions will be utilized to bolster the purchasing power of emergency-affected persons. Care will be taken to avoid creating inflationary pressures and market distortions, and mitigate protection concerns. Furthermore, Mercy Corps will promote food production by establishing kitchen gardens, which will improve household food security and dietary diversity.

Mercy Corps will leverage its experience, partnerships and networks to effectively implement the proposed intervention. The organization maintains an operational team in Leer, experienced in food security and livelihoods programming. Ongoing programs include an OFDA-funded food security and livelihoods program in Unity and the AAA. Current Mercy Corps' programs in the proposed areas are limited in coverage and scope; hence the proposed CHF will fill an immediate gap in food insecure, disaster-affected areas of Koch and Leer.

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.

Through the proposed activities, Mercy Corps seeks to alleviate critical food shortages among recently displaced households. With significant losses of foodstuffs and income due to conflict, dry-season vegetable cultivation will ensure the availability of more of, and more nutritious food, improving household income and dietary diversity. This activity ensures that communities that have been displaced have an alternative source of food. Through the provision of seeds and simple hand tools, the project will enable beneficiaries to cultivate vegetables on both communal and private gardens. This intervention contributes to the FSL cluster priorities of addressing food insecurity resulting from localized floods, conflicts, and curbing acute malnutrition.

As highlighted in section A, emergency-affected households are forced to rely on the market for food, without reliable sources of income. The cash-based approach proposed by Mercy Corps responds to this gap. CHF funding will be used to implement cash-for-work projects, which will boost household income and provide a safety net for flood-affected households. This action will bolster the purchasing power of households, thereby improving food security and nutrition at the household level. The project mitigates the prevalence of negative coping strategies among at-risk households, and the depletion of productive assets. Furthermore, cash for work interventions will be implemented with the aim of creating or rehabilitating key community assets, especially those linked to water, sanitation and shelter solutions for displaced persons. Vulnerable female-headed households will be prioritized, which will diversify their sources of income and enable them to obtain food and non-food items from the market. This will create a safety net for at risk households, mitigating malnutrition and acute food insecurity.

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)

2,000 emergency-affected households improve their food security through own production and diversified sources of income by July 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).

1. Beneficiary Selection

⁵ Ibid

Working through village committees, payam administrators and local chiefs, SSRRC and FSL cluster partners, Mercy Corps will identify locations that have high concentrations of IDPs, and vulnerable host communities who will be targeted by this program. Mercy Corps will identify and register 1,000 beneficiary households through a participatory process. Vulnerability criteria such as the food aid dependency ratio, household size, presence of PWD or PLW-HIV in the household, female-headed and child-headed households will be used. Once beneficiaries are registered, Mercy Corps will conduct rapid verification of sample households to ascertain that the beneficiaries prioritized for assistance meet the vulnerability parameters. The local area administration, SSRRC as well as traditional leaders will be asked to assist in facilitating the beneficiary selection process to increase transparency and ensure effective communication with local leaders. As discussed above, female-headed households will be prioritized and will constitute at least half of the total beneficiary target.

2. Formation of home kitchen gardens

Mercy Corps will promote kitchen gardens for vegetable production for 1000 vulnerable IDPs and host communities. Such households will be assisted with technical training and essential production inputs, mainly seeds and hand tools. Only certified seeds with acceptable germination rates will be procured. Kitchen gardens in particular will target women to improve household access to food, child nutrition, and mitigate low dietary diversity.

3. Cash for Work (CFW) projects

This intervention will target 500 households that have lost assets and resources due to conflict and displaced, floods and/or crop failure. Food insecure households will access temporary employment, improving their purchasing power. The cash-for-work projects will focus on employment generation and improving household access to cash; therefore the emphasis will be on unskilled labor projects. An additional benefit of community cash-for-work projects is that these can involve youth (who are most at risk of being involved in conflict and/or fuel conflict especially when they are idle, jobless yet without any source of income. Women who primarily shoulder the burden of securing household access to food with as well be given special consideration. Proposed CFW projects will include water, sanitation and shelter solutions, including waste disposal, emergency latrine digging and the construction of rub hauls and temporary shelters. Mercy Corps' infrastructure advisor together with engineers from the Ministry of Social Infrastructure will monitor and ensure the quality of the cash-for-work projects. A total of 500 households will participate in the cash for work projects and benefit from new employment schemes for three months. Mercy Corps will set the daily wage below market rates to ensure those most vulnerable are targeted.

4. Unconditional cash transfers

In order to cater for labor poor households who cannot active participate in labor-intensive activities, unconditional cash transfer will be provided. Mercy Corps will target 500 labor poor yet at risk households for monthly cash transfer. Working through the same village committees and rigorous screening exercise; elderly, PWDs and mothers of children with history of malnutrition will be targeted to obtain monthly unconditional cash to improve their purchasing power enabling them to assure food and NFIs. A cash transfer committee (CTC) will be selected from within the community members to assist reduce any households claiming to be beneficiaries in addition a card will be issued to each beneficiary. The village committee, CTCs and payam administrators will help in locating safe and secure place for the transfers.

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

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

The program will achieve the following three key results:

1. 1000 beneficiary households have improved access to nutritious food and income

Due to ongoing conflict, most households in Leer and Koch have been displaced, in addition to losing their harvest and seed stock during the 2013 production season due to severe flooding. Mercy Corps will provide seeds and tools to 1000 households to promote dry season vegetable production, restoring the productive capacity of households. Group vegetable gardens will provide households with more diverse, nutritionally rich diets, improving household nutrition and food security. The harvest from the vegetable production will also be used to augment household income as surplus vegetable produce is sold in markets.

2. Improved access to cash income for 1000 vulnerable households, through participation in labor-intensive, cash-for-work projects and Cash transfer

In a displaced environment, limited sources of income increase their vulnerability. 500 households will participate in Cash-for-work projects, bolstering their purchasing power and enabling vulnerable families to meet their basic needs. On the other hand, another 500 households will be provided with unconditional cash.

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.	# of beneficiaries benefiting from home vegetable kitchen gardens, disaggregated by age and sex	1000 HH
X	2.	Households who received cash for work transfers	500 HH

X	3.	Number of CFW projects completed	5
X	4.	Households who received direct cash transfers	500 HH

vi). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Environment:

The proposed program will help meet the food needs of vulnerable households and enable them to minimize their reliance on negative coping strategies such as sales of charcoal and fire wood, which have adverse environmental impacts. The program will take environmental factors into consideration, avoiding excessive cutting of trees to mitigate adverse consequences on the environment. Natural resources management will be streamlined in all agronomy/horticulture trainings.

HIV/AIDS

Mercy Corps will ensure that during beneficiary selection, vulnerable households with HIV positive/ AIDS household heads are prioritized. Particularly, these beneficiaries will be eligible to participate in home kitchen gardens. Furthermore working with village committees and other partners, households with orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) or supporting OVCs will be prioritized for assistance through cash for work activities or home kitchen gardens, depending on their ability to contribute labor. This will be done with utmost discretion to avoid the spread of information that may lead to protection concerns.

Gender:

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

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.

Mercy Corps will directly implement all of the proposed activities. To ensure sustainability and proper targeting, local community, traditional leaders and government counterparts will be involved in beneficiary identification and selection. Mercy Corps will coordinate with the Food Security and Livelihoods cluster at state and national levels, sharing information on implementation challenges and lessons learned from the project.

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

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

The programme will be monitored on a daily, weekly and monthly basis by the project staff, with the participation of stakeholders involved in the implementation – such as community leaders, SSRRC, the ministry of agriculture, and other food security partners. Routine monitoring will focus on assessing programme achievements/ accomplishments versus targets, identifying issues and concerns affecting programme implementation, and designing courses of action necessary to address those issues. A regular staff feedback session will be conducted monthly to analyse monitoring results and prepare action plans. This will help ensure that activities are implemented and results are achieved. Beneficiary registration, attendance forms, cash-for-work completion registers, daily attendance and pay sheets, field visit reports and photos will be important tools to measure performance. In additional field weekly reports will be used to monitor progress on weekly basis.

A quarterly report and review workshop will further ensure the programme is on course. Standard Monitoring tools and data collection forms have been developed for previous programs and Mercy Corps' Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Unit maintains a rich collection in the archives stored in Mercy Corps' digital library. These tools have been customized to suit the M&E and data collection needs for the proposed programme. Data will be analysed by M&E staff earmarked for the project and the results will help in making decisions on the implementation approaches of the programme. Progress reports will be submitted to the FSL cluster on a quarterly basis. In addition, M&E findings such as lessons learnt and challenges encountered/solutions given will be shared with Ministry of Agriculture and other stakeholders involved in food security sector.

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)

Pledges for the CAP project	

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: SSD-14/F/60638	Project title: Improved agricultural livelihoods and provision of safety nets for vulnerable at risk households in the AAA, Unity, Warrap, and North Bahr-el-Ghazal	Organisation: Mercy Corps

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)	This project will contribute to improved food security and nutritional outcomes of emergency-affected persons by supporting HH food production and consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of targeted households are able to maintain or improve their food consumption scores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonality can affect food consumption and expenditure patterns
CHF project Objective	2,000 emergency-affected households improve their food security through own production and diversified sources of income by May 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total # of beneficiaries supported through the CHF-project, disaggregated by age and sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program monitoring data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural, and/or manmade shocks can impact household food security and roll back program gains
Outcome 1	1,000 HHHs have improved access to greater quantities of, and more nutritious food, and income from dry season vegetable production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of HHHs report improved access to food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus group discussions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HHs consume kitchen vegetable production and sell surplus produce
Output 1.1	1,000 labor-poor households participate in vegetable kitchen gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of beneficiaries benefiting from home vegetable kitchen gardens, disaggregated by age and sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality inputs are provided in a timely manner
Activity 1.1.1	Identification of beneficiaries			
Activity 1.1.2	Formation of vegetable gardens			
Activity 1.1.3	Farmers' groups are provided with training and inputs for dry season vegetable production			
Outcome 2	Improved access to cash income for 1000 vulnerable households, through participation in labor-intensive, cash-for-work projects, or unconditional cash transfers for labor-poor HHHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average USD amount paid per CFW beneficiary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is adequate access to markets Routine market analysis is done to ensure cash-based programming does not create inflationary pressures

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Output 2.1	1,000 HHs receive cash transfers, or engage in labor-intensive cash-for-work projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of HHs participating in CFW activities, disaggregated by age and sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CFW attendance records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash programming does not dissuade households from returning once security stabilizes CFW programming does not interfere with land preparation and planting activities
Activity 2.1.1	Formation of Cash Transfer Committees			
Activity 2.1.2	Identification of CFW and CT beneficiaries			
Activity 2.1.3	Consultation and selection of project sites			
Activity 2.1.4	Participants engage in CFW activities			

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.)

Project start date:	1/2/13	Project end date:	31/7/13
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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
Activity 1 Beneficiary identification process		X										
Activity 2 Formation of group vegetable gardens			X									
Activity 3 Provision of inputs for vegetable gardens			X									
Activity 4 Selection of CFW sites/ projects			X									
Activity 5 Participants engage in CFW activities			X	X								
Activity 6 Participants receive unconditional cash transfers				X	X	X	X					
		X	X	X	X	X	X					

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