

45South 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	Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)				
CHF Cluster Priorities for 2014 First Round Standard Allocation					
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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)	
Norwegian Refugee Council		State	%
		<i>County/ies (include payam when possible)</i>	
Project CAP Code	CAP Gender Code	Northern Bahr el Ghazal	31%
SSD-14/F/60710	1	Warrap	69%
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)			
Food Security and Livelihoods support to people displaced and affected by conflict and the 2013 floods in Jonglei, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal States of South Sudan			
Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US\$2,953,489	Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	US\$450,000
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$0	Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" 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:	2520	8400
Girls:	2940	9800
Men:	2100	7000
Boys:	2940	9800
Total:	10500	35000

Targeted population:
 The most vulnerable households affected by conflict and floods in Aweil East County (Northern Bahr el Ghazal), Gogrial West and Twic Counties (Warrap state). In Twic county the project proposes to target recent IDPs who are fleeing from the fighting in Unity state. The target group will include households selected by the community as the most vulnerable. Priority will be given to women especially female headed households, households with many children under the age of five, households with chronically sick or people with disabilities and the elderly. The most vulnerable households belonging to the returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities will be targeted.

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

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	Norwegian Refugee Council, South Sudan Tongping Area, Juba
Project Focal Person	Joyce Kago, john.mark.ojwang@nrc.no , +211(0)956588658
Country Director	Kennedy Mabonga, kennedy.mabonga@nrc.no +211(0)913440143 and +211(0)956288722
Finance Officer	Hannah Nyoka Kedini, Hannah.nyoka.kedini@nrc.no +46956392820
Monitoring & Reporting focal person	John Mark Udalang Ojwang, john.mark.ojwang@nrc.no +211(0)954322201, +211(0)927068682

Indirect Beneficiaries / Catchment Population (if applicable)

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

Indicate number of months:
 6 months (1 January 2014 to 30 June 2014)

Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	Norwegian Refugee Council P.O. Box 6758, St. Olavs plas, 0130 Oslo, Norway
Desk officer	Carina Vedvik Hansen, carina.vedvik.hansen@nrc.no , +47 95 75 22 71
Finance Officer	Andreas Bjørbak Alnæs andreas.alnaes@nrc.no +47(0)90657685

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

By mid-January 2014 South Sudan had 352, 000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) due to the ongoing fighting that broke up between government and opposition forces in Juba and quickly spread to Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. Due to its proximity to Unity state, Warrap state has and is continuing to receive IDPs on a daily basis. This led to the establishment of IDP locations in Twic County that currently hold nearly 5, 000 IDPs. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization's report (FAO 13 January, 2014), this humanitarian situation will have negative effects on the food security situation for the current year since crop and livestock production have seriously been disrupted. This current crisis has come in an already vulnerable and food insecure context since FEWSNET's Food Security Outlook (October 2013), had already pointed out that stressed food insecurity (IPC² Phase 2) would persist between January and March 2014 in both NBeG and Warrap states due to a combination of the impact of floods, inter-tribal conflicts and high food prices. The 2013 floods that affected nine states of South Sudan left a trail of destruction to food security and livelihoods as confirmed by the rapid Inter-Agency Assessments conducted across the country which indicated close to 328,000 people as being in need. People, livestock and crops were affected, as houses, schools and health facilities were rendered inhabitable after the floods giving rise to among other issues high likelihood of food insecurity in 2014. The floods and the on-going fighting has worsened the situation especially for women, children, chronically sick, elderly and those with disabilities in regards to access to adequate nutritious food as they have low capacity to cope with the created gaps than other groups in the communities.

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.

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 Integrated Phase Classification

NRC is one of the lead food security and livelihoods (FSL) agencies in NBeG and Warrap states and a pro-active member of the FSL Cluster in both states, with significant experience working in the proposed geographical locations. NRC has been working in NBeG since 2007 and Warrap since 2011 and is already operational in the proposed counties in NBeG and Warrap, which were identified amongst those with the greatest need. In the CHF County Prioritization table, Gogrial West County, Warrap, ranked 3.7 and Aweil East County, NBeG, ranked 4.2. With CHF funding, the proposed interventions will enable NRC to fill critical gaps in the counties by expanding and intensifying its response to on-going humanitarian needs regarding food security and in particular, asset and livelihood protection. This intervention will increase targeted households' access to food early in the year when people are most likely to face food insecurity by so doing curbing employment of negative coping mechanisms and likely deterioration of nutritional status especially for critical groups such as children under the age of five years, pregnant and lactating women, the chronically sick and the elderly. Since there is normally high competition for employment opportunities during the dry season, the intervention will promote access to income through Cash for Work (CfW) activities that integrate community rehabilitation of assets damaged by floods with particular focus on areas related to food production and access. This funding will enable the most vulnerable households' access to agricultural inputs in time for the main planting season, thus providing them with an opportunity to return to their normal livelihoods and building their resilience. This funding will add more value to NRC's on-going interventions that are focused more on recovery linking to development, by meeting immediate lifesaving needs.

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 in question will contribute to the achievement of four Cluster priorities below:

Priority 2: 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

- NRC will provide farm inputs including relevant agricultural tools and appropriate seeds, mostly through seed and tool fairs which NRC has found to be more effective and empowering to farmers. This intervention will target communities with access to farming land.
- Beneficiaries will also be trained on diet diversification and household food hygiene in order to increase and improve their nutritional status. NRC has experience and achieved positive results in implementing this activity in the past two years in both Warrap and NBeG.

Priority 6: 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

- In order to address food security needs of IDPs and returnees during the hunger gap period (April-June), NRC will use voucher/cash transfer initiatives thus empowering beneficiaries to control the process of acquiring their own food and other basic household items. Cash transfer programming stimulates the local market as the local traders and consumers interact and money circulates in the local market while vulnerable persons especially women and the elderly are enabled to access nutritious foods. NRC has successfully implemented cash programming in both Warrap and NBeG. In recently established IDP locations where the market is not well established NRC will collaborate with the affected communities and government to organize market days whereby such areas will be supported by the mobile market.
- NRC will provide beneficiaries (flood and conflict IDP's) with cash/vouchers to purchase relevant agricultural tools and appropriate seeds at seed and tool fairs which NRC has found to be more effective and empowering for farmers. These will be organized in collaboration with local authorities and SMAF.
- Since land might be an issue for recent conflict IDPs, NRC will provide cash grants for income generation as a way of both supporting the beneficiary households and promoting establishment of a local market in the IDP settlement.

Priority 7: Building capacity for food production, post-harvest handling, preservation & livelihood diversification.

- NRC will train beneficiaries in the production of sorghum and groundnuts. Training methods which include practical demonstrations will be gender sensitive and also recognize that most women are illiterate hence training approaches will be tailored for semi/illiterate audiences. NRC will work with groups of farmers, an approach that has proved very efficient and relevant especially for technical knowledge transfer as it allows for the same information to be transferred to many farmers at the same time.

Priority 8: Creating/rehabilitating community assets for strengthening community resilience to shocks.

- Cash for work (CfW) activities will be done in order to meet two objectives: 1.Helping the most vulnerable households affected by the floods and conflict meet their food and non-food basic needs through receiving the conditional and unconditional cash grants and 2. Rehabilitating community assets to allow improved access to services in line with saving lives and protecting people's livelihoods that were damaged and or compromised by the floods.
- The activities will be run during the dry season (February to March) so as to allow beneficiaries get back to farming activities during the main agricultural season which starts from April.
- The project will target areas in the community for flood protection activities, such as dyke and channel construction, which are associated with food security/availability and access i.e. farm land and markets. The CfW projects will include activities that can easily be done by able bodied women such as cleaning and small scale construction. In the newly established IDP camp the CfW activities will promote other on-going emergency activities such as clean-up campaigns.

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 kick start/support the overall project). Objective/s should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART)

The objectives of this CHF project is directly linked with the overall objective of the CAP (NRC will work in NBeG and Warrap states in CHF round 1) project and is in line with the objectives of the Food Security Cluster.

Overall Objective of this CHF Project: People affected by conflict and floods in Warrap and Northern Bahr Ghazal states have improved food security, sustainable livelihoods and resilience.

Specific Objectives of this CHF Project:

1. People affected by conflict and floods have year round access to food that is adequate and safe

NRC will provide cash grants for food and other basic household items for the most vulnerable households
 NRC will distribute agricultural inputs (seeds and tools) for agricultural production.
 NRC will carry out CfW activities focused on protecting farmland and market access

2. People affected by conflict and floods have increased resilience against shocks.

NRC will carry out CfW activities focused on flood protection

CAP Objective

People displaced and affected by floods and/or conflict in Jonglei, Warrap and Northern Bahr Ghazal have improved food security, sustainable livelihoods and resilience

Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster Objectives

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
3. Strengthen coordination and capacity for risk identification, preparedness, response and monitoring

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).

FSL activities will target women, men, girls and boys from the returnee, displaced, and host community and will respond to existing and newly emerging needs in Warrap State (Gogrial West and Twic Counties), and NBeG State (Aweil East County).

The NRC strategy is a combination of a response to meet immediate basic needs by breaking the cycle of the 'normalization' of negative coping strategies with regards to food security and flooding/conflict, and instilling an ethos of community preparedness for the on-coming of annual natural and man-made shocks. The result of this strategy will be the assurance of communities increased ability to deal with the current shock and withstand the impact of future shocks with reduced effects on livelihoods.

Since access to land is a contentious issue especially for the returnees and IDPs, NRC will employ community based systems to ensure that the host communities and the other groups discuss and agree on land allocation for agricultural purposes. NRC will ensure farmers' groups established include all three groups in order to encourage working towards one goal instead of focusing on their differences. The project will employ the Do no Harm principle to ensure that the intervention does not cultivate negative feelings but instead create cooperation for the returnees, IDPs and the host community by making each group realize the advantages of working as one group through shared visions as a community. Income generation activities will be prioritized for beneficiaries that have no access to land especially the newly displaced persons in Twic county of Warrap state.

Activities		Location	Women	Men	Total – Direct beneficiaries
Area intervention assessment implemented (for all outputs) Beneficiaries' selection process using the Community based selection approach. (for all outputs)		Warrap:	750	250	1000
		NBeG:	350	150	500
Hunger Gap Cash Transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify beneficiaries based on vulnerability criteria (10% of target beneficiaries in Aweil East, Gogrial West and Twic Counties. • Carry out cash transfers for 5 months (February – June) 	Warrap:	75	25	100
		NBeG	37	13	50
Cash for Work (integrating DRR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form small public works groups (30 people per group) (agreements with Ministry of Physical Infrastructure) • Distribute hand tools. • Implement selected small public works activities based on recommendations from community mitigation plans– (based on areas identified from assessment and community development plans) • Implement CfW security plan for disbursement of 	Warrap	600	200	800
		NBeG	315	135	450

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CfW payments Sensitization on environmental conservation 				
Income generation Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As land is a challenge for the conflict affected IDPs in Twic County, the project will identify and target 100 women with cash grants to start up IGAs in the IDP settlement. 	Warrap	100	0	100
Agriculture Input Fairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and select seeds, tools and food suppliers Collaborate with State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in the inspection of the quality of seeds that will be sold during the seed fairs – before and during the seed fairs. Agree and sign MoUs with suppliers Conduct seed and tool fairs - 12 seed fairs in total Conduct a post distribution monitoring assessment to understand beneficiaries' perception of the processes and quality of inputs purchased during the seed and tool fairs. 	Warrap	420	280	600
		NBeG	350	150	500
Agricultural Production field Demonstrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form farmer groups (25 people per group) (MOUs with farmer groups in place) Select and register farmer garden sites in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and community leaders Carry out field demonstrations on cereal crop production (CCP) covering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land preparation and planting Pest, disease and weed control Manure preparation (3 sessions per group) – 132 sessions in total 	Warrap	420	280	600
		NBeG	350	150	500

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

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

NRC anticipates that the implementation of the proposed activities in Warrap and NBeG will result in lives saved through an effective improvement of the household food security and protection of assets of people in the selected areas. Whilst NRC acknowledges that the activities will go only some way in mitigating the negative effects of natural shocks, they will provide a level of immediate food security and protection to the most vulnerable communities in flood prone and conflict areas. As an indirect benefit, the security of those living in the areas where CfW activities are implemented will increase as activities will focus on public assets and community protection.

Through the CHF funding, the project aims at achieving the following results:

- Target groups (women, men, girls, boys) have year round access to adequate, safe and nutritious food
- Target groups (women, men) access agricultural inputs and income generating resources in a timely manner
- Target groups (women, men) have increased knowledge on improved agricultural practices.

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 log frame.

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 reached	Number of beneficiaries: Target 1, 500 households (or 10,500 individuals -2520 women, 2100 men, 2940 girls and 2940 boys
X	2.	Total Quantity of seeds distributed in MT	Number of MT of Sorghum seed – 3.3 MT Groundnut seed 16.5 MT
X	3.	Number of households provided with seeds	Number of households: Target 1, 100
X	4.	Number of households who received seed & tools vouchers	Number of households: Target 1, 100
X	5.	Number of households who received direct cash transfers	Number of households: Target 150 households (113 women and 37 men)
	6.	Value of cash voucher (cash @ \$50 per Households per month for 5 months – Total of \$250 per household x 150	Total amount transferred: Target USD37, 500

	7.	Number of households that receive cash grants for income generating activities	Number of households: Target 100 (100 women)
X	8.	Number of households who received cash for work transfers	Number of households: Target 1250 (Women: 938 Men:312)
X	9.	Number of people provided with agricultural tools	Number of beneficiaries: Target 1, 100
		Women	770
		Men	330
X	10.	Number of agricultural tools provided to farmers	<u>Number of Agricultural tools Target 3, 300</u> Malodas/hoes - 1100 Pick/axe - 1100 Sickle - 1100
X	11.	Number of people who attend improved agricultural training (for seed and tool recipient farmers)	Number of trainees: Target 1, 100 people
		Women	770
		Men	330
	12.	Number of people who attend environmental conservation awareness sessions.	Number of trainees: Target 1, 100 people
		Women	770
		Men	330

vi). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Gender: The project pays special attention to the complex socio-cultural dynamics in both states as women, men, girls and boys have specific roles with regards to households' food security activities such as farming and other income generating activities with women and girls bearing the prime responsibility for food production and caring for the family unit. NRC will ensure that the project activities are implemented in line with NRC's "Do No Harm" policy to avoid bringing unintended negative effects to the household and community setup as far as gender relations are concerned and not to put women and girls at further risk to inequality and violence. Consultations with women, men boys and girls to determine their needs, priorities and concerns about project activities will be done through Focus Group Discussions and Project Roll Out meetings at the project inception stage and held on a regular basis. Cash for work activities will take into consideration other duties both men and women have in order to select correct types of works and timing of such work and NRC will ensure they are trained using methods that take into consideration their literacy levels, and timing that is suitable for them.

NRC conducted an assessment using the Household Economy Approach (HEA) in Warrap in June, 2013 to determine the decision-making and power – sharing dynamics at the household level. Lessons learnt will be applied during the implementation of this project. Post distribution assessments will be carried out where issues of intra-household cash usage will be captured and information will be shared with other cluster members. An End-line Survey will be carried out to determine an overall improvement in socio-economic status at the household level and community level. NRC will use female monitors to increase the level of 'safety' for female project participants to speak openly and the project will set up a gender balanced complaints mechanisms accessible and user –friendly to both women and men.

HIV and AIDS: The project will not specifically target people living with HIV and AIDS per se but will include the chronically sick in the selection criteria of target beneficiaries. This will be done in order to avoid stigmatization and also ensure people suffering from other diseases are considered based on their vulnerability to food insecurity. The project has a component on unconditional cash grants for households that do not have labor. Households that are vulnerable because they are taking care of a sick person but have strong members will be targeted for farming and cash for work components. The idea of community based targeting is that all the vulnerability factors are put together and the community agrees on which households to be supported.

Environmental: By building dykes and channels to redirect flood water, there is an increased chance in raising the flood water levels in other nearby locations. In order to mitigate this effect of the project's initiatives, NRC will ensure that prior to the implementation of any flood mitigation activities, an assessment of the location is carried out with the appropriate authorities to ensure its suitability for the intervention and to adhere to NRC's Do No Harm policy. The project will raise community awareness in environmental conservation through training sessions and campaigns in addition to training farmers in agricultural techniques that protect the environment such as agroforestry. Some of this work is already being undertaken using other grants and CHF will only cover gaps and expand the geographical coverage to cater for at-risk communities who are not being assisted at the moment.

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.

The project will be implemented directly by NRC's Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) staff in NBeG and Warrap supervised by one expatriate in each state. However, some positions such as the Data Officer will be shared with current and new projects to be implemented by NRC FSL in 2014. The project will benefit from direct supervision at field level by the assistant project manager and food security and livelihoods supervisors who will also be supporting other on-going projects. This support at field level is important to ensure quality of programming is uniform across all projects. The project will benefit from lessons learnt and preliminary feedback

from external evaluations conducted in 2012. In 2013 NRC relocated its field teams to field bases – at Payam level to allow for closer contact with beneficiaries and this has shown positive results as both field staff and beneficiaries appreciate the improved working relationship and quality of activities. As such NRC will continue to base its officers at the field level and will collaborate with local authorities during community based selection of beneficiaries.

NRC will continue to participate in the Food Security Monitoring Systems (FSMS) overseen by WFP in order to identify areas of vulnerability and gaps in food security and livelihoods support and contribute to reports. NRC FSL will also continue to contribute to joint assessment and monitoring missions through the FSL cluster, OCHA, WFP and FAO and contribute to all joint reports.

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 work plan (Section III)³.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation will be undertaken in line with NRC guidelines that emphasize participatory approaches, relevance, accountability, timeliness of information and data and learning and reflection. The M and E process will focus on results monitoring which will assess project's progress against indicators at results and objective levels of the intervention logic as well as quality monitoring.

As a standard NRC practice, the M and E processes will be guided by the following key planning tools that will be prepared, discussed and shared with key project stakeholders including CHF focal points;

- a) Detailed Activity Implementation Plans (DIP's) - will outline the key activities and tasks to be undertaken to achieve the planned results. This tool will be used to track activity implementation in order to ensure planned activities are implemented on schedule and where appropriate adjustments are made to recoup lost time. It will be reviewed and updated on monthly basis (during the monthly review meetings) by the project implementation and management teams at the field level. Updated DIP's will be shared with CHF focal points to keep them abreast of progress.
- b) Indicator Tracking Tool (ITT) – This tool will track indicator achievements on the key output/results indicators based on the prescribed frequencies in the log frame. Given the time sensitive nature of the proposed interventions, the ITT will be reviewed on a monthly basis (during monthly reviews) to track progress towards as well actual achievement of key results indicators. By so doing, prospects for non or delayed achievement of the indicators will be minimized or eliminated altogether. Summary indicator tracking reports will be prepared and fed into the main CHF monthly indicator reporting tool.

Measuring Activities and Results Achievement:

This will be done through routine and periodic data/information gathering activities, reporting and reflection events as described below:

Routine data/information gathering, reporting and reflection

- a) Field Visits – Routine field visits will be undertaken on a weekly basis by the project teams to the project sites to monitor project implementation and collect data on voucher and cash distribution activities, construction of dykes and water channels, application of improved agronomic practices etc. Field visit reports will be prepared highlighting key observations and findings as well as beneficiary feedback on implementation processes
- b) Activity Reporting – All project activities will be formally documented and reports prepared using NRC approved formats. The activities include agricultural production training and environmental conservation awareness sessions. This is critical in ensuring vital information and data is not lost or distorted
- c) Monthly Progress Reports- Monthly progress reports will be prepared based on the data and information gathered from the routine monitoring activities. The reports will be shared by all stakeholders including local government authorities and the CHF focal points

Cross-Cutting Issues:

Cross-Cutting issues will be embedded across the entire spectrum of M and E activities and processes. M and E data gathering tools will for instance seek to disaggregate data on the basis of gender, age, and other levels considered appropriate thus ensuring that the project is alive on how it is impacting on different population groups. Specific issues relating to women, children, displaced and returnees will also be captured in the data gathering tools. Routine and periodic reports will also give an analysis of how the project is addressing cross-cutting issues. Finally, participation of all population groups will be encouraged in key M and E activities. For instance, sampling processes will ensure that areas inhabited by IDP's or returnees are also sampled. Targeted M and E activities will also be conducted where this is deemed appropriate in terms of gathering in-depth perspectives of a particular population group. A 'do no harm' approach to M and E will be observed such that as much as possible, M and E activities across different thematic areas that benefit the same communities/population groups are conducted jointly.

Institutional Arrangements:

³ CHF minimum narrative reporting requirements will include the submission of a final narrative report and where applicable a narrative mid-term report. Narrative reports will include a progress on the project achievements using the outputs indicators listed in this project proposal.

NRC has fully established Field M&E teams that will provide direct support and oversight on the M and E activities proposed above. Project implementation teams consisting of the Project Managers, Team Leaders and Supervisors will be responsible for the routine M and E activities. The M and E Manager at the national office will provide overall technical oversight and guidance in the execution of the M and E activities.

Data Analysis

M and E data will be analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively depending on the nature of M and E activity. Data from the surveys will be analyzed using appropriate software such as SPSS. Data from the interviews, meetings, field observations will be analyzed qualitatively and presented in reports.

Summary of Monitoring Tools and Data Collection Methods

Monitoring Tool	Method	Responsible officer	Frequency	Total	
				NBeG	Warrap
Weekly report	Produced from weekly team meeting and work plan	Team Leader	Weekly	20	20
Monthly report	Update activity progress against project plan	APC	Monthly	5	5
Beneficiary forms	Recording names and other demographic profiles of the beneficiaries for CfW, Cash transfers	Team Leader Field Finance officer	Once	1	1
Training Registration forms	Recording names of participants in training events	Team Leader FSL Supervisor	N/A		
Distribution report – Seeds and Tools Fair	To be filled during seed and tool fairs – recording the types and quantities purchased by the beneficiaries	APC/M&E	April May	1	1
Training report forms	Documentation of Training activity	FSL Officers/ Supervisors	Per session	140	168
CfW implementation checklist	Record activities done and not done. It will complement the physical observation checklists.	APC/M&E/Finance	February March April	3	5
Cash distribution forms	To be filled when receiving the cash	APC/M&E	May June July	3	5
Post distribution monitoring questionnaire	Household interview In-depth discussions	APC/M&E	July August	2	2

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/60710		Project title: Food Security and Livelihoods support to people displaced and affected by conflict and the 2013 floods in Jonglei, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal States of South Sudan	Organisation: Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)	Attainment of food secure households and communities resilient to shocks			
CHF project Objective	People affected by floods in Warrap and Northern Bahr Ghazal states have improved food security, sustainable livelihoods and resilience	% Targeted households who score an acceptable Food Consumption Score % increase of targeted households able to meet annual food requirement standard % of Households with increased Household Diet Diversity Score (HDDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline and end line survey reports National and regional department of statistics Census WFP annual surveys WHO annual surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security situation remains favourable and access to target areas is possible Renewed conflict does not displace already targeted beneficiaries and/or destroy agricultural land
Outcome 1	People affected by conflict and floods have enhanced access to food and livelihood resources.	1.1 % of targeted households who adopt improved agricultural practices 1.2 % of targeted households with increased agricultural production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project reports – Baseline and end line WFP/FAO annual food security assessment reports WFP VAM reports Post-Harvest Yield reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Ministry officials will continue playing their complementary roles in providing extension support and other required forms of support. Climate and environment is favourable to agricultural production
Outcome 2	People affected by conflict and floods have increased food availability for at risk populations through protection and diversification of livelihood systems, strategies and assets	2.1 % of targeted households with reduction in negative coping strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline and end line survey reports 	
Output 1.1	Target groups have access to agricultural and income generation inputs in a timely manner.	Total number of direct beneficiaries: Target 1, 500 households (or 10,500 individuals 2520 women, 2100 men, 2940 girls and 2940 boys Number of MT of seeds distributed: Target Sorghum – 3.3 MT Groundnut 16.5 MT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution reports MoUs with farmer groups Field monitoring reports CFW Implementation checklists Post-harvest yield data 	

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
		Number of households provided with vouchers for seeds Target 1, 100 (770 Women and 330 men)		
		Number of households provided with vouchers for agricultural tools Target 1, 100 (770 Women and 330 Men)		
		Number of agricultural tools <u>provided to households</u> : Target 3, 300 pieces: Maloda/hoes - 1100 Pick/axe - 1100 sickle - 1100		
		Number of households provided with cash grants for income generation activities (100 women)		
Output 1.2	Target groups have increased knowledge on improved agricultural practices.	Number of trainees who attend the improved agriculture training. Target 1, 100 (770 Women and 330 men)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training attendance records • Training reports • Monitoring visit reports • Post-Distribution Monitoring reports 	
		Number of people who attend environmental conservation awareness sessions. Target 1, 500 (Women:1125 and Men 375)		
Output 2.1	Target groups have year round access to adequate, safe and nutritious food	Number of households who received unconditional cash grants. Target 150 (10% of total beneficiaries of which at least 75% are Women) 113 women and 37 men.	Distribution reports Field Monitoring Reports Post – Distribution Monitoring Reports	
		Value of cash voucher (cash @ \$50 per Households per month for 5 months – Total of \$250 per household x 150 Total Target USD37, 500		
		Number of households who received cash for work transfers: Target 1250 households (938 Women and 312 men)		
		Number of hand tools distributed for cash for work activities. Target 966 tools (126 Wheelbarrows, 630 hoes/malodas and 210 Pick axe/rakes)		
		Value of the cash for work transfers @\$50 x 1250 people x 2 months (\$125, 000)		
Outcome 1	People affected by floods have enhanced access to food and livelihood resources			
Output 1.1	Target groups have access to agricultural inputs in a timely manner.			
Activity 1.1.1	Community mobilisation and sensitisation			
Activity 1.1.2	Beneficiaries' selection process using the Community based selection approach			

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Activity 1.1.3	Form groups of farmers (up to 25 people per group) and sign Memorandum of Understanding with each group		
Activity 1.1.4	Select and register farmer garden sites in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and community leaders		
Activity 1.1.5	Meet and liaise with State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in identification of local seed and tools suppliers and in inspection of the commodities for quality and suitability		
Activity 1.1.6	Identify and select seed and tools local traders to participate in Seed and Tool fairs – Sign Memorandum of Understanding with selected suppliers		
Activity 1.1.7	Conduct seed and tool fairs – 12 seed fairs in total		
Activity 1.1.8	Post Distribution Monitoring of seed and tool fairs		
Activity 1.1.9	Training of IGA beneficiaries in small scale business management		
Activity 1.1.10	Cash grant disbursement to IGA beneficiaries		
Output 1.2	Target groups have increased knowledge on improved agricultural practices.		
Activity 1.2.1	Carry out field demonstrations on cereal crop production (CCP) covering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land preparation and planting - Pest, disease and weed control - Manure preparation (3 sessions per group) – 132 sessions in total		
Activity 1.2.2	Carry out environmental conservation awareness sessions – 50 sessions		
Outcome 2	People affected by floods have increased food availability for at risk populations through protection and diversification of livelihood systems, strategies and assets		
Output 2.1	Target groups have year round access to adequate, safe and nutritious food		
Activity 2.1.1	Beneficiaries' selection process using the Community based selection approach – Unconditional cash grant and cash for work beneficiaries		
Activity 2.1.2	Form small public works groups (25 people per group)		
Activity 2.1.3	Distribute hand tools to the cash for work groups		
Activity 2.1.4	Community identification of small public works (agreements with Ministry of Physical Infrastructure)		
Activity 2.1.5	Implement the selected small public works by the cash for work groups		
Activity 2.1.7	Distribution of cash grants to the cash for work beneficiaries		
Activity 2.1.8	Carry out unconditional cash transfers for 5 months		

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 January 2013	Project end date:	30 June 2014
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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 Community mobilization and sensitization	X											
Activity 2 Community based beneficiary selection: farmers, CfW and unconditional cash transfer beneficiaries	X											
Activity 3 Formation of cash for work and farmers' groups	X											
Activity 4 Implementation of cash for work activities and payment (5 months for Conflict IDPs and 2 months for others)		X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 5 Identification and selection of local traders for seeds and tools	X											
Activity 6 Cash transfer to unconditional cash transfer beneficiaries		X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 7 Cash transfer to IGA beneficiaries			X									
Activity 8 Conduct Seed and tool fairs				X								
Activity 9 Training of beneficiaries of seed and tools			X		X	X						
Activity 10 Post Distribution Monitoring of the seed and tool fairs						X						
Activity 11 Field monitoring visits	X	X	X	X	X	X						

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