

Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan

CHF Reserve Application Template

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

Note:

This application shall be submitted to the cluster coordinator and co-coordinator for the relevant cluster with copy to the CHF Technical Secretariat.

If the project is not already in the CAP a project sheet must also be prepared and submitted into OPS.

CHF Reserve No.	
Date Received:	
CAP Project	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Focal point:	

To be filled in by the CHF Technical Secretariat

CHF Reserve Grant Request Summary

Requesting Organisation:	Oxfam Intermon	
Project Title:	"Response to shocks and resiliency building of vulnerable communities affected by food security and livelihoods related crises in Warrap and Jonglei States"	
Project Code (if CAP project):	SSD-14/F/61131	
Cluster/Sector:	FSL	
Geographic areas of implementation (list State, County and if possible Payam. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per state):	Lakes State 100 %	Awerial County, Minkaman Payam
Targeted population (Abyei conflict affected, IDPs, Returnees, Host Communities, Refugees)	IDPs	
Total project budget:	350,000 USD	
Amount requested from CHF Reserve:	350,000 USD	
Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column in of the budget sheet) No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (if no, indicate if additional funding will be sought to complement the CHF Reserve in section II/B)	
Project Duration (indicate number of months, earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date):	3 months, 26 th March – 25th June 2014	
Total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the CHF Reserve grant request (disaggregated by sex/age):	2,500 households or 15,000 individuals Male: 6,000 Female: 9,000 This target is based on an estimated affected population of 75,000 – 85,000 individuals, equivalent to approximately 12,500 households if based on a household size of 6, of which approximately 2,000 households have received livelihoods support from ICRC. Of these, Oxfam will target the most vulnerable lower third.	
Implementing partners (include those that will benefit/ sub-grant from CHF funding and corresponding amounts):		
Project Contact Details: Organization's Address Project Focal Person Finance Officer Country Director	Organization's Country Office Oxfam Intermon Hai Cinema, opposite to Mobile Roundabout Claire Manera (Emergency manager) emmgrss@oxfamintermon.org +211(0)913006078	Organization's HQ 15 Roger de Lluria 08010, Barcelona – Spain Nicolas Gravier (Grants manager), ngravier@oxfamintermon.org , +34934820836 Thai Jungpanich (Grants officer)

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SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

- In approximately 500 words briefly describe the humanitarian situation in the specific region/area where CHF Reserve activities are planned for with reference to assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population¹.
- Also explain relation to the work of other partners in the area.

Lakes state has been significantly affected as a result of the recent humanitarian crisis in South Sudan. The great influx of IDPs from Jonglei has resulted in the biggest concentration in Minkaman, registered as 84,000 at the close of IOM's registration on 13 March 2014.²

New arrivals continue to arrive however³, and despite an attempt by community leaders to revisit Bor, it is clear that the population still do not feel safe and are not planning to return, evidenced by Focus Group Discussions in Oxfam's EFSL Assessment from 3 – 11 February 2014⁴. Furthermore, a majority of the IDP population do not have any seed reserve to plant for the current agricultural season, meaning that food aid will be required to continue beyond the current General Food Distribution from March – September for 75,000 beneficiaries in Minkaman. Although Oxfam is the implementing partner for WFP's GFD in Minkaman, Oxfam strongly believe that this solution is not sustainable and it is therefore crucial that seeds, tools and fishing gear are provided to the IDP population to enable them to cultivate food for the next year.

The assessment also showed that the primary coping mechanism of the population is reduction of meals and begging, with most respondents expressing that they went from three meals per day prior to the conflict to one meal per day (in the evening) after the start of the conflict. This has led to high gaps in food consumption in addition to a loss of livestock and livelihoods assets for more than half of the population. Whilst the IPC map has classified this location as being at crisis levels of food insecurity, the indicators shown by Oxfam's assessment correlate closely to those of level 4, being an emergency.

The registration of IOM shows that between 59 and 61% of beneficiaries registered are women, and further assessment by Oxfam has revealed that the needs of women are very high in terms of their protection concerns. Women do not feel safe within their new communities and do not want to travel far from their families to search for food and other means to support their livelihoods. Additionally, focus group discussions revealed that many have been separated from family members that played key roles in sharing household responsibilities.⁵

Currently Oxfam is state focal point for WASH in Minkaman and is implementing water, sanitation and hygiene activities in coordination with IRC. Oxfam has also discussed a potential partnership with national NGO Care for Children and Old Age in South Sudan (CCOSS), who previously engaged in agriculture within Jonglei and is now engaging with the displaced population in Minkaman through farmer's groups that are requesting support to cultivate in the current planting season.

B. Grant Request Justification

- In approximately 300 words describe why CHF Reserve funding is sought for this project, and why this particular activity is important. Explain why the activity is time critical and need rapid funding through the CHF Reserve.
- Confirm that your organization's internal reserves or other donor funds are not immediately available and/or appropriate to fund the proposed activities. Please provide information on which donors or what other funding sources have been approached.
- Briefly describe the value added by your organization
- Describe why this activity was not funded through the CHF standard allocation process, and what has changed since that process was completed to make this project emerge as a priority.

Funding is needed through the CHF reserve as Oxfam's internal reserves have been committed to the start-up of emergency WASH activities in Minkaman. However, through the implementation of the WASH activities, Oxfam has seen a critical food security situation arise, with a need for the planting of seeds within the next six weeks before the advent of the rainy season. Local varieties of vegetables such as egg plant, pumpkins, Okra, Kelly, Kudra, Regela, onion and tomatoes must be planted by May to ensure that food is available for the second half of the year. Alternate donors, such as the German Foreign Office, have been in discussion for further funding, but will be unable to provide this support during the current agricultural season.

Previous CHF allocation applications were made by Oxfam but focussed on areas of Jonglei that are now inaccessible. As thousands of civilians are now residing in Minkaman, the FSL activities are more appropriate and critical for the IDPs who have no more livelihood assets and severely depleted coping mechanisms. Furthermore, if the affected population are not able to plant during the current season, it is certain that during the 2014 dry season there will be a critical need for further food aid, with an expected IPC Level 4 or 5 for the 84,000 currently registered to be reached⁶.

Oxfam Intermón has years of experience in implementing emergency and humanitarian relief programs in South Sudan, with a main focus on food security and livelihoods. Since 2010 Oxfam Intermón has implemented a number of relief, recovery and development programs in Gogrial East County funded by different donors such as ECHO, BSF, CIDA, AECID, EU, and CHF amongst others. Oxfam also provided surge support to the WASH cluster in Jonglei throughout 2013, whilst providing support to WFP for EFSA's conducted in Jonglei along with independent assessments for EFSL.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

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 UNOCHA Situation report number 17.

³ IOM South Sudan Situation Report, March 13, IOM

⁴ FSL Assessment in Minkaman Boma, Awerial County, Lakes State, South Sudan, 3 – 11 February 2014, Oxfam

⁵ FSL Assessment in Minkaman Boma, Awerial County, Lakes State, South Sudan, 3 – 11 February 2014, Oxfam

⁶ FSL Assessment in Minkaman Boma, Awerial County, Lakes State, South Sudan, 3 – 11 February 2014, Oxfam

i) Contribution to Cluster Objectives

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to contribute to the achievement of the cluster priority activities identified for this allocation.

- Increase access to food for people affected by displacement and food insecure households
- Delivery of critical productive inputs to protect livelihoods

ii) Project Objective

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

2,500 households have enhanced access to food and protected livelihoods through the provision of agricultural inputs, cash programming and fishing tools for the next three-month crisis period

iii) 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).

Through the proposed project, Oxfam Intermón will focus on an integrated food security and livelihood response, targeting the most vulnerable. Resumption of food production by the IDP community is essential to prevent hunger and famine after the next harvest season, as the displaced population do not have seeds to cultivate (whereas prior to the crisis, 50% of the assessed population engaged in agriculture), which will prolong and worsen the crisis situation beyond 2014.

Therefore Oxfam aims to enhance access to food and protected livelihoods through the provision of agricultural inputs, cash programming and fishing tools for the next three-month crisis period, as its overall objective. This will be achieved through a two-fold approach: increasing food production to improve the availability and utilisation of safe food for targeted households, and increasing household income.

The main activities include the following:

1. Distribution of vegetable seeds and tools for 6,000 individuals (1,000 HH) and training on vegetable gardening

As land issues in Awerial are a significant challenge and land has not been allocated for large-scale crop cultivation to the IDP population, Oxfam will adopt a strategy of working with local partner CCOSS to establish smaller-scale kitchen gardens within the land that has been allocated for resettlement of the IDPs. CCOSS have already developed a strategy to begin these activities through farmers groups within the IDP population, which is a continuation of their activities in Bor. Using this model, Oxfam plans to provide seeds and tools to the most vulnerable families amongst the IDPs through farmer's groups (aiming for equal representation of men and women), as land at the new sites will be approximately 55 square km, of which 1 square km can be used for the planting of vegetable seeds. This will additionally benefit women, who may be more confined to activities centred around their home and with less freedom (or willingness, due to their security concerns), to move. It is particularly critical that food is available at this time as it is the peak of the hunger season, and also the onset of the rains which will lead to higher morbidity rates for water-borne and water-related disease such as malaria and diarrhoea.

Oxfam's FSL assessment also showed that the market is functioning in Minkaman, with produce predominantly including meat, grain, fish and milk, with no vegetables available except onions. Traders previously brought fresh produce on occasion from Juba, and also Kampala, however prices for commodities have increased from 120 – 400% in some cases, due to a lack of willingness by traders to travel by road. Vegetables produced from this activity could therefore be sold in the market and contribute to diversification of diet beyond the direct beneficiaries, particularly as the assessment results show that agricultural activities are the preferred form of support sought by beneficiaries. Prior to the crisis it was reported that three meals per day of the assessed population included a form of local Ugali called Walewela (from maize or sorghum flour), in addition to meat, fish and vegetables, but now only consists of one meal per day of Walewela.

According to the agricultural calendar, seeds must be planted from mid-April to early May, with yields expected throughout May⁷. This will also benefit communities as the roads will become impassable for transporters to support the market as easily.

2. Distribution of conditional and unconditional cash vouchers for 400 households (200 I + 200 C)

A market assessment was conducted as part of the overall FSL assessment in March 2013. The assessment sought information on the type of traders, trading commodities, market volume (customer and commodity volume), commodity supply pipeline, constraints faced, response capacity to future cash based interventions, credits and stocks strategy, prices and trading environment. Results of the assessment show that the trading environment is conducive to cash programming, and will benefit significantly due to the rapid inflation of market prices caused by the crisis.

As the composition of the beneficiary population includes many highly vulnerable families, Oxfam will provide unconditional cash transfers. These will be provided during the peak of the lean season for households that are unable to engage in farming or fishing activities, and to beneficiaries that are more vulnerable to disease, such as households with children under 5 and Pregnant and Lactating Women. Female, child and elderly-headed households will also be identified, along with those who are disabled or suffer from chronic illness.

Conditional cash provision will focus on cash for work public activities that will be identified by the affected communities. Both kinds

⁷ South Sudan: Average date of beginning of growing season, FAO, 1996 – 2010 and Seasonal Livelihoods Profile, SSCSE

of cash transfer will equally target women and men, to ensure that CFW activities address the needs of different groups, and that increased income will strengthen the role of women in terms of resource management and expenditure. Oxfam will actively involve the Ministry of Agriculture representatives in planning and implementation the proposed project. To date, no other NGO or UN agency has provided cash or voucher programming in Minkaman, therefore the value of vouchers will reflect an appropriate food basket, defined following consultation with WFP and FAO.

Cash for Work activities will highlight the needs of women, ensuring that opportunities for work are those that female-headed households can engage in, or that may assist with the increased responsibilities by women in households that are mostly comprised of by men. This need was identified in the FSL assessment and is acknowledged by community leaders.

3. Distribution of fishing tools for 1,100 HH

Fishing tools will also be provided to households, alongside vegetable gardening inputs, to diversify diet, to allow activities that are appropriate for different beneficiary groups (for example, men engaging in fishing whilst women cultivate close to home) and to provide different sources of income in the market. Fishing was engaged in by 20% of the population prior to the crisis, with hooks and nets traditionally used from May onward to provide sources of food and income for the family⁸.

It is preferred by Oxfam to source the agricultural and livelihoods inputs (vegetable seeds, tools, and fishing equipment) independently from Juba, including transport to Minkaman for several reasons. Although there is the possibility of accessing FAO emergency kits from the pipeline, Oxfam will be able to rapidly source specific types of seeds that will be appropriate for this project from Juba. This will ensure that the seeds arrive in time for the planting season, and can be transported by land at a reasonable cost through agreements with transporters that are currently being used to deliver items for the WASH and GFD activities implemented by Oxfam in Minkaman. Oxfam will maximize the use of these trucks, as opposed to requesting transport by UNHAS via air, as the cost of doing this would be much higher than by land (although Oxfam acknowledges that the UNHAS air assets are provided free to the humanitarian community, the UNHAS donor costs borne by this are high. Free overland transport is not available but can be arranged in a cost-effective way by Oxfam).

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

HIV:
Although Oxfam will not specifically target beneficiaries with HIV, Oxfam will target the most vulnerable for cash programming. This includes those with chronic illness, as they are not able to engage in agricultural and livelihoods activities.

Gender:
During the assessment phase of the project, focus group discussions were held with 11 groups (4 female, 4 male and 3 mixed) and included community leaders, elders, farmers, widows, school children, youth, women-headed households, child-headed households, and the disabled. Seven key informant interviews were also held. This process assisted Oxfam to identify how the problems faced affected community members differently, and has informed the project design accordingly. For example, women often did not feel empowered to take part in decision-making regarding the expenditure of income, although they are considered as primary care givers within the family. This has caused constraints in terms of food utilisation at a household level, and therefore the intervention aims to increase the influence of women on expenditure patterns and empower them to participate more fully in household economic activities.

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

Oxfam considers gender-differentiated approaches essential to all of its humanitarian interventions. Oxfam recognises the different needs and priorities of men and women and also projects different impacts on men and women and that they must each be addressed equally. In emergencies like this one women and children are the most vulnerable with special needs that need to be addressed.

Oxfam's wider approach of Do No Harm and Safe Programming is embedded in the following tools and guidelines such as; Oxfam's Little Gender Handbook for Emergencies and Gender in Emergencies Minimum Standards. Below are the specific actions and/or analysis that support Oxfam's adherence to the standards:

Mainstream gender effectively through the project cycle:

- Collect and analyse information related to men's and women's differing needs and disaggregate information as much as possible;
- Ensure women are consulted, without men present, at all stages;
- Link project activities to Oxfam's overall gender strategy for South Sudan, especially with regard to policy and advocacy elements;
- Ensure women are specifically briefed about the projects complaints mechanisms and feel able to access them;
- Include gender sensitive indicators and monitoring techniques.

Promote women's participation, dignity and empowerment:

- Ensure that women actively participate in decision making, in project design and implementation;

⁸ FSL Assessment in Minkaman Boma, Awerial County, Lakes State, South Sudan, 3 – 11 February 2014, Oxfam

- Prevent violence against women;
- Oxfam is a signatory to the interagency guidelines on the Prevention of Sexual exploitation and abuse of beneficiaries. These will be shared with staff and partners and form part of the MoU with partners.

Promote women-friendly internal practices:

- HQ managers will ensure that staff involved with this programme will be well versed with Oxfam's minimum standards for women's rights and gender in emergencies as well as the Code of Conduct and related policies.

Environment:

Environmental damage caused by the heavily increased concentration of people in the area needs to be limited as much as possible. This issue will be taken into consideration by Oxfam during the development stage of the project as well as during the entire project lifecycle.

v) Expected Result/s

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

Increased food production and household income through the through the provision of agricultural inputs, cash programming and fishing tools for 3,300 displaced households facing food shortages during the next three month crisis period in Minkaman boma of Awerial county, Lakes state.

List below the output indicators you will use to measure the progress and achievement of your project results. At least three of the indicators should be taken from the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators (SOI) (annexed). Put a cross (x) in the first column to identify the cluster defined SOI. Indicate as well the total number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and age. Add as many indicators as relevant to measure your project results. Ensure these indicators will be measurable during the project implementation.

SOI (X)	#	Output Indicators (Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) (Targets should be disaggregated by age and sex as per the standard output indicators list and add-up to the number of direct beneficiaries identified page 1)
X	1.	6,000 people are provided with vegetable seeds and agricultural tools	Target: 6,000 individuals (1,000 HH) Men: 2400 Women: 3600 ⁹
x	2.	Quantity of seeds distributed	12 MT
X	3.	200 households receive direct cash transfers	Target: 1,200 ind. (200 HH); Men: 480 / Women: 720
X	4.	200 households receive cash for work transfers	Target: 1,200 ind. (200 HH); Men: 480 / Women: 720
X	5.	1,100 HH receive fishing tools	Target: 6,600 ind. (1,100 HH); Men: 2,640 / Women: 3,960

vi) Implementation Mechanism

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

Oxfam is already present in Minkaman and has been since January 2014. An existing food security and livelihoods team has been successfully established as part of the GFD partnership with WFP, using human resources that have already been trained by ICRC. This indicates that the possibility of recruiting and training further staff for implementation of the activities outlined in this proposal is possible, in addition to the fact that Oxfam has already established a base with the necessary logistical support in Minkaman.

Oxfam plans to continue collaborating with partners in Minkaman to ensure the most needy beneficiaries are targeted. Registration has already been conducted by IOM, ICRC and WFP which can be used as a basis for selecting beneficiaries. Additional disaggregated data will also be collected throughout the WFP General Food Distributions, for which Oxfam is the implementing partner, starting on 19 March 2014. This information will be disaggregated by sex and also age (recording children under 5, children from 5 – 18 years old and those above 18). Targeting will also be done in close collaboration with community leaders, the RRC and other relevant authorities, including those available from the agricultural department.

Other INGOs are not currently engaging in food security and livelihoods activities, except for one distribution of fishing equipment to 2000 households by ICRC in February 2014, and the General Food Distribution for which Oxfam is the implementing partner. Oxfam is, however, regularly attending OCHA coordination meetings, in addition to those of the clusters for WASH, FSL, Protection, Camp Coordination and Management, and the Humanitarian Coordination Forum, so is able to remain well-informed of the intentions of other actors and potential for collaboration.

In addition, Oxfam has also established Security Management Plans which were activated during an incident in February 2014 within Awerial, which required the relocation of all staff to Rumbek (capital of Lakes state). However, whilst this was disruptive to activities, Oxfam was able to return within three days and continue implementation of activities.

Additionally, Oxfam plans to work closely with local NGOs that were previously operating in Bor and have now been displaced to Minkaman. Whilst it is true that security conditions may again cause the relocation of Oxfam staff out of Minkaman, the strengthening of links with temporary residents of Minkaman will help to mitigate these risks. Contingency planning with other actors will be enabled to ensure the implementation of activities, in the best manner possible, if access is prevented by security concerns. Currently, Awerial is considered as "accessible, with constraints" according to the February 2014 Access Constraints¹⁰ mapping by OCHA, therefore showing that although there are significant challenges for supporting the IDP crisis, it is also possible to implement planned activities.

Oxfam is continuing to monitor security conditions and population movement from both Minkaman and Bor. Feedback from

⁹ Based on IOM registration data showing between 39 and 41% of beneficiaries registered are male

¹⁰ Access Constraints to Humanitarian Response, February 17, 2014, OCHA

community leaders in Minkaman has clarified that the displaced population are not willing to return to Bor, which has been evidenced by IDPs establishing their shelters finally in late February 2014; prior to this, although IDPs had received shelter materials, they were continuing to reside under trees until community leaders had decided the way forward. Oxfam is also in close contact with OCHA and other NGOs present in Bor, through which it has also become clear that there is not yet movement back to Bor town from Minkaman. Oxfam will be present in Bor over the next few weeks, and possibly months, allowing further monitoring of movement trends.

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)¹¹.

Baseline data has been collected during Oxfam’s FSL assessment, conducted in March 2014.

Oxfam Intermón will develop a performance monitoring plan specifically related to project indicators that will be integrated into the existing Oxfam International Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system. The monitoring plan will be used to collect and analyze data for strengthening management of the project. At the field level, regular monitoring visits conducted by Oxfam Intermón field staff will use the MEAL system to measure progress against the work plan and towards achieving the desired results and project objectives. For example, Oxfam Intermón’s FSL team will be responsible for data collection in relation to food access, availability and utilization, and will also liaise with key community focal points to better understand their achievements and challenges. Cross-cutting issues related to protection will be analyzed through the Oxfam Confederation’s *Protection Assessment Tool*, by the Humanitarian Coordinator, and existing baseline data will ensure that a gender analysis highlights information to measure the impact of the intervention on women and the issues most affecting them.

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

E. 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)

¹¹ 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.

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:		Project title: EFSL response to the crisis in South Sudan	Organisation: <u>Oxfam Intermon</u>
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to food for people affected by displacement and food insecure households Delivery of critical productive inputs to protect livelihoods 	Targeted households plant the vegetable seeds distributed Targeted households diversify their income sources	Distribution Lists and Reports Yield Assessments Distribution Lists and Reports Endline Surveys	
CHF project Objective	2,500 households have enhanced access to food and protected livelihoods through the provision of agricultural inputs, cash programming and fishing tools for the next three-month crisis period	50% of targeted population perceive an increase in accessibility and availability of food at household level by the end of the project period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-tribal conflict does not escalate in the intervention areas. Population movement in Lakes State and surrounding areas does not have an adverse impact on programme implementation. There are no major disease or pest outbreaks in humans or animals. Access remains permissible during the rainy season. Coordination amongst other implementing NGOs remains strong and facilitates programme implementation. The economic situation of South Sudan remains relatively stable and conducive to programme implementation.

Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan - CHF Reserve Application

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Outcome 1	Improved access, availability and utilisation of safe food for targeted communities.	50% of targeted population perceive an increase in accessibility and availability of food at household level by the end of the project period	Baseline and Endline Surveys; Post Distribution Monitoring Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inter-tribal conflict does not escalate in the intervention areas. ○ Population movement in Lakes State and surrounding areas does not have an adverse impact on programme implementation. ○ There are no major disease or pest outbreaks in humans or animals. ○ Access remains permissible during the rainy season. ○ Coordination amongst other implementing NGOs remains strong and facilitates programme implementation. ○ The economic situation of South Sudan remains relatively stable and conducive to programme implementation. ○ Authorities are amenable to allowing IDPs to use land.
Output 1.1	Increased food production will increase the availability and utilisation of safe food for targeted households.	<p>50% of targeted population perceive an increase in accessibility and availability of food at household level by the end of the project period</p> <p><i>12 MT of seeds distributed</i> <i>6,000 people are provided with vegetable seeds and agricultural tools</i> <i>1,100 HH receive fishing tools</i></p>	<p>Post Distribution Monitoring Reports; Field Visit Reports</p> <p>Training Attendance Lists; Training Reports</p>	
Activity 1.1.1	Identify and strengthen community groups to assist with project implementation			
Activity 1.1.2	Provide vegetable inputs, conduct training on vegetable gardening and establish vegetable gardens			
Activity 1.1.3	Identify households to receive fishing tools			
Activity 1.1.4	Provide fishing tools			
Activity 1.1.5	Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring			
Output 1.2	Increased household income will improve access to safe food for targeted households.	<p>75% of targeted population perceive an increase in income by the end of the project period</p> <p><i>200 households receive direct cash transfers</i> <i>200 households receive cash for work transfers</i></p>	Post Distribution Monitoring Reports; Field Visit Reports	
Activity 1.2.1	Identify and register households for cash and voucher transfer activities			
Activity 1.2.2	Identify and implement cash for work activities and provide cash transfers			
Activity 1.2.3	Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring			

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:	26/03/2014	Project end date:	25/06/2014
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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 Identify and strengthen community groups to assist with project implementation				X	X	X						
Activity 2 Identify and register households for cash and voucher transfer activities				X								
Activity 3 Provide vegetable inputs, conduct training on vegetable gardening and establish vegetable gardens				X	X	X						
Activity 4 Identify and implement cash for work activities and provide cash transfers				X	X	X						
Activity 5 Identify households to receive fishing tools				X								
Activity 6 Provide fishing tools				X	X	X						
Activity 7 Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring						X						

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

CHF Reserve Grant Request Review Section – Internal

CHF Reserve Grant Request Review Section – Internal

Reviewer			Justification/clarification/recommendations
Function/Title:	Cluster Coordinator or co-coordinator		
Name:			
Organisation:			
Date:			
Recommendation:	Grant recommended : <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<hr/>			
Function/Title:	State-level focal point		
Name:			
Organisation:			
Date:			
Recommendation:	Grant recommended : <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<hr/>			
Function/Title:	CHF Technical Secretariat		
Name:			
Organisation:			
Date:			
Recommendation:	Grant recommended : <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<hr/>			
Function/Title:			
Name:			
Organisation:			
Date:			
Recommendation:	Grant recommended : <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
PRT Recommendation, DATE:			Key points:
Names	Organisation:	Title	

<p>Grant recommended :</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes with no further revision</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes subject to revision (TS to confirm revision)</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes subject to revision (PRT to confirm revision)</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Not recommended</p>			