

# 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](mailto: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:	<b>Relief International (RI)</b>	
Project Title:	Enhancing Livelihood Assets Protection, Diversification and Building Community Resilience to external shocks among vulnerable host, refugees and returnees in Maban and Longechuk Counties, Upper Nile State	
Project Code (if CAP project):	SSD-14/F/60538	
Cluster/Sector:	<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>	
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):	<b>State</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>Upper Nile</b>	<b>100</b>
		<b>County, Payam</b>
		<b>Maban, (Dengaji, Beneshowa, Gesmalla and surrounding communities)</b>
Targeted population (Abyei conflict affected, IDPs, Returnees, Host Communities, Refugees)	<b>12,300 people - 1,800 households</b>	
Total project budget:	<b>US\$ 528,318</b>	
Amount requested from CHF Reserve:	<b>US\$ 209,137</b>	
<b>Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?</b>	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):	<b>1 April – 30 June, 2014</b>	
Total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the CHF Reserve grant request (disaggregated by sex/age):	<b>Total population = 12,300 (where children= 2460; women =5166; men = 4674; and, IDPs=1600)</b>	
Implementing partners (include those that will benefit/ sub-grant from CHF funding and corresponding amounts):	N/A	
Project Contact Details:	Organization's Country Office: P.O. Box 281, Thongping Road Juba, Republic of South Sudan Telephone: + 211 921493088 / +211 921493117 Berehanu Gizaw: <a href="mailto:berehanu.gizaw@ri.org">berehanu.gizaw@ri.org</a> +211921264820 John Muturi, <a href="mailto:john.muturi@ri.org">john.muturi@ri.org</a> , +211977720955 Randhir Singh ; <a href="mailto:randhir@ri.org">randhir@ri.org</a> , +211921493088	Organization's HQ: 18 Connecticut Ave, NW Suite 600 Washington DC 20006, USA Tel: +1 202 639 8660 Scott Webb: <a href="mailto:scott.webb@ri.org">scott.webb@ri.org</a> Toumany Diakite : <a href="mailto:toumany.diakite@ri.org">toumany.diakite@ri.org</a>

## 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 population<sup>1</sup>.
- Also explain relation to the work of other partners in the area.

Prior to the conflict that erupted in South Sudan in December 2013, Maban County had an estimated settled population of 52,000, with 80% of those engaged in farming activities (FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to South Sudan, February 2013). The predominant livelihood system in Maban County is nomadic agro-pastoralism, with primary focus on farming food crops and rearing livestock, mainly cattle. In addition, gathering wild foods is an important supplement to agro-pastoralism practiced by all households, as well as fishery activities. The local communities largely depend on livestock herding and crop production which are susceptible to climatic shocks, such as flooding and drought.

Violence continues in other areas Upper Nile State too, causing further fear and displacement to Maban. The estimated 166,300 IDPs (UNOCHA) in the State mainly comprise of mostly single women and children who lost almost all their livelihood assets during the conflict that has been taking place since December 2013. The total affected population includes population groups of returnees, refugees, IDPs and the host communities in Maban County. A preliminary post-conflict IPC analysis (FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to South Sudan, February 2013) shows the number of people emergency phase increased to an estimated 172,000 (exclusive of the IDPs mentioned above) in Upper Nile (food insecurity is at 31%), in comparison to 34,000 and 31,000 in Central and Eastern Equatoria respectively. UN agencies referred to the situation in reports last week, saying that pre-positioned food stocks in Maban County were running out, transportation of new supplies in the county was inhibited, and the approximate 130,000 refugees in the county received reduced WFP food rations this month covering only a third of their needs. Additionally, a significant number of individuals have been displaced from various counties to Nurashin, Junshila and Benshawa areas to Maban County. Nurashin and Benshawa are 135 Km and 45 Km from Bunj town, respectively, whereas Junshila is located near to Jemam. A recent multi-agency assessment indicated that an estimated number of 1,600 IDPs arrived in Benshawa and Nurashin areas of Maban and the majority of the arrivals are from the Nuer community originating from Gulguk, Longochuk County.

These pockets of IDPs may face emergency (IPC Phase 4) food insecurity (FEWSNET Special Report, February 2014). If the current window of opportunity to preposition food assistance and restock markets is missed, less assistance will be available during the rainy season (last year many areas prone to flooding and water-logging were abandoned). Given ongoing conflict and the likelihood of escalation of fighting in the coming months, IDPs will continue to face significant food consumption gaps, with increasing crisis (IPC Phase 3) as the lean season (April-August) sets in.

Normally in Maban County local subsistence farmers do not rely on the markets for food supplies, but with recent unexpected rains, insecurity in other parts of the state and the current lack of food in markets, people have resorted to eating wild plants and trees. When insecurity is coupled with the frequent occurrences of hazards such as floods, the resilience and self-reliance of the communities to shocks and stresses is weak especially as the markets will be cut off during the rains for both essential commodities and agricultural inputs. This inaccessibility will be exacerbated by the high prices of goods and services that trickle into Maban County during the flood season. In a livelihood economy, near exclusive reliance on market supplies and staple food supply at high prices will also hinder the early recovery process and deepen the problem of food insecurity at a household level. In addition, inherent widespread poverty and unemployment increases very limited food access and purchasing power, especially in rural areas that are already inaccessible and marginalized from the county development program. Given large population displacements from other counties to Maban, uncertainty regarding the start of the next agricultural season and extensive disruption of markets and trade flows, food insecurity in the whole state, especially Maban County, will be elevated throughout 2014.

### 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.

The proposed program aims to not only to help affected host community members and IDPs to recover their livelihood asset and increase their production but also help IDPs to return to pre-disaster livelihoods, which is critical with the

<sup>1</sup> 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.

coming rains and probable inaccessibility. This program shall improve livelihoods in the project operational areas, deliver urgently needed, targeted life-saving humanitarian assistance, and transition beneficiaries towards sustained livelihood recovery. The program will initiate a time-critical response for the current immediate needs, the restoration of livelihoods, and capacity building for livelihoods, in order to enhance the affected communities' ability to cope with and recover from these natural and man-made shocks.

Relief International (RI) is well positioned to implement these types of programming, having started operations in South Sudan in 2006, and was the one of the first INGO's to initiate humanitarian and development interventions in Maban County, Upper Nile State. The partnership style RI is pursuing and the good working relationships it cultivates with stakeholders (communities, government, NGO's and donor agencies) positions RI to deliver high quality services in areas of food security and livelihood projects. RI has now expanded its integrated rural development programming and enhanced the quality of services provided to the most vulnerable and marginalized sectors of the community. The broad RI presence in Maban County will ensure close monitoring of the proposed FSL project, as well as with strong support from the RI team both nationally and regionally.

The previous RI application for funding for an FSL program through the CHF standard allocation process was focused on programming in a different county, namely Longochuk. RI's proposed interventions aim to respond to the urgent food security needs of children, women and other vulnerable groups in Maban County, though funds are not currently available and no other donors have been approached for this program. Therefore CHF Reserve funding is critical at this time to initiate this program.

### C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

#### 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.

RI will use CHF funds to target the most vulnerable host communities and IDPs that are living in Maban County, who have lost their productive assets due to the recent conflict as well as other environmental factors; including drought and floods. Accordingly, this project will play a pivotal role in increasing food availability to at-risk populations, which is high on the cluster agenda in Upper Nile State and first pillar of the CAP. The various activities of the project such as distribution of agricultural inputs and fishery materials will significantly contribute to the cluster objectives.

#### ii) Project Objective

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

The main objective of this project is to facilitate livelihood recovery and improve and sustain production and productivity of affected beneficiaries through the direct provision of seeds, agricultural tools, and fishing equipment.

#### 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).

RI designed a strategy where inputs, activity, output and outcome are in a logical order and supplement one another. The overall strategy is for beneficiaries to achieve food security through direct agricultural/fishery support and training. In collaboration with community leaders and local officials, the project will mobilize the community and select the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries will be then practically trained on agronomic/horticultural practices as well fishery management before provided with the inputs and the seeds. In addition, the livelihood officers/extension workers will actively engaging with provision of on-going technical support to the beneficiaries. RI will acquire all the necessary seeds and agricultural inputs from FAO and will also work closely with the logistics cluster for the timely delivery of the inputs to the project operational area. Therefore, the provision of inputs and tools, combined with the training and on-going support, will help the beneficiaries to produce food and thereby coping with the stress period and decrement of hunger period. This intervention also enables IDPs to restore their livelihoods as they lost their livelihood assets.

The overall expected results of the project include improved crop/vegetable production and productivity, improved fishery production, enhanced household dietary diversity, and increased knowledge in agronomic and fishery practices.

Accordingly, in order to achieve the above-mentioned results, the following activities are planned under this project:

- Provide seeds (vegetable and maize/sorghum) for 1,800 households (of which 1,200 are headed by women): each beneficiary household will also be provided with 12.5 kg of maize/sorghum seeds and 50 gram of different types of vegetable seeds including tomato, onion, kale, and okra.
- Train 1,800 households (of which 1,200 are headed by women) in improved agricultural technologies.
- Provide small hand tools to 1,800 households (of which 1,200 are headed by women): each beneficiary household will be provided with a hoe, rakes (different types), sickles, pick-axe, panga, and watering can.
- Provide fishing gears (fishing hook, fishing net and fishing poles) to 250 households (of which 40% are women).
- 250 households (of which 100 are headed by women) trained on fishery management.

**iv). Cross Cutting Issues**

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

**Gender:** in this project women will be represented throughout each and every project intervention to enhance equality and ensure equity. The project will try to address women’s basic and strategic needs by ensuring female representation in all decision-making arenas. An almost-equivalent proportion of gender balance will be maintained so women will be involved throughout the project cycle: planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Women will be well represented, benefitting from all interventions and participating in all trainings and committees, which will improve their bargaining power and overall representation.

**Climate change and Environment:** environment is one of the critical areas that will receive attention in the FSL project. Environmental deterioration often decreases food security, which leads to malnutrition, with a particularly negative effect on children and pregnant/lactating mothers. This project will play a positive role by encouraging people to protect their environment through planting leguminous plants for nitrogen recycling. To mitigate the effects of the heavy rainy season and flood conditions, the project will promote environmentally friendly conservation agricultural practices such as Mulching, Soil bunds, stone lines and simple drainages to minimize soil erosion and maintain soil structure. The recycling of crop and livestock residue to create manure to increase soil fertility and as a measure for environmental sanitation.

**HIV/AIDS:** HIV/AIDS is a daunting development challenge for South Sudan as it degrades the productive workforce if measures are not taken immediately. In collaboration with the health sector, raising awareness is therefore a key to RI's programming strategy across its program components. RI will continue to take a community participatory approach to HIV/AIDS awareness and education. Deliberate targeting of PLWHAs will be undertaken in close collaboration with Health Service Providers by strategically identifying the infected and affected groups and to support these groups without causing stigma and discrimination. To realize this, continuous awareness and training will be provided to payam and boma leaders so that they can mobilize the people under their leadership to reduce stigma and discrimination.

**Partnership:** RI will maintain the current partnership it has with relevant stakeholders such as the government, UN agencies, the community, and NGO’s working in the area. RI has also been an active member in the livelihood cluster in Juba as well as in Maban by sharing information on planned activities, geographic targets, common challenges and beneficiary selection, and ensuring our activities do not duplicate or overlap with other relief efforts.

**Empowerment:** project implementation of respective sector offices will be facilitated with full participation of the respective County department and user community at all levels of project implementation. This can be strengthened by training relevant department staff and involving all stakeholders, including local authorities, chiefs, and women’s groups. It is believed that this approach will build the local capacity and contribute to empowerment of local stakeholders.

**Do-No-Harm/Conflict Sensitive:** RI will ensure that its activities do not create or exacerbate community conflicts, but build on local capacities for peace and ensure that interventions strengthen community relationships. Program interventions will be context sensitive and analyzed through a lens of their potential for positive impact on inter-group or inter-communal relationships.

**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.

At the end of this project, the following results are expected:

- Improved crop/vegetable production and productivity
- Livelihoods of IDPs restored
- Improved fishery production
- Enhanced HH dietary diversity due to vegetable production and fishery
- Knowledge in crop/vegetable system and fishery management enhanced

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 <small>(Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).</small>	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) <small>(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)</small>
X	1.	# of seeds and tool recipient farmers trained on improved agricultural practices	1,800 households will be trained on improved agricultural system. Out of households people 67% (i.e., 1,200) of the targets will be women.
X	2.	Quantity of seed distributed	27.9 MT of maize and sorghum seed distributed; and 90 kg of vegetable seed distributed. (Each beneficiary household will be provided with 12.5 kg of maize/sorghum seeds and

			50 grams of different types of vegetable seeds including tomato, onion, kale, and okra).
X	3.	# of people provided with seeds	1,800 households will obtain seeds: out of the total target 1,200 are headed by women (see type of seeds above). CHF M&R Note: ensure the number of people will be reported.
X	4.	# of people provided with agricultural tools	1,800 households will obtain small hand tools: out of the total target 1,200 are headed by women. Each beneficiary household will be provided with a hoe, rakes (different types), sickles, pick-axe, panga, and watering can. CHF M&R Note: ensure the number of people will be reported.
X	5.	# of agricultural tools	9,000 agricultural tools will be distributed.
	6.	# of people provided with fishing gears	250 households (of which 40% headed by women) will be benefit from fishing gears. CHF M&R Note: ensure the number of people will be reported.
	7.	# of people trained on fishery management	250 households (of which 100 are headed women) trained on fishery management. CHF M&R Note: ensure the number of people will be reported.

#### vi) Implementation Mechanism

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

The overall program will be managed by RI's Country Director and Program Manager. The Country Director in Juba will provide program oversight and will act as the link between the field team and CHF, whereas the Program Manager will be responsible for the overall monitoring and coordination at field level. The M&E manager will be responsible in designing monitoring and reporting mechanisms so that right and appropriate reporting and feedback goes in a down - top and top - down approach. RI's Desk Officer in Washington D.C and the Regional Director in Nairobi will give technical and managerial oversight and support at the HQ level. RI will directly implement the project through its Livelihoods team and will closely work with other partners in the Livelihoods working group. Institutionally, RI will work with line Ministries, local authorities and communities. To ensure the sustainability of projects RI will initiate the establishment of Community-based Project Management Committees, whose capacity will be built to oversee project implementation and development. To ensure proper beneficiary selection, criteria shall be established that guarantee beneficiary selection is fair and transparent. During beneficiary selection women shall be included in decision-making positions, so women are well represented in the target beneficiary lists.

Financial oversight will be provided for Maban both by RI's Juba, field-based finance team and from the HQ-based team. Because local capacity is extremely low, RI relies largely on expatriate professionals for important management functions. While engaging expatriate staff increases program costs, RI believes that until local capacity is increased, expatriate management it is critical to successfully operating programs in South Sudan. RI invests in building the capacity of local staff through day-to-day skill-building and with regular trainings; management staff also integrate capacity-building into all program and administrative activities.

RI believes in a system where all stakeholders participate in all project cycle management. Community leaders/representatives and government partners will play a major role in implementing project activities. Moreover, RI pursues an integrated strategy whereby the links between FSL, nutrition, health, protection, and WASH sectors are strengthened to have synergy on program impact. RI's 2013 strategy has been developed based on a thorough context analysis and on best practices learned and shared in the field.

**Bi-Weekly Reporting and Local Monitoring:** at the onset of the program, RI's expatriate FSL technical coordinator, in collaboration with M&E Manager and with other RI senior program teams, will develop detailed performance monitoring and work plans to be used as key implementation guides by national staff at all RI target areas. These plans will form a basis of progress monitoring throughout the program period. Progress towards achieving deliverables and quality of services rendered will be monitored by the FSL technical coordinator via weekly meetings with all local staff, community volunteers and community workers in RI field offices at Maban. The program manager will report to any update on weekly basis and submit consolidated monthly report to the country office.

**Management Field Visits:** management field visits to RI target sites are key in monitoring the quality and integrity of RI's programs in remote program locations. Security permitting, the expatriate team consisting of the PM, M&E Manager and FSL technical coordinator, and senior local staff will visit remote locations for monitoring visits regularly (ever 2-3 weeks). RI's Program Manager is required to spend 60% or more of his time at program sites. Senior country leadership, namely the Country Director, will continue this practice during the CHF program period with routine and sometimes extended stays in Maban and Malakal to facilitate oversight, work plan and finance reviews. These oversight opportunities also promote activities in team building and routine community relations with key local leaders

and line ministry partners - all essential components of RI's local acceptance and permissions requirements, fundamental to ensuring field activities are occurring regularly. The RI Desk Officer in Washington DC and the Regional Director based in Kenya will pay visits at least once in the program period as part of RI Global monitoring and capacity building program.

**Coordination with other partners:** RI teams at all levels will coordinate technically with all local actors working in FSL programs and other FSL partners working in similar areas or the same cluster to add value to the process. RI will closely coordinate with the government agriculture office, both at Maban and Malakal levels, to enhance access to quality food security and livelihood activities for vulnerable communities with whom this project is designed for and with whom this project is implemented. The project will be managed by a qualified FSL technical coordinator based in the program areas, and manage the local FSL team in Maban. A program manager based in Maban will provide managerial and administrative support. A liaison officer based in Juba will serve as a link between project staff, the FSL cluster for better coordination. The RI South Sudan Country Director will provide an oversight and coordination support at donor level. The regional nutrition coordinator and HQ RI Program Officer will provide HQ and regional level coordination for the program.

#### viii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Describe how you will monitor and report on the progress and achievements of the project. Notably:

1. Explain how will you measure whether a) Activities have been conducted, b) Results have been achieved, c) Cross-cutting issues have been addressed, and d) Project objectives have been met.
2. Indicate what are the monitoring institutional arrangements (e.g. monitoring team, monitoring schedule, updates to management etc.) and monitoring tools and technics will be used to collect data on the indicators to monitor the progress towards the results achieved. Please provide an indication of the frequency data will be collected and if there is already a baseline for the indicators or if a baseline will be collected.
3. Describe how you will analyze the data collected and report on the project achievements in comparison with the project strategy.
4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)<sup>2</sup>.

**Monitoring:** Project monitoring, as an integral part of project implementation will focus on the inputs, activities and outputs including whether the progress is according to objectives, and whether the objectives maintain relevance during implementations. Moreover, the monitoring exercise will focus on the context and the decision-making processes. Monitoring will mainly be done through regular and periodic visits to project sites, reflection and learning events as well as through a system of reporting. Throughout the project implementation period, monitoring, evaluation and reporting functions will be carried out. The monitoring and evaluation manager will play proactive role in developing monitoring procedures and report mechanisms so as RI management to be on equal footing and make wise decision.

**Management and Oversight:** institutionally, the Country Director of RI based in Juba and FSL technical coordinator and the monitoring and evaluation manager based in the capital of Bunj, will maintain the overall leadership of the project. The FSL technical coordinator at field level will work with a competent and internationally experienced management team. The monitoring and evaluation Manager will also be responsible for tracking monitoring records and produce a monitoring report that helps support management decisions. The senior management team at country level will undertake key policy and strategic decisions related to the project in consultation with the RI HQ, especially the RI East Africa Regional Office in Nairobi and the Desk Officer at Washington D.C. The regional FSL coordinator is also responsible for doing all the monitoring and evaluation work of the respective projects at regional level. Project coordinator at county level will be responsible to day-to-day implementation of the project, whereas, periodic monitoring will be done in collaboration with government and available INGOs.

**Field Visits:** regular/routine field site visits will be undertaken by the FSL technical coordinator in collaboration with the regional FSL coordinator and national livelihood team. Data and information on progress will be worked on together. Periodic visits (monthly, quarterly or on need basis) will be conducted by FSL coordinator; the country director, and regional FSL coordinator. Such visits will assess progress in implementation and provide necessary technical, managerial and administrative back up to the field staff. During implementation of this project, the FSL technical coordinator will train the local FSL team to conduct vulnerability mapping and market price assessment periodically.

**Reporting:** data collected through monitoring will be compiled and activity and progress reports will be produced. Activity reports will be confined to reporting on discrete activities and will be done in line with formats to be developed by the FSL sector. Progress reports will be done monthly and quarterly. The monthly reports will be done in line with the RI Internal reporting formats while the quarterly financial and narrative reports will be done in line with formats agreed with CHF. Weekly updates are also reported both to the country office and internal team to check and monitor program delays and financial overruns.

**Evaluation Plan:** the project has proposed to undertake a rapid survey so as to assess the impact of the intervention on household level food security.

**Supply Chain Management:** RI documented procurement and supply chain management systems, which adheres to international principles and standards, will aid in management of this project. The Supply Chain Department will ensure

<sup>2</sup> CHF minimum narrative reporting requirements will include the submission of a final narrative report and where applicable a narrative mid-term report. Narrative reports will include a progress on the project achievements using the outputs indicators listed in this project proposal.

competitive bidding processes, quality assurance, and internal capacity building for procurement of goods and services. RI supply chain management is an integral process of project cycle management. Through collaboration of Project Working Groups and the Supply Chain Management team, a forecast of goods and services needed for this project will be determined at the design and planning phase. Also, procurement and delivery aligned to project implementation and monitoring. This approach will enable RI to ensure improved quality for better delivery of services and accountability.

**Accounting and Financial Management:** RI maintains a centralized financial tracking and a monitoring unit within the Juba head office. The HQ uses a centralized, cloud-based computerized accounting system, a globally recognized system of accounting, which has sufficient flexibility to generate reports that meet varied donor needs. A standardized chart of accounts classifies transactions to project, expense, donor, and cost centre codes. Transactions can therefore be tracked monthly for each recipient and donor using the system. RI has a Finance Manual, which outlines all the financial regulations, policies and procedures. The finance unit will ensure that there is a strong internal control for proper accountability and transparency throughout all its country programs, also through regular Internal Audit Systems. Financial officers are seated at county, state, and national level offices to ensure that policies and procedures are properly followed.

**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)
CHF	\$339,958

### 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: <i>SSD-14/F/60538</i>		Project title: Promote livelihood protection and recovery for vulnerable and conflict-affected host communities and IDPs in Maban County, Upper Nile State		Organisation: <i>Relief International</i>
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)	What are the Cluster Priority activities for this CHF funding round this project is contributing to?	What are the key indicators related to the achievement of Cluster Priority activities?	What are the sources of information on these indicators?	
CHF project Objective	<p>What is the result the project will contribute to by the end of this CHF funded project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that IDP communities return to pre-disaster livelihoods</li> <li>- Improve and sustain production and productivity through agricultural input provision</li> </ul>	<p>What indicators will be used to measure whether the CHF Project Objective are achieved?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # and % of targeted households return to pre-disaster livelihoods</li> <li>- % of targeted households increasing their crop yield</li> <li>- % increment of crop production/hectare</li> </ul>	<p>What sources of information will be collected/already exist to measure this indicator?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project evaluation report at the end of the program</li> </ul>	<p>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security and access maintained throughout project life</li> <li>- Commitment/willingness of government and community leaders</li> </ul>
	Outcome 1	<p>What change will be observed as a result of this CHF Project. E.g. changes in access, skills, knowledge, practice/behaviors of the direct beneficiaries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased knowledge of improved crop/vegetable production</li> <li>- Increased knowledge on sustainable fishery management</li> <li>- Change in HH level dietary composition</li> </ul>	<p>What are the indicator(s) used to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # and % of beneficiaries who demonstrated improved crop/vegetable production techniques</li> <li>- # and % of beneficiaries who demonstrated improved fishery management techniques</li> <li>- # and % of beneficiaries who frequently consume vegetables</li> </ul>	<p>What are the sources of information collected for these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project evaluation report at the end of the program</li> <li>- Direct field visits</li> <li>- Direct HH visit and check HH food stock</li> <li>- Rapid survey on HH Food Security and coping strategy</li> </ul>

Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan - CHF Reserve Application

Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
<b>Output 1.1</b>	<p>List the products, goods and services that will result from the implementation of project activities and lead to the achievement of the outcome.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of agricultural inputs to the targeted HHs (seeds and tools)</li> </ul>	<p>What are the indicator(s) to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the output? Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in this section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of people provided with agricultural inputs (seeds and tools)</li> <li>- # of people trained in agricultural practices</li> <li>- # and type of tools distributed</li> <li>- MTg of agricultural seeds distributed</li> <li>- # of seeds and tool recipient farmers trained on improved agricultural practices</li> </ul>	<p>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of attendance records and report</li> <li>- Beneficiary Lists.</li> <li>- Attendance records</li> </ul>	<p>What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No risk of conflict between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries</li> <li>- Access to transport agricultural inputs is enabled</li> <li>- Security and political stability</li> <li>- Availability of viable seeds and farm tools in in-country market</li> <li>- Market price is not highly inflated</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 1.1.1</b>	Discussion with community leaders and government officials			
<b>Activity 1.1.2</b>	Acquisition of agricultural inputs			
<b>Activity 1.1.3</b>	Provision of training on improved crop/vegetable production			
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b>	Distribution of agricultural inputs			
<b>Output 1.2</b>	<p>Provision of fishing gears</p>	<p># of people provided with fishing gears # of people trained in fishery management # and type of fishery equipment distributed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- beneficiary signature for receiving silo construction materials</li> <li>- Constructed silos on site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No risk of conflict between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries</li> <li>- Access to transport fishing gear is enabled</li> <li>- Security and political stability</li> <li>- Availability of fishing gears in in-country market</li> <li>- Market price is not highly inflated</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 1.2.1</b>	Discussion with community leaders and government officials			
<b>Activity 1.2.2</b>	Procurement of fishery materials			
<b>Activity 1.2.3</b>	Provision of training on fishery			
<b>Activity 1.2.4</b>	Distribution of fishery materials			

## PROJECT WORK PLAN

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

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

<b>Project start date:</b>	<b>April 01/2014</b>	<b>Project end date:</b>	<b>June 30/2014</b>
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Activities	Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014			Q4/2014		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Activity 1:</b> Recruitment and training of project staff				x	x							
<b>Activity 2:</b> Community mobilization and Identification of beneficiaries for seed and farm tool distribution				x	x							
<b>Activity 3:</b> Identification and training of project management committees				x	x							
<b>Activity 4:</b> Acquisition/distribution of seeds and tools				x	x							
<b>Activity 5:</b> Training of tools and seed recipients on improved agricultural practices				x	x	x						
<b>Activity 6:</b> Acquisition of fishing gears				x								
<b>Activity 7:</b> Distribution of fishing gears					x	x						
<b>Activity 8:</b> Training of beneficiaries on fishery management					x	x						
<b>Activity 9:</b> Provision of on-going technical support				x	x	x						
<b>Activity 10:</b> Monitoring and evaluation of activities				x	x	x						

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

### CHF Reserve Grant Request Review Section – Internal

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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		
<b>PRT Recommendation, DATE:</b>			<b>Key points:</b>
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>			