South Sudan
2014 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal
for CHF funding against CRP 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

This project proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in <u>two stages</u> to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the <u>first stage</u>, before cluster defenses, applying partners fill sections I and II. The project proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and is intended to supplement information already available in the CRP Project Sheets. The proposals will be used by the cluster Peer Review Team in prioritizing and selecting projects for CHF funding during CHF Standard Allocation round. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Project Summary (Annex 1). In the <u>second stage</u> projects recommended for funding by the CHF Advisory Board must complete Section III of this application and revised/update sections I and II if needed.

SECTION I:

CRP Cluster	Protection Cluster

CHF Cluster Priorities for 2014 First Round Standard Allocation
This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. It should provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF in line with the cluster objectives highlighted in the CRP 2014.

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round

- Protection monitoring, advocacy and response to mitigate the effects of the rise in violence and increased protection concerns for IDPs, host communities, and migrants.
- Enhance protection of children, adolescents and other vulnerable groups affected by crisis, with an emphasis on identification of separated, unaccompanied or missing children and family tracing, reunification and/or alternative care.
- Provide timely, safe, and high-quality child and gender-sensitive prevention and response services to survivors of GBV.
- Promote psychosocial well-being of children and GBV survivors through a community-based approach.

Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round
Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile, Lakes and Central Equatoria (Juba).

SECTION II

Project details
The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.

Requesting Organization
Internews

Project CRP Code	CRP Gender Code
SSD-14/P-HR-RL/69603	2a

CRP Project Title *(please write exact name as in the CRP)*
Information Saves Lives: Amplifying Humanitarian Response through community radio

Project Location(s) - list State and County (payams when possible) where <u>CHF activities</u> will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State

State	%	County/ies (include payam when possible)
Unity	100	Bentiu, Rubkona County.

Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CRP	US$1,000,000
Total funding secured for the CRP project *(to date)*	US$

Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	US$ 250,000

Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)? Yes ☐ No ☒ *(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 CRPproject 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 CRP
Women:	20,000	
Girls:		
Men:	20,000	
Boys:		
Total:	40,000[1]	

Indirect Beneficiaries / Catchment Population (if applicable)

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

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

CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)
Indicate number of months: 9 months
15 August 2014 – 14 May 2015

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[1] According to South Sudan Crisis Response Plan,14th June, Humanitarian Cluster numbers: Upper Nile, 0.62 million, Unity 0.86 million, Jonglei 0.7 million, Warrup 0.24 million, total 2.44 million people.

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	Plot 48, Block 1 Korok, Juba, South Sudan
Project Focal Person	*Meena Bhandari mbhandari@internews.org, t. 0912176733 Or Nigel Ballard, nballard@internews.org, t. 0912176811*
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Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	P.O. Box 4448, Arcata, CA 95518 USA
Desk officer	*Marjorie Rouse	Senior Vice President for Programs, marjorie@internews.org, t. + 1 (202) 772-5715 Mobile 1 (202) 340-1340*
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A. Humanitarian Context Analysis
Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF funded activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and category of the affected population[2]

The Protection Cluster has expressed a need for support to strengthen community engagement, mobilization and coordination of key messages to populations affected by fighting. States in greatest need include Upper Nile, Unity, Jonglei, and Warrap.

The South Sudan crisis has deteriorated significantly. Violence against civilians has continued, including widespread attacks on women and girls and other gender-based violence. Food security experts warn that the risk of famine is high. At present over 7 million people are food insecure. Close to 1.4 million people have been displaced from their homes. Epidemics are a major concern, following a cholera outbreak in Juba and in other parts of the country. The crisis puts more than seven million people at risk.

The highest concentrations of displaced people are in Akobo and Fangak counties in Jonglei, Fashoda County in Upper Nile; and Mayendit County in Unity; (as well Awerial in Lakes where Internews already has operations). More than 95,000 people have fled to eight UN bases, where they live in protection of civilians (PoC) sites.

Some 38,000 people have made the UN base in Bentiu their temporary home, while the town is deserted. Indeed Bentiu in Unity State[3] has had a dramatic increase in the number of people seeking protection in April - up from 8,000 people to 22,000 in a matter of just one week following further fighting. There have been reports that this number is increasing still with many people facing food insecurity. In May this number has further increased from 25,000 to 30,000 people – again in just a one-week period according to IOM. The number of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Leer is increasing with the ongoing fighting. The current poor security situation here will not allow an assessment or operations, although Internews is planning a site visit in the next few weeks. In Jonglei State[4]: According to the April UN OCHA sitrep there are 204,000 IDPs in Jonglei state.

While the food crisis is widespread, famine has not yet been declared. Come early 2015, the risk will be extremely high, especially for people displaced in some parts of the country. In Leer County in Unity State, for example, aid workers recorded abnormally high rates of severe acute malnutrition in May, with 1,600 severely acutely malnourished children treated in a two-week period. It is estimated that 910,400 children aged 6-59 months will suffer from severe and acute malnutrition in 2014. Food security will deteriorate the most in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, where 50-85 per cent of the population are at acute risk. Already before the conflict, these states were the most food-insecure.

A cholera outbreak was declared on 15 May in Juba. Further outbreaks have since been confirmed in two other locations in Central Equatoria, and one location in Upper Nile State. As of 7 June, over 1,370 people have been affected and 30 killed by the disease, with more suspected cases in Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile and Warrap states being verified. Flooding has already affected the PoC sites in Bor and Malakal, heightening the risk of cholera, respiratory infections, malaria and other epidemics.

Engaging effectively and interactively with the community to build trust in interventions is key to supporting humanitarian actors operating in all four States, and fundamental to strengthening aid effectiveness. However, traditionally humanitarian agencies and NGOs have not prioritized "Communications With Communities." CwC and interventions can often lack dedicated resources for ensuring community awareness of services, community engagement, participation and accountability. Mobilizing key influential community groups is often a challenge. Protection Cluster and its partners lack technical expertise in "Communications With Communities" and coordinated social marketing strategies, as well as the medium through which to reach key vulnerable groups (such as a consolidated Protection Cluster wide audio service which could cut across all clusters).

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.

Internews has been operating in South Sudan since 2006, and has built and operated eight community radio stations and three humanitarian information services (HIS) – all in the most remote and challenging locations in the country. The Internews HIS in Juba is the newest initiative, in direct response to the current conflict and the critical information needs of the more than 33,000 people who have been displaced to the UNMISS Protection of Civilian sites in Juba alone. With its recorded mobile audio program or "Mini-Media" project (named Boda Boda Talk Talk), the HIS provides the population with vital lifesaving and life enhancing information, as well as a mechanism for strong community engagement and mobilization, and downward accountability. Our expertise and years of in-country experience has led to a growing call for Internews to further roll out its humanitarian response to more UNMISS POC sites across the country, as well roll out our community radio stations to serve new settlements and host communities.

Through our years of in-country experience, we have found that independent, local media can improve humanitarian relief and enable people in the midst of crisis to take an active role in their own survival and recovery. Local media can play a vital role to see that people get the accurate and timely information they need to save lives, reduce suffering, provide voice and engage local communities. The HIS addresses and ameliorates tensions that exist between local populations, and can focus on such topics as relief operations, Gender-Based Violence, education, water, health and sanitation and a variety of other issues.

The Humanitarian Information Service (HIS) fulfils a crucial need by helping the humanitarian communities liaise directly with the beneficiaries. Radio is the most trusted and used medium for populations across South Sudan. Yet, during the conflict, numerous radio stations have been destroyed, including in Leer, Bentiu, Malakal, Nasir and Bor. New populations have emerged in areas that are devoid of any means of receiving information, such as Arwerial, and POC sites in, Bentiu, Malakal Juba and Bor.

Internews conducted a survey of more than 600 respondents in the Tong Ping POC site (Juba) in February, directly after the conflict.
While more than 75% of respondents viewed accessing information as "very important" less than 30% stated they had the information they needed to make the decisions about their new life situation. Yet just two months after the HIS project "Boda Boda Talk Talk" was launched in Tong Ping, providing "news you can use" broadcasts in Nuer, 95% of the population had listened to the programming, and 40% of regular listeners attributed direct behavior change to what they heard on the HIS.

Participants in all focus groups at our radio stations in Malualkon and Turalei held in February after the crisis overwhelming claimed that the stations

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[2] 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.
[3] Unity State also hosts 80,357 Sudanese refugees in 2 main camps – Yida (70,491) and Adjoung Thok (9,866).
[4] Jonglei also hosts 3,000 refugees from Ethiopia - Pochalla refugee camp.

were not only useful in how the conflict was covered, but as well for health, safety and family-related issues. Participants felt that the radio provided vital information on the conflict, which had a direct impact on their sense of safety and wellbeing.

There is a vital need to re-establish information flows and provide access to critical life-saving messages, which can support and amplify the humanitarian effort across South Sudan. Internews seeks to expand its work to Bentiu, and other locations affected by the crisis in Upper Nile, as well as in Jonglei, Warrup, and Unity states. This will be through either building new community radio stations, or duplicating the successful "Boda Boda Talk Talk" mobile broadcasting system piloted in Tong Ping rolled out to UN House, with plans for expansion to POC3 in Juba, and Malakal in Upper Nile.

HIS will have a Humanitarian Program Manager (HPM) who reaches out to all Protection and all UN Cluster agencies, and the I/NGO partners about how to best use media and the different types of programming available to best transmit their messages and information. Through the HIS, humanitarian responders will be able to reach communities with life-saving information and important messages while establishing a direct communication channel with local populations. The HIS also specializes in ensuring that affected communities, especially the most vulnerable people have a voice and a platform through which they can share their concerns, with a right to reply from the service providers. This has been one of the most innovative aspects of the HIS - with NGOs wanting to engage in the service as an accountability mechanism for their own work.

Internews has secured alternative funding firstly from USAID, as part of a Rapid Response Fund component of its existing in-country five year award. This grant funds our existing HIS activities in Juba, and Awerial. A second source of funding is from IOM for HIS supports work Malakal and Upper Nile State and Central Equatoria with the Boda Boda Talk Talk project there and with Communications with Communities capacity Building for CCCM Cluster and NGO partners. It is envisioned that these innovative model projects could be strengthened and rolled out across new identified target areas were CHF funding secured.

C. Project Description (For <u>CHF Component</u> 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.

This project strengthens humanitarian information flows – providing a platform between protection cluster and communities to empower effected communities both in POCs and settlement areas, particularly reaching the most vulnerable populations with information access. The project provides access to essential life-saving and life-enhancing information that informs, protects, empowers, facilitates dialogue and affects behavior change in affected populations of South Sudan and to amplify the humanitarian protection effort by enabling communities to better understand and access services and support.

Communications with Communities (CwC) is being increasingly acknowledged as a critical life protection and life-enhancing element of programming – particularly in a humanitarian context.

1. **Information is aid** – Humanitarian Information is life saving and life enhancing. Giving people information about protection, peace building, health, hygiene, psychosocial health and education can transform peoples' lives – especially those who are at risk of not receiving information when social structures break down or those who are more vulnerable like women, children and young people.
2. **Information is empowering** - Having accurate, timely, relevant information empowers the most vulnerable people to make informed decisions affecting their lives. Information reduces the dependency of an effected population.
3. **Information can have programming impact**: Multiple actors can work in a single camp setting and duplicate efforts. Coordinating messages between agencies, and being creative with messaging can strengthen the impact of interventions.
4. **Information promotes community engagement** with a two-way exchange of ideas on protection issues, involving the community in solutions, building trust and ensuring accountability and transparency.
5. Effective **communications campaigning and engagement can mobilize** key marginalized sections of communities to make change and have impact in interventions. Working through leadership structures alone for example excludes women, young people and vulnerable groups who are the most in need of information, and often fundamental to change and aid effectiveness – mobilizing people around a strategic and coordinated communications campaign to improve behavior - with protection issues as was done with the Internews "Our Health is in Our Hands Campaign" in the Juba POCs, and the conflict resolution campaigns on the Internews HIS radio station in Awerial.

Ensuring that the Protection Cluster and its partners, as well as community stakeholders have a clear workable strategy, dedicated resources (human and financial), technical skills and sensitivity in communications with people who have been displaced, coupled with a monitoring and evaluations plan to respond and learn from community information needs is critical. Without this, humanitarian organizations often resort to using management / NGO message speak (e.g., referring to people in public as "IDPs" - homogenizing them rather than understanding them as individuals), use top down communications, and lack an understanding of the power of 'winning hearts and minds' to engage, mobilize and persuade people to change behaviors for example.

This project will work towards ensuring that partners develop more strategic, well-coordinated communications with the communities they work with – giving them the technical skills and practical experience to deliver this effectively.

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

Goal: To provide essential life-saving information that informs, protects, empowers, facilitates dialogue and affects behavior change in the target audiences in camps and settlement areas, (as well as in host communities where radio stations are established). The project will assist the humanitarian community to be more effective, transparent and accountable by enabling communities to better understand aid operations, access relief services and communicate with each other and aid providers.

Objective 1: Provide target audiences with relevant and regular community and humanitarian information through the production of a daily radio /or audio broadcast programs created by and for IDPs and host populations, to improve Protection Cluster response through better targeting and increase community participation in target areas.

Objective 2: Train and mentor local reporters, editors and correspondents in humanitarian and general community radio production.

Objective 3: Ensure quality and quantity of humanitarian content and community feedback through a Humanitarian Program Manager who will liaise with humanitarian organizations in IDPs sites and settlements and other relevant locations. This coordination will ensure relevance and coherence of content and programming and establish a critical two-way communication flow between target communities and aid providers to strengthen programming impact and advocacy.

iii) Project Strategy and proposed Activities

Present the project strategy (**what the project intends to do, and how it intends to do it).** There should be a logical flow to the strategy: activities should lead to the outputs, which should contribute towards the outcomes, which should ultimately lead to the project objective.
List the main activities and results to be implemented with CHF funding. As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of direct beneficiaries (broken down by age and gender to the extent possible).

1. Design, procure and install either a mobile audio broadcasting project (Boda Boda Talk Talk) or a community radio Station. Internews has experience of running HIS mobile audio projects in two Juba POC sites. It rapidly deployed and set up a community radio station in Mingkaman (Awerial). Internews is already planning to procure another three 'radio in a box' radio stations ready for further rapid deployment, if funding becomes available.

2. Recruit, hire and train community correspondents from the POC site and communities in basic production, information gathering, interviewing etc. Internews has an established radio/audio production training program running in South Sudan, and already has procedures in place to deploy more trainers. The existing HIS mobile recorded audio and radio station is being successfully staffed by community members.

3. Liaise closely with the INGO community, cluster leads and community leadership to ensure accurate, life-enhancing and lifesaving information is shared with the populations. Internews has partnered with the INGO community at the POC sites in Juba and Awerial.

4. Produce and broadcast content in appropriate languages. Internews has successfully established this service at its community radio station in Mingkaman (Awerial) and at regularly at POC sites in Juba.

5. Distribute wind-up, solar powered radios to community members to facilitate listening of broadcasts. Internews has successfully done this in Awerial, as well as given speakers and radios to clinics, and community groups in the two Juba sites.

6. Create and facilitate listening groups at various sites, to discuss and act upon programming.

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

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

1. Radio station or mobile audio broadcasting system is established and functioning with quality audio output created.
2. Community correspondents are trained in humanitarian information production and radio reporting and are able to provide accurate, timely and well-targeted information to their communities
3. Access to vital information for women, youth and other vulnerable groups is increased.

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

SOI (X)	#	Standard Output Indicators (Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) (Targets should be disaggregated by age and sex as per the standard output indicators list and add-up to the number of direct beneficiaries identified page 1)
X	1.	# of community correspondents recruited and trained in humanitarian information production and radio reporting	10, minimum of 2 women
	2.	# of audio broadcast sessions on humanitarian activities aired/disseminated	48
	3.	# of community listening groups established and functional	6
	4.	# of sola powered radios distributed in PoC areas	100
	5.	# of beneficiaries reached with behavior change messages on protection issues and available services	10,000
	6.	Number of offices established in POC (1)	1
	7.	Number of RIABs with reach to affected communities	1
	8.	Number of two- minute radio programmes produced weekly	1
	9.	# of listening stops mapped and used	10
	10.	# of static listening sites who take and manage speakers	5

vi). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Delivering information to those who are excluded from traditional mechanisms e.g., women, youth, children - due to cultural, political and social barriers is a strength of the HIS, in addition Internews will develop CwC strategies working with the agencies who traditionally have not budget resources for reaching communicating with mass populations or specific vulnerable target groups.

Even before the current conflict, South Sudan's women and girls where among the most vulnerable people in world. A disturbing feature of the crisis has been the widespread sexual and gender-based violence perpetrated primarily against women and girls, but also against some men and boys. Taking measures to prevent these abuses and providing medical and psychosocial services to survivors is a priority.

Women and girls are often left out of consultations with communities and in decision-making. Equally worrying, assistance cannot always address their most immediate needs, including for sanitation materials. Furthermore, women and girls can be placed at risk of further violence if gender and protection concerns are not considered when designing the response. On the other hand, young men left without education and vocational services are at increased risk of forced recruitment into armed forces, and of criminality, alcohol and drug abuse.

Age has been a major factor in people's exposure to need and hardship in this crisis. Children (including adolescents), youth, and elderly people are

the most vulnerable to the risks caused by displacement. Some 3,800 children have been registered as separated from their families.

Currently Protection Cluster NGO partners generally work through the various community leadership structures to deliver information and messages. These are largely male dominated groups with the occasional women in attendance – however the female representatives are often not vocal. In Juba Tong Ping POC for example it was reported that these leadership structures were fairly effective when this site was first established. However, there has been a growing frustration amongst agencies and the wider population of IDPs that they do not hear the messages relayed by the NGOs – that the elder men of the leadership structures have become less influential and less able or effective in sharing messages from the service providers. There is a great deal of rumor and conjecture in the site, and the various groups are becoming increasingly political – influencing messaging heavily to suit their own needs. There is also a leadership struggle between traditional leaders and those who for example were in the political leadership (government and civil society) before the crisis. In addition, the community reports a breakdown in the normal cultural structures and there has been an increase in children and the elderly being abandoned. *This backdrop means that messages to key groups such as women – who are the primary care givers and health caretakers do not receive vital information through these existing communications fallback mechanisms.*

The Internews Humanitarian Information Service has been delivering messages directed specifically at those who are not involved in the leadership structures, with messages, information, features and even a Tong Ping home grown two-minute drama that tackles issues faced by women in particular. To respond to the weak relaying of messages and information from the leadership structure, Boda Boda Talk Talk has created a segment in the program that is in effect a parallel community meeting where ordinary people – *especially women and young people* - get to put their questions and concerns directly to NGO and agency staff.

The HIS service provides audio programs that are developed through a framework of Health, Protection, Peace Building, and Psychosocial support to affected communities. With more women with access to life saving and life enhancing information they are more likely to be empowered to make decisions affecting their lives e.g., using a mosquito net, or visiting the clinic for vaccinations, or reporting a sexual crime. When young people too have a forum and platform through which to share their concerns they are reportedly more engaged and empowered to raise concerns peacefully.

In addition, many of the staff we have recruited from the Juba POCs and the Awerial projects are young people – some with aspirations to be journalists and others with NGO community mobilization experience. Internews has trained these young people to gather humanitarian information – news that people can actually use – in the sites and settlements to make lives better. The training and skills have given a number of staff who were not only displaced but also long term unemployed a chance to work and develop new skills. These staff has also been given a short training on conflict sensitive journalism - to help them understand their own power of mediation and reconciliation in what can be a tense atmosphere.

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 activities will be implemented by the Internews South Sudan country office, led by our Country Director, who oversees a large portfolio of media and humanitarian activities across five states in South Sudan. Our head office is located in the Jebel/Korok area of Juba, and supports more than 100 South Sudanese staff and 12 expatriates. The work of this specific proposal will be led by our Media for Development Director and Community Radio Network Director, who are both field and Juba based, and will be directly implemented by the Communications with Communities Technical Advisor and our Humanitarian Project Managers, The TA will be based in Juba with roving field assignments, while the HPMs will be based in the field. The team will be supported from the Internews Juba office, which will provide logistical, financial, security and programmatic support, including office space and administrative needs.

All activities will be implemented at the field level. The project team will work in very close partnership with the Protection Cluster, as well as other cross-sectoral partners, INGOs, UN agencies and civil society.

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)[5].

Internews in South Sudan has an M&E team located at in Juba. They manage all information and store it on a centralized server located at the station. Understanding the sensitivity of the information we collect, security protocols have been put in place to ensure the data is secure and private. As such, the M&E team will develop a tracking system aligned with the aforementioned indicators and require **weekly reporting** from the teams on the ground in Juba and in the States; currently, this is a weekly occurrence of all other Internews projects throughout South Sudan. It is anticipated that an M&E staff members will be deployed to assist in coordination and collection of information. All information is aggregated and reported via the M&E Team in Juba.

Monitoring, Learning and Evaluations has been central to the HIS project in Tong Ping – which is the most established of the two Juba projects. An information needs assessment of the communities in Mingkaman (Awerial) was conducted to determine how people currently get information, what sources they trust, when and how they would like to get information, what their primary concerns are, language preferences etc. Internews partnered with our long-standing local research firm Forcier Consulting to conduct a statistically representative survey, and trained local enumerators.

The project also listens to the feedback from the Listening Groups - for example in Juba at one POC site hygiene workers who listen to the program are active in giving input to the language and technical content - ensuring that we reach the most vulnerable groups (women and children in particular), and ensuring that information is timely, relevant, accurate and of a good quality.

Internews will submit interim project narrative and financial reports as required.

D. Total funding secured for the CRP project Please add details of secured funds from other sources for the project in the CRP.	
Source/donor and date (month, year)	**Amount** (USD)

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[5] 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.

Pledges for the CRP project	

SECTION III:

This section is <u>NOT required</u> at the first submission of a proposal to the cluster coordinator/co-coordinator. However it is required to be filled for proposals recommended for funding by the Advisory Board.

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./CRP Code: SSD-14/P-HR-RL/69603	**Project title:** Information Saves Lives: Amplifying Humanitarian Response through community radio	**Organisation:** Internews

	Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)	*To provide essential life-saving information that informs, protects, empowers, facilitates dialogue and affects behaviour change in the target audiences in camps and settlement areas, (as well as in host communities where radio stations are established).* *Assist the humanitarian community to be more effective, transparent and accountable by enabling communities to better understand aid operations, access relief services and communicate with each other and aid providers.*			
CHF project Objective	Objective 1: Provide target audiences with relevant and regular community and humanitarian information through the production of a daily radio /or audio broadcast programs created by and for IDPs and host populations, to improve Protection Cluster response through better targeting and increase community participation in target areas. Objective 2: Train and mentor local reporters, editors and correspondents in humanitarian and general community radio production. Objective 3: Ensure quality and quantity of humanitarian content and community feedback through a Humanitarian Program Manager who will liaise with humanitarian organizations in IDPs sites and settlements and other relevant locations. This coordination will ensure relevance and coherence of content and programming and establish a critical two-way communication flow between target communities and aid providers to strengthen programming impact and advocacy.	*At least 50% of target audiences are better informed about issues which directly impact their life and wellbeing and are better able to make choices to enhance the quality of their lives within the POC sites.*	*Baseline and 2nd wave surveys to be conducted.*	*Activities dependent on the security situation in the region and availability of office space available for work. Should security situation deteriorate to not allow for on location implementation, production of content can be made remotely and distributed through active partners. Should it deteriorate to the point of being unable to function at one site, an alternative site will be selected for project implementation.*

Outcome 1	A 'Radio in a box' (RIAB) station or mobile audio broadcasting system established and functioning with quality audio output created.		Station / mobile audio established and broadcasting. Design completed, procurement successful and staff actively developing programs to be aired.	Observation, reporting, procurement records.	This activity is dependent on the security situation remaining secure
Output 1.1	At least 1-radio station or mobile audio broadcasting system established and functioning with quality audio output.		• Number of offices established in POC (1) • Number of RIABs with reach to affected communities. (1) • Number of two- minute radio programmes produced weekly (1)	Observation, reporting, community feedback	*A lack of logistical support on the ground, a lack of good quality staff in the POC, a lack of quality international staff recruited to stay in a hard to live location.*
Activity 1.1.1	Assess whether a mobile audio broadcasting project or "Radio in a box" (RIAB) station should be established.				
Activity 1.1.2	Design and procure RIAB or equipment for mini-media broadcasting				
Activity …	Establish RIAB or Mini-media office				
Outcome 2	Access to vital information for women, youth and other vulnerable groups is increased	• # of community listening groups established and functional • # of radios distributed in PoC area • # of beneficiaries reached with behavior change messages on protection issues and available services		Distribution records, listening group M&E reports, sit reps and verification figures, baseline and 2nd wave survey	This activity is dependent on the security situation remaining secure
Output 2.1	Listening Stops (if mini-media) and static sites established	• # of listening stops mapped and used • # of static listening sites who take and manage speakers		Monitoring forms completed by staff. Verification figures, baseline and 2nd wave survey	Dependent on partner agencies taking and managing speakers, and playing on time.
Activity 2.1.1	Map out POC and identify target locations where program will be played and static sites such as clinics				
Activity 2.1.2	Distribute and broadcast programs on regular schedule				
Output 2.2	Wind-up, solar powered radios distributed (with SD card function for mini media)	• # of solar powered radios distributed to organizations and community based listening groups.		Distribution records, listening group M&E reports, sit reps and verification figures, baseline and 2nd wave survey	Solar powered radios being in stock. Listening groups being formed and managing equipment.
Activity 2.2.1	Identify community groups who could manage radios				
Activity 2.2.2	Distribute radios (and distribute programs on SD card in mini-media)				
Output 2.3	Listening groups established	• # of listening groups established with outreach workers and community based groups		Distribution records, listening group M&E reports, sit reps and verification figures, baseline and 2nd wave survey	Solar powered radios being in stock. Listening groups being formed and managing equipment.
Activity 2.3.1	Work with Protection Cluster and NGO partners to establish listening groups with community groups and outreach workers				
Activity 2.3.2	Hold regular weekly listening group meetings				
Outcome 3	Community correspondents are trained in humanitarian information production and radio reporting and are able to provide accurate, timely, well targets information to their communities	• # of community correspondents trained in humanitarian production and radio reporting.		Attendance sheets, time sheets, training records	This activity is dependent on the security situation remaining secure; and on recruiting viable candidates.

Output 3.1	Training/mentoring provided to community correspondents.	• # of staff recruited from the POC • # of staff trained in interview and recording and production techniques • # of programs produced in colloquial language		Dependent of good quality trainers who speak the local language. Dependent on finding good quality staff from the POCs
Activity 3.1.1	Recruit and train community correspondents from the local community or from the POC sites.			
Activity 3.1.2	Produce content in appropriate languages and broadcast daily.			
Activity …				

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:	15 August 2014	Project end date:	14 May 2015

Activities	Q3/2014			Q4/2014			Q1/2015			Q2/2015	
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
1.1.1 Assess whether a mobile audio broadcasting project or "Radio in a box" (RIAB) station should be established.		X									
1.1.2 Design and procure RIAB or equipment for mini-media broadcasting		X	X								
1.1.3 Establish RIAB or Mini-media office			X								
2.1.1 Map out POC and identify target locations where program will be played and static sites such as clinics			X	X							
2.1.2 Distribute and broadcast programs on regular schedule				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.2.1 Identify community groups who could manage radios				X							
2.2.2 Distribute radios (and distribute programs on SD card in mini-media)				X	X						
2.3.1 Work with Protection Cluster and NGO partners to establish listening groups				X	X						
2.3.2 Hold regular weekly listening group meetings				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.1.1 Recruit and train community correspondents from the local community or from the POC sites.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3.1.2 Produce content in appropriate languages and broadcast daily.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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