

# Project Proposal

Organization	CMD (Christian Mission for Development)																																													
Project Title	Food security and livelihood support to IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities in Jonglei and Upper Nile States.																																													
Fund Code	SSD-15/HSS10/SA2/FSL/NGO/511																																													
Cluster	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Primary cluster</b></td> <td><b>Sub cluster</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS</td> <td>None</td> </tr> </table>			<b>Primary cluster</b>	<b>Sub cluster</b>	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	None																																							
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FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	None																																													
Project Allocation	2nd Round Standard Allocation	Allocation Category Type	Frontline services																																											
Project budget in US\$	242,900.29	Planned project duration	6 months																																											
Planned Start Date	01/08/2015	Planned End Date	31/01/2016																																											
OPS Details	OPS Code	SSD-15/F/72483/R	OPS Budget	0.00																																										
	OPS Project Ranking		OPS Gender Marker																																											
Project Summary	<p>The project will be implemented in the Greater Upper Nile (GUN) in identified IPC emergency and crisis states of Jonglei and Upper Nile in the counties of Ayod, Duk, Nyirol and Ulang which have witnessed an above-average consumption of green harvests, resulting in near exhaustion of production. This has been caused by host households having to share with non-cultivating IDPs and returnees.</p> <p>The relatively higher number of food insecure households in Greater Upper Nile States compared to the other states is primarily driven by the protraction of conflict. Jonglei and Upper Nile have the majority of households with lopsided diet (prevalence of poor and borderline food consumption at 63% and 49% respectively). Households are unable to supplement the humanitarian rations with market purchases due to poor or lack of market functionality characterized by high commodity prices. Jonglei has the highest level of inadequate food consumption. In addition, most households depend on food aid and unconventional food sources such as hunting and gathering and the least on the markets, a possible sign of low market integration, but also high prices and low purchasing power, which has a negative impact on the state's food security status. (FSNMS Mar/April 2015)</p> <p>Host and IDP households have resorted to low dietary sizes, switching to less preferred foods, coping mechanisms which have been cited as contributing greatly to high malnutrition rates amongst children below 5 years old. Tasked by the household with placing the daily meal on the table, women and girls often have to search long distances. The physical search; let alone the cost if finally found places the aged and disabled at a great disadvantage.</p> <p>The initial IDPs returning to their original locations have significantly higher levels of food insecure households (43%) than residents (35%). Female-headed households also have higher prevalence of food insecurity (45% versus 33% for male-headed households), a possible indication of gender-based vulnerabilities. The project will enable insecure IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities obtain livelihoods by provision of vegetable seeds and fishing gears, thus boosting production of both vegetable varieties and fishing to enhance availability of dietary food within the communities. This will also promote diet diversification, food utilisation and consumption</p>																																													
Direct beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Beneficiary Summary</td> <td>41425</td> <td>48835</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>90,260</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6"><b>Total beneficiaries include the following:</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internally Displaced People</td> <td>17325</td> <td>20475</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>37800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People in Host Communities</td> <td>12375</td> <td>14625</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>27000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>11365</td> <td>13565</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>24930</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trainers, Promoters, Caretakers, committee members, etc.</td> <td>175</td> <td>85</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>260</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Beneficiary Summary	41425	48835	0	0	90,260	<b>Total beneficiaries include the following:</b>						Internally Displaced People	17325	20475	0	0	37800	People in Host Communities	12375	14625	0	0	27000	Other	11365	13565	0	0	24930	Trainers, Promoters, Caretakers, committee members, etc.	175	85	0	0	260
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Indirect Beneficiaries	180,520 People. It is anticipated that each direct beneficiary will benefit 2 extra people from the same community.	Catchment Population	Ayod - 139,282; Duk - 65,588; Nyirol - 108,674; Ulang - 85,044. (2008 Census) The project will target 15,000 households within the above stated locations. Each household is estimated to have 7 members.																																											
Link with the Allocation Strategy	<p>The project objectives are: 1. Ensure increase in access and availability of food amongst highly vulnerable returnees, IDPs and host communities. 2. Create, protect and rehabilitate livelihoods by providing vegetable and fruit seeds sensitive to climate of the counties, fishing gears to vulnerable households in Jonglei and Upper Nile States. 3. Promote diet diversification, food utilisation and consumption to mitigate occurrences of malnutrition. This objective goes along with Cluster Objectives which are: To ensure continued and regular access to food for the vulnerable population; protect and rehabilitate livelihoods for the vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition; rehabilitate community livelihoods assets during the lean season; activities to be undertaken: 1.) Enrol and enumerate as primary beneficiaries, capable male and female members from vulnerable households from among the IDPs, returnees and host communities to fully participate in the project implementation. The beneficiary selection will be done in consultation with local leaders, religious leaders, and women and youth groups. This will ensure community led initiatives; ensure that local fault lines are considered, and that the project abides by the "cause no harm principle". 2.) Mobilise targeted community members in land clearance and preparation in time for the vegetable farming and fishing in the six counties especially for IDPs, returnees and host communities. For faster implementation, and clearer understanding of the need, the project will conduct refresher training on previously trained people who will carry out further training among the beneficiaries. Fresh training will be conducted in areas without previous training. In the selection, gender and age balance will be observed. 3.) Form local fisher folk and vegetable farmers' cooperatives for purpose of sharing ideas in production, fishing, consumption, and marketing of produce. 4.) Distribute fishing kits, vegetables and fruits seeds to IDPs, returnees and host communities. Targeted groups will benefit from friendly tools, which include those for micro irrigation and fishing gears to facilitate food availability. Priority will be given to females within the counties since they are the majority involved in availing food to the households. 5.) Establish, rehabilitate and revive community owned post-harvest handling facilities in the targeted states of Jonglei and Upper Nile states. 6.) Revive local fish and vegetable markets with the aim of strengthening livelihoods. Outputs: 1) Able-bodied individuals mobilised, enumerated and enrolled from the vulnerable households with working capacity as primary beneficiaries to fully participate in the project implementation. 2) Land under farmland by community and household in the 20 payams in Ayod, Duk, Nyirol and Ulang Counties. More kitchen gardens cultivated. 3) Individuals provided with emergency response livelihood inputs which include vegetable seeds and fast maturing fruits, safe and beneficiary friendly tools which include, micro irrigation tools and fishing gears to facilitate production and food availability. 4) Community owned post-harvest handling facilities rehabilitated, established, fully functional and utilised by IDPs, and Host Communities. Communities' participation solicited and obtained improving dry fish handling with aimed at the market. 5) Functional local fishers folk and vegetable farmers' cooperatives meeting regularly and sharing ideas about production, consumption, and marketing of produce. 6) Vegetable and fish markets revived, rehabilitated and fully functional in the targeted Counties. These project outputs will coalesce with cluster outputs of "livelihood support provided through the rehabilitation of community assets and livelihood strategies development for portion of population in emergency, crisis and, a portion of those in stressed outside the GUN.</p>																																													
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners		Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)	Source	US\$																																										
			In Kind Contributions from Affiliates and Churches	4,500.00																																										
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**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

<p><b>1. Humanitarian context analysis.</b> Humanitarian context: Describe the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented</p>	<p>As of May 2015, already an estimated 1,900,000 people were displaced in South Sudan as a result of violence. The violence, still unabated, quickly spread, affecting six of the ten states in the country. (OCHA, May 2015). Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states have seen the worst of the crisis with IDP figures of up 233,600 and were expected to rise. Little progress has been made towards ending the conflict and by extension, limiting human suffering. The deepening food insecurity is a result of conflict and insecurity, limited market functionality, high food prices caused by fast rising inflation and depreciation of the local currency, diminishing purchasing power, depletion of household food stocks and high cost of living. Renewed fighting in several areas in the Greater Upper Nile States has caused further population displacements during the critical time of planting. The loss of yet another harvest will contribute further to food insecurity in the affected areas. Without harvest, communities consume livestock; sell off them to buy other foodstuff, let alone losing them to seasonal diseases. To sustain remaining livestock, they need to be vaccinated against endemic diseases. Women and girls have been forced to walk long distances in search of food, thereby exposing them to conflict between nature and humans. They need food sources closer to residence to limit this exposure. Most men and boys remain idling or decide to adopt a negative coping mechanism by joining in the conflict after selling off livestock for food. They need a point from where to rebuild their livelihoods if they are to regain a sense of self-worth. Ayod, Duk and Nyirol, (Jonglei) and Ulang (Upper Nile) counties have all experienced displacements thereby affecting the livelihood systems and structures, leaving mostly women, girls and young boys vulnerable. August-September 2015 IPC projected data for Jonglei indicates that 460,000 people will be in crisis stage and about 190,000 in emergency phase with 525,000 stressed. From Unity State 300,000 people will be in crisis stage and about 125,000 in emergency and 535,000 stressed. Upper Nile state is expected to have 395,000 people in crisis stage, 375,000 in stress and 175,000 in Emergency phase (IPC Projection August-September 2015). Erratic seasonal patterns in the eastern flood plains play a greatly undermining community efforts to attain food security; with over 100,000 people said to be flood prone (52% Female). In these counties, food prices have been skyrocketing in the local markets. The volatile security situation and conflicts have eroded livelihoods and caused massive disruption to market operations. Markets find it difficult to re-stock food commodities due to movement restrictions. This is likely to deepen the rapidly increasing commodity prices. Female-headed households are more vulnerable to food insecurity with 53% facing food insecurity as compared to their male counterparts (37%), an indication of gender-based vulnerabilities (FSNMS Mar/April 2015). Food consumption Due to insecurity and displacement of civilian populations, vast numbers are unable to access their normal food sources which has led to reduced food production. Displaced people have a tendency of congregating and settling in specific areas for quite lengthy periods of time. Low dietary sizes and switching to less preferred food sources are also seen as a great contributor to high malnutrition rates amongst children aged less than 5 years in Ayod, Duk and Nyirol Counties. (COSV, 2015). Food consumption patterns in the different state are inadequate with diets mainly consisting of cereals and vegetables with limited intake of proteins and other important food groups. This predisposes the population to a range of nutrition related illnesses. Achieving food security in these locations will be a combination of a livelihood and agricultural response for a period of not less than 6 months</p>
<p><b>2. Needs assessment.</b> Explain the specific needs of the target group(s), explaining existing capacity and gaps. State how the needs assessment was conducted, list any baseline data and explain how the number of beneficiaries has been developed. Indicate references to assessments such as Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)</p>	<p>An estimated 1.9 million (M) people are displaced in South Sudan as a result of continued violence majorly in Greater Upper Nile (OCHA, May 2015). Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states have seen the worst of the crisis with combined food insecure IDPs, Returnees and host communities of over 1M and expected to rise if violence continues in coming weeks. Recent IPC projections put figures of food insecure individuals at over 6.4M, (IPC Phase 2,3 &amp;4) between January and March 2015, figures expected to exceed 8M in the coming months. Due to displacements, farming in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile states reduced affecting overall cereal production and food security. Conflict has continued to uproot and displace households, preventing many from planting and forcing them to sell off livelihood assets for food. Ayod, Duk and Nyirol (Jonglei) and Ulang (Upper Nile) counties have all experienced displacements, which have affected livelihood systems and structures, leaving mostly women, girls and young boys in a state of vulnerability. Recent FSMS (Round 13, July/August 2014) surveys indicate that at least two thirds of respondents from Greater Upper Nile (GUN) reported having received some humanitarian assistance with over 50% of the respondent from Unity and Jonglei. At least 8 in 10 recipients received food aid in GUN but only less than 40% in the rest of the country. In the short-term, green harvests in mid August/September increased food availability in the GUN. However, the above average green consumption, and sharing with no cultivating households have reduced stocks. The overall deficit until the next harvest in late 2015 is estimated at nearly 249,000 tonnes (OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, 15/05/15). The relatively higher number of food insecure households GUN compared to the other states is primarily driven by the conflict, which has eroded livelihoods in addition to causing massive disruption to market operations. This was evidenced by the EMMA market analysis which CMD conducted in conjunction with Oxfam and other agencies in January 2015. IDPs migrating to other locations comprise significantly higher levels of food insecure households (43%) than residents (35%). Female headed households also experience higher prevalence of food insecurity (45% versus 33% for male headed households), a possible indication of gender based vulnerabilities. A significant decrease was noted in the number of households that receive income from casual (skilled and unskilled) labor coming from 20%- 30% to merely 6% - 8%. These rural populations are now engaged in alternative, but unsustainable coping livelihoods options such as sale of crops, livestock and natural resources (poles, grass, firewood, charcoal) and/or begging (SS FSL Cluster, May 2015). Anticipated erratic seasonal patterns in the eastern flood plains have always played a great role in undermining community efforts to attain food security; with over 200,000 people said to be flood prone (52% Female). This has affected road accessibility within the aforementioned counties causing food prices to skyrocket in the local markets. (FEWSNET Food Security Outlook – South Sudan, April, 2015). Analysis of baseline and current data indicates an increase in caseloads of highly vulnerable communities in the aforementioned counties with figures rising by over 70% since the onset of the current crisis. Importantly, the terms of trade between livestock and cereals have drastically declined across all markets, undermining purchasing power of agro-pastoralists in Greater Upper Nile.</p>
<p><b>3. Description Of Beneficiaries</b></p>	<p>Beneficiaries are residents, returnees and IDPs whose asset base is weak and are at the risk of falling into further vulnerability. They are people in the areas, which have been severely affected by the conflict and identified as IPCs phases "emergency &amp; crisis". The targeted beneficiaries CMD will use the household (HH) as the unit of targeting. It defines a HH as a woman and the people she cooks for. On average it will be regarded as made up of 6 to 7 persons, or 2 adults and 5 children. In case the head will not be able to participate in the project special arrangement will be considered to support the HH using other assistance modality. Targeted, will be communities with economic vulnerability, such as poverty and food insecurity, political vulnerability, such as exposure to violence, conflict or marginalisation, as well as environmental vulnerability a) Targeting will be through community consultation facilitated by the community targeting committee with community members nominating HH based on: the overall income and assets level; status of the head and members, such as health, age, gender etc; recently returned HH with no means of income; resident or host community with no or limited means of income and livelihood options; HH with high dependency ratio; livelihood (any group with specific livelihoods whose access to food and income has been disrupted due to specific shocks); and willingness of the nominated HH to participate in the project. The final decision of project participation will be left to the individual HHs. b) Gender issues in targeting: Equal participation of women and men, will be encouraged. A consultative meeting will be held with participation of both men and women where special consideration will be made on gender a) Targeting food insecure households without sufficient labour capacity. For those HHs which are food insecure and yet do not possess sufficient labour force, such as orphan-headed HHs, elderly and disabled people without adult HH members, sub-projects will be identified and include less-labour-intensive work so that they contribute to the outcomes. b) Making use of local authority structures. A Targeting Committee will be formed at Boma level, which will be the body to facilitate and make a decision on the HH selection process through community consultation. The Targeting Committee shall facilitate the community consultation process to nominate HHs to participate in the project; Register nominated participants on the master list and issue project ID card; handles complaints/grievance regarding the HH selection process including provide guidance for corrective actions. The committee will consist of seven to nine community members and will consist of: representatives from the village/site where the project will take place; representatives from community-based organisations such as Farmer Associations etc; and Representatives from youth and women. Women's participation is a prerequisite and CMD will be encouraged that the chairperson of the Targeting Committee be a woman. The committee members shall be nominated through democratic process. The Payam administrators shall explain the objectives of the project and the roles and responsibilities of the targeting committee; introduce the members of targeting committee to the general assembly for final endorsement and provide guidance for conducting actual targeting. The people living in the Boma will nominate members of the targeting of committee. Him or his delegate will call for the Boma general assembly and facilitate the selection process. Upon finalising targeting, the committee will announce the list of participants to general assembly for approval.</p>
<p><b>4. Grant Request Justification.</b></p>	<p>CMD is a national South Sudanese NGO which exists to provide social services to under-served poor communities and address the underlying causes of poverty with aims to realise holistic transformational development that promote development in South Sudan. The organisation respects and appreciates the cultures of the communities with whom it engages. It has active field offices in Gorwai, Jiech, Panyagor, Duk, Ulang, Bor and Lankien. CMD has a history of impartiality in the delivery of services to the beneficiaries. It is a field-based organisation, interacting regularly with the targeted beneficiaries and intra-acting with other stakeholders. It therefore has hands-on evidence of need from the vulnerable namely, women, children and the aged. CMD is an active participant in the UN led Cluster systems; CMD produces regularly reports and generously shares information, both from Juba and the field, with other partners. They seek out for, inform, educate and engage local authorities on how best to serve the targeted beneficiaries. In early 2015, CMD identified and target the IPCs areas of Duk, Nyirol and Ayod (Jonglei), Ulang (Upper Nile) counties, within the Greater Upper Nile States (GUNS) for humanitarian intervention on food security and livelihoods intervention. Lack of food and clean water are lives-threatening issues within these counties, also known as "hard to reach areas". They have borne the brunt of the ongoing civil war. Their markets have been disrupted and in areas where markets happen to have been reconstituted, neither foodstuffs are available to be purchased, nor money for the transactions. The communities are in desperate state of survival. Diet of most households is composed of cereals and tubers (consumed nearly on a daily basis in all three states) followed by meat (about three to four times a week except in Unity and Jonglei probably due to rapid depletion of animals) while vegetables are only consumed three times a week. Despite the difficulty in accessing the areas, CMD has worked in collaboration with the log cluster to transport their human resources and core pipeline deliverables. We have implemented other similar projects in the counties and will be building onto our present programmatic and administrative infrastructure.</p>
<p><b>5. Complementarity.</b> Explain how the project will complement previous or ongoing projects/activities implemented by your organization.</p>	<p>CMD has focal point for livelihoods input distribution project supported by FAO in Ayod, Duk and Nyirol counties. The inputs include crop seeds, vegetable seeds, tools and fishing kits. We also have an education and WASH projects in the three counties and in Ulang County, Upper Nile State. CMD has on ground presence in Ayod, Nyirol and Duk and therefore has been able to wade through the recent crisis due to the fact that 98% of our staff is indigenous from the areas of intervention. To ensure the maximum impact of the intervention, CMD will strengthen existing structures and on-going FSL activities in Ayod, Nyirol and Duk and scale up activities in Ulang County for livelihoods. The ongoing in kind LoA will enable CMD obtain seeds, fishing gears and tools from the FAO Core pipeline. Having been pre-selected by the ICWG, to act as 'first provider' for the Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) sector in the areas of Ayod, Duk and Nyirol in Jonglei State CMD will be responsible for project implementation through the direct engagement of key project staff, such as the State and Field Coordinators, FSL Officer, Field Officers and Community Mobilisers. They will achieve this in collaboration with local authorities in Ayod, Duk and Nyirol Counties. Because of the organisation state of preparedness, the project will commence immediately funds are available to the organisation accounts. CMD community Mobilisers will be the frontline FSL extension workers to advance improved farming methods awareness and practices, and together with local elders follow up and sustain the changes made. For technical aspects of project implementation, CMD will engage expertise from lead FSL agencies within the state. Project implementation will cut across other thematic areas such as WASH with activities such as Hygiene Promotion and WASH item distributions incorporated into activities. CMD will implement each stage of the project in collaboration with these stakeholders and aim to include their representatives in training and capacity building components.</p>
<p><b>LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b></p>	

**Overall project objective**

The project objectives are:

- Ensure increase in access and availability of food amongst highly vulnerable male and female returnees, IDPs and host communities.
- Create, protect and rehabilitate livelihoods by employing climate sensitive agriculture, providing fast maturing and weather resistant seeds, easy-to-use agricultural tools and fishing kits to vulnerable households in Jonglei and Upper Nile States.

• Promote diet diversification, food utilisation and consumption to mitigate occurrences of malnutrition. We understand that provision of food and livelihoods goes alongside that of water; FSL has therefore started to work in collaboration with WASH on crosscutting issues to ensure accessibility and rehabilitation of water sources.

- This objectives goes along with Cluster Objectives which are: to ensure continued and regular access to food for the vulnerable population; protect and rehabilitate livelihoods for the vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition; rehabilitate community livelihoods assets during the lean season;

Activities to be undertaken:

1. Enrol and enumerate as primary beneficiaries, capable male and female members from vulnerable households from among the IDPs, returnees and host communities to fully participate in the project implementation. The beneficiary selection will be done in consultation with local and religious leaders, women and youth groups. This will implant community led initiatives; ensure that local fault lines are considered, and that the project abides by the "cause no harm principle".

2. Mobilise targeted community members in land clearance and preparation in time for vegetable farming and fishing in the eight counties especially for IDPs and host communities. For faster implementation, and clearer understanding of the need, the project will conduct refresher training on previously trained people who will carry out further training among the beneficiaries. Fresh training will be conducted in areas without previous training. In the selection, gender and age balance will be observed.

3. Form local fisher folk and vegetable farmers' cooperatives for purpose of sharing ideas in production, consumption, and marketing of produce.

4. Distribute fishing kits, vegetables and fruits seeds to IDPs, returnees and host communities. Targeted groups will benefit from friendly tools, which include those for micro irrigation and fishing gears to facilitate food availability. Priority will be given to females within the counties since they are the majority involved in availing food to the households.

5. Revive local fish and vegetable markets with the aim of strengthening livelihoods.

Outputs:

- Able-bodied individuals, with working capacity mobilized, enumerated and enrolled from the vulnerable households as primary beneficiaries to fully participate in the project implementation.
- Land under farmland by community and household in the 12 Payams of Ayod (Pajiek, Wau, Pagil, Mogok and Kuach Deng payams); Duk (Poktap and Ayueudit payams); Nyirol (Thol, Pulturuk, Nyambor payams) and Ulang (Ulang Town and Nyangore Payams). More kitchen gardens cultivated.

- Fisher-folk identified, mobilised, enumerated and provided with fishing kits.
- Vegetable farmers provided with emergency response livelihood inputs, which include vegetable seeds and fast maturing fruits, safe, and beneficiary friendly tools, which include, micro irrigation tools.

**Logical Framework details for FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS**

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
2015 SSO 1: Ensure continued and regular access to food for the vulnerable population	SO 1: Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing multi-sector assistance to people in need	30
2015 SSO 2: Protect and rehabilitate livelihoods for the vulnerable population at risk of hunger and malnutrition	SO 3: Improve self-reliance and coping capacities of people in need by protecting, restoring and promoting their livelihoods	40
2015 SSO 3: Rehabilitate community livelihoods assets during the lean season	SO 3: Improve self-reliance and coping capacities of people in need by protecting, restoring and promoting their livelihoods	30

Outcome 1	Livelihoods of the most vulnerable and displaced are protected and rehabilitated, by sustainably restoring and maintaining livelihood production.	
Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.1	Emergency livelihood support provided to food insecure and displaced households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Timely disbursement of project funds from CHF/UNDP and inputs from FAO to facilitate the quick-start of the project activities.</li> <li>- uninterrupted accessibility of Ayod, Duk, Nyirol and Ulang by UNHAS and other commercial airlines remain intact.</li> <li>- Local authorities both from government and IO areas providing adequate security in areas prone to violence.</li> <li>- CMD works in consultation with local authorities who include chiefs. Guarantees of support can be obtained from relevant authorities.</li> <li>- The overall security status in Ayod, Duk, Nyirol and Ulang counties remains calm.</li> <li>- Inter-tribal conflicts especially in neighbouring counties do not escalate and affect the activities of the project.</li> <li>- Effectiveness of logistics between Juba, Payams of Ayod, Duk, Nyirol and Ulang counties; and also effectiveness of alternative flight routes such as Kenya/Ethiopia to the locations in case of obstacles in Juba</li> <li>- Airstrips in Ayod, Duk, Nyirol and Ulang always remains land-able to UNHAS, humanitarian and chartered flights to enable Juba staff pay weekly/monthly visits to the project sites.</li> </ul>

**Indicators**

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [Livelihood] # of fishing gears/kits distributed					5000
	<b>Means of Verification:</b>	Beneficiary registration and distribution forms. Observation - Physical Photographic and video evidence Waybills Distribution and PDM reports. MId and End term evaluation reports EMMA reports on availability of fish on markets					
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [Livelihood] Quantity of vegetable seeds distributed (Kg)					3480
	<b>Means of Verification:</b>	Beneficiary registration and distribution forms. Observation - Physical Photographic and video evidence Waybills Distribution and PDM reports. MId and End term evaluation reports EMMA reports on availability of seeds on markets					
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [Livelihood] # of people provided with vegetable seeds	15000	45000			60000
	<b>Means of Verification:</b>	Beneficiary registration and distribution forms. Observation - Physical					

		Photographic and video evidence Waybills Distribution and PDM reports. Mid and End term evaluation reports EMMA reports on availability of fish on markets																		
Indicator 1.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [Livelihood] # of people receiving fishing gears/kits	10000	20000																30000
	<b>Means of Verification:</b>	Beneficiary registration and distribution forms. Observation - Physical Photographic and video evidence Waybills Distribution and PDM reports. Mid and End term evaluation reports EMMA reports on availability of fish on markets																		
Indicator 1.1.5	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [Livelihood] # Recipient farmers of seeds and tools trained	175	85																260
	<b>Means of Verification:</b>	Attendance rosters Beneficiary registration and distribution forms. Observation - Physical Photographic and video evidence Distribution and PDM reports. Mid and End term evaluation reports																		
Indicator 1.1.6	FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS	[Frontline services] [All] # of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercises conducted																		3
	<b>Means of Verification:</b>	Observation - Physical Photographic and video evidence Waybills Distribution and PDM reports. Mid and End term evaluation reports																		

### Activities

Activity 1.1.1	Identification, registration and enumeration of 15,000 vulnerable HHs amongst IDPs, returnees and host communities as primary beneficiaries of the project.
Activity 1.1.2	Training of selected 260 (85 women) farmers as trainers of trainers for recipient farmers of fishing and vegetable kits. Each training will be a rapid orientation of beneficiaries on use, maintenance of tools. This will include topics such as post harvest handling, fish preservation, local vegetable seed production amongst others. Cross cutting issues such as hygiene and sanitation, environmental protection, HIV Aids will be incorporated into training sessions.
Activity 1.1.3	Distribution of standard fishing gears to 5,000 HHs; 1/HH based on FAO standard kits. Every recipient of fishing gears will also receive a vegetable kit.
Activity 1.1.4	Distribution of vegetable kits to 10,000 vulnerable HHs (1 standard Kits - 348g/HH) -based on FAO technical standards.
Activity 1.1.5	Organise and carry out Post Distribution Monitoring exercises within the targeted communities that received inputs.

### WORK PLAN

Project workplan for activities defined in the Logical framework	Activity Description (Month)	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		Activity 1.1.1 Identification, registration and enumeration of 15,000 vulnerable HHs amongst IDPs, returnees and host communities as primary beneficiaries of the project.	2015									X	X	
Activity 1.1.2 Training of selected 260 (85 women) farmers as trainers of trainers for recipient farmers of fishing and vegetable kits. Each training will be a rapid orientation of beneficiaries on use, maintenance of tools. This will include topics such as post harvest handling, fish preservation, local vegetable seed production amongst others. Cross cutting issues such as hygiene and sanitation, environmental protection, HIV Aids will be incorporated into training sessions.	2015										X	X		X
Activity 1.1.3 Distribution of standard fishing gears to 5,000 HHs; 1/HH based on FAO standard kits. Every recipient of fishing gears will also receive a vegetable kit.	2015										X	X	X	
Activity 1.1.4 Distribution of vegetable kits to 10,000 vulnerable HHs (1 standard Kits - 348g/HH) -based on FAO technical standards.	2015												X	X
Activity 1.1.5 Organise and carry out Post Distribution Monitoring exercises within the targeted communities that received inputs.	2015												X	X
	2016	X												

### M & R DETAILS

<p><b>Monitoring &amp; Reporting Plan:</b> Describe how you will monitor the implementation of each activity. Describe the tools you plan to use (checklist, photo, questionnaires, interviews, suggestion box etc.) in order to collect data and how you will store data. Explain the frequency type and protocol of reporting (how often do you report about what to whom?). State if, when and how you plan to evaluate your project .</p>	<p>Baseline indicators, 5Ws, CHF monitoring reports, quarterly reporting, final report and technical capacities will be used to measure whether progress is being made towards achieving results and project objectives. In addition, capacity assessments will be conducted to determine existing skill levels of targeted beneficiaries, in order to design training and assess its impact both immediately following training and periodically throughout the project duration. Data and reports from FEWSNET, WFP/FAO and OCHA will be of great importance in outlining baseline figures. CMD has developed a performance-monitoring plan specifically related to these project indicators. The performance-monitoring plan includes alignments to FSL Cluster M&amp;E standards with standard Cluster tools including goals and objectives, questionnaires, data sheets and analysis mechanisms integrated. Standard Indicators will be used to measure progress at mid and final stages of the project. The monitoring plan will be used to collect and analyse data for strengthening management of the project. At the field level, regular monitoring visits conducted by CMD field staff will use cluster-approved systems to measure progress against the work plan and towards achieving the desired results and project objectives. Data collected from field visits will be used to report to the cluster on a monthly basis, with additional narrative and financial reports provided to CHF as per contractual requirements. Community participation in project monitoring and evaluation will be done which will involve utilisation of single sex focus groups, same age peer group discussions to obtain accurate feedback from beneficiaries as an accountability mechanisms aimed at implementing lessons learnt and avoid repetition of implementation short falls in coming/ongoing projects. To further complement and strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of activities, CMD will conduct a mid-term review meeting with stakeholders, particularly those from the targeted community as well as county-level authorities and other agencies operating in the area. The review will involve not only stakeholders related to the FSL component of the exercise, but also those related to Nutrition, Health, WASH and Protection to ensure that a comprehensive approach is maintained for addressing the needs of the most vulnerable. Lessons learnt from the project will be documented and shared with stakeholders to increase the impact of future interventions.</p>
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### OTHER INFORMATION

Accountability to Affected Populations	CMD is a multi sector organisation and will use both internal and external tools to address crosscutting issues and comply with relevant internal and international standards. During the assessment phase of the project, focus group discussions will be held for separate men and women's groups, and included community leaders, elders, farmers, widows, school children, youth, women-headed households, child-headed households, and the disabled. This process assists CMD to identify how the problems faced affected community members differently, and has facilitated the project design accordingly. Single sex focus groups are planned upon project approval aimed at getting inputs from the various groups. Inter-linkages between food securities; nutrition, GBV and health will be done during this project. Women and other vulnerable groups will be given beneficiary priority during the project. Sanitation and Hygiene messages will be incorporated into food
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security and livelihood trainings, campaigns. Encouragement of equity in resource sharing by project beneficiaries will be strongly monitored through direct observation and data gathering by our field staff. HIV/AIDS awareness/sensitisation messages, environmental protection will be streamlined into all trainings and activities. Mine awareness will be done alongside too with our farms set up in areas that have been declared mine free. CMD will further carry out family reunifications of especially displaced children.

Implementation Plan: Describe for each activity how you plan to implement it and who is carrying out what.

CMD having been pre-selected by the ICWG, to act as 'first provider' for the Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) sector in the areas of Ayod, Duk and Nyirol in Jonglei State will be responsible for project implementation through the direct engagement of key project staff, such as the State and Field Coordinators, FSL Officer, Field Officers and Community Mobilisers and yet will achieve this in collaboration with local authorities in Ayod, Duk, Nyirol and Ulang Counties. The project will commence immediately funds are availed to the organisation accounts. CMD community Mobilisers will be the frontline FSL promoters to advance improved vegetable farming methods awareness and practices, and follow up and sustain the changes made together with local elders. For technical aspects of project implementation, CMD will engage expertise from lead FSL agencies within the state. CMD's on ground presence in Ayod, Duk, Nyirol and Ulang is unaffected by the recent crisis due to the fact that 98% of our staff are indigenous staff from the areas of intervention. To ensure the maximum impact of the intervention, CMD will strengthen existing structures and on-going FSL activities in Ayod, Duk and Nyirol and scale up activities into Ulang County. An ongoing in kind LoA will enable CMD obtain seeds, fishing gears and tools from the FAO Core pipeline. Project implementation will cut across other thematic areas such as WASH with activities such as Hygiene Promotion and WASH item distributions incorporated into activities. CMD will implement each stage of the project in collaboration with these stakeholders and aim to include representatives from all stakeholders in training and capacity building components.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area	Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
	1. FAO	Distribution of Inputs

Environmental Marker Code: A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Code: 1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code: Single sex focus groups will be established amongst the beneficiary vulnerable communities. Gender sensitive baseline data has been used to plan the project. CMD project team constitutes of both male and female individuals who are well conversant with the needs of the respective gender groups. Inputs planned for distribution are friendly to both male and female beneficiaries. Special consideration will be given to the elderly, who will have beneficiary advantage in receiving treadle pumps during the distribution of inputs.

Protection Mainstreaming: Social protection aims at reducing poverty and vulnerability, while smallholder agricultural policies aim at enhancing productivity, improving countryside livelihoods and increasing market access. Because the livelihoods of vulnerable people Greater Upper Nile vulnerable depend on agriculture, the two types of interventions are clearly complementary. Vegetable farming and fishing will feed into social protection, especially to women who traditionally are tasked to place food in the table of households. It will greatly reduce the task of long searches for foodstuff that often place them at risk of being attacked by wild animals and strangers. They will be able to exchange the produce for other foodstuff and other household requirements. With mothers practicing vegetable farming closer to the homestead, children will also be protected. As such social protection vegetable farming and fishing will establish synergies between them.

Safety and Security: The counties of Ayod, Nyirol and Ulang lie in opposition held locations. CMD has been operating in IO areas since the outbreak of violence a year ago. These areas are accessible by CMD due to a high presence of staff on ground, and collaboration with local authorities both in Juba and up country. Staff are well versed with the areas, and CMD ensures that security guidelines are issued to every staff before deployment to locations. CMD field staff have undergone UNMISS led SAFE ToTs in the previous months as a staff safety mechanism.

Access: On - ground presence in these locations will enable CMD have unlimited access. Utilisation of the upcoming dry season to preposition key supplies in collaboration with the Logs cluster and Pipeline Managers will enable CMD carry on activities with ease. Field Officers will be provided with Motorbikes to ease movements within the locations to enable easy monitoring. CMD plans to strengthen partnership with FSL lead agencies including FAO, WFP, NRC and Oxfam.

## BUDGET

### 1 Staff and Other Personnel Costs (please itemize costs of staff, consultants and other personnel to be recruited directly by the implementing partner for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
1.1	Executive Director	D	1	4000	6	33.00%	7,920.00	2,640.00	3,960.00	1,320.00	7,920.00
	Based in Juba, frequent visits to the field locations (\$4000/month, 33% time on FSL)										
1.2	Program Coordinator	D	1	3000	6	30.00%	5,400.00	1,800.00	2,700.00	900.00	5,400.00
	Based in Juba, frequent visits to the field locations (\$3000/month, 30% time on FSL)										
1.3	FSL Program Manager	D	1	2000	6	100.00%	12,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	2,000.00	12,000.00
	Based in the field, frequent visits to Juba(\$2000/month, 100% time on FSL)										
1.4	Asst. FSL Program Manager	D	1	600	6	100.00%	3,600.00	1,200.00	1,800.00	600.00	3,600.00
	Based in the field, frequent visits to field (\$600/month, 100% time on FSL)										
1.5	State Coordinator	D	1	1200	6	30.00%	2,160.00	324.00	1,080.00	756.00	2,160.00
	Based in the field, frequent visits to field (\$1200/month 30% time on education)										
1.6	Field Coordinator	D	1	1000	6	30.00%	1,800.00	270.00	900.00	630.00	1,800.00
	Based in the field, frequent visits to field (\$1000/month, 30% time on FSL)										
1.7	M and E Officer	D	1	800	6	30.00%	1,440.00	480.00	720.00	240.00	1,440.00
	Based in Juba, frequent visits to the field locations (\$800/month, 30% time on FSL)										
1.8	Finance Officer	D	1	600	6	30.00%	1,080.00	360.00	540.00	180.00	1,080.00
	Based in Juba, frequent visits to the field locations (\$600/month, 30% time on FSL)										
1.9	FSL Field Officers (4) (1/COUNTY @ \$400/MONTH)	D	4	400	6	100.00%	9,600.00	3,200.00	4,800.00	1,600.00	9,600.00
	Based in the headquarters of 4 Counties, CMD field offices, frequent visits to the project sites in Payams and Bomas (\$400/month, 100% time on FSL program)										
1.10	Logisticians	D	2	300	6	30.00%	1,080.00	162.00	540.00	378.00	1,080.00
	Based in the field, (\$300/month, 30% time on the FSL)										
1.11	Assistant Finance Officer	D	1	1000	6	30.00%	1,800.00	600.00	900.00	300.00	1,800.00
	Based in Juba, frequent visits to the Payams and Bomas (\$1000/month, 30% time on FSL)										
1.12	FSL Community Mobilisers and Distribution monitors (6) ( 2 per county @\$200/month)	D	6	200	6	100.00%	7,200.00	1,080.00	3,600.00	2,520.00	7,200.00
	Based in the field with frequent visits to Payams and Bomas of activities (\$200/month, 100% time on FSL activities)										
1.13	Support staff (4)	D	4	300	6	100.00%	7,200.00	2,400.00	3,600.00	1,200.00	7,200.00
	Guards, Cooks and Cleaners										
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>62,280.00</b>	<b>18,516.00</b>	<b>31,140.00</b>	<b>12,624.00</b>	<b>62,280.00</b>

### 2 Supplies, Commodities, Materials (please itemize direct and indirect costs of consumables to be purchased under the project, including associated transportation, freight, storage and distribution costs)



Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
2.1	Standard Vegetable kits FAO core pipeline - Quantity to be determined by FAO		0	0	0	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.2	Fishing Twines FAO core pipeline - Quantity to be determined by FAO		0	0	0	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.3	Treadle Pumps FAO core pipeline - Quantity to be determined by FAO		0	0	0	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.4	Fishing Hooks FAO core pipeline - Quantity to be determined by FAO		0	0	0	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.5	Fishing Mono filaments FAO core pipeline - Quantity to be determined by FAO		0	0	0	0.00%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Section Total</b>							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**3 Equipment** (please itemize costs of non-consumables to be purchased under the project)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
3.1	3 Laptops 3 computers, each per county for the 3 counties of Ayod, Nyirol and Ulang - gap filling	D	3	1000	1	100.00%	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,000.00
3.2	Office Setup Equipment incl. Solar Systems, Tables, Chairs etc Field offices supporting the project implementation - gap filling	D	3	2000	1	100.00%	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	0.00	6,000.00
3.3	Stationery materials (cartridge, printing papers, ant-virus and repair and maintenance)	D	1	829	6	100.00%	4,974.00	1,658.00	2,487.00	829.00	4,974.00
3.4	Printers 3 Printers, each at a cost of 600 USD. This is a gap filling for Ayod, Duk and Nyirol Counties	S	3	600	1	100.00%	1,800.00	1,800.00	0.00	0.00	1,800.00
3.5	Monthly Internet and Telecom Subscriptions Monthly Internet Subscriptions - both at Juba and field offices	D	1	1000	6	50.00%	3,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	500.00	3,000.00
3.6	Satellite communications This includes monthly Thuraya recharges for Thurayas in Duk, Ayod, Nyirol and Ulang Counties, (200 per Thuraya per month)	D	4	200	6	100.00%	4,800.00	1,600.00	2,400.00	800.00	4,800.00
<b>Section Total</b>							23,574.00	15,058.00	6,387.00	2,129.00	23,574.00

**4 Contractual Services** (please list works and services to be contracted under the project)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
4.1	Transportation of inputs Charter flights to transport inputs to the project sites - Ayod, Lankien, Duk and Ulang (70% is agreed to be covered by FAO)	D	6	8840	1	30.00%	15,912.00	10,000.00	5,912.00	0.00	15,912.00
4.2	Warehousing, Storage Costs and distributions Field storage, transportation to local / final beneficiaries sites and distributions in various Payams and Bomas	D	4	6000	1	100.00%	24,000.00	14,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	24,000.00
<b>Section Total</b>							39,912.00	24,000.00	15,912.00	0.00	39,912.00

**5 Travel** (please itemize travel costs of staff, consultants and other personnel for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
5.1	In Country Flights - Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity) - UNHASS	D	1	1600	6	50.00%	4,800.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	0.00	4,800.00
5.2	Local Coordination and transportation Costs	D	4	1000	6	100.00%	24,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	6,000.00	24,000.00
5.3	Staff Per Diems Staff per diems for staff that are roving in various locations	D	8	100	6	100.00%	4,800.00	2,400.00	2,400.00	0.00	4,800.00
<b>Section Total</b>							33,600.00	10,800.00	16,800.00	6,000.00	33,600.00

**6 Transfers and Grants to Counterparts** (please list transfers and sub-grants to project implementing partners)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
<b>Section Total</b>							0.00	0	0	0	0.00

**7 General Operating and Other Direct Costs** (please include general operating expenses and other direct costs for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost	2015		2016	Quarterly Total
								Q3	Q4	Q1	
7.1	Beneficiary mobilisation, Enrolment and Mobilisation Beneficiary Identification, Registration and Mobilisation from Payam to Payam, Boma to Boma and village to village	D	1	4050	4	100.00%	16,200.00	12,000.00	4,200.00	0.00	16,200.00

7.2	Distribution and PDM costs	D	1	7000	2	100.00%	14,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	0.00	14,000.00
7.3	Trainings and Workshops (260 farmers*\$15/d for 3 days)	D	260	15	3	100.00%	11,700.00	5,850.00	5,850.00	0.00	11,700.00
	(260 farmers*\$15/d for 3 days), each county 65 farmers for the four counties										
7.4	Office rent and running costs	S	1	2500	6	50.00%	7,500.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	0.00	7,500.00
	Including monthly rental payments, electricity and water										
7.5	Visibility and Signage	D	25	28	6	100.00%	4,200.00	4,200.00	0.00	0.00	4,200.00
7.6	Moor vehicle, Bikes maintenance costs including Insurance, Servicing and Fuel Costs	D	4	264	6	100.00%	6,336.00	2,112.00	3,168.00	1,056.00	6,336.00
	Fuel and Lubricants										
7.7	Bank charges	S	1	5460	1	100.00%	5,460.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	960.00	5,460.00
	2% of Total Project Budget										
	<b>Section Total</b>						65,396.00	36,912.00	26,468.00	2,016.00	65,396.00

**Sub Total Direct Cost** 224,762.00

**Indirect Programme Support Cost** *PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent)* 7%

**Audit Cost** *(For NGO, in percent)* 1%

**PSC Amount** 15,733.34

Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	<b>2015</b>		<b>2016</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Q3	Q4	Q1	
	1,233.34	2,500.00	12,000.00	15,733.34

**Total Fund Project Cost** 240,495.34

**Project Locations**

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Jonglei -> Ayod	35	2250	3000			5250	
Jonglei -> Duk	20	1000	2000			3000	
Jonglei -> Nyirol	30	1500	3000			4500	
Upper Nile -> Ulang	15	800	1450			2250	

**Project Locations** (first admin location where activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)

**DOCUMENTS**

