

## Annex 2) Logical framework

### Supporting returnee and host communities to restore their livelihoods, create income, and improve and manage natural resources peacefully for short-term relief and long-term food security

<p><b>Theory of change:</b> <i>*If*</i> improved natural resource management (NRM) and governance (NRG) ensures improved food security; and <i>*if*</i> communities are trained in ecologically sound agricultural practices <i>*and*</i> gain improved access to income-generating activities; and <i>*if*</i> communities and community leaders are supported to resolve conflicts (with focus on NRM) peacefully and address issues of GBV, <i>*then*</i> returnee and host communities in selected counties will be able to meet their immediate and long-term needs peacefully and sustainably and contribute to protecting and improving the natural environment.</p>			
Strategy of intervention	Key indicators Disaggregation by gender, age, migrants/ local communities whenever possible (esp. for CACH Standard Indicators (SI))	Data sources & means of verification	Assumptions & risks
<p><b>Impact / Project objective</b></p> <p>The livelihoods and resilience of returnees and host communities in selected counties in Eastern and Central Equatoria has improved through increased food security as a result of more sustainable management and governance of natural resources, through alternative income opportunities, and through non-violent conflict resolution and GBV prevention</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The security and political situation remains stable and allows access to the project areas and implementation of the project activities through CACH and the implementing partners (IP)</li> <li>- Beneficiaries remain committed to the project</li> <li>- Local authorities invest their time and where possible resources to engage in the project</li> <li>- The project is able to adapt to the evolving needs of communities</li> </ul>

Outcomes	Outcome indicators Disaggregation by gender, age, migrants/ local communities whenever possible	Data sources & means of verification	Outcomes: Assumptions & risks
<p><b>Outcome 1 (Humanitarian):</b> Through improved agricultural and NRM practices, communities (with focus on returnees and host communities) are able to meet their immediate needs, increase food production and sustain long-term food security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase of food consumption score (FCS) (target: not more than 20%<sup>1</sup> farmers with poor FCS i.e. lower or equal to 21 [=poor food consumption])</li> <li>- # of persons benefitting newly from climate-sensitive measures (incl. people practicing improved sustainable NRM, NRG and using fuel efficient improved cooking stoves) (target: 1'110 [=beneficiaries of output 1.1 and 1.2]; SI 2)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline / endline survey</li> <li>- Activity reports, field reports and monitoring visits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climatic conditions allow for the produce to grow</li> <li>- CACH and implementing partners are able to source the appropriate inputs in line with national legal requirements &amp; standards</li> <li>- Meeting basic needs enables families to engage in adopting alternative livelihood practices that improve the crop yields in the short term / require training</li> <li>- People understand climate change impacts and the importance of improving the ecosystem for the future and want to make changes to their individual and community behaviours</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 2 (Development):</b> With the support of loans and VSLAs, communities adopt sustainable and profitable income-generating activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of persons who were able to improve their employment situation e.g. by increasing their income (disaggregated by agricultural and non-agricultural) (target: 80%<sup>2</sup> business start-ups; S 1a/b))</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline / endline survey</li> <li>- Activity reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economic shocks can be managed by the project and beneficiaries</li> <li>- Markets are functioning and Gov. regulations not prohibitive</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 3 (Peace):</b> Local authorities, leaders and communities improve GBV and conflict prevention measures and apply non-violent conflict resolution practices in regard to NRM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # local authorities / community leaders who report to resolve conflicts peacefully using knowledge and skills from training (incl. understanding local practices and government policies) (target: 60% of targeted beneficiaries [local authorities and community leaders])</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline / endline survey</li> <li>- Activity reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Leaders are interested in and open to creating more peaceful communities.</li> <li>- Communities have time to listen to programmes and are willing to discuss difficult topics</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Target may be adjusted after baseline.

<sup>2</sup> idem

	- # of persons who report to manage conflicts without violence e.g. in regard to gender, NR, communal conflict, (target: 70% <sup>3</sup> of targeted beneficiaries who participate in the trainings, workshops and sessions)		- Communities and community leaders place greater value on peaceful coexistence and long-term environmental protection for livelihoods than on financial or power gains from land conflicts
<b>Outputs (project deliverables per outcome)</b>	<b>Output indicators</b> Disaggregation by gender, age, migrants/ local communities whenever possible	<b>Data sources &amp; means of verification</b>	<b>Outputs: Assumptions &amp; risks</b>
<b>Outcome 1: Improved NRM practices and increased food security (Humanitarian)</b>			
<b>Output 1.1</b> Farming HHs benefit from increased food security and resilience through trainings in agro-ecology, improved storage and pest management and ecological NRM practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of persons trained in sustainable agriculture and NRM practices, adapted to climate variability and change (target: 1000 vulnerable farmers, 30 advanced farmers and 80 line authorities and traditional leaders; SI 2.1)</li> <li>- # of plots from vulnerable farmers and demonstration plots which are successfully managed in an ecologically sound manner (target: 60%<sup>4</sup> of plots from farmers and all 12 demonstration plots)</li> <li>- # of farmers who received seeds and tools through seed fairs (target: 1000 vulnerable farmers; SI 4.1a)</li> <li>- # of seed production plots incl. crop drying crib (target: 10 - 4 in Yei and 6 in Torit/Magwi)</li> <li>- # of farmers who could increase their income (target: 60% farmers; SI 1.1a/ SI 1a)</li> <li>- # of persons with new access to energy-efficient technologies (e.g. fuel efficient improved cooking stoves) and # of persons using it (target: 1000 [vulnerable farmers]); SI 2.2)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline survey, mid-term, endline evaluation</li> <li>- Activity reports</li> <li>- Field visits and monitoring reports</li> <li>- Training and workshop participant lists</li> <li>- Applied concept for conducting community assessments</li> <li>- condensed documentation of main results of community-based assessment activities</li> <li>- documentation of implemented community based environmental restoration projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The climatic conditions allow for the produce of the farms and gardens to grow</li> <li>- Improved seed storage allows a decrease of purchase of new seeds</li> <li>- Vulnerable and advanced farmers are committed and willing to participate in the project</li> <li>- Demonstration plots and seed production plots can be identified and set-up</li> <li>- CACH and IP are able to source the appropriate inputs (types of trees, seeds etc) in line with national legal requirements &amp; standards and procurement on the market is possible</li> <li>- There are enough plots of land available for all beneficiaries</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> Target may be adjusted after baseline.

<sup>4</sup> idem

<p><b>Output 1.2</b> Community representatives, traditional leaders and authorities are trained and sensitized in NRM and support measures for improved NRG</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # community NRM action plans developed based on assessment of NRM and implemented (target: 12 - 1 per boma)</li> <li>- # of green patrols active in the bomas (target: 24 – 2 per boma)</li> <li>- # of persons (traditional leaders, authorities) trained and sensitized in NRG and relevant environmental issues (target: 80)</li> <li>- # of NRG action plans developed by line authorities and traditional leaders on improving and managing the environment and ecological systems (target: 12 – 1 per boma)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline survey, mid-term, endline evaluation</li> <li>- Activity reports</li> <li>- Field visits and monitoring reports</li> <li>- Training and workshop participant lists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Line authorities and traditional leaders are committed to learn about NRG, discuss policies on NRM/ NRG and to support the implementation of the NRG plans</li> <li>- GoSS policies are available for review</li> <li>- Difficult discussion and topics are facilitated in a way that is productive and conducive to peaceful solutions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1.3</b> Immediate lifesaving needs of crisis-affected most vulnerable HHs are met by use of crisis modifier resources (through in-kind or multipurpose unconditional cash transfers)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of vulnerable HHs received lifesaving assistance either through in-kind or multipurpose unconditional cash transfer (target: 1’100 HH; SI 4.1a)<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distribution lists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For cash transfer: markets are functional and accessible for crisis affected households</li> <li>- For in-kind: appropriate items are available on the market and community accessible by truck</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outputs (project deliverables per outcome)</b></p>	<p><b>Output indicators</b> Disaggregation by gender, age, migrants/ local communities whenever possible</p>	<p><b>Data sources &amp; means of verification</b></p>	<p><b>Outputs: Assumptions &amp; risks</b></p>
<p><b>Outcome 2: Income generation and markets (Development)</b></p>			
<p><b>Output 2.1</b> Farmers, youth and women are trained and supported to strengthen and create micro-businesses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of persons who could increase their income (disaggregated by agricultural and non-agricultural) (target: 80% micro businesses, of which 60% women; SI 1.1a&amp;b)</li> <li>- # of businesses supported with loans (disaggregated by agri-cultural/ non-agricultural) (target: 156 [96 EES and 60 CES] of which 60% women-led; SI 4.1a)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline survey, mid-term, endline evaluation</li> <li>- Activity reports</li> <li>- Field visits and monitoring reports</li> <li>- Training and workshop participant lists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local traders are available and willing to cooperate</li> <li>- Free distributions by UN/INGOs do not undermine local trade</li> <li>- The local traders can compete with the close Ugandan market</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> Assumptions: budget of 210,000\$, 2 months support (1 month with full MSSMEB basket and 1 month with food basket of MSSMEB), average costs per HH of 6p in March 2023 183\$ (210,000/183~1’100 HH of 6p)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of people who participated in workshops on business management incl. tree nursery businesses (target: 480 [240 each]; at least 60% women; SI 1.2b)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distribution lists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The economic conditions (such as inflation) are manageable for the business to buy inputs needed</li> <li>- Market access – road security and conditions allow for trading</li> <li>- Businesses plans are implementable and there is a market for the goods.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 2.2</b> Women groups and farmer groups benefit from Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) to overcome financial barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of functional new VSLAs (target: 12 out of 16 groups)</li> <li>- # of persons benefiting from VSLA (target: 360 people [200 in EES and 160 in CES]; at least 60% women; SI 1.2b)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity reports</li> <li>- Field visits and monitoring reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers/women are willing to participate</li> <li>- VSLA members can decide themselves on the use of the accumulated funds without interference from outside</li> </ul>
<b>Outputs (project deliverables per outcome)</b>	<b>Output indicators</b> Disaggregation by gender, age, migrants/ local communities whenever possible	<b>Data sources &amp; means of verification</b>	<b>Outputs: Assumptions &amp; risks</b>
<b>Outcome 3: GBV and peaceful conflict resolution (Peace/community cohesion)</b>			
<b>Output 3.1</b> Communities, local leaders and authorities are sensitized and trained in GBV prevention and existing structures are supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of people who attended trainings and sensitizations on gender-based violence (GBV) (target: 680 plus all beneficiaries of output 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2 (1'950), and people reached through radio messaging and other community outreach)</li> <li>- # of GBV survivors supported directly or through support to safe houses and one-stop centres (target: 100% of women in supported safe houses and one- stop centres)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activity reports</li> <li>- Training and workshop participant lists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communities have time to listen to programmes and discuss difficult topics</li> <li>- Sensitive topics are presented in an open way to encourage people to discuss</li> </ul>
<b>Output 3.2</b> Communities and local leaders are sensitised and trained in community cohesion and peaceful conflict resolution, especially in regard to NRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of community consultation meetings completed incl. identifying root causes of conflict (links to assessments on NRM in Outcome 1) (target: 12 – 1 per boma)</li> <li>- # of persons participated in trainings/workshops on social cohesion, peaceful conflict resolution techniques and thematic focuses (GBV, communal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline survey, mid-term, endline evaluation</li> <li>- Activity reports</li> <li>- Training and workshop participant lists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communities have time to listen to programmes and discuss difficult topics</li> <li>- Radio/listening programme are in the appropriate languages</li> <li>- Sensitive topics are presented in an open way to encourage people to discuss</li> </ul>

	violence) (target: 420, plus all beneficiaries of output 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2 (1'950) and people reached through radio messaging and other community outreach)	- Radio programmes produced	- Leaders are interested in and open to creating more peaceful communities
<b>Major Activities</b>			
<p><u>Activities during the inception phase and overarching activities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partner risk assessments, development of partner capacity development plan, regular support and follow up</li> <li>- Trainings with implementing partners (IP) on Triple Nexus, peace building, conflict sensitivity, GBV, finance, ...</li> <li>- Selection of 8 bomas in EES and 4 bomas in CES (At least 80% of the project locations should be engaged, to some degree, in all three components)</li> <li>- Conduct a quantitative and qualitative baseline study and a final evaluation</li> <li>- Conduct a qualitative mid-term review</li> <li>- Conduct regular MEAL activities</li> </ul>			
<p><u>Output 1.1: Agro-ecological farming and natural resource management (NRM)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitization &amp; awareness raising campaigns concerning the urgent need for improved NRM</li> <li>- Identify advanced and interested farmers, women, youth to learn about and implement ecologically sound land and water management practices (=advanced farmers)</li> <li>- Provide kick off seed and tool fair for vulnerable farming households</li> <li>- Create and oversee demo plots (50 x 50m; 8 in EES and 4 in CES) of practices that lead to increased food production and improved soil quality and sound NRM, incl. intercropping, crop rotation, erosion control, mulching, cover cropping, natural pest management, living fence. Crops and vegetables to be cultivated in demo plots</li> <li>- Conduct regular practical trainings for vulnerable farmers on demo plots</li> <li>- Distribution/support with granaries for 300 vulnerable farmers</li> <li>- Create crop seed production plots (2 Feddans) for advanced farmer groups with focus on diversified and locally available seed varieties (6 plots in EES and 4 in CES)</li> <li>- Support in improvement of infrastructure for seed storage: 1 crop drying bed per seed production plot (for advanced farmers involved in seed production)</li> <li>- Conduct regular trainings for the seed production plots in seed production, seed storage, natural pest management and marketing</li> <li>- Organise advanced farmer exchanges between Magwi &amp; Yei (only advanced farmers &amp; Extension workers) to share best practices and learnings</li> <li>- Promote the use of locally made fuel-efficient Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) – design, training and production (Caritas Yei, CACH)</li> <li>- Supporting existing tree nurseries in Torit &amp; Magwi County (CACH only)</li> <li>- Formation and training of 4 tree nurseries for the provision of tree seedlings in Yei County (OFAO only)</li> </ul> <p><u>Output 1.2: Natural resource governance (NRG)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Communal dialogues to review land use practices and their impact on the natural resources</li> <li>- Conduct community based environmental assessments (1 per year / community)</li> <li>- Support the communities in developing an annual environmental / NRM action plan to improve water supply, food production and disaster risk management</li> </ul>			

- Support communities in restoration activities based on the annual action plan
- Train two green patrols per boma to provide advisory service for improved NRM
- Improve awareness of local government and traditional leaders on national policies and local (traditional) practices of protecting and managing the natural resources (farmland, forests, pastures, water), including dispute mechanisms
- Conduct sensitization/awareness raising trainings including "refresher" actions concerning :(a) the critical importance of soil and water resource conservation/improved tree/forest protection and application of suitable cropping systems for sustainable rural development and (b) existing key regulations to sanction violations (e.g. with regard to forest/tree cutting and/or burning)
- Develop environmental / NRG action plans which include addressing key topics from trainings with local government (state & county) and leaders (boma chiefs) on how to improve and manage the environment and ecological systems
- Provision of financial or in-kind support for implementation of the NRG action plans
- Facilitate radio talk shows with Government Representatives about NRM

Output 1.3: Crisis modifier resources

- In-kind distribution or multipurpose unconditional cash transfers to crisis affected most vulnerable households

Output 2.1: Businesses

- Training of 440 beneficiaries on business plan development, financial literacy incl. preparation/reflection
- Selection of 60 candidates in Yei County and 96 in Torit & Magwi County to be trained in in-depth entrepreneurship
- Pay out start-up loans to 156 businesses
- Establishing four tree nursery business groups in Yei County with around 40 members and providing training (Caritas Yei)
- Talk shows on saving and investment by selected individuals (only Caritas Torit)

Output 2.2: VSLAs

- Establishing of 1-2 VSLA per boma with 20-25 members each (in total 200 in EES and 160 in CES)
- Training and coaching of VSLAs including VSLA support kit and revolving loans
- Community education on saving and investment using Fm Radio

Output 3.1: Sensitization and training in GBV prevention and support of existing structures

- GBV assessments with communities in each payam to identify GBV prevention needs
- Formation of GBV prevention committee
- Training for communities, GBV committees and local authorities in each boma on GBV prevention, human/ women rights, etc.
- Awareness programmes on GBV in Primary and Secondary Schools (CES only)
- Support the implementation of community based GBV action plan toward preventing and reducing GBV cases on community level

- Provide needs-based support to one stop centres (Yei and Torit hospital), women centres and safe houses
- Provide needs-based support for GBV survivors and accompanying dependents in safe houses, One-stop Centers, Women Centers
- Dissemination of NRM, GBV prevention and peace messages on radio

Output 3.2: Sensitization and training in community cohesion and peaceful conflict

- Conduct community consultation peace meetings to identify key local conflict drivers in each payam
- Form and train community peace structures and local leaders on early warning conflict response, prevention and mediation skills
- Conduct awareness raising meetings (EES only)
- Peace committees conduct needs based inter/intra-communal/clan/resource-based conflict resolution dialogues/peace meetings to reduce conflict (EES only)
- Peace and Justice committee members to conduct conflict resolution dialogues/community cohesion meetings at the boma levels to reduce NRM conflicts, land grabbing (CES only)
- Conflict early response mechanism grant for peace committees in payam and bomas level (EES only)