Document: SS CHF.SA.01

South Sudan 2013 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2013

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

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS(FSL)

CHF Cluster Priorities for 2013 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 CAP 2013.

Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round

To provide emergency response in addressing impact of short term shocks on people's lives and livelihoods while increasing resilience among households affected by recurrent shocks making affected households vulnerable to food insecurity with specific activities in the

- To improve food access through food assistance and safety
- To increase food availability through household production and post harvest handling
- Improve livestock health and contain disease outbreaks to protect livelihood assets and food security of pastoral/agropastoral households.
- To strengthen emergency response at state-level through gender disaggregated data gathering, management, planning, outcome analysis and reporting

Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round

The following are the geographic areas that will be considered for CHF

- Upper Nile
 - Unity
 - Warrap
 - Northern Bahr el Ghazal
 - Western Bahr el Ghazal
 - Jonalei
 - Lakes
 - Abyei administrative area

However since the geographic coverage is broad partners should strive to provide thorough evidence on the choice of the area selected for implementation while taking into consideration the provisions in the policy document. Partners should therefore thoroughly review and understand the provided application materials (including the policy document) before designing their proposals.

Project details The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization	on requesting CH	HF funding.					
Requesting Organization	Project Location(s) (list State, and County (or counties) where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)						
Peace Corps Organization (PCO) SOUTH SUDAN	State	%	County				
Project CAP Code	WBeG	100	Raja				
SSD-13/ER/55285/13010							
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)							
Emergency Life saving food security and livelihoods support programme for the most vulnerable; IDPs, stranded returnees and conflict or floods affected host communities in Warrap, Jonglei and WBeG (Raja County) states.							

Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US\$640,000	Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	US\$70,002
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$0.00	Are some activities in this project p Yes ☐ No ☒ (if yes, list the item and indicate the	•

Direct Beneficiaries (Ensure the table below indicates both the total number of beneficiaries targeted in the CAP project and number of targeted

Deficienciaries sca	ileu appropriately to GHF request	:/
	Number of direct	Number of direct
	beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	680	3,900
Girls:	300	8,000
Men:	320	3,000
Boys:	100	8,000
Total:	1,300	22,900

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

this project proposal					
Are some activities in this project p	Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?				
Yes No (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)					
The Process Brown College Co.					

	Indirect Beneficiaries
	6,000
ļ	Catchment Population (if applicable)
	20,000 people mainly host communities not directly affected by the
	emergency but benefit from knowledge transfer particularly crop husbandry trainings, access to seed at seed fairs etc.

CHF Project Duration (12 months max., earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date)

Indicate number of months: 4 months (April – July)

Contact details Org	ganization's Country Office
Organization's Address	
Project Focal Person	Name; Kennedy Onguny Email, peacecorpssudan@gmail.com and peacecorps@pcosouthsudan.org. Telephone; +211929240054 and +211954245596
Executive Director	Name; Ayaba M. Kenyi Email, <u>peacecorpssudan@gmail.com</u> . Telephone;+211929100371 and +211954245596
Finance Officer	Name; Yassin Twaha <u>Email.peacecorpssudan @gmail.com</u> . Telephone;+211954245596

Contact details Orga	anization's HQ
Organization's Address	
Desk officer	Name, Email, telephone NOT APPLICABLE
Finance Officer	Name; MR T Amule Email, <u>peacecorps @pcosouthsudan.org</u> Telephone+211954245596

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 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 population¹

Insecurity and access challenges has not only disrupted market systems particularly of key food crops such as sorghum, cowpeas and ground nuts resulting in high prices but also slowed down response efforts in some parts of Raja County in Western Bahr el Ghazal state. Inter-communal conflicts in WBeG in December 2012 affected normal market functions and reduced expected harvest from last season's agricultural production. This has worsened an already bad food security situation for example, according to Food Security Monitoring Report R7 of July 2012, Western Bahr El Gazal particularly borderline areas such as Raja county had the worst indicators of food security in terms of food consumption (Food Consumption Score-FCS), coping strategies (Coping Strategy Index), relative expenditure on food and reliability and sustainability of income sources; 37% were classified as severely food insecure, with 44% recording poor FSC and 39% as moderately food insecure, with 29% recording borderline FSC respectively, thereby underscoring the need to support increased food intake as well as dietary diversity. In terms of agricultural production, food secure households cultivated an average land size of 1.7 feddans against 1.4 for the severely food insecure and the mean land size cultivated for male-headed households was 1.6 feddans and 1.4 for female-headed ones; hence emphasising the need to support increased expand more land under cultivation particularly for female headed households.

In terms of income sources, Sale of natural resources is the main income activity of severely food insecure households (37%), against the 12% of the food secure ones. Almost 60% of food secure households rely on crop and livestock sales followed by salaried work, whereas these activities are the main ones for only 30% of severely food insecure. Income sources classified as unreliable include sale of grass, charcoal and firewood, while income sources such as salaried work, sale of cereals, livestock and petty trade are considered as more reliable income sources. Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal as well as Eastern Equatoria were reported as the states with highest proportion of households (41-53%) depending on poor reliable and sustainable sources of income. Returnee households were reported to have higher percentage of poor income reliability and sustainability (43%) followed by IDPs (39%) and residents (30%) in addition returnees were found to be significantly more likely to be severely food insecure than residents. The proportion of severely food insecure households was reported to be 12% among IDPs, 15% among residents and 27% of returnees², thereby reaffirming the relative vulnerability status of these groups' particularly female headed households.

Security situation in the north of Western bahr el Gazal remains unpredictable, following reported aerial bombardments by suspected SAF for example on 2nd and 3rd January 2013 in northern Raja County³. With this proposal, PCO seeks to intervene in Raja county to boost household food production amongst the most vulnerable displaced families, returnees and host communities in the early season of 2013 and beyond.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 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.

The requested CHF funding would therefore fill in gaps in parts of Raja County brought as a result of conflict in the northern parts of WBeG as well as refugee/IDP influx⁴. PCO will rely on experience in supporting small holder farmers through wet and dry season production processes through a combination of farm input distribution and on-farm trainings that guarantee improved harvests, in addition chickens would also be distributed as seed capital in order to address the problem of malnutrition of especially children at household level. The CHF funds would complement on-going efforts by PCO to support improved access to food and non-food income; to ensure a minimum full package livelihood support to affected households. CHF funds are expectedly to significantly improve the ability to access the minimum food basket in affected households by July 2013.

PCO has been working in WBeG for over for over 3 years, delivering mainly life saving/humanitarian as well as urban livelihoods

¹ To the extent possible reference needs assessment findings and include key data such as mortality and morbidity rates and nutritional status, and how the data differs among specific groups and/or geographic regions. Refer situation/data/indicators to national and/or global standards.

FSMS Report July 2012
 South Sudan humanitarian bulletin 31st Dec 2012 to 6th Jan 2013; OCHA

⁴ Fewsnet South Sudan food security outlook Oct 2012 to March 2013

projects supported by different donors. PCO has a team of qualified and experienced staff, warehousing/office facilities as well as network of community workers (volunteers) who ensure quick response to households directly affected by any disasters. In 2012 PCO with the support of HELP (a German NGO) and was the only agency in WBeG state that distributed certified seeds and tools plus delivery of fishing gear to 10,000 families thereby further enhancing goodwill with the targeted communities. PCO will rely on its team of agricultural officers, led by an expatriate Agriculture specialist to ensure actual and improved production through the 2013 production seasons.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Objectives

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

With this proposal, PCO aims to contribute to cluster objective 2 i.e. To increase food availability through household production and post-harvest handling. The CHF funding will provide target households south of Raja County with a lifeline opportunity to protect their livelihoods from deteriorating further as they also build a foundation for resilience against similar shocks and seasonality patterns in future. On-farm trainings on basic crop husbandry as well as post-harvest management will ensure increased production quantities and qualities of staple crops particularly sorghum, groundnuts as well as vegetables. Supporting vegetable production is expected to contribute to improving nutrition at household level through increase supplies to the local markets. PCO will also leverage from any expertise brought in by returnees experienced in vegetables production from Sudan and other neighboring

Due to the huge demand for poultry (chickens) particularly in urban markets such as Wau, Raja, and in an attempt to improve household nutrition particularly amongst children and increase family incomes; PCO will also support 200 women with start-up seed capital in form of chickens and relevant husbandry training.

ii) Project Objective

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

Improve food security (access, nutritional status) amongst 1,300HHs (about 7,800 individuals) most vulnerable displaced families and host communities in Raja County by August 2013. PCO will implement projects with the aim of not only addressing immediate food and non-food income needs but also focusing on building resilience to future shocks and seasonality patterns.

iii) Proposed Activities

<u>List the main activities to be implemented with CHF funding</u>. As much as possible link activities to the exact location of the operation and the corresponding number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> (<u>broken down by age and gender to the extent possible</u>).

- Distribution of assorted staples and vegetable seeds targeting 800 households (60% women; in Raja county will be supported)
- 2. Distribution of chickens to 200 HHs all women headed.
- 3. Poultry keeping training to 200 women
- Crop husbandry training on land preparation, crop performance and post-harvest management targeting recipients of seeds.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

- 1. Training women to use fuel efficient stoves- use less charcoal/wood fuel thus reducing rate of deforestation and reducing the work load for women; likelihood of increasing their level of participation in other productive activities thus addressing the issue of gender disparity in terms of participation on income generating activities, power and decision making.
- 2. Planting Agro-forestry trees- particularly fruit trees- has a positive impact on the environment and food security of the HH.
- 3. Training on the use of farm yard manure, soil and water conservation- build gabions using food/cash for work in flood prone locations/villages- will ensure soil/water conservation and increase HH incomes(hence ability to buy food)
- 4. PCO is currently implementing a UNICEF supported strategic communication/awareness(focusing on polio eradication, breast feeding importance of balanced diet/nutrition) project in Raja County of WBeG state; staff from this project will therefore be periodically deployed to support HIV/AIDS mainstreaming in all programme activities planned for this project in the neighbouring Warrap state as needed; all the community committees formed round the crop production/women groups and community based animal health programme will act as forums for disseminating relevant information, Communication and Education (IEC) materials as well as discussing key information, and all staff will be sensitized on key aspects of HIV/AIDS pandemic. In addition, PCO through the ongoing life skills and psychosocial support training currently being implemented with the support of education cluster/UNICEF PCA will be scaled up under this project; Teachers, and PTA members will be supported to pass important information particularly to adolescent/youthful girls and boys about the management, prevention and control of HIV/AIDS.

v) Expected Result/s

Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

PCO expects to improve access to food and non-food income at household for 1,000 families. The staple crops and vegetables, chickens/chicken products are expected to reduce levels of malnutrition particularly amongst children from the displaced persons and most vulnerable host communities and; increase badly needed incomes to support access to other essential food and non-food needs so as to reduce the slide to destitution likely as a result of negative coping strategies such as sale of capital assets, crime, selling of illegal alcoholic brews etc

PCO also expects that at least 800HHs will increase their food production through increased productivity per unit area cultivated and reduced post harvest losses. Investment in poultry production is expected to further improve both nutritional status at HH level and income generation opportunity for 200HHs. Current market price for a mature bird in Wau is 40SSP-70SSP, depending on weight.

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

SOI (X)	#	Output Indicators (Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) (Targets should be disaggregated by age and sex as per the standard output indicators list and add-up to the number of direct beneficiaries identified page 1)
X	1.	(Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that to be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal). Number of people provided with seeds and farm inputs Number of households engaged in poultry production and trained in basic poultry management practices	800HHs/Families(or 5,600 people) each receive a 12.5Kg seed pack consisting of 5Kgs of Sorghum, 5Kgs of ground nuts and 2.5Kgs of cowpeas) including assorted farming tools; these include basic farm tools to be provided through the cluster pipeline(FAO)
	2.	Number of households engaged in poultry production and trained in basic poultry management practices	200HH (all female headed) or 1400 persons(a family is assumed to have seven persons)
Х	3.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	800 HH (1600 people); 2 persons per family trained amongst the 800 families that have received the seed packs and farming tools.

vi) Implementation Mechanism

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

PCO will directly implement the CHF project, with its project teams based in Raja, Wau and Kwajok. PCO has a network of community mobilizers, good will from the targeted communities, local authorities and government line departments which will be harnessed to ensure minimal delays to the implementation process of the project. Due to the current mobility of displaced and returnee families, PCO will ensure flexibility in the implementation process, working closely with other agencies and local authorities to ensure investments are made where they are needed and add value. PCO will also ensure value for money by managing procurement processes that ensure project services and commodities are acquired at reasonable market prices. Each project will be broken down to weekly schedules, taking into account seasonal variations in rainfall availability so as to ensure the delivery of timely interventions, for example, support to poultry production will begin at the kick-off of the project in the dry season so as to ensure reduced mortality likely during the rainy season.

vii) 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 monitoring tools and technics will be used
- 3. Describe how you will analyze and report on the project achievements
- 4. Ensure key monitoring and reporting activities are included in the project workplan (Section III)⁵.

PCO will administer a project charter for each project and a work break-down structure that will be tracked on a weekly basis. This way, the team will account for progress or lack of it in a timely manner, sharing with CHF. A project charter will ensure all preparatory procurement and logistical requirements for each project are identified on time and executed. Farm inputs and chicken distribution will be followed by post-distribution monitoring assessments the results of which will be shared with the donor and local authorities. This will include a real time complaints mechanism to ensure timely rectification. PCO will take the lead in verifying beneficiary lists to mark the gender target. Beneficiary lists will be elaborate to provide gender disaggregation per target Payam/buma.

Each project completed will be immediately followed by a project close-out assessment that will capture feedback of sample number of beneficiaries about the delivery process. PCO will design, in consultation with FSL M&E team, specific monitoring tools for specific projects at the on-set of each project. A post-distribution monitoring tool will be developed for gathering data from beneficiaries of vegetable seeds and poultry production. This tool will contain a set of questions to investigate the immediate results/use of distributed inputs as well beneficiary feedback on delivery methodologies and processes of inputs. A complaints mechanism will be developed with the local authorities to help deal with problems as soon as they arise. Data gathered from post-distribution monitoring will be analyzed to give aggregate results of benefits and utilization percentages of inputs and shared amongst the FSL cluster leads.

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

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.

SECTION III:

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

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.

	F ref./CAP Code: -13/ER/55285/13010	Project title: Emergency life- saving food s support programme for the most vulnerable h		Organisation: Peace Corps Organization (PCO)							
Overall Objective	Cluster Priority Activities for this C Allocation: What are the Cluster Priority activities for the funding round this project is contributing to Provision of agricultural inputs (see tools) for food production Nutrition enhancing FSL responses (vegetable production, kitchen gawa cooking demos, integrating nutritional impacts of livestock project)	what are the key indicators related to the achievement of the CAP project objective? Number of HHs reporting increased food security(improvements in the quantity, frequency, diversity and nutritional level, preference of food consumed) Number of families reporting increased incomes at HH level		nation on these ing reports							
Purpose	CHF Project Objective: What are the specific objectives to be achi the end of this CHF funded project? Improve access to food and non-fo income for 1,000 HHs	whether the CHF Project Objectives are	measure this indicator? How we get this information? • Seed distribution reports	ready exist to vill the project s/lists reports	Assumptions & risks: What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve these objectives? What factors may get in the way achieving these objectives? No attacks in Raja from Sudan Absence of flooding or extended drought.						
Results	Results - Outcomes (intangible): State the changes that will be observed as of this CHF Project. E.g. changes in acces knowledge, practice/behaviors of the direct beneficiaries. Improved household nutrition, esper for children Improved potential for HHs to gene income from diversified livelihoods	and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outcomes? • Quantity of food harvested per unit area compared to baseline • Number of meals taken per family per day.	 indicators? Beneficiary questionnair Monitoring reports 	nation on these	Assumptions & risks: What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expecte outcomes? What factors may get in the way a achieving these objectives? • Markets continue to function normally (un-interrupted) • No inter-ethnic violence						

	level Families reporting increased capacity to access essential food and non-food income Number of HHs reporting improved body conditions for children Number of HHs actively engaged in poultry production for local market sales		
Immediate-Results - Outputs (tangible): List the products, goods and services (grouped per areas of work) that will result from the implementation of project activities. Ensure that the outputs are worded in a manner that describes their contribution to the outcomes. • 800 HH receive assorted staple crops seed packs • 800 HH heads trained on crop husbandry including post-harvest management practices • 200 HHs actively engaged in poultry farming	Indicators of progress: What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged outputs? Ensure the indicators identified in Section II (v) of this proposal are adequately inserted in this section. Number of seed packs distributed Number of people trained in crop husbandry including post harvest management Number of HHs engaged in staple crops production Number of families trained on basic poultry production practices Number of HHs practicing poultry production	How indicators will be measured: What are the sources of information on these indicators? • Post distribution monitoring reports • FGDs with the targeted families. • Visits to affected communities.	Assumptions & risks: What factors not under the control of the project are necessary to achieve the expected outcomes? What factors may get in the way of achieving these objectives? • Beneficiaries access land for farming
Activities: List in a chronological order the key activities to be carried out. Ensure that the key activities will results in the project outputs. Distribution of assorted staples crops seed and tools targeting 800 households Distribution of poultry to 200 HHs mostly women headed Poultry keeping training to 200 women Training in crop husbandry, land preparation and post-harvest management targeting recipients of seed and tools	Inputs: What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, travel, publications costs etc.? Field travel logistics to communities Dedicated field project staff Poultry production training equipment Start-up breeding birds for production Publication for poultry production minimum standards		Assumptions, risks and preconditions: What pre-conditions are required before the project starts? What conditions outside the project's direct control have to be present for the implementation of the planned activities? • Beneficiaries agree to be available for trainings • Land for farming is available

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. Activities		Q1/2013		Q	Q2/2013		Q3/2013		13	3 Q		3	Q1/2014		
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan F	Feb	
Activity 1 Identification and registration of beneficiaries for staple crops and poultry production				Χ											
Activity 2 Verification of farm land for targeted beneficiaries				Χ											
Activity 3 Identification of poultry suppliers in the local markets				Χ											
Activity 4 Pre-positioning seeds for distribution (procurement through seed fairs in Raja or Wau)				Χ	Х										
Activity 5 Procurement of start-up birds (3 birds per household)					Х										
Activity 6 Distribute staple crops seed and tools to 800 HHs					Х										
Activity 7 Distribute start-up chickens to 200HHs					Х	Х									
Activity 8 On-farm trainings in staples crop production, post harvest handling and market approach					Χ	Х	Х								
Activity 9 On-site training on poultry husbandry, simple value addition and market approach					Χ	Х	X				, and the second				
Activity 10 Projects close-out															

Activity 10 Projects close-out

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