

South Sudan 2014 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal 2014

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

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster	Food Security and Livelihoods
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CHF Cluster Priorities for 2014 First Round Standard Allocation
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Cluster Priority Activities for this CHF Round	Cluster Geographic Priorities for this CHF Round
<p>In order to implement responses that contribute to the cluster strategic objectives, address the identified needs and be in harmony with CHF 1 requirements the PRT identified the following as priority interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Supporting core pipeline in supplying/pre-positioning emergency agricultural, fisheries and livestock supplies ✓ Providing emergency response livelihood inputs (seeds, tools, and fishing gears) to facilitate production and consumption. This will also maximize nutritional impacts among the vulnerable/food insecure populations ✓ Providing emergency veterinary services & supplies for control of livestock diseases & public health risks. This will include response to emergency livestock diseases through vaccinations and disease control interventions to protect livelihood assets; ✓ Livestock restocking/re-distribution and destocking in emergency situations or towards alleviating malnutrition ✓ Mainstream alleviation of malnutrition within FSL interventions ✓ Cash based programming for income generation, access to livelihood inputs/services, or in support of food insecure households with no access to land to have alternative means of accessing food; ✓ Promoting community based seed security for access to quality seeds. It was recommended that this should be integrated within the crop production cycle activities rather than being a stand-alone venture. ✓ Building capacity for food production, post-harvest handling, preservation & livelihood diversification. The PRT recommended that this should be integrated within the food production cycle e.g. in addition to providing agricultural inputs to flood affected populations to re-enter production, capacity building on how to produce food or how to minimize post-harvest losses can be integrated. This applies to other sectors of livestock & fisheries. ✓ Creating/rehabilitating community assets for strengthening community resilience to shocks. This intervention should be tailored towards addressing food insecurity but not a general asset creation/rehabilitation exercise. 	<p>The following geographic areas are accorded greatest importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Nile • Unity • Warrap • Northern Bahr el Ghazal • Western Bahr el Ghazal • Jonglei • Lakes • Eastern Equatoria (especially the greater Kapoeta) • Abyei administrative area (covered under core pipeline) <p>However, in selecting the geographic location for project implementation partners should provide adequate/clear evidence of the needs to be addressed under the proposed intervention(s). These should be in line with the needs identified in section 1 above. Partners should therefore include adequate information regarding the problem to be addressed in the targeted location(s). General statements should be avoided. The vulnerability map provided by CHF Secretariat only acts as a guide and partners should incorporate available evidence in needs identification.</p>

SECTION II

Project details			
The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting CHF funding.			
Requesting Organization		Project Location(s) - list State and County (payams when possible) where CHF activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State	
Tearfund		State	%
		<i>County/ies (include payam when possible)</i>	
Project CAP Code	CAP Gender Code	Central Equatoria	100%
SSD-14/F/60789	0	<i>Juba County – Wonduruba and Dolo payams</i>	
CAP Project Title (please write exact name as in the CAP)			
Strengthening resilience to shocks among vulnerable communities in conflict and disaster affected areas through improved food security and livelihoods.			

Total Project Budget requested in the in South Sudan CAP	US\$ 1,088,409
Total funding secured for the CAP project (to date)	US\$ 0

Funding requested from CHF for this project proposal	US\$ 230,000
Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded (including in-kind)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column i of the budget sheet)	

Direct Beneficiaries (Ensure the table below indicates both the total number of beneficiaries targeted in the CAP project and number of targeted beneficiaries scaled appropriately to CHF request)		
	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in CHF Project	Number of direct beneficiaries targeted in the CAP
Women:	2,744	14,818
Girls:	5,487	7,557
Men:	682	16,052
Boys:	5,487	8,169
Total:	14,400	30,871

Indirect Beneficiaries / Catchment Population (if applicable)
No indirect beneficiaries

Targeted population:
Jonglei State, Uror County, Female Farmers and Landless Women, in locations of high food insecurity and malnutrition

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

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

Indicate number of months: 5 months (1 Feb – 30 April 2014)

Contact details Organization's Country Office	
Organization's Address	Tearfund, ECS Compound, Hai Malakal, PO Box 94, Juba, South Sudan
Project Focal Person	Name: Anna Chilvers Email: Aweil-bm@tearfund.org Telephone: +211 914239218
Country Director	Name: Kathleen Rutledge Email: southsudan-dcd@tearfund.org Telephone: +211 921390434
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Monitoring & Reporting focal person	Autumn Petersen Email: juba-pso@tearfund.org Telephone: +211 921149503

Contact details Organization's HQ	
Organization's Address	100 Church Road, Teddington, UK TW11 8QE
Desk officer	Claudia Puschner Email: Claudia.puschner@tearfund.org Telephone: +44 2089437761
Finance Officer	Nick Roberts Email: Nick.Roberts@tearfund.org Telephone: +44 2089437819

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis
Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF funded activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and category of the affected population¹

Current Situation: The recent unrest in South Sudan which began with the events in Juba on 15th December 2013 has resulted in over 15,000 people being displaced to Wonduruba and Dolo payams (Juba County, Central Equatoria) around 100km west of Juba. The majority of these are the wives and children of military men, who were forced out of the barracks and have returned to their villages of origin where they are planning to stay for the foreseeable future. They are staying with households in the host community, who are sharing their accommodation, food and NFIs.. The estimated 65% increase in population has put significant pressure on the host community, particularly in the area of food, which was ranked as the number one priority.

In addition to a multi-agency assessment, Tearfund conducted an additional assessment at the end of January 2014. These assessments found that the food situation is very insecure and at borderline crisis stage for both the IDPs and the host community. The IDPs have no independent source of food and have therefore been reliant on the host communities, who have been sharing their meals and their limited supply. There is only one harvest per year, and the community reports that last year's harvest was poor with about 50% being lost due to late rains and destruction of crops by the cattle belonging to the neighbouring Mundari. With the additional increase in population, all sources estimated that the supply of food would be completely gone by March – leaving a gap of 4-5 months before the next harvest. Both the IDPs and the community members are already resorting to coping mechanisms to try and stretch out their reserves, including foraging for wild food, selling charcoal, reducing portion size, prioritizing food for the children and reducing the number of meals to one per day. In addition, households are being forced to consume the seed reserved for next season's crop that should be planted in April, risking long term severe food shortage.

B. Grant Request Justification
Briefly describe (in no more than 300 words) the reasons for requesting CHF funding at this time. Explain how CHF funding will help address critical humanitarian gaps in your cluster. Explain the value added by your organization (e.g. geographical presence). Indicate if any other steps have been taken to secure alternative funding.

Update: CHF funding is necessary to provide critical food support to enable the communities to reach the next harvest. ZOA (who is the lead agency for the area) has access to some funding for food support and seeds, but estimated procurement times for the FAO seed packs would mean that seed would not arrive in time to be planted for cultivation. The CHF funding would therefore enable

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.

procurement of seed and provide additional food support. As well as CHF, Tearfund is also seeking additional complementary funding in order to provide more food support and to repair of boreholes in the area. This integrated sectoral response is planned to minimize the risks arriving from poor food and water, while anticipating water needs for vegetable seeds and in the coming planting season. Tearfund is working in conjunction with ZOA to ensure that the food shortage in these payams is covered until the next harvest, around August time. ZOA will be providing the additional tools that the IDP households require to be able to start cultivation, as well as continuing some agricultural training. Tearfund has previously partnered with ZOA, and also has experience working with local partners in the area. Tearfund has staff trained in Food Security, and has experience running food security and distribution projects.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Contribution to Cluster Priorities

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

This project will primarily address the cluster priority to provide emergency response livelihood inputs to facilitate production and consumption. The target population is currently eating a single meal of cassava, with some groundnut, and so this will also increase the nutrition amongst the vulnerable and food insecure population.

The project is expected to prevent malnutrition in the area, particularly for the under 5's. With the whole population at risk – and adults prioritizing the feeding of children over themselves – it is deemed that a distribution of food will alleviate the need for a nutrition response.

ii) Project Objective

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

The CHF programme objective is to **improve access to food to vulnerable displaced persons and host communities in Juba County, Central Equatoria.**

Overall objective target: 60% of target population report that they have sufficient food for consumption until the harvest

The project will support displaced persons and host communities with food support and seed for planting. It will target communities affected by displacement in Juba county, thus including host communities as well as IDPs. Assessment data will be cross checked against the 13 bomas in the two payams, with intervention targeting communities with the highest level of food insecurity. Resources available do not allow response at the full scale of the current need, although with additional funding and through working with ZOA there should be sufficient resources to prevent the communities from reaching crisis point.

Due to the changed situation in South Sudan since the CAP was formulated, this project focuses on a different geographical area to the one that Tearfund originally stated. This project does focus on more emergency implementation of direct food support and seed for planting.

iii) Project Strategy and proposed Activities

Present the project strategy (**what the project intends to do, and how it intends to do it**). There should be a logical flow to the strategy: activities should lead to the outputs, which should contribute towards the outcomes, which should ultimately lead to the project objective.

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

Activity 1.1.1: Provision of food support during hunger gap / early planting period– 600HH, 3000 people

Tearfund will provide food support to 600 households for 1 month to help households survive the hunger gap until the next harvest in August. Households will be selected through beneficiary selection committees, and will include households from both the IDP and host community. As the IDPs are staying with the host community, it is expected that any food support will be shared amongst the extended household. This may reduce the number of kilocalories that each targeted individual is receiving, but it is how the community works together and will ensure peaceful relations between different groups.

The food support will be based on the recommended allowances and will include cereals (sorghum), pulses (beans), oil and salt.

Tearfund is applying for additional funding and working in conjunction with ZOA to ensure greater coverage in meeting the food needs of these payams.

Activity 2.1.2: Provision of vegetable seeds for cultivation – 900HH, 5,400 people

Tearfund will distribute vegetable seeds, namely okra, tomatoes, onion and cabbage. The vegetable seeds will be distributed in February to enable households to have an alternative source of food during the hunger gap before the main harvest arrives. This will be from June for the maize, and August for the sorghum and other crops. Communities are used to growing these varieties but do not have sufficient seeds. Tearfund is planning to rehabilitate boreholes through other funding which will enable beneficiaries to water the seedlings.

Activity 2.1.1: Provision of staple crop seeds for cultivation – 900HH, 5,400 people

Tearfund will provide staple seed for cultivation to 500 households to enable them to produce a harvest in the next season, such as sorghum, maize, groundnuts and beans. All of these varieties are well established in the area. Amongst the host community there is one planting season per year, with the ground being prepared in March and the planting starting in April. In order to reduce the possibility of the seeds being consumed by households, these staple seeds will be distributed at the end of March, shortly before the

planting season, and in conjunction with food support.

Note that neither tools nor agricultural training has been budgeted for as it is anticipated that ZOA will cover this need amongst IDP communities. The Community Leaders have confirmed that they are willing for IDPs to cultivate land, which is plentiful in the area. Households have been calculated as being different households for vegetable and staple crop seed production as it is anticipated that vegetable seeds will be targeted more for PLW; however, during further discussions with the community at the stage of beneficiary selection this may be altered.

All of the above will be conducted in coordination with FAO who has some programmatic engagement in the County.

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

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

Result 1: Improved consumption of staple and nutrient rich foods

Households with food insecurity will have food for consumption which will help cover the hunger gap until the next harvest. Access to sorghum and beans will provide a greater source of nutrition than the cassava that the households are currently reliant on.

Result 2: Increase in number of households planting seed

Increase in the number of households planting seed for staple crops and vegetables. Given the short project timeframe, success will be measured by % of households planting seed rather than production. This will be attained through provision of both staple seeds and vegetable seeds for cultivation.

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

SOI (X)	#	Standard Output Indicators <small>(Ensure the output indicators are consistent with the output indicators that will be used in the results framework section III of this project proposal).</small>	Target (indicate numbers or percentages) <small>(Targets should be disaggregated by age and sex as per the standard output indicators list and add-up to the number of direct beneficiaries identified page 1)</small>
X	1.	People provided with seeds	Men: 611 Women: 2038 Children: 8150
X	2.	Number of people provided with food assistance	Men: 71 Women: 706 Children: 2824
X	3.	Quantity (MT) of food distributed to the affected population	MT: 41,580

vi). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Gender

The programme design considers the different issues affecting men and women. The majority of IDP households are led by single women who have been separated from their husbands. There is therefore a recognition that women bear the responsibility of food provision for their households, which is particularly difficult whilst pregnant or lactating. Targeting of households will therefore be discussed with the Community leaders, with a higher percentage of pregnant or lactating women (PLW) being targeted for the distribution of food support or vegetable seeds. However, as IDP and host communities are currently sharing homes, food and the responsibility for household chores, targeting will take into consideration the availability of extended household members to do the heavy labour. The Community leaders are traditionally male, so effort will be made to ensure that women are involved in beneficiary selection, programme design and in feedback.

HIV

Prevalence is low within South Sudan, but the Channels of Hope tool is being used to increase awareness and knowledge and reduce stigma of HIV. HIV is mainstreamed through all aspects of the project. Awareness sessions will include HIV and AIDS Tearfund has a clear HIV workplace policy, making staff aware of accurate information about HIV, with support provided if affected and Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits available in field locations.

Environment

Tearfund follows a corporate environmental policy that seeks to minimize organisational impact on the environment. Tearfund staff will continue to stay abreast of policies, procedures and guidance developed by the GOSS Directorate of Environmental Affairs within the GOSS Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Conservation and Tourism, ensuring their application to our project is carefully considered. The project will also take into consideration the UNEP Sudan Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment. Tearfund's ROOTS Publication entitled 'Environmental Sustainability' will be used to educate staff, community members and the government on the importance and principles of environmental sustainability, including sustainable resource management.

vii) Implementation Mechanism

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

Tearfund will directly implement the food security and livelihood project, working closely with ZOA to ensure that the interventions are complementary, and making effective use of joint staff, resources and logistics. Tearfund has established structures within the country, with more than 200 staff including numerous technical experts in water and sanitation, food security and nutrition. These staff have a deep understanding of both their sectors and the South Sudan context, including staff who are able to communicate in the languages used in Wonduruba and Dolo payams thus enabling effective communication for programme implementation.

The project will be implemented in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, payam, county and state governments, other

agencies and FSL Clusters in Juba.

viii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

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

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

A baseline survey will form the framework within Tearfund will monitor progress towards results. The WFP Coping Strategies index will likewise be a reference tool.

The overall management of programmes in Wonduruba and Dolo Payams is led by the Emergency Programme Manager, with the Juba-based Support Managers (Logistics, Finance and HR) ensuring that the systems function smoothly to enable effective implementation of the work.

Tearfund has an established monthly reporting system – from the field to Juba to the UK - that allows all projects to report on progress made. Reports are also sent to relevant sectors. Mid-term and End of project reports are likewise prepared. Related to this, Juba-based staff, including the Deputy Country Director for Programmes and the Program Development Coordinator (Grants) routinely visit the field and conduct FGDs and team meetings to capture learnings and discuss learnings with the teams.

Additionally, Tearfund will conduct joint monitoring visits with ZOA, with results documented and shared. To support capturing disaggregate data and feedback from programme participants.

D. 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)
Pledges for the CAP project	
Funding Requested From Canadian Food Grains Bank (CFGFB); awaiting response.	\$198,000

² 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.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

CHF ref./CAP Code: <u>SSD-14/F/60789</u>	Project title: Strengthening resilience to shocks among vulnerable communities in conflict and disaster affected areas through improved food security and livelihoods.	Organisation: <u>Tearfund</u>
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Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs		Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)	To improve food security of HH in host communities and amongst IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities have planted enough seeds to produce a sufficient harvest 	Focus Group Discussions Household surveys Feedback from Community Leaders	No crop loss due to extreme weather, disease or pest outbreak The rains come on time and at the normal duration and heaviness Crops are not destroyed by cattle Security remains stable, limited further displacements Government support and participation Beneficiaries adopt improved farming techniques Community acceptance of the project Other funding provides anticipated additional food support, seeds and tools
CHF project Objective	To improve access to food to vulnerable displaced persons and host communities in Juba County, Central Equatoria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of target households report that they have sufficient food for consumption until the harvest 	Focus Group Discussions Household surveys	Security remains stable, enabling ongoing access Limited further displacements Community support and participation Household coping mechanisms are sufficiently robust to provide additional food
Outcome 1	Improved consumption of staple and nutrient rich foods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% of target households maintain or increase their Food Consumption Score (FCS); Baseline TBD 	Household surveys Monitoring visit reports	Security remains stable, enabling ongoing access Households consume the majority of food themselves rather than sharing with the wider community Households consume food during project period and do not keep for consumption in future months.
Output 1.1	Number of households with food available for consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 600 HH receive food support 	Distribution reports Beneficiary feedback Monitoring visit reports	Food support is available in the market at the budgeted prices, and delivered on time. Trucks are able to access the community
Activity 1.1.1	Provision of food support during hunger gap / early planting period			
Outcome 2	Increase in number of households planting seed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of target households plant seeds in 2014 planting season. 	Household surveys Field visits	No seed loss due to pests or seeds Security remains stable, enabling ongoing access Households have necessary tools for planting
Output 2.1	Increase in number of households who have vegetable seeds for cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 900 HH receive vegetable seeds for cultivation 	Distribution reports Beneficiary feedback Monitoring visit reports	Sufficient water is available for growing vegetables Vegetable seeds are available in the market at the budgeted prices, and delivered on time.
Output 2.2	Increase in number of households who have staple crop seed for cultivation	900 HH receive staple crop seeds for cultivation	Distribution reports Beneficiary feedback Monitoring visit reports	Households have sufficient alternative food and do not consume the seeds Households have sufficient tools to be able to clear the land for planting Community Leaders make land available for IDP households Staple seeds are available in the market at the budgeted prices, and delivered on time.
Activity 2.1.1	Provision of vegetable seeds for cultivation			
Activity 2.1.2	Provision of staple crop seeds for cultivation – 500HH, 3000 people			

PROJECT WORK PLAN

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

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

Project start date:	1st February, 2014	Project end date:	30th June, 2014
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Activities	Q1/2014			Q2/2014		
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	
Activity 1: Conduct Baseline Survey	X					
Activity 2: Finalise selection of 750 HH for food support	X					
Activity 3: Finalise selection of 500 HH for vegetable seeds	X					
Activity 4: Finalise selection of 500 HH for staple seed cultivation	X					
Activity 5: Purchase and transportation of commodities and seeds	X	X	X			
Activity 6: Distribution of food support to 750HH		X	X			
Activity 7: Distribution of vegetable seeds to 500 HH	X					
Activity 8: Distribution of staple seeds to 500 HHs		X	X			
Activity 9: End of project Survey				X	X	
Activity 10: Participation in food security and livelihoods cluster coordination meeting	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 11: Submission of monthly cluster progress reports	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 12: Submission of mid-term and end of project reports				X	X	

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