

Common Humanitarian Fund for South Sudan

CHF Reserve Application Template

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

Note:

This application shall be submitted to the cluster coordinator and co-coordinator for the relevant cluster with copy to the CHF Technical Secretariat.

If the project is not already in the CAP a project sheet must also be prepared and submitted into OPS.

CHF Reserve No.	
Date Received:	
CAP Project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Focal point:	

To be filled in by the CHF Technical Secretariat

CHF Reserve Grant Request Summary

Requesting Organisation:	WFP		
Project Title:	Food and nutrition assistance for Relief and recovery, supporting transition and enhancing capabilities to ensure sustainable hunger solutions		
Project Code (if CAP project):	SSD-14/F/60503		
Cluster/Sector:	FSL		
Geographic areas of implementation (list State, County and if possible Payam. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per state):	State	%	County, Payam
	Lakes	50	Awerial
	Upper Nile	50	Longchuk, Maiwut and Maban
Targeted population (Abyei conflict affected, IDPs, Returnees, Host Communities, Refugees)	IDP's		
Total project budget:	US\$ 503,603,272		
Amount requested from CHF Reserve:	US\$1,749,768		
Are some activities in this project proposal co-funded?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (if yes, list the item and indicate the amount under column in of the budget sheet) No <input type="checkbox"/> (if no, indicate if additional funding will be sought to complement the CHF Reserve in section II/B)		
Project Duration (indicate number of months, earliest starting date will be Allocation approval date):	1 April 2014 – 30 September 2014		
Total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the CHF Reserve grant request (disaggregated by sex/age):	10,650 Men – 2,134 Women – 2,126 Boys – 3,410 Girls – 2,980		
Implementing partners (include those that will benefit/ sub-grant from CHF funding and corresponding amounts):	To be determined		
Project Contact Details: Organization's Address Project Focal Person Finance Officer Country Director	Jebel, Juba.		Organization's HQ
	Mark Gordon – Head of Programme, +211 (0) 922465467 Mark.Gordon@wfp.org		Name, Email, telephone Name, Email, telephone Name, Email, telephone
	Eddie Rowe – DRD, +211 922465550, eddie.rowe@wfp.org		
	Chris Nikoi – CD, +211 912 167 133, chris.nikoi@wfp.org		

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

- In approximately 500 words briefly describe the humanitarian situation in the specific region/area where CHF Reserve activities are planned for with reference to assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population¹.
- Also explain relation to the work of other partners in the area.

In mid-January 2014, food and livelihoods partners revised the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) conducted on the eve of the crisis in mid-December, to estimate the effects of the crisis on people's livelihoods and food security status. The analysis estimated that 3.7 million people (at least 65% of whom are estimated to be located in the Greater Upper Nile States) are now at risk of food insecurity, including 3.2 million people in emergency and acute IPC phases and 500,000 Internally Displaced People. In the Nasir-Maban-Maiwut-Longochuk belt, with a population of over 600,000, more than 50% of the population is estimated to be either in the IPC Emergency or Crisis phase. Reports from UN agencies (UNHCR/UNICEF/ACF) have recorded South Sudanese populations mainly from Upper Nile and Jonglei states arriving in refugee host centres with under 5 MUAC GAM rates above 30% and SAM rates exceeding 10%. Based on estimates from OCHA, Awerial County in Lakes States is currently hosting at least 90,000 IDPS from Bor South. In Mingkaman IDP camp, children under 5 were screened and 13.6 percent were found severely malnourished and 17.5 percent were moderately malnourished. The impact of the ongoing conflict has been most severe in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, states which traditionally are the areas of higher concentration of severely food insecure households, have the highest per capita cereal deficit and very high dependency on markets for staple foods.

EFSA, FSMS and IRNA assessment teams have reported that in Awerial County due to one of the largest IDP settlements (Menkieman) and the Maban-Maiwut-Longochuk belt a worsening food security situation with populations adjusting by using coping mechanisms such as: reducing the number of meals, increasing dependence on wild foods and employing other more severe livelihood coping strategies including migration. There is little to no probability of an improvement in food security classification driven by the recent conflict and access constraints in the coming months. The situation is even more critical with the approaching onset of rainy season that will not only bring about additional access constraints but also increased vulnerability to disease and possibilities of further displacements as we enter in to the hunger season (April to September). Consequently, there is the need to provide immediate lifesaving support to IDP populations until the end of the hunger period.

Food security and market assessments have recorded that populations in the two areas rely heavily on markets for food supply as a source of staple food, markets predominate over household own production at all times (except just around harvest time)². During the hunger season (May-August) markets are the main source of cereals for at least two thirds of the households³. For households in Unity and Jonglei and Upper Nile states, from February onwards up to 82 percent of households rely exclusively on the market. This is mirrored in the analysis of household expenditure where up to 63 percent of household expenditure was allocated to the purchase of food. The impact of the conflict has affected households but the impact on the members of households has differed from men, women, boys and girls. The forced displacement of households has meant that families have been divided, reducing the number of coping mechanisms that can be implemented, requiring boys and girls to shoulder a greater responsibility to meet their household's food needs.

The initial findings and observations of the IRNA, EFSA and FSMS assessments have indicated that in Awerial County and the Nasir-Maban-Maiwut-Longochuk belt markets have been affected by the conflict but there are initial signs that markets are beginning to recover and that although prices are higher than the 5 year average, there is the opportunity to link with traders, through demand side interventions, to encourage traders to increase the types and volume of goods available.

Since January, WFP and partners have scaled up its emergency operation (EMOP) to reach over 460,000 acutely food insecure IDP people as a result of the crisis. This includes the provision of food assistance to IDPs, conflict-affected groups and critical nutrition support to vulnerable people. This support has been extended to ensure prevention of malnutrition in high risk groups of the conflict affected population specifically children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women.

B. Grant Request Justification

- In approximately 300 words describe why CHF Reserve funding is sought for this project, and why this particular activity is important. Explain why the activity is time critical and need rapid funding through the CHF Reserve.
- Confirm that your organization's internal reserves or other donor funds are not immediately available and/or appropriate to fund the proposed activities. Please provide information on which donors or what other funding sources have been approached.
- Briefly describe the value added by your organization
- Describe why this activity was not funded through the CHF standard allocation process, and what has changed since that process was completed to make this project emerge as a priority.

Although markets have been affected throughout the country, there are indications that markets are beginning to re-open. In the Nasir—Maiwut belt markets are functioning with goods originating from Ethiopia complemented by local produce (fish, oil, and limited cereal stocks from the previous harvest). Fish is largely available from the rivers around this belt supplemented by vegetable oil supplies from Ethiopia. In Nasir belt, the fresh fish is retailing at SSP 10 for the 2-kg while vegetable oil is sold at SSP 20 per litre⁴. In Mingkaman, a fresh medium sized fish (approx. 700g) is retailing at about SSP 15 while a 2-kg dry fish retails for SSP 25. A 1-kg of vegetable oil also retails at SSP 30.

The onset of the rainy season will exacerbate the ongoing challenges to provide in-kind food assistance. Given the functionality of the markets and the availability of fish, oil and sugar and the limited supply of cereals in the markets of both Awerial and Nasir belt

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.

² FSMS data 2010-2013

³ FSMS Data 2009-2013

⁴ EFSA March 2014

coupled with WFP's and its partners extensive experience in the distribution of both in-kind and cash/voucher assistance, a mixed commodity approach is the most feasible. The in-kind cereal distribution will bridge the severe cereal deficit currently experienced by the population while the cash/voucher disbursements will stimulate the diminishing market operations while providing the much needed proteins and fats to complement the cereal diet. WFP, based on costs, has calculated the Alpha value of the market based response vis-à-vis a complete in-kind distribution and found the value reasonable.

The value of the voucher to the households is based on the provision of 2,271 Kcal/person/day. This translates into a household daily ration of 3.5 kgs of cereal (provided in-kind through non-CHF funding), 700g of fresh fish, 210 ml of oil and 35g of sugar/day with 20% of energy supplied by protein and 20% from fats. WFP in South Sudan has extensive experience with the provision of cash and voucher activities. Since 2012, WFP has distributed vouchers and cash to 5,759 households with a value of over 1 million SSP.

As part of WFP's response strategy to the ongoing crisis the provision of providing life-saving food assistance to IDP households in IPC Emergency Phase includes local markets playing an important role through the provision of part of the daily food requirements. WFP will implement a food assistance programme in Upper Nile state in Maiwut, Longochuk and Bunj targeting 10,650 people (1,775 HH/ 2,134 men/ 2,126 women/3,410 boys and 2,980 girls) for a period of 5 months. The assistance will be a combination of in-kind cereals and a voucher to allow the beneficiaries access proteins (mainly from fish), vegetable oil and sugar. In addition, WFP will work through the FSL Cluster to link the provision of life-saving assistance with livelihood inputs to assist acutely food insecure households begin to recover their livelihoods to meet their food and non-food needs.

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.

The funds will be utilised to provide life-saving food access (through markets) to conflict affected IDP households. The assistance will be provided through a mix-basket approach with cereals, which are scarce in local markets, distributed in-kind (and funded through complementary funding); while the CHF funds will be used to provide IDP households with vouchers to purchase proteins, oil and sugar from local markets.

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

Provision of 2,271 Kcals via food assistance through a mix-basket approach to save lives of individuals in IPC Phase Emergency.

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

1. Registration and verification of IDPs in target areas
2. Selection, registration and sensitisation of local traders on the voucher systems and provision of funding for increasing availability in the market
3. Monthly distribution to targeted households of cereals (in-kind) and vouchers for fish, oil and sugar equalling 378 SSP
4. Distribution, post-distribution, market and trader monitoring

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

WFP provides assistance to affected households in the IPC Emergency Phase. During the registration and verification of beneficiaries WFP ensures that minority groups including child and female headed households are included through the use of community based targeting, focus group discussions and key-informant interviews. To ensure the needs and concerns of women are taken into account, specific women's focus group discussions will be held. During the distribution of the assistance throughout the monitoring process, WFP uses protection and gender lenses to ensure that different constraints faced by men, women, boys and girls to receive their food assistance are mitigated. Specifics include the prioritization of minor and female headed households and the requirement of international staff (UN/INGO/NGO) during the distribution.

WFP also takes into consideration environment issues when providing assistance to its members. This includes in the planning stages deciding on the most feasible and environmentally friendly mode of transportation. During and post-distribution, WFP works with its partners to ensure that residue (boxes, bags, tins, etc..) from the distributions are collected and either recycled or disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner.

v) Expected Result/s
Briefly describe (in no more than 100 words) the results you expect to achieve at the end of the CHF grant period.

Stabilisation or 1 IPC phase improvement of the targeted populations through the provision of emergency life-saving assistance to 14,200 conflict affected IDPs between May and September.

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. Add as many indicators as relevant to measure your project results. Ensure these indicators will be measurable during the project implementation.

SOI (X)	#	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.	Total value of cash/voucher distributed to beneficiaries	1,136,000 USD
	2.	# of households who received direct cash transfers / receiving monthly assistance	1,775 HH – 10,650 people (1,775 HH/ 2,134 men/ 2,126 women/3,410 boys and 2,980 girls)

	3. # of vouchers submitted by traders for reimbursement	CHF M&R Note: - To be provided at the reporting stage (target and results achieved)
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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.

With its implementing partners WFP will validate and register IDPs both in spontaneous settlements and in host communities. WFP and its partners will work with the communities to identify IDPs through a combination of PRA activities such as community based targeting and understanding on the target criteria, focus group discussions and key-informant interviews. The monthly provision of cereals through in-kind distributions will be provided through WFP's extensive logistical network. Vouchers will be commercially printed and include anti-fraud mechanisms such as bar-codes and beneficiary bio-metric registration. Traders will be register as vendors and will be reimbursed based on the reconciliation of vouchers exchanged by the beneficiaries. Monitoring will ensure that beneficiaries are receiving their entitlement and follow up surveys will be used to measure the impact of the mix-basket approach on household and individual dietary diversity. During the set-up, implementation and ending of the assistance WFP and its partners will coordinate with the national and regional FSL clusters, and, as required, engage with local authorities.

Where possible WFP and its partners will distribute the in-kind and vouchers to the principal female of the household. If the household is a child headed household, WFP and its partners will work with the community to ensure that the provision of food and vouchers does not present a protection risk.

viii) Monitoring and Reporting Plan

WFP through its M&E and VAM unit will conduct distribution monitoring, post distribution monitoring and markets monitoring. Distribution monitoring ensures that the beneficiaries are getting their full entitlements with adherence to the humanitarian principles. Post distribution monitoring will be conducted to understand utilisation of the entitlement, that beneficiaries have access to markets to purchase the commodities at the agreed prices with the traders. Market and trader monitoring will be used to monitor markets to ensure that availability of commodities on the market, the price of the commodities to allow for transfer value modification and ensure that markets are functional with beneficiaries able to access them. Price data from the markets will allow WFP to monitor the cost efficiency of the intervention, detecting early potential market distortions, and adjustments can be made based on this to the composition of the basket and transfer modality

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)

SECTION III:

The logical framework is a tool to present how the implementation of CHF funded activities and their results (outputs and outcomes) will contribute to achieving higher level humanitarian results (project and cluster objectives) and how these results will be measured.

Fill in the logical framework below for this project proposal ensuring the information provided is in accordance with the strategies and activities described in the narrative section of this proposal, in particular section C. Follow the guidance and the structure (Goal, objective, outcome, outputs and activities) and the numbering. Add/remove lines according to the project strategy.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK				
CHF ref./CAP Code: SSD-14/F/60503		Project title: Food and nutrition assistance for Relief and recovery, supporting transition and enhancing capabilities to ensure sustainable hunger solutions		Organisation: <u>WFP</u>
Goal/Objectives/Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator of progress	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	
Goal/Impact (cluster priorities)	Increase access to food for people affected by displacement and food insecure households is vital to combating malnutrition, disease and destitution.	Household dietary diversity as measured by the FCS	Post distribution and beneficiary follow up monitoring	Household are able to meet their food needs through a mix-basket approach.
CHF project Objective	Provision of 2,271 Kcals per person per day for 5 months to conflict affected IDPs	Beneficiary dietary diversity measured through the FCS	March 2014 EFSA/FSMS assessments	Humanitarian and trader access to the target areas
Outcome 1	Stabilisation or 1 IPC phase improvement of the targeted populations through the provision of emergency life-saving assistance to 10,650 conflict affected IDPs between May and September.	Percentage of households with a FCS greater than 35	Quarterly FSMS assessments and beneficiary post distribution monitoring	Limited or restricted humanitarian access to the targeted areas
Output 1.1	Monthly provision of 50kgs of cereals and vouchers for 378 SSP	Number of households receiving monthly assistance Number of vouchers submitted by traders for reimbursement	WFP PDM and M&E	Limited or restricted humanitarian access to the targeted areas
Activity 1.1.1	Provision of life-saving assistance to 10,650 people through the monthly distribution of 50 kgs of cereal and 378 SSP of vouchers for food items in local markets			
Activity 1.1.2	List the key activity to be carried out for achieving output 1.1			
Activity ...	If required, insert other lines to add activities necessary to achieve output 1.1			

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:	1 April 2014	Project end date:	30 September 2014
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Activities	Q1/2014			Q2/2014			Q3/2014			Q4/2014		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Activity 1 Registration and verification of IDPs in target areas				X								
Activity 2 Selection, registration and sensitisation of local traders on the voucher systems and provision of funding for increasing availability in the market				X	X							
Activity 3 Monthly distribution to targeted households of cereals (in-kind) and vouchers for fish, oil and sugar equalling 378 SSP month					X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 4 Distribution, post-distribution, market and trader monitoring					X	X	X	X	X			

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