

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Christian Mission for Development				
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	1st Round Standard Allocation				
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>			
EDUCATION		100.00			
		<b>100</b>			
<b>Project Title :</b>	Emergency school feeding in Education in Emergency to crisis-affected children and youth in Ayod County-Jonglei State and Ulang County-Upper Nile State.				
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>	Frontline services				
<b>OPS Details</b>					
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	SSD-18/HSS10/SA1/E/NGO/7880		
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	325,000.73		
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	9 months	<b>Priority:</b>			
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	20/03/2018	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	31/12/2018		
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	20/03/2018	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	31/12/2018		
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>CMD intends to provide emergency school feeding to 10,100 children and youth to promote incentivised enrolment and attendance to learning. The multi-sectoral emergency intervention seeks to increase learners' attendance, encourage female retention, support local markets where possible, provide female and youth income-generation and spread lifesaving nutrition and hygiene practices. This will be a complementary assistance to ongoing activities in schools already supported in Ayod and Ulang. Lunch meals will be provided during school days as a coping mechanism to keep children in schools and enrol out-of-school children on condition that they attend regularly. The intervention seeks to make learning spaces protective against harmful practices, help poor families and families where parents are busy or absent by elevating strain on the family food supply, improve learners' concentration/performance, reduce short-term hunger and nutritional deficiencies. Food procurement model will be through tendering; program linked to local suppliers (For Ulang; CMD will consider procuring in Gambella as was in SSHF SA1 2017 and and transport using boats with procurement in Juba as a backup plan. Food items for Ayod will be procured in Juba as done in SSHF SA2 2017). The quantities required for each school will be determined based on enrolment figures. The program will engage incentivised local caretakers/ cooks, trained on food handling and Community Participation Integration Approach (CPIA) upheld. Incentivised Youth food Monitors will be trained and involved to assist monitor the food chain supply in target schools in coordination with school heads/PTAs/SMCs. Cross cutting issues such as WASH, Nutrition, Cholera messaging, GBV, Health and Child protection will be integrated alongside key life-saving messaging on food crisis/ rationing. Activities will be immediate, first with dry feeding on energy bars and biscuits as procurement/delivery of food items and establishment/rehabs of on-site cooking facilities is fast-tracked.</p>				
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>	
173	214	6,259	3,841	10,487	
<b>Other Beneficiaries :</b>					
<b>Beneficiary name</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
People in Host Communities	0	0	3,442	2,113	5,555
Internally Displaced People	0	0	2,817	1,728	4,545
Trainers, Promoters, Caretakers, committee members, etc.	173	214	0	0	387
<b>Indirect Beneficiaries :</b>					
This project will indirectly benefit 22,909 persons. Every adult will directly impact an entire household of 7; a total of 2,709 persons. Its anticipated that an infant will indirectly benefit 2 persons; a total of 20,200.					
<b>Catchment Population:</b>					
IDP populations in Ayod average 20,119 (IOM DTM) against population census data of 139,282 persons. Ulang census population is 85,044; resulting to a combined population of up to 224,326.					
<b>Link with allocation strategy :</b>					

In line with the allocation strategy, the project has prioritised frontline activities to provide a vital and timely injection of resources into the 2018 HRP, through provision of emergency school meals to reduce risks of cognitive underdevelopment and malnutrition, and provide access to safe and protective environments. This will be an emergency component aimed at increasing nutritional intake of children and maintaining or increasing children attendance while also boosting the community's engagement in the school community. The program is planned to include a component of youth and engaging them as food monitors and in dissemination of life-saving messages on child protection, hygiene, health and GBV in schools and local communities. Protective and engaging modalities of education will be deployed due to the effects of food insecurity and cholera episodes. This complementary assistance program will utilise ongoing EIE interventions in Ayod and Ulang, build on the past gains, promote enrolment and attendance in schools. The following activity types will be given priority in line with cluster strategy- #1. Emergency school feeding, #2. Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALP).

**Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :**

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

**Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :**

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount
In kind contributions and online fundraising	10,000.00
	<b>10,000.00</b>

**Organization focal point :**

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**BACKGROUND**

**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

January-April 2018 IPC alert estimates combined populations of up to 51,000 people to face Famine and Emergency (IPC Phases 5 and 4) acute food insecurity in Ayod and Ulang respectively. 25,000 people in Ayod are one step below famine (IPC Phase 4) and 25,000 in Ulang would be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Ayod show Critical levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM 15.0%-29.9%) while Ulang is expected to reach Critical levels of acute malnutrition by the end of April in protracted absence of humanitarian assistance. Settlements in Ayod continue to experience severe levels of food insecurity as only 15% of settlements report adequate access to food (REACH 2018). REACH Ayod Rapid Assessment have found evidence of high food insecurity in Haat, Gorwai and Pagil. Key drivers of the lack of food include: 1) floods which destroyed crops and spread livestock diseases 2) little to no market access to purchase cereals, agricultural tools or NFIs (Non Food Items) and 3) limited access to humanitarian assistance. Ayod was widely affected by cholera since 2017 and the population is recovering from the active transmission. Repeated devastation and displacement through conflicts in parts of Ayod, most recently in Wau has pushed populations from Southern and Central Ayod towards Jiech, Gorwai, Kharman and Padek; locations perceived safe havens with over 60% of those women, children and youth. Continued armed clashes around Pagak (Nasir and Ulang) and other parts of Upper Nile have triggered further displacements among populations that had already been displaced from previous armed clashes. Renewed armed clashes have continued to disrupt key sources of livelihoods such as cultivation and livestock rearing. IOM data indicates a joint population of up to 200,000 people displaced in the two counties.

For children, safety concerns have re-emerged; mainly revolving around abduction, sexual violence, recruitment into armed groups and early marriages. Discrepancy has been revealed between levels of attendance and enrolment into education with some (especially girls opting to drop away and engage in household roles). The main reasons cited for lack of attendance of boys and girls in Ulang and Ayod settlements with access to education are hunger (29%) and insecurity (29%) - REACH. General performance of children in schools remains low with school dropouts, irregular attendance and absenteeism common with lack of food the leading cause (ibid). The most frequently cited consumption-based coping strategy both in Ayod and Ulang is limiting the size of family meals. 90% of adult populations are without access to work, education and basic services (WFP) and heavily reliant on Aid.

SSHF funding through CMD in Ulang had enabled incentivised enrolment and attendance of up to 6,500 children and youth through school feeding. Basic surveys by CMD have revealed reduction by up to 11% of learners from the time feeding was discontinued. A lack of intervention will erode previous gains achieved, and prevent children from accessing the protective factors of school (Including psychosocial support, lifesaving messaging and access to other services) placing them at risk of abuse and exploitation. In Ayod, only 15 schools are supported through feeding and although gains have been made through this intervention, this only represents 23% of children in a context flagged as having dire food needs including dysfunctional markets (County hardly supported by WFP). Averagely, 35,000 children and youth are registered for learning activities; only 9,000 have food support. For girls and youth in particular, early drop out and marriage have been ongoing effect of the food crisis, as families require the economic dowry for household survival. The current description will lead to greater displacement. It is now more important than ever that children and youth are supported through school feeding and engaged in dissemination of life-saving messages.

**2. Needs assessment**

Ayod: IOM DTM data indicates 151,597 persons displaced (several multiply) from Southern and Central Ayod towards Jiech, Gorwai, Kharmun, Padek and Pagil- locations considered safe havens with over 40% of those women and children. Evidence reports only 17%- 19% settlements as having food access in Ayod, the lowest food access levels in Jonglei in May. Consistent with new arrivals from neighbouring counties resulting from ongoing skirmishes between armed actors limited cultivation. While only 10% of adult populations have access to work, education and basic services (WFP, 2016), education stands out as one of the major needs. Despite a desire to sustain education activities in Ayod county attendance trends amongst children have been irregular due to hunger. Close to 12,000 children and youth continue to benefit from lunch meals supported through CMD; however, this only covers 15 schools (23%) as several others still attend school hungry or do not attend after all. These children are from poor families or parents unable to meet daily household food needs or absent. Acute malnutrition remains a major public health emergency in South Sudan, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is above the WHO emergency threshold of 15%. Given the overall critical food security levels in Ayod, food security situation is likely to deteriorate further in the coming months, without further substantial assistance. School aged children and youth are of particular concern, where food access levels have been consistently low in previous months.

Ulang: Armed clashes continue to result to displacements of population some into Ulang with most, women and children. The clashes have disrupted key sources of livelihoods such as cultivation and livestock rearing, leaving communities to rely largely on remittances and casual labour. As a coping mechanism to the declining access to food, the most frequently cited consumption-based coping strategy was limiting the size of meals (REACH 2017). Discrepancies are evident between levels of attendance of boys and girls in schools; the main reason cited for lack of attendance being hunger (29%) and insecurity (29%). Attendance is comparably low for girls as they are forced to join parents to pursue livelihood activities including fishing and borrowing food. For girls in particular, early drop out and marriage has been an ongoing effect of the economic and food crisis, as families require the economic dowry for household survival. This current desperation will lead to greater displacement. Several youth remain out of school and enrolment is less than 38%. Safety concerns have reemerged, mainly involving abduction and recruitment into armed groups. CMD's humanitarian work in Ayod and Ulang has exposed us to extensive education needs including the need for trauma counseling infused into education programs and borrows from previous experience collected from SSHF SA1 2017 school feeding project in Ulang County, benefitting over 4,000 children.

### **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

10,487 beneficiaries (Including 3,841boys,6,259girls, 173men and 214women) will directly benefit from this intervention. It's anticipated that an infant will indirectly benefit 2 persons; a total of 20,400 including IDPs and people at the host communities, equally composed of PWDs and minorities in Ayod and Ulang. The identification of the beneficiaries was widely based on the wider strategy paper of the education cluster which focussed and prioritised activities on the needs of children and young people displaced from recent large scale conflicts, hungry, with disease and with nutrition deficiencies. Additionally, the program targets volunteer teachers, PTAs, youths, school mothers and guards from the community who will be reached through training and income generation. Communities within the learning spaces will indirectly benefit from the project as close to 20,400 parents will be saved time to pursue livelihood activities without concern over food supply pressure. Beneficiary identification based on % of children and youth in school and out of school, reasons for dropping out of school, nutrition discrepancies and protection concern for children. Humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence are strongly upheld in CMD's project implementations.

### **4. Grant Request Justification**

It follows from the deteriorating food situation in Ayod and Ulang (IPC4-emergency) and close to 10,000 children and youth in Ayod and Ulang could soon drop out of school or attend irregularly due to hunger. Several assessments through IPC, REACH and education cluster have shown that there is a correlation between pupil school attendance and availability of food in schools. CMD proposes providing an emergency school feeding mechanism to assure children's continued access to food while continuing learning and Accelerated Learning opportunity for youth to catch up especially with literacy and numeracy education.

CMD has previously supported 5 schools in Ulang through complementary school feeding intervention and has been a positive pull factor resulting in additional children and youth enrolling (Including protection and general nutrition well being). High food needs exhibited in Ulang and Ayod signals need for action to reduce suffering and desperation of learners. Needs are higher than before with continued armed clashes triggering further displacements among populations, especially children and youth. In Ayod funds limitation has meant only 15 schools receive school feeding support -23% (until May 2018) with majority in neighbouring schools still attending school hungry (or with attendance discrepancies). 2017 SSHF SA2 ends in May; absence of SF support will erode previous gains. Program designed to scale up activities beyond May in Ayod to include 15 schools and 6 in Ulang (To create transition and continuity in schools already supported besides providing opportunities for beneficiaries in other selected schools flagged as having children with severe food needs. These schools have to contend with additional children and with food intended for planned 12,000 children and youth already stretched, this project offers an alternative for additional beneficiaries.

Providing food in school means that the children's nutritional intake can be directly monitored, guaranteeing that food that is intended for them is actually consumed by them. The action also includes a youth component to encourage positive community engagement while creating income and filling needed roles in the school feeding mechanism. CMD's humanitarian work in Ayod and Ulang has exposed us to extensive education needs including the need for trauma counselling infused into education programs and borrows from previous experience collected from SSHF SA1 2017 school feeding cycle implemented in 5 schools in Ulang and SSHF SA2 2017 (Ending May) supporting 15 schools (23%). The active programs will mean transportation and warehousing would be aligned, and project staff and support staff will be shared to maximise the resources. As was in SSHF SA2 in Ayod, CMD will approach the LOGS/FSL cluster for transportation. Feeding infrastructure including kitchens, stores, NFIs and dining shades exist in most of the targeted schools and setup related costs are reduced/nonexistent. CMD has experienced EiE/WASH/Nutrition and Health teams on ground and will offer an integrated approach to this project. The project will complement our current EiE project supported by UNICEF in Ayod and Ulang with additional feeding solutions that have been missing. The messaging will be integrated in the current learning materials and training, the same teachers will be engaged so there will be no additional incentives. Most of the staff in the current EiE will be engaged so there will be minimal staff hired under this project.

CMD is the Education in Emergency focal organisation for Ayod and Ulang, currently supporting UNICEF funded learning and teaching activities in 79 schools in Ayod and Ulang, enumerating 535 teachers and a combined beneficiary caseload of about 45,000 children and youth.

### **5. Complementarity**

Integrating school feeding into the current Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) will open opportunities for youth to enrol as well as create a livelihood opportunity for them as food monitors. Youth activities will be complementary to the school feeding, which is in line with the Education Cluster strategy. In Ayod, CMD will take advantage of its ongoing nutrition programme through organised malnutrition screening in schools and referral of severe cases for treatment into the already established Out Patient therapeutic program (OTP) and Stabilization centres (SC). CMD Nutrition staffs including nutrition assistants, nurses and registers/ recorders will be shared in this programme to increase cost effectivity and overall strengthen output results. CMD intends to work with Real Medicine Foundation (RMF) for nutrition in areas not reached in Ayod. CMD will coordinate with CRS for water support in Ayod. In Ulang, CMD will collaborate with GOAL International to establish health and nutrition referral mechanisms for children affected. Cholera prevention through rehabs/ setup of WaSH infrastructure in schools and raising awareness in schools and communities where only 5% of adults can read and write. Rehabilitation of temporary child friendly learning spaces (TCFLS) will enable continuation of learning for girls and boys affected by emergency and provide physical protection from the dangers of a crisis environment, mitigate the psychosocial impact of the crisis, and facilitate screening for children who need special assistance. Schools will act as zones of peace and as platforms to provide other live saving services such as immunization, food distributions, NFIs distribution, screening amongst others. In order to uphold standards of hygiene and sanitation, CMD will complement WASH programs in Ayod and Ulang to ensure the establishment of latrines complete with hand washing facilities in the TLSs that are protective, appropriate and gender segregated. Key messaging such as environmental protection will be incorporated into learning activities. CMD's model is to integrate all of the programs in order to holistically strengthen community and protect the most vulnerable.

## LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

### Overall project objective

Provide school feeding, youth engagement and open livelihood opportunities through multi-sectorial emergency response to reduce hunger and malnutrition, disease and cognitive underdevelopment to enrolled and out-of-school children and youth, support local markets and encourage female retention and spread life-saving nutrition/ hygiene.

### EDUCATION

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Improve crisis-affected girls', boys' and communities' ability to cope with emergencies through relevant education activities and capacity development, including psychosocial support and life-saving messaging to reduce vulnerability	SO3: Support at-risk communities to sustain their capacity to cope with significant threats	40
Strengthen cognitive skills of crisis-affected boys and girls	SO2: Reinforce protection and promote access to basic services for the most vulnerable people	30
Provide crisis-affected girls and boys (3-18 years) with access to safe, protective and inclusive learning environments, including protective services and referral pathways through schools	SO2: Reinforce protection and promote access to basic services for the most vulnerable people	30

**Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :** This intervention will help to sustain access of hunger-affected children and youth by providing food to learners to reduce nutrition discrepancies and cognitive underdevelopment while engaging youth in life-saving messages dissemination and as agents of change.

### Outcome 1

Learning and well being of children and youth improved through provision of nutritious food in a hygienic environment in school

### Output 1.1

#### Description

Provision of nutritious cooked meals to 10,100 children and youth in Ayod and Ulang.

#### Assumptions & Risks

Effectiveness of LOGS deliveries  
Inflation of food costs will not exceed the available budget  
No physical risks for children and youth moving to school

#### Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	EDUCATION	(Frontline Services) Number of children benefiting from school feeding programme			6,25 9	3,84 1	10,100

**Means of Verification :** Daily attendance rosters  
Meal token registers

Indicator 1.1.2	EDUCATION	(Frontline Services) Number of schools/learning spaces providing school feeding programme					21
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**Means of Verification :** Monitoring reports  
Pictures- Before and after setup

### Activities

#### Activity 1.1.1

Registration of beneficiaries including issuance of meal cards

#### Activity 1.1.2

Emergency high energy biscuits distributed to children during set-up period (1 per day)

#### Activity 1.1.3

Establishment/ rehabilitation of on-site cooking facilities (Kitchen, store and dining shades)							
<b>Activity 1.1.4</b>							
Provision of cooked lunch meals to learners and teachers in Ayod and Ulang.							
<b>Outcome 2</b>							
Female and youth community access skills and income-generation opportunities that supports the well being of children							
<b>Output 2.1</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
Provision of training and income generation for youth food monitors in support of the community							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
Youth and female willing to engage in activities In-kind incentives will be received positively							
<b>Indicators</b>							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	EDUCATION	(Frontline Services) Number of youth involved in management of school feeding	52	53			105
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Training reports Activity reports							
Indicator 2.1.2	EDUCATION	(Frontline Services) Number of youth engaged as mobilizers on life-saving activities	52	53			105
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Activity reports							
Indicator 2.1.3	EDUCATION	(Frontline Services) Number of youth reached with life-saving messages on child protection, hygiene, health and GBV in schools and local communities	1,803	1,105			2,908
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Training reports Activity reports							
Indicator 2.1.4	EDUCATION	(Frontline Services) Number of youth engaged as mobilizers on life-saving activities	173	214			387
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Training reports- This indicator will track # of caretakers, PTAs/ SMCs, Teachers and Youth food monitors trained on food governance and handling							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 2.1.1</b>							
Identifying female and youths as food monitors including issuance of visibility material (5 per school)							
<b>Activity 2.1.2</b>							
Train youth food monitors (5 per school) on community mobilisation, food delivery/ storage systems, record keeping and conflict sensitivity							
<b>Activity 2.1.3</b>							
Conduct training to teachers/ PTAs and caretakers to establish feeding governance structures for each school							
<b>Activity 2.1.4</b>							
Mobilisation and enrolment of children and school aged youths; and life-saving messaging on hygiene, health, nutrition and GBV in schools and local communities							
<b>Output 2.2</b>							
<b>Description</b>							
Improved quality of education through enhanced literacy and numeracy skills and life-skills and building resilience of conflict affected youths							
<b>Assumptions &amp; Risks</b>							
Youths willing to enrol for ALP program							
<b>Indicators</b>							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.2.1	EDUCATION	(Frontline Services) Number of IDP and host community youth attending ALP	352	227	12	6	597
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Daily attendance rosters							
Indicator 2.2.2	EDUCATION	Number of teachers/ volunteers provided with training on ALP and improved ALP kits					32
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Training reports							
<b>Activities</b>							
<b>Activity 2.2.1</b>							

Mobilisation and enrolment of youth for Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)

**Activity 2.2.2**

Training of teachers on ALP and improved use of ALP kits

**Additional Targets :**

**M & R**

**Monitoring & Reporting plan**

The project will be in direct supervision of the Monitoring&Reporting Officer; responsible for monitoring and ensuring high quality and timely inputs and activities result to achievement proposed. CMD will facilitate monthly visits to schools to monitor food procurement/handling/usage/suitability (community participation) and impact integrated within other ongoing school activities before the intervention and after. The Project monitoring Team will be responsible for supporting the collection, analysis and sharing of data across target schools with school feeding. Cluster standard indicators will be used to measure progress of the project which will be reported on Bi-weekly basis to cluster IM office. Data obtained from school activities will be consolidated and analyzed at the state and Juba level offices and feedback into the program unit to realign activities to planned standard. CMD has formulated data collection tools in line with the project objectives including School enrollment data collection hard cover books for each school, classroom daily attendance pupils' register, meals cards, which have been distributed to each class in all the 21 schools, Teachers daily attendance register given to every school , monthly school data collection form to end month reports. All these data collection materials are sex segregated and will give the required information for the project. Data generated will be shared with all stakeholders, as well as being used to adjust programming activities as needed to address any gaps or reduce overlaps as appropriate. M&E staff will regularly review data received from partners and undertake field visits to sites to assess progress and meet with partners and beneficiaries. Monthly progress reports that will provide summary of planned activities for the month, progress to date and plans will be shared. In addition, a final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the programme to assess achievements, lessons learned and best practices.

**Workplan**

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Registration of beneficiaries including issuance of meal cards	2018			X	X								
Activity 1.1.2: Emergency high energy biscuits distributed to children during set-up period (1 per day)	2018			X	X								
Activity 1.1.3: Establishment/ rehabilitation of on-site cooking facilities (Kitchen, store and dining shades)	2018			X	X								
Activity 1.1.4: Provision of cooked lunch meals to learners and teachers in Ayod and Ulang.	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.1.1: Identifying female and youths as food monitors including issuance of visibility material (5 per school)	2018				X								
Activity 2.1.2: Train youth food monitors (5 per school) on community mobilisation, food delivery/ storage systems, record keeping and conflict sensitivity	2018				X								
Activity 2.1.3: Conduct training to teachers/ PTAs and caretakers to establish feeding governance structures for each school	2018				X								
Activity 2.1.4: Mobilisation and enrolment of children and school aged youths; and life-saving messaging on hygiene, health, nutrition and GBV in schools and local communities	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.2.1: Mobilisation and enrolment of youth for Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)	2018			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.2.2: Training of teachers on ALP and improved use of ALP kits	2018				X								

**OTHER INFO**

**Accountability to Affected Populations**

CMD has installed suggestion boxes at all CMD offices/ bases so to capture feedback and complaints from communities we work in. Weekly sampling is done and information shared up to the information management officer who discusses it with Juba Admin/programs team to advance decision making/ action. Transparency has been upheld; CMD has involved key community authorities including the education director in the project design with key decisions and expectations laid out. As a procedure to enhance Do No Harm principles, CMD has provided new measures for prevention and handling staff misconduct in its HR policy with all staff signing a new code of conduct to reduce abuse, exploitation, harassment of beneficiaries e.t.c. Additionally, CMD has carried out staff inductions to acquaint staff with AAP standards. CMD will use both internal and external tools to address crosscutting issues and comply with relevant internal and international standards. During the assessment phase of the project, beneficiary discussions were held which included community leaders, elders, school children, youth, women-headed households, child-headed households, and the disabled. Affected populations are fully involved and participate in project planning, adjustment and engagement. In local and preferred languages is provided to affected populations on organisational procedure and manuals that are have incorporated AAP standards.

**Implementation Plan**

The project will solely be implemented by CMD working closely with county education officials and PTAs. CMD staff based in Ayod and Ulang Counties will take lead of project activities under the supervision of Juba based program staff who will have frequent travels to the field. At the start of the project, we will convene stakeholders meeting, to discuss timelines, expectations, stakeholder responsibilities, county led coordination and financial management arrangements. Under the auspice of the cluster and the SSHF TS, coordination of project activities will be arranged; Trained male and female beneficiaries identified from amongst the targeted populations, will be the front line education promoters to advance messages on education in an emergency setting.

In Ayod, CMD will take advantage of it's ongoing nutrition programme through organised malnutrition screening in schools and referral of severe cases for treatment into the already established Out Patient therapeutic program (OTP) and Stabalization centres (SC). CMD Nutrition staffs including nutrition assistants, nurses and registers/ recorders will be shared in this programme to increase cost effectivity and overall strengthen output results. In order to uphold standards of hygiene and sanitation, CMD will complement other programs in Ayod including working with CRS who are implementing WASH in Ayod. The program will coordinate RMF outreach activities in other parts of Ayod.

In Ulang, the project will work in collaboration with nutrition actors to establish referral mechanisms for children affected. CMD will work with GOAL and UNKEA who are implementing partners for nutrition to offer pathways for referral of cases.

CMD will strengthen existing structures, as opposed to creating parallel systems that do not add value to local capabilities. Primary stakeholders identified include the county Departments of Education and chiefs coordinated by the county RRC / RRA Secretary. CMD will implement each stage of the project in collaboration with these stakeholders. The implementation model seeks to integrate all of the programs in order to holistically strengthen community and protect the most vulnerable.

**Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
CRS	CRS has components of both WASH and FSL projects in Ayod and will; Project foresees a consolidated approach to the project through integrated cholera response through enhanced water supply within the school feeding structures.
IMA	IMA supports health in Ayod and will offer technical support in combating cholera through schools and also treatment of other common diseases.
RMF	RMF has a nutrition project in parts of Ayod that we will leverage on nutrition screening
GOAL International	GOAL International has Health and Nutrition projects in Ulang that we will leverage on for screening and referral plus treatment of complicated cases.

**Environment Marker Of The Project**

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

**Gender Marker Of The Project**

2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

The needs analysis demonstrates an understanding of the different needs of women, men, boys and girls. Beneficiaries and disaggregated by age and sex. In recognition that girls' attendance needs support during this period of extreme hunger, the project has been designed to increase the presence of women in schools (As caretakers/cooks) who will also benefit from gender training and income generation through cooking. The composition of PTAs/ SMCs and Youth food monitors will be gender sensitive with prioritisation on females to encourage female enrolment/retainment. Young women and men are also engaged in the project to bring in positive role models for young girls and boys to support the learning environment.

**Protection Mainstreaming**

CMD commits to ensuring protection mainstreaming in all its humanitarian responses. Throughout this project, CMD will ensure affected populations are protected against harmful practices. IASC principles, and guidance by the Protection Cluster have been adhered to in designing the project and will be practised during implementation. Protection risks will be mitigated by introducing efficient crowd control measures during serving meals; school meals will be designed as an efficient crowd control measure. Targeted beneficiaries will be informed about the program- process, beneficiaries with genuine needs and who qualify for school feeding identified and registered to control the number of people and movement. Safe dining spaces will be established or rehabilitated; specific with safe materials and designs including a different entrance and exit for beneficiaries, narrow pathways to ensure control, separate lines for pre-identified individuals with special needs such as children with special needs, weak and undernourished and those with limited mobility set, and providing water and eating shade. The waiting period will be a good opportunity to reinforce key hygiene message such as hand-washing for cholera/diarrhoea control. Materials that could be used as tools to harm have been phased off CMD's distribution and utilization lists to emphasise the Do No Harm principle in a humanitarian setting. Equal opportunity has been given to all beneficiaries, to emphasise impartial access to assistance, with considerations set up for Children with Special needs in collaboration with protection actors. Male adolescents and young men have been identified as the most marginalised and neglected group of the affected population requiring urgent interventions. CMD will further strengthen communication channels with IDP communities, Host Communities and Returnees. Through PSS and Life Skills trainings, self protection capacities will be built amongst children. CMD plans to provide a multi – sector response utilising schools as platforms for humanitarian interventions.

**Country Specific Information**

**Safety and Security**

Ulang: Security situation in Ulang remains stable but has to contend with additional IDPs who have been arriving from other locations like Nasir. The tendency of populations to congregate in places makes service delivery easy. CMD has field presence in Ulang; native field staffs who coordinate well with local authorities and security units. Like previously, this facilitates unhindered, unconditional and sustained access across 5 target Payams- Ying, Nyongore, Barmach, Yomding and Doma. Activities will be implemented as planned with no/minimal interference foreseen. CMD staff is well versed with the local context and have undergone UNMISS led SAFE ToTs in the previous months as a staff safety mechanism. CMD ensures that security guidelines are issued to every staff before deployment to locations. Good working relationship with the RRA has enabled CMD establish herself within the county.

Ayod: Ayod is stable and experiencing additional IDPs from Southern and Central Ayod. CMD has established strong presence in Jiech, Pagil, Mogok, Wau and Pajiek and enjoys good working relations with the authorities. CMD staff in Ayod is well versed with the local context and have undergone UNMISS led SAFE ToTs in the previous months as a staff safety mechanism.

### Access

Ayod is accessible via Air and river transport. 4 landable airstrips- Pagil, Mogok, Wau and Pajiek will provide options for access and sustained implementation. Transportation to Ayod will be only by Air and by river within the payams for key supplies. CMD local staff have established themselves within the local context and have goodwill from local authorities and security. Like previously, this facilitates unhindered, unconditional and sustained access across all Payams.

Ulang is accessible via Air and river transport. 1 landable airstrip and river transport within the county provide options for access and sustained implementation. Transportation to Ulang will be only by Air and by river within the payams. In the event of cut off of access via Juba, CMD will utilize the Nasir - Gambella corridor for key supplies. CMD local staff have established themselves within the local context and have goodwill from local authorities and security. Like previously, this facilitates unhindered, unconditional and sustained access across all payams.

### BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	Executive Director	S	1	5,000.00	9	10.00	4,500.00
	<i>G-4; Managerial supervision of NGO affairs &amp; in touch with donors on issues related with strategy. 10% salary charged to SSHF; USD (\$) 5,000- Includes salary and staff welfare</i>						
1.2	Programs Coordinator	S	1	4,000.00	9	10.00	3,600.00
	<i>G-4; In charge of programs, supervises heads of units, Project focal person. 10% charged to SSHF; Juba based with frequent field visits; Includes salary and welfare.</i>						
1.3	Project Manager	D	1	2,450.00	9	100.00	22,050.00
	<i>G-3; In charge of education project activities; supervision role. 100% charged to SSHF; Includes salary and staff welfare</i>						
1.4	M&E/Programs Officer	S	1	3,000.00	9	10.00	2,700.00
	<i>G-3; Monitor project activities, expenditures and progress against targets; Juba based with frequent field visits. 10% charged to SSHF, includes salary and staff welfare.</i>						
1.5	Finance Manager	S	1	3,000.00	9	25.00	6,750.00
	<i>G-3; Finance in charge of project; ensures adherence to budget lines; Juba based, 25% of salary charged to SSHF. Includes salary and staff welfare</i>						
1.6	Operations Manager	S	1	3,000.00	9	15.00	4,050.00
	<i>G-3; Field coordination focal person, roving capacity. 10% of salary charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.7	Information Management Officer	S	1	1,250.00	9	50.00	5,625.00
	<i>G-2; Analyse and disseminate information required to support project. 50% of salary charged to SSHF. Includes salary and staff welfare</i>						
1.8	School feeding supervisors	S	7	366.00	9	100.00	23,058.00
	<i>G2; School feeding supervision, collecting enrolment. Hygiene promotion in schools; 100% charged to SSHF.</i>						
1.9	Support staff	D	6	167.00	9	100.00	9,018.00
	<i>6 guards 100% on this project</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>81,351.00</b>
<b>2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	Rice- packaged in 50kgs bags	D	21	120.00	9	100.00	22,680.00



	10 children/1kg of rice/day. Each kg at \$2 rice served 2 times a week for 400 children/ school for 21 schools.						
2.2	Maize- packed in 50kg bags	D	21	120.0 0	9	100.00	22,680.00
	20 children/1kg of maize/day. Each kg at \$1.5 maize served 3 times a week for 400 children/school for 21 schools						
2.3	Beans- packed in 50kg bags	D	21	140.0 0	9	100.00	26,460.00
	20 children/1kg of beans/day. Each at \$1.8. Beans served 5 times a week for 400 children/ school for 21 schools.						
2.4	Cooking oil- packed in 20L jerrycans	D	21	35.00	9	100.00	6,615.00
	3 litres of oil/day per school for 5 days per week.\$1.5/ltr						
2.5	Salt-packed in 500g sachets	D	21	10.00	9	100.00	1,890.00
	4kg of salt/school/week each at \$1.2/kg						
2.6	Ready made food (Biscuits, energy bars)	D	21	40.00	9	100.00	7,560.00
	Ready made packaged biscuits; 800 packets/school, each at \$0.2						
2.7	Cooking materials for schools	D	21	450.0 0	1	100.00	9,450.00
	\$1,500/ school. Includes firewood, saucepans/cooking pots/plates, bowls for 400 children/school and other kitchen tools.						
2.8	Transportation of food supplies, materials (Air assets)	D	3	5,000 .00	1	100.00	15,000.00
	Air charters- \$5,000/rotation; 3 rotations planned for project cycle						
2.9	In-county transportation and distribution costs	D	21	30.00	9	100.00	5,670.00
	Movement of food stocks from storage facilities to designate schools. Includes hire of casual labour. \$100/school/month						
2.10	Provision of gumboots/aprons/uniforms for cooks+youth monitors	D	336	5.00	1	100.00	1,680.00
	Safety and hygienic handling of food. 336 at 5 USD each						
2.11	Visibility items	D	387	10.00	1	100.00	3,870.00
	T-shirts, banners, caps, posters for 387 cooks, PTAs/SMCs and Youth monitors at USD 5 per visibility.						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>123,555.00</b>
<b>3. Equipment</b>							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>
<b>4. Contractual Services</b>							
4.1	Establishment of kitchens	D	6	1,000 .00	1	100.00	6,000.00
	Semi-Permanent construction works; 6mX4m- iron sheets and nails+Labour. 1/ school for 11 schools each at USD 1000.						
4.2	Rehabilitation of existing food stores in Jiech, Gorwai and Pagil (Ayod) and Ulang	D	4	800.0 0	1	100.00	3,200.00
	Semi-Permanent stores; 8mx10m; iron sheets, timber, nails, cement and pallets. each at USD 800.						
4.3	Rehabilitation of existing kitchens	D	10	200.0 0	1	100.00	2,000.00
	Semi-Permanent rehabs; 6mX4m- iron sheets and nails+Labour. 1/ school for 10 schools each at USD 200.						
4.4	Establishment of dining shades	D	11	600.0 0	1	100.00	6,600.00
	semi-permanent construction works for 11 dining shades each at USD 600.						
4.5	Rehabilitation of existing dining shades	D	10	300.0 0	1	100.00	3,000.00
	semi-permanent rehabs for 10 dining shades each at USD 300.						
4.6	Incentives for cooks/ cleaners/ for 21 schools	D	84	35.00	9	100.00	26,460.00

	<i>Monthly incentives for food preparers/cleaners each at USD 40.(84 cooks-4 per school)</i>						
4.7	Supply and delivery of locally sourced firewood and charcoal	D	21	50.00	9	100.00	9,450.00
	<i>Local solicitation from local community. USD 50 per school per month.</i>						
4.8	Incentives for guards stationed at school stores	D	21	35.00	9	100.00	6,615.00
	<i>Monthly incentives. 1 guard/school each at USD 35 per month.</i>						
4.9	Teachers/ youth food monitors, cooks/ PTAs/SMCs training on school feeding governance and nutrition	D	336	10.00	2	100.00	6,720.00
	<i>Trained in school feeding governance, school meal providers, nutrition and hygiene practices at 3 USD for 336 people for 2 days</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>70,045.00</b>
<b>5. Travel</b>							
5.1	In-country flights- UNHASS	D	2	550.00	9	100.00	9,900.00
	<i>Project supervision for project managers from Juba to Ayod and Ulang</i>						
5.2	Staff per diems	D	5	100.00	4	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>Daily staff allowance for staff while in the field</i>						
5.3	Vehicle running costs- Juba	D	1	400.00	4	50.00	800.00
	<i>Vehicle-1 repairs, servicing and maintenance; 50% charged to SSHF.</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>12,700.00</b>
<b>6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts</b>							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>0.00</b>
<b>7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>							
7.1	Office rent- Juba	D	1	2,500.00	9	20.00	4,500.00
	<i>office rent paid monthly for Juba. Mainly for field coordination and coordination. USD 2500/month. 20% charged to SSHF.</i>						
7.2	Office, Administrative and maintenance costs	D	1	2,000.00	9	20.00	3,600.00
	<i>Running costs, utilities including water, fuel, air conditioning, cleaning. Also includes administrative coordination costs within Juba. \$ 1,000 per month. 20% contribution.</i>						
7.3	Communication costs	D	1	1,400.00	9	20.00	2,520.00
	<i>20% Contribution to internet and Thuraya monthly costs. charged 1,500 per month.</i>						
7.4	Bank maintenance fee and charge on transfer	D	1	5,468.00	1	100.00	5,468.00
	<i>Contribution for bank maintenance fees 3%</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>16,088.00</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>			1,429.00				<b>303,739.00</b>
Direct							253,456.00
Support							50,283.00
<b>PSC Cost</b>							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							21,261.73
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>325,000.73</b>

## Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Jonglei -> Ayod	70	148	122	4,392	2,808	7,470	Activity 1.1.1: Registration of beneficiaries including issuance of meal cards Activity 1.1.2: Emergency high energy biscuits distributed to children during set-up period (1 per day) Activity 1.1.3: Establishment/ rehabilitation of on-site cooking facilities (Kitchen, store and dining shades) Activity 2.1.1: Identifying female and youths as food monitors including issuance of visibility material (5 per school) Activity 2.2.1: Mobilisation and enrolment of youth for Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)
Upper Nile -> Ulang	30	64	53	1,131	1,769	3,017	Activity 1.1.1: Registration of beneficiaries including issuance of meal cards Activity 1.1.2: Emergency high energy biscuits distributed to children during set-up period (1 per day) Activity 1.1.3: Establishment/ rehabilitation of on-site cooking facilities (Kitchen, store and dining shades) Activity 2.1.1: Identifying female and youths as food monitors including issuance of visibility material (5 per school) Activity 2.2.1: Mobilisation and enrolment of youth for Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)

## Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	reach_ssd_factsheet_food_security_and_livelihoods_in_greater_upper_nile_january_2017.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	reach_ssd_situation_overview_jonglei_june_2017.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	reach_ssd_situation_overview_upper_nile_september_2017_2.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	South_Sudan_KeyMessages_Sept2017.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	IPC_SouthSudan_AcuteFI_Jan-July_2018.pdf