

South Sudan 2012 CHF Standard Allocation Project Proposal

Proposal for CHF funding against Consolidated Appeal

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

This proposal shall be submitted by cluster partners in two stages to the Cluster Coordinators and Co-coordinators for each project against which CHF funds are sought. In the first stage, before cluster defenses, applying partners fill sections I and II. The proposal should explain and justify the activities for which CHF funding is requested and it is intended to supplement information already available in the CAP Project Sheets. The proposals will be used by the cluster Peer Review Team in prioritizing and selecting projects for CHF funding during CHF Standard Allocation round. In the second stage projects recommended for funding by the CHF Advisory Board must complete Section III of this application and revised/update sections I and II if needed. Partners should also fill and submit to cluster coordinator/ co-coordinator the CHF Allocation Matrix (Excel template).

SECTION I:

CAP Cluster

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

CHF Cluster Priorities for 2012 First Round Standard Allocation

This section should be filled by the cluster Coordinators/Co-coordinators before sending to cluster partners. Provide a brief articulation of Cluster priority activities and geographic priorities that the cluster will recommend for funding from the CHF.

Cluster Priority Activities

Activities in line with the 2012 CAP priorities:

- 1) Integrated food security response projects to address food insecurity challenges by combining several aspects related to improving availability, access and utilization of food.
- 2) Farm support projects aimed at improving or promoting household level own food production and consumption
- 3) Veterinary support projects aimed at containing livestock disease outbreaks and controlling endemic livestock diseases in areas with high potential for unforced and forced livestock locations.

Cluster Geographic Activities

CHF allocation will focus on projects that are addressing cluster priorities by targeting vulnerable communities (returnees, presence of severely food insecure, IDPs and refugees with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups – women, female headed households, and poor households) in geographical locations prioritized by the cluster. For Integrated food security response projects counties from the states of: Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Equatoria, Warrap, Lakes, Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Eastern Equatoria were identified.

Project details

The sections from this point onwards are to be filled by the organization requesting for CHF.

Requesting Organization

ACTED

Project CAP Code

SSD-12/A/46402

CAP Project Title

Emergency food support to vulnerable households through provision of food, production and diet diversification assistance.

Project Location(s) (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented)

Upper Nile State – Maban County (100%)

Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP

US\$ 950,000

Amount Requested from CHF

US\$ 270,000

Amount Secured

None

Total Direct Beneficiaries

Women:	832
Men:	832
Girls:	
Boys:	

Total Indirect Beneficiary

11,648

Catchment Population (if applicable)

Implementing Partners (Indicate partners who will be sub-contracted if applicable and corresponding sub-grant amounts)

Project Duration (max. of 12 months, starting from allocation date)

Start Date (mm/dd/yy): 04/01/2012

End Date (mm/dd/yy): 11/30/2012

Address of Country Office

Project Focal Person: Ruta Nimkar
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e-mail country director: benoit.piot@acted.org
e-mail finance officer: kitty.paulus@acted.org
Address: ACTED Juba Co-ordination Office
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Hai Kator West
Juba South Sudan

Address of HQ

e-mail desk officer: eve.hackius@acted.org
e-mail finance officer: Thibault.damnon@acted.org
Address: ACTED
33 rue Godot de Mauroy
75009 Paris, France

SECTION II

A. Humanitarian Context Analysis

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where CHF supported activities will be implemented. Provide evidence of needs by referencing assessments and key data, including the number and type of the affected population¹

The population in Upper Nile State, South Sudan is facing a food security crisis in the upcoming months. The 2011/2012 Annual Needs Livelihoods Assessment (ANLA) for **Upper Nile estimates that 57% of the population is moderately food insecure and 21% of the population is severely food insecure.** Upper Nile State is one of the key areas of concern identified by FEWSNET; according to the FEWSNET mid-term perspective covering January 2012 – March 2012 Maban county in Upper Nile is predicted to face crisis levels of acute food insecurity. Crisis levels of acute food insecurity are categorized as areas experiencing wasting rates between 10-15% and households facing significant gaps in food consumption. These levels of food insecurity cause households to significantly cut food consumption and cause high or above usual acute malnutrition. Additionally, populations are expected to hit the lean period earlier than expected due to low levels of current grain stocks and reduction in off-farm food sources.

Food insecurity issues are expected to be persistent in South Sudan in 2012, due to several factors, including below-average harvests and erratic rainfall. WFP/FAOs Crop and Food Security Assessment (CFSAM) estimated that the reduced harvest in 2011, will lead to an approximate national cereal deficit of 473,000 tonnes this year. This deficit is more than 30% of the national needs. The ANLA reports that only 30% of households in Upper Nile cultivated crops in 2011, as compared to 54% in 2010. The current level of cultivation is estimated to only cover 59% of the state's requirements. As cereals form the primary food staple in the country, this deficit will greatly limit the quantities of food available for consumption. Further impacting this crisis is the fact that very few households have outside incomes with which to buy other food items at the market. The most evident consequences of this food insecurity is the deterioration in nutrition. The ANLA reports Severe Acute malnutrition (SAM) levels in Upper Nile average at 6.4% in 2011. These levels are especially concerning given the SAM emergency threshold of 2% as set by WHO.

Existing food insecurity issues, both nationally and at a state level, are likely to be exacerbated by several factors.

- (1) **Trade restrictions.** Recently-implemented trade restrictions between Sudan and South Sudan have limited the availability of food. Previously, during periods of food insecurity, traders with bases in both Sudan and South Sudan delivered additional food to the region. Following independence, traders no longer have access to South Sudan and the flow of goods has therefore been restricted.
- (2) **Increased inflation.** The depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound, together with rising fuel costs have significantly increased food and commodity prices. These factors have had a particular impact on the northern states bordering Sudan, since, following border closure, all goods have to be transported from the South, which increases transport costs.
- (3) **Insecurity.** Insecurity and conflict in many areas has caused an increase in demand for food at a time when the food security situation is already stressed. Recent fighting in border states such as neighboring Blue Nile in Sudan have caused an approximate influx of at least 76,000 refugees into Maban County alone. Following the independence of the country on the 9th of July, South Sudan has also been receiving South Sudanese returnees from Sudan. Both of these population influxes have caused a further deterioration in the food security situation in Upper Nile.

Failure to provide adequate food security for the looming food security crisis— both in immediate nutrition and in the form of agricultural activities – will have severe repercussions. Due to the limited cereal stocks and low levels of access to outside food, populations in Upper Nile are much more vulnerable to high levels of malnutrition and wasting. Addressing these food security and agricultural needs is an urgent priority for the humanitarian community. To not do so would continue to hinder the development and rehabilitation of the world's newest state.

B. Grant Request Justification

Briefly describe (in no more than 500 words) how proposed activities support the agreed cluster priorities and the value added by your organization

The overall objective of this project is to provide essential food security services to the host/native communities in Maban county using a multi-sectoral approach that contributes to the movement of rehabilitation and development in South Sudan. The project will contribute to Priority (1) and Priority (2) of the FSL cluster strategy. Priority (1) is: Integrated food security response projects to address food insecurity challenges by combining several aspects related to improving availability, access and utilization of food. Priority (2) is: farm support projects aimed at improving or promoting household level own food production and consumption. The targeted area in Upper Nile State of Maban county was categorized a high priority area by the FSL cluster.

This Action targets 1,664 direct beneficiaries and 11,648 indirect beneficiaries to cover the immediate food gap caused by the cereal deficit. The 5 communities targeted include host communities in who have received influxes of both refugees and returnees, which in turn have made the populations even more susceptible to food insecurity. ATED has seen severe levels of insecurity in these communities during its current interventions conducting food security activities in Maban. This vulnerability is further exacerbated by poor infrastructures, traders lack of access and provision of goods, ACTED is in the first stages of completing a comprehensive needs assessment. While this assessment isn't complete, preliminary results are informing current projects and this CHF proposal.

The primary focus of this proposal is addressing the immediate urgent food security needs following the cereal production shortfall in South Sudan, while the secondary focus is to integrate the activities into the existing market structure and improve availability, access and utilization of food.

The primary objective – meeting urgent food security needs – will be done through immediately improving household ability to purchase food – by giving households access to money through Cash for work – and through providing them with short-term seeds to support quick improvements to own-production at the beginning of the rainy season. These actions are being targeted to ensure households can cover the immediate food gap that is predicted. Furthermore, cash injected into households through granaries and

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.

composting will, enable them to buy critical food items to supplement the deficit experienced due to limited food stocks.

The secondary objective, to improve opportunities for income generation within the current market structures and improve access and availability of food, was targeted to improve the long-term food security of vulnerable communities. This is critical to recuperating the livelihoods of vulnerable communities in the future. Furthermore, expanding the sources of income will help mitigate effects of poor agriculture in following seasons as households will have other sources of income to purchase additional food to cover any gaps.

ACTED has broad experience implementing all of these activities in South Sudan. The proposed CHF project also will build from another ongoing ACTED project providing camp management, information services, and provision of livelihoods for Jamam camp in Maban county. This project would complement the ongoing project with provision of services to refugees, and allow equitable distribution of goods and services between host populations and refugees. This is critical to also ensure smooth relations between the two communities. The ongoing project in Jamam camp also ensures that ACTED is familiar with the needs of the communities in Maban county and actively cooperate with local officials. ACTED has been implementing food security and livelihoods projects in South Sudan since 2007, and has developed internal technical knowledge on the agricultural and economic aspects of the project implementations. This technical expertise combined with the local familiarity and implementation with the refugee communities provides ACTED with definite added value to undertake this project.

C. Project Description (For CHF Component only)

i) Purpose of the grant

Briefly describe how CHF funding will be used to support core humanitarian activities

The funding provided through the CHF will be used to provide critical food security intervention to the extremely vulnerable county of Maban in Upper Nile State. The immediate term food security outlook for Upper Nile State is an emergency situation that requires urgent action by humanitarian actors. FEWSNETs Food Security Outlook Update from December 2011 has predicted that crisis conditions are likely to persist. This could lead to an increase in the 156,026 people who are already projected to be severely food insecure in the state. This intervention will be a critical link to longer term relief and rehabilitation efforts that are needed in South Sudan. By addressing both immediate needs of the population through seed and tool voucher distributions, and longer term development through the agricultural committees the action will lay the ground work for longer term livelihoods development and agricultural programs. Agricultural will form one of the foundations to the development of South Sudanese economy, and as such this action will contribute to longer term relief, rehabilitation and development strategies for South Sudan.

ii) Objective

State the objective/s of the project. Objective/s should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART)

The first specific objective of this project is to provide immediate food security support to vulnerable host communities during the hunger season in Maban county of Upper Nile State.

The second specific objective is to build long term food security of vulnerable host communities through increasing agricultural productivity.

The project has 2 expected results:

- 1) To enable 1,510 direct beneficiaries and 10,570 indirect beneficiaries in Maban County to meet immediate food needs and sustain households through the food security crisis by provision of seeds and tools through a voucher system, start up of vegetable gardens, and injecting cash through construction of granaries and composting activities.
- 2) To increase long-term household capacity for agricultural production for 154 direct beneficiaries and 1,078 indirect beneficiaries through support and trainings for ACs on seed multiplication and improved agricultural techniques, and training on post harvest handling techniques with granaries.

iii) Proposed Activities

List the main activities 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.

- 1) Sensitization and community mobilization. Before the start of project implementation ACTED will organize community meetings in each county (1 meetings per communities) to ensure awareness of the planned activities and mobilization of the community in support of the activities. This will ensure that communities are supportive, and that consultations are done with local county authorities prior to the implementation of the project.
- 2) Seed and Tool Voucher Distribution. This project will support communities to sustain themselves through a combination of distributing seeds and provision of tool vouchers to 800 extremely vulnerable farmers. Vouchers will be redeemable for a specified quantity tools. Selection of voucher and distribution beneficiaries will be done through pre-determined criteria in cooperation with the communities to ensure that the most food insecure households receive the vouchers. Vouchers will be redeemable at local vendors for specified items such tools required for the planting such as an ax, hoe, and mulodo. ACTED will then compensate the local vendors for the items. ACTED will also work to ensure that local vendors are able to provide the specified items to beneficiaries. Obtaining the tools from local vendors will enhance the sustainability of the proposed activity, as well as provide critical support and cash influx to local economies.
- 3) Vegetable Kit Distribution. 800 extremely vulnerable farmers will also receive vegetable kits. These vegetable kits will increase nutritional intake for vulnerable communities. Training will be given to farmers on the correct agricultural practices and growing techniques for vegetables as these produce will be new items for farmers.
- 4) Agricultural Committees. 5 agricultural committees (AC) will be formed or re-mobilized, 1 in each community. Agricultural committees will be comprised of beneficiaries of the seed and tool kit as well as village leaders, with 20 members each. The agricultural committees will be trained in a variety of agricultural techniques, with the aim of promoting agricultural expansion in the region. Topics will include basic agricultural techniques, seed multiplication skills, and post harvest handling techniques. To support the learning process of ACs, each AC will establish a demonstration plot to practice techniques.
- 5) Granaries: In order to support agricultural activities and inject much needed cash into the targeted communities during the

hunger season, ACTED will introduce household granaries to the communities to allow them to undertake household level grinding and value addition practices to enhance their agricultural production.

- ACTED will provide the communities with tools and inputs for building household granaries. 54 household granaries will be constructed in total, supporting 54 vulnerable beneficiaries per community.
- The granaries will be constructed using Cash for Work labor. This will allow vulnerable households to construct productive agricultural assets, and receive a critical injection of cash
- To ensure proper use of the granaries, construction will also be complemented with trainings on post-harvest handling to each of the households who build granaries.

- 6) **Composting.** To further support livelihoods, ACTED proposes to introduce composting using donkey and other animal manure as well as solid waste as an IGA. The output of the composting will also be used to improve crop yields. The composting activity will consist of different components.
- During the dry season, ACTED will provide the communities with tools and inputs for building composting facilities (1 per community). The facilities will be built through a Cash for Work activity that supports 10 vulnerable beneficiaries (per community).
 - Collection of animal manure will, during the first season, be undertaken through Cash for Work. 24 vulnerable individuals (per community) will be selected to collect manure from households and bring the manure to composting facilities.
 - During the course of the project, community leaders will receive specific training on composting, manure use and vegetable production.
 - The compost from the facility will be used to improve agricultural productivity. It is hoped that the increased yield associated with use of compost will help to make the activity sustainable.

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

Briefly describe how cross-cutting issues are taken into consideration (i.e. gender, environment, HIV/AIDS)

Gender: This project will ensure gender integration throughout its activities both in terms of project design and in terms of ensuring beneficiary selection criteria that support women. Vouchers for seeds and tools will be distributed in priority to female headed households, since these households are the most vulnerable. Furthermore, all Agricultural committees will be comprised of 50% women and 50% men. This will ensure that women are also properly trained on agricultural techniques and are not left out of the activities. All Cash for Work activities carried out will also be gender sensitive and ensure appropriate activities are included that can be carried out by women. At least 40% of the CfW activities undertaken will be completed by women. All other training conducted during the Action will also ensure that 50% of trainees are women. Furthermore, support to women headed small businesses will also be specifically targeted to encourage participation of women in business and income generating activities.

Environment: In the agricultural trainings and in the demonstration plots, ACTED will teach environmentally friendly farming techniques. Introducing composting as a means of increasing crop production is also an environmentally friendly crop yield maximization technique. Agricultural committees and community leaders will be taught environmental best practices and encouraged to not undertake environmentally harmful activities.

Conflict Mitigation: Maban county is one of the most heavily affected areas of refugee influxes in the past months. By improving food security, the project provides visible dividends to the local population, easing tensions that could be caused by the unequal distribution of services being provided to refugees. Equally and as much as possible, the project will ensure that the composition of the agricultural committees is heterogeneous thus providing a ground for different community groups to meet and discuss common issues.

HIV/AIDS: This action will target vulnerable households in Maban county of Upper Nile State. During the training sessions with agricultural communities, traders, small businesses, community leaders, and the community as a whole, information will be provided on the risks and causes of HIV/AIDS and methods to ensure prevention. With the influx of refugees and IDPs into the areas this training is extremely important as host and refugee/IDP communities often interact and spread contagious of diseases to the other population.

v) Expected Result/s

List below the results you expect to have at the end of the CHF grant period, and provide no more than five indicators you will use to measure the extent to which those results will have been achieved. At least three of the indicators should be out of the cluster defined Standard Output Indicators.

The project has 2 expected results:

- 1) To enable 1,510 direct beneficiaries and 10,570 indirect beneficiaries in Maban County to meet immediate food needs and sustain households through the food security crisis by provision of seeds and tools through a voucher system, start up of vegetable gardens, and injecting cash through construction of granaries and composting activities.
- 2) To increase long-term household capacity for agricultural production for 154 direct beneficiaries and 1,078 indirect beneficiaries through support and trainings for ACs on seed multiplication and improved agricultural techniques, and training on post harvest handling techniques with granaries.

	Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
1	No. of Months households have adequate food consumption	10% per capita increase in households have adequate food consumption for 3 months
2	Number of beneficiaries receiving cash injections through CfW	710 households receive CfW injections
3	No of households receiving seed and tool vouchers	800 households receive tool and seed vouchers
4	Percentage decrease in level of food insecurity among beneficiary households	10% reduction in food insecurity
5	Number of farmers trained in seed multiplication, post harvest handling, and improved agricultural techniques	100 farmer with increased agricultural knowledge

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.

The proposed Action will be implemented directly by ACTED. Our field staff will oversee the direct implementation of the activities in the field, while our country office will provide support services and oversight of the project.

- 1) **Sensitization and mobilization of target communities. April 2012.** ACTED field staff will hold mobilization meetings in each county to sensitize local populations, government officials, and community leaders of the project and planned activities.
- 2) **Seed and tool voucher distribution. April-May 2012.** ACTED in cooperation with the local communities and authorities will undertake beneficiary identification and selection. Beneficiary selection will focus on the most vulnerable households in each community. Simultaneously, ACTED will draft a voucher and distribution plan for delivering the vouchers. ACTED will distribute the vouchers and seeds in April to ensure that beneficiaries can redeem them before the start of the rainy season. Vouchers will be redeemable at local vendors, identified by ACTED. ACTED will also ensure that in rural communities if vendors are not available to provide the inputs, than larger vendors from trading centers will be engaged to provide the inputs in the rural areas.
- 3) **Vegetable kit distribution. April – May 2012.** The same beneficiaries identified for seed and tool beneficiaries will each receive vegetable kits. These will be distributed at the same time as the seeds. Beneficiaries will also receive training on planting and crop needs for these new agricultural items.
- 4) **Set-up/ re-mobilization of Agricultural Committees. June-July 2012.** ACTED will establish or strengthen agricultural committees (ACs) in the each of the selected communities, in coordination with community leaders. Each committee shall include 20 members on average, selected through a fair and transparent process, and comprise of 50% women. ACTED will work closely with community leaders on this activity.
- 5) **Training of Agricultural Committees. August – October 2012.** ACTED will work with the state line ministries for the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure that appropriate training programs are set up. Training will be delivered to the agricultural committees through a local agronomist. Village leaders will be involved in the training. The trainings will focus on the topics discussed in the activity section. Monitoring and Evaluation throughout the project will be undertaken to ensure that capacity building has occurred. Co-ordination between training for refugees and training for host communities will be ensured.
- 6) **Composting. June – July 2012.** ACTED will work with the local communities to introduce composting as an income generating activity for communities. Cash for Work will be used to provide start up services for the activity and waste collection for the start of the project. ACTED will also ensure that ACs are involved in the promotion of the activity as the compost will help increase agricultural yields.
- 7) **Granaries. May – November 2012.** ACTED staff will provide the inputs, tools, and technical guidance to communities to construct 54 households granaries. The construction will be undertaken through cash for work labor to enable households to receive much needed injections of cash to enable them to buy essential food items. ACTED will also sensitize and train the communities on the use of the granaries and post harvest handling techniques.

vii) Monitoring Plan

Describe how you will monitor progress and achievements of the project.

Standard monitoring procedures have been developed internally by ACTED to ensure a good level of relevance of its activities. Therefore for the proposed project, a two level control framework will be established. First level control tasks will be conducted by the project management team, in accordance with ACTED project cycle management guidelines. Weekly field reports will be provided to the program manager by the field teams. Monthly reports will be prepared by the project manager(s) and submitted to the Area Coordination and Country direction. Besides, the progress of work, quality of implementation, problems met in the field and liaison with beneficiaries and communities will be reported during internal weekly coordination meetings held at the field base level (Jamam), and the area coordination base (Malakal). The minutes of these meetings will be sent to the Capital reporting department and Country direction.

Second level control tasks will be performed by the Appraisal, Monitoring, and Evaluation (AME) department according to ACTED Assessment, monitoring and evaluation guidelines. A monitoring framework will be developed at the start of the project and followed throughout the implementation. Every activity will therefore be monitored several times during the implementation phase, with a specific focus on risks of delays, achievements compared to objectives, selection of beneficiaries, analysis of problems met in the field, link with communities and quality of implementation of the proposed activities. AME reviews will be notably based on independent interviews of beneficiaries or other parties involved in the activities in the field, personal observations of programming processes, and analysis of support documentation. Monitoring reports will then be prepared by the AME and shared with the project management team and the country direction, in order to take appropriate corrective measures.

The staff members in charge of monitoring tasks comprise:

- First level control conducted by the program staff
- Second level control conducted by the AME officer through monitoring & evaluation tasks
- Overarching supervision from Area Coordinator and the Country Director

Quality assessment procedures that will be used to verify and validate the measured values of actual performance:

Firstly, it is important to remind the principles to which ACTED AME adheres to, and upon which the processes of verification and validation of data and information are based: independence, transparency, ethical research, timeliness, relevance, professionalism, inclusive of all stakeholders, and linkages with local organizations for the development of local research capacity and expertise. Based on these principles, ACTED monitoring procedures for the proposed project will aim at ensuring that a systematic and continuous process of collecting, analysis and using of information is in place, for the purpose of management and decision-making. It will involve the ongoing and routine review of interventions to verify whether they are developing according to the proposed plan and to budgetary requirements, and whether adjustments may be needed to achieve intended goals. ACTED AME will mainly focus

on performance monitoring, which corresponds to the monitoring of inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and programming processes. This performance monitoring will be based on key SMART indicators, as mentioned in the sector table listing indicators of output and impact, the proposed work plan, a comparison with baseline data which will be collected at the beginning and during the project. Standard ACTED AME tools will finally provide technical means to verify and validate the projects' performance such as Participatory Appraisals (PRAs); Project Management Framework (PMF); Data Management System (DMS); GIS Mapping.

In terms of data management, ACTED monitoring plan for the proposed project will rely on:

- Analysis: preparation of baseline assessments, establishment of the project's database and list of beneficiaries, launch of kick off meeting, establishment of project management framework, GIS mapping (department(s) in charge: area /country direction, project management, AME, GIS)
- Reporting: preparation of interim / final reports to donor, participation to coordination meetings, reporting of progress of work to UN / INGOS / community leaders (department(s) in charge: Reporting & AME). Reporting also includes the establishment and update of the Finance, Logistics and Administrative folders and program filing system for compliance and relevance purposes
- Review and use: preparation of weekly internal coordination meetings, project management's activity reports, AME reports, monthly management internal report prepared by the Country direction and sent to the HQ and the Regional office, regional internal audit reports (department(s) in charge: Country direction, project management, AME, support departments).

ACTED will report on the progress of implementation according to CHF requirements

E. Committed funding

Please add details of committed funds for the project from other sources including in-kind supports in monetary terms (USD)

Source/donor and date (month, year)	Amount (USD)
No other funding is currently available for this project	

SECTION III:

LOGFRAME			
CHF ref. Code: SSD-12/A/46402	Project title: Improving food security for vulnerable communities in Maban county, Upper Nile State	Organisation: ACTED	
<p>Overall Objective: <i>What is the overall broader objective, to which the project will contribute? Describe the expected long-term change.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the food security situation of vulnerable populations in South Sudan 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the key indicators related to the overall objective?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % decrease of moderately food insecure individuals 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National survey and statistics Reports from Ministry of Agriculture Reports from the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission 	
<p>Specific Project Objective/s: <i>What are the specific objectives, which the project shall achieve? These relate to the immediate effect of the intervention measured at the end of the project.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide immediate food security support to vulnerable host communities during the hunger season in Maban county of Upper Nile State. To build long-term food security of vulnerable host communities through increasing agricultural productivity. 	<p>10% per capita increase in household food availability</p> <p>No. of Months households have adequate food consumption</p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information that exist and can be collected? What are the methods required to get this information?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly market price data collection by field staff Ministry of Agriculture county data AMEU reports 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What are the factors and conditions not under the direct control of the project, which are necessary to achieve these objectives? What risks have to be considered?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries, local community leaders, and authorities are supportive of the Action and willing to participate Normal agricultural & weather conditions No dramatic increase in insecurity
<p>Results - Outputs (tangible) and Outcomes (intangible):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please provide the list of concrete DELIVERABLES - outputs/outcomes (grouped in Workpackages), leading to the specific objective/s: Result 1: To enable 10,570 beneficiaries in Maban county to meet immediate food needs and sustain households through the food security crisis. Outputs: 1.1 800 Seed and tool vouchers distributed 1.2 800 vegetable kits distributed 1.3 5 communities trained on composting 1.4 170 individuals participate in CfW activities for composting <p>Result 2: To increase long-term household capacity for agricultural production for 1,078 beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% increase in levels of household food consumption 800 households assisted with tool and seed vouchers 100 farmers with increased agricultural knowledge Number of beneficiaries receiving cash injections through CfW 	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline survey End line survey Monthly Program reports AMEU reports County commercial records Surveys with traders and small businesses Livelihoods assessment reports Training records Attendance sheets 	<p>Assumptions & risks: <i>What external factors and conditions must be realised to obtain the expected outcomes and results on schedule?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather conditions allow infrastructure projects to be completed in a timely manner Beneficiaries are willing to participate in the proposed activities Market conditions remain stable No dramatic increase in insecurity throughout the project

Outputs: 2.1 5 Agricultural Committees Established (1 per community) 54 households trained on use of granaries and post harvest handling techniques			
Activities: <i>What are the key activities to be carried out (<u>grouped in Workpackages</u>) and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?</i> 1.1 Sensitization and mobilization of communities on project activities 1.2 Introduce composting to 5 communities and engage 170 beneficiaries in supporting CfW activities 1.3 Introduce 54 household granaries to 5 communities and engage 540 CfW beneficiaries for construction 2.1 Formation of 5 Agricultural committees, 1 in each target community 2.2 Training of 5 agricultural committees on agricultural techniques, seed multiplication, crop yield maximization, vegetable gardening 2.3 Train 54 households on post-harvest handling and granaries	Inputs	Means <i>Supplies/commodities/equipment/transport: 111 856 USD</i> <i>Personnel: 66 224 USD</i> <i>Trainings, workshops, seminars, campaigns: 15 894 USD</i> <i>Vehicle operating & maintenance costs: 32 000 USD</i> <i>Office equipment & communications: 14 764 USD</i> <i>Other Costs: 6 500 USD</i>	Assumptions, risks and pre-conditions: <i>What pre-conditions are required before the project starts? What conditions outside the project's direct control have to be present for the implementation of the planned activities?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed and tool kits can be procured and distributed before the start of the rainy season • Communities are cooperative with project activities • Weather conditions follow normal patterns • Market conditions remain stable

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.

Activity	Q1 / 2012			Q2 / 2012			Q3 / 2012			Q4 / 2012			Q1. / 2013		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Result 1 To enable 10,570 beneficiaries in Pariang and Rubkona counties to meet immediate food needs and sustain households through the food security crisis															
Activity (1.1) - Sensitization and mobilization of communities on project activities				X											
Activity (1.2) - Distribution of Seed and Tool Kits to selected vulnerable farmers				X	X										
Activity (1.3) – Distribution of Vegetable Kits to selected vulnerable farmers				X	X										
Activity (1.3) – Introduce 54 Households Granaries through CfW					X	X									
Activity (1.4) - Introduce Composting as an income generating activity						X	X								
Result 2: To increase long-term household capacity for agricultural production for 1,078 beneficiaries															
Activity (1.1) – Formation/support of Agricultural committees in each target community								X							
Activity (1.2) - Training of agricultural committees on agricultural techniques, seed multiplication, crop yield maximization, vegetable gardening								X	X	X					
Activity (1.3) – Train 50 households on granary use and post-harvest handling techniques								X	X	X	X				

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