

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 Livelihood
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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	Cluster Geographic Priorities

Project details

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

Requesting Organization	Project Location(s) (list State, County and if possible Payam where CHF activities will be implemented)
Save the Children in South Sudan	Upper Nile state (Maiwut County) (100%)
Project CAP Code	
SSD-12/A/46462	
CAP Project Title	
Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods support Project for Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Households in South Sudan	

Total Project Budget in South Sudan CAP	Amount Requested from CHF	Other Resources Secured
US\$ 215,535	US\$ 215,062	US\$

Direct Beneficiaries	Total Indirect Beneficiary
Women: 400	
Men: 400	
Girls: 800	Catchment Population (if applicable)
Boys: 800	

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): 03/17/12
	End Date (mm/dd/yy): 03/16/12

Address of Country Office	Address of HQ
Project Focal Person: Anna Stein Email & Tel: astein@savethechildren.org.sd , 0922 407 227 e-mail country director: myoung@savethechildren.org.sd (Director of Programme Development) e-mail finance officer: zalemayehu@savethechildren.org.sd Address: Hai Malakal PO Box 170 Juba South Sudan	e-mail desk officer: N/A e-mail finance officer: N/A Address: N/A

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

Following decades of civil conflict as well as the last five years of uncertainty, South Sudan has now achieved independence. However, the challenges faced by the nascent country are extreme: levels of food insecurity and malnutrition are extremely high. According to the Crop and Food Security Assessment (CFSA), completed in November 2011, the food security situation deteriorated in 2011 compared to 2010, and is likely to continue worsening in 2012.

Disruption in trade between South Sudan and Sudan, due to the ongoing trade blockade from Sudan, continues to heighten prices of key commodities in markets. The livelihood analysis forum of South Sudan anticipates that food insecurity will deteriorate to Crisis levels through March 2012 for populations bordering Sudan, and listed parts of Upper Nile as states that could suffer most, due to military activities exacerbated by trade restrictions. (FEWSNET, January 2012). The poor harvest in 2011 has resulted in a large cereal deficit throughout the country. The consequences of the poor harvest and increasing prices have been the use of harmful coping strategies considerably earlier than in normal years; many households have lost all productive assets. The CFSA warns that the hunger gap in many regions will be longer than usual; in Maiwut in Upper Nile it is predicted that the hunger gap will last for six months.

According to the Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment, over 40 percent of South Sudan's rural population are now allocating up to 65 percent of their household income to food, up from 25 percent one year ago, according to the ANLA (FEWSNET, January 2012). The Food Security and Monitoring System (FSMS) data also reiterates the sharp increase in the importance of markets as a food source for a larger number of households the shortfalls in household crop production arising from the poor harvest of 2011; the result is high household food expenditure, a potential significant decline in food access during the lean season, and an increased adoption of coping strategies that involve a reduction in food consumption, compared with the same period in the previous year. The report predicts that prices are likely to remain high in 2012 in Upper Nile.

In recent months most households' main food source is markets and their own production accounts for a much small portion of consumed food because of poor harvests. However, most poor households in Upper Nile rely on unsustainable and unreliable income sources such as the pole and grass gathering and harvesting wild foods to sell in local and central markets. Lack of sustainable and reliable income-generating opportunities reduces household purchasing power and access to food, which is compounded by increasing prices in markets.

To prevent vulnerable households in Upper Nile from becoming food insecure and to augment their ability to cope with emergencies there is a need to strengthen and improve livelihood activities. SCiSS currently supports farming groups in Maiwut, Upper Nile, however additional complementary activities are required in order to improve households' ability to cope with the worsening food security situation.

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 proposed project will support the agreed cluster priority of "integrated food security response projects" and is composed of multiple components to address food insecurity challenges. Resilient and reliable livelihood options are rare in South Sudan, and many households experience periodic food insecurity relating to man-made or environmental shocks. Diversifying households' food consumption through increased and improved agriculture production is critical to deter further erosion of livelihoods and capacity to cope with future shocks.

To respond to these challenges, this project will enhance and complement existing SCiSS programming for vulnerable households in Upper Nile State, where it has been predicted that the food security situation will quickly decline. While current programming supports farming groups in cereal production, SCiSS believes that additional emergency programming is critical in order to increase households' capacity to cope with the predicted food security challenges; moreover, additional households in Maiwut will be supported in order to prevent them from becoming food insecure. CHF funding will be used to support: a) diversified agriculture production to diversify household food consumption and reduce their reliance on staple crop production, b) improved agriculture production to reduce spending on core staple crops.

The following details the activities that are currently being implemented by SCiSS and which will be complemented by the activities proposed in this document:

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.

In Maiwut: 20 farming groups (200 households) are supported in agriculture activities which include the production and of staple crops and trainings in improved techniques.

SCiSS has been implementing the described FSL programming Maiwut since July 2011, which provides a unique advantage to quickly and efficiently initiate and implement the proposed activities with high quality technical expertise. Infrastructure and capacity are already in place, and an established relationship with the communities exists in all three locations. Moreover the procurement of agriculture inputs will be done through trusted local suppliers which will contribute to timely and efficient programming.

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

To prevent households from becoming food insecure and to increase their ability to cope with likely future shocks, CHF funding will be used to support integrated food security and livelihoods activities that will strengthen and diversify livelihood activities and food sources.

In order to reduce reliance on cereal production, 400 households that are currently receiving support from SCiSS in agriculture production will be encouraged to diversify their diet through the production and consumption of vegetables. In addition SCiSS will target 200 additional households with support in improved production of cereal crops and short season and drought tolerant crops, such as cassava. These newly-targeted households will also benefit from vegetable gardening activities.

CHF funding will be used to complement ongoing agriculture programming. This will ensure that existing beneficiaries benefit from a more strategic, comprehensive, and integrated approach to respond to their food security and livelihood challenges. The selection process for existing benefitting households Maiwut was community-driven and guided by SCiSS staff to ensure that the most vulnerable were selected. A specific focus was put on women with the view that their active participation would encourage gender equality and promote the active engagement of women in all aspects of society. The same community-driven process will be used to select the additional 200 households.

Extension workers from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will be included in all activities.

ii) Objective

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

Overall objective: To improve the food security and livelihoods status of vulnerable households in Upper Nile State through an integrated response project

Specific objectives:

1. Improve household food availability through support for household food production

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.

CHF funding will be used to support activities which will complement Save the Children's ongoing food security and livelihood programming in Upper Nile state.

Objective 1: Improve food availability through support for 400 households' food production

- Distribute vegetable gardening inputs and conduct trainings in improved vegetable gardening techniques to 400 households
- Distribute cassava and sorghum inputs and conduct trainings in improved productivity to 200 households
- Establish community demonstration gardens to serve as training grounds and conduct trainings in improved productivity and agriculture techniques
- Conduct nutrition education sessions to increase knowledge in hygiene and nutrition practices

iv). Cross Cutting Issues

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

Gender: 1) SCiSS recognizes the inequalities women face, and the value they can contribute to all circumstances; 2) Throughout our programming we will promote the full participation of women to ensure that their needs are addressed adequately; 3) At all stages in project design and implementation, SCiSS will seek to gather information from women as well as men. We will do so separately to ensure women feel comfortable expressing themselves activities; 4) Women's economic empowerment will be a central part of the project, which will promote women's involvement in decision

making processes, access to and control over productive assets, and the extent to which they can participate in and benefit from cash transfer project; 5) Focus group discussions will be held with women to understand the impact of any additional work on their existing commitments and particularly child care duties. All interventions will be planned to minimize disruption to women's ongoing commitments

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.

1. 400 households have improved ability to consume a diversified diet
2. 200 households improve household agriculture production

	Indicator	Target (indicate numbers or percentages)
1	Number of households that receive vegetable gardening inputs, and participate in improved vegetable gardening techniques training and nutrition awareness sessions in Maiwut	400
1.2	Percentage of targeted households that report an increase in dietary diversity score	65
2.1	Number of households that receive sorghum and cassava inputs, and participate in improved cultivation practices	200
2.2	Percentage of households that report a reduced percentage in expenditure on food	65

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.

As previously mentioned, SCiSS has been implementing FSL programming in Maiwut since July 2011. CHF-funded activities will be directly implemented through SCiSS staff, guided by the experienced and established FSL team. A SCiSS FSL Programme Manager is in place to oversee and monitor implementation and to ensure high quality programming.

vii) Monitoring Plan

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

SCiSS will utilize systematic monitoring to provide the vital link between activities and performance. This will enable early identification and action to address program challenges that help to ensure the timely implementation of planned activities. Internal monthly and quarterly reports will provide information to management on the progress of activities and the impact they are having on the communities. Donor reports will also be submitted as per time line. Activities will be continuously monitored by the project team and will be formally monitored on a routine basis by the Project Manager. Post-distribution and final monitoring data will be collected through household interviews and will be carefully analyzed by programme management.

An appropriate, safe and inclusive community based feedback mechanism or Complaints and Response Mechanism (CRM) will be established and implemented to provide beneficiaries with platforms to channel their feedback or complaints about the project.

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)

SECTION III:

This section is **NOT required** at the first submission of a proposal to the cluster coordinator/co-coordinator. However it is required to be filled for proposals recommended for funding by the Advisory Board.

LOGFRAME			
CHF ref. Code: SSD-12/A/46462	Project title: Improving the food security situation of vulnerable populations in the target areas	Organisation: Save the Children in South Sudan	
<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"> To improve the food security and livelihoods status of vulnerable households in Upper Nile State through an integrated response project 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the quantitative and qualitative indicators showing whether and to what extent the project's specific objectives are achieved?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of households that report a decreased hunger gap period: 65 	<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"> Baseline and endline household surveys 	
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve household food availability through support for household food production 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the quantitative and qualitative indicators showing whether and to what extent the project's specific objectives are achieved?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of households that report a decreased hunger gap period: 65 	<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"> Baseline and endline household surveys 	<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"> Optimum rainfall is received for crop production Relatively stable currency and inflation rates Food crisis does not lead to sudden, major changes in communities' lifestyles (such as migration). Disbursement of funds occurs with sufficient time to allow procurement in advance of the planting season

<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 Work packages), leading to the specific objective/s: <p>Result 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 households have improved ability to consume a diversified diet <p>Result 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 households improve household agriculture production 	<p>Indicators of progress: <i>What are the indicators to measure whether and to what extent the project achieves the envisaged results and effects?</i></p> <p>1.1 Number of households that receive vegetable gardening inputs, and participate in improved vegetable gardening techniques training and nutrition awareness sessions in Maiwut : 400</p> <p>1.2 Percentage of targeted households that report an increase in dietary diversity score: 65</p> <p>2.1 Number of households that receive sorghum and cassava inputs, and participate in improved cultivation practices: 200</p> <p>2.2 Percentage of households that report a reduced percentage in expenditure on food: 65</p>	<p>How indicators will be measured: <i>What are the sources of information on these indicators?</i></p> <p>Distribution lists Distribution reports Rapid Baseline and endline household surveys</p>	<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"> • Prices of seed and livestock remain stable during the project duration • Political and security situation allows access to beneficiaries • Beneficiaries participate actively in trainings • Communal land is available for demonstration gardens
<p>Activities: <i>What are the key activities to be carried out (grouped in Work packages) and in what sequence in order to produce the expected results?</i></p> <p>Result 1 and 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of 200 new beneficiaries; verification of existing 200 beneficiaries -Collection of baseline data from households -Procurement of agriculture inputs -Distribution of agriculture inputs -Establishment of demonstration gardens -Conduct trainings at demonstration gardens in improved vegetable gardening techniques and improved production -Conduct nutrition and hygiene awareness sessions -Conduct post-distribution monitoring Conduct final data from households 	<p>Inputs: <i>What inputs are required to implement these activities, e.g. staff time, equipment, mobilities, publications etc.?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Food security and livelihoods officers and project manager to lead the identification of beneficiaries and to conduct monitoring and evaluation -Logistics officers to assist with procurement and distribution of agriculture inputs -Agriculture experts to facilitate trainings -Trucks for transport of seed and tools (if not distributed via vouchers) -Vehicles for transport of staff to conduct monitoring -Nutrition and hygiene training materials -Agriculture technique training materials 		<p>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></p> <p>Communities must accept project activities Political and security situation must allow access to communities and beneficiaries Agriculture inputs (appropriate for climate in Maiwut) must be available in country and able to procure in time for the agriculture season</p>

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: 400 households have improved ability to consume a diversified diet															
Activity (1.1)															
Identification of 200 new beneficiaries; verification of existing 200 beneficiaries			X	X											
Collection of baseline data from households			X	X											
Procurement of vegetable gardening inputs					X										
Distribution of vegetable gardening inputs					X	X									
Establishment of demonstration gardens						X	X								
Conduct trainings at demonstration gardens in improved vegetable gardening techniques							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Conduct nutrition and hygiene awareness sessions							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Conduct post-distribution and final monitoring								X			X				X
Result 2: 200 households improve household agriculture production															
Activity (2.1)															
Identification of 200 new beneficiaries through community-based methods			X	X											
Collection of baseline data from households			X	X											
Procurement of agriculture inputs			X	X											
Distribution of agriculture inputs				X											
Establishment of demonstration gardens				X	X	X									
Conduct trainings at demonstration gardens in improved production					X	X	X	X	X	X					
Conduct post-distribution and final monitoring					X					X	X				X
Result 3															
Activity (3.1)															
Result (..)															
Activity (..)															
Result (..)															
Activity (..)															

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