|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Title** | Feed the hungry children in South Sudan through Emergency Food Assistance for Vulnerable Children in Yei and Mundri |
| **Project Proposed for Funding** | This proposal covers activities in the fields of emergency food aid, assistance to host communities, and initial emergency assistance to vulnerable children. |
| **Implementing Organisation** | South Sudan Community Change Agency (SOSUCCA) |
| **Target Areas** |  Yei in Central Equatoria and Mundri West County in Western Equatoria State, South Sudan |
| **Main Areas of Activity** | Emergency food assistance to the affected children, through food distributions and activities in the host communities. |
| **Beneficiaries** | A total of 500 individuals  |
| **Time Frame** | 15 July through 30 Oct 2017 ( project implementation can be started early if approved) |
| **Budget** | USD 25,000 |

***Introduction***

South Sudan is facing its worst humanitarian crisis since independence in 2013. It is a crisis characterised by open internal conflict between government and opposition groups, major internal displacement and refugees to neighbouring countries, increasing food insecurity and high malnutrition rates, limited access to basic services and access challenges to crisis affected areas. Humanitarian operations in South Sudan remain precarious, complex and uncertain. The current humanitarian crisis in South Sudan is widespread and severe, with more than 3.8 million people in need of emergency assistance, according to UNICEF. The epicentre of the humanitarian crisis continues to be in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity states, due to the on-going conflict and now in greater equatori.

***Famine and Food Insecurity situation***

The country is declared a famine on food insecurity in South Sudan are based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) [[1]](#footnote-1)analysis conducted in April and May 2017 by a panel of experts.  Through the IPC process in South Sudan, complex food and nutrition information was analysed to support strategic evidence-based decisions. According to the Food and Agriculture organisation (FAO), there has been an alarming increase in the number of people in the IPC Food Security *Emergency Phase* (scoring 4 on the IPC scale of 5), especially in the most conflict-affected states. No populations in South Sudan faced this level of food insecurity before the onset of violence in mid-December 2013, continued FAO.  Today, some 1.3 million people out of a population of 11.5 million are experiencing worse levels of food insecurity. In addition, there are 2.4 million people in IPC Food Security *Crisis Phase* (scoring 3 in the IPC scale of 5), which means they need urgent assistance to save and protect livelihoods. Taken together, more than one-third of the total population of South Sudan is facing exceptional levels of food insecurity. The Current IDPS stranded at Mundri Primary school are in urgent need of food

***Situation In proposed project area of Mundri West County***

Just as the numbers of people affected by serious food insecurity have increased in Mundri due to continued displacement, so have the number of areas affected; the food security crisis is spreading westwards to areas that had been less affected earlier since the crisis in the year. This trend is set to continue unfortunely farmer’s crops had been destroyed by the Cattle, and herders can migrate between grazing areas. Even previously food secure communities like Mundri County are feeling the strain of the conflict, in part due to the burden of hosting internally displaced people. At the time many have been displaced to Mundri from Kediba adding to the bad poverty situation in this mostly rural area.

It is foreseen that:

* Given the recurrent clashes and unfulfilled peace conditions, the situation in the conflict zones will remain precarious with the fear of large-scale conflict increasing. IDPs currently in safe locations will remain where they are, whilst an increase number of IDPs will move from conflict zones to safer areas,
* Currently IDPs are dependent on external food assistance and the support of host families for their survival due to a lack of income opportunities for IDPs, inadequate coping strategies, lack of transportation, adoption of negative coping strategies to meet their basic food needs (e.g. purchase of food on credit, begging, opting for less preferable/nutritious food items or reduced food consumption).
* Increased tension or open hostility may develop between host families/communities and the IDPs due to already scarce resources.

***Responses to the famine crisis***: In response to the current humanitarian crisis, the UN system in South Sudan, as well as local and international non-government organisations, are focusing their resources to relief operations in Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap, and Lake States where the majority of IDPs are located. Food Security Cluster partners have reached 278 916 people in South Sudan with food assistance since the start of the crisis. However, many IDPs are yet to receive food assistance in Western Equatoria state, Central Equatoria and Eastern the target area of this operation. Yet the IDPs at Kediba were not getting any support.

***Use of the Grant****:* The USD 25,000 grant being requested will contribute to emergency food assistance to help reduce the risk of hunger and malnutrition and prevent death among the most vulnerable children from food insecurity and poor nutrition in IDPs camps.

**Budget breakdown**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Unit** | **Qty** | **Unit cost in $** | **Amount** |
| Food: Maize  | bag | 200 | 50 | 10,000 |
| Food: Beans | bag | 66 | 50 | 3,300 |
| Food: Vegetable oil | ctn | 60 | 60 | 3,600 |
| Food: Salt | dozen | 50 | 50 | 2,500 |
| Food: Sugar | bag | 20 | 80 | 1,600 |
| Hire of Vehicle for food transportation | days | 20 | 200 | 4,000 |
| **G/total** |  |  |  | **25,000** |

***Project Objective:*** The project objective is to contribute to household food security and reduce the risk of hunger by providing food assistance and to people affected by displacement in Mundri County.

***Brief Description of the Emergency Humanitarian Assistance*:** This humanitarian assistance project will cover only one components, namely: (i) food distribution to most impacted children to secure food for the vulnerable

***Implementation of the Emergency Humanitarian Assistance:*** The operation will be implemented directly by SOSUCCA with the collaboration of its local churches, South Sudan Episcopal Church (ECS) organizational capacity and broad South Sudan experience, backed by adequate operating procedures for procurement and delivery.

|  |
| --- |
| **Material resources requested** |
| Food: Maize  | 7kg per person |
| Food: Beans | 1.3 kg per person |
| Food: Vegetable oil | 350 ml per person |
| Food: Salt | 100g per person |
| Food: Sugar | 200g per person |
| Hire of Vehicle for food transportation | sum |

## Project location

South Sudan has suffered through many years of war that left a legacy of chronic poverty in many parts of the country, with devastated infrastructure and social services as one of the results. The Government of South Sudan is only gradually taking shape with clear establishment of ministries and institutions that still suffer a lot from inadequate capacity to operate effectively. Both human and institutional capacities to participate in the development and implementation of upcoming policies remain a challenge. Additionally, the presence and capacity of active local civil society organisations is very limited throughout the country to effectively engage with government; to demand for services or to hold government accountable in any way, especially as far as providing basic social services is concerned.

The proposed locations of the project, in Mundri West County, in Western Equatoria State and Yei in Central Equatoria state, are some of the few peaceful areas in equatoria region after 2013 crisis in South Sudan. The two project locations got directly affected by the ongoing fighting, the communities and local authorities are affected by the influx of IDPs into the area. These IDPs from Kediba are relatives of the host community members from Mundri. In Yei many people have fled their homes, farms and are now stationed within yei town with limited access to their farms.

## 3 Project rationale and Intervention

South Sudan’s chronic famine and food insecurity and weak infrastructure suggest there is enormous potential for food projects across the country. Food shortages resulting from recurrent, internal conflicts and political and economic instability have been exacerbated by the political turmoil of the ongoing fighting in the country, and as a result, IDPs have been the most affected especial children and women.

Communities in Yei and Mundri have significant food consumption gaps and severely restricted access to their farms, food due to market destruction and disruptions to the harvest. Communities were forced not to visit their farms and others to leave behind livestock, other livelihood assets and sources of income. Communities in Yei and Mundri have currently very limited access to humanitarian assistance and farming locations. Food Security Cluster members have only been able to provide food assistance to limited people in Western Equatoria and Central States since the beginning of the conflict. In addition, very poor health and sanitation conditions are worsening the food security situation.

The planned humanitarian assistance is based on the needs identified through an emergency needs assessment. The planned intervention strategy will focus on Food Assistance/ Food Security.

# 3. Beneficiary selection

The project aims to target some 500 children In most cases all IDP households will be targeted. Out of the 500 children,250 will be in yei and 250 in Mundri targeting both female and male. However, depending on the availability of funds, it might be necessary to target certain groups first. Targeting of beneficiaries will be done through a community-based model, involving a committee comprising men and women IDPs, community and church members and leaders as well as representatives of SSRRC. The committee will ensure the beneficiaries’ selection and verification process is transparent and in line with criteria to be agreed upon. The list of beneficiaries and related assistance received will be share with the Yei and Mundri Secretariat of RRC to form part of the national humanitarian assistance data. The committee will work with the communities in identifying the families/households with the greatest needs. Priority will be given to female/child headed households, those without family connections in the area, pregnant and lactating women, and persons with disabilities and families with large number of children or elderly people.

The target beneficiaries are vulnerable IDPs, mainly children and women in rural communities in Mundri and Yei

### 6.1 Field activities

**Registration and verification of beneficiaries**

SOSUCCA in order to ensure maximum transparency, accountability and efficiency for the proposed programme. The following steps are being used in the evaluation of each of the targeted Boma where the IDPs are being hosted.

1. Identify the acceptable food ration needed for the IDP communities.
2. Agree on the Payams/villages to be targeted.
3. Inform and increase awareness of the project in the targeted Payams.
4. Facilitate the groups to elect gender balance management Committees.
5. Discuss and agree on distribution dates and centres.
6. Continuous monitoring of worksites, absentees and quality of work output
7. Distribute the food ration.
8. Carry out post distribution monitoring and establish if food distributed are being used at household or being sold.
9. Evaluate the impact with regard to the identified objective.

**Activities related to the results**

The proposed emergency food aid intervention is a self-help programme. The project is implemented in a cycle encompassing the following stages:

* Assessment: basic needs assessment of the target villages, baseline survey, beneficiary selection and first operational steps;
* Planning: food allocation , identification and verification of children and budgeting;
* Contracting: procurement plan and modalities between IP and local partner established, starting date of distribution identified;
* Implementation: delivery of the food items;
* Hand-over/distribution of food.

**Activity 1: Food Aid distribution process**

The amount of food distributed follows the World Food Programme recommendations on daily consumption and takes into consideration the fact that the targeted beneficiaries have access to supplementary food, such as wild food and sharing with the host communities. Therefore, the project distributes half rations for the targeted beneficiaries.

Food will be distributed to the targeted Boma on a monthly basis in order to avoid warehousing of large quantities at any given time. Warehousing large quantities at one given time can cause security concerns for the local partner and it also minimizes the losses of food commodities due to pests, insects and weather fluctuations.

A distribution schedule will be drawn-up for two vehicles, a lorry truck and a pick-up truck. The Lorry will be used in distributions for larger groups of IDPs that have road access. The pick-up will be used only for areas where access requires a four-wheel drive vehicle.

SOSUCCA will take in charge of the procurement of food to Mundri and yei and will make distribution of the food rations to the targeted households

**Coordination**All the project activities will be coordinated with food security cluster in the Mundri West County with the Relief and rehabilitation commission who is responsible for coordination in the county.

During project implementation, coordination with other actors will be done through direct contact with other actors implementing similar projects in other parts of the country.

### 4.6.2 Procurement planning activities

The food activities will be procured from suppliers in Juba . Tender will be opened to procure maize, beans, oil, sugar and salt.

The procurement process will be done once for the whole duration of the project.

The transportation of food from the supplier’s warehouse to primary warehouse in Mundri town will be included in the budget proposal.

### 4.6.3 Transport, Warehousing and Handling activities

The food activities used in the project is procured from commodity suppliers in Juba through a tendering process. The transportation of food from supplier’s warehouse to the primary warehouse in Mundri and yei is included in the commodity tender and thus at the responsibility of the commodity supplier.. A guard will be hired to ensure the safety of the supplies. The delivery of the food from the primary warehouse will be conducted by hired trucks and supervised by the SOSUCCA. Daily labourers will be used for loading and offloading the supplies..

1. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims at providing a common understanding for classifying food security [↑](#footnote-ref-1)