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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Country: South Sudan

Project Title: Food Security, Emergency Flood Response and Recovery Project in South Sudan
UNDAF Outcome: Chronic food insecurity is reduced and household incomes increase
Expected CPD Output: Improved community and institutional capacity to sustainably manage land, natural resources and the environment
Implementing Partner: UNDP, in collaboration with WFP, FAO, the Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster, the Protection Cluster, local and international NGOs and the South Sudan Red Cross Society
Responsible Parties: UNDP, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, South Sudan Red Cross

South Sudan, marred by decades of armed conflict prior to its independence in 2011, is a fragile State with weak institutional structures and mechanisms. The current scorecard of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) attainment in the country paints a grim picture with the country faced with an array of pressing development challenges. Post the mid-December 2013 breakout of conflict and political instability in the country, it has been mired in the midst of a severe humanitarian and development crisis which has further worsened the existing deprivations afflicting the poor and the vulnerable. Major areas impacted by conflict are concentrated in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states and have witnessed widespread destruction of essential infrastructure, disruption of economic activities and extensive loss of livelihoods. The total number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) have swelled to nearly 1.5 million people as of January 2015 whilst an estimated 480,000 persons have taken refuge in neighboring countries.

Around four million people have been estimated to face high levels of food insecurity as a result of the crisis. Recurrent annual floods, coming on the back of conflict induced displacement, will exacerbate further the levels of food insecurity and livelihood disruption thereby putting additional populations at risk in the country. A twin track strategy of addressing the immediate needs of the affected people on food insecurity and strengthening the disaster management capacity at the community, state and national level to prevent and mitigate the socio-economic impact of floods is the need of the hour. In line with the priority areas identified within the Hyogo Framework of Action, International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction wherein UNDP plays an important role, United Nations Development Assistance Framework, UNDP's Country Programme Document and Country Programme Action Plan, the project aims at responding to and mitigating the immediate impact of floods and food insecurity with a specific focus on conflict-induced IDPs and host communities. This is expected to strengthen the capacity of the institutions and community capacity to reduce disaster risks, prepare and respond to flood and food insecurity.

Programme Period: 2014 –2016
 Project Component: Human Development and Inclusive Growth
 Atlas Award ID: XXXXXXXX
 Start date: March 2015
 End Date: February 2016
 PAC Meeting Date: TBD
 Management Arrangements: DIM

Total resources requested US\$4, 800,000
 Total allocated resources: US\$4,800,000
 • Regular US\$ 0
 • Japan US\$ 4,800,000
 In-kind Contributions: N/A

Agreed by (Implementing Partner): _____

Agreed by UNDP: _____

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CRP	Crisis Response Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
GRSS	Government of the Republic of South Sudan
HFA	Hyogo Framework of Action
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ISDR	International Strategy of Disaster Reduction
JGS	Jonglei State
MHADMD	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PoC	Protection of Civilians
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
RSS	Republic of South Sudan
SSDP	South Sudan Development Plan
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
WCDR	World Conference on Disaster Reduction
WFP	World Food Programme

1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1 Background and introduction

South Sudan, marred by decades of armed conflict prior to its independence in 2011, is a fragile State with weak institutional structures and mechanisms. The current scorecard of MDG attainment in the country paints a grim picture with the country faced with an array of pressing development challenges¹. In the aftermaths of the mid-December 2013 crisis, the country has been mired in the midst of a severe humanitarian and development crisis which has further worsened the existing deprivations afflicting the poor and the vulnerable. Areas most impacted by conflict are concentrated in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states and have witnessed widespread destruction of essential infrastructure, disruption of economic activities and extensive loss of livelihoods. The total number of IDPs have swelled to nearly 1.5 million people as of January 2015 whilst an estimated 480,000 persons have taken shelter in neighbouring countries². As per the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification by March 2015, around 1.5 million people have been estimated to be food insecure³. Large concentrations of IDPs are found in Warrap, Lakes and Central Equatoria states, with smaller concentrations in Eastern and Western Equatoria, and Upper Nile states.

The conflict has had wide ranging socio-economic impacts across the country. Most rural households (subsistence farmers) in the conflict affected states of Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity have missed the planting season due to displacement and insecurity⁴. Seasonal patterns of the pastoralists have been altered and up to 10 million livestock have been displaced⁵. Furthermore, ongoing inter-tribal conflict in Lakes state has diverted critical labour for planting and weeding as men concentrate on security issues. As a result, it is expected that most households will rely on crops cultivated by women on smaller pieces of land around the homesteads as they cannot work on the main fields due to security issues. This entails reduced harvests, further compounding the vulnerability of households to food insecurity. This scenario also is likely to increase women's "double burden" of household work and provision of food.

Massive conflict-induced displacements have exacerbated the pre-existing socio-economic vulnerabilities, levels of intra-community conflict and tensions as well as conflicts around natural resources management between pastoralists and farming communities. Food insecurity is also compounded by the breakdown of traditional safety nets, absence of a national social protection mechanism and the disruption of social cohesion at community levels.

1.2 Overview of the flood and food insecurity situation in South Sudan

Floods are one of the most common natural disasters causing loss of life and economic damage around the world. In South Sudan, the seasonal floods that usually start in July/August each year have devastating impacts on livelihoods and food security of the affected population. Data from the National Household Baseline Survey (2009) indicate that floods are a source of recurrent shocks in the country Sudan with around 56% of the population affected

¹ South Sudan MDG Report, 2012, National Bureau of Statistics

² South Sudan 2015 Humanitarian Crisis Respose Plan, UN, available at <https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/SouthSudan/2014%20South%20Sudan/HRP2015/SOUTH%20SUDAN%20HRP%202015.pdf>

³ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification available at <http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-detail-forms/ipcinfo-news-detail/en/c/248097/>

⁴ South Sudan 2015 Humanitarian Crisis Respose Plan

⁵ FAO Executive Brief available at http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/emergencies/docs/FAO%20RoSS%20ex%20brief%2012%202%2014.pdf

in any given year. These impacts are likely to be exacerbated by conflict-induced displacement and consequent food insecurity and livelihood disruption putting additional populations at risk.

Natural disasters such as flooding severely undermine food security in a multi-causal manner. Impacts include shortages of food, altering of the consumption patterns and compromised nutrition which increases the morbidity, stunted growth, severe wasting and mortality amongst children. The damaged infrastructure further constraints the ability of the State, humanitarian and development partners to deliver essential services including in the areas of health and education. The most recent severe floods of 2012 and 2013 that affected eight out of the ten states (Unity, Upper Nile, Western and Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Lakes, Warrap, Jonglei and Central Equatoria) provide an indication of the seriousness with which natural disasters can cause displacement at scale in the country⁶.

All the key stakeholders including the affected communities, government agencies and the humanitarian and development agencies, agree that a number of concrete steps can be taken in the short, medium and long term to reduce the impact of these types of predictable hazards⁷. A twin track strategy of addressing the immediate needs of the affected people and strengthening the disaster management capacity at the community, state and national level needs to be undertaken. Targeted interventions with the objective of working with the communities in hazardous disaster prone areas to build their resilience to future episodes needs to be undertaken including helping them to resettle to higher and safer grounds and building dykes around their homesteads to minimize the impact of seasonal flooding. Many of these communities need capacity building on the local application of the disaster management interventions.

The 2015-16 seasonal floods are likely to have severe impacts on the population, especially the IDPs. Feedback from UNDP assessments⁸ indicate that safety nets and usual coping mechanisms for most IDPs have been compromised as they have lost their productive assets and livelihoods thereby increasing their vulnerability to shocks. For instance, the Humanitarian Bulletin for July 2014 indicated that living conditions in the Bentiu Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites at the UN base in Unity state deteriorated due to flooding. Heavy rains led to flash floods which inundated shelters, caused some latrines to sink and sewage systems to overflow. In addition, areas where people traditionally sought refuge during the floods in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states, were inaccessible due to continuing spurts of fighting and insecurity. Further displacements, in particular to non-traditional refuge areas would raise the level of tensions due to large scale influx and stress on existing resources.

As of 15 January 2015, the peace negotiation process in Addis Ababa has shown little progress while fighting has reportedly continued. This has constrained the ability of the government to intervene meaningfully and effectively to address the risks and vulnerabilities on account of the twin shocks of floods and food insecurity. As a part of its response to the ongoing crisis, UNDP launched a two-year Integrated Crisis Prevention and Recovery (ICPR) programme in 2014 which complements emergency response with life sustaining early recovery options. It builds on existing capacities and networks at national, state and community level through ongoing projects such as the Community Security and Arms Control, Democracy and Participation, Access to Justice and Rule of Law and Inclusive Growth and Trade Capacity Development. Conflict-sensitive livelihoods recovery and restoration of basic community services in IDPs locations, host communities and return areas is also one of the three pillars of ICPR programme. The ongoing humanitarian crisis has revealed the extreme vulnerability of both communities and local institutions to cope with complex emergencies. It is urgent to strengthen the capacity of both community

⁶ See for example a news story available at <http://www.voanews.com/content/flooding-south-sudan/1748143.html>

⁷ See OCHA available at <http://www.unocha.org/top-stories/all-stories/south-sudan-annual-floods-herald-new-approach-aid>

⁸ UNDP Dipstick Assessment for the IDPs and Host communities, South Sudan, July 2014

and local institutions to prepare and respond to floods and food insecurity, specifically because if actions are not taken to build the capacity of communities to strengthen resilience, the crisis is likely to be perpetuated and lead to the reversal of human development gains.

The proposed project will specifically target IDPs sites, host communities and return areas within the following states:

1. Lakes state: Awerial county and Kalthok area. Humanitarian assistance has been primarily focused on the IDPs in Mingkaman while the host communities in Awerial County and Kalthok area who are impacted by floods and food insecurity have not been receiving support (over 47,000 people);
2. Jonglei state: Twic East County which is vulnerable to flooding and food insecurity with approximately 7,500 IDPs;
3. Upper Nile state: Melut county which is hosting more than 40,000 IDPs mainly from Malakal, Baliet and Akoka county of Upper Nile state and Pigi county of Jonglei state. Melut County had an original population of 49,242.
4. Central Equatoria state: Manga-teen and Mia Saba (approximately 5,000 people) which are flood prone areas and IDP sites in Juba outside the UN premises, including Magalla island (6,835 IDPs), Don Bosco (1,270 IDPs). Targeting will be done after conducting a situation analysis on the ground.
5. Unity state (UN PoC in Bentiu), which is hosting over 40,000 IDPs.

Total target population including host community is ~250,000.

The proposed project will work directly with communities and, where feasible, authorities at local and state levels, and focus primarily on direct action towards early recovery and response. Conditions permitting, a successor project would focus primarily on developing national capacities, building on the experience obtained through the proposed project. The project would conform to UNDP's Conflict Sensitivity Analysis and Human Rights Due Diligence Analysis frameworks.

2. IMPLEMENTATION AND PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

2.1 Implementation strategy

UNDP globally plays an important role within the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and works towards implementing the five priority areas identified in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) viz:

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation;
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning;
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels;
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors;
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

The project; *Food Security, Emergency Flood Response and Recovery Project in South Sudan* is guided by the HFA priority areas accordingly.

The project implementation strategy is aligned with the main pillars of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) and the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP). Also, the strategy is well embedded within the UNCT's programme criticality principles of addressing the immediate needs of the IDPs as well as build the foundations for early recovery, ceteris paribus. The project will be implemented in the

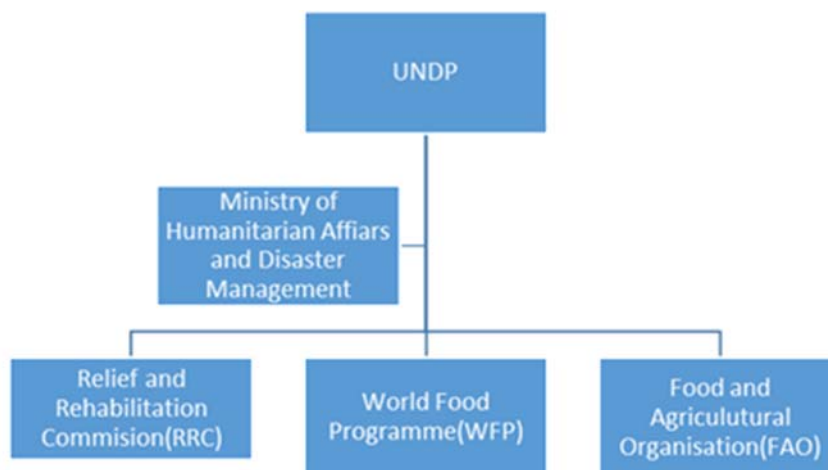
selected state and at county levels in collaboration with all the key stakeholders including government and development partners while strengthening the horizontal and vertical linkages. The project builds on existing information and capacities through a systematic inventory and evaluation of existing risk assessment studies, available data and information, and current institutional framework and capabilities to avoid duplication of efforts.

2.2 Partnership strategy

The project will be implemented and managed by UNDP in close coordination and partnership with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs (MHADM), South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) cluster, South Sudan Red Cross Society (SSRC), CBOs, and other stakeholders in line with the Policies and Procedures of the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund. There will be consultations and information sharing before and during the project implementation phase in order to ensure effective programmatic coordination and clear delineation of areas of support and responsibilities between the project and other actors.

2.2 UNDP’s implementation approach

UNDP will implement the project through government counterparts at the national, state and county level as well UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders at both policy and programmatic levels.



3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Specific objective

To strengthen local institutions and community capacity to respond to floods and food insecurity, with particular reference to IDPs and host communities.

3.2 Expected impact

Reduced impact of food insecurity and floods on IDP and host communities

3.3 Outputs, Specific Activities and Deliverables

Output 1: Action Plans to address the impact of food insecurity and floods implemented in selected locations including IDPs sites with a focus on most vulnerable groups especially women.

The main activities to be implemented under Output 1 are:

1. Undertake a situation analysis to identify the short to medium term community needs
2. Stockpiling of emergency protective equipment and supplies at the community level for protecting the IDPs, in collaboration with concerned partners and agencies
3. Constructing community food grain reserves and seed reserves through emergency employment and food for work programmes
4. Training of 1,000 (50% women) IDPs on sustainable livelihoods skills in Awerial county, Lakes state, and Melut in Upper Nile state, including the IDPs who are currently based in the UN premises in PoC sites in Bentiu (Unity state) and outside UN Premises in Central Equatoria state.

Output 2: Strategy and Action Plans developed at national and state levels to address the impacts of food insecurity and floods in South Sudan.

The main activities to be implemented under Output 2 are:

1. Conducting rapid stakeholders' consultations at the national and local levels to gather real time information to inform the development of the strategy and action plan
2. A rapid capacity assessment of MHADM, identify the gaps and roll out a customized capacity building plan comprising technical assistance and trainings
3. Preparing national strategy and action plans to reduce the occurrence and impacts of food insecurity and drought in the targeted states.

4. VISIBILITY OF JAPANESE ASSISTANCE

A detailed strategy for enhanced and continuous visibility will be finalised jointly with the Embassy of Japan in South Sudan. UNDP CO will ensure the following:

- Inclusion of Japanese ODA logo in all the documents and communication materials published as part of the project;
- Explicit mention of the financial support provided by the Government of Japan at the meetings and workshops organized by the project;
- Solicit invitations and speaking roles of the officials of the Embassy of Japan in South Sudan at the different forums for enhanced visibility of Japanese support.
- Publication of project success story through the websites of UNDP Tokyo Office, UNDP South Sudan and on social media including twitter accounts of key UNDP representatives.

5. COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS AND RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT IN PURSUING INSTITUTIONAL MANDATES

The Project will be implemented by UNDP, in collaboration with WFP, FAO, the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, relevant local and international NGOs and the South Sudan Red Cross Society. Nationally, the project will support the National Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, state governments in Central Equatoria, Lakes, Upper Nile and Unity states and community level activities, including amongst IDPs, host communities and return areas.

5.1. Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM)

While some steps towards setting up national strategy, plans and programmes have been initiated, discussions with MHADM held by UNDP as recently as 16 January 2015, demonstrate several institutional gaps towards an effective and operational framework being in place. The MHADM has established Disaster risk reduction working groups on National Disaster Management policy since December 2013 (comprising of key government agencies and commissions) overseen by a National Disaster Management Council embedded in the Office of the President. UNDP is a member of this working group and its participation in the group will be further enhanced by the operationalization of this project. Institutional processes leading up to the national policy on disaster management are work in progress in the country. UNDP will be supporting the multi-stakeholder consultations at the national, state and community levels and provide technical and financial inputs which are expected to result into context specific policy framework, eventual legislation and effective programmes on disaster management and aspects of risk reduction, risks management and early warning protocols.

5.2 South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC).

The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management uses the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission's coordinators at the national, state and local levels to implement activities and coordinate emergency responses. The Project will use these established coordination mechanisms to implement activities in close partnership with states and counties more specifically state governments as well as communities hosting IDPs in Central Equatoria, Lakes, Unity and Upper Nile states. In line with its community based approach to early recovery, UNDP will support the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission to ensure that a community-based disaster preparedness and response approach is adopted.

5.3 Food and Agricultural Organization of United Nations (FAO)

Food insecurity is emerging as a major consequence of the conflict. Higher food insecurity is likely to continue throughout 2015 if IDPs and refugees cannot return before the beginning of the next planting season. The project will work closely with FAO offices at the state capitals and other field locations in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states and at the national level particularly on aspects of addressing floods linked food insecurity.

5.4 World Food Programme (WFP)

Following the conflict that erupted in South Sudan in December 2013, WFP has embedded a national consultant in the MHADM to advise and give directions in the implementation of the WFP's Food Security, Livelihoods and Early Warnings project which started in 2013. The proposed project will collaborate with this project and another pipeline project on National Disaster Policy formulation to avoid duplications and maximize impact.

5.5 Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster

UNDP is a member of the FSL Cluster where it has been providing significant contributions in weekly cluster meetings including in the Cash and Market Working Groups (co-led by FAO and WFP). This close working relation is expected to continue in the current project implementation and will ensure that all project activities are well coordinated and complement the existing activities being implemented by the participating agencies in the FSL.

5.6 South Sudan Red Cross Society

South Sudan Red Cross Society has offices in all ten states of South Sudan equipped with well-trained emergency action teams. The teams are capable of mobilizing volunteers to respond to small and

medium level emergencies. The project is expected to liaise very closely with state and county based offices of Red Cross to carry out proposed activities particularly in reaching out to the flood and food insecure communities on putting in place emergency protective equipment.

6. SUSTAINABILITY

The project will have a two pronged approach towards achieving sustainability. Firstly, a strong consultative approach will be maintained closely aligned with the existing initiatives and platforms on national disaster risk management policy, programmes and strategic priorities of key government institutions and key development partners dealing with flood and food insecurity. This will ensure that project outputs are well institutionalized and mainstreamed in national and state policies and programmes intended to deal with the issue of flood and food insecurity.

7. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The project will be managed in line with Japan's ODA charter and the Policies and Procedures of the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund. In conformity with these Policies and Procedures, additional arrangements regarding, *inter alia*, participation in coordination meetings and/or reporting may be made based on the consultations between Japan, UNDP and, if required, other stakeholders. At programme level, the *Food Security, Emergency Flood Response and Recovery Project in South Sudan* project will be implemented and managed under the Human Development and Inclusive Growth Unit

8. PROGRAMMING PRINCIPLES

8.1 Activities will explicitly adopt a conflict sensitive programming approach harmonized with UN's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy

Conflict and disaster have a two way dynamic: there can be instances where conflicts may exacerbate the effects of disasters induced by natural and manmade hazards. Natural hazards can lead to creation of conditions where conflict originates. UNDP will undertake a conflict sensitivity analysis to establish how the project interacts with the conflict drivers and peace engines. The strategy and action plans that will be developed at national and state levels to address the impacts of food insecurity and floods in South Sudan will be conflict-sensitive to ensure that they do not exacerbate conflict and harmonized with the UN's Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

8.2 The project will adopt a gender-sensitive approach

A gender-sensitive approach will be utilized when formulating and implementing the strategy and action plans. More specifically, the different roles and responsibilities of women and men and their constraints, needs and capacities will be analyzed and taken into consideration to ensure a more sustainable recovery and longer-term self-sufficiency consistent with UNDP's Eight Point Agenda for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality in Crisis Prevention and Recovery and the Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017.

8.3 Partnership between the Government of Japan and UNDP in the area of Disaster Risk Management

The Government of Japan and UNDP have established a robust partnership in the area of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) through many successful projects in several parts of the world. These projects combine Japan's unique and highly sophisticated capacities in DRM with the strong in-house capacity and expertise that has made UNDP one of the lead agencies in this field of work. Many of these projects focus on building national capacities for disaster prevention, risk

management and mitigation and disaster response. The current project will build on the good practices and lessons learnt in diverse settings and customize the same to the current development context in South Sudan.

In addition, if Japanese NGOs recognized as appropriate wish to participate in the project, UNDP will make every effort to consider them to the extent possible in accordance with its regulations and rules and the project document as agreed by the by the Government of Japan and UNDP.

The upcoming World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) will be hosted in Sendai, Japan in March 2015 where countries around the world are expected to endorse the next Hyogo Framework for Action for sustained disaster risk reduction. Recent discussions with MHADM indicate that South Sudan will be participating at the Sendai Conference. To the extent feasible, this project will draw on the outcomes of the Conference. In line with the existing Hyogo Framework for Action, in addition to the emergency response, this project also proposes to strengthen national and state level institutional systems and processes for effective disaster risk management in South Sudan. The establishment of robust institutional systems will help the country and international development community to better assess and manage the disaster risks in a sustainable manner. This project also responds to the recommendations on Disaster Risk Reduction made during the 5th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) of which UNDP is one of the organizers.

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on a quality criteria and methods.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see paragraph n. 10), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project. UNDP will provide the same type of information during the life of the proposed project to relevant stakeholders.
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.
- Quarterly Project Board meetings shall be convened to support and monitor progress. The Project Board is responsible for strategic direction, policy guidance and oversight of the project with a major responsibility to ensure that key lessons learned during implementation inform subsequent activities.

Annually

- **Annual Progress Report** - An Annual Progress Report will be submitted to the Project Board. As a minimum requirement, the Annual Progress Report shall consist of the ATLAS standard format for the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- **Annual Project Review** - Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders, as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

10. REPORTING

UNDP will follow the **UNDP/JAPAN Partnership Fund Policies and Procedures** regarding reporting:⁹

1. UNDP will provide Japan with one mid-term report and a final report, including a financial report, by 30 July of the year following the financial completion of the project.
2. Each final substantive project report by UNDP will include a section which deals with an evaluation of publicity for Japan's contribution.
3. Handling of interest income and unspent balances will be in line with the policies and procedures of Japan-UNDP partnership fund.
4. UNDP will provide Japan with an annual financial report on the fund containing information on expenditures during the previous year, the balance, and carry-over, including interest.
5. Toward the end of the year, UNDP will provide Japan with a report containing information on the balance of the fund at the beginning of the year, a list of projects approved, carry-over, and a list of pipeline projects against the amounts of carry-over.
6. UNDP country office/relevant headquarters unit will make efforts to furnish Japan with financial data when requested by Japan.
7. UNDP will make efforts to prepare a document containing information on and an analysis of those projects approved on a regional basis.

11. RISK ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT

Risks Identification	Type	Impact & Probability	Risks mitigation measures
Unforeseen rain fall patterns further hampering or cutting off access to project areas	Natural	I=4 P=4	Working with partners on based on lessons learnt from previous years including pre-positioning of protective equipment and supplies for the IDPs
Continued political polarization between warring parties and delay in peace agreement affecting access to project sites	Political	I=3 P=3	Continuously monitor, review and reprioritize UNDP interventions to areas where access is feasible
Inadequate and late information on flooding situation as it occurs and the flood affected at risk populations	Operational	I=3 P=2	Work closely in collaboration with concerned UN agencies, national and state government counterparts including Implementing partners on the field
Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in the states hampering effective project implementation as accessibility of many counties in South Sudan remains a challenge.	Operational	I=3 P=3	Collaborate with WFP and FAO, and other partners to pre-position where feasible to have more enhanced distribution of relief materials in the affected areas

⁹ UNDP/JAPAN Partnership Fund Policies and Procedures

Inter-tribal conflict and frequent cattle raiding in some flood affected areas hamper project implementation	Security	I=3 P=3	Collaborate with UNMISS and UNDSS to monitor security situation in flood affected areas and make contingency plans regarding implementation of project activities in areas not impacted by conflict
Inadequate institutional capacity of the national and local governments on flood and food security management	Organizational	I=2 P=2	Collaborate with development partners and stakeholders to build capacities through trainings on short, medium and long term interventions
Lack of adequate funding for the project with regards to sustainability of interventions on the issues of perennial flood and food insecurity in South Sudan	Financial	I=2 P=2	Explore additional fund mobilization strategies and work closely with national and local government counterparts to institutionalise a medium to long term strategy on floods and food security issues

12. RESULTS AND RESOURCE FRAMEWORK

UNDAF Outcome: Chronic food insecurity is reduced and household incomes increase.				
CPD Output: Improved institutions and community capacity to reduce disaster risks, prepare and respond to disasters and climatic extremes				
Partnership Strategy: The project will be implemented and managed by UNDP in close coordination and partnership with South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission(SSRRC), FAO, WFP, Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, South Sudan Red Cross and other stakeholders in line with the Policies and Procedures of the Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund.				
Project title: Food Security, Emergency Flood Response and Recovery Project in South Sudan				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	Assumptions	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	AMOUNT (US\$)
<p>Output 1: Action Plans to address the impact of food insecurity and floods implemented in selected locations including IDPs sites with a focus on most vulnerable groups especially women.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No food grain and seed reserves in the flood prone areas. None benefiting 375 (125 improved livelihoods in Juba, CE, 250 emergency employment, Mingkaman Lakes). <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community food grain reserves/silos constructed (by state) Number of households benefiting from emergency protective equipment (by state and sex of head of household) Number of people (by sex) benefiting from emergency employment and improved livelihoods. <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3 (2 in Jonglei, 1 in Lakes state) 4,000 household in Awerial (2,000) and Melut (2,000), 50% women headed households. 	<p>Activity Result 1: Framework for the provision of support to flood and food insecurity affected communities developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a situation analysis to identify the short to medium term community needs Stockpiling of emergency protective equipment and supplies at the community level for protecting the IDPs, in collaboration with concerned partners and agencies Constructing community food grain reserves and seed reserves through emergency employment and food for work programmes. Training of 1,000 (50% women) IDPs in Awerial county, Lakes state, and Melut in Upper Nile state, including the IDPs who are currently based in the UN premises in PoC sites in Bentiu (Unity state) and in non UN premises in Central Equatoria state based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recurrence of flood and food insecurity will continue in 2015 Required funding is mobilized 	<p>UNDP MoHADM</p>	<p>4,302,023.88</p>

3. 1,000 people (500 in emergency employment and 500 in improve livelihoods), 50% women.	on situation analysis on sustainable livelihoods skills			
<p>Output 2: Strategy and Action Plans developed at national and state levels to address the impacts of food insecurity and floods in South Sudan.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of a national strategy and action plan on disaster risk management Limited information on floods and insecurity pattern in South Sudan <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Draft national strategy and action plan for disaster risk management in place Early warning protocol for floods and food insecurity in place <p>Targets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National strategy and action plan to address food insecurity and flood in South Sudan developed Early warning protocol for floods and food insecurity developed 	<p>Activity Result 1: Multi stakeholder consultations towards participatory formulation of the flood and food insecurity national strategy and action plan conducted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting rapid stakeholders' consultations at the national and local levels to gather real time information to inform the development of the strategy and action plan including on contingency planning A rapid capacity assessment of MHADM, identify the gaps and roll out a customized capacity building plan comprising technical assistance and trainings Preparing national strategy and action plans to reduce the occurrence and impacts of food insecurity and drought in the targeted states. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recurrence of flood and food insecurity will continue in 2015 Required funding is mobilized 	UNDP, MHADM	497,976.12
Grand Total				4,800,000.00

14. ANNUAL WORK PLAN (March 2015 to February 2016)

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>and baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES ¹⁰ <i>Activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME					RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4	Q1 2016			Budget Description	Amount (USD)
<p>Output 1: Action Plans to address the impact of food insecurity and floods implemented in selected locations including IDPs sites with a focus on most vulnerable groups especially women.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No food grain and seed reserves in the flood prone areas. None benefiting 375 (125 improved livelihoods in Juba, CE, 250 emergency employment, Mingkaman Lakes). <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community food grain reserves/silos constructed (by state) Number of households benefiting from emergency protective equipment (by state and sex of head of household) Number of people (by sex) benefiting from emergency employment and improved livelihoods. <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Three (for Jonglei, Upper Nile and Lakes state) 4,000 household in Awerial (2,000) and Melut (2,000), 50% women headed households. 1,000 (500 for emergency employment) and 500 for 	Activity Result 1: Framework for the provision of support to flood and food insecurity affected communities developed									
	Undertake a situation analysis to identify the short to medium term community needs	X	X	X	X		UNDP, MOI (SSNPS)	Government of Japan	72100 Intl Consultant	51,000.00
									75700 Workshop	50,000.00
									71600 Travel	35,000.00
									72500 Supplies	20,000.00
									Total	156,000.00
	Stockpiling of emergency protective equipment and supplies at the community level	X	X	X	X		UNDP, MOI (SSNPS)	Government of Japan	72200 Equipment and furniture	700,000.00
									71600 Travel	40,000.00
									72500 Supplies	20,777.00
									Total	760,777.00
	Constructing community food grain reserves and seed reserves through emergency employment and food for work programmes	X	X	X	X		UNDP, MOI (SSNPS)	Government of Japan	72100 Contractual Services -Companies	1,550,518.44
									71600 Travel	100,000.00
									72200 Equipment and furniture	150,000.00
									72500 Supplies	50,000
									Total	1,850,518.44
	Training of 1,000 IDPs in Central Equatoria, Lakes, Unity and Upper Nile states.	X	X	X	X		UNDP, MOI (SSNPS)	Government of Japan	75700 Workshop	50,000.00
									71600 Travel	80,000.00
									72200 Equipment and furniture	630,000.00
									72500 Supplies	40,000.00
									Total	800,000.00
Contribution to Project Management	X	X	X	X	X			72100 Contractual Service – Comp	57,000.00	
• Project Manager								72500 Supplies	14,000.00	
• Project analyst								71500 Project manager IUNV	80,000.00	
• Drivers (2)								71400 Contractual Services-individuals	45,000.00	
• Organize Quarterly Project Board meeting;								Travel	25,000.00	

improve livelihoods (50% women).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct field monitoring visits; DIM Audit 									75700 Training, Workshops & Confer	20,000.00
										73400 Vehicle	65,000.00
										74100 Professional Services	10,000.00
										72200 Equipment and furniture	100,060.00
										Total	416,060.00
										Total Activity Result 1	3,983,355.44
										75100 –Facility and Administration (GMS 8%)	318,668.44
										Output Total	4,302,023.88
Output 2: Strategy and Action Plans developed at national and state levels to address the impacts of food insecurity and floods in South Sudan.											
Baseline:											
1. Absence of a national strategy and action plan on disaster risk management											
2. Limited information on floods and insecurity pattern in South Sudan											
Indicators:											
1. Draft national strategy and action plan for disaster risk management in place											
2. Early warning protocol for floods and food insecurity in place											
Targets											
1. National strategy and action plan to address food insecurity and flood in South Sudan developed											
2. Early warning protocol for floods and food insecurity in place											
Activity result 1.2: Multi stakeholder consultations towards participatory formulation of the flood and food insecurity national strategy and action plan conducted											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct rapid stakeholders' consultations at the national and local levels to gather real time information to inform the development of the strategy and action plan A rapid capacity assessment of MHADM, identify the gaps and roll out a customized capacity building plan comprising technical assistance and trainings 		X	X				UNDP, MOI (SSNPS)	Governm ent of Japan	72100 Contractual Services -Companies	99,127	
									75700	90,000	
									71600 Travel	50,000	
									72500 Supplies	25,555	
									Total	264,682.00	
Preparing national strategy and action plans to reduce the occurrence and impacts of food insecurity and drought in the targeted states		X	X	X	X		UNDP, MOI (SSNPS)	Governm ent of Japan	72100 Contractual Services -Company	90,000.00	
									75700 Workshop	30,000.00	
									71600 Travel	20,000.00	
									72500 Supplies	10,000.00	
									Total	150,000.00	
Contribution to Project Mng									72500 Supplies	15,000.00	

¹⁰ All the training and equipment provided by this project are strictly in line with Japan's ODA charter.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Assistant • Organize Quarterly Project Board meeting. 								71400 Drivers (2)	28,000.00	
								Sundry	3,407.00	
								Total	46,407.00	
	Activity result total									461,089.00
									75100 –Facility and Administration (GMS 8%)	36,887.12
								Output total	497,976.12	
								PROJECT TOTAL	4,800,000.00	