Emergency Food Security Project

Juba Urban Response
Project Goal

• To strengthen the resilience of the community through creating sustainable knowledge and skills that improve the livelihood and economic status of 42,000 vulnerable urban populations in Juba.

This goal was to be attained through:

• 1. Provision of conditional cash transfers to the most vulnerable households in urban Juba to improve their purchasing power for basic goods and services particularly food.

• 2. Capacity building /empowering the vulnerable households and communities through various training programmes to increase knowledge on hygiene/WASH and nutrition, food security and livelihoods, entrepreneurship and marketing skills so as to contribute towards building the participating HHs’ resilience to future shocks.
Project Overview

Project Entitlements

• USD 45 per household payable monthly, using the Scope beneficiary database

• 5 days/month of training as a condition to receiving the cash.

Project Curriculum

• Nutrition
• Hygiene promotion
• Home gardening
• Business Skills
• Social protection
• Skills development
Beneficiary Selection Process Pilot Phase

1. Vulnerable zoning by VAM (areas with high poverty and densely populated)
2. HHs with malnourished children registered in OTP sites
3. HHs with specific vulnerabilities (disabled head of HH, elderly, chronically ill)
4. HH vulnerability tool for refinement of targeting
5. Proposed list of beneficiary HHs (7,500)
Challenges in the Selection Process

- Targeting and selection of beneficiaries in a complex urban set up
- Limited Capacity of local partners
- Challenges with getting accurate lists from the OTP/TSFP centres
- Low case load vs. need on the ground
- Limited amount of time given to the registration process.
- Beneficiaries not registered under the partners were missed during the registration process.
- Failure by eligible beneficiaries to present themselves for scope registration.
Selection and Targeting Gaps

- Due to project scope, in some instances child headed households were left out.
- Several households not fitting into the Selection criteria were left out, even though vulnerable.
- Some households even with people employed, i.e. civil servants, have become vulnerable, due to being meagre salaries.
Monitoring Findings

• 95.2% received their full entitlement.
• 54% - women decide what to purchase with cash received.
• 31.4% - collective decision made.
• 92.6% - satisfied with the selection and registration process
Cash Utilisation

- Food purchases: 80%
- Education: 8%
- Health: 3%
- House hold goods: 3%
- Agricultural Inputs: 1%
- Other: 1%
Best Practises

• Use of the vulnerability indicator tool, as a second layer for verifying vulnerability.
• Use of graduate students from the University as facilitators…..cost saving + capacity building(internship)
• Use of community centres/structures as a training centres
• Use of partners who have direct link with the vulnerable groups, in beneficiary selection and targeting.
The Next Phase!

- The next phase just started in September
- Target number doubled to 14 000 HHs.
- The targeting now done through quarter councils using agreed vulnerability indicators
- After that all selected HHs subjected to a vulnerability assessment tool before they are registered into the project.