

Requesting Organization :	World Food Programme		
Allocation Type :	1st Round Standard Allocation		
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage	
NUTRITION		100.00	
		100	
Project Title :	Nutrition assistance in Central and Southern Unity for vulnerable and conflict affected populations.		
Allocation Type Category :	Frontline services		

OPS Details

Project Code :	SSD-17/H/104027	Fund Project Code :	SSD-17/HSS10/SA1/N/UN/5283
Cluster :	Nutrition	Project Budget in US\$:	231,036.54
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	01/04/2017	Planned End Date :	30/09/2017
Actual Start Date:	01/04/2017	Actual End Date:	30/09/2017

Project Summary : The aim of this project is to reinforce the nutrition response for displaced children under 5 and PLW in hard to reach areas through the implementation of the Rapid Response Mechanism. The Integrated Rapid Response Mission (IRRM) is a joint initiative between WFP, UNICEF and selected NGOs where teams are deployed to remote rural areas with particularly alarming levels of food insecurity or acute malnutrition and deliver an integrated package of life-saving humanitarian relief including general food rations, blanket and targeted supplementary feeding and vitamin A supplementation and deworming. They also help communities gain access to safe water and support child access to education and protection. The proposed nutrition intervention through the IRRM will be implemented in Leer, Mayendit and Panyjar counties of Unity state--areas facing famine and high malnutrition rate. While the static approach remains the ideal model for treatment of acute malnutrition, the highly volatile context in the targeted locations makes it a less likely scenario. To that effect, WFP will prioritize these counties for more frequent response missions through the rapid response mechanism modality). IRM teams arrive in locations a few days before distributions to conduct registration and receive nutrition commodities mostly delivered through helicopters. Nutritionists joining the IRM missions conduct screening and provide prevention and treatment services.

Direct beneficiaries :

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
0	4,000	19,600	20,400	44,000

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Pregnant and Lactating Women	0	4,000	0	0	4,000
Children under 5	0	0	19,600	20,400	40,000

Indirect Beneficiaries :

Mothers(who are not pregnant and lactating) who bring their children to MAM treatment centers are indirect beneficiaries as they receive nutrition messages during treatment and distributions.

Catchment Population:

In addition to famine-affected beneficiaries, populations in three counties of Unity State will receive integrated health, WASH and protection services which will contribute to improvement of their lives. In addition, the population will be engaged in the provision of labour services to facilitate delivery of services that would help in creating temporary income sources and development of low small infrastructure.

Link with allocation strategy :

The project will contribute towards 3 strategic objectives of the nutrition cluster:

Strategic Objective 1: Deliver quality lifesaving management of acute malnutrition for the most vulnerable and at risk at least 75% of SAM and 60 % of MAM in girls and boys 6-59 months, 60% PLW and 60% elderly in the POC's.

Strategic objective 2: Increased access to integrated programmes preventing under-nutrition for the most vulnerable and at risk, including through IYCF for 60% PLW prioritized on the basis of planned scale up capacity; BSFP for 30% under-fives based on assessment of those most at risk in conflict and high burden States.

Strategic objective 3: Ensure enhanced needs analysis of nutrition situation and robust monitoring and coordination of emergency nutrition responses

Addressing malnutrition, WFP will contribute to curb one of the main drivers of humanitarian needs identified in the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for 2017.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Darline Raphael	Head of Nutrition Section	darline.raphael@wfp.org	+211922700715

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Acute malnutrition remains prevalent in many parts of South Sudan. Out of 23 counties with recent data, 14 have Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates at or above the 15% emergency threshold, while GAM above 30% is observed in Unity (Leer, Mayendit, and Panyijar). Widespread fighting, displacement and poor access to services, extremely poor diet (in terms of both quality and quantity), low coverage of sanitation facilities and deplorable hygiene practices are underlying the high levels of acute malnutrition across South Sudan. The situation remains fluid with constant population movements from the worst affected areas. Continued influx of the population to neighboring counties/states especially to areas where they hope to receive assistance has been reported.

2. Needs assessment

According to the IPC, in addition to Extreme Critical (IPC Phase 5 for Acute Malnutrition) proxy GAM rates in Famine - affected areas of central and southern Greater Unity, SMART surveys conducted in Abiemnhom, Mayom, and Rubkona counties showed GAM above 15 percent, or Critical (IPC Phase 4 for Acute Malnutrition). Greater Unity is especially at risk from the ongoing cholera outbreak, especially in Panyijar, Leer, and Rubkona, as well as the coincident interruption of health and nutrition services by armed conflict, particularly in Leer, Koch, and Mayendit. From July, a significant number of nutrition feeding centers have suspended their operations throughout the area, drastically reducing treatment coverage for acute malnutrition.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The project aims to provide nutrition support to children 6-59 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women(PLW) displaced in hard to reach areas of Unity state where more than 100,000 people are experiencing famine conditions and a million more are facing the risk of famine unless sustained humanitarian assistance is provided in the coming months. Beneficiaries under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) receive specialized fortified cereals will be provided to children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women to protect their nutrition status and prevent prevalence of malnutrition. The food ration is 200 grams of CSB++ per person per day. The Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) provides support to children under five years of age and PLW who are identified to be moderately malnourished through nutrition screening. Children under five receive a specialized nutrition product (PlumpySup) with a ration of 92 grams per person per day while PLW receive CSB++ with a ration of 200 grams per person per day. Those who are identified as severely acutely malnourished will be referred to health facilities assisted by UNICEF for treatment. The areas of interventions are prioritized based on the overall nutrition status and agreed with nutrition partners through the nutrition cluster. While children under five are identified through the use of height sticks, PLW are identified by observing physiological conditions.

4. Grant Request Justification

The famine declared and projected in Leer, Mayendit and Panyijar counties was mainly based on MUAC screenings. Though the IPC identified only 100,000 facing famine conditions, more than one million are at risk of famine unless humanitarian assistance is significantly improved in the coming season. In parallel with food security status, malnutrition levels are expected to rise during the elan season, and hence unless preventive and treatments services are conducted in advance, the nutrition level could deteriorate significantly putting the lives of children, mothers and other vulnerable groups in great danger. The only means to reach most of these vulnerable groups is through mobile rapid response missions who are able to reach beneficiaries in deep filed locations. Hence, unless funding for IRM nutrition response is secured, the continuity of the operation may be threatened leaving hundreds of thousands of malnourished people to worsening nutrition situation eventually leading to loss of lives.

5. Complementarity

The IRM modality is aimed to provide complementary services to people who couldn't otherwise be reached through static service provision centers. Different agencies providing food, nutrition, health, WASH and protection services coordinate their resources to provide services while beneficiaries are gathered at service delivery point. In addition to the above services, agencies provide nutrition messages t beneficiaries to increase their awareness on food preparation including hygiene and use of the various food and non-food services provided.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Saves lives by preventing and treating moderate acute malnutrition in vulnerable groups in the conflict affected populations

NUTRITION							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities				
Deliver quality lifesaving management of acute malnutrition for the most vulnerable and at risk.		SO1: Save lives and alleviate the suffering of those most in need of assistance and protection	40				
Increase access to integrated programmes preventing under nutrition for the most vulnerable and at risk.		SO1: Save lives and alleviate the suffering of those most in need of assistance and protection	50				
Ensure enhanced analysis of the nutrition situation and robust monitoring and coordination of emergency nutrition responses.		SO1: Save lives and alleviate the suffering of those most in need of assistance and protection	10				
Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : As the lead agency with the mandate to treat moderate acute malnutrition, WFP's target are perfectly aligned with the caseload projection of the cluster.							
Outcome 1							
Percentage of Children U5 and PLW with MAM reached through RRM > 75%							
Output 1.1							
Description							
Children under 5 and PLWs screened and identified with MAM receive a one month supplementary feeding.							
Assumptions & Risks							
Security situation does not deteriorate. Partner/s have sufficient capacity for implementation. Commodities are prepositioned timely.							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	NUTRITION	Estimated number of PLW receiving supplementary feeding services					1,600
Means of Verification : WFP and partners' report							
Indicator 1.1.2	NUTRITION	[Frontline] Estimated number of girls and boys (6-59 months) newly admitted with MAM and treated with RUSF supplies from the pipeline			7,840	8,160	16,000
Means of Verification : WFP and partners' reports							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Screening of children U5 and PLW							
Activity 1.1.2							
Provision of supplementary ration along with General Food Distribution(GFD)							
Activity 1.1.3							
Distribution monitoring and reporting							
Activity 1.1.4							
Technical support supervision and reports compilation							
Activity 1.1.5							
Coordinate with UNICEF and other partners in integrating nutrition assistance with health and WASH services							
Outcome 2							
Percentage of Children U5 and PLW reached with BSFP through RRM > 75%							
Output 2.1							
Description							
Children under 5 and PLWs screened with normal nutritional status received a one month preventive supplementary feeding ration							
Assumptions & Risks							
Security situation does not deteriorate. Partner/s have sufficient capacity for implementation. Commodities are prepositioned timely.							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.1.1	NUTRITION	Estimated number of PLW reached by preventive supplementary feeding					2,400
Means of Verification : WFP and partners reports							

Indicator 2.1.2	NUTRITION	[Frontline] Number of children (6-59 months) screened and referred for treatment of either SAM or MAM			11,760	12,240	24,000
Means of Verification : WFP and partners report							
Activities							
Activity 2.1.1							
Screening of children U5 and PLW							
Activity 2.1.2							
Provision of preventive supplementary ration together with General Food Distribution(GFD)							
Activity 2.1.3							
Distribution monitoring and reporting							
Activity 2.1.4							
Technical support supervision and reports compilation							
Additional Targets :							

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

The monitoring and evaluation of the RRM is done through a third party monitoring. Through those Post distribution monitoring, WFP will check the use of assistance commodities and also compliance to the technical standards. At the time of registration, inking procedure will take place to prevent recycling of beneficiaries. All data will be captured through digital devices in the field and uploaded for analysis at the office. Quantitative and qualitative monitoring findings are routinely reported to the programme and management teams in Juba.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Screening of children U5 and PLW	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 1.1.2: Provision of supplementary ration along with General Food Distribution(GFD)	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 1.1.3: Distribution monitoring and reporting	2017					X				X			
Activity 1.1.4: Technical support supervision and reports compilation	2017					X				X			
Activity 1.1.5: Coordinate with UNICEF and other partners in integrating nutrition assistance with health and WASH services	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.1.1: Screening of children U5 and PLW	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.1.2: Provision of preventive supplementary ration together with General Food Distribution(GFD)	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.1.3: Distribution monitoring and reporting	2017					X				X			
Activity 2.1.4: Technical support supervision and reports compilation	2017					X				X			

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP has augmented its efforts to alleviate protection risks in its emergency operations including protection and gender sensitive tools and guidelines at the field-level. WFP will implement a “do no harm” programmatic approach in meeting the needs of the beneficiaries. This includes ensuring that the operations are in line with WFP’s protection policy. It also includes liaising with local authorities to ensure that both parties are aware of WFP’s planned activities and humanitarian principles. A Protection Advisor with field experience has been recruited to provide technical guidance to the Country Office.

Implementation Plan

Mobile teams (RRM) with trained international nutritionists oversee the rapid screening for MAM and SAM of children under five at distribution sites to ensure coverage of deep fields locations. Harmonizing the approach for community workers, a cash incentive will be provided to a network of community nutrition volunteers composed of members (men and women) of the communities as a mean to improve community outreach, screening and referral. WFP will remain accountable for targeting, monitoring, and reporting. WFP will also have oversight of the rigor necessary for implementation, as well as ensuring that protective measures are aligned with corporate guidelines. This approach leverages each organization’s complementary strengths. WFP will implement the project by partnering with front line NGOs, while the overall project oversight, technical support as well as monitoring and reporting is conducted by WFP.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
UNICEF	Through a coherent and common approach to provide moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severely acute malnutrition (SAM) treatments at national level, UNICEF and WFP will link the MAM and SAM responses. Where possible and necessary, the expanded criteria will be implemented.
INGOS	INGOs with Those with other complementary activities will be encouraged to use WFP GFD/BSFP distributions to provide messages on IYCF, a range of non-food items which includes mosquito nets and WASH kits

Environment Marker Of The Project

Gender Marker Of The Project

2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

These nutrition activities are centered on women as they are the primary caretakers of young children in the context of South Sudan and as such play a key role in improving their nutritional status. However, nutrition sensitization sessions aimed at a larger audience including men to encourage and potentially increase support towards women in applying best feeding practices. Moreover, WFP is fully committed to meeting the United Nations System Wide Action Plan (UNSWAP) standards to sustainably promote gender equality and the empowerment of women across all its operations.

Protection Mainstreaming

WFP programmes are designed based on discussions with beneficiaries in all stages of food assistance delivery. WFP and CPs employ local communication focal points, (female and male) to sensitize and inform beneficiaries about procedures and ration entitlements prior to and during the distributions. Nutrition Officers inform the community about the nutrition program, entitlements (targeted group, how to use the nutrition commodity, hygiene, distribution cycle) and procedures; training on IYCF and MUAC screening are done. Project monitoring and evaluation involves men, women, boys and girls of affected populations. During distributions WFP undertakes distribution and Post distribution monitoring.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

In regard to Security Risk Management, international and essential national staff are required to complete Safe and Secure Access to Field Environment training. WFP, in coordination with UN DSS, rigorously monitors the security situation and flexibly adapts the operational scope as required. The WFP-managed UNHAS will continue to be critical in ensuring staff safety should further evacuation or redeployments be required. Based on lessons learned and the current operational context, WFP has classified potential prepositioning sites according to security risk categories (high, medium, and low), historic trend of the level of looting and misappropriation, and road access vis a vis crossing frontlines and corresponding implications. Consequently, prepositioning sites --- identified as low risk --- have been selected for 2017. It is envisioned that commodities stored in these locations have a low risk of being looted or misappropriated.

Access

WFP works with the wider humanitarian community in South Sudan to ensure unimpeded access to project locations. WFP, through its access negotiation team, engages with the various authorities controlling areas in for the safe passage and protection of its staff and assets in most of hard to reach IRM locations. The WFP-managed UNHAS will continue to be critical in accessing the locations through the use of fixed wing and/or helicopter services.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Programme officer P3	D	2	15,934.00	6	100.00	191,208.00
	<i>International nutrition consultant coordinating IRM nutrition activities</i>						
1.2	Programme officer - NOA	D	1	4,119.00	6	100.00	24,714.00
	<i>National nutrition officer supporting IRM missions</i>						
	Section Total						215,922.00
SubTotal			3.00				215,922.00
Direct							215,922.00
Support							
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							15,114.54
Total Cost							231,036.54

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Unity -> Leer	46		1,840	9,016	9,384	20,240	
Unity -> Mayendit	26		1,040	5,096	5,304	11,440	
Unity -> Panyijiar	28		1,120	5,488	5,712	12,320	

Documents

Category Name	Document Description