

Requesting Organization :	World Food Programme				
Allocation Type :	Reserve Allocation 2				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
NUTRITION		100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Procurement of pipeline supplies for management of MAM cases and emergency food ration				
Allocation Type Category :	Core pipeline				
OPS Details					
Project Code :	SSD-16/H/89823	Fund Project Code :	SSD-16/HSS10/RA 2/N/UN/4443		
Cluster :	Nutrition	Project Budget in US\$:	943,481.81		
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	1		
Planned Start Date :	01/12/2016	Planned End Date :	31/05/2017		
Actual Start Date:	01/12/2016	Actual End Date:	31/05/2017		
Project Summary :	<p>South Sudan has one of the highest malnutrition rates. Factors such as sub-optimal Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) practices (untimely introduction of complementary feeds and poor quality and inadequate quantity of complementary foods), poor WASH facilities and practices have always contributed to malnutrition. However, this further deterioration seen for the first time in the Equatorias is attributable to insecurity, the economic crisis, decreased household purchasing power due to local currency devaluation, high food prices, and disruptions to livelihood activities. To respond to this situation, WFP will provide lifesaving treatment for moderate acute for children 6-59 months. Children identified with MAM will be treated with RUSF as per the national protocol. TSFP outreach services will be put in place in locations far from the static sites though partners. TSFP sites will be implemented with the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) to ensure the continuum of treatment between SAM and MAM.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
	0	0	20,020	20,837	40,857
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Children under 5	0	0	20,020	20,837	40,857
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
<p>Mothers who bring their children to TSFP sites will benefit by receiving nutrition messages provided to mothers which focus on the uses of the nutrition products, how to prepare and serve them and the fact that they should not share them with other children at home.</p>					
Catchment Population:					
Link with allocation strategy :					
<p>The project contributes to the nutrition cluster strategy to support lifesaving treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children U5 in 9 counties with high level of acute malnutrition in the Equatorias: Yei, Budi, Ikotos, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta South, Kapoeta North, Lafon, Magwi and Torit. This further aligns with the overall nutrition cluster strategic objective 1: "Deliver quality lifesaving management of acute malnutrition for at least 75% of SAM and 60% of MAM in girls and boys 6-59 months in South Sudan". WFP is currently providing nutrition assistance in the Equatorias as the lead agency and sole provider of nutrition pipeline for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, and this project will ensure that this assistance is continued to those vulnerable populations.</p>					
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.raaphael@wfp.org	+211 922-700-715
BACKGROUND			
<u>1. Humanitarian context analysis</u>			
<p>The scale of food insecurity remains unprecedented in South Sudan, despite seasonal improvements that are typical of the harvest season. In the Greater Equatoria region, which is normally the primary food basket for the country, food security is expected to worsen unusually due to conflict and insecurity since July. For the first time, the entire Central and Western Equatoria States are in "alert" phase while counties like Lafon and Kapoeta North in Eastern Equatorias are in critical nutrition situation. Due to the eruption of fighting in a number of counties in the Equatorials associated with challenges in delivering supplies in some of the locations, provision of nutrition services were interrupted. However, in some parts of CES where TSFP is being implemented, MAM cases enrolled in TSFP services have stabilized at higher levels in September and October. Overall, the nutrition cluster is projecting that the nutrition situation is likely to worsen in 2017 compared to 2016 in the equatorias.</p>			
<u>2. Needs assessment</u>			
<p>Recent MUAC screening conducted during a multi-agency assessment in Mundri East and West reported alarming levels of acute malnutrition with Proxy SAM and proxy GAM of 6% and 22%, respectively. The latest available IPC data for Acute Malnutrition analysis projected a deterioration of the nutrition situation in the Equatorias. It is projected by the nutrition cluster that over 85,000 children 6-59 months are in need of treatment for moderate acute malnutrition in the Equatorias.</p>			
<u>3. Description Of Beneficiaries</u>			
<p>The targeted supplementary feeding program aims at treating moderate acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months. In static sites operated by partners, children are screened (Middle Upper Arm Circumference -MUAC) at community level and referred to health facilities if identified as malnourished for appropriate treatment. Beneficiaries are discharged from the programme upon showing improvement in their nutritional status as measured through the MUAC.</p>			
<u>4. Grant Request Justification</u>			
<p>Treatment of acute malnutrition is the first line of response to save life in a nutrition crisis. A child suffering from MAM is four times more likely to die than a normal child. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition is also essential to prevent children from falling into severe acute malnutrition and therefore prevent irreversible effects on the child development. WFP is the only organization offering acute malnutrition's treatment support to children 6-59 months at national level. Moreover, this assistance has been ongoing and will continue through these funds to ensure that the most vulnerable continue to receive the assistance needed. In addition, under the EMOP, critical pipeline breaks in nutrition commodities for children will be experienced from February onwards, and thus securing funds including this one from the SSHF is critical for WFP.</p>			
<u>5. Complementarity</u>			
<p>Targeted supplementary feeding for children 6-59 months is delivered jointly in the same nutrition sites with SAM treatment for children U5, using the same partner/NGOs through a coherent and common approach between UNICEF, WFP and the nutrition cluster to provide moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severely acute malnutrition (SAM) treatments in order to ensure the continuum of care between SAM and MAM. This funding will contribute to ensuring that the nutrition commodities to support malnourished children is available in the nutrition sites. This common UNICEF/WFP nutrition approach will be further supported through the recent specific inter agency emergency response strategy for the Equatorias between UNICEF and WFP that aims to provide preventative nutrition, health and WASH assistance.</p>			
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK			
Overall project objective			
Saves lives by treating moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months in the Equatorias.			
NUTRITION			
Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities	
CO1: Deliver quality lifesaving management of acute malnutrition for the most vulnerable and at risk	HRP 2016 SO1: Save lives and alleviate suffering through safe access to services and resources with dignity	100	
<u>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :</u> As the lead agency with the mandate to treat moderate acute malnutrition, WFP's target are perfectly aligned with the caseload and target projection of the cluster.			
Outcome 1			
Percentage of children 6-59 months with MAM admitted for treatment that recovered > 75%			
Output 1.1			
Description			
Number and proportion of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition newly admitted for treatment			
Assumptions & Risks			
Security situation does not deteriorate further. Partner/s have sufficient capacity for implementation. Commodities are prepositioned timely.			
Activities			
Activity 1.1.1			

Optimize community outreach and referral.

Activity 1.1.2

Implementation of MAM treatment. Children screened (MUAC) at community level and referred to health facilities if identified as malnourished for appropriate treatment.

Activity 1.1.3

Distribution monitoring and reporting

Activity 1.1.4

Technical support supervision and reports compilation

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	NUTRITION	Performance of MAM program - % of overall MAM program cure rate					75
Means of Verification : Nutrition cluster report							
Indicator 1.1.2	NUTRITION	Performance of MAM program - % of overall MAM program death rate					3
Means of Verification : Nutrition cluster report							
Indicator 1.1.3	NUTRITION	Performance of MAM program - % overall MAM program default rate					15
Means of Verification : Nutrition cluster report							
Indicator 1.1.4	NUTRITION	Frontline services # Children (under-5) admitted for the treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)			21,266	22,134	43,400

Means of Verification : Nutrition Cluster Report

Output 1.2

Description

Total tonnage of RUSF (Plumpy Sup) distributed

Assumptions & Risks

- The current infrastructure for the nutrition response will be maintained, despite the fluidity in funding windows and different duration of funding sources
- Funding will be available to cover the additional costs for scale up and to address fuel price increases. Short term funding will be complemented by medium to longer term funding modalities so that human resources can be attracted and retained, and that programming can enhance preparedness and capacity while delivering emergency response
- Partners are able to hire adequate human resources to operationalize their scale up plans
- Human resources will remain fairly stable, so that there is limited loss of impact from capacity building and training
- There is no further sustained deterioration in access
- Bureaucratic impediments with cross border operations will be addressed
- Logistics options will not decline substantially and increases in fuel and rental prices will be addressed.

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Timely procurement of commodities

Activity 1.2.2

Timely deliveries of commodities to partners

Activity 1.2.3

Monitoring project implementation

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	NUTRITION	Core pipeline # of MT of RUSF procured and distributed to partners					186
Means of Verification : WFP and partners' distribution reports							
Indicator 1.2.2	NUTRITION	Core pipeline Estimated # of girls and boys (6-59) reached by RUSF supplies from the pipeline			21,266	22,134	43,400

Means of Verification :

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Monitoring of the activities is foreseen under monthly supervision to the nutrition sites, which is a shared responsibility between WFP and the partner to ensure that processes are adhered to. Qualitative monitoring findings are routinely reported to Juba based programme and management teams through weekly reports from each Sub Office. WFP logistics tracks food stock movements on a daily basis, both in-country and externally, and also records of receipt and dispatch from respective warehouses. From this, a daily stock report is compiled which enables the compilation of weekly and monthly logistics reports. Partners submit to WFP monthly distribution reports providing information on outputs, including total beneficiaries and the quantity of commodities provided. WFP nutrition partners also utilize the nutrition cluster reporting system through which both WFP and the cluster coordination can access the monthly performance reports. WFP also holds regular meetings with its partners to review performance and achievements within the projects: this is used to source additional information and/ or validate field monitoring findings. WFP will also submit a SSHF final quantitative and narrative report, and ad-hoc reports, as requested by the HC. As indicated in FLAs, WFP will ensure timely and quality reports from partners through on-going negotiations with partners.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Optimize community outreach and referral.	2016												
	2017	X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 1.1.2: Implementation of MAM treatment. Children screened (MUAC) at community level and referred to health facilities if identified as malnourished for appropriate treatment.	2016												
	2017	X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 1.1.3: Distribution monitoring and reporting	2016												
	2017	X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 1.1.4: Technical support supervision and reports compilation	2016												
	2017			X		X							
Activity 1.2.1: Timely procurement of commodities	2016												
	2017	X											
Activity 1.2.2: Timely deliveries of commodities to partners	2016												
	2017		X	X	X	X							
Activity 1.2.3: Monitoring project implementation	2016												X
	2017	X	X	X	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 people it serves. 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.

Implementation Plan

The CPs will undertake the implementation of activities, including distribution, screening, follow-up, referral, training to CNVs, and nutrition education and sensitization activities. WFP will remain accountable for targeting, monitoring, and reporting. WFP will also have oversight of the conditions necessary for implementation, as well as ensuring that protective measures are aligned with corporate guidelines. This approach leverages each organization's complementary strengths.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
UNICEF	Link MAM and SAM responses by using the same partner/NGOs, when possible ensuring the continuum of care between SAM and MAM

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

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's chief accountability is to crisis-affected, food-insecure people, who are the primary actors in their own survival and protection. Food assistance activities are based on context and risk analysis, including an understanding of how protection gaps contribute to food insecurity and hunger, and vice versa, and how WFP's interventions can help close these gaps. WFP's food assistance processes – including negotiations for humanitarian access, advocacy, partnerships, and delivery mechanisms – are pursued in accordance with humanitarian principles and international law. WFP food assistance will be provided in ways that aim to support the protection of conflict- and disaster-affected populations and, at the very least, will not expose people to further harm. WFP's food assistance activities take into account the possible protection threats faced by affected populations, the sources of vulnerability beyond food insecurity, and people's coping mechanisms and other capacities. WFP's activities do not discriminate against any group, or risk being perceived as doing so. Projects are designed to promote and help protect the rights of people who have historically been marginalized or discriminated against.

Country Specific Information**Safety and Security**

WFP continually takes a number of measures to preserve quality humanitarian access and manage the residual risk to staff safety and security. These include regular liaison with state and non-state armed actors, messaging to enhance acceptability of WFP and partners, security trainings for staff and compliance with the standard United Nations Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS). In circumstances where prolonged presence at a project site is not possible for WFP or partner staff, WFP uses a mobile team approach, where staff maintain temporary proximity to the affected population for the course of implementing the activity. This can last from a few days to up to a month depending on the activity and the security risk environment. The WFP-managed UNHAS will continue to remain critical to ensuring staff safety should any evacuation or redeployments be required. WFP is also in the process of updating contingency plans to allow business continuity for the unlikely situation where security risks for international staff in the country or in the capital escalate to unacceptable levels.

Access

WFP engages with a number of actors including, including UN agencies, NGOs and the donor community as well as the Government and various armed groups to facilitate access to beneficiaries. This is done through advocacy for unimpeded humanitarian access through various fora as well as in direct and indirect communication with the different groups controlling the areas to get assurances and guarantee that WFP staff and assets will be protected. In addition, implementation will take place during the dry season in early 2016; as such, no significant weather disturbance is expected to hamper operations.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Nutrition officer	D	1	15,700.00	6	100.00	94,200.00
	Section Total						94,200.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Plumpy sup	D	186.62	2,575.26	1	100.00	480,595.02
2.2	Landslide, Transport, Storage, and Handling	D	186.62	1,418.55	1	100.00	264,729.80
2.3	Ocean Transport	D	186.62	124.00	1	100.00	23,140.88
	Section Total						768,465.70
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
6.1	Transfers to partner for distribution and monitoring	S	1	19,093.00	1	100.00	19,093.00

<i>This is a budget transferred to WFP's NGO partner to implement distribution of supplies. WFP is not the direct implementing agency for most of its projects, but rather signs Field Level Agreements (FLAs) with selected partners operating in the area.</i>							
Section Total						19,093.00	
SubTotal					561.86	881,758.70	
Direct						862,665.70	
Support						19,093.00	
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent						7.00	
PSC Amount						61,723.11	
Total Cost						943,481.81	
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Eastern Equatoria -> Budi	90			18,018	18,753	36,771	
Central Equatoria -> Yei	10			2,002	2,084	4,086	
Documents							
Category Name				Document Description			