

BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION - SOUTH SUDAN 200338

Food Assistance for Food-Insecure and Conflict-Affected Populations in South Sudan (budget revision 1)

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	78,669,678	21,909,412	100,579,090
External transport	13,068,119	16,673,910	29,742,029
LTSH	99,437,763	32,443,340	131,881,103
ODOC	6,467,557	2,805,375	9,272,932
DSC	38,088,049	8,239,547	46,327,596
ISC (7.0 percent)	16,501,182	5,745,011	22,246,193
Total cost to WFP	252,232,347	87,816,595	340,048,942

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision responds to a deterioration of conditions in the Republic of South Sudan (South Sudan). It will allow WFP to scale-up and re-orient its food assistance, with an additional 182,000 beneficiaries. Specifically, WFP will:
 - assist additional refugees expected from the Republic of the Sudan (the Sudan);
 - increase blanket and targeted supplementary feeding for children (aged 6-35 months for blanket and 6-59 months for targeted) and pregnant and lactating women;
 - extend the duration of food assistance for people displaced from Abyei; and
 - adjust the transfer modality for returnees in urban settings by introducing a cash/in-kind food transfer package to support the reintegration of returnees.
2. An additional 50,772 mt of food commodities and US\$4.5 million in cash transfers will be required, with associated costs shown in the table above. The total cost of the revision will be US\$88 million, increasing the overall budget by 34 percent.¹

¹ The relatively larger proportional increase in food requirements compared to beneficiary numbers is attributed to an extension of the duration of assistance to returnees (as a result of interruption of resettlement) and persons displaced from Abyei, and the increased ration for food-for-asset activities.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. Emergency operation (EMOP) 200338, “Food Assistance for Food-Insecure and Conflict-Affected Populations in South Sudan” (January-December 2012) was designed using assessment findings of the Food Security Monitoring System² and the Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment,³ community and local authority planning, prioritised according to interagency response plans. The EMOP is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives⁴ 1, 2 and 3 and includes:⁵
 - assisting people affected by conflict, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, refugees and vulnerable groups (malnourished children under 5, and pregnant and lactating women) whose food security and nutrition have been affected by shocks; and
 - protecting livelihoods and enhancing resiliency and self-reliance of households and communities through social safety nets including food-for-education, institutional feeding, and community-based asset creation to enhance resilience to future shocks.
4. The food security and nutrition crisis in South Sudan is driven by conflict, displacement of people, erratic weather, trade restrictions and high fuel prices, all of which have contributed to high food prices. The geographic focus of the current EMOP focuses on rural areas, where 83 percent of South Sudan’s population lives, with 3.8 million people either moderately or severely food-insecure in 2011/2012.⁶ The new Government faces a fragile economy, insecurity, weak institutional capacity, and an absence of basic infrastructure; and it has prioritized security and other state-building activities at this stage.
5. Currently, WFP supports the Government’s Emergency Return and Reintegration Programme, which is coordinated through the Emergency Returns Working Group. For newly-arrived returnee populations, WFP provides an immediate transit ration for one month followed by a one-off, three-month ration which serves as a reintegration package. WFP provides assistance based on the status of categorized returnees and verified by inter-agency assessment missions. This reintegration package is to help stabilize the food security of newly returned and settled returnee populations as they resume livelihood activities.

² WFP, October 2011, FSMS.

³ WFP, 2011, South Sudan ANLA.

⁴ Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures. Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations.

⁵ Table 4 outlines the EMOP activities and beneficiaries.

⁶ WFP, 2012, South Sudan ANLA.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

Food insecurity and nutrition

6. The crop and food supply assessment mission⁷ estimates a national cereal deficit of 473,000 mt for 2012, 60 percent higher than the shortfall in the previous year. Usually, in addition to food assistance for the most vulnerable, government interventions and commercial imports would cover part of the deficit. However, with a 98 percent loss of the Government's budgetary revenue after the oil shutdown⁸ and reduced purchasing power of households, the coverage of the deficit from these sources will be very limited.
7. The food-insecure population will increase in the coming months due to: a below-average 2011/2012 harvest; conflict on the border with the Sudan; inter-communal violence; cattle raiding; large numbers of refugees and returnees; restriction in trade between the Sudan and South Sudan and increasing fuel and food prices.⁹
8. The Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment (ANLA)¹⁰ indicates that food insecurity has deepened, especially in Upper Nile, Warrap, and parts of Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Unity. Close to 4.7 million people will be at risk of food insecurity in 2012, 1 million of whom are severely food-insecure. Compared with 2011, moderate food insecurity has increased by 11 percent.
9. The Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS)¹¹ has the most recent household-level information (from the February 2012 round) and estimates levels of 12 percent severe food insecurity and 36 percent moderate food insecurity. The FSMS shows that four of the five northern states – which are the most affected by insecurity and trade restrictions - have more food-insecure households than in the previous round in October 2011. Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal are of great concern and access will worsen during the May-October rainy season, making transport more expensive and cutting-off some areas entirely. Preliminary results from the FSMS¹² indicate that the prevalence of wasting (global acute malnutrition - GAM) is at or above “critical” thresholds¹³ with 32 percent in Jonglei, 19 percent in Western Bahr el Ghazal, 18 percent in Unity and 14 percent in Northern Bahr el Ghazal.
10. The Livelihoods Analysis Forum's¹⁴ (LAF) quarterly session of April 2012 indicates that food security in most areas of South Sudan has deteriorated to phase 3 (crisis) on the integrated phase classification (IPC).¹⁵ Regional differences are apparent, with the southern green belt mostly in phase 2 (borderline food-insecure) and the northernmost areas of the northern border states of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, and Warrap in phase 4 (humanitarian emergency). The LAF expects that increased tension between the Sudan and

⁷ FAO/WFP, 2012. *Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission*, Rome, January 2012.

⁸ The Government of South Sudan stopped oil production from January 2012 amid a dispute with Khartoum over transit fees.

⁹ The National Bureau of Statistics estimates the March 2011 or March 2012 consumer price index to have increased by 51 percent.

¹⁰ WFP, 2012, South Sudan ANLA. The February 2012 ANLA is based on pre-harvest household data collection in October 2011.

¹¹ The FSMS covered 2,456 households in 98 locations across the country, representing all ten states.

¹² WFP, February 2012, FSMS.

¹³ Wasting (GAM) prevalence above 10 percent is “serious” and above 15 percent is “critical”. WHO 1995. *Cut-off values for public health significance*. www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en

¹⁴ The LAF is a group of government bodies, United Nations agencies and NGOs, chaired by the National Bureau of Statistics, meeting quarterly to review food security in South Sudan.

¹⁵ The IPC is a standardized scale that integrates food security, nutrition and livelihood information into a clear statement about the nature and severity of a crisis and implications for strategic response within the five varying levels (referred to as ‘phases’): 1 - Generally food-secure; 2 - Borderline food-insecure; 3 - Acute food and livelihood crisis; 4 - Humanitarian emergency; and 5 - Famine/humanitarian catastrophe.

South Sudan will enlarge the area under phase 4 during May-July to include a wider band along the border with the Sudan and parts of the eastern flood plain. Normal or above-normal rainfall is expected and would improve food security for much of the rest of the country, particularly in the greenbelt and hills and mountains livelihood zones. The ANLA and Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS-NET) 2012 forecast the key areas of concern to be parts of Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Warrap, and northern parts of Unity, where food insecurity is likely to worsen and continue through the peak of the rainy season in July-August.

Returnees and refugees

11. Since October 2010, 370,000 South Sudanese have returned from the Sudan. Trends suggest that an increasing number of returnees, particularly those that were living in urban areas in the Sudan, are choosing to stay in the major urban centres in South Sudan rather than their historical places of origin in rural areas. Currently, another 500,000–700,000 South Sudanese are estimated to be living in the Sudan;¹⁶ the extent to which this population will migrate to South Sudan depends on the outcome of current negotiations between the two countries.¹⁷
12. South Sudan currently hosts more than 100,000 refugees and contingency plans of the humanitarian community predict that more refugees will arrive if the humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile (in the Sudan) continues to deteriorate. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates an increase of 100,000 refugees in South Sudan from the Sudan in the coming months.

Early recovery activities

13. The Government is promoting a shift in focus from relief to recovery, encouraging agencies to promote local development and resilience at the community and household level. WFP is responding to this strategic reorientation with FFA activities and the introduction of market-based interventions, where appropriate.
14. The use of cash or voucher based-responses has been limited by the macro-economic and food supply factors in South Sudan. However, small-scale interventions may be undertaken in areas where the markets have adequate capacity. WFP's feasibility mission (March 2012) to explore potential areas for market-based interventions recommends that a combination of food and cash support be considered for returnees and displaced people in urban areas. Cash transfers are preferred to vouchers as they provide more freedom of choice to beneficiaries to access a variety of food items from small shops and stalls, and would mitigate against the risk of failing traders. The lack of technology and network connectivity would not allow immediate deployment of electronic distribution and payment systems, so simple cash distributions are the recommended approach.
15. Building on experience from other WFP operations in the region, WFP will continue to explore innovative forms of food assistance, including the use of vouchers for nutritious local foods. For example, food vouchers aimed at increasing access to local animal protein could strengthen livelihoods of communities while maximizing logistical efficiency. As these options become available and are feasible to implement, they will be introduced into the operation.

¹⁶ Estimates from the Emergency Returns Sector.

¹⁷ The Framework for Agreement on the Status of Nationals of the Other State and Related Matters between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not been ratified and is not in effect.

Purpose of Budget Revision

16. The revision changes the EMOP for the following population groups and activities: (i) general food distributions for people from Abyei; (ii) refugees; (iii) returnees; (iv) food for assets; and (v) blanket supplementary feeding. The other activities will continue as described in the original EMOP document.¹⁸

Displaced people from Abyei

17. It had been expected that the population from Abyei would require assistance in 2012 through a shared responsibility between WFP in South Sudan and WFP in the Sudan. However, as a result of unfavourable conditions of return due to on-going conflict this displaced population will likely need to be assisted from South Sudan throughout 2012. This budget revision therefore includes provision for an increased duration of assistance for the same number of beneficiaries (435,000).

Refugees

18. In close coordination with UNHCR, WFP will scale-up the response to the refugee crisis in South Sudan by targeting an additional 100,000 refugees, mainly in the two border states of Upper Nile and Unity. This would double the refugees assisted under this EMOP.

Returnees

19. There is limited capacity at transit stations to process large numbers of returnees, with a lack of infrastructure and transportation constraints at remote border locations. With the onset of the rainy season and an increased rate of return, some returnees may become stranded at transit stations. Based on: (i) consultations with the Emergency Returns Sector and the logistics cluster; (ii) an analysis of the current transport capacity; (iii) expected rates of returns; and (iv) road conditions, up to 30,000 returnees from the Sudan could be stranded for the duration of the rainy season¹⁹ in some areas. WFP will build a contingency stock to assist these individuals for an additional five months. This would be additional to the four months of assistance (one-month transit ration followed by a three-month reintegration package) already included in the EMOP.
20. This budget revision also introduces a combined in-kind food transfer and a cash-based reintegration package (CRP) for 68,000 returnees in certain urban settings within the existing Emergency Returns Programme. The CRP is a partial modality shift for one-third of the returnee beneficiaries: it will be introduced in areas where cash is an appropriate alternative given availability of food in markets and other operating conditions and the cash transfer will be complementary to in-kind food assistance. In areas where the context is unsuitable for the CRP, in-kind food assistance will continue.
21. Households or individuals are selected based on their verified status as either spontaneous or organized returnees. As returnees rarely have access to other sources of food, WFP food

¹⁸ http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/200338.pdf

¹⁹ It is expected that the rainy season will last for five months in the areas along the returnee route.

assistance is designed to meet the daily requirement of 2,100 kcal per person per day. For in-kind transfers, returnees will receive a three-month food package (see Annex III). For the CRP, returnees will receive a one-month in-kind food ration and a cash transfer valued at two months of local food supply, based on the equivalent price of a food-ration in each urban location using WFP market data and allowing for inflation. Cash transfers will be provided as an unconditional lump-sum payment to participating returnee households. WFP will work with local banks to deliver the cash transfers and provide maximum security with minimal transaction costs.

TABLE 1: RETURNEES FOR COMBINED CASH AND IN-KIND ASSISTANCE

Urban Area	Planned beneficiaries (July—December)		Combined In-Kind and Cash Reintegration Package	
	Monthly Average	Total	Total Food (mt) Requirement	Total Cash (US\$) Requirement
Aweil	5,667	33,000	597	2,234,910
Juba	3,334	20,000	352	1,271,474
Wau	2,500	15,000	262	969,990
Total		68,000	1,211	4,476,374

22. Although the CRP will be monitored as part of the overall monitoring and evaluation efforts, particular tools will be developed to provide accurate information on process and outcome monitoring, including to track the end-use of cash transfers towards addressing household food needs. WFP will continue to examine potential areas for the introduction of the CRP as the context continues to develop. The CRP will develop WFP’s understanding of market impact of small-scale cash interventions, examine the suitability of cash transfers in South Sudan, and develop WFP’s institutional experience on the implementation of cash transfers.

Food for Assets

23. In accordance with the South Sudan Development Plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, WFP will work closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Government of South Sudan and other development actors to ensure holistic and coordinated projects to create community assets. As a result of the deteriorating food security situation, WFP will increase the ration for asset-creation activities from 270g to 385g per person per day, which will increase the energy value of the ration by 50 percent. WFP is committed to provide food assistance and technical expertise for 942,000 residents and returnees to participate in asset-creation activities for recovery. These will aim to increase resilience and productivity at the community and household levels. Activities target: (i) able-bodied residents who are severely food-insecure; and (ii) moderately food-insecure households with poor food consumption scores for five months during the lean season (March-July). Both women and men are included in the community committees and attend community mobilization events to select appropriate activities.

Blanket Supplementary Feeding

24. To respond to the higher prevalence of wasting, WFP will: (i) expand its nutritional activities to reach an additional 88,000 children aged between 6-35 months through blanket supplementary feeding (BSF); and (ii) expand targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for an additional 7,000 moderately malnourished children and 9,000 malnourished, pregnant and lactating women. The increase in the planned beneficiaries is based on the total population and malnutrition prevalence, endorsed by the nutrition cluster. The scale-up of activities will be in close coordination with the cluster. TSF and BSF will, where possible, be implemented in the same geographic areas to ensure the continuum of treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition. The expansion of the supplementary feeding will include increased beneficiaries in geographic areas already covered, as well as expansion into new areas, according to needs. TSF is implemented by the Ministry of Health and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Where possible, TSF is linked to the treatment of severe acute malnutrition and the provision of other services, including de-worming and referral for illness. BSF is implemented by the Ministry of Health, NGOs and also directly by WFP in areas with no other coverage by partners.

TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE

Activity	Beneficiaries		
	Current	Increase	Revised
GFD – IDPs and displaced from Abyei	435,000	-	435,000
GFD – Refugees	100,000	100,000	200,000
GFD – Returnees	260,000	-	260,000
GFD – Residents	350,000	-	350,000
Food for Assets	942,000	-	942,000
School Meals	400,000	-	400,000
Girl's Incentive	40,000	-	40,000
Blanket Supplementary Feeding (children aged 6-35 months)	200,000	88,000	288,000
Targeted Supplementary Feeding (moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 month and malnourished PLW)	300,000	16,000	316,000
Institutional Feeding (TB, HIV, Kalazar, IF/TFP caretakers)*	192,000	-	192,000
Total	3,219,000	204,000	3,423,000
Total beneficiaries**	2,710,000	182,000	2,892,000

*Kalazar is *visceral leishmaniasis*, the second-largest parasitic killer (after malaria); IF = Institutional feeding; TFP = support to therapeutic feeding programmes.

** Note: Total beneficiaries are calculated by deducting "overlaps" (i.e. beneficiaries receiving assistance from more than one activity, in this case 22,000 children and women who will receive supplementary feeding rations and will also be receiving GFD rations).

RISK MANAGEMENT

Contextual Risks:

25. The potential escalation of localized conflicts in the border areas; and ethnic and inter-communal strife may further limit access and restrict humanitarian space. To mitigate this risk, the country office will build contingency stocks in key areas as part of its pre-positioning exercise. WFP will utilize logistics cluster air assets for urgent deliveries during the rainy season, if necessary.
26. Successful execution of large-scale asset-creation activities will require security and stability. It is recognized that implementation in parts of South Sudan may become challenging. In the northern border states and Jonglei, the risk of civil unrest, displacement of people, arrivals of refugees, or intensified conflict with the Sudan may interrupt the planned works activities and WFP may have to switch to general food distributions.
27. There are risks of hyper-inflation, government shutdown of essential services, severe economic austerity measures, market failure or currency collapse. WFP and partners have contingency plans to provide essential food assistance in such circumstances. This may include shifting part of the planned activities from recovery operations to emergency relief and unconditional food assistance.

Programmatic Risks:

28. Inflation, increase in fuel and transport costs and increasing transaction costs may disrupt the already weak markets, which could affect the cash transfer value and the use of the CRP. The country office will closely monitor markets and retail prices, making necessary changes to the transfer value or the modality if necessary. The potential inflationary pressure induced by the CRP is considered to be minor because: (i) cash transfers will be provided to a small population of returnees on a staggered basis over a six-month period; and (ii) returnees will use their cash at a wide variety of locations and in the larger towns, where WFP beneficiaries will represent a small proportion of the consumers.²⁰ If the market cannot provide households with access to their basic food needs, WFP will revert to in-kind transfers. However, WFP will continue awareness-raising among traders to prepare market actors for the increased demand.
29. Inadequate cooperating partner capacity to implement nutrition activities would affect WFP's ability to scale-up supplementary feeding responses to the increasing nutrition crisis. The country office will work closely with the nutrition cluster to build partner capacity and interest.
30. In order to mitigate the risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), WFP will continue to work with the inter-agency protection cluster and the SGBV sub-cluster to provide maximum protection for beneficiaries. A number of measures are being put in place, including intensified monitoring, day-time off-loading and distribution of food, improved crowd control at distribution sites, and community-agreed vulnerability targeting and selection.

Institutional Risks:

²⁰ For example, in Juba, WFP estimates that it will provide a single cash-transfer to 20,000 beneficiaries (3,000 households) over a six-month period, representing a small proportion of overall demand.

31. Inadequate funding would prevent WFP from meeting the needs of the targeted population under this EMOP. Pipeline breaks may also damage WFP's reputation and rapport amongst local communities. To mitigate this risk, the country office is augmenting its fundraising activities and strengthening information flows to highlight funding requirements.

REQUIREMENTS

32. The change in food requirements and cash requirements by activity are shown in table 3 below. In the coming months, WFP beneficiary numbers will be adjusted according to further assessments results received from FEWS-NET, the United Nations Children's Fund, UNHCR and other partners, as well as the FSMS. Moreover, rapid food security and nutrition assessments will continue to inform the response throughout the EMOP period.

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Food requirements (mt) Cash/voucher (US\$)		
	Current	Increase	Revised total
GFD – IDPs and displaced from Abyei	22,903	18,163	41,066
GFD – Refugees	21,060	15,303	36,363
GFD – Returnees – Food	13,689	*3,422	17,111
GFD – Returnees – Cash	0	US\$4,476,374	US\$4,476,374
GFD – Residents	28,040	-	28,040
Food For Assets	38,173	12,489	50,662
School Meals	9,856	-	9,856
Girl's Incentive	4,323	-	4,323
Blanket Supplementary Feeding (children aged 6-35 months)	6,000	1,212	7,212
Targeted Supplementary Feeding (moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months and malnourished PLW)	2,904	183	3,087
Institutional Feeding (TB, HIV, Kalazar, IF/TFP caretakers)	5,296	-	5,296
TOTAL Food (mt)	152,244	50,772	203,015
TOTAL Cash (US\$)	-	US\$4,476,374	US\$4,476,374

* This increase includes a contingency for the provision of five months of food assistance to 30,000 returnees during a potential period of being stranded, unable to reach their final point of return.

RECOMMENDATION

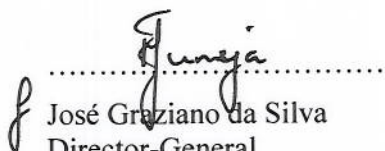
The Executive Director and Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed budget revision to Sudan emergency operation 200338.

APPROVAL



Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

Date: 25/5/12



José Graziano da Silva
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization of the
United Nations

Date: 29/5/2012

ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food²¹	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	39,674.15	9,970,331	
Pulses	5,867.36	3,243,039	
Oil and fats	3,881.06	4,540,840	
Mixed and blended food	679.00	*(597,008)	
Others	670.48	275,835	
Total food	50,772.05	17,433,038	
Cash transfers		4,476,374	
Voucher transfers		0	
Subtotal food and transfers			21,909,412
External transport			16,673,910
Landside transport, storage and handling			32,443,340
Other direct operational costs			2,805,375
Direct support costs ²² (see Annex I-B)			8,239,547
Total WFP direct costs			82,071,584
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ²³			5,745,011
TOTAL WFP COSTS			87,816,595

*The negative tonnage for mixed and blended foods is a result of a commodity transfer of 2,900 mt from the more expensive Supercereal plus to the less expensive Supercereal, while there is an addition of oil and sugar to distribute with the Supercereal.

²¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²² Indicative figure for information purposes. The DSC allotment is reviewed annually.

²³ The ISC rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	1,533,817
Local staff - general service	121,553
Local staff - temporary assistance	2,860,520
Local staff - overtime	200,000
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	272,187
International consultants	161,000
Commercial consultancy services	139,04
Staff duty travel	903,348
Subtotal	6,191,465
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	50,500
Utilities	35,500
Office supplies and other consumables	106,000
Communications services	88,282
Equipment repair and maintenance	20,500
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	1,285,000
Office set-up and repairs	62,500
Subtotal	1,648,282
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	100,300
Communications equipment	290,500
Local security costs	9,000
Subtotal	399,800
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	8,239,547

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY EMOP SOUTH SUDAN 2000338

WFP South Sudan vision statement: Save lives, reduce food insecurity and restore livelihoods among conflict-affected and food-insecure populations in South Sudan

Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies. Goals:

1. To save lives in emergencies and reduce acute malnutrition caused by shocks to below emergency levels
2. To protect and enhance self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery
3. To reach refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable groups and communities whose food security and nutrition has been affected by shocks

Results-Chain	Performance Indicators	Risks	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1.1 Reduced acute malnutrition among target groups (children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women) in targeted areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6-35 months (weight-for-height as %) Target: Overall <15% for the targeted beneficiaries by end of 2012. Data source: Cooperating Partners' state nutrition surveys (SMART) ➤ Prevalence of low MUAC among children 6-35 months Target: Overall <15% for the targeted beneficiaries by end of 2012. Data source: Cooperating Partners' state nutrition surveys (SMART) ➤ Supplementary Feeding (SF) performance rates: Recovery rate, Mortality rate, Default rate, Non-response rate Target: Recovery rate >75%, Death rate <3%, Default rate <15%, Non-response rate <5% by end 2012 Data source: Cooperating Partners' quarterly reports 	<p>Closing of supply routes in South Sudan and neighbouring countries</p> <p>Political instability (internal conflicts) and insecurity</p> <p>Large and long inaccessibility due to insecurity and heavy rains</p> <p>Pipeline breaks</p> <p>Lack of capable partners</p>	<p>Other basic needs are met (water and sanitation, health, education, protection) which will influence nutritional outcomes</p> <p>Specialized United Nations agencies and Cooperating Partners will provide necessary outcome data based on their mandate</p> <p>Security conditions allow delivery of food and implementation of activities</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score (FCS). Target: More than 75% of the targeted beneficiaries will have FCS at or above 35 (acceptable) during the period of assistance. Data source: FSMS (three times a year) ➤ Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Target: More than 95% of the targeted beneficiaries will have CSI at low level (CSI<51) during the period of assistance. Data source: FSMS (three times a year) 	<p>Newly established Government with very limited resources and capacities.</p> <p>Weak institutions at the central and state level</p>	<p>Qualified partners available to support and complement WFP interventions</p> <p>Protective measures are implemented to protect beneficiaries, especially women and girls</p>



<p>Outcome 1.3 Maintained access to services for antiretroviral therapy (ART), tuberculosis (TB) treatment and/or prevention of mother –to-child transmission (PMTCT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Default rate Target: Default rate <15% for ART, TB and Kalazar treatment by end-2012 Data source: Cooperating Partners' quarterly reports 	<p>Possible SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in remote locations</p>	
<p>Output 1.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food by category, activity and as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of distributed food by type, as % of planned distribution Quantity of fortified foods (oil), complementary foods (Supercereal and Supercereal plus) and special nutritional products (RUSF- Plumpy'sup™) distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries, and as % of planned transfers ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres, etc.) ➤ Number of United Nations agencies /international organizations that collaborate in the provision of complementary inputs and services ➤ Number of NGOs that collaborate in the provision of complementary inputs & services 		<p>Donors positively respond to food and cash requirement</p> <p>Adequate and uninterrupted food commodity pipeline in place</p> <p>The Government's capacity to clear goods in a timely manner</p> <p>The United Nations Mission in South Sudan and government escorts available and sufficient</p> <p>Complementary non-food items, materials and trained staff provided by the concerned partners</p>



Strategic Objective 2: Prevent Acute Hunger and Invest in Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Measures. Goals:			
1. To support and strengthen capacities of the Government to prepare for, assess and respond to acute hunger arising from disasters 2. To support and strengthen resiliency of communities to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, including adaptation to climate change			
Results-Chain	Performance Indicators	Risks	Assumptions
Outcome 2.1 FSMS in place and enhanced with WFP capacity development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disaster preparedness index (DPI) Target: Medium DPI (5-7) 	Political instability (internal conflicts) and insecurity.	The Food Security Technical Secretariat will use its influence within the National Bureau of Census to supervise and follow-up state-level food security reporting.
Output 2.1 Disaster mitigation measures set in place with WFP capacity-development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of government staff trained in basic food security and food security monitoring Target: 150 government staff trained in at least six most food-insecure states Data source: Based on estimates from VAM Training plan ➤ FSMS bulletins produced Target: Three FSMS bulletins produced in February, June and October 2012 	<p>Adequate structures are in place</p> <p>Lack of commitment to follow-up and apply knowledge received from training</p>	



Strategic Objective 3: Restore and Rebuild Lives and Livelihoods in Post-Conflict, Post-Disaster or Transition Situations. Goals:			
1. To support the return of refugees and IDPs through food and nutrition assistance 2. To support the re-establishment of the livelihoods and food security and nutrition of communities and families affected by shocks 3. To assist in establishing or rebuilding food supply or delivery capacities of countries and communities affected by shocks and help to avoid the resumption of conflict			
Results-Chain	Performance Indicators	Risks	Assumptions
Outcome 3.1 Adequate food consumption over assistance period reached for target households, communities, IDPs, refugees and returnees receiving in-kind and returnees receiving a cash/in-kind combination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score (FCS). Target: More than 75% of the targeted beneficiaries will have FCS at or above 35 (acceptable) during the period of assistance Data source: FSMS (three times a year) and specialized surveys for cash recipients ➤ Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Target: More than 95% of the targeted beneficiaries will have CSI at low level (CSI<51) during the period of assistance Data source: FSMS (three times a year) 	Closing of supply routes in South Sudan and neighbouring countries Political instability (internal conflicts) and insecurity Large and long inaccessibility due to insecurity and heavy rains Pipeline breaks	Other basic needs are met (NFIs, technical expertise, water and sanitation, cooks) for FFA and school feeding activities Security conditions allow delivery of food and implementation of activities
Outcome 3.2 Increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations for target communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community Asset Score Target: Functioning, useful productive assets increased by 50% for communities targeted for FFA micro projects Data source: FFA regular monitoring 	Lack of capable partners Lack of complementary inputs (NFIs, technical expertise)	Qualified partners available to support and complement WFP interventions
Outcome 3.3 Stabilized enrolment for girls and boys, including IDPs and refugees, in assisted schools at pre-crisis levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention rate Target (school meals): Retention rate is 70% by end 2012 in targeted primary schools (grades 1-8) Target: (Girls' initiative): Retention rate at 70% among girls supported through incentive (grades 3-8) Data Source: Schools monitoring, headcounts (twice a year). Baseline data will be collected at the beginning of school year ➤ Enrolment: average annual rate of change in numbers of girls and boys enrolled Target: (school meals): Enrolment rate increased by 5% by end 2012 in primary schools (grades 1-8) Target: (Girls' initiative) Enrolment rate of girls increased by 10% in schools supported with incentive (grades 3-8) ➤ Data Source: Schools monitoring, headcounts (twice a year). Baseline 	Newly established Government with very limited resources and capacities Weak institutions at the central and state level Possible SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in remote locations	Protective measures are implemented to protect beneficiaries, especially women and girls



	data will be collected at the beginning of school year		
Output 3.1 Food, cash and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of women and men in FFA, girls and boys in school feeding receiving food by category, and as % of planned ➤ Number of returnees receiving a combined in-kind and CRP, and as percentage of planned number of beneficiaries ➤ Tonnage of distributed food by type, as % of planned distribution Quantity of fortified foods (oil), as % of planned distribution ➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres, etc.) ➤ Number of United Nations agencies /international organizations that collaborate in the provision of complementary inputs and services ➤ Number of NGOs that collaborate in the provision of complementary inputs and services 		
Output 3.2 Developed, built and restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure 		



ANNEX III: RATIONS BY ACTIVITY (GRAMS/PERSON/DAY)
(Revisions for Food for Assets ration scale and for duration of assistance for people displaced from Abyei)

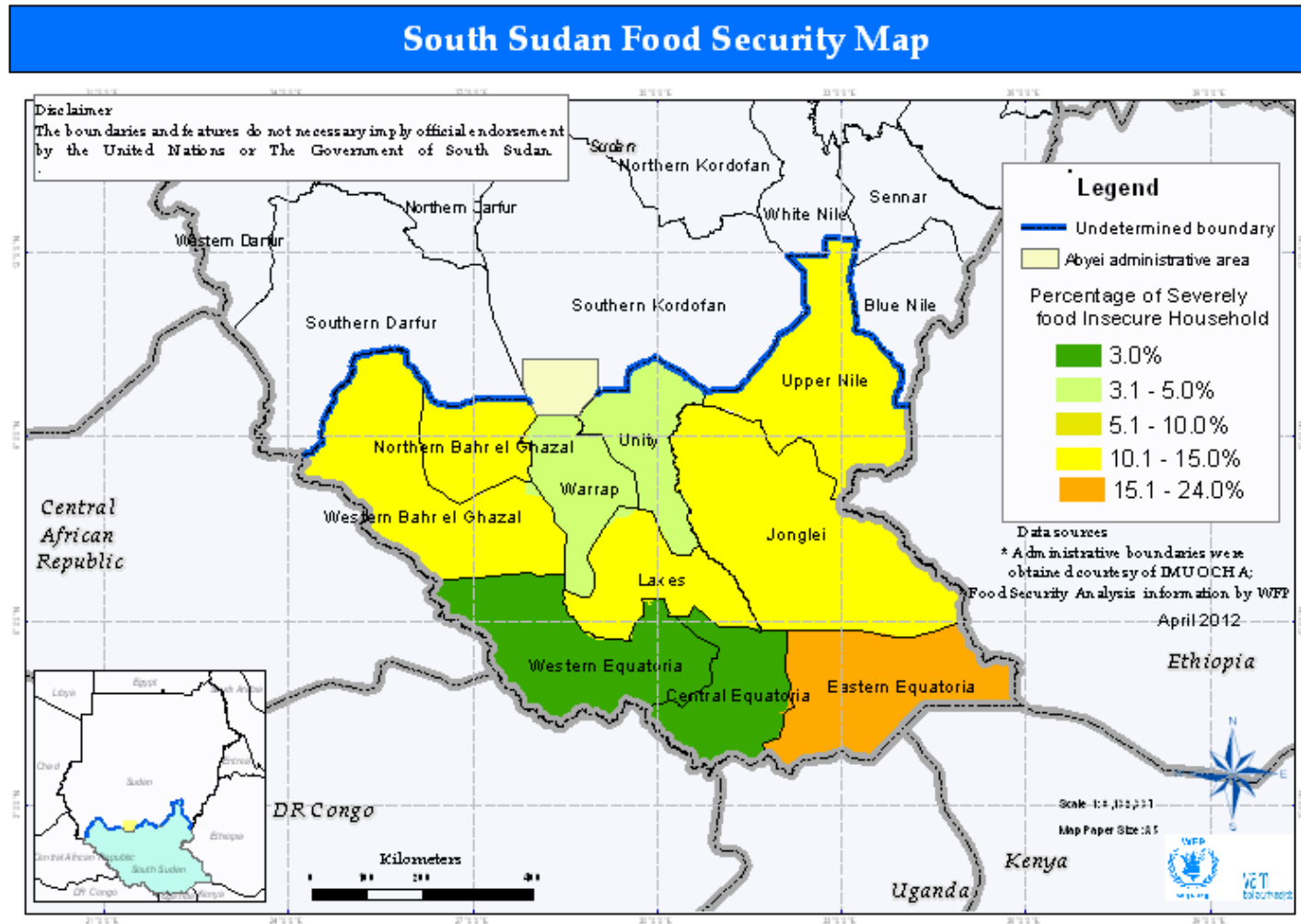
Commodity	GFD (IDPs, Returnees, Refugees)	GFD - Residents	Food for assets	School Meals	Girl's Initiative (as incentive)	BSF 6-35 month children	TSF		IF	
							MAM 6-59 months	PLW	Inpatients & Outpatients	Caretakers
Cereals	500	450	300	100	450				450	450
Pulses	50	50	50	20					50	50
Vegetable oil	30	30	30	15	164			30	30	30
Salt	5	5	5	5					5	5
Supercereal								250	50	
Supercereal plus						200				
Sugar								20	30	
RUSF (Plumpy'sup™)							92			
Total (g/p/d)	585	535	385	140	614	200	92	300	615	535
Total kcal/day	2,108	1,944	1,438	536	2,959	788	500	1,346	2,264	1,994
% energy supplied by protein	12.3%	12.7%	12.0%						12.5%	12.7%
% energy supplied by fat	19.5%	20.4%	24.8%						18.7%	20.4%
Feeding duration (days)	90 (IDPs, Returnees), 360 (Refugees)**	150	150	176	176	150	60	60	30 (inpatients), 180 (outpatients)	30 (inpatient caretakers) 180 (outpatient caretakers)

* The ration size for FFA is increased by 33% for cereals and 100% for vegetable oil.

**The displaced people from Abyei will receive assistance from WFP South Sudan for the full rather than the three months originally planned.



ANNEX IV: MAP BASED ON FOOD SECURITY MONITORING SYSTEM



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²⁴ Food security data is based on the October 2011 round of the FSMS.



LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ANLA	Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment
ART	anti-retroviral therapy
BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
CFSAM	crop and food supply assessment mission
CRP	cash-based reintegration package
CSI	coping strategies index
DPI	disaster preparedness index
DSC	direct support costs
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	food consumption score
FEWS-NET	Famine Early-Warning System Network
FFA	food for assets
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
IDP	internally displaced person
IF	Institutional Feeding
IPC	integrated phase classification
ISC	indirect support costs
LAF	Livelihoods Analysis Forum
NGO	non-governmental organization
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child transmission (of HIV)
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
TFP	therapeutic feeding programme
TB	tuberculosis
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping