

# BUDGET REVISION 2 TO EMERGENCY OPERATION

## SOUTH SUDAN 200338

### Food Assistance for Food-Insecure and Conflict-Affected Populations in South Sudan

**Start date:** 1 January 2012 **End date:** 31 December 2012

**Extension Period:** 12 months **New end date:** 31 December 2013

#### Cost (United States dollars)

	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	100,579,090	126,132,183	226,711,273
External transport	29,742,029	16,243,817	45,985,846
LTSH	131,881,103	141,596,238	273,477,341
ODOC	9,272,932	18,350,289	27,623,221
DSC	46,327,596	39,653,441	85,981,037
ISC (7.0 percent)	22,246,193	23,938,318	46,184,511
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>340,048,943</b>	<b>365,914,285</b>	<b>705,963,228</b>

### NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to the emergency operation (EMOP 200338) “Food Assistance for Food-Insecure and Conflict-Affected Populations in South Sudan”<sup>1</sup> will extend the operation until 31 December 2013 to respond to a continued food security and nutrition crisis in the Republic of South Sudan (South Sudan). The EMOP revision will provide assistance to 2.85 million beneficiaries in 2013.<sup>2</sup> WFP will scale-up its market-based interventions through the introduction of cash-for-assets activities to support the early recovery of 100,000 residents in areas with adequate market conditions. WFP’s requirements for this EMOP revision are part of the 2013 South Sudan Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP).
2. The specific adjustments to the budget revision are to:
  - increase the food requirements by 223,285 mt, valued at US\$116.5 million;

<sup>1</sup> Available at: [http://one.wfp.org/operations/current\\_operations/project\\_docs/200338.pdf](http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/project_docs/200338.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> The 2013 South Sudan Consolidated Appeal (CAP) includes 2.23 million beneficiaries targeted for food assistance and more than 600,000 beneficiaries for nutrition assistance. Available at <http://www.southsudancap.info>.

- increase cash transfers by US\$9.6 million;
- increase the associated costs by US\$215.8 million, consisting of external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC), and direct support costs (DSC); and
- increase the indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$23.8 million.

## JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. EMOP 200338, launched in January 2012, contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3,<sup>3</sup> and aims to:
  - assist people affected by conflict, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, refugees and vulnerable groups (malnourished children under 5, and pregnant and lactating women) - whose food and nutrition security have been affected by shocks; and
  - protect and rebuild livelihoods and enhance resiliency and self-reliance of households and communities through social safety nets - including school meals, institutional feeding, and community-based asset creation.
4. The EMOP focuses on rural areas, where at least 83 percent of South Sudan's population lives. The new Government, after independence in mid-2011, faces a fragile economy, insecurity, weak institutional capacity and an absence of basic infrastructure. While the Government recognizes the importance of tackling food insecurity, it has prioritized security and other state-building activities at this stage.
5. Food insecurity is persistent in South Sudan, with at least 10 percent of the population having experienced severe seasonal food insecurity every year for the past five years, regardless of the performance of the agricultural season.<sup>4</sup> Stagnation in agricultural growth, coupled with a significant increase in the population due to returnees has sharply increased cereal deficits since 2010. In 2012, due to additional shocks such as conflict, erratic weather patterns, complete border closure with Sudan, the cereal deficit reached an unprecedented record high of 475,000 mt<sup>5</sup>
6. Based on recommendations from the Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment (ANLA), the food security monitoring system (FSMS) and the Livelihoods Analysis Forum's quarterly session of April 2012, which highlighted the need to scale up the food and nutrition response,<sup>6</sup> WFP increased its response through a budget revision from 2.7 million people to 2.9 million people in 2012.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Food insecurity in the last five years peaked in 2009/2010, when 21 percent of the population was experiencing severe food insecurity.

<sup>5</sup> WFP, Report on Food Security and Nutrition in South Sudan, 2012.

<sup>6</sup> This was specifically in response to the deteriorating food security situation as a result of 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 South Sudan and Sudan and increasing fuel and food prices.

## Conclusion and Recommendations of the Reassessment

### *Food insecurity and nutrition*

7. South Sudan has been facing high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition due to recurrent drought and floods, crop failure and conflict has lead to population displacements. These difficulties have been compounded by the absence of basic infrastructure and weak institutional capacity, limiting the ability of the Government, at national and state levels, to provide basic social services and respond to emergencies. These have eroded the resiliency of communities, particularly in 2012, when multiple shocks, including floods, a total trade closure between South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan (Sudan), government austerity measures, exceptionally high food and fuel prices, the depreciating South Sudanese Pound and scarcity of staples in markets deepened the food security and nutrition crisis beyond historic levels.
8. The FSMS October 2012 survey indicates severe food insecurity at 9.7 percent and moderate food insecurity at 29.6 percent.<sup>7</sup> The survey indicated that overall food insecurity was 25 percent less than the previous FSMS survey in June 2012, and 17 percent less compared with the same month in the previous year. The results imply that in October 2012<sup>8</sup>, 3.85 million people were moderately to severely food-insecure compared with 4.7 million in October 2011.<sup>9</sup> This reinforces a persistence of food insecurity which reinforces the need for building resilience against recurrent shocks.
9. Nutrition screening based on mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) found that 8.6 percent of 3,400 children 6-59 months screened were acutely malnourished with a MUAC below 125 mm in October 2012. This was a significant improvement compared with June 2012, when a similar survey reported that 20 percent of the screened children were acutely malnourished.<sup>10</sup> The highest prevalence was recorded in Unity, Jonglei, Lakes and Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, while Greater Equatoria showed levels of acute malnutrition close to 5 percent or less.<sup>11</sup>
10. Annual inflation stabilized in September 2012 for the first time since the suspension of oil production, but at a high level.<sup>12</sup> The share of household expenditures on staple cereals is high and increased from 29 percent in October 2011 to 37 percent in June 2012, easing in October 2012 to 24 percent. The highest shares of expenditure on food were in the northern border states of Warrap, Northern Bahr-El-Ghazal and Unity.<sup>7</sup> Prices were influenced by seasonality as well as the rise in market prices following the South Sudan-Sudan border closure. The impact of high prices at household level is deepened by the seasonal reliance on markets, which peaks during the lean seasons:<sup>13</sup> households relying on market sources for food rose from 53 percent in October 2011 to 61 percent in June 2012 and then declined to 49 percent in October 2012.
11. High inflation is likely to continue until oil export and oil revenues resume. The governments of South Sudan and Sudan signed an agreement on “Trade and Trade

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<sup>7</sup> WFP, Round 8 Food Security Monitoring Bulletin, October 2012.

<sup>8</sup> South Sudan experiences seasonal food-insecurity and according to historic trends the hunger season, when food-insecurity peaks, spans from March – July every year.

<sup>9</sup> WFP, South Sudan Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment (ANLA), 2012.

<sup>10</sup> WFP, FSMS, June and October 2012.

<sup>11</sup> Wasting prevalence 5-9 percent is “poor”, 10-14 percent is “serious” and above 15 percent is “critical”. WHO 1995. Cut-off values for public health significance. [www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en](http://www.who.int/nutgrowthb/en)

<sup>12</sup> National Bureau of Statistics, September 2012.

<sup>13</sup> The lean seasons in South Sudan usually coincide with the cropping season and vary depending on the area. In northern and central parts of the country, the lean season is from June to September but can extend to December. In the southern parts of the country, the lean season is mainly from April to July. However, there is also a second cropping cycle between September and December that generates localized lean season.

Related Issues,”<sup>14</sup> in September 2012 for oil exports from South Sudan to Sudan. This agreement has been stalled by security issues but if implemented would eventually lower food and fuel prices, thus increasing the purchasing power of households and increasing food availability in certain areas, particularly in the northern border states of Upper Nile, Unity and Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal. It will take several months before trade benefits translate into improved household food security. The government austerity measures are expected to remain in place at least until the end of the financial year in July 2013.

12. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS-NET) reported in November 2012 that crop performance was generally good across the country.<sup>15</sup> However, there are concerns of a negative impact on crop production of flooding from heavy rainfall in August-September 2012. Central regions endured long dry spells in October, but these were offset by above-average rainfall in the last stage of the rainy season (late October-November). There is a general improvement in conditions of water and pasture for livestock.
13. The scale of the cereal deficit in 2013 and the depth of the food and nutrition crisis will be determined by the results of the ongoing ANLA and the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM), which will be available in January-February 2013. Even if trade resumes between South Sudan and Sudan, increasing oil revenues with a consequent strengthening of the South Sudanese Pound, this will not immediately alleviate the present food security crisis for households that have experienced sustained shocks for the past year.

#### *Refugees, Displaced Populations and Returnees*

14. *Refugees:* The escalation of fighting in the states of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan in Sudan at the end of 2011 led 170,000 Sudanese to seek refuge in South Sudan. Their food security and nutrition status remains particularly weak as a result of their long journey, depleted food stocks and lack of medical care in their areas of origin since the conflict escalated in 2011. The humanitarian community and the Government have put in place substantial relief programmes to stabilize and improve conditions for refugees.
15. Over 500,000 conflict-affected people remain in Blue Nile and South Kordofan. Should access to those areas remain constrained, the flow of refugees is likely to increase after the end of the rainy season, when roads connecting the border areas to South Sudan become passable. Based on an estimate from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Humanitarian Country Team has prepared a contingency plan for 150,000 additional refugees coming from South Kordofan and Blue Nile states in 2013.
16. South Sudan also hosts 30,000 longer-duration Congolese, Central African and Ethiopian refugees who have not been able to re-establish their livelihoods and continue to rely on food assistance.
17. *Abyei population:* A withdrawal of security forces from the Abyei area was expected to trigger large-scale population returns. However, because of the unresolved status of Abyei, the majority of its population remains displaced, particularly in the states of Warrap, Unity, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal and Western Bahr-el-Ghazal in South Sudan.<sup>16</sup> IDPs have limited access to livelihood opportunities or other sources of food,

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<sup>14</sup> “Agreement on Trade and Trade Related Issues, between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan,” 27 September 2012. <http://sites.tufts.edu/reinventingpeace/files/2012/09/Agreement-on-trade-Sudan-South-Sudan-2709120001.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> FEWS-NET, South Sudan Food Security Outlook Update, November 2012.

<sup>16</sup> OCHA estimates that 10 percent of the Abyei population returned after the withdrawal of military forces from the area.



making them completely dependent on humanitarian assistance. The 2013 South Sudan CAP anticipates that up to 70,000 people may return to Abyei, particularly during the dry season. However, given the serious humanitarian conditions in Abyei, the high degree of uncertainty, loss of livelihoods and assets, returnees will require continued emergency assistance in 2013.

18. *Internally displaced persons:* The first year of independence saw some progress on issues underlying factors of local conflict, including: i) demobilization, disarmament and reintegration of the army (one of the largest armies in the region); ii) efforts to extend state authority and protection in large parts of the country; iii) mediation efforts between communities - led by the Government, church based-groups, humanitarian/development actors - to regulate access to resources, such as grazing land and water points. Incidents of cattle-raiding and localized conflict are expected to decrease slightly in the coming dry season from November onwards. However, much more progress is needed, as the absence of tangible peace dividends - including access to education, health, water and sanitation - still contributes to grievances. The CAP is based on the most likely scenario of 200,000 IDPs requiring assistance in 2013, compared with 320,000 in 2012.
19. *Returnees:* In 2012, the Emergency Return Sector and the humanitarian community had planned to assist 260,000 returnees from Sudan. WFP has been supporting them during transit and through a three-month re-integration package upon arrival at the final settlement location. With the signature of the Framework on the Status of Nationals of Other State and Related Matters between the Republic of The Sudan and The Republic of South Sudan<sup>17</sup> in September 2012, it is expected that 125,000 people may voluntarily return during 2013.
20. *Severely food-insecure residents:* WFP planned to assist 350,000 severely food-insecure and vulnerable residents with general food distributions in 2012. The severely food-insecure residents requiring general food distributions in 2013 are expected to be reduced to 245,000 due to an expected improvement in food consumption scores and a marginal improvement in food access.

#### *Weak Institutional Capacity*

21. Starting from a very low baseline, South Sudan made significant progress since the signature of the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) in 2005, even as the attention of the Government and international community was focused on cementing the agreement. Despite achievements, the challenges facing the new state are enormous and complex. State structures are still being established, and state delivery systems across all sectors are nascent and weak. Consistent with the Government's objectives, United Nations agencies and other development partners aim to shift from providing direct life-saving services to working under the leadership of and in partnership with national authorities, with the pace of the transition to be guided by the establishment of national systems and capacities.

### **Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase**

22. This budget revision will extend the EMOP through 31 December 2013, enabling WFP to continue responding to the persistent high levels of food and nutrition insecurity in the wake of the crises in 2012 and in the absence of adequate national response mechanisms. Furthermore, the proposed activities will allow WFP to respond to increasing humanitarian needs caused by existing and new displacements, additional

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<sup>17</sup> National Legislative Bodies.

refugees and returnees anticipated in 2013. The continuation of the EMOP provides a stable operational framework for responding to the identified relief needs and taking advantage of early recovery opportunities. Community based asset-creation activities will focus on agriculture, livestock and fisheries, environment, infrastructure, and human capital development. The budget revision further expands market-based interventions by introducing cash-for-assets activities in selected locations for food-insecure residents.

23. In view of the government capacity constraints, WFP is making efforts to provide the expertise needed to support the Government in formulating policies, such as national disaster risk management. WFP will also provide training and in-kind support in WFP's areas of expertise, such as food security monitoring and analysis, early warning and disaster preparedness. Through the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, working in collaboration with the Government, WFP will continue contributing to efforts to improve the evidence base for needs identification, response analysis and monitoring.
24. By scaling up early recovery and capacity-development activities, the budget revision will lay the foundation for a future protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) to start in January 2014, and pave the way towards medium- and longer-term interventions.
25. The EMOP will target 2.8 million through different activities in 2013 (see Table 1 below). Beneficiary numbers will be refined during the course of the year informed by the FSMS, ANLA and CSFAM, as well as assessment results from FEWS-NET, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNHCR and other partners.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
Activity	2012	2013	Revised total*
General food distribution – Refugees	200,000	350,000	350,000
General food distribution – Abyei population	115,000	120,000	120,000
General food distribution – IDPs	320,000	200,000	426,000
General food distribution – Returnees	260,000	125,000	385,000
General food distribution – Severely food-insecure residents**	350,000	245,000	350,000
Cash for assets	-	100,000	100,000
Food for assets ***	942,000	1,061,214	1,539,400
School meals	400,000	424,400	424,400
Girls' incentive (school feeding)	40,000	40,000	40,000
Blanket supplementary feeding (resident children 6-35 months)	288,000	275,000	288,000
Blanket supplementary feeding (refugee children 6-59 months)	-	50,400	50,400
Blanket supplementary feeding (refugee pregnant and lactating women)	-	25,0200	25,200
Targeted supplementary feeding (moderately malnourished children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women)	316,000	268,000	579,000
Institutional feeding (TB, HIV, Kalazar, IF/TFP caretakers)****	192,000	192,000	379,800
<b>Adjusted total*****</b>	<b>2,892,120</b>	<b>2,853,467</b>	<b>4,079,948</b>
<p>* This column shows the total number of beneficiaries over the EMOP whole duration taking into consideration beneficiary overlaps between the two years.</p> <p>** Only 245,000 GFD residents of the 350,000 planned for 2012 will continue to receive GFD assistance in 2013.</p> <p>*** 464,000 people engaged in FFA activities in 2012 will be reengaged in 2013 to work on FFA projects that introduce new assets that are complementary to the ones previously built to reinforce community resiliency further.</p> <p>**** Kalazar is <i>visceral leishmaniasis</i>, the second-largest parasitic killer (after malaria); IF = Institutional feeding; TFP = support to therapeutic feeding programmes.</p> <p>***** The total number of beneficiaries to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries receiving assistance from more than one activity.</p>			

### General food distributions

26. *Refugees:* In collaboration with UNHCR, WFP will continue to assist the 200,000 refugees currently in South Sudan. Given the potential new influx of refugees from South Kordofan and Blue Nile, this budget revision also includes a contingency stock for an additional 150,000 refugees likely to arrive in the two border states of Upper Nile and Unity. To ensure a timely response, food will need to be prepositioned by April 2013. WFP and UNHCR will conduct a joint assessment mission (JAM) to inform possible future livelihood interventions for the 30,000 longer-duration refugees.
27. *Abyei population:* It had been expected that a withdrawal of security forces from the Abyei area would trigger large-scale population returns; however, in the absence of a

resolution on the status of Abyei and persistence of unfavourable conditions of return, this displaced population will likely need to be assisted through 2013. As a result of large scale destruction, marked by loss of livelihoods and property, it is expected that, initially, emergency assistance will be needed to stabilize the returning population. Humanitarian actors will seek to introduce early recovery activities for the returning population once their condition is stabilized. Through this budget revision, WFP will extend assistance to 120,000 of those Abyei population; both those that remain displaced and those that have returned.<sup>18</sup> This is an increase of 5,000 compared to the 2012 figures and follows further verification of the numbers of persons displaced.<sup>19</sup>

28. *Internally displaced persons:* Given the marginal progress made in addressing some of the underlying causes of food insecurity - including local conflict and erratic weather patterns - the EMOP includes provision to assist 200,000 people displaced by natural and man-made hazards in 2013, around 40 percent less than the planned figures for 2012.<sup>20</sup>
29. *Returnees:* In line with the 2013 CAP projections, WFP plans to support 125,000 returnees expected to arrive in 2013. Under the framework of the existing Emergency Returns Programme, WFP will continue to provide food during transit and a three-month re-integration package upon arrival at the final settlement location; 110,000 returnees expected to settle in rural areas will receive in-kind food, while 15,000 returnees in urban areas will receive combined cash and in-kind assistance under the cash-based reintegration package.
30. *Severely food-insecure residents:* Based on available assessment information, it is expected that at least 245,000 severely food insecure and socially vulnerable residents, with low food consumption scores and limited food access, that are unable to participate in work activities and will continue to require assistance through general food distributions.

### *Food for Assets*

31. In the absence of basic infrastructure, the lack of community assets (such as community roads, communal farms, water pits and flood-control structures) not only contributes to short-term hunger and malnutrition but also increases vulnerability to shocks. Building on the achievements made through food for assets (FFA) in 2012,<sup>21</sup> WFP will expand seasonal support to food-insecure populations engaged in community asset-creation activities. FFA will mainly benefit food-insecure residents as well as returnees as they gradually reintegrate in their communities. This food-based safety net motivates communities to organize themselves and work together to create community assets, thereby contributing to building resilience and enhancing livelihoods. FFA interventions will last an average of five months and will be implemented throughout

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<sup>18</sup> Given the tenuous nature of the political and security situation in Abyei, as a contingency measure, the EMOP budget assumes the need to support the Abyei population through 2013 with general food distribution. A possible shift to activities with a recovery focus will be done in line with the development of the situation and subject to a revision of the budget.

<sup>19</sup> The WFP Sudan Country Office under its 2013 EMOP is budgeting for support for up to 30,000 Abyei residents that it estimates may require assistance from July 2013. However, WFP South Sudan has included food for the same population in order to be able to respond if the population is only accessible from the South, which is currently the case.

<sup>20</sup> Previously, 115,000 Abyei displaced were included in the estimated 435,000 IDPs. Given that some of the Abyei residents are no longer displaced, the beneficiary categories have now been separated.

<sup>21</sup> In 2012, WFP initiated FFA activities in all 10 states of South Sudan, and signed agreements with partners to reach over 815,000 beneficiaries. WFP has worked with partners and other stakeholders to enhance their capacities to design and implement quality resilience and livelihood activities.

the year. Both women and men will be part of the community committees and attend community mobilization events to select appropriate activities.

32. Capacity enhancement for community programming will continue in 2013 with more investment in technical capabilities of cooperating partners and provision of improved technical guidance, including clear work norms. Recognizing that a much stronger focus on government involvement in design, coordination and implementation is required, both at national and state levels, WFP will invest in complementary partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations, government counterparts and other United Nations agencies. Specifically, activities that support physical infrastructure will be implemented together with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Roads and Transport, UNICEF, the United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The expansion of school gardening will be jointly implemented with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF, and the ministry of education; diversified livelihood education, skill improvements, promotion and enhancement of community farms with FAO, the International Labour Organization and relevant government ministries; and community disaster risk reduction and natural resource management infrastructure with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme and UNOPS. WFP will also support FAO in enhancing agricultural production at community level. NGO partners experienced in FFA will be consulted in the formulation of the FFA approach, design and implementation of specific activities.

#### *Cash for Assets*

33. During 2013, WFP will introduce cash-for-assets (CFA) for up to 100,000 food-insecure but physically-able residents to build much-needed community assets in urban and peri-urban areas.<sup>22</sup>
34. There is evidence that cash transfers are more appropriate in or near urban areas.<sup>23</sup> Small-scale CFA activities will begin early-2013 in locations where markets have adequate supplies, and activities will be scaled up across the country after harvests start in August 2013. Geographical locations will be selected based on the following criteria: i) outreach of financial institutions; ii) proximity and ease of access to integrated markets; and iii) presence of cooperating partners with capacity to implement cash-based interventions. Targeting of the most vulnerable communities will be through the FSMS, and eligible households will be identified through participatory approaches led by local authorities and cooperating partners.
35. With a relatively nascent yet expanding banking sector, two different cash delivery mechanisms are foreseen for 2013: immediate cash (direct cash distribution by cooperating partner) and cash accounts (direct cash distribution through banks). The selection of the delivery mechanism in each location will depend on presence of financial institutions, distance of beneficiary communities from a bank, and capacity of WFP's partners. Due to limited outreach of mobile phone networks and lack of a regulatory framework, telecommunication solutions are currently not viable.

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<sup>22</sup> The type of assets created under CFA activities will vary according to locations, agricultural seasonality, security conditions and partner availability. These include simple, medium-term community-based activities such as grazing land reclamation, community farms, community asset roads, construction or rehabilitation of small irrigation systems, water points, grain storage facilities, fish ponds, flood control structures, school latrines and hand-washing facilities.

<sup>23</sup> Overseas Development Institute (ODI), 2009. "Food Assistance, Reintegration and Dependency in Southern Sudan". Commissioned by WFP.

36. WFP will partner with NGOs that have a strong institutional set-up, adequate control mechanisms and a proven track record of implementing cash transfers in South Sudan. Partner organizations will be required to conduct market assessments to determine the appropriateness of cash-based interventions. WFP will transfer the required monthly cash transfer amount to the NGO, which will be responsible for delivering it to the beneficiaries. Financial control and risk mitigation will be guaranteed through rigorous reporting and reconciliation procedures.
37. Cost-efficiency analysis indicates that cash transfers for both the reintegration package and asset-creation are less cost efficient than in-kind food transfers.<sup>24</sup> However, there are expected additional benefits with the introduction of cash transfers such as allowing beneficiaries to purchase locally preferred food, supporting greater dietary diversity and stimulating local economies.
38. WFP will sensitize beneficiaries on cash transfers prior to the start, maintain close interaction with participants and undertake robust post-distribution monitoring throughout the implementation period.
39. WFP will take a lead in establishing a coordination structure for cash-based interventions to facilitate sharing of best practices and ensure a consistent approach. Operational and knowledge-sharing partnerships will be sought with United Nations agencies, such as FAO and UNDP, and NGOs such as Oxfam Great Britain, Save the Children, the Norwegian Refugee Council, Mercy Corps and Action Against Hunger (*Action Contre la Faim*).

#### *School Meals and Girls' Incentive*

40. In partnership with the Ministry of Education and UNICEF, WFP will continue supporting 400,000 primary school children in remote food-insecure rural areas in order to reduce short-term hunger and improve enrolment and retention rates. An additional 24,000 students who must travel to specific locations to take their final exams from January to March 2013 will also be assisted; students will receive a cooked meal during 52 days over a three-month period.
41. The girls' incentive ration will continue to support 40,000 primary school girls in areas with high food insecurity and low enrolment/retention rates for girls. This incentive was successful in 2012 in addressing gender enrolment and retention disparities.
42. For progress towards a sustainable government-led programme, WFP will support the Ministry of Education in finalizing the national school feeding policy. Whenever possible, WFP will purchase food from small farmers to supply schools in surrounding areas.

#### *Blanket and Targeted Supplementary Feeding*

43. To respond to high prevalence of acute malnutrition (wasting), WFP will continue to support 275,000 resident children 6-35 months through blanket supplementary feeding (BSF).<sup>25</sup> Given the poor nutritional status of the refugees from Sudan in Unity and Upper Nile States, UNHCR and WFP agreed to expand the BSF to all refugee children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. Nutritional surveillance will re-assess whether to continue this intervention in the coming months.

<sup>24</sup> The reintegration package alpha value ranges from 1.40 in January to 1.52 in December, while the alpha value for CFA ranges from 1.65 to 1.89 during the same period. The alpha value compares the overall cost for WFP and its donors to deliver food to the beneficiaries with the local value of the same commodities. The calculation of the alpha value uses price projections that take into account a monthly inflation rate of 2.5 percent.

<sup>25</sup> In line with the recommendations of the Nutrition Cluster, the age group for BSF was expanded in 2012 to children 6-35 months due to the limited coverage of the national nutrition response and the acute food security crisis.

44. WFP will continue targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) for 196,900 moderately malnourished children and 70,800 malnourished, pregnant and lactating women. The planned number of beneficiaries is based on the total population and malnutrition prevalence, and is endorsed by the Nutrition Cluster.
45. The Ministry of Health is developing a nutrition and health strategy and guidelines for treatment of acute malnutrition with support from international partners, including WFP and UNICEF. The strategy recognizes the critical importance of addressing malnutrition among women and children for improving the quality of life and enhancing the overall socio-economic situation in the country. Nutrition activities are coordinated through the Nutrition Cluster at national and state level.
46. Cooperation will be enhanced by an agreement between WFP and UNICEF for greater technical and operational collaboration to support implementation of comprehensive nutrition services. Both agencies will aim at improving the outreach of the Ministry of Health into under-served communities through the implementation of community-based nutrition programmes, preventive nutrition and deployment of community nutrition volunteers.

#### *Institutional Feeding*

47. WFP will support an additional 187,000 patients with HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and Kalazar and their caretakers.

#### *Capacity Development*

48. In accordance with Strategic Objective 2, WFP will scale-up its capacity development efforts and enhance its partnerships, including with local institutions and communities. In 2013, WFP will support:
  - government capacity to maintain the FSMS and conduct emergency food security assessments in response to disasters;
  - the Ministry of Agriculture in the coordination of food security analysis and in the planning and implementation of interventions enhancing agricultural production;
  - the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management to establish early warning systems as well as a national disaster management framework;
  - the President's Food Security Council to complement actions to enhance local food production with policies and strategies for safety nets which protect access to and regular consumption of a balanced diet; and
  - community planning with a focus on participatory planning as the best practice which can be adopted and replicated by Government and partners.
49. WFP will develop joint programmes with United Nations agencies that unify multi-sector responses for more sustainable outcomes. WFP will strengthen its partnership with FAO to address hunger through agricultural support and with UNICEF in the area of nutrition monitoring and education. WFP will also explore opportunities to work with the UNDP on developing community projects that support short-term food security objectives and longer-term peace-building and institutional capacity-building objectives.

#### *Coordination*

50. The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management coordinates preparedness and responses to humanitarian crises. The ministry works through an



implementing body – the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) – which is present in all ten states. However, the RRC does not yet have adequate capacity to respond to the scale and complexity of the current humanitarian situation.

51. The United Nations Country Team, together with the Humanitarian Country Team, promotes a coordinated humanitarian response among international and national partners in South Sudan. This is outlined in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2013 and the South Sudan CAP for 2013.
52. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee cluster approach is active in South Sudan. WFP leads the Logistics Cluster, Emergency Telecommunications Cluster and co-leads with FAO the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster. WFP also coordinates food assistance activities as the chair of the Food Assistance sub-cluster. WFP operates the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, which provides a reliable, safe, efficient and cost-effective air transport service for the humanitarian community in South Sudan. WFP is constructing feeder roads to improve food access and enhance community livelihoods. WFP is also working with the government to establish a Strategic Grain Reserve in South Sudan.<sup>26</sup>

### *Risk Management*

53. WFP South Sudan has instituted a set of minimum preparedness actions within WFP corporate emergency preparedness and response package. These will be reviewed periodically to ensure a minimum level of preparedness for identified key risks. The risk register for 2013 will also be updated and the status of mitigation actions will be regularly monitored.

### *Contextual Risks*

54. In the absence of data on crop forecasts, the potential localized impact of floods on crops could have been underestimated. Results from the CSFAM will enable WFP to recalibrate its response, if necessary.
55. With a potential intensification of conflict in the states of Blue Nile and South Kordofan in Sudan, the influx of refugees could exceed planning figures. WFP and partners have contingency plans to respond to such situations. This may include shifting part of the resources intended for early recovery activities in the states of Upper Nile and Unity to prioritize relief interventions.
56. Successful community asset-creation activities at scale will require a stable environment. In the northern border states and Jonglei, the risk of civil unrest, displacement of people, arrivals of refugees, or intensified conflict may disrupt the planned activities, and WFP may have to switch to general food distributions.
57. South Sudan faces risks of hyper-inflation, government shutdown of essential services, severe economic austerity measures, market failure or currency collapse. Further delays of the cooperation agreement between South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan will cause a deterioration in the humanitarian situation. WFP will work with the Humanitarian Country Team to update contingency plans. This may include shifting part of the resources planned for early recovery activities to relief assistance.

### *Programmatic Risks*

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<sup>26</sup> WFP special operations include: i) SO 200267, “Logistics Augmentation in Support of the Strategic Grain Reserve in South Sudan”; ii) SO 200341, “Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Republic of South Sudan”; iii) SO 200361, “Logistics Cluster Activities in Support of the Humanitarian Community in South Sudan”; iv) SO 200379, “Feeder Road Construction in Support of WFP Operations in South Sudan”; v) SO 200339, “Emergency Telecommunications Cluster - Provision of ICT Services in Support of the Humanitarian Community in the Republic of South Sudan”; and vi) SO 200423, “Food Security Cluster Augmentation.”

58. The potential inflationary pressure induced by the expansion of cash transfers is considered to be minimal as cash transfers will be provided to returnees and residents, who represent a small proportion of the population and are spread over a large number of locations. However, inflation of food and fuel prices and increasing transaction costs may disrupt the fragile markets and affect implementation of cash-based interventions. WFP will continue awareness-raising among traders to prepare them for the increased demand. WFP will closely monitor markets and retail prices, adjusting the transfer value when necessary. If markets cannot supply adequately households with food, WFP will revert to in-kind transfers.
59. Inadequate capacity of cooperating partners to implement nutrition activities could affect WFP's ability to scale up blanket supplementary feeding. WFP will work closely with the Nutrition Cluster to build partners' capabilities. Similarly, the planned shift towards early recovery activities will require adequate capacity of cooperating partners and a significant WFP presence on the ground, incurring relatively high overhead costs. To build partner capacity, WFP will organize a series of capacity-development initiatives for government counterparts and NGO partners.

### *Institutional Risks*

60. Inadequate and late funding would prevent WFP from delivering 142,000 mt of food before April 2013: this includes 54,000 mt to meet the beneficiary needs for January-April and 88,000 mt of food that should be prepositioned in areas that become inaccessible during the rainy season. Failure to preposition on time may damage WFP's reputation and rapport with local communities. To mitigate this risk, WFP closely liaises with donors and provides regular updates on its funding requirements.
61. In conflict-affected areas, the main risks are looting and theft of WFP food and direct threats to staff safety and security. WFP continues to monitor the security situation and ensures that it is fully compliant with United Nations' minimum operating security standards, and that all staff have completed the mandatory security awareness training.

## **FOOD/CASH REQUIREMENTS**

62. The food rations and cash transfer values are outlined in Table 2 below. The rations are the same as those used in the EMOP since mid-2012 (after budget revision 1)<sup>27</sup>

<b>TABLE 2: FOOD RATIONS BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day unless otherwise indicated)</b>										
Commodity	GFD –IDPs Abyei Returnees Refugees	GFD – Residents	FFA	School meals	Girls' Incentive	BSFP children	BSFP/ TSFP PLW*	TSFP children	Institutional feeding	
									Inpatients / outpatients	Caretakers/ outpatients' families
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
Super Cereal							250		50	
Super Cereal Plus						200				
Sugar							20		30	

<sup>27</sup> Document available at: [http://one.wfp.org/operations/current\\_operations/BR/200338\\_1205.pdf](http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/BR/200338_1205.pdf)

Plumpy' sup								92		
<b>Total</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>535</b>
<b>Kcal/day</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>1,994</b>
<b>% of kcal from protein</b>	12.3%	12.7%	12.6%	11.9%	6.7%	16.3%	11.9%	10.2%	12.3%	12.7%
<b>% of kcal from fat</b>	19.5%	20.4%	24.7%	30.6%	54.0%	19.2%	35.1%	54.9%	19.2%	20.4%
<b>Number of feeding days</b>	90 (IDPs, returnees), 360 (Abyei, refugees)	150	110	176	176	150	60	60	30 inpatients 180 outpatients	30 (inpatient caretakers), 180 (outpatient caretakers)
*While all pregnant and lactating women receive the same ration, BSFP PLW is for refugees while TSFP PLW is for residents.										

63. The cash transfer value is equivalent to the price of the in-kind food ration on local markets based on average commodity prices collected through FSMS market monitoring. An average of US\$0.94 per beneficiary per working day is estimated for CFA, while US\$1.16 per day is estimated as the transfer value for the cash-based reintegration package. Given the potential volatility of the South Sudanese pound, as well as the likelihood of high levels of inflation, the transfer value anticipates a 30 percent annual inflation, may be reviewed during 2013 based on WFP's market price monitoring.

64. The revised food and cash requirements by activity are shown in Table 3 below. Current and revised costs of the EMOP are page 1, with the details of the increase in Annex II.

<b>TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt/US\$)</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Revised</b>
General food distribution – Refugees	36,363	69,498	105,861
General food distribution – Abyei Population*		25,272	25,272
General food distribution – IDPs	41,066	10,530	51,596
General food distribution – Returnees (Food)	17,111	10,530	27,641
General food distribution – Severely food-insecure residents	28,040	23,634	51,674
Cash for assets & Cash Reintegration Package	US\$4,476,374	US\$9,640,095	US\$14,116,469
Food for assets	50,661	48,733	99,394
School meals	9,856	10,033	19,889
Girls' Incentive (school feeding)	4,323	4,323	8,646
Blanket supplementary feeding (resident children 6-35 months)	7,212	9,900	17,112
Blanket supplementary feeding (refugee children 6-59 months)	-	1,814	1,814
Blanket supplementary feeding (refugee pregnant and lactating women)	-	1,361	1,361
Targeted supplementary feeding (moderately malnourished children 6-59 months and malnourished pregnant and lactating women)	3,087	2,361	5,448
Institutional feeding (TB, HIV, Kalazar, IF/TFP caretakers)	5,296	5,296	10,592
<b>TOTAL Food (mt)</b>	<b>203,015</b>	<b>223,285</b>	<b>426,300</b>
<b>TOTAL Cash (US\$)</b>	<b>US\$4,476,374</b>	<b>US\$9,640,095</b>	<b>US\$14,116,469</b>

\*In 2012, the food requirements for Abyei populations were included under the IDP category.

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## RECOMMENDATION

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

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## APPROVAL

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Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director  
United Nations World Food Programme

Date: .....

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

Date: .....

## ANNEX I-A

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food <sup>28</sup>	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	171,469	60,539,642	
Pulses	20,300	14,693,283	
Oil and fats	13,813	21,570,740	
Mixed and blended food	15,177	19,246,126	
Others	2,527	442,297	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>223,285</b>	<b>116,492,088</b>	
Cash transfers		9,640,095	
Voucher transfers			
Subtotal food and transfers			126,132,183
External transport			16,243,817
Landside transport, storage and handling			141,596,238
Other direct operational costs			18,350,289
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			39,653,441
Total WFP direct costs			<b>341,975,968</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>29</sup>			23,938,318
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>365,914,285</b>

<sup>28</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>29</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

## ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	10,228,350
International general service staff	
Local staff - national officers	2,002,194
Local staff - general service	9,125,912
Local staff - temporary assistance	539,153
Local staff – overtime	140,040
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	1,534,980
International consultants	1,521,000
Local consultants	0
United Nations volunteers	420,000
Commercial consultancy services	0
Staff duty travel	1,580,760
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>27,092,389</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	554,430
Utilities	95,360
Office supplies and other consumables	163,850
Communications services	1,567,020
Equipment repair and maintenance	18,182
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	1,847,656
Office set-up and repairs	5,090,596
United Nations organization services	535,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>9,872,094</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	1,662,600
Communications equipment	273,725
Local security costs	752,633
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,688,958</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>39,653,441</b>

## ANNEX II - LOGFRAME

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SAVE LIVES AND PROTECT LIVELIHOODS IN EMERGENCIES		
Results-Chain	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> Reduced acute malnutrition among target groups (children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women) in targeted areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6-35 months (weight-for-height as %) Target: Overall &lt;15% for the targeted beneficiaries by end of 2013. Data source: nutrition surveys (SMART).</li> <li>Prevalence of low MUAC among 6-35 month (residents) and 6-59 months (refugees) Target: Overall &lt;15% for the targeted beneficiaries by end of 2013. Data source: nutrition surveys (SMART) and FSMS.</li> <li>Supplementary Feeding (SF) performance rates: Recovery rate, Mortality rate, Default rate, Non-response rate Targets: Recovery rate &gt;75%, Death rate &lt;3%, Default rate &lt;15%, Non-response rate &lt;5% by end 2013. Data source: Cooperating partners' monthly reports.</li> </ul>	Stable political situation  Security conditions in South Sudan allow delivery of food and implementation of activities.  Timely and adequate funding is available to preposition food ahead of the rainy season and implement planned EMOP interventions  Other basic needs which influence nutritional outcomes are met (water and sanitation, health, education, protection).  United Nations agencies and cooperating partners will provide necessary outcome data based on their mandate.  Qualified partners available to support and complement WFP interventions.  Protective measures are implemented to protect beneficiaries, especially women and girls.
<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted severely food insecure households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household food consumption score (FCS) Target: Over 75% of the targeted beneficiaries will have FCS at or above 35 (acceptable) during the period of assistance. Data source: FSMS</li> <li>Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Target: Over 95% of the targeted beneficiaries will have CSI at low level (CSI&lt;51) during the period of assistance. Data source: FSMS</li> </ul>	
<b>Outcome 1.3</b> Maintained access to services for antiretroviral therapy (ART), tuberculosis (TB) treatment and/or prevention of mother -to-child transmission (PMTCT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Default rate Target: Default rate &lt;15% for ART, TB and Kala-azar treatment by end-2013 Data source: Cooperating partners' quarterly reports.</li> </ul>	



<p><b>Output 1.1</b> Food, cash/in-kind combination 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"> <li>• Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food by category, activity and as % of planned</li> <li>• Tonnage of distributed food by type, as % of planned distribution</li> <li>• Quantity of fortified foods (oil), complementary foods (CSB+, CSB++) and special nutritional products (RUSF- Plumpy'Sup) distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</li> <li>• Quantity of fortified foods (oil), complementary foods (CSB+, CSB++) and special nutritional products (RUSF) distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution</li> <li>• Number of returnees receiving a combined in-kind and cash-based reintegration package, and as percentage of planned number of beneficiaries</li> <li>• Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries and as % of planned</li> <li>• Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</li> <li>• Number of institutional sites assisted (i.e., health centres)</li> <li>• Number of United Nations agencies /international organizations that collaborate in the provision of complementary inputs and services</li> <li>• Number of NGOs that provide complementary inputs and services</li> </ul>	<p>Donors positively respond to food 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>UNMISS and government escorts available and sufficient.</p> <p>Complementary non-food items, materials and trained staff provided by the concerned partners.</p>
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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: PREVENT ACUTE HUNGER AND INVEST IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Results-Chain	Performance Indicators	Assumptions	
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> FSMS in place and enhanced with WFP capacity development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster preparedness index (DPI) Target: Medium DPI (5-7)</li> </ul>	Political stability and safe environment.  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.	
<b>Output 2.1</b> Disaster mitigation measures set in place with WFP capacity-development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Government staff trained in basic food security and food security monitoring Target: 150 Government staff trained in at least 6 most food-insecure states Data source: Based on estimates from VAM Training plan.</li> <li>FSMS bulletins produced. Target: Three FSMS bulletins produced per year</li> </ul>	Adequate structures are in place Commitment to follow-up and apply knowledge received from training	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: RESTORE AND REBUILD LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS IN POST-CONFLICT, POST-DISASTER OR TRANSITION SITUATIONS			
<b>Outcome 3.1.</b> Adequate food consumption over assistance period reached for target households receiving in-kind or cash	Household food consumption score (FCS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target: More than 75% of the targeted beneficiaries will have FCS at or above 35 (acceptable) during the period of assistance.</li> <li>Data source: FSMS (three times a year) and specialized surveys for cash recipients.</li> </ul> Coping Strategy Index (CSI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target: More than 95% of the targeted beneficiaries will have CSI at low level (CSI&lt;51) during the period of assistance.</li> <li>Data source: FSMS (three times a year).</li> </ul>	Stable political situation  Security conditions in South Sudan allow delivery of food and implementation of activities.  Timely and adequate funding is available to preposition food ahead of the rainy season and implement planned EMOP interventions  Other complementary inputs are provided (NFIs, technical expertise, water and sanitation, cooks) for FFA and FFE activities.  Qualified partners available to support and complement WFP interventions.	
<b>Outcome 3.2.</b> Increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations for target communities	Community Asset Score Target: Functioning, useful productive assets increased by 50% for communities targeted for FFA micro projects Data source: FFA regular monitoring	Protective measures are implemented to protect beneficiaries, especially women and girls.	

<p><b>Outcome 3.3</b> Stabilized enrolment for girls and boys in assisted schools at pre-crisis levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retention rate Target (school meals): Retention rate is 70% by end 2013 in targeted primary schools (grades 1 – 8) Target: (Girls' Incentive): Retention rate at 70% among girls supported through GI (grades 3-8) Data Source: Schools monitoring, headcounts (twice a year). Baseline data will be collected at the beginning of school year.</li> <li>Enrolment: average annual rate of change in numbers of girls and boys enrolled Target: (school meals): Enrolment rate increased by 5% by end 2013 in primary schools (grades 1-8). Target: (Girls' Incentive) Enrolment rate of girls increased by 10% in schools supported with GI (grades 3-8) Data Source: Schools monitoring, headcounts. Baseline data will be collected at the beginning of school year.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 3.1</b> Food, cash 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"> <li>Number of women and men in food for assets, girls and boys in food for education receiving food by category, and as % of planned</li> <li>Tonnage of distributed food by type, as % of planned distribution</li> <li>Quantity of fortified foods (oil), as % of planned distribution</li> <li>Quantity of fortified foods (oil), as % of actual distribution</li> <li>Number of women and men in cash for assets, receiving cash, and as percentage of planned number of beneficiaries</li> <li>Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries and as % of planned</li> <li>Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</li> <li>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. health centres, schools)</li> <li>Number of United Nations agencies /international organizations that collaborate in the provision of complementary inputs and services</li> <li>Number of NGOs that collaborate in the provision of complementary inputs and services</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 3.2</b> Developed, built and restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and individuals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure</li> </ul>	

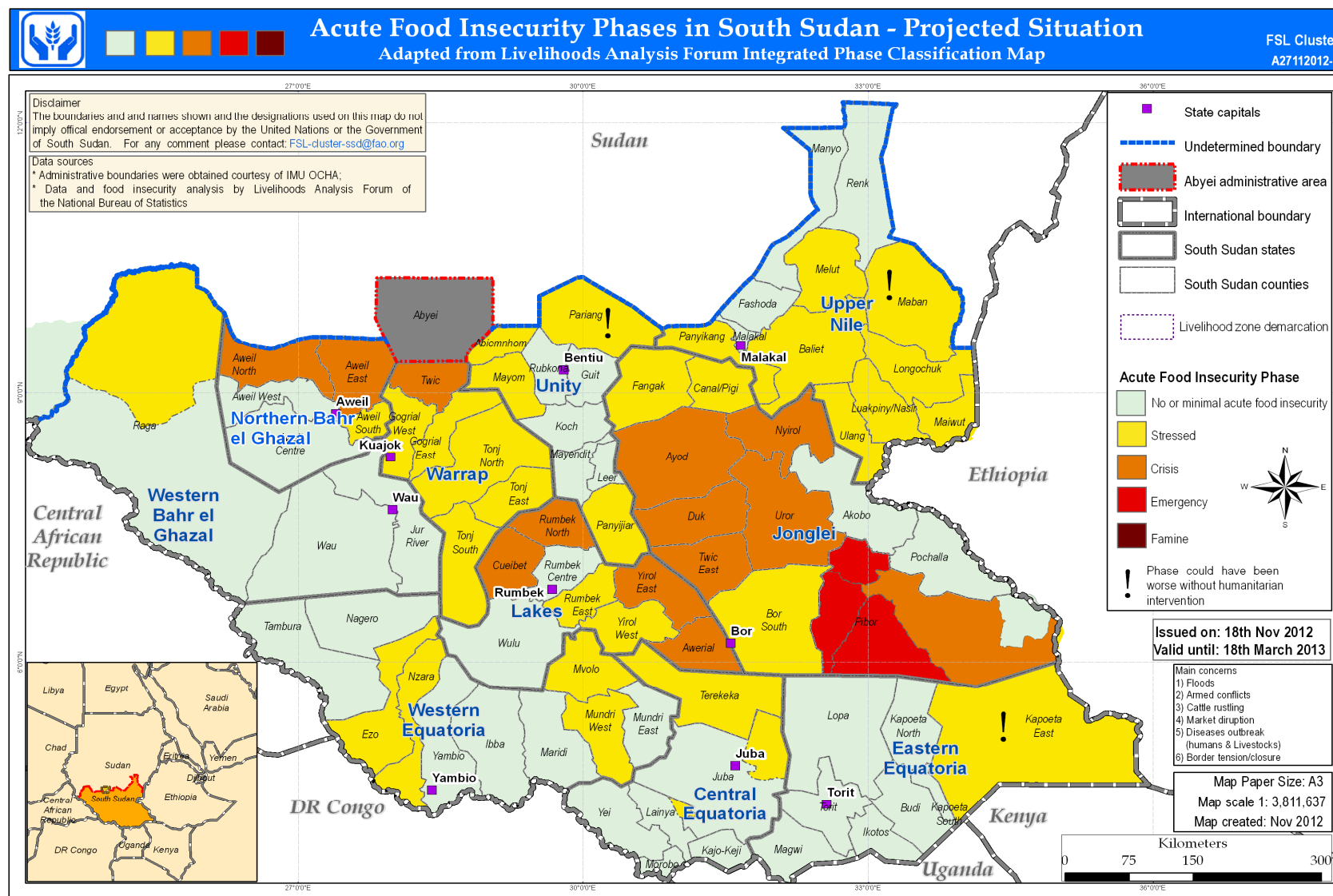
***Note on target areas, population assisted and baselines:*** See output section for each activity for more details on target areas and population.

***Supplementary feeding programme:*** The unique beneficiaries will be calculated at the end of the year.

***School meals programme:*** Data collected between January–December 2012 during WFP monitoring visits will be used as baseline for 2013.

***FFA programmes:*** Due to short duration of the EMOP, project completion report and qualitative assessment will be used to assess the functioning and usefulness of created assets.

## ANNEX IV - MAP OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN – ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY OVERVIEW



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANLA	Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment
BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
CAP	Consolidated appeal process
CFA	cash for assets
CFSAM	crop and food supply assessment mission
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Accord
DSC	direct support costs
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
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
ISC	indirect support costs
JAM	joint assessment mission
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
mt	metric ton
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODOC	other direct operating costs
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
TFP	therapeutic feeding programme
TB	tuberculosis
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services in Sudan
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office of Project Services