

BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION SUDAN 200457 (Budget Revision No. 1)

Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters

Start date: June 2013

End date: December 2013

Cost (United States dollars)

	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	149,262,202	20,074,836	169,337,038
External transport	22,132,041	503,630	22,635,672
LTSH	89,650,152	11,461,341	101,111,493
ODOC	18,417,121	1,426,197	19,843,318
DSC	56,611,940	1,254,296	57,866,236
ISC (7.0 percent)	23,525,142	2,430,421	25,955,563
Total cost to WFP	359,598,598	37,150,722	396,749,320

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. WFP Sudan's 2013 Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200457 "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters" was prepared at the end of 2012. This budget revision reflects a number of programmatic adjustments resulting from evolving and new needs in the Republic of Sudan.
2. The period of the budget revision is from June to December 2013, and is due to the following developments:
 - A deteriorating security situation in Darfur due to increased fighting between Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Darfur rebel groups, inter-tribal clashes and armed militia groups, all resulting in large-scale population displacements not seen since the height of the conflict in 2007;
 - Ongoing conflict in the Three Areas, in particular in South Kordofan State where recent hostilities have led to increased displacements both within and outside the state;
 - Improved access to Blue Nile State, which for the last eighteen months was inaccessible to the international humanitarian community.
3. Specific changes under this budget revision include:
 - Increasing the number of beneficiaries by 345,000;
 - Increasing food requirements by 37,313 mt of food valued at US\$17,025,636;
 - Increasing the voucher requirements by US\$ 3,049,200;
 - Increasing the associated costs by US\$14,645,464, consisting of external transport, land transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) and direct support costs (DSC); and
 - Increasing the indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$2,430,421.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. The combination of conflict-related insecurity, restricted access, large-scale population displacement and poverty makes Sudan one of the most complex environments in which WFP operates. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, the main goal of the EMOP 200457 is to save lives, reduce food insecurity and protect the livelihoods of conflict-affected and vulnerable populations in emergencies.
5. The current EMOP targets a total of 3.6 million beneficiaries with 270,000 mt of food assistance, in addition to a cash voucher programme totalling US\$ 27.2 million (equivalent to approximately 56,000 mt of in-kind assistance). This includes internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and vulnerable host and mixed¹ communities in Darfur, severely food-insecure refugees and resident communities in Central and Eastern Sudan and IDPs and conflict-affected communities in the border states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile.
6. WFP provides life-saving humanitarian assistance to internally displaced and vulnerable households in Darfur through: (i) general food distributions (GFD); (ii) targeted supplementary feeding to treat moderate acute malnutrition and supplementary rations during the lean period for children from 6-59 months to prevent seasonal increases in acute malnutrition; and (iii) school feeding to address short-term hunger and stabilize enrolment. In order to reduce beneficiary dependence on food assistance, WFP is gradually shifting to targeted asset-creation interventions, which will support the early recovery of targeted communities and contribute to building their resilience.
7. In Central and Eastern Sudan, WFP provides emergency support in the most food-insecure regions affected by drought or floods, as well as to refugees in established camps, through general food distributions, targeted supplementary feeding, school feeding and food-for-assets and food-for-training activities.
8. In South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, bordering South Sudan, WFP provides humanitarian support through GFD and targeted supplementary feeding where access is possible.
9. The use of a cash voucher transfer modality under GFD, assets creation, and training activities, is expanding in both Darfur and central/eastern Sudan, where markets have the capacity to support them. Piloting of electronic cash vouchers is planned in 2013.

¹ A mixed community is a non-camp setting that has both IDPs, returnees and host populations.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

10. Since January 2013, increasing unrest and on-going insecurity has led to new large-scale displacements in many parts of Sudan. In Darfur, these displacements were caused by increased inter-tribal competition over gold-mining and land resources as well as intensified fighting between Government forces and rebel factions. In the Central, Eastern and Three Areas (CETA), tensions alleviated somewhat following the signing of the Implementation Matrix between Sudan and South Sudan in March 2013, but the security environment remains precarious with intermittent clashes across North and South Kordofan.
11. WFP and partners have conducted rapid needs assessments in North, South, East and Central Darfur as well as North and South Kordofan. The assessments identified approximately 290,000 newly displaced people in these areas. All assessments reported similar characteristics: villages were partially or completely destroyed and a vast majority of the displaced people had lost nearly all of their possessions, including livestock, crops and food stocks. Ongoing insecurity, property destruction and lack of basic services in areas of origin mean that it is unlikely that many IDPs will return home this year. Deteriorating security conditions will continue to cause new displacements, prevent cultivation for the 2013-14 season, reduce access to other livelihood opportunities, as well as undermine recovery and reconstruction plans. Although the current nutrition status of the displaced populations has not been reported to have deteriorated at this stage and the current nutrition interventions are sufficient to meet their needs, close monitoring is required, particularly among children and pregnant and lactating women.
12. In Blue Nile State, redoubled efforts by the UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in early 2013 have yielded improved access to all localities² for the first time since conflict erupted in September 2011. An interagency assessment conducted in April 2013 found 95,000 conflict-affected persons in need of assistance.³ In EMOP 200457, WFP had included the food requirements for an estimated 40,000 conflict-affected persons in Blue Nile State in case access improved, thus this budget revision includes the requirements for an additional 55,000 beneficiaries in this region.
13. Overall WFP estimates that 345,000 newly displaced people will require continued WFP assistance at least through the end of 2013. The situation will be reassessed and any needs for 2014 will be reflected in the next project document. Further details on the displacements are elaborated below:

Darfur

14. Hostilities between tribesmen⁴ over agricultural land and resources in the gold mining area of Jebel Amir resulted in the biggest displacement in Darfur for years with nearly 86,000 new IDPs in North Darfur.⁵
15. In South Darfur, tribal disputes⁶ over land ownership in Ed Al Fursan locality, as well as attacks by the SAF and local Border Guard Force (BGF) in Beleil locality led to the large-scale destruction of villages and population displacements to Beleil IDP camp in Nyala. In total, some 53,000 people have been displaced by these incidents.⁷

² The localities are Damazine, Geissan, Kurmuk, Bau, Tadamon and Rossaries;

³ WFP Sudan, “*Rapid Emergency Food Needs Assessment, Blue Nile State*”, April 2013

⁴ Abbala and Benni Hussein tribes

⁵ WFP Sudan, “*Nertiti Mission Report*”, February 2013; and WFP Sudan, “*Interagency Assessment Mission Report for new displacement in Bulbul Ab Jazo*”, February 2013; and WFP Sudan, “*Rapid food security assessment among El Seraif, Kebkabiya and Saraf Omra IDPs*,” April 2013

⁶ Beni Halba (Arab) and Gimir (non-Arab);

⁷ WFP Sudan, “*Kalma and Beleil Interagency Assessment Mission Report*”, March 2013

16. In East Darfur, heavy fighting between the Sudan Liberation Army-Mini Minawi (SLA-MM) faction and the SAF, assisted by allied militia, resulted in the displacement of 55,000 persons to Kalma IDP camp.⁸
17. In Central Darfur, tribal clashes⁹ resulted in significant displacement across the border into Chad¹⁰ and internal displacement of up to 30,000 persons, although increasingly tense tribal¹¹ relations could lead to further displacement. Additionally, Central Darfur hosts almost 18,000 persons displaced from the inter-tribal conflict in Jebel Amir, with the combined caseload reaching around 48,000 persons.

CETA

18. In South Kordofan, conflict between the SAF and Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) in April led to the displacement of 12,000 persons in and around Kadugli.¹²
19. Twin attacks by the Sudanese Revolutionary Front (SRF) in the localities of Abu Kershola (South Kordofan), Um Ruwaba, Al Simih and Allakarim (North Kordofan) displaced approximately 36,000 in North Kordofan state.¹³

⁸ WFP Sudan, "*Kalma Rapid Assessment mission report*", May 2013

⁹ Salamat tribe and Meseriya tribe;

¹⁰ UNHCR Sudan, "*Information Note: Influxes from Sudan to Chad*", April 2013

¹¹ Salamat tribe and Jamala tribe who are close to the Meseriya tribe;

¹² WFP Sudan, "*South Kordofan newly displaced rapid verification exercise*", May 2013; this exercise was carried out by WFP in collaboration with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS);

¹³ WFP Sudan, "*Interagency Verification and Rapid Food Security Assessment of Newly Displaced Populations in Al Rahad, Om Ruwaba and Shikan Localities, North Kordofan*", May 2013

Purpose of Budget Increase

20. The purpose of this budget increase is to provide seven months (June-December 2013) of general food distributions to newly displaced IDPs and newly accessible conflict-affected populations not originally covered in EMOP 200457. The new beneficiary numbers are included in the table below:

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY AND REGION														
	CETA					Darfur				Total				
	Vouchers	Food	Increase Voucher	Increase Food	Total	Vouchers	Food	Increase Food	Total	Vouchers	Food	Increase Voucher	Increase Food	Total
GFD	15,000	195,000	36,000	67,000	313,000	526,500	1,677,000	242,000	2,445,500	541,500	1,872,000	36,000	309,000	2,758,500
IDPs	-	107,000	36,000	67,000	210,000	526,500	770,500	242,000	1,539,000	526,500	877,500	36,000	309,000	1,507,000
Residents	-	38,000			38,000	-	798,500		798,500	-	836,500			836,500
Refugees	15,000	20,000			35,000	-	8,000		8,000	15,000	28,000			43,000
Returnees	-	30,000			30,000	-	100,000		100,000	-	130,000			130,000
FFA/FFT	98,000	229,500			327,500	87,000	969,000		1,056,000	185,000	1,198,500			1,383,500
School feeding	-	463,000			463,000	-	564,500		564,500	-	1,027,500			1,027,500
TSSR	-	-			0	-	243,500		243,500	-	243,500			243,500
IBSFP	-	20,500			20,500	-	135,000		135,000	-	155,500			155,500
TSFP	-	59,000			59,000	-	181,500		181,500	-	240,500			240,500
Total	113,000	967,000	36,000	67,000	1,183,000	613,500	3,770,500	242,000	4,626,000	726,500	4,737,500	36,000	309,000	5,809,000
Adjusted total*					1,020,500	-	-		2,961,500	-	-			3,982,000

21. Newly displaced persons in the Darfur region, South Kordofan and Blue Nile will receive in-kind rations.
22. In North Kordofan, WFP will provide commodity vouchers¹⁴ to new beneficiaries, redeemable at WFP-contracted stores. Cash vouchers have been implemented in North Kordofan for the past two years as an assistance modality for food for assets (FFA) and food for training (FFT) activities. Additionally, WFP has existing contracts with a number of traders across North Kordofan who have the capacity to respond in the areas of intervention.
23. The ration scale remains as per EMOP 200457. All new IDPs will receive a full GFD ration providing 2,058 kcal per person per day. Likewise, the implementation mechanisms for both modalities have not changed.
24. With regards to specific nutrition interventions, there is flexibility within the current EMOP plan for including any moderate acutely malnourished children under 5 and pregnant or lactating women among the newly displaced populations in WFP-supported Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) centres in Darfur, North and South Kordofan and Blue Nile State.¹⁵ WFP will reassess the food security and nutrition situation post-harvest period and consider increasing the number of TSFP centres if necessary and/or implement preventive nutrition interventions for younger children and pregnant and lactating women, thus ensuring nutrition support particularly during the first 1,000 days if required.
25. WFP's long-term strategy of gradually transitioning from GFD to early-recovery oriented FFA/FFT activities is not impacted by the deteriorating security situation. Although the focus of the budget revision is on immediate emergency relief to new IDPs, as noted above, WFP plans for a post-harvest reassessment of the newly displaced populations and will evaluate expansion of FFA/FFT as appropriate.

¹⁴ Commodity vouchers are exchanged for fixed quantities of specified food items and ensure that sufficient kilocalories can be provided to targeted beneficiaries. WFP will reimburse traders the value of the redeemed vouchers, based on local market prices. WFP will reassess the choice of modality post-harvest.

¹⁵ WFP does not currently have TSFP partners in Blue Nile State, however the CO is searching for partners should implementation opportunities arise;

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

26. The additional and total food quantity needed for achieving the objectives set out in the budget revision is provided below.

Activity	Cash (US\$)		Food (mt)		Total	
	Current	Increase	Current	Increase	Cash (US\$)	Food (mt)
GFD	21,088,936	3,049,200	185,722	37,313	24,138,136	223,035
IDPs	19,200,824	3,049,200	119,815	37,313	22,250,024	157,128
Residents	-	-	49,871	-	-	49,871
Refugees	1,888,112	-	2,591	-	1,888,112	2,591
Returnees	-	-	13,445	-	-	13,445
FFA/FFT	6,111,314	-	34,431	-	6,111,314	34,431
School feeding	-	-	27,358	-	-	27,358
TSFP	-	-	7,241	-	-	7,241
IBSFP	-	-	7,292	-	-	7,292
TSSR	-	-	7,888	-	-	7,888
TOTAL	27,200,250	3,049,200	269,932	37,313	30,249,450	307,245

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Mitigation

27. Overall, the risks and their mitigation measures for the Budget Revision remain in line with EMOP 200457. However, an additional (high) risk is the further deterioration in the security situation across Sudan, particularly in Darfur and South Kordofan, resulting in new displacements. WFP will continue to work with the Government of Sudan and the African Union – United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) to monitor the security situation and respond to new displacements.

28. Programmatically, the main risks to the Budget Revision are: (i) limited capacity of WFP's cooperating partners and government counterparts (medium); (ii) a lack of regular and continued access to WFP beneficiaries (high); and (iii) an inability to provide food assistance to all beneficiaries on a timely basis due to pipeline breaks (high), all of which would impact WFP's ability to meet its programme objectives and may further exacerbate the prevailing security environment. As mitigating measures, WFP will:

- Continue to work with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and local community based organisations (CBOs) for distributions, monitoring and identification of new partners for deep-field operations;
- Pre-position food in existing and newly-established storage facilities in areas inaccessible during the rainy season;
- Work with government counterparts to ensure continued access for humanitarian actors; and
- Continue to engage the donor community at both Khartoum and regional levels on new humanitarian needs and increased funding requirements.

29. The main institutional risks are (i) the security of WFP and partners staff, most notably in Nyala, South Darfur, where the threat of kidnapping remains (high); and (ii) inadequate funding for the EMOP, which could result in irregular distribution of food assistance and negatively affect the reputation of WFP in the eyes of its beneficiaries, donors and major stakeholders (high). As mitigating measures, WFP will:

- Continue to liaise with local authorities, police and UNAMID on possible threats to staff and partners, and employ robust security measures such as the procurement of armored vehicles for the movement of WFP international staff in Nyala town;
- As previously mentioned, intensify donor engagement around the evolving humanitarian situation and the newly identified needs.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

Date:

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date:

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	30,823	12,267,285	
Pulses	3,894	2,013,164	
Oil and fats	1,947	2,657,590	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	649	87,597	
Total food	37,313	17,025,636	
Cash transfers			-
Voucher transfers			3,049,200
Total food, cash and voucher transfers			20,074,836
External transport			503,630
Landside transport, storage and handling			11,461,341
Other direct operational costs			1,426,197
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1,254,296
Total WFP direct costs			34,720,301
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)			2,430,421
TOTAL WFP COSTS			37,150,722

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	-
International general service staff	-
Local staff - national officers	-
Local staff - general service	-
Local staff - temporary assistance	197,936
Local staff – overtime	-
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	105 724
International consultants	196,000
Local consultants	-
United Nations volunteers	-
Commercial consultancy services	-
Staff duty travel	546,970
Subtotal	1,046,630
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	-
Utilities	-
Office supplies and other consumables	-
Communications services	16,100
Equipment repair and maintenance	-
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	21,566
Office set-up and repairs	-
United Nations organization services	-
Subtotal	37,666
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	-
Communications equipment	-
Local security costs	170,000
Subtotal	170,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1,254,296

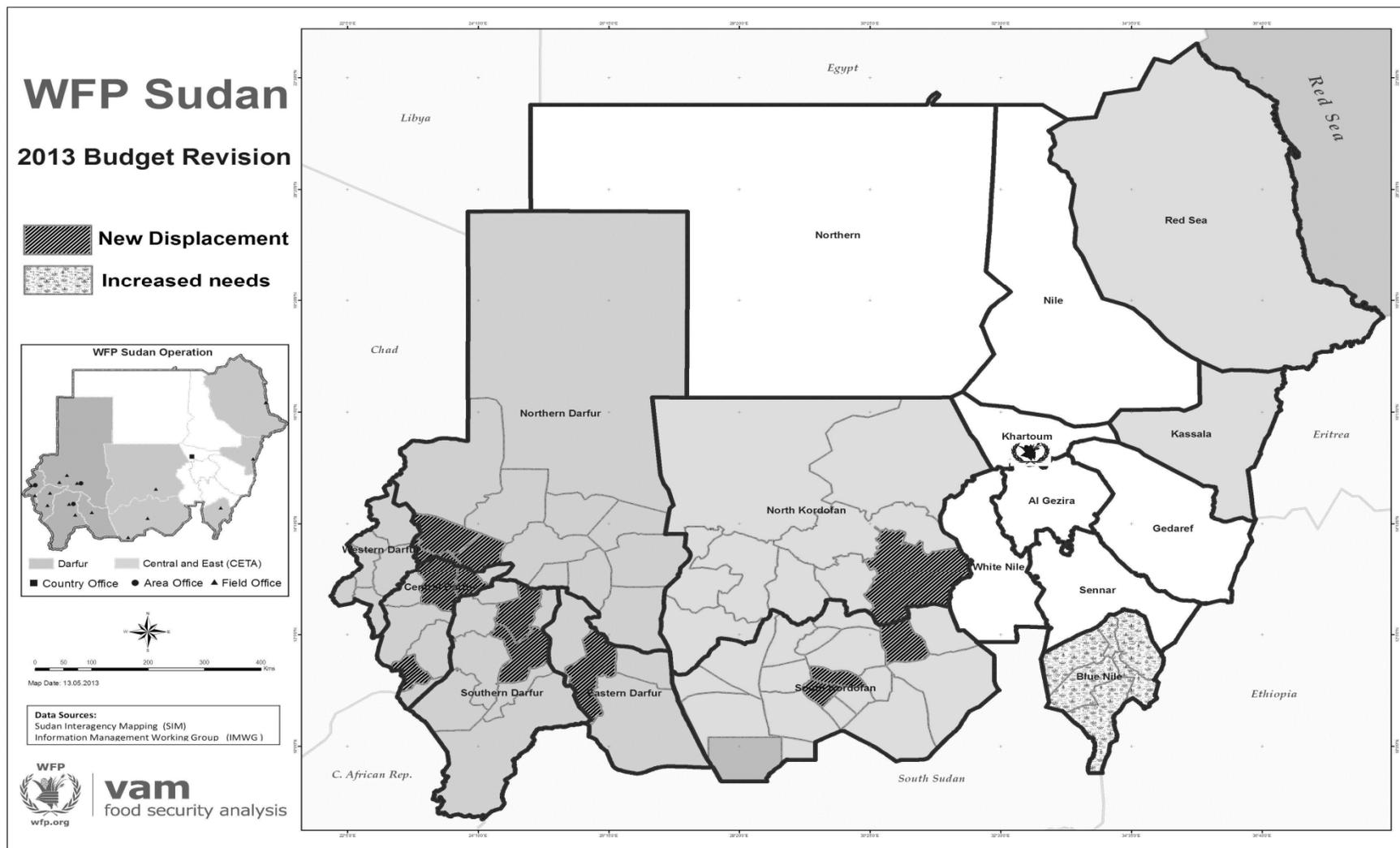
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1: Reduced (TSFP) or stabilized (TSSR) acute malnutrition among children under-5 in targeted and emergency-affected populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition among children under 5 [weight-for-height or mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)] Baseline: 23.5% (August 2012) Target overall: Darfur <15% for at least 80% of the targeted beneficiaries by end of 2013 <i>Data source:</i> nutrition surveys ➤ TSFP recovery rate (%) ➤ TSFP death rate (%) Baseline: TSFP recovery rate 90% and death rate <1%. Target: TSFP recovery rate >= 90% and death rate <1% <i>Data Source:</i> cooperating partners' reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conflict in Darfur and Three Areas resulting do not reduce access and additional displacement ➤ Supply routes in Darfur and Three Areas remain open ➤ Political stability and implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) ➤ Adequate qualified partners available to support WFP interventions ➤ Other basic needs are met (water, sanitation, health, education, protection, etc) which will influence nutritional outcomes ➤ Specialized United Nations agencies will provide necessary outcome data based on their mandate
<p>Outcome 2: Improved nutritional status of pregnant/lactating women and children 6 to 36 months of age through nutritional food supplement and improved feeding practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proportion of children aged 6-8 months receiving weaning food 2-3 times a day Baseline: 59% Target: 80% <i>Data Source:</i> WFP monitoring and ad hoc surveys ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among IBSFP beneficiaries Baseline: 18.8 % (August 2011) Target: <10% <i>Data Source:</i> WFP monitoring and ad hoc surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Other basic needs are met (water, sanitation, health, education, protection, etc) which will influence nutritional outcomes.

<p>Outcome 3: Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score (FCS) <p>Baseline: Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) data from December 2012</p> <p>Target: More than 90% of the targeted beneficiaries will have FCS at or above 28 (borderline and acceptable) during the period of assistance</p> <p><i>Data Source:</i> WFP FSMS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ WFP and partners have sufficient access and capacity to conduct assessments, surveys, impact studies for appropriate and timely monitoring and evaluation
<p>Outcome 4 Stabilized enrollment of girls and boys at high risk of dropping-out from target primary schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Retention rate <p>Baseline: 96% (December 2011)</p> <p>Target: Retention rate met for 70% of the schools</p> <p><i>Data Source:</i> Ministry of Education (Secondary data); WFP sample monitoring visits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Qualified partners available to support WFP interventions
<p>Output 1.1 GFD Food and non-food items, and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to conflict/disaster-affected IDPs, residents and refugees under secure conditions (CETA & Darfur)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance through GFD (food or vouchers) as a percentage of planned beneficiaries, by beneficiary category disaggregated by sex ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed through GFD (food or vouchers) as a percentage of the plan distributions ➤ Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day) ➤ Number of days rations were provided ➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers ➤ Number of women/men collecting vouchers ➤ Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through vouchers ➤ Total monetary value of vouchers distributed ➤ Number of security incidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No pipeline breaks (food commodities, cash) ➤ Vouchers are not counterfeited ➤ Traders provide prescribed food to voucher beneficiaries ➤ Food items, complementary non-food items, materials and trained staff provided by relevant/concerned partners
<p>Output 2.1 Supplementary feeding rations distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to pregnant/lactating women and children 6 to 36 months of age under secure conditions (CETA & Darfur)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of beneficiaries supported through supplementary feeding against the plan, disaggregated by beneficiary type, sex and age group ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed through supplementary feeding against the plan distributions disaggregated by project category and commodity type ➤ Energy content if food distributed (kcal/person/day) ➤ Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/ training on health and nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Food items, complementary non-food items, materials and trained staff provided by relevant/concerned partners

<p>Output 3.1 FFA rations (in-kind or vouchers) provided to returnees, IDPs and food-insecure residents (CETA & Darfur)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Actual beneficiaries receiving FFA rations against the planned beneficiaries, by beneficiary type & sex ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed as FFA rations against the planned distributions, by commodity type ➤ Actual participants in FFA activities by sex ➤ Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance ➤ Number of households who received fuel efficient stoves ➤ Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic uses constructed (3000-15,000 cubic metres) ➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving vouchers ➤ Number of women/men collecting vouchers ➤ Total cash equivalent of food redeemed through vouchers ➤ Total monetary value of vouchers distributed ➤ Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition) ➤ Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture & farming/income generating activities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No pipeline breaks ➤ Government's capacity to clear goods in a timely manner ➤ UNAMID and host nation escorts for WFP food transport available and sufficient ➤ WFP and partners have the appropriate capacity to support local communities and to monitor FFA projects ➤ Adequate and timely resources are available
<p>Output 4.1 Provision of daily on-site school meals through school feeding to improve access to education for school children in WFP-assisted schools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kcal transferred to school children (kcal/child/day) ➤ Number of feeding days as % of actual school days ➤ Number of primary school children assisted by WFP against the plan, disaggregated by sex ➤ Number of primary schools assisted by WFP against the plan ➤ Actual tonnage of food distributed as on-site school meals against the planned distributions and by commodity type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No food pipeline breaks ➤ Adequate partners ➤ Adequate and uninterrupted food commodity pipeline in place ➤ Food items, complementary non-food items, materials and trained staff provided by relevant/concerned partners



ACRONYMS

BGF	Border Guard Force
CBO	community-based organization
CETA	Central, Eastern, and Three Areas
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DSC	direct support costs
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	food consumption score
FFA	food for assets
FFT	food for training
FSMS	food security monitoring system
GFD	general food distribution
IBSFP	integrated blanket supplementary feeding programme
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IDP	internally displaced persons
LTSH	landside, transport, storage and handling
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
ODOC	other direct operating costs
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
SLA-MM	Sudan Liberation Army-Mini Minawi
SPLM-N	Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North
SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
SRF	Sudanese Revolutionary Front
TSFP	targeted supplementary feeding programme
TSSR	targeted seasonal supplementary rations
UNAMID	African Union – United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
WFP	World Food Programme