

BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN, No. 200659:

Title of the project: “Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan”

Start date: 1 January 2014 **End date:** 31 March 2014 **Extension period:** 6 months

New end date: 30 September 2014

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Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	48,630,648	206,912,146	255,542,794
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	-	25,705,638	25,705,638
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-	-	-
DSC	5,298,583	16,346,901	21,645,484
ISC	3,775,046	17,427,528	21,202,574
Total cost to WFP	57,704,277	266,392,212	324,096,489

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. In South Sudan, widespread displacement has escalated as a result of the fighting between government and anti-government forces which began on 15 December. The violence has caused extensive damages to infrastructure and livelihoods in urban areas such as Bor, Malakal and Bentiu. Markets and trade routes have been severely disrupted and the majority of the population of the three most conflict-affected States (Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile), are unable to engage in agricultural activities. As a result, WFP seeks to extend and expand the scope the EMOP for an additional six months. In response to the crisis, this budget augmentation will enable WFP to provide assistance to a total of 1.3 million displaced and/or conflict-affected people. The EMOP aligns with WFP’s Strategic Plan (2014-2017) and contributes to Strategic Objective 1 (Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies) and Millennium Development Goal 1(eradicate extreme poverty and hunger).
2. The ongoing conflict and related access challenges has prevented WFP from completing the annual repositioning exercise to meet the food needs in 60 percent of the country that becomes inaccessible by road during the rainy season. Thus, this budget revision incorporates an increased air transport component to ensure that food reaches people in inaccessible areas affected by conflict and the rainy season. Given the necessity to augment partners’ operational capacities to ensure a timely response, as well as the need to provide for milling capacity in protection of civilian (PoC) areas, other direct operational costs (ODOC) will also increase. The total project value is now US\$324 million.
3. In synergy with the EMOP, WFP also implements a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200572) to enhance food and nutrition security and resilience to shocks among refugees, the Abyei population and other food insecure populations. The PRRO, approved in November 2013, was designed to assist 2.2 million people over a period of two years. In line

with the extension and expansion of this EMOP, WFP is also finalising a budget revision to realign the operational requirements of the PRRO with a view to reducing the number of people requiring assistance. The budget revisions for the PRRO and EMOP outline a complementary strategy to address the food and nutrition needs of conflict-affected populations through the EMOP, while ensuring that in areas of greater stability there is a continuation of the livelihood and nutrition support to refugees and the Abyei population inside South Sudan under the PRRO. As the situation evolves, relief activities under the EMOP will be substituted with longer term recovery-based nutrition and livelihood activities through the PRRO. Furthermore, the PRRO includes a contingency to address localised shocks due to resource-based conflict, flooding or market failure.

4. Given that the conflict and its ramifications are likely to continue beyond the time frame of this current six month extension, a further revision and extension to the EMOP is anticipated, which will be informed by further analyses in the third quarter of 2014.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

5. Activities under the EMOP have focused on providing assistance to people taking refuge in United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Protection of Civilian areas (PoC), as well as IDPs who are taking shelter in other locations. In addition, WFP and partners have been providing temporary food assistance in urban areas affected by the conflict, such as in Malakal, Bentiu and Bor towns, both in the PoC areas, as well as outside of them. To date, assistance has been provided to over 600,000 people in a variety of locations across South Sudan.
6. The primary mode of assistance under this operation has been through general food distributions (GFD). However, due to access and security restrictions, not all those assisted have been provided with full monthly rations. WFP assistance has ranged from high energy biscuits (HEBs) provided to people fleeing violence, to several months of full rations under GFD.
7. WFP has also been undertaking blanket supplementary feeding for children under the age of five in an effort to prevent a further deterioration of their nutritional status. This has entailed providing Supercereal plus in addition to GFD rations in support of families with young children. Assistance to pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) has been coordinated through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) which complements WFP's food rations with micronutrient powders. Targeted supplementary feeding to treat children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), will be implemented under the PRRO.
8. The concept of "do no harm" has been an important part of WFP's programmatic approach in meeting the needs of those affected by the current conflict. Existing operations in South Sudan are in line with WFP's protection policy¹, and where this can be further enhanced, WFP invites protection actors to engage and participate. WFP has also augmented its

¹ Under WFP's protection policy, protection is when our food interventions help people to stay safe; help preserve the dignity of people – that is, the emotional and material quality of their safety; and explicitly recognize that addressing hunger – while fundamental – is often not sufficient to help people enjoy life in its fullness or its integrity. Violations or deprivations not directly related to food or hunger can diminish the effectiveness of, or even render meaningless, our food assistance.

protection analysis capacity through the deployment of a senior protection officer in support of the operation. In order to strengthen the oversight of WFP's emergency assistance, international staff are required to be present during the registration, validation and distribution of the food assistance for both WFP led and cooperating partner distributions. Furthermore, WFP liaises with local authorities to ensure that key stakeholders are aware of WFP's planned activities, with a view to advancing WFP's humanitarian principles and to ensure that distribution points do not become a source of conflict.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

9. WFP's planning figures under this budget revision derive from the integrated phase classification (IPC) analysis and the displacement figures reported in the UN's Crisis Response Plan. The latest IPC analysis estimates that 1.1 million people fall into the IPC Emergency phase, requiring immediate food assistance. Taking into account the food assistance interventions of other actors, WFP plans to assist 80 percent of this population, representing 900,000 people. The South Sudan Crisis Response Plan estimates there are over 500,000 confirmed IDPs in need of assistance. Of this amount, WFP plans to support 400,000, while a further 100,000 would be supported by other partners. While these figures are helpful for planning purposes, the fluidity of the situation indicates that conflict-affected populations may become displaced and return home or resettle elsewhere. Thus, the EMOP, which aims to assist 1.3 million people, will require flexibility to address the needs of conflict affected populations.
10. Under the EMOP WFP has carried out a series of assessments including rapid needs assessments and emergency food security assessments (EFSA) which highlighted a worsening food security situation along with the adoption of negative coping mechanisms. These include reducing the number of daily meals, increasing dependence on wild foods and migrating to other areas. The situation is even more critical with the approaching onset of rainy season along with increased vulnerability to disease and further displacements as we enter in to the hunger season (April to September).
11. Assessment and distribution missions into the conflict-affected areas in Akobo, Ganyel, Lankien, Pagak, Akobo and Pochalla have highlight limited market access; and although there is some availability of food supplied from Ethiopia, for areas further inside South Sudan, there has not been any substantive market resupply since the beginning of the conflict. People have been surviving on limited food stocks available from the last harvest, but, in areas where IDPs are hosted food reserves are almost depleted. Populations along rivers are relying on fishing as their main source of food, while others are relying on wild foods. The gathering of wild foods is common in South Sudan, but usually not until the height of the lean season in May-August.
12. WFP is a member of the Nutrition Cluster and works closely with UNICEF and other members to capture the nutritional impact of the crisis on children under-five and PLWs. The severity of the situation is demonstrated by the number of people arriving as refugees on the Ethiopian side of the border. Nearly 2,500 children were recently screened by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) using the middle upper arm circumference analysis method. GAM rates were found to be 37 percent and the severe acute malnutrition rate was 11 percent, well over the emergency thresholds of 15 percent and 1 percent, respectively. Other rapid nutrition assessments in conflict areas have measured GAM rates between 8.5 percent in Pochalla to

18.4 percent in Malakal POC and severe acute malnutrition between 1.1 percent and 7.5 percent².

13. In areas not directly affected by the conflict such as Boma and Pibor, WFP assessments have reported a deterioration of household food security due to market disruptions caused by the interruption of supply routes. These areas are still recovering from a localised conflict in 2013 and WFP hopes to ensure the supply of food through the use of alternative transportation routes.
14. Under the umbrella of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSL), WFP and partners have developed an assessment strategy consisting of three components.
15. **Component one:** With a view to responding to immediate displacement needs, WFP and the FSL cluster members will participate in the immediate rapid needs assessments (IRNA) coordinated by OCHA . The findings of these rapid needs assessments will determine the scope of the initial 15 to 30 day provision of food assistance. This is then followed by an in-depth WFP registration process.
16. **Component two:** In order to obtain a wider understanding of the food security and nutrition situation in conflict-affected areas, WFP and partners are in the process of undertaking an (EFSA). Missions to targeted areas are currently ongoing, with findings expected to be made available in late March.
17. **Component three:** The first round of the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) began in February 2014, with assessment teams deployed in field locations in the seven non-conflict affected states. Initial findings from the FSMS indicated that 43 percent of the population is severely food insecure, representing a dramatic increase from about 15 percent during the same period in 2013. A further one-third of the population is moderately food insecure. Poor food consumption is estimated at 42 percent compared to only 15 percent in Feb/March 2013. In addition, 80 percent of the population in Greater Upper Nile are adopting negative coping strategies including increased consumption of wild foods, eating of seed stocks, begging, the sale of animals or migration of an entire family in search of food. These findings will be integrated into the upcoming IPC analysis, which will inform WFP's interventions.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

18. This budget revision aims to expand the number of beneficiaries from 400,000 to 1.3 million and to focus on the needs of IDPs, while also addressing food insecurity and malnutrition among conflict-affected resident communities. The conflict has inflicted vast destruction on urban locations such as Bor, Bentiu, Malakal, Leer, Mayom and Mangala. Resident populations which have hosted IDPs have also experienced a deterioration of their livelihoods and market supply lines in many areas.
19. In keeping with WFP's shift to the provision of whole sorghum as the primary cereal component, milling services are being established by facilitating access for commercial millers in addition to the provision of WFP's own mobile mills. As is undertaken for refugees in the PRRO, WFP provides a milling voucher with the general ration to allow for beneficiaries to undertake the milling of 75 percent of the cereals provided, at no additional cost.

² Rapid nutrition assessment measured SAM and MAM by location as follows: Malakal PoC - SAM between 7.5 and MAM 18.4; Bor POC - SAM 4.4 and MAM 10.7, Tongpiny camp - SAM 2.4 and MAM 7, Pochalla SAM 1.1 and MAM 6.4, Motot - SAM 6.3 and MAM 12.3.

20. There are concerns amongst food security actors that the ongoing conflict will impede a productive start to the planting season resulting in serious longer-term food security and nutrition implications.
21. In the event of an improved security situation, WFP is developing a strategy for the transition from GFD to early recovery activities to assist communities in rebuilding damaged assets (schools, warehouses and bridges) through FFA activities. WFP FFA activities are still continuing in the non-conflict affected states under the PRRO, providing support to some 500,000 people.
22. If the full amount required for this emergency operation is not received, WFP will prioritise its interventions to assist those people whose food and nutrition security has been most severely impacted by this crisis. These would include IDPs living in the PoC areas, as well as those who have fled to safety outside of the conflict area. Assistance to those living in the three conflict-affected states devastated by fighting would also be prioritised.

Logistics

23. The Republic of South Sudan is a land-locked country, with a limited road network. WFP's central warehouse in Juba is located 1,600 km from the nearest port in Mombasa, Kenya, with secondary locations situated over 3,000 kilometres from the port.
24. International food deliveries arrive in South Sudan through the entry ports of Mombasa and Djibouti. Borders with Ethiopia and Sudan provide direct access to the conflict states. WFP has begun cross-border operations from Gambella, Ethiopia and hopes to move food from Sudan shortly. WFP continues to encourage the Republics of South Sudan and the Sudan to relax border controls for humanitarian cargo and to allow WFP to operate out of Port Sudan, to better serve the northern border states. In the event that Port Sudan becomes a reliable corridor during the course of this operation, a budget revision will be prepared to incorporate cost differentials.
25. Due to the poor road network, which leaves 60 percent of the country inaccessible during the rainy season, WFP prepositions 40 percent of its yearly requirements in the first quarter of each year. Due to long lead times to receive commodities in South Sudan, the WFP Forward Purchase Facility (FPF) and the Working Capital Finance Facility have always ensured the timely prepositioning of food stocks, paving the way for an effective response. The ongoing conflict coupled with shrinking humanitarian access is affecting the ability of WFP to deliver commodities to serve current needs but also to preposition commodities ahead of the rainy season.
26. The prepositioning and delivery strategy is continuously under review in light of the changing operating environment. In early February 2014, a review of the previous 52 prepositioning sites in the conflict-affected states was undertaken, with only 22 found to be suitable under the current context. Most of the high risk prepositioning sites in the conflict affected states which will no longer be utilized have been earmarked for just-in-time river, road or air deliveries. Currently, it is estimated that 30,000 mt will need to be airdropped over the duration of this project.
27. In the likely event that WFP is not able to preposition or deliver to all of the remaining 22 prepositioning sites, a further consolidation of locations will be encouraged to reduce the number of potential drop-zones. A budget revision will also have to be pursued to increase

the size of the air-component to allow for the provision of assistance where either WFP has been unable to preposition or where surface/river access remains a challenge.

28. The airdrops will be conducted from Gambella, Ethiopia and Juba, South Sudan where the food will be pre-positioned to cater for locations in the states of Jonglei and Upper Nile. Food commodities that are not possible to airdrop will be forward positioned via airlift in strategic locations such as Rumbek, given the availability of adequate Jet-A1 fuel.

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current	Increase	Revised	Men	Women	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)
GFD	IDPs	400,000	0	400,000**	80,000	80,000	128,000	112,000
GFD	residents	0	900,000	900,000	180,000	180,000	288,000	252,000
BSuFP	Children under 5	100,000	150,000	250,000			130,000	120,000
TOTAL		400,000	900,000	1,300,000				

* Note that an estimated 250,000 children under five targeted by the blanket supplementary feeding activity will also be beneficiaries of the GFD, and are thus not simply added to the total beneficiary figure.

** The food needs of an estimated 100,000 IDPs/conflict affected residents will be met through a cash-based intervention.

29. WFP, OXFAM, Mercy Corps and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) are in the process of undertaking emergency market assessments to determine the feasibility of cash-based programming. Such programming may be possible in areas not directly affected by conflict, but hosting IDPs. In the event of increased stability, it may be possible to carry out cash programming in conflict affected areas.
30. Based on the outcome of thorough market assessments, WFP has programmed cash-based assistance for 100,000 people under this budget revision. Beneficiaries would include people living in the Juba PoCs as well as IDPs in other areas in the Equatorias, where markets have been less impacted by the conflict. Cash-based programming may also be an appropriate instrument in locations along the Ethiopian border, where the market disruptions are minimal. This plan would be quickly adapted and expanded, if emergency market analyses in other conflict affected areas indicate the possibility to undertake cash programming. The total cost of cash programmes is US\$19.7 million.
31. The only change to the ration table relates to the inclusion of cash-based programming.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/ TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY <i>(g/person/day)</i>			
	GFD	BSFP	Cash Based Relief
Cereals	500		
Pulses	50		
Oil	30		
Salt	5		
CSB++		200	
Cash/voucher <i>(US\$/person/day)</i>	0	0	1.34 ³
Total	585	200	
Total kcal/day	2,111	787	
% kcal from protein ⁴	12.3	17	
% kcal from fat	19.5	23	
Number of feeding days per month	30	30	30

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

32. To meet the needs of an increased number of beneficiaries including through cash transfers, the EMOP requires an additional 93,168 mt of food. Details of the increase in commodities, as well as cash resources are outlined in the table 3 below.

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Food requirements (mt) Cash/voucher (US\$)				
Activity	Commodity / Cash & voucher	Current	Increase	Revised total
GFD (IDPs and affected residents)	Commodity	21,060	87,415	108,475
BSuFP	Commodity	1,800	5,753	7,553
Cash in lieu of GFD	Cash	0	19,750,000	19,750,000
TOTAL	Commodity (mt)	22,860	93,168	116,028
	Cash (US\$)	0	19,750,000	19,750,000

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

³ Based on available market data from first week of March 2014.

33. The risk assessment outlined in the original EMOP remains valid. As foreseen, the situation has continued to remain volatile resulting requiring a flexible WFP response. This has included the establishment of mobile registration and distribution teams to work with partners to ensure a rapid provision of food assistance to conflict-affected people.
34. Given the complex security situation, WFP will continue to augment its security capacity, including through the recruitment of security officers to support the mobile registration and distribution teams.
35. The rainy season starts in some parts of the conflict affected areas as early as April. Thus, an important risk for the operation is the conflict causing a limit in WFP's ability to preposition commodities to ensure a response during the rainy season.
36. WFP is currently working with all parties to open new access routes into the conflict-affected states, including corridors through Ethiopia and the Republic of Sudan. Further, WFP has been working with UNMISS to ensure the safe passage of critical road corridors to allow for continuing road transportation. WFP has been positioning air assets into the operational theatre to allow for the movement of cargo by air, including the capacity for airdrops.
37. This budget revision is being undertaken without the full availability of detailed assessment data, as the EFSA and FSMS are still ongoing. Project implementation and targeting will be adjusted to reflect the findings of these analyses.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The proposed six month extension as well as the additional commitment of food, resulting in the revised budget for EMOP 200659 is recommended to the Director-General of FAO and the WFP Executive Director for approval.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date:

Date:

Drafted by: Marianne Ward, Country Office
Cleared by: Chris Nikoi, Country Office on 3 April 2014
Reviewed by: Deborah Saidy, Regional Bureau
Cleared by: Valerie Guarnieri, Regional Bureau on 4 April 2014
Reviewed by: [name] Programme Cycle Unit (ODXPS)

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	72,648	24,549,059	
Pulses	8,686	5,130,646	
Oil and fats	5,212	6,053,772	
Mixed and blended food	5,753	7,243,064	
Others	869	99,935	
Total Food Transfers	93,168	43,076,477	
External Transport		6,852,737	
LTSH		146,108,693	
ODOC Food		10,874,240	
Food and Related Costs⁵		206,912,146	206,912,146
C&V Transfers		19,750,000	
C&V Related costs		5,955,638	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		25,705,638	25,705,638
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			232,617,783
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			16,346,901
Total Direct Project Costs			248,964,684
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ⁶			17,427,528
TOTAL WFP COSTS			266,392,212

⁵ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁶ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	5,300,725
General service staff **	3,703,033
Danger pay and local allowances	1,586,632
Subtotal	10,590,390
Recurring and Other	1,037,000
Capital Equipment	1,293,370
Security	975,000
Travel and transportation	2,351,141
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	100,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	16,346,901

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff- General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

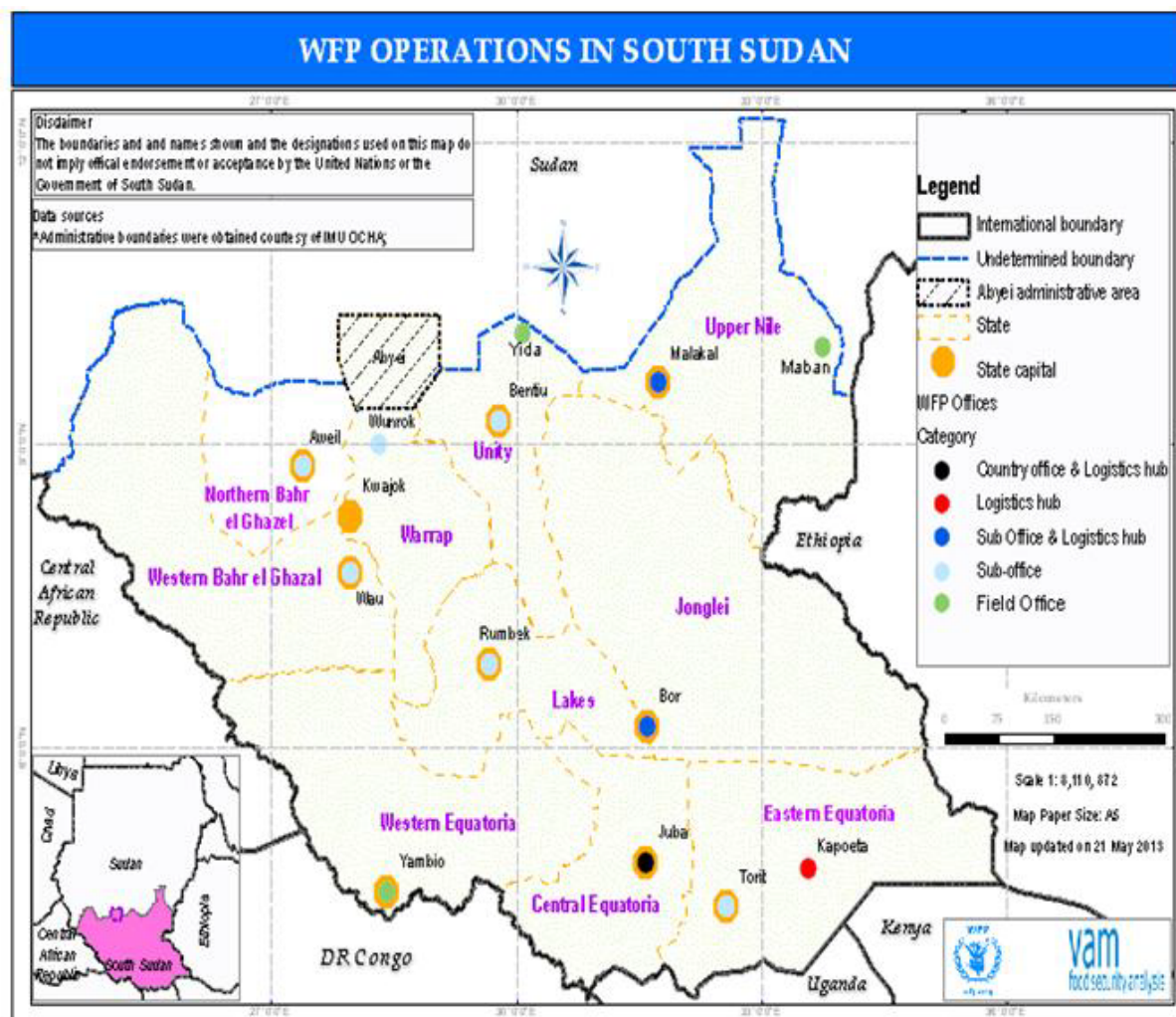
¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

Annex II: South Sudan EMOP Logframe		
Results	Indicators	Assumptions
<p>Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household Target: TBD • Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees : Target: > 50% • Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash or voucher distribution Target: > 60% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women are not only passive participants in the project management committees. • Cooperating partners provide effective training and information session on gender sensitization and on project management • Funding is available for capacity building. • Women want to be in the committee despite the conflict.
<p>Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites. Targets: 80% • Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain). Targets: 70% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperating partners conduct efficient and extensive information sessions. • Efficient complaint mechanisms are in place • Security measures are in place as much as possible to protect beneficiaries against attacks.
<p>Partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners.Target:TBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners have the access, staff and funding to provide

<p>Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) Target:TBD • Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services. Target:TBD 	<p>complementary inputs and services.</p>
<p>SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</p>		
<p>Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p> <p>Linked output: A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food consumption score disaggregated by sex of household head Target: Reduced prevalence of poor food consumption of targeted households/individuals by 80% • Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: Increased diet diversity score of targeted households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict, road block, or heavy rains do not disrupt food distribution, transport and consumption of targeted population. • Entire and diversified food basket is provided • Security and staff access allow for monitoring of outcome
<p>Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months</p> <p>Linked outputs: A and K</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions. Target: > 66% • Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Targets: prevention coverage> 70% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict, road block or heavy rains do not disrupt food distribution, transport and consumption of targeted population. • No outbreaks of measles,

		<p>cholera or avian influenza occur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic nutritional and health services are accessible to all targeted beneficiaries. • Security and staff access allow for monitoring of outcome
<p>Output A: Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and non-food pipeline remains healthy • Capable cooperating partners are available to manage the programme • Financial and human resources available on time
<p>Output K: Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and CP staff available and motivated to be involved in capacity building activities and messaging. • Conflict or heavy rains do not disrupt nutrition messaging and nutrition counselling.

MAP



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BSuFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme
CO	Country Office
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFD	General Food Distribution
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PoC	Protection of Civilians area
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)

ANNEX VII - [Project Budget Estimate](#)

ANNEX VIII – Macro Risk Analysis and contingency plan (in the case of cash and vouchers)