

## EMERGENCY OPERATION SOUTH SUDAN 200338

<b>Food Assistance for Food-Insecure and Conflict-Affected Populations in South Sudan</b>	
Number of beneficiaries	2,709,932
Duration of project	1 January to 31 December 2012
WFP food tonnage	152,243 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	78,669,678
Total cost to WFP	252,232,347

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Republic of South Sudan, the world's newest country, stands at a critical juncture in its post-independence period. While remarkable progress was made during the six years of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, culminating in the January 2011 referendum and independence on 9 July, life-threatening conditions still persist in many parts of the country. After nearly four decades of conflict, rapid rural transformation and livelihood improvement are among the top priorities for the new nation state. Faced with a multiplicity of challenges that are enormous both in scale and complexity, the new Government is struggling to respond due to limited institutional capacity, lack of basic infrastructure and insecurity.

Independence has seen increased expectations and the new Government is compelled to show immediate progress in political and security sector reform, address underlying grievances that led to the conflict, and support the needs of conflict-affected populations including returnees, displaced populations and resident communities. The Government has also consistently recognized the strong linkages between food insecurity and political instability.

Some 3.8 million rural people, 11 percent more than a year ago, remain either moderately or severely food-insecure. High food prices and erratic weather patterns, in addition to political instability and violence, have exacerbated an already difficult situation for the people most vulnerable to food shortages. South Sudan faces an estimated national cereal production deficit of 400,000 mt and national food insecurity may further worsen if normal trade with the Republic of the Sudan is not restored.

Within this context, South Sudan remains one of WFP's most complex operational environments for humanitarian assistance in 2012. WFP is well-placed to provide a timely and appropriate response to the evolving needs of South Sudan's most food-insecure people.



WFP's deep field presence, extensive logistics network and geographical outreach, network of cooperating partners, and early warning and food security monitoring capacity will inform this operation and allow WFP to rapidly extend emergency assistance and, where possible, early recovery support to targeted groups in food-insecure areas.

This emergency operation (EMOP) is a transitional project aimed at addressing the short-term needs of food-insecure people, while laying the foundation for an eventual protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO). Under this EMOP, WFP will provide emergency and early recovery food assistance to 2.7 million people affected by conflict and food insecurity in order to safeguard their lives, stabilize and reduce malnutrition and rebuild their livelihoods. These goals are consistent with Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2008–2013)<sup>1</sup> and will contribute to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1 to 6.<sup>2</sup>

WFP will support food-insecure and conflict-affected populations through three core interventions:

- relief food and nutritional support;
- return and re-integration support; and
- community-based food-for-asset activities.

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## SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

### Overall Context

1. The Republic of South Sudan, with an estimated population of 9.5 million,<sup>3</sup> is the world's newest country and is also among one of the most geographically and ethnic diverse countries in the world. After decades of civil war that resulted in severe neglect or destruction of basic infrastructure and absence of public services, South Sudan has some of the world's worst socio-economic indicators. Only half of the population have access to improved sources of drinking water,<sup>4</sup> infant mortality stands at 75 per 1,000 live births, and the maternal mortality rate is 2,054 per 100,000 live births.<sup>5</sup> The benefits of oil revenue and the long-awaited peace dividends have yet to reach the majority of the population, and there are significant disparities between urban and rural areas, and between population groups. Currently, South Sudan is not on track to achieve any of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).<sup>6</sup>
2. The Government derives 98 percent of its budgetary resources from oil, all of which is sent to the Sudan for export and/or processing. Because of this dependence, South Sudan's economy is tied to volatile fluctuations in global oil prices and is heavily dependent on its political relationship with the Sudan. The highest growth potential outside of the oil sector is in the agriculture and livestock sectors; however, only 4

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<sup>1</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>2</sup> Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education; MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women; MDG 4: Reduce child mortality; MDG 5: Improve maternal health; MDG 6: Combat human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), malaria & other diseases.

<sup>3</sup> CFSAM 2011 projections based on the 2008 Sudan census and adjusted for annual population growth of 2 percent and returnees.

<sup>4</sup> Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics, and Evaluation. Key Indicators for Southern Sudan, 2010.

<sup>5</sup> The Government of South Sudan 2006 and 2010 Sudan Household Health Surveys.

<sup>6</sup> Republic of South Sudan, 2011. South Sudan Development Plan 2011-2013, Juba.



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percent of arable land is cultivated and total livestock is only at 20 percent of its potential and fish production is at 10 percent of its potential.<sup>7</sup>

3. Around 78 percent of South Sudan's population relies on livestock and agriculture as a main source of livelihood. South Sudan is a net-food deficit country and relies on imports from Sudan and eastern Africa. In 2011, delayed rains and subsequent flooding were particularly devastating, causing an estimated cereal deficit of 400,000 mt - or 30 percent of the national cereal requirement - for 2011/2012.<sup>8</sup> However, even in times of normal production, poor road infrastructure, poor market integration, low levels of investment in the agriculture sector, and a lack of agriculture inputs, limit food availability.
4. The period after the secession on 9 July has seen the appointment of a new Government and legislature, the integration of three important militia groups<sup>9</sup> into the national army, and the conception of South Sudan's first development plan for 2011-2013. The new Government is faced with an increasing number of socio-economic, political and security related challenges amid heightened expectations of citizens. It has a fragile economy, insecurity, weak institutional capacity, and an absence of basic infrastructure. With limited resources at its disposal, the Government has had to prioritize security and other state-building activities over social and human development.<sup>10</sup> A number of post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) issues, such as a referendum on the status of Abyei, border demarcation, migratory rights, and sharing of national debt and oil revenues also remain unresolved.
5. Important geographical and political differences exist in South Sudan. The country is ethnically diverse and prone to localized resource-based conflicts, inter-communal fighting, cattle raiding and armed skirmishes, which result in frequent disruption in the access to basic services and the movement of goods and people.<sup>11</sup> Insecurity continues to affect populations and humanitarian access in South Sudan, mainly in northern border-states and parts of Jonglei. Heavy fighting in South Kordofan and Blue Nile spilled over into the border regions of the Unity and Upper Nile states in November.<sup>12</sup> Security along the Sudan-South Sudan border is fluid and the fate of the oil-rich contested area of Abyei remains crucial to the future of peace between the two countries.
6. As at end-October 2011, some 380,000 people have been displaced as a result of insecurity in border areas, militia activities and inter-communal fighting. Furthermore, more than 2 million refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) have returned to South Sudan since 2005<sup>13</sup> and an additional 260,000 people are expected to arrive before the end of the nine-month moratorium for South Sudanese in the Sudan.<sup>14</sup> This rapid influx of refugees has placed tremendous strain on already inadequate infrastructure, service delivery and livelihood opportunities. It is expected that 535,000 refugees, IDPs,

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<sup>7</sup> WFP, 2010. South Sudan Annual Needs and Livelihood Analysis.

<sup>8</sup> FAO/MOA/WFP, 2011. Rapid Crop Assessment Report, August.

<sup>9</sup> The three militia groups led David Yauryau, Peter Gadet and Gatluak Gai.

<sup>10</sup> Over the CPA period, spending on defense, security and civil service salaries took up the bulk share of government spending. The Ministry of the SPLA, alone, was allocated the largest share of the budget at 22 percent in 2011. *Oil and state building in South Sudan. Special Report*, US Institute for Peace, July 2011

<sup>11</sup> According to OCHA *Sudan Humanitarian Update*, these conflicts have led to 2,300 civilian casualties and displacement of approximately 380,000 people up to October 2010.

<sup>12</sup> Heavy fighting between SAF and SPLM-N near Talodi began on 31 October 2011 and has continued as of 11 November. A steady influx of people from Southern Kordofan into Unity State has been reported by humanitarian agencies at a rate of almost 400 people a day. As of November, the number of arrivals stood at over 20,000 people.

<sup>13</sup> United Nations Mission in Sudan, 2010. Return, Reintegration and Recovery Factsheet.

<sup>14</sup> OCHA, 2011. Cumulative number of returnees between 30 October 2010 and 25 October 2011.



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and those displaced from Abyei will continue to require humanitarian food assistance in 2012. This includes 100,000 refugees from the Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Ethiopia in refugee camps, 320,000 IDPs and 115,000 people displaced from Abyei.<sup>15</sup>

7. South Sudan also has a large deficit in human capital: it ranks near the bottom of developing nations for primary school enrolment, with less than half of all primary school-age children (51 percent of boys and 37 percent of girls) enrolled. Furthermore, only a third of people over six have attended primary school.

### **The Food Security and Nutrition Situation**

8. The continuing food and nutrition security crisis is driven by conflict, displacement, erratic weather patterns, high food and fuel prices and trade restrictions. These factors impact all facets of life in South Sudan, including the ability of the Government to provide basic social services and community members from accessing these services. Prolonged exposure to these shocks has eroded the resilience of communities.
9. According to the latest food security monitoring system (FSMS)<sup>16</sup> assessment in October 2011, 37 percent of the population is now moderately food-insecure compared with 26 percent in 2010. There is evidence of severe food insecurity increasing slightly from 10 percent of the population in 2010 to 11 percent in 2011. In rural areas, where 83 percent of the population lives, 3.8 million people were found to be either moderately or severely food-insecure in 2011/2012 compared to 3.3 million in 2010/2011.<sup>17</sup> There is high food insecurity in the areas of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Unity, Lakes, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria. Based on the expected cereal output in 2011/2012, food insecurity is expected to worsen and the hunger season is anticipated to start two months earlier in 2012.
10. In the northern border-states, the price of white sorghum has increased by 100-200 percent, while wheat prices have risen by 100-300 percent compared with prices in 2010. Fuel prices and transportation costs are high. Prior to the recent increase in food and fuel prices, the percentage of rural households spending over 65 percent of their income on food was 23 percent and now it is 40 percent.<sup>18</sup> Price monitoring shows the terms of trade for pastoralists is currently 25 percent below the five-year average, indicating an erosion of purchasing power of households that are net food buyers.
11. The prevalence of HIV is reported to be 3 percent in South Sudan but the actual rate may be higher due to population movements to neighbouring countries known to have higher prevalence rates combined with low awareness of HIV among adults.<sup>19</sup> Tuberculosis (TB) is another public health concern with a prevalence of 140 cases per 100,000 people.<sup>20</sup> Patients suffering from TB, HIV, Kalazar<sup>21</sup> and leprosy are considered highly

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<sup>15</sup> Refugee populations include present caseload in Western Equatoria (9,019), Central Equatoria (8,434), Upper Nile (108), Jonglei (3,662) and Unity (5,113) and UNHCR estimates more than 70,000 from the Sudan (South Kordofan and Blue Nile). OCHA estimates an annual average of 320,000 new IDPs.

<sup>16</sup> FSMS is conducted in collaboration with the Government of South Sudan and partners. The FSMS data is based on 100 sentinel sites per state selected purposively according to livelihood zones and administrative representativeness and covers 2,500 households. The FSMS issues reports every four months.

<sup>17</sup> WFP, 2011. food security monitoring system (FSMS) report, October 2011.

<sup>18</sup> WFP, October 2011, FSMS.

<sup>19</sup> Ministry of Health, 2009. Southern Sudan ANC Surveillance Report.

<sup>20</sup> World Health Organization (WHO), 2009. Global Health Report,

<sup>21</sup> Kalazar is visceral leishmaniasis, the second-largest parasitic killer in the world (after malaria).





food-insecure in view of the general food security situation and high opportunity costs for long-term treatment, limited income sources due to physical weakness, and localized stigmatization.

12. Alarming rates of malnutrition prevail. In South Sudan, nearly one-third of children under 5 are stunted, 23 percent are wasted, and 28 percent are underweight (Table 1).<sup>22</sup> Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates vary seasonally and geographically, with rates peaking around the lean season and immediate post-harvest period (March to August). GAM rates are above the emergency threshold in seven out of ten states (Table 2).<sup>23</sup> Similarly, county-level Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) surveys between February and May 2011 found GAM and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rates above emergency thresholds in 13 out of 20 surveyed counties.

<b>TABLE 1: KEY NUTRITION INDICATORS FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 IN SOUTH SUDAN COMPARED WITH WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION SEVERITY THRESHOLDS (%)</b>			
	<b>Low weight-for-height (Wasting)</b>	<b>Low height-for-age (Stunting)</b>	<b>Low weight-for-age (Underweight)</b>
<b>WHO Classifications<sup>24</sup>:</b>			
Acceptable	<5	<20	<10
Poor / Medium	5-9	20-29	10-19
Serious / High	10-14	30-39	20-29
Critical/ Very high	≥ 15	≥ 40	≥ 30
<b>South Sudan Indicators:</b>			
SHHS 2006	22 (critical)	34 (high)	35 (very high)
SHHS 2010 (Confidence Interval)	23 (critical) (12-34)	31 (high) (21-36)	28 (high) (21-49)

<b>TABLE 2: GLOBAL ACUTE MALNUTRITION, SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION &amp; STUNTING RATES FOR INDIVIDUAL STATES IN SOUTH SUDAN.</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>GAM</b>	<b>SAM</b>	<b>Stunting</b>
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	26.7	10.4	27.6
Jonglei	31.2	17.4	27.8
Warrap	31.9	12.4	29.4
Upper Nile	21.5	8.7	27.1
Unity	35.4	16.5	40.4
Eastern Equatoria	13.7	4.6	37.2
Central Equatoria	11.0	3.4	31.1
Western Equatoria	11.8	4.8	34.5
Lakes	27.9	15.3	35.4
Western Bahr el Ghazal	16.4	5.3	26.9

13. While data is limited, available information suggests that the micronutrient status of the population is poor. Localized surveys have reported night blindness due to vitamin A

<sup>22</sup> Ministry of Health, 2010. Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS).

<sup>23</sup> Ministry of Health, 2010. Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS).

<sup>24</sup> WHO, 1995. Cut-off values for public health significance. WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition. Department of Nutrition for Health and Development (NHD), Geneva, Switzerland.  
<http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/en/>.



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deficiency in up to 4.8 percent among children aged 24-71 months.<sup>25</sup> Only 54 percent of households consume adequate levels of iodized salt necessary to prevent iodine-deficiency disorders such as goiter.<sup>26</sup> Furthermore, only 29 percent of children are exclusively breastfed until 6 months of age.<sup>27</sup>

14. The nutrition crisis is driven by food insecurity, poor infant feeding and childcare practices, lack of access to age-appropriate complementary foods, disease, poor hygiene and sanitation, and unsafe drinking water.

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## **POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS**

### **Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government**

15. The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management coordinates preparedness for, and responses to, humanitarian crises. The Ministry works through an implementing body – the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) – which has a presence in all ten states. The RRC provides humanitarian assistance, including food assistance, to populations displaced by violence and flooding. However, the RRC does not yet have adequate capacity to respond to the scale and complexity of the current humanitarian situation.
16. The South Sudan Development Plan 2011-2013 serves as the Government's framework for post-conflict planning and recovery with four pillars: governance; social and human development; economic development; and conflict prevention and security.
17. The government-led Food Security Technical Secretariat, housed in the National Bureau of Statistics, is responsible for the collection, generation, and analysis of food security information and dissemination of regular food security updates. It also provides advice to the Government on appropriate policies and strategies regarding food security and livelihoods.

### **Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors**

18. Under Security Council Resolution 1996 (2011), the United Nations Mission to the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) was established as an integrated operation for an initial one-year period and aims to provide support to the Government on: i) political transition issues, governance and establishment of state authority, and an inclusive constitutional process; ii) conflict mitigation and protection of civilians and humanitarian personnel to facilitate unimpeded humanitarian assistance; and iii) capacity development in the security and justice sectors.
19. The World Bank-administered Multi-Donor Trust Fund, managed by a technical secretariat, coordinates the reconstruction and development activities in South Sudan.

### **Coordination**

20. The United Nations coordinates humanitarian interventions through an annual Consolidated Appeals Process involving United Nations agencies and non-governmental

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<sup>25</sup> A prevalence of night blindness above 1 percent among children 24-71 months is considered a public health problem. [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/sudan\\_statistics.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/sudan_statistics.html).

<sup>26</sup> Ministry of Health, 2010. Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS).

<sup>27</sup> Ministry of Health, 2010. Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS).



organization (NGO) partners. To the extent possible, the activities under this emergency operation (EMOP) will be aligned with the UNMISS integrated strategic framework as well as the South Sudan Development Plan 2011-2013. The EMOP will complement other activities of the Humanitarian Country Team and the Government.

21. WFP leads the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications clusters and is co-leading the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). WFP is also actively involved in other activated clusters and different sector groups such as: Nutrition; Health; Education; and Returns, Resettlement and Reintegration (RRR). WFP works closely with UNMISS on issues related to return and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

## OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

22. The overall objective of this EMOP is to safeguard lives and livelihoods and to contribute to peace and stability during South Sudan's transition period by helping to re-establish self-reliance among food-insecure and conflict-affected populations. More specifically, it aims to:
- Save lives, reduce severe food insecurity and stabilize the nutritional status of high-risk groups including IDPs, refugees, returnees, women and children (WFP Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies).
  - Strengthen the Government's capacity in areas where WFP has a comparative advantage such as food security monitoring, supply chain management, early warning mechanisms, disaster preparedness and response (WFP Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures).
  - Restore and re-build lives and livelihoods in post-conflict situations through creation of productive assets to enhance resilience of the community to future shocks (WFP Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations).
23. During the initial stages of South Sudan's transition, emergency food and nutrition support is required for people acutely affected by conflict or seasonal hunger. Wherever possible, medium-term community-based projects will be implemented to enhance the resilience of food-insecure households and support the reintegration and early recovery of conflict-affected people. Subsequent WFP support beyond 2012 for South Sudan's transition is expected to be met through a protracted relief and recovery operation.
24. WFP's exit strategy will ensure that all humanitarian activities under this EMOP are designed and implemented in line with the South Sudan Development Plan 2011-2013. There will be emphasis on early transition from relief to medium-term community-based activities applying conditional transfers, eventually including cash and vouchers where feasible. A feeder road project will help connect farmers to markets. The strategic grain reserve, supported by a WFP special operation,<sup>28</sup> and WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative will stimulate smallholder food production. Through training and increased collaboration, WFP will transfer technical knowledge in areas of comparative advantages (food security monitoring, logistics expertise, project planning and operation, commodity and warehouse management) to relevant government food security

<sup>28</sup> SO 200267 "Logistics Augmentation in Support of the Strategic Grain Reserve in Southern Sudan".



institutions and entities. Given current government capacity and the medium to long-term nature of such activities, increased efforts will be required to facilitate a gradual phase-over to the Government starting from 2013.

## BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

25. This EMOP will focus on two main groups: (i) conflict-affected populations comprising IDPs, refugees and returnees, and (ii) food-insecure residents, including TB, HIV, Kalazar, and Leprosy patients and their families. Other specific demographic groups include: moderately malnourished children 6-59 months, malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children 6-35 months assisted during the lean season, primary school-age children and girls of 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grades in highly food-insecure areas with poor enrolment and retention rates. These groups are specifically targeted due to their limited decision-making powers and vulnerability to risks associated with conflict, violence and natural disasters. The beneficiary breakdown by activity type is provided in Table 3.
26. Returnees, IDPs and refugees are targeted based on their respective status as categorized and verified by inter-agency assessment missions.
27. An estimated 260,000 returnees will be provided with a 2-4 week transit ration at transit sites and a 3-month reintegration ration upon arrival at final destinations.<sup>29</sup> Approximately 320,000 new IDPs will receive food assistance for up to 3 months, while 115,000 people displaced from Abyei would require continued food assistance through 2012. In the absence of a peace agreement, refugees from Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan are likely to increase in 2012. Some 100,000 refugees are estimated to require emergency food assistance for the entire year.
28. Preliminary results of the 2011/2012 Annual Needs and Livelihood Analysis indicate the need to reach 350,000 severely food-insecure and vulnerable residents with unconditional general food distributions<sup>30</sup>.
29. Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSFP) will cover 200,000 moderately malnourished children and 100,000 malnourished PLW. Given high GAM rates among children under 3 during the lean season, 200,000 children aged 6-35 months will be reached in these months through blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP). Counties with partner presence and malnutrition rates approaching or above emergency thresholds<sup>31</sup> will be prioritized. Where possible, TSFP and BSFP will be implemented in the same areas to ensure the continuum of treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition. Individual targeting criteria for nutrition programmes are based on standard anthropometric measurements for TSFP (weight-for-height and mid-upper arm circumference) and on age for BSFP (6-35 months).<sup>32</sup>

<sup>29</sup> In 2010/2011, a large number of returnees were women and children. In 2012, large numbers of men are expected to return and whose livelihoods may result in secondary movement towards urban centers. 2012 CAP.

<sup>30</sup> These are households physically unable to participate in recovery activities (child-headed and female-headed households with 5 or more unproductive members (i.e. below 15 years old and older 65 years old), chronically ill people and the elderly).

<sup>31</sup> Based on results of the 2011 pre-harvest SMART surveys (March-May 2011)

<sup>32</sup> Targeting criteria for targeted supplementary feeding for 6-59 month children is weight-for-height Z score (WHZ) < -2.00 standard deviation (SD) or mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) between 11.5 - <12.5 cm. Exit criteria: WHZ >= -2.00 SD or MUAC >= 12.5 cm, respectively. Malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with MUAC < 23 cm will be targeted. Exit criteria for PLW: MUAC >= 23 cm.



30. WFP assistance through food for assets (FFA) aims to meet food needs of food-insecure households during the lean season and at the same time build resilience of the community to future shocks. In the absence of basic infrastructure, particularly in remote rural locations, a lack of community assets (such as community roads, water pits and flood control structures) not only contributes to short-term hunger and malnutrition but also increases vulnerability to shocks. Through FFA activities, WFP will target 942,000 returnees and severely/moderately food-insecure but physically-able residents to build the much-needed community assets.<sup>33</sup> FFA activities will be implemented between March and July for residents, while similar activities for returnees will be implemented between January and May to support their reintegration. Project design and the timeframe for implementation will be planned with cooperating partners, local authorities and communities to ensure that activities do not disrupt cultivation. A simple guideline on FFA design and implementation will be developed in consultation with experienced partners in January before the activities commence in March. FFA activities are also considered the most suitable option to support returnees during their reintegration in early 2012.
31. The school meal activity aims to reduce short-term hunger among primary school children through a hot meal. Other objectives include promoting attendance and retention of pupils who might otherwise miss the opportunity to learn. The activity will target 400,000 primary school children in rural food-insecure areas. Blanket de-worming will be implemented in May and November alongside hygiene education campaigns. Where possible, complementary activities will include improvement of school pit latrines and hand-washing facilities, establishment with partners of school gardens and installation of fuel-efficient stoves.
32. To address gender enrolment and retention disparities<sup>34</sup> through an incentive programme known as the Girls' Initiative, WFP will target 40,000 girls of 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grades in areas with high food insecurity and low enrolment and retention rates for girls.<sup>35</sup>
33. The Institutional Feeding Programme, is a general food ration targeted to support 192,000 TB/HIV/TB/Kalazar/Leprosy patients and caretakers, including mothers of severely malnourished children in TFP centres.

**TABLE 3: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE**

TABLE 3: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
	Beneficiaries		
Activity	Male	Female	Total

<sup>33</sup> The type of assets created under FFA activities will vary according to locations, agricultural seasonality security conditions and partners available. Project schemes include (but are not limited to) simple, medium-term community-based activities such as grazing land reclamation, construction or rehabilitation of small irrigation, water points, grain storage facilities, fish ponds, flood control structures, school latrines and hand-washing facilities. A new FFA initiative will be introduced to support the community nutrition workers for their outreach activities to supervise moderately malnourished children, motivate PLW and young children to attend health centres for primary health care services (including receiving food supplements), and disseminate simple hygiene and nutrition messages to caretakers.

<sup>34</sup> World Bank 2011. *A poverty profile for the southern states of South Sudan*.

<sup>35</sup> A WFP Girls' Incentive evaluation (2007) reported that the main reason for the high drop-out rates of girls, especially from the upper grades, were: early marriages; parents fears about the risks of their daughters walking long distances to school, and due to inability to pay school fees.





GFD – IDPs	226,000	209,000	435,000
GFD – Refugees	52,000	48,000	100,000
GFD – Returnees	135,000	125,000	260,000
GFD – Residents	182,000	168,000	350,000
Food For Assets	490,000	452,000	942,000
School Meals	252,000	148,000	400,000
Girls' Incentive		40,000	40,000
Blanket Supplementary Feeding	104,000	96,000	200,000
Targeted Supplementary Feeding (MAM children and malnourished PLW)	104,000	196,000	300,000
Institutional Feeding (TB, HIV, Kalazar, IFP/TFP caretakers)	100,000	92,000	192,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,645,000</b>	<b>1,574,000</b>	<b>3,219,000</b>
<b>*Total unique beneficiaries</b>	<b>1,386,000</b>	<b>1,324,000</b>	<b>2,710,000</b>
* Note: Unique beneficiaries are calculated for the entire year 2012 by deducting overlaps (beneficiaries receiving assistance from more than one activity).			

## NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

34. Diets in South Sudan are diverse and a function of local climate and personal resource base. Sorghum and millet are the main staples consumed, while in some parts wheat is also eaten in limited quantities. In pastoral areas, more meat and milk are consumed. Fruits and vegetables comprise a relatively minor part of the diet.
35. The standard general food distribution (GFD) dry, take-home ration is cereal (sorghum or maize), pulses, oil and salt. As IDPs, returnees and refugees rarely have any other sources of food, the GFD food basket and ration is designed to meet the daily requirement of 2,100 kcal/person/day. A slightly reduced ration of 1944 kcal covers most of the needs of severely food-insecure residents as they have some access to other sources of food.<sup>36</sup>
36. Under community-based FFA activities, participants will receive a half of the standard GFD ration amounting to 47 kg cereal, 5 kg pulses, 3.5 litres oil and 1 kg salt for an average of 20 working days.<sup>37</sup> The ration is designed to cover an equivalent of half of the daily requirement and was identified through both the Sudan Programme Oversight Team mission and the FSMS.<sup>38</sup>
37. From March to July, children aged 6-35 months under the BSFP will receive Supercereal plus (corn-soya blend++). Ready-to-use supplementary food (Plumpy'Sup) will be used for treating children with moderate acute malnutrition aged 6-59 months. Malnourished PLW will receive a ration of Supercereal, oil and sugar. Due to high temperatures and humidity in South Sudan, special care has to be taken to ensure proper storage and

<sup>36</sup> Experience and analysis based on data from the FSMS indicates that even in emergency settings beneficiaries rely on other food sources other than food assistance to cover their needs.

<sup>37</sup> The household size used for this EMOP is 7 based on the national average (SSHHS, 2010).

<sup>38</sup> Sudan Programme Oversight Team, 2011. Field Mission Report.



handling of Supercereal and Supercereal plus; for this reason, these products will be limited to nutrition interventions and are not included in the food basket for school meals or Girls' Initiative.

38. The ration for school meals is based on a half-day school schedule. Students under the Girls' Initiative will receive incentive rations of 10 kg cereal and 4 litres oil for an average of 22 school days a month.

39. The food basket reflects the food preference of beneficiaries and is in accordance with nutritional objectives. Table 4 shows daily food ration by activity and table 5 shows total food requirements (mt).

Commodity	GFD (IDPs, Displaced Population from Abyei, Returnees, Refugees)	GFD Residents	Food for Assets	School Meals	Girls Initiative (as incentive)	BSFP 6-36 month children	TSFP		IFP	
							MAM 6-59 months	PLW	Inpatients & Outpatients	Caretakers
Cereals	500	450	225	100	450				450	450
Pulses	50	50	25	20					50	50
Oil	30	30	15	15	164			30	30	30
Salt	5	5	5	5					5	5
CSB+								250	50	
CSB++						200				
Sugar								20	30	
RUSF (Plumpy' sup®)							92			
<b>Total (g/person/day)</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>535</b>
<b>Total Kcal/day</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>1,994</b>
% of energy supplied by protein	12.3%	12.7%	12.7%						12.5%	12.7%
% of energy supplied by fat	19.5%	20.4%	20.4%						18.7%	20.4%
Feeding duration (days)	90 (IDPs, Returnees, Displaced Population from Abyei), 360 (Refugees)	150	150	176	176	150	60	60	30 (in-patients), 180 (outpatient)	30 (in-patient caretakers), 180 (outpatient caretakers)

Activity	Total (mt)
IDPs	22,903



General Food Distribution	Returnees	13,689
	Refugees	21,060
	Severely food-insecure residents	28,040
Food for Assets for residents/IDPs (March-July) and for return reintegration (January-May)		38,173
School Meals		9,856
Girls' Initiative		4,323
Blanket Supplementary Feeding		6,000
Targeted Supplementary Feeding		2,904
Institutional Feeding		5,296
Total		152,244

40. In 2012, WFP plans to implement a cash or voucher pilot which will be introduced through a budget revision once a study to explore the feasibility and appropriateness of using alternative transfers such as cash and/or vouchers or a mix of food and cash/vouchers is undertaken.

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

41. WFP will implement its activities in collaboration with international and national NGOs, community-based organisations, government counterparts and other United Nations agencies. Specifically, de-worming for school children will be implemented together with UNICEF and World Health Organization (WHO); the expansion of school gardening will be jointly implemented with FAO and Plan International; hygiene education and school water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) improvements with UNICEF; and the pilot fuel-efficient stove project with Plan International. NGO partners experienced in FFA will be consulted in the formulation of the FFA approach, design and implementation of specific activities.

### Logistics Arrangements

42. The main seaports to South Sudan are Mombasa port in Kenya and Port Sudan, situated on the Red Sea coast of Sudan. Food is transported either by road and/or barge to WFP's three main transit hubs in Malakal, Bor and Juba from where it is dispatched to other locations in the country. About 90 percent of the commodities will arrive via the Mombasa corridor to Juba and Kapoeta as the Port Sudan corridor has become unreliable since South Sudan's independence.
43. The overall landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs for 2012 are US\$99.4 million, equivalent to a rate of US\$653 per mt. The current rate is based on the assumption that the Sudan-South Sudan border closure will continue, fuel prices will remain high and WFP will have to transport 90 percent of the commodities through the Mombasa corridor. If the northern corridor were reliable, WFP could have routed approximately 35 percent of the total tonnage for 2012 through the northern corridor. In the event that the Sudan-South Sudan border becomes more reliable and fuel prices stabilize, or if fuel prices increase further as a result of the border closure, WFP will review the LTSH budget. Currently, no costs for airlifts have been factored into the LTSH budget: if requirements in areas that become cut-off during the rainy season increase, or new areas become inaccessible by surface transport, WFP may have to resort



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to some air deliveries and would require additional contributions to cover the airlift costs.

44. WFP maintains a small fleet of all-terrain (6x6) trucks. Where local commercial transport capacity does not exist, or is inadequate, deliveries are made using the WFP-owned trucks.
45. More than 40,000 mt of food commodities need to be prepositioned before April 2012 in certain areas that become inaccessible during the rainy season. Thus 31,710 mt of commodities have been released early to ensure timely delivery to those locations. There are 86 warehouse locations providing sufficient in-country storage capacity for receiving the food commodities.
46. *Logistics Cluster*: A WFP special operation has recently been approved and will support gaps identified by the cluster. The Logistics cluster, activated since October 2010, is responsible for coordination and information management including mapping, common road and river transport services (IOM), common warehouse services (WFP), and emergency road and airstrip repairs (UNOPS).
47. *United Nations Humanitarian Air Services in Sudan (UNHAS)*: This provides a reliable, safe, efficient and cost-effective air transport service for the humanitarian community in South Sudan. The UNHAS operation is covered under a separate WFP special operation.

#### Procurement Plans

48. Standard WFP procedures will be used to procure food commodities. In 2012, regional purchases are expected to increase from Uganda and Kenya. In 2011, WFP, through its P4P pilot initiative, procured maize and sorghum from local farmers in the Greenbelt region (Western and Central Equatoria). In 2012, WFP plans to purchase 1,500 mt of maize and sorghum through this initiative and will explore new commodities for distribution under this EMOP.

#### Project Duration

49. This EMOP is planned from January to December 2012. In the course of 2012, WFP plans to prepare and present a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) to the Executive Board.

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## **PERFORMANCE MONITORING**

50. To ensure that the programmes in South Sudan are designed based on evidence and accurate information, considerable investments have been made to strengthen food security and nutrition analysis, a trend that will continue in 2012. WFP is also strengthening analysis of the causes of malnutrition and will use a case-study approach to draw lessons for programme design and/or programme monitoring.
51. WFP collaborates with partners in monitoring outputs, processes and outcomes. Data is collected by trained staff of cooperating partners and WFP sub-offices. Monthly distribution plans are cross-referenced and distribution reports are reconciled against



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monthly dispatch reports in Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS). Monthly process monitoring will be increased by using recently revised monitoring checklists, including performance of the Girls' Initiative and FFA activities and outcomes (community asset score).

52. For monitoring outcomes on nutrition programmes, WFP will use data from the quarterly standardized reports in conjunction with the results of the SMART surveys being generated by the South Sudan Nutrition Cluster.
53. Other outcome indicators will be measured through FSMS and food security assessments (including food consumption score and coping strategies index).
54. Each sub-office has a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) focal point that verifies and consolidates M&E data and field monitors who collect data. The M&E team at the country office is four full-time staff members who supervise, analyze and report results.

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## **HAZARD/RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING**

### **Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning**

55. The EMOP is subject to a number of contextual, programmatic and institutional risks for which mitigation measures are being taken. The main risks and mitigation measures are described below:

#### *Contextual Risks*

56. Potential escalation of localized conflicts in the border areas, potential increases of ethnic and inter-communal conflicts would likely result in increased food insecurity and displacement while humanitarian access and space may be further restricted. WFP is therefore strengthening the capacity of its national staff, government counterparts and international NGOs, which may have better access in the event of an escalation of localized conflicts. WFP will also continue to monitor closely and work with cooperating partners and the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster to ensure access to beneficiaries through advocacy, sensitization and other measures.
57. The lack of resolution of some CPA issues will continue to hinder trade, reducing food supply and increasing food prices. This may undermine household purchasing power leading to further increases in food insecurity, especially in the border states covered under this EMOP. Through the weekly price monitoring system, and the rounds of FSMS starting in February, WFP will continue to closely monitor market prices and the effects on household expenditure and review the programme modalities and scale of operations against evolving needs.

#### *Programmatic Risks:*

58. Inadequate cooperating partner capacity to implement the newer activities may affect WFP operational effectiveness and efficiency. Implementation of quick-impact, recovery-type activities will require a significant WFP deep-field presence, incurring relatively high overhead costs. To build partner capacity and interest, WFP will organize a series of capacity-building workshops and activities for government counterparts and NGO partners.





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59. Border closures affecting the transport corridor from Port Sudan will result in higher-than-anticipated transportation costs and unpredictable and longer lead times for delivery of commodities. WFP will continue to advocate for unhindered and timely passage of all humanitarian convoys and explore alternative cost-effective transportation corridors.
60. There is an increased risk of WFP and partners not being able to reach conflict-affected populations in a timely manner as a result of shrinking humanitarian access and space in active conflict areas. To prevent negative impact on the nutritional and health status of conflict-affected populations, WFP is not only identifying potential partners with the capacity and access to deliver WFP food in these areas but also continues to negotiate and advocate for unhindered humanitarian access. Where insecurity or lack of partners do not allow for FFA, unconditional GFD will be considered to assist severely food-insecure households.

*Institutional Risks:*

61. The lack of immediate and adequate funding would hinder WFP's ability to meet the needs of the targeted population under this EMOP. Operational shortfalls and pipeline breaks may also damage WFP's reputation and rapport with local communities. To mitigate this risk, the country office has significantly augmented its fundraising activities and staff capacity. The country office is also strengthening information flows with the regional bureau and headquarters.
62. In certain areas targeted under this EMOP, particularly those affected by conflict, there is risk of looting and theft of WFP food and direct threats to staff safety and security. WFP continues to monitor and analyse local security conditions and ensures that operations are fully compliant with all security regulations, including the minimum operating security standards (MOSS) and that all staff have taken the mandatory security awareness training.
63. The mitigation measures taken by WFP against these risks are elaborated in the WFP South Sudan Contingency plan, which will be reviewed and updated in early 2012.

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## **SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS**

64. According to the Security Level System of the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), all of South Sudan is currently at Level Three, though the security situation varies from state to state. The United Nations South Sudan Security Category System, unique to South Sudan, tracks the security situation at the local level and informs WFP standard operating procedures in specific locations.
65. The country office and all eight sub-offices are fully MOSS-compliant. The locations of two sub-offices in Malakal and Wau are being reviewed and may be relocated due to security concerns. In view of declining security in some areas, several measures have recently been implemented to improve security in sub-office compounds. All WFP vehicles are fitted with satellite tracking systems and panic alarms.
66. WFP continuously updates security management plans, contingency plans and standard operating procedures as part of the overall United Nations Security Services Work Plan for South Sudan. WFP has a stringent MOSS compliance implementation tracking system in place to ensure effective implementation and identified mitigation measures.



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67. Security awareness trainings (SSAFE/SAT) are mandatory. Ninety percent of WFP staff members in South Sudan have completed SSAFE/SAT training. In addition, 24 percent of field staff (124 people) received training to deliver Basic Life Support and Advanced Life Support.

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#### RECOMMENDATION

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

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#### APPROVAL

.....  
 Josette Sheeran  
 Executive Director  
 United Nations World Food Programme

.....  
 Jacques Diouf  
 Director-General of FAO  
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the  
 United Nations

Date: ... ..

Date:.....



## ANNEX I-A

<b>PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
<b>Food<sup>39</sup></b>	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>
Cereals	119,091.26	40,833,065	
Pulses	12,958.64	10,885,258	
Oil and fats	9,320.95	14,746,768	
Mixed and blended food	8,784.01	11,859,756	
Others	2,088.52	344,831	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>152,243.38</b>	<b>78,669,678</b>	
Cash transfers		-	
Voucher transfers		-	
Subtotal food and transfers			78,669,678
External transport			13,068,119
Landside transport, storage and handling			99,437,763
Other direct operational costs			6,467,557
Direct support costs <sup>40</sup> (see Annex I-B)			38,088,049
Total WFP direct costs			<b>235,731,165</b>
Indirect support costs (7 percent) <sup>41</sup>			16,501,182
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>252,232,347</b>

<sup>39</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>40</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>41</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



## ANNEX I-B

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	7,989,893
International general service staff	-
Local staff - national officers	696,764
Local staff - general service	1,313,645
Local staff - temporary assistance	6,509,563
Local staff - overtime	200,000
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	1,179,321
International consultants	910,001
Local consultants	-
Non staff HR: UNV	510,000
Commercial consultancy services	-
Staff duty travel	3,053,217
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>22,362,403</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	141,510
Utilities general	162,000
Office supplies and other consumables	430,250
Communications and IT services	1,146,790
Equipment repair and maintenance	237,000
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	4,924,800
Office set-up and repairs	4,288,000
United Nations organization services	266,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,596,350</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	867,000
TC/IT equipment	672,900
Local security costs	2,589,396
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,129,296</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>38,088,049</b>





## ANNEX II - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY EMOP SOUTH SUDAN 2000338

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

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: SAVE LIVES AND PROTECT LIVELIHOODS IN EMERGENCIES

#### Goals:

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

Results-Chain	Performance Indicators	Risks	Assumptions
<p><b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition among target groups (children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women) in targeted areas</p>	<p>1.1.1. Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6-35 months (weight-for-height as %)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: Overall &lt;15% for at least 70% of the targeted beneficiaries by end of 2012.</li> <li>• Data source: Cooperating Partners' state nutrition surveys (SMART).</li> </ul> <p>1.1.2. Prevalence of low MUAC among 6-35 month</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: Overall &lt;15% for at least 70% of the targeted beneficiaries by end of 2012.</li> <li>• Data source: Cooperating Partners' state nutrition surveys (SMART).</li> </ul> <p>1.1.3. Supplementary Feeding (SF) performance rates: Recovery rate, Mortality rate, Default rate, Non-response rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: Recovery rate &gt;75%, Death rate &lt;3%, Default rate &lt;15%, Non-response rate &lt;5% by end 2012.</li> <li>• Data source: Cooperating Partners' quarterly reports.</li> </ul>	<p>Closing of supply routes in South Sudan and neighbouring countries.</p> <p>Political instability (internal conflicts) and insecurity.</p> <p>Large and long inaccessibility due to insecurity and heavy rains.</p> <p>Pipeline breaks.</p> <p>Lack of capable partners.</p> <p>Newly established government with very limited resources and capacities.</p> <p>Weak institutions at the central and state level.</p>	<p>Other basic needs are met (water and sanitation, health, education, protection) which will influence nutritional outcomes.</p> <p>Specialized United Nations agencies and Cooperating Partners will provide necessary outcome data based on their mandate.</p> <p>Security conditions allow delivery of food and implementation of activities.</p> <p>Qualified partners available to support and complement WFP interventions.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households.</p>	<p>1.2.1. Household food consumption score (FCS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: More than 5% 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).</li> </ul> <p>1.2.2. Coping Strategy Index (CSI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: More than 90% 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>		
<p><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)</p>	<p>1.3.1. Default rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: Default rate &lt;15% for ART, TB and Kalazar treatment by end-2012</li> <li>• Data source: Cooperating Partners' quarterly reports.</li> </ul>		



<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p>	<p>1.1.1. No. of women, men, girls and boys receiving food by category, activity and as % of planned</p> <p>1.1.2. Tonnage of distributed food by type, as % of planned distribution</p> <p>1.1.3a. Quantity of fortified foods (oil), complementary foods (CSB+, CSB++) and special nutritional products (RUSF- Plumpy'Sup) distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</p> <p>1.1.3b. Quantity of fortified foods (oil), complementary foods (CSB+, CSB++) and special nutritional products (RUSF) distributed, by type, as % of actual distribution</p> <p>1.1.4 Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</p> <p>1.1.5. No. of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres, etc.)</p> <p>1.1.6. No. of United Nations agencies /international organizations that collaborate in the provision of complementary inputs and services</p> <p>1.1.7. No. of NGOs that collaborate in the provision of complementary inputs&amp; services</p>		<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>
<p><b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: PREVENT ACUTE HUNGER AND INVEST IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION MEASURES</b></p> <p><b>Goals:</b></p> <p>1. To support and strengthen capacities of the Government to prepare for, assess and respond to acute hunger arising from disasters</p> <p>2. To support and strengthen resiliency of communities to shocks through safety nets or asset creation, including adaptation to climate change</p>			
<p><b>Results-Chain</b></p>	<p><b>Performance Indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Risks</b></p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p>
<p><b>Outcome 2.1:</b> FSMS in place and enhanced with WFP capacity development support</p>	<p>2.1.1. Disaster preparedness index (DPI) Target: Medium DPI (5-7)</p>	<p>Political instability (internal conflicts) and insecurity.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Disaster mitigation measures set in place with WFP capacity-development support</p>	<p>2.1.1. 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.</p> <p>2.1.2. FSMS bulletins produced. Target: Three FSMS bulletins produced in February, June and October 2012</p>	<p>Adequate structures are in place</p> <p>Lack of commitment to follow-up and apply knowledge received from training</p>	



### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: RESTORE AND REBUILD LIVES AND LIVELIHOODS IN POST-CONFLICT, POST-DISASTER OR TRANSITION SITUATIONS

#### Goals:

1. To support the return of refugees and IDPs through food and nutrition assistance
2. To support the re-establishment of the livelihoods and food and nutrition security of communities and families affected by shocks
3. To assist in establishing or rebuilding food supply or delivery capacities of countries and communities affected by shocks and help to avoid the resumption of conflict

Results-Chain	Performance Indicators	Risks	Assumptions
<p><b>Outcome 3.1.</b> Adequate food consumption over assistance period reached for target households, communities, IDPs, returnees and refugees</p>	<p>3.1.1. Household food consumption score (FCS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: More than 55% 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).</li> </ul> <p>3.1.2. Coping Strategy Index (CSI)</p> <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>	<p>Closing of supply routes in South Sudan and neighbouring countries.</p> <p>Political instability (internal conflicts) and insecurity.</p> <p>Large and long inaccessibility due to insecurity and heavy rains.</p>	<p>Other basic needs are met (NFIs, technical expertise, water and sanitation, cooks) for FFA and FFE activities.</p> <p>Security conditions allow delivery of food and implementation of activities.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3.2.</b> Increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations for target communities</p>	<p>3.2.1. Community Asset Score</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: Functioning, useful productive assets increased for 50% of FFA micro projects</li> <li>• Data source: FFA regular monitoring</li> </ul>	<p>Pipeline breaks.</p> <p>Lack of capable partners.</p> <p>Lack of complementary inputs (NFIs, technical expertise)</p>	<p>Qualified partners available to support and complement WFP interventions.</p>



<p><b>Outcome 3.3.</b> Stabilized enrolment for girls and boys, including IDPs and refugees, in assisted schools at pre-crisis levels</p>	<p>3.3.1. Retention rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target (school meals): Retention rate is 70% by end 2012 in targeted primary schools (grades 1 – 8)</li> <li>• Target: (Girls' Initiative): Retention rate at 70% among girls supported through GI (grades 3-8)</li> <li>• Data Source: Schools monitoring, headcounts (twice a year). Baseline data will be collected at the beginning of school year.</li> </ul> <p>3.3.2. Enrolment: average annual rate of change in numbers of girls and boys enrolled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Target: (school meals): Enrolment rate increased by 5% by end 2012 in primary schools (grades 1-8).</li> <li>• Target: (Girls' Initiative) Enrolment rate of girls increased by 10% in schools supported with GI (grades 3-8)</li> <li>• Data Source: Schools monitoring, headcounts (twice a year). Baseline data will be collected at the beginning of school year.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p>	<p>1.1.1. Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food by category, activity and as % of planned</p> <p>1.1.2. Tonnage of distributed food by type, as % of planned distribution</p> <p>1.1.3a. Quantity of fortified foods (oil), as % of planned distribution</p> <p>1.1.3b. Quantity of fortified foods (oil), as % of actual distribution</p> <p>1.1.4 Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution</p> <p>1.1.5. Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres, etc.)</p> <p>1.1.6. Number of United Nations agencies /international organizations that collaborate in the provision of complementary inputs and services</p> <p>1.1.7. Number of NGOs that collaborate in the provision of complementary inputs and services</p>		
<p><b>Output 3.2.</b> Developed, built and restored livelihood assets by targeted communities and individuals</p>	<p>3.2.1. Number of assets created or restored by targeted communities and individuals, by type and unit of measure</p>		

**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 2011 during WFP monitoring visits will be used as baseline for 2012.

**FFA/FFW/FFT 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 III - LIST OF ACRONYMS

BSFP	blanket supplementary feeding programme
CFSAM	crop and food supply assessment mission
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSB	corn-soya blend
EMOP	emergency operation
IFP	Institutional Feeding Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSMS	food security monitoring system
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
GI	Girls' Initiative
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IDP	internally displaced person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MISTS	minimum security telecommunications standards
MOSS	minimum operating security standards
mt	metric ton
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
RRR	Returns, and Resettlement and Reintegration
RUSF	ready-to-use supplementary food
SAF	Sudan Armed Forces
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SAT	Security Awareness Training
SHHS	Sudan Household Health Survey
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment for Relief and Transition
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SSAFE	Safe and Secure Approaches to Field Environments
TB	tuberculosis
TSFP	targeted supplementary feeding programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission to the Republic of South Sudan
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WHZ	weight for height reference in z scores



## ANNEX IV – MAP

