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**Executive Board  
Second Regular Session**

**Rome, 4–7 November 2013**

# PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 7

*For approval*



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## PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS— SOUTH SUDAN 200572

**Food and Nutrition Assistance for Relief and Recovery, Supporting Transition and Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure Sustainable Hunger Solutions**

Number of beneficiaries	3,123,437
Duration of project	2 years 1 January 2014–31 December 2015
WFP food tonnage	350,438 mt
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>	
Food transfers	169,077,191
Cash and vouchers	6,178,163
Capacity development and augmentation	13,440,620
Total cost to WFP	626,226,817

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## NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

**This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.**

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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Should you have any questions regarding availability of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).

\* Nairobi Regional Bureau (East and Central Africa)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

South Sudan became an independent nation on 9 July 2011, after more than five decades of war and a six-year interim period following signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and the Government of the Sudan. The country is at a critical juncture: severe neglect or destruction of basic infrastructure and the absence of public services have resulted in some of the worst socio-economic indicators in the world. South Sudan is not on track to meet any of the Millennium Development Goals.

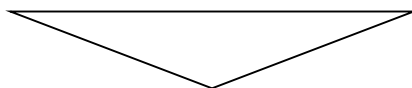
In South Sudan's first year of statehood, WFP focused on providing life-saving relief assistance, primarily through general food distributions; in 2012, it launched a country strategy (2014–2017). This protracted relief and recovery operation is part of that strategy, which has four pillars: i) meeting the emergency food needs of vulnerable groups; ii) improving community resilience and livelihoods; iii) expanding market access and the food value chain; and iv) enhancing access to social services in support of good nutrition and learning. WFP's strategy is guided by the need to increase the capacity of state institutions and enhance partnerships to promote sustainable hunger solutions.

In 2013, through emergency operation 200338, WFP continued to meet urgent needs while exploring the potential for self-reliance and household food security in areas where conditions are favourable to the transition from relief to recovery, and to improving resilience to shocks.

In line with the WFP Strategic Plan (2014–2017), this operation will provide food assistance to up to 3.1 million people over two years, and aims to:

- save the lives of groups at high risk including refugees, socially vulnerable and food-insecure residents and displaced persons, and stabilize the food security and nutrition status of returnees and people with HIV, tuberculosis and kala-azar (Strategic Objective 1);
- assist the creation of community livelihood assets to enhance access to food and essential social services and reinforce the ability of government institutions to address national food insecurity (Strategic Objective 2);
- enhance the capacities of households, communities and the Government to employ sustainable hunger solutions through disaster mitigation, adaptation and management (Strategic Objective 3);
- facilitate the reduction of mother-and-child undernutrition, particularly during the first 1,000 days; and
- support education and skills training, especially for girls and women, to establish and rebuild livelihoods (Strategic Objective 4).

## DRAFT DECISION\*



The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation South Sudan 200572 “Food and Nutrition Assistance for Relief and Recovery, Supporting Transition and Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure Sustainable Hunger Solutions” (WFP/EB.2/2013/7-C/5).

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\* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Context

1. South Sudan is geographically and ethnically diverse. It covers 644,329 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 10.3 million people,<sup>1</sup> 83 percent of whom are rural. Despite agricultural potential and plentiful resources, only 4 percent of arable land is cultivated. Over 53 percent of the population lives below the poverty line: 55 percent of people in rural areas, and 24 percent in urban areas.<sup>2</sup> South Sudan is not on track to achieve any of the Millennium Development Goals.<sup>3</sup>
2. Challenges include a fragile economy, high rates of poverty and food insecurity, weak institutional capacity and an absence of basic infrastructure. In view of the scarcity of resources, the Government has prioritized security and state building above social and human development.
3. Oil accounts for most exports and about 80 percent of gross domestic product (GDP).<sup>2</sup> The suspension of oil production in January 2012 following tensions with the Sudan caused large budget deficits and balance of payment problems.<sup>4</sup> In September 2012, South Sudan and the Sudan agreed to cooperate on several issues, including oil revenue sharing, but continuing tensions threaten these agreements.
4. South Sudan has the second lowest net rate of primary school enrolment in the world.<sup>5</sup> National education statistics estimated that only 41 percent of children aged 6–13 years were enrolled in primary school in 2012. Of the 1.4 million<sup>6</sup> enrolled, only 39 percent were girls. The national average ratio of pupils to trained teachers averages 117:1;<sup>7</sup> 58 percent of schools do not have safe drinking water; and 56.5 percent have no latrines. Less than 40 percent of the population has access to health care. HIV prevalence is estimated at 3 percent, and knowledge about HIV/AIDS is low. There are 140 tuberculosis (TB) cases per 100,000 people. Only half the population has access to safe sources of drinking water,<sup>8</sup> infant mortality is 75 deaths per 1,000 live births, and maternal mortality is 2,054 deaths per 100,000 live births.<sup>9</sup>
5. South Sudan faces continuous crises and conflict-related displacements in a number of states and is prone to floods and droughts. The resilience of communities and households

<sup>1</sup> Crop and food security assessment mission (CFSAM) 2012 projections.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank. 2013. *South Sudan Overview*. Washington, DC.  
<http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/southsudan/overview>

<sup>3</sup> Government of South Sudan. 2011. *South Sudan Development Plan 2011–2013*. Juba.

<sup>4</sup> The World Bank expects per capita GDP to contract from US\$1,858 to US\$785. World Bank. 2013. *South Sudan Overview*. Washington, DC.

<sup>5</sup> UNESCO. 2012. *Education for All Global Monitoring Report (EFA GMR)*. Paris.

<sup>6</sup> Post-conflict, socio-economic conditions in South Sudan result in numerous over-aged children in primary school.

<sup>7</sup>The Office of Gordon and Sarah Brown Limited. 2012. *Education in South Sudan: Investing in a Better Future*. London.

<sup>8</sup> Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics, and Evaluation. 2010. *Key Indicators for Southern Sudan, 2010*. Juba.

<sup>9</sup> Government of South Sudan. 2006 and 2010 Sudan Health Surveys. Juba.

has been eroded, and people are unable to maintain or transform their living standards without compromising their long-term prospects.

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

6. By 2014, an estimated 3.4 million people in rural areas<sup>10</sup> will face food insecurity, including 830,000 facing severe food insecurity.<sup>11</sup> For the past five years, at least 10 percent of the population has experienced severe food insecurity, regardless of agricultural performance.<sup>12</sup>
7. Poverty rates and severe food insecurity are closely correlated. Crop production and market prices fluctuate, and livelihood opportunities are scarce.<sup>13</sup> Dietary diversity is very low: 35 percent of the population lacks fruit and vegetables, 14 percent lacks protein sources, and 36 percent lacks oils and fats.<sup>14</sup> Only 45 percent of infants under 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed, and only 26 percent of those aged 6–23 months receive breastmilk supplemented by solid or semi-solid foods.
8. Ninety percent of South Sudanese households depend on crop farming, animal husbandry, fishing or forestry for their livelihoods; livelihood activities vary by state. Productivity is low, with cereal yields of less than 1 mt per hectare. For the last four years, South Sudan's cereal deficit has averaged 32 percent, which has not been fully met by commercial imports or humanitarian assistance.
9. Undernutrition is prevalent, with nearly one third of children under 5 stunted, 23 percent wasted and 28 percent underweight.<sup>15</sup>
10. The nutrition crisis is driven by food insecurity, poor infant feeding and childcare practices, lack of access to age-appropriate complementary foods, diseases, 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**

11. The South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) 2011–2016 identifies development objectives related to: i) governance; ii) economic development; iii) social and human development; and iv) conflict prevention and security.
12. The South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission is responsible for implementing the SSDP, but lacks the capacity to respond to the current humanitarian situation.
13. The Government will pilot the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States, including by developing a mechanism to guide the implementation of national priorities. To help foster the confidence of communities and partners, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT),

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<sup>10</sup> The food security monitoring system (FSMS) currently covers only rural areas.

<sup>11</sup> WFP. 2013. Vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) Analysis, 2013. Rome.

<sup>12</sup> WFP. 2012. VAM Analysis, 2012. Rome.

<sup>13</sup> Historic averages suggest that 79 percent of total household expenditure goes on food, rising to 81 percent in rural areas.

<sup>14</sup> WFP. 2012. *Food Security Monitoring System, Trend Analysis 2009–2012*. Rome.

<sup>15</sup> Ministry of Health. 2010. *Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS)*. Juba.

including WFP, continues to help the Government to improve accountability and develop mechanisms and plans to support the poor.

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

14. The United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF) (2011–2016) supports the SSDP, focusing on: i) reinforcing core governance functions; ii) developing service delivery systems; iii) improving food security; iv) reducing community conflict; and v) increasing equitable access to justice across South Sudan.
15. The UNCT includes the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) – helping farmers, pastoralists and fishers to increase their food production and income; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – assisting refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in camps; the International Organization for Migration – supporting returnees; the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – addressing peace-building and the enhancement of democratic institutions; and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) – responding to the challenges faced by children.

### **Coordination**

16. The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, co-led by WFP and FAO, coordinates efforts to improve food security at the national and state levels. Additional coordination mechanisms include the Humanitarian Country Team, the Humanitarian Coordination Forum and the Programme and Operations Management Team.
17. The Logistics Cluster, led by WFP, provides coordination and information management services, including mapping, common road and river transport services, common warehouse services and emergency road and airstrip repairs.
18. Through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS), WFP provides a reliable, safe, efficient and cost-effective air transport service for the humanitarian community, under a separate WFP special operation.

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## **OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE**

19. This protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) contributes to Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 and is aligned with WFP’s Strategic Plan 2014–2017, the SSDP 2011–2016, the WFP South Sudan country strategy, the New Deal Compact and the South Sudan UNDAF pillars 2, 3 and 4.<sup>16</sup>
20. WFP will use food assistance to:
  - save the lives of high-risk groups, including refugees, socially vulnerable and food-insecure residents, and displaced persons, and stabilize the food security and nutrition status of returnees and people with HIV, tuberculosis and kala-azar<sup>17</sup> (Strategic Objective 1);

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<sup>16</sup> Pillar 1 – Economic development; pillar 2 – Social and human development; and pillar 3 – Conflict prevention and security.

<sup>17</sup> Kala-azar, or visceral leishmaniasis, is the second-largest parasitic killer in the world after malaria.

- assist the creation of community assets to improve access to food and essential social services and reinforce the ability of government institutions to address national food insecurity (Strategic Objective 2);
- enhance the ability of households, communities and the Government to employ sustainable hunger solutions through disaster mitigation, adaptation and management (Strategic Objective 3);
- facilitate the reduction of mother-and-child undernutrition, particularly during the first 1,000 days; and
- support education and skills training to establish and rebuild livelihoods (Strategic Objective 4).

## WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

### Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date

21. Emergency operation (EMOP) 200338<sup>18</sup> was extended through 2013 after reaching approximately 2.7 million people in 2012. The EMOP and six supporting special operations used an integrated approach of providing school meals, nutrition support and food-for-assets (FFA) initiatives for short-term food assistance, while supporting the creation of conditions for peace, stability and economic development. WFP's longer-term projects include support to the National Strategic Food Reserve and construction of feeder roads.
22. In 2013, WFP formulated a four-year country strategy, in consultation with the Government, food security and livelihood experts, the donor community and other partners. The strategy has four pillars: i) meeting the emergency food needs of vulnerable groups; ii) improving community resilience and livelihoods; iii) expanding market access and the food value chain; and iv) enhancing access to social services that support good nutrition and learning. Its cross-cutting approach ensures that improving state institutions and enhancing partnerships to promote sustainable hunger solutions are integral to WFP's work.
23. The PRRO will support the Initiative to End Drought Emergencies in the Horn of Africa, launched on 9 September 2011 at the joint Horn of Africa and East Africa Summit of Heads of State and Government. WFP will contribute to implementation of the South Sudan Country Programme Paper, which provides a framework for investments under the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Resilience Agenda.

### Strategy Outline

#### ⇒ *Relief Activities*

24. *General food distribution (GFD)*: This will ensure adequate household food consumption during emergencies, with priority to the estimated 224,000 refugees who depend on international support. WFP will also make provisions for assisting the additional 99,000 refugees who UNHCR estimates could arrive by 2015. Other population groups eligible for GFD include those adversely affected by disasters, and displaced persons and returnees at risk of acute hunger. WFP will provide food assistance during the lean season,

<sup>18</sup> EMOP 200338 Food Assistance for Food-Insecure and Conflict-Affected Populations in South Sudan (2012–2013).



including to households headed by disabled people or widows with limited employment opportunities. Assistance will also be extended to families of people living with TB, HIV and kala-azar while they undergo treatment.

25. In 2013, after food security assessments and surveys conducted by WFP and partners found food being sold or exchanged for milling services in refugee settlements, WFP introduced milling vouchers to subsidize milling costs. The PRRO will continue this programme for refugees from Blue Nile and South Kordofan.
26. *Relief assistance to the Abyei population:* Currently, 21,600 of the people displaced from Abyei have returned. Given the resumption of dialogue between the governments of South Sudan and the Sudan, and the need to support reconstruction and recovery for those who choose to return to Abyei, WFP envisions graduating these returnees from relief to early recovery activities.

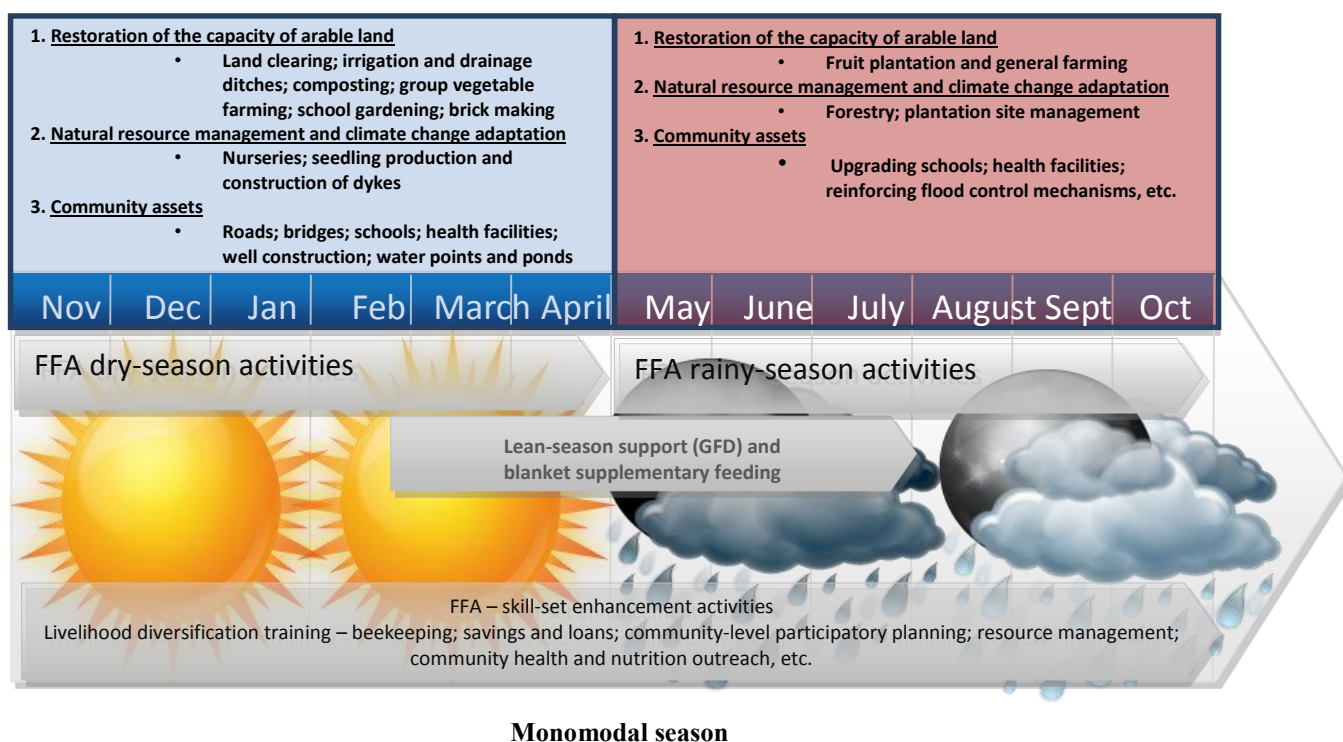
### **Recovery and Resilience Activities**

27. In line with the country strategy's emphasis on multisectoral approaches to enhancing the resilience of communities and households, WFP will work with partners such as FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). This PRRO will feature the following recovery components.

⇒ *Food for assets (FFA)*

28. Asset creation supported by food, cash and/or voucher transfers will focus on: i) restoring the productive capacity of arable land; ii) natural resource management and climate change adaptation; iii) rehabilitation and construction of community assets; and iv) enhancing human capacity and skills. WFP will follow a two-track approach of consolidating gains achieved in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, Jonglei, Lakes and Warrap, while expanding the programme into other states.
29. Following two seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) exercises in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal and Warrap and a desk review of seasonal implementation approaches across South Sudan, FFA activities will differ between zones according to rainfall patterns. Figure 1 presents activities for zones with monomodal rainfall patterns. Where the rainfall pattern is bimodal, the dry season is shorter – December to March – and only limited and small-scale activities will be pursued.

**Figure 1: Seasonal Implementation of Cash/Food for Assets**



30. To enhance the skill sets of people excluded from mainstream employment, WFP will provide food, cash or vouchers to support vocational training programmes organized by partners. Cash transfers are expected to cover 8 percent of beneficiaries of asset creation activities in 2014 and 12 percent in 2015.

⇒ *Conflict mitigation and peace-building*

31. WFP will support the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process led by the National DDR Commission of South Sudan, by providing DDR participants with food for attending training on the adjustment to civilian life.

32. In areas with frequent conflicts over natural resources, WFP will promote the creation of assets such as water ponds that can help ease tensions.

⇒ *Promoting good nutrition*

33. WFP and partners will seek to reduce acute and chronic malnutrition and enhance government capacity to plan and manage nutrition programmes. Activities will focus on:

- *pregnant and lactating women (PLW)* – PLW suffering moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) will receive supplementary feeding;
- *children aged 6–59 months* – moderately malnourished children aged 6–59 months will receive targeted supplementary feeding (TSF), with some blanket feeding for children aged 6–36 months in target areas;
- *children in school meals programmes* – WFP will provide local and international stakeholders with information materials for educating schoolchildren and communities on the use and maintenance of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities; and

- *households participating in WFP activities* – WFP and partners will use nutrition-sensitive approaches such as messaging, communication and demonstrations during food distributions to promote good nutrition, including dietary diversity, health and hygiene practices and HIV/AIDS awareness.
34. WFP will facilitate dialogue on nutrition and the underlying causes of undernutrition through the Nutrition Cluster coordination mechanism and the multistakeholder platform established in June 2013 under the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative. WFP will seek synergies and dialogue to enhance partnerships in water, sanitation, healthcare, livelihoods and other activities. FFA activities will also help achieve health, nutrition and education goals by prioritizing community health and school infrastructure.

⇒ *School feeding*

35. These activities are an important social safety net and are designed jointly with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, in consultation with UNICEF. They promote the right to free and compulsory education for all children in South Sudan by widening access, equity, equality and relevance. On-site school meals and take-home rations for girls will support the attendance of children – especially girls – at school. Blanket deworming will be implemented in May and November alongside hygiene education. Where possible, complementary activities will include the improvement of school latrines and hand-washing facilities; the provision of water points; school gardens; and the installation of fuel-efficient stoves. WFP will also support seven national teacher training institutes.

### Capacity Development Activities

36. This PRRO will focus on developing the capacity of counterparts and partners to implement WFP-assisted activities, and will prioritize capacity development for the Government.
37. Special operation 200267, which supports the National Strategic Food Reserve, identified critical technical and organizational capacity gaps in food security information systems. Under this PRRO and in partnership with FAO, WFP will address these gaps by enhancing government and partner capacity in: i) food security and vulnerability analysis; ii) trade and market monitoring; iii) rainfall monitoring, crop production estimates and national food balance sheet preparation; and iv) early warning.
38. Capacity development for smallholder farmers' organizations, started under the Purchase for Progress pilot, will be continued and expanded. WFP, the Government, FAO and other partners will facilitate improved post-harvest handling by smallholder farmers' organizations, including through capacity development in warehouse management, food safety and quality and storage. WFP will use its significant purchasing power to maximize local procurement from farmers' organizations, and traders. Synergies will be sought with special operation 200379, which focuses on the construction of 500 km of feeder roads to link farmers to markets.
39. WFP will also continue to support government SLP exercises and develop government capacities to plan, implement and coordinate integrated livelihood programmes.
40. Government and community ownership of hunger solutions will be enhanced through consultation in project design and joint capacity development.
41. WFP and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology will continue the drafting of a national school feeding strategy.

## BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

42. The PRRO will focus on: i) conflict-affected populations – displaced persons, refugees and returnees from the Sudan; ii) severely food-insecure and socially vulnerable residents, including HIV/AIDS, TB and kala-azar patients and their families; and iii) moderately food-insecure residents with limited coping capacities. Moderately malnourished children aged 6–59 months, malnourished PLW<sup>19</sup> children aged 6–36 months<sup>20</sup> during the lean season, and school-aged children from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> grades in highly food-insecure areas with poor enrolment and retention rates will be targeted because of their vulnerability to risks associated with conflict, violence and natural disasters. The beneficiary breakdown by activity type is provided in Table 3.
43. Targeting of returnees, displaced persons and refugees<sup>21</sup> is based on status, verified by inter-agency assessment missions. The estimated 224,000 refugees in South Sudan are mainly from the Sudan states of Blue Nile and South Kordofan. They depend on international assistance, as confirmed by the May 2013 joint assessment mission (JAM). The JAM also highlighted opportunities for livelihood activities for an estimated 28,000 longer-staying refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Central African Republic. With many South Sudanese already returned from the Sudan, organized returns are expected to end by 2015. During 2014, an estimated 15,000 returnees will benefit from a reintegration package comprising a one-month food ration and a cash transfer valued at two months of food. The cash component will be based on the price of a food ration in the nearest urban location, allowing for inflation. WFP will use local banks to deliver the cash transfers, providing maximum security with minimal transaction costs. Returnees in areas unsuitable for cash transfers will receive a three-month food ration.
44. Of the 830,000 severely food-insecure residents, approximately 225,000 will receive GFD during the lean season, based on their inability to find work because of their social vulnerability – for example, households headed by women. The remaining severely food-insecure residents will be targeted through FFA
45. In 2014, WFP FFA will reach 808,000 food-insecure people: 605,000 able-bodied but severely food-insecure, and 203,000 moderately food-insecure. Capacity and budget constraints will prevent WFP from reaching the remaining moderately food-insecure residents, but it will continue advocacy with other partners in the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, to ensure some form of assistance for these people.
46. The geographical focus of FFA is based on analysis of Integrated Phase Classification System trends from 2009 to 2012 and review of livelihood zones and seasonal livelihood opportunities. Other areas to be prioritized include those that experience frequent natural disasters and conflict and have high agricultural production potential and functioning markets. WFP and partners will conduct rapid rural appraisals to identify project priorities and determine household participation in specific communities.

<sup>19</sup> Given the limited number of specialized nutrition partners in South Sudan and challenges associated with ensuring adequate storage conditions at pre-positioning locations, which remain inaccessible for up to eight months in some areas, WFP is unable to provide blanket coverage for all resident PLW.

<sup>20</sup> National MAM guidelines recommend covering this age group.

<sup>21</sup> The projected numbers for 2014 and 2015 for returnees, internally displaced persons and refugees are interagency projections by the emergency returns sector leads – UNHCR and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

47. Estimated school feeding beneficiary numbers and geographic targeting are based on the preliminary findings of the School Readiness Assessment (March–June 2013) conducted by WFP, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and other partners. The following criteria will be taken into account when selecting schools:
- high poverty and low food security indicators in the region or population group;
  - school's registration with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology;
  - long walking distances to/from school for students;
  - below-average enrolment rate for girls in the school;
  - availability of kitchens, storage facilities, sanitation and water facilities in the school;
  - community readiness to implement a daily school feeding programme and mobilize additional resources to ensure a sanitary and safe environment for children; and
  - UNICEF-designation as a child-friendly school.
48. In the first year of implementation, WFP will prioritize the upgrading of school infrastructure through FFA, to facilitate increased school feeding coverage in the second year.

49. The PRRO will target 3.12 million people, as shown in Table 1.

<b>TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES, BY ACTIVITY AND YEAR</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Total*</b>
GFD – Abyei displaced population**	120 000	24 000	<b>120 000</b>
GFD – internally displaced persons	135 000	100 008	<b>188 004</b>
GFD – refugees	302 900	322 851	<b>322 851</b>
GFD – returnees ( <i>cash reintegration</i> )	15 000	-	<b>15 000</b>
GFD – returnees ( <i>reintegration</i> )	45 000	-	<b>45 000</b>
GFD – severely food-insecure residents	225 000	184 670	<b>225 000</b>
Cash for assets	68 800	100 302	<b>159 072</b>
Food for assets	740 000	676 008	<b>1 348 407</b>
School meals	401 900	461 625	<b>415 548</b>
School meals – girls' incentive	39 000	66 786	<b>40 937</b>
Blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) ( <i>resident children 6–36 months</i> )	230 700	205 177	<b>230 700</b>
BSF ( <i>refugee children 6–59 months</i> )	54 000	58 000	<b>58 000</b>
BSF ( <i>refugee PLW</i> )	24 300	26 100	<b>26 100</b>
TSF ( <i>moderately malnourished resident children 6–59 months</i> )	136 300	128 454	<b>213 372</b>
TSF ( <i>malnourished resident PLW</i> )	113 100	103 668	<b>185 668</b>
TSF ( <i>moderately malnourished refugee children 6–59 months</i> )	20 300	21 750	<b>35 525</b>
TSF ( <i>malnourished refugee PLW</i> )	24 300	26 100	<b>39 960</b>
Institutional feeding	98 900	98 863	<b>195 489</b>
Community nutrition volunteers	59 600	53 298	<b>65 025</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 854 100</b>	<b>2 657 660</b>	<b>3 929 658</b>
<b>TOTAL***(<i>excluding overlap</i>)</b>	<b>2 287 407</b>	<b>2 089 151</b>	<b>3 123 437</b>

\* Adjusted to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries reached in both years.

\*\* In 2015, WFP expects that 80 percent of the Abyei displaced population will be able to engage in recovery activities.

\*\*\* Adjusted to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries receiving assistance from more than one activity.

<b>TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES FOR BOTH YEARS, BY ACTIVITY AND GENDER</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Total</b>
GFD – Abyei displaced population	62 400	57 600	<b>120 000</b>
GFD – internally displaced persons	97 762	90 242	<b>188 004</b>
GFD – refugees	158 197	164 654	<b>322 851</b>
GFD – returnees ( <i>cash reintegration</i> )	7 800	7 200	<b>15 000</b>
GFD – returnees ( <i>reintegration</i> )	23 400	21 600	<b>45 000</b>
GFD – severely food-insecure residents	117 000	108 000	<b>225 000</b>
Cash for assets	82 717	76 354	<b>159 071</b>
Food for assets	701 172	647 235	<b>1 348 407</b>
School meals	282 573	132 975	<b>415 548</b>
Girls' incentive	-	40 937	<b>40 937</b>
BSF ( <i>resident children 6–36 months</i> )	119 964	110 736	<b>230 700</b>
BSF ( <i>refugee children 6–59 months</i> )	30 160	27 840	<b>58 000</b>
BSF ( <i>refugee PLW</i> )	-	26 100	<b>26 100</b>
TSF ( <i>moderately malnourished resident children 6–59 months</i> )	110 954	102 419	<b>213 373</b>
TSF ( <i>malnourished resident PLW</i> )	-	185 668	<b>185 668</b>
TSF ( <i>moderately malnourished refugee children 6–59 months</i> )	18 473	17 052	<b>35 525</b>
TSF ( <i>malnourished refugee PLW</i> )	-	39 960	<b>39 960</b>
Institutional feeding	101 654	93 835	<b>195 489</b>
Community nutrition volunteers	33 813	31 212	<b>65 025</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 948 039</b>	<b>1 981 619</b>	<b>3 929 658</b>
<b>TOTAL (excluding overlap)</b>	<b>1 573 938</b>	<b>1 549 499</b>	<b>3 123 437</b>

50. There is evidence that cash or voucher transfers are more appropriate in or near urban areas.<sup>22</sup> Cost-efficiency analysis indicates that in both the reintegration package and FFA, cash transfers are less efficient than in-kind food, but have additional benefits, such as allowing beneficiaries to purchase local food, facilitating dietary diversity and stimulating local economies.

51. Cash and voucher (C&V) transfers in FFA will be used only where markets have adequate supplies. Activities will be scaled up after harvest starts in August 2014 and 2015. Beneficiaries of FFA will continue to receive food during the lean season when food is scarce. Selection of locations for C&V will be based on: i) outreach of financial institutions; ii) access to integrated markets; and iii) presence of cooperating partners with capacity to implement C&V schemes. Cash will be distributed directly by cooperating partners or through banks. Mobile phone networks are currently not a viable delivery option, but WFP will continue to explore opportunities for innovative solutions.

<sup>22</sup> Overseas Development Institute. 2009. *Food Assistance, Reintegration and Dependency in Southern Sudan* Commissioned by WFP. London.

52. In cash-based programmes, WFP will collaborate with partners, facilitate sharing of best practices and ensure a consistent approach. Partnerships will be sought with United Nations agencies such as FAO and UNDP, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Oxfam Great Britain, Save the Children, the Norwegian Refugee Council, Mercy Corps and *Action Contre la Faim* (Action Against Hunger).
53. Cash and voucher projects will engage with beneficiaries before and during implementation, including through post-distribution monitoring.

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## NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH / VOUCHER TRANSFERS

54. Diets in South Sudan vary according to the local climate and resources. Table 3 indicates daily food rations by activity, and Table 4 cash requirements.
55. Displaced persons, returnees and refugees will receive a standard GFD ration of cereal – sorghum or maize – pulses, oil and salt that meets the daily requirement for 2,111 kcal/person/day. Severely food-insecure residents will receive a slightly reduced ration of 1,944 kcal during the lean season.
56. Beneficiaries of FFA will receive 42 kg of cereal, 7 kg of pulses, 4.2 litres of oil and 0.7 kg of salt per month, based on an average of 20 working days. This ration will provide 1,441 kcal/person/day,<sup>23</sup> and was determined through the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) and the average labour wage rate.<sup>24</sup>
57. From February to July, children aged 6–36 months will receive SuperCereal Plus through the BSF programme. Ready-to-use supplementary food will be used to treat children aged 6–59 months suffering from MAM. Malnourished resident PLW will receive a ration of SuperCereal, oil and sugar, or SuperCereal Plus through TSF.

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<sup>23</sup> Assuming a household of seven members – the national average (SHHS, 2010).

<sup>24</sup> WFP. Sudan Programme Oversight Team. 2011. Field Mission Report.



TABLE 3: RATIONS, BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

Commodity	GFD – IDPs, returnees, refugees	GFD – residents	BSF		TSF		FFA	School meals	Girls' incentive	Institutional feeding		CNVs
			Children	PLW	MAM	PLW				Patients	Caretakers	
Cereals	500	450	-	-	-	-	300	120	450	450	450	225
Pulses	50	50	-	-	-	-	50	30	-	50	50	25
Oil	30	30	-	-	-	30	30	10	164	30	30	15
Salt	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	5	5	2
SuperCereal	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	50	-	-
SuperCereal Plus	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	30	-	-
RUSF	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total GFD</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>92</b>	300	<b>385</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>2 111</b>	<b>1 944</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1 285</b>	<b>1 441</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>2 959</b>	<b>2 251</b>	<b>1 994</b>	<b>972</b>
% of energy supplied by protein	12.3	12.7	15.8	15.8	10.2	11.9	12.6	13.9	6.7	12.3	12.7	58.9
% of energy supplied by fat	19.5	20.4	22.8	22.8	54.9	35.1	24.7	21.2	54.0	19.2	20.4	12.7
Feeding duration (days)	60 (IDPs) 90 (returnees) 360 (Abyei and refugees)	150	150 90	90	60	60	Varies by activity	210	210	30 (inpatients) 180 (outpatients)	30	144 (institutional feeding and TSF) 60 (BSF)

<b>TABLE 4: TOTAL CASH/VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY</b>				
	<b>Refugee milling vouchers</b>	<b>FFA/cash</b>	<b>Cash reintegration programme</b>	<b>Total</b>
Cash/voucher (US\$)	22 945 574	5 383 606	794 556	<b>29 123 736</b>
Food (mt)	-	4 400	790	<b>5 190</b>

## **IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

### **Participation**

58. Community-based targeting will be used for GFD, with local authorities and community members participating in beneficiary selection. Participatory planning, implementation and monitoring of FFA activities will comply with WFP work norms. School management committees will be increasingly involved in the implementation of school feeding activities, including school gardens and community labour to improve school infrastructure.

### **Partners and Capacities**

59. Food-for-assets activities that support physical infrastructure will be implemented at the state level with the ministries of health, education, agriculture and infrastructure. School feeding activities will be planned and implemented in consultation with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and UNICEF; school gardens with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO; diversified livelihood education and skill improvement with relevant ministries, FAO and ILO; and community disaster risk reduction and natural resource management infrastructure with UNDP, the United Nations Office for Project Services and the United Nations Environment Programme. Nutrition activities will be coordinated with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WHO. WFP will also forge partnerships with the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women to mainstream gender-sensitize programming across all activities.

60. The Rome-based agencies are enhancing partnerships to increase the resilience of communities across South Sudan.

### **Procurement**

61. Purchases will be 85 percent international and 15 percent regional/local in the first year, and 80 and 20 percent in the second. WFP envisions procuring up to 8,000 mt of food from local producers and smallholder farmers.

### **Logistics**

62. South Sudan has poor roads and WFP's central warehouse in Juba is 1,600 km from the nearest port in Mombasa; secondary locations are more than 3,000 km from the port.

63. Most international food deliveries arrive through Mombasa; 30 percent come via Djibouti.

64. Given the recent agreements between South Sudan and the Sudan, WFP will seek to reuse Port Sudan, primarily to serve the northern border states. If Port Sudan becomes a reliable corridor during the course of this PRRO, a budget revision will incorporate the cost differentials.
65. For areas that private transporters cannot reach because of insecurity or bad roads, WFP operates a fleet of 36 all-terrain trucks.
66. As the poor road network leaves 60 percent of the country inaccessible during the rainy season, WFP will seek flexible funding to pre-position 40 percent of requirements in the first quarter of each year; WFP's Forward Purchase Facility and Working Capital Finance Facility will be critical in this.

### **Non-Food Inputs**

67. WFP and partners will provide communities with the equipment and materials needed for asset creation, including building schools, health centres, bridges and community stores.

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## **PERFORMANCE MONITORING**

68. Distribution and activity output data will be collected by trained cooperating partners and WFP sub-office staff. Monitoring and evaluation staff at the country office will analyse the data and report on results.
69. Distribution reports will be reconciled against monthly dispatch reports in the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System.
70. Monthly process monitoring will use redesigned monitoring checklists. Baseline surveys for each activity will be conducted in the second half of 2013 and verified against secondary data.
71. WFP's feedback mechanism for reviewing monitoring findings will enable immediate action or the alerting of management when required. Process monitoring will be prioritized, and project implementation and design adjusted as necessary.

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## **RISK MANAGEMENT**

72. The country office has instituted minimum preparedness actions for the major risks identified in the WFP corporate emergency preparedness and response package. These will be reviewed periodically. The country office risk register will be updated, and the status of mitigation actions will be regularly monitored.

### **Contextual Risks**

73. If conflict escalates in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states in the Sudan, the influx of refugees could exceed planning figures. The contingency plans of WFP and partners include transferring resources intended for early recovery activities in Upper Nile and Unity states to relief interventions.
74. Given the absence of crop forecast data, the potential impacts of erratic rains and conflict on crops could have been underestimated, resulting in increased needs during the PRRO. Results from the crop and food supply assessment mission, the October FSMS and the Annual Needs and Livelihood Analysis will enable WFP to recalculate its response in 2014.

75. Large-scale asset creation activities require a stable environment. In the northern border states and Jonglei, civil unrest, displacement of people, arrivals of refugees or intensified conflict may disrupt plans.
76. If the cooperation agreement it signed with the Sudan in September 2012 is delayed or not implemented, South Sudan will risk hyperinflation, shutdown of essential services, severe economic austerity measures, market failure or currency collapse. Contingency plans could include transferring resources from early recovery to relief assistance.

### **Programme Risks**

77. The risk of inflation resulting from the expansion of cash transfers is considered minimal, as these transfers will be provided to only a small proportion of the population spread over many locations. However, food and fuel price inflation and increasing transaction costs could disrupt fragile markets, affecting the implementation of cash-based interventions. WFP will continue awareness-raising to prepare traders for the increased demand, and will monitor markets and retail prices, adjusting the transfer value when necessary. If markets cannot supply households with food, WFP will revert to in-kind transfers.
78. Low capacity of cooperating partners could affect WFP's ability to implement TSF at scale, so WFP will work with the Nutrition Cluster to build partners' capabilities. It will also organize capacity development for government counterparts and NGO partners to prepare for the planned shift to early recovery activities, which will require significant WFP presence with additional overhead costs.

### **Institutional Risks**

79. In conflict-affected areas, the main risks are the theft of WFP food, and direct threats to staff safety and security. WFP monitors the security situation to ensure compliance with United Nations' minimum operating security standards.
80. Inadequate and late funding would prevent WFP from pre-positioning food by April each year, which may damage WFP's reputation and relationship with local communities. To reduce this risk, the country office is increasing its fundraising activities.

### **Security Risk Management**

81. International and essential national staff are required to complete Safe and Secure Access to Field Environment training.
82. The WFP-managed UNHAS will be critical in ensuring staff safety should evacuation be required.

## ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<b>Food</b>			
Cereals	268 393	82 673 276	
Pulses	31 971	20 746 742	
Oil and fats	21 737	34 029 645	
Mixed and blended food	24 530	31 003 336	
Others	3 807	624 193	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>350 438</b>	<b>169 077 192</b>	
External transport		22 821 328	
Landside transport, storage and handling		228 155 881	
Other direct operational costs: food		36 957 315	
<b>Food and related costs<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>457 011 716</b>	<b>457 011 716</b>
Cash and vouchers		6 178 163	
Related costs		4 109 131	
<b>Cash and vouchers and related costs</b>		<b>10 287 294</b>	<b>10 287 294</b>
<b>Capacity development and augmentation</b>		<b>13 440 620</b>	<b>13 440 620</b>
Direct operational costs			480 739 630
Direct support costs <sup>2</sup> (see Annex I-B)			104 519 078
<b>Total direct project costs</b>			<b>585 258 708</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>3</sup>			40 968 109
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>626 226 817</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>2</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>3</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>WFP staff and staff-related</b>	
Professional staff	27 146 771
General service staff	21 129 847
Danger pay and local allowances	4 070 645
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>52 347 263</b>
<b>Recurring and other</b>	
<b>Equipment</b>	5 337 664
<b>Security</b>	4 090 002
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	23 520 215
<b>Assessments, evaluations and monitoring<sup>1</sup></b>	1 134 500
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>104 519 078</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK <sup>1</sup>		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions <sup>2</sup>
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>		
<b>Outcome 1.1</b> Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households Linked outputs <sup>3</sup> : A and B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Household food consumption score Target: ≥ 35 for 80% of targeted households</li> <li>➤ Coping strategy index (CSI) Target: &lt; 51 for 80% of targeted households Data sources: post-distribution monitoring, FSMS</li> </ul>	Security and road conditions allow delivery of food and implementation/monitoring of activities. Food pipeline is adequate, uninterrupted and reliable. Donors respond positively and quickly to requirements. Trunk roads are maintained by Government.
<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Restored or stabilized access to basic services and critical community assets Linked outputs: A and C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ % default rates of targeted beneficiaries of HIV/TB treatment, by treatment type Target: &lt; 15% Data source: partner reports</li> </ul>	Qualified partners are available to support and complement WFP interventions. Complementary non-food items, materials and trained staff are provided by Government and partners. Sufficient budget, time and staff capacity to collect, analyse and report on baselines, routine monitoring and follow-up surveys are available. Adequate, uninterrupted and punctual banking services for cash/voucher implementation are available.
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>		
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> Improved access to assets and basic services, including community and market infrastructure Linked outputs: A and D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Community asset score Target: Above baseline in 80% of targeted communities Data sources: post-distribution and activity monitoring</li> </ul>	Value of entitlement is attractive compared with work norms. Community participates in selecting activities and sites. For cash transfers, households have access to local markets, and price/currency inflation or fluctuation is limited.



<sup>1</sup> The Logical Framework will be finalized when the Board approves the WFP Strategic Results Framework (2014–2017).

<sup>2</sup> Assumptions for Strategic Objective 1 apply to the entire PRRO.

<sup>3</sup> Outputs are presented at the end of this Logical Framework.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK <sup>1</sup>		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>Outcome 2.2</b> Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs and respond to disasters and shocks Linked outputs: E and F</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ National capacity index Target: &gt; 15 in 50% of WFP-supported programmes Data source: WFP/vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM)</li> </ul>	<p>Government and other national partners are open to consultation on all benchmark indicators and committed to participating in training, applying the knowledge received and allocating funds for consultations and policy formulation.</p>
<p><b>Strategic objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b></p>		
<p><b>Outcome 3.1</b> Increased government and community capacities to establish, improve and manage safety nets, disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate change adaptation systems Linked outputs: A, F and G</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Disaster preparedness index Target: medium score 5–7 Data source: WFP/VAM</li> <li>➤ Community asset score Target: above baseline level for 80% of targeted communities Data sources: post-distribution and activity monitoring</li> <li>➤ CSI Target: &lt; 51 for 80% of targeted households Data sources: post-distribution monitoring, FSMS</li> </ul>	<p>Government and other national partners are open to consultation on all benchmark indicators and committed to participating in training, applying the knowledge received and allocating funds for consultations and policy formulation.</p> <p>Value of entitlement is attractive compared with work norms.</p> <p>Communities participate in selecting activities and sites.</p> <p>For cash transfers, households have access to local markets and price/currency inflation or fluctuation is limited.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3.2</b> Increased marketing opportunities for agricultural products and commodities at the national, regional and local levels Linked outputs: H</p>	<p>(Targets to be determined)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP</li> <li>➤ Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of national, regional and local purchases</li> <li>➤ Proportion of active WFP vendors demonstrating use of pro-smallholder aggregation systems</li> </ul> <p>Data sources: Food Procurement Tracking System and WFP Information Network and Global System (WINGS)</p>	<p>Stakeholder support results in increased grain production and sustainable access to markets for smallholders.</p> <p>Food surplus is gathered at collection points to facilitate safe storage and marketing.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK <sup>1</sup>		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions <sup>2</sup>
<b>Strategic objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>		
<p><b>Outcome 4.1</b> Increased equitable access to and utilization of education through school meals and girls' take-home rations Linked outputs: A and I</p>	<p>(Baselines to be defined)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Gender ratios, by activity Target: 5% decrease in disparity</li> <li>➤ Enrolment rates, by gender and activity Target: 6% increase per year</li> <li>➤ Retention rates, by gender and activity Target: 85% of enrolled students</li> </ul> <p>Data sources: school records, activity monitoring, standardized school feeding surveys, MOGEI data</p>	<p>Value of entitlement is attractive compared with work norms, or sufficient to overcome barriers to education, especially for girls.</p> <p>Quality of available education is sufficient to deliver expected benefits.</p> <p>Providing take-home rations for girls does not induce gender-based violence.</p> <p>Schools meet minimum WFP criteria for participation.</p> <p>Substitution effects in households are minimal.</p> <p>Communities participate in selection of activities and sites.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 4.2</b> Reduced or stabilized undernutrition among resident and refugee children and PLW(BSF) Linked outputs: A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children (weight-for-height), by beneficiary category Target: &lt; 15% for targeted beneficiaries by end of 2015</li> <li>➤ Prevalence of low mid-upper arm circumference among children and PLW, by beneficiary category and gender of children Target: &lt; 15% for targeted beneficiaries by end of 2015</li> <li>➤ Proportion of eligible population participating in the programme (coverage), by beneficiary category and gender of children Target: &gt; 70% (in prevention programme)</li> </ul> <p>Data sources: UNHCR and/or partner reports, Nutrition Cluster data, standardized monitoring and assessment for relief and transition (SMART) surveys; and SQEAC/LQAS for 4.2.3</p>	<p>For cash transfers, households have access to local markets, and price/currency inflation or fluctuation is limited.</p>





ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK <sup>1</sup>		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>Outcome 4.3</b> Reduced or stabilized undernutrition among targeted resident and refugee children and PLW (targeted feeding)</p> <p>Linked output: A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ MAM treatment performance rate, by beneficiary category and gender of children</li> </ul> <p>Targets: recovery &gt; 75%, mortality &lt; 3%, default &lt; 15%, non-response &lt; 5%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of eligible population participating in the programme, by beneficiary category and gender of children</li> </ul> <p>Targets: &gt; 50% (rural); &gt; 90% (camps)</p> <p>Data sources: UNHCR and/or partner reports, Nutrition Cluster data; and SQUEAC/LQAS for 4.3.2</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 4.5</b> Targeted communities have increased human capital to break the intergenerational cycle of chronic hunger</p> <p>Linked outputs: A and J</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Household human capital score</li> </ul> <p>Target: 10% increase per year</p> <p>Data sources: post-distribution and activity monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Daily average dietary diversity</li> </ul> <p>Target: 80% of targeted households consuming at least 4 food groups a day</p> <p>Data sources: post-distribution and activity monitoring, FSMS</p>	
<b>Linked output indicators<sup>4</sup></b>		
<p><b>Output A</b> Food, nutrition products and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in time to targeted households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving assistance as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving combined in-kind and cash assistance as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Quantity of food distributed, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Total cash transferred to beneficiaries, and as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Number of settlement/resettlement packages distributed</li> <li>➤ Number of institutional sites assisted (health centres,</li> </ul>	<p>Beneficiaries are well informed of distribution times and places.</p> <p>Beneficiaries are able to travel to and from the distribution site securely.</p> <p>Distribution monitoring and reporting are accurate.</p> <p>Returnees continue to arrive at designated final destinations.</p>

<sup>4</sup> All outputs disaggregated by: beneficiary category, age group and gender, food type, activity, asset category.

## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK<sup>1</sup>

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions <sup>2</sup>
	schools, etc.) ➤ Number of United Nations agencies/international NGO/community-based organizations providing complementary inputs/services	
<b>Output B</b> Milling vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in time to targeted households (refugees)	➤ Total cash value of vouchers distributed ➤ Vouchers utilized by beneficiaries, as % of vouchers distributed ➤ Average kilocalorie gain per beneficiary resulting from decreased food barter/sale for milling	Distribution monitoring and reporting are accurate. Beneficiaries do not sell/barter the food saved.
<b>Output C</b> Food, nutrition products and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in time to targeted households	➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving individual nutritional food supplements and household food assistance under anti-retroviral treatment (ART) or TB treatment, as % of planned ➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving only individual nutritional food supplements under ART or TB treatment, as % of planned	Distribution monitoring and reporting are accurate. Institutions have adequate facilities for ART and TB treatment.
<b>Output D</b> Livelihood assets restored and/or built by targeted households and communities	➤ Number of community assets developed, built or restored by targeted communities ➤ Number of assisted communities with increased access to markets and/or social services resulting from WFP-assisted road construction/rehabilitation ➤ Number of community asset management committees and members trained on asset creation/maintenance	Activity monitoring and reporting are accurate. Partners and communities have jointly established assets creation plans.





## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK<sup>1</sup>

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>Output E</b> Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food supply chain, food assistance and food security systems, including, food security information systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of national assessments/data collection exercises implemented with WFP support</li> <li>➤ Number of technical support activities provided by WFP</li> <li>➤ Number of government/partner staff receiving technical assistance and training from WFP</li> <li>➤ Number of policy frameworks developed through technical secondments and/or WFP engagement</li> </ul> <p>Target: 4 frameworks</p>	<p>WFP and government staff have jointly established implementation plans.</p>
<p><b>Output F</b> Disaster mitigation measures in place with WFP capacity development support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of contingency plans created</li> <li>➤ Number of government/partner staff members trained in disaster preparedness and risk management: contingency planning, disaster/climate risk management, early warning systems and/or food security monitoring systems</li> </ul>	<p>WFP and government staff have jointly established implementation plans.</p>
<p><b>Output G</b> Assets that reduce risk of disasters and shocks, developed, built or restored</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of risk reduction and disaster mitigation assets built or restored, by asset category, type and unit of measure</li> <li>➤ Number of community asset management committees and members trained on asset creation/maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>Activity monitoring and reporting are accurate. Partners and communities have jointly established asset creations plans.</p>
<p><b>Output H</b> Increased WFP food purchases from national, regional and local markets and smallholder farmers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems</li> <li>➤ Number of WFP vendors adopting pro-smallholder aggregation practices</li> <li>➤ Number of farmers' organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills</li> </ul>	<p>Activity monitoring and reporting are accurate. Required food commodities with appropriate shelf-life are available through local and/or regional purchase. Commodities available through local/regional purchase meet the minimum requirements of donors and Government. WFP vendors receive adequate training.</p>

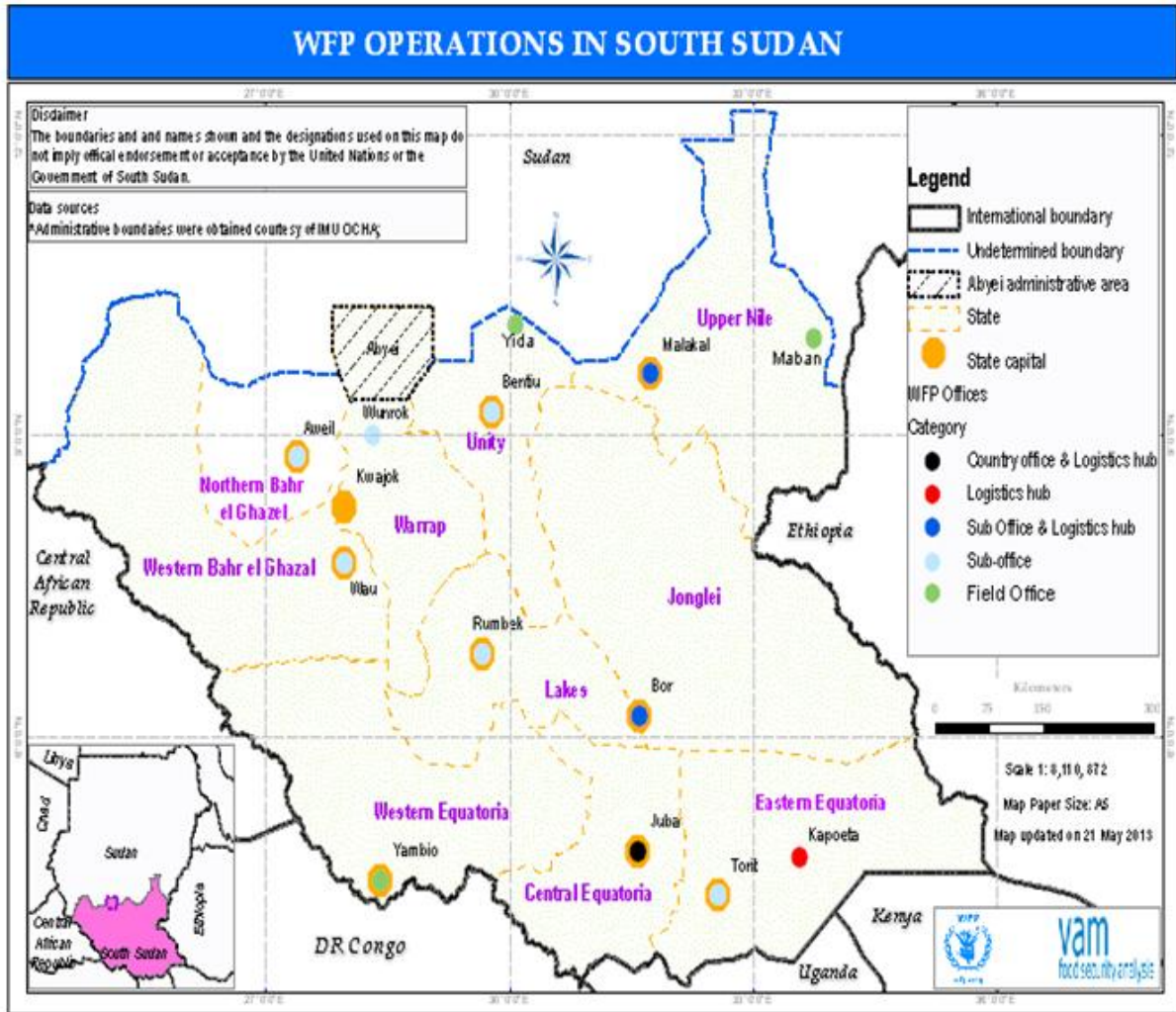
ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK <sup>1</sup>		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>Output I</b> Improved ability to concentrate and learn in school as a result of school feeding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of school management committees (SMCs) trained in school feeding management or implementation</li> <li>➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving deworming tablets, as % of planned</li> <li>➤ Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from the Essential Package – deworming tablets, upgraded school infrastructure, school gardens, fuel-efficient stoves and school supplies/materials</li> <li>➤ Number of primary schools assisted by WFP</li> <li>➤ Quantity of non-food items distributed, by type, as % of planned</li> </ul>	<p>Activity monitoring and reporting are accurate. SMCs are available and ready for training. Deworming coverage is sufficient. Supplies for the Essential Package are available and ready for distribution.</p>
<p><b>Output J</b> Developed and/or enhanced human capital through improved knowledge and awareness sessions for targeted communities and households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of awareness sessions conducted on proper health practices, hygiene, dietary diversity and/or gender/protection</li> <li>➤ Number of training sessions conducted on topics related to asset creation</li> <li>➤ Number of beneficiaries participating in training through asset creation</li> <li>➤ % of households receiving WFP skills training</li> <li>➤ Number of schools with vegetable gardening training for teachers and/or SMCs</li> <li>➤ Number of cooking demonstrations conducted for the community and/or SMCs on energy-efficient stoves</li> <li>➤ Number of cooking demonstrations conducted for the community and/or SMCs on nutrition and hygiene practices</li> <li>➤ Number of village nutrition centres constructed</li> <li>➤ Number of women and adolescent girls attending village nutrition centres</li> <li>➤ Proportion of activities that include promotion of adequate diet for women and children and positive</li> </ul>	<p>Activity monitoring and reporting are accurate. Partners are willing and able to hold awareness sessions. Beneficiaries participate in awareness sessions and are willing to apply lessons learned. Curriculum developed is culturally appropriate and provides adequate coverage of topics. Training tools are provided. Schools and communities are provided with materials for gardening and cooking demonstrations.</p>





ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK <sup>1</sup>		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions <sup>2</sup>
	feeding practices of infants and young	
<b>Cross-cutting indicators</b>		
<b>Gender:</b> Gender equality and empowerment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Numbers of women/men in leadership positions in project management committees</li> <li>➤ Number and percentage of women project management committee members trained in transfer modalities</li> <li>➤ Presence of initiatives for reducing risk of sexual and gender-based violence</li> <li>➤ Presence of activities for raising awareness of gender equality</li> </ul>	
<b>Protection:</b> WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted people reporting safety problems moving to, from or at WFP programme sites</li> <li>➤ Proportion of assisted people reporting having received information about the programme – regarding targeting, entitlements and feedback mechanisms</li> </ul>	

**ANNEX III**



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

BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
C&V	cash and vouchers
CSI	coping strategy index
DDR	disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food for assets
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
GDP	gross domestic product
GFD	general food distribution
IDP	internally displaced person
ILO	International Labour Organization
JAM	joint assessment mission
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
NGO	non-governmental organization
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
SHHS	Sudan Household Health Survey
SLP	seasonal livelihood programming
SSDP	South Sudan Development Plan
TB	tuberculosis
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNDAF	United Nations Development Framework
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization