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PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS— THE SUDAN 200808

Support for Food Security and Nutrition for Conflict-Affected and Chronically Vulnerable Populations

Number of beneficiaries	5,220,000
Duration of project	2 years (1 July 2015–30 June 2017)
Gender marker code*	2A
WFP food tonnage	493,256 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and related costs	435,939,105
Vouchers and related costs	101,609,516
Total cost to WFP	693,274,155

*<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

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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 focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sudan is one of WFP's most complex and volatile operations, with conflict in Darfur and the border states exacerbated by crises in the region. Approximately 3.9 million people are food-insecure, more than 2 million children aged 6–59 months are acutely malnourished (wasted) and another 2 million are chronically malnourished (stunted).

Since 2009, WFP has implemented one-year emergency operations. Its three-year country strategy (2015–2017) has four pillars: i) save lives in emergencies and protracted crises; ii) support early recovery through safety net activities; iii) build resilience of local communities to withstand shocks and seasonal vulnerability; and iv) address underlying causes of undernutrition. Capacity development, gender and protection are cross-cutting issues.

This protracted relief and recovery operation will target 5.2 million people over two years, and is in line with WFP's Strategic Plan, the Millennium Development Goals, anticipated Sustainable Development Goals and the Zero Hunger Challenge. It aims to save the lives of highly vulnerable people affected by food insecurity and malnutrition because of conflict and natural disasters (Strategic Objective 1); and to restore household food security and livelihoods, and treat and prevent acute malnutrition following shocks and protracted displacement (Strategic Objective 2).

The operation supports implementation of the Government's humanitarian and development policies and priorities and is aligned with the 2015 humanitarian strategic response plan and the 2012–2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

DRAFT DECISION^{*}

The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation the Sudan 200808 "Support for Food Security and Nutrition for Conflict-Affected and Chronically Vulnerable Populations" (WFP/EB.A/2015/9-B/3*).

* 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. The Sudan is a least-developed, low-income food-deficit country ranked 166th of 187 countries on the human development index. It is the fifth most food-insecure country in the world according to the global hunger index and has high rates of poverty.¹ In 2011, gross domestic product (GDP) contracted significantly with the separation of South Sudan.¹ Despite forecasts of GDP growth in 2014/15, declining oil production, crises in the region, inflation, reductions in fuel and food subsidies and high external debt continue to raise concern.²
2. Gender inequality is severe, with the country ranking 140th on the 2013 gender inequality index.³ Women are marginalized in decision-making, and households headed by women are more likely than others to be chronically food-insecure.
3. Access to education has improved: school enrolment rose from 57 percent in 2000 to almost 70 percent in 2012. However, the Sudan will not meet Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2 and disparities remain in gender and rural education indicators. Of the almost 2 million children out of school, 53 percent are girls, and women's literacy rates are 25 percent lower than those of men.^{4,5}
4. The Sudan is affected by conflict in Darfur and the border states, civil conflict in South Sudan and crises in the Central African Republic and Libya. Millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) reside in camps in Darfur. In areas where the environment permits, the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur and the Darfur Development Strategy plan to initiate early recovery and reconstruction. In the border states, clashes between government forces and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North exacerbate displacement. Access to affected populations in South and West Kordofan, Blue Nile and parts of Darfur is challenging.

Food Security and Nutrition

5. At the end of 2014, 3.9 million Sudanese people were food-insecure because of conflict, displacement and natural disasters, coupled with rising commodity and fuel prices. The highest levels of food insecurity are in North and Central Darfur and Red Sea State. Between 60 and 70 percent of food-insecure people live in conflict-affected areas.⁶

¹ International Monetary Fund (IMF). 2013. *Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper: Sudan*. Washington, DC.

² IMF. 2014. *World Economic Outlook, April 2014*. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2014/01/pdf/text.pdf>

³ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>

⁴ UNICEF. Annual Report 2012 for Sudan.

Available at http://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Sudan_COAR_2012.pdf.

⁵ UNDP. 2013. *MDG Report 2013: Assessing Progress in Africa toward the MDGs*. Available at:

http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/MDG/english/MDG%20Regional%20Reports/Africa/MDG%20Report2013_ENG_Fin_12June.pdf

⁶ National Food Security Technical Secretariat. 2014. *Acute Food Security Situation Overview*. Available at http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC%20Acute%20Analysis%20August%20-%20October%202014.pdf

6. Asset depletion, lack of livelihood opportunities and limited access to farmland contribute to the food insecurity of IDPs.⁷ In Darfur, households headed by women are more likely than those headed by men to suffer from food insecurity, and have lower coping capacities.¹ Improved food security in parts of the border states provides opportunities for shifting towards early recovery support;⁸ recent monitoring in Darfur highlighted diverging food security trends for host communities and camp-based IDPs.⁹
7. Household food security depends on the Sudan's rainfed agriculture sector, which produces more than 70 percent of staple foods. However, despite the potential for national food self-sufficiency, imports are high, with inflation and currency depreciation eroding the purchasing power of most people.
8. Following the historically poor harvest in 2013/14,¹⁰ when staple cereal prices across Darfur were more than double their five-year averages, the 2014/15 harvest was much better because of greater rainfall and increased cultivation. WFP's 2014 Darfur market assessment found signs of recovery, but markets remain fragile and prices 45 percent above the five-year average. Insecurity and access, poor infrastructure, depleted household stocks and weak purchasing power are concerns.
9. A national nutrition survey in July 2013¹¹ found global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence above the emergency threshold of 15 percent in 59 of 184 localities; parts of North Darfur and Red Sea had rates above 30 percent. More than 2 million children aged 6–59 months are wasted, and an estimated 2 million are stunted.
10. Children younger than 6 months are particularly likely to be malnourished, because of inadequate access to and utilization of age-appropriate foods, low rates of exclusive breastfeeding – 41 percent – and poor hygiene practices. Overall, less than half the population has access to basic health services, with great regional disparities.¹²

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

11. Food security and nutrition are national priorities reflected in the Government's Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the Twenty-Five Year National Strategy (2007–2031).
12. The Sudan is preparing a comprehensive food security policy and is a party to the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. The National Nutrition Strategy (2014–2018), developed with WFP's support, seeks to improve access to and utilization of health services, strengthen institutional support for the Scaling Up Nutrition initiative and advocate for nutrition as a development priority. The Interim Basic Education Strategy presents the Government's vision for education until 2020.

⁷ WFP. 2013. December *Darfur CFSA*.

⁸ March Blue Nile FSMS; and May South Kordofan FSMS.

⁹ November Darfur CFSA; FSMS.

¹⁰ Food Security Technical Secretariat. 2014. *Annual CFSAM*. Khartoum.

¹¹ Ministry of Health. 2014. *Simple Spatial Surveying Method (S3M) survey: Sudan*. Khartoum.

¹² Ministry of Health. 2010. *Sudan Household Health Survey II*. Khartoum.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

13. The annual Strategic Response Plan identifies humanitarian needs and sector priorities. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012–2016) supports the Government's main development priorities.
14. The African Union–United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) provides security escorts and mediation and supports an inclusive political process. The Integrated Strategic Framework for Darfur, which guides joint activities by UNAMID and the United Nations country team, is being finalized.¹³
15. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) co-leads the food security and livelihoods sector, with WFP and provides agricultural and livestock inputs, services and capacity development; the International Fund for Agricultural Development focuses on rural agricultural development and climate change adaptation; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) supports activities in nutrition, primary health care, water supply, sanitation, hygiene and education; and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) coordinates the inter-agency response to the refugee crises.

Coordination

16. The Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) coordinates humanitarian assistance and disaster management. The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur forms the basis for recovery and development efforts in Darfur, and provides the framework for the Darfur Development Strategy. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) coordinates the overall humanitarian response and its sector system.
17. WFP leads the logistics and emergency telecommunications sector, operates the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and participates in the nutrition; education; refugee multi-sector; and return, recovery and reintegration sectors.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

18. This protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) is in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2,¹⁴ MDGs 1 to 5¹⁵ and pillars 1, 2 and 4 of the Zero Hunger Challenge.
19. The specific objectives are to:
 - save the lives of people affected by severe food insecurity and malnutrition because of conflict and natural disasters, including IDPs, refugees and resident communities (Strategic Objective 1); and

¹³ Secretary-General of the United Nations. 2014. *Special report of the Secretary-General on the review of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur.* (S/2014/138). http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2015/163

¹⁴ Strategic Objectives 1 – Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; Strategic Objective 2 – Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies.

¹⁵ 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.

- restore household food security and livelihoods and treat and prevent acute malnutrition following shocks and protracted displacement, through an integrated package of complementary activities (Strategic Objective 2).

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date

20. Since 2009, WFP has provided assistance in the Sudan through emergency operations (EMOPs). EMOP 200597 responded to immediate food security and nutrition needs through general and targeted food distributions, support the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), school meals and food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities.¹⁶ The EMOP was extended until June 2015.
21. WFP formulated a three-year country strategy (2015–2017) with four pillars: i) save lives in emergencies and protracted crises; ii) support early recovery through safety net activities; iii) build resilience of local communities to withstand shocks and seasonal vulnerability; and iv) address underlying causes of undernutrition. Capacity development, gender and protection are cross-cutting issues.

Strategy Outline

⇒ *Relief activities*

22. General food distribution (GFD) will target people who have recently been displaced by conflict or natural disaster, the most vulnerable refugees and long-time IDPs, returnees and severely food-insecure resident communities.
23. Targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) will treat MAM in children aged 6–59 months and pregnant or lactating women.
24. Emergency blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) will be used to prevent acute malnutrition in emergencies where affected populations lack immediate access to prevention or treatment services.

⇒ *Recovery activities*

25. Early recovery and safety net activities will improve household food security in the shift towards recovery and self-reliance. The targeting and selection of these activities will be informed by context analysis and consultations at the sub-national and community levels.
26. Food assistance for assets or training (FFT) will target households affected by seasonal vulnerability, providing employment opportunities in creating or rehabilitating community infrastructure, skills training, or income-generating activities. Activities will be selected according to the season and livelihood group, taking into account protection concerns and gender-specific analysis of needs, preferences and work norms; and ensuring that pregnant and lactating women are supported through other activities. WFP will introduce FFA/FFT activities for camp-based IDPs gradually from mid-2015 to early 2016.

¹⁶ Food assistance comprises food, voucher and cash transfers.

27. In areas where wasting is persistently high, WFP will deliver nutrition interventions through its community-based integrated nutrition programme. Activities will include TSF, food-based prevention of MAM, home fortification with micronutrient powder (MNP), and social and behaviour change communication. Where possible, the community-based integrated nutrition programme will be implemented alongside treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) to ensure a continuum of care, following the national scale-up plan for community management of acute malnutrition designed by the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WFP in 2014.
28. School feeding will provide daily cooked meals fortified with MNP to address short-term hunger while improving children's micronutrient status, learning ability and access to education. Where gender disparity is high, WFP will provide take-home rations (THR) to increase girls' attendance in school. WFP and the Government will pilot a home-grown school feeding (HGSF) initiative for 6,600 children in two states from July 2015 to March 2016 as part of a hand-over strategy.
29. WFP will distribute food or vouchers depending on cost-efficiency and effectiveness. Post-distribution monitoring and focus group discussions found that both women and men beneficiaries prefer vouchers. WFP will expand its use of vouchers where markets can absorb the additional demand,¹⁷ roll out electronic vouchers and finalize feasibility studies for a cash pilot. WFP will roll out its beneficiary and transfer management system – SCOPE – for all transfer modalities and consider developing it into a shared platform for common service delivery with partners.

Hand-Over Strategy

30. To prepare for hand-over, WFP and United Nations partners will develop the technical and operational capacities of HAC and government ministries in emergency preparedness and response, school feeding, nutrition and food management.
31. In 2015, WFP will conduct a capacity gaps and needs assessment and calculate the National Capacity Index to inform the development of a capacity development strategy with the Government and donor partners. Implementation of the strategy will be added to the PRRO through a budget revision under a new capacity development and augmentation component.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

32. The PRRO will target five main population groups: i) people recently displaced by conflict or natural disaster; ii) vulnerable refugees and long-time IDPs; iii) food-insecure resident populations and returnees; iv) children and pregnant and lactating women who are malnourished or at risk of malnourishment; and v) school-age children in conflict-affected or food-insecure communities. Geographic targeting is based on the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC), comprehensive food security assessments (CFSA), the food security monitoring system (FSMS), nutrition surveys and other assessments, including the UNHCR-WFP joint assessment mission.
33. Through this PRRO up to 2.4 million people will receive GFD; 2.7 million people will participate in FFA/FFT; integrated nutrition activities will reach almost 1.5 million children and pregnant and lactating women; and 1.2 million children will benefit from school feeding.

¹⁷ The 2014 Darfur market assessment found that markets in remote areas of rural Darfur remain volatile, with few traders.

34. While 95 percent of targeted refugees will be in central and eastern Sudan, 69 percent of total beneficiaries, 81 percent of GFD beneficiaries and about two-thirds of beneficiaries of other activities will be in Darfur.
35. IDP beneficiaries in Darfur are 31 percent girls, 26 percent women, 30 percent boys and 13 percent men. Registered South Sudanese refugees include 36 percent girls, 18 percent women 36 percent boys and 11 percent men, but a disproportionate number of households are headed by women. Girls represent 49 percent of school feeding beneficiaries on average. For other beneficiary groups, the gender ratio is 50:50 (see Table 1).

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES, BY ACTIVITY, WITH RATIO OF WOMEN/GIRLS: MEN/BOYS

	2015			2016			2017			Total		
	Vouchers	Food	Total									
GFD	629 500	1 699 050	2 328 550 55:45	478 550	1 277 950	1 756 500 55:45	470 350	1 151 500	1 621 850 55:45	637 500	1 711 600	2 349 100 55:45
IDPs	597 500	1 261 400	1 858 900 56:44	446 550	834 750	1 281 300 56:44	438 350	726 300	1 164 650 56:44	597 500	1 261 400	1 858 900 56:44
Residents	-	313 250	313 250	-	315 800	315 800	-	295 800	295 800	-	315 800	315 800
Refugees	32 000	124 400	156 400	32 000	127 400	159 400	32 000	129 400	161 400	40 000	134 400	174 400
TSF - children under 5	-	110 000	110 000 50:50	-	324 950	324 950 50:50	-	209 750	209 750 50:50	-	508 500	508 500 50:50
TSF - PLW*	-	36 650	36 650	-	108 300	108 300	-	69 900	69 900	-	169 500	169 500
Emergency BSF	-	45 700	45 700	-	46 300	46 300	-	46 700	46 700	-	138 750	138 750
MAM prevention - children under 2	-	136 300	136 300 50:50	-	228 550	228 550 50:50	-	293 750	293 750 50:50	-	590 350	590 350 50:50
MAM prevention - PLW*	-	98 850	98 850	-	176 500	176 500	-	231 700	231 700	-	457 500	457 500
MNP	-	182 950	182 950	-	546 300	546 300	-	386 500	386 500	-	1 024 300	1 024 300
FFA/FFT	57 000	657 750	714 750 50:50	103 000	1 216 750	1 319 750 50:50	78 000	907 300	985 300 50:50	220 000	2 503 200	2 723 200 50:50
School feeding	-	961 250	961 250 49:51	-	996 500	996 500 49:51	-	1 005 850	1 005 850 49:51	-	1 201 650	1 201 650 49:51
TOTAL	686 500	3 928 500	4 615 000	581 550	4 922 100	5 503 650	548 350	4 302 950	4 851 300	857 500	8 305 350	9 162 850
Individual beneficiaries**	672 950	2 809 650	3 482 600 53:47	533 300	3 300 700	3 834 000 53:47	504 850	2 694 600	3 199 450 53:47	753 000	4 467 000	5 220 000 53:47

* Pregnant and lactating women.

** Taking into account people receiving support from more than one activity.



36. New IDPs are verified and registered with HAC; new arrivals from South Sudan are registered by HAC and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society; other refugees and asylum seekers are verified by the Commission for Refugees and UNHCR. WFP collaborates with community leaders to determine the scope and scale of seasonal support to vulnerable residents. Returnees will receive a three-month ration. IDP households in camps are classified according to their needs; preliminary findings indicate that about 25 percent of long-term IDPs no longer need assistance and 20–25 percent need only seasonal GFD or FFA/FFT activities. WFP activities will be adapted to these findings by early 2016.
37. Specialized nutritious food will be distributed through TSF according to the national protocol. MAM prevention for at-risk children aged 6–24 months and pregnant and lactating women will be integrated and expanded alongside the TSF programme in areas with high GAM and SAM rates and/or where partnership opportunities alongside existing or planned SAM treatment services.
38. MAM treatment and prevention activities will be complemented by: i) social and behaviour change communication targeting primary caregivers – both women and men – to overcome cultural obstacles to good feeding, water and sanitation practices, and to increase the use of health services; and ii) provision of MNP for children aged 6–59 months.
39. WFP will seek to complement its integrated nutrition programme with FFA activities including where safe access to firewood and alternative energy (SAFE) projects are being implemented.
40. FFA/FFT activities for IDPs outside camps and other vulnerable groups will be implemented in food-insecure communities, with self-targeting within the communities. IDP profiling will identify households for FFA/FFT activities in camps. Where communities have access to land, FFA/FFT will support asset creation. Others will receive vocational training and livelihood support, depending on the outcomes of community-based participatory planning and taking into consideration the different needs of women and men. Activities will support improved production/livestock, income generation, water catchment and storage and other community infrastructure.
41. School feeding will target primary schools in food-insecure areas and IDP communities. WFP's THR for girls will target food-insecure localities in eastern Sudan with large gender gaps and high drop-out rates in schools.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS/VOUCHER TRANSFERS

TABLE 2: FOOD RATIONS/VOUCHER TRANSFERS BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

	GFD (full)	GFD (half)	TSF	Emergency BSF		Food-based prevention of MAM		MNP distribution	FFA/FFT ^a	School feeding ^b
				Month 1	Months 2–6	Darfur	Central and Eastern			
Cereals	475	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	100
Pulses	60	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	20
Vegetable oil	30	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	15
Salt	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
SuperCereal	-	-	-	-	200	120	-	-	-	-
SuperCereal Plus	-	-	200	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
RUSFc	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dried skim milk	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
MNP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.40
Total	575	300	200	92	220	150	100	1	480	141
Total kcal/day	2 058	1 024	787	500	929	609	394	0	1 608	535
% kcal from protein	13	14	16.6	10.2	13.2	16.8	16.3	0	14	16.6
% kcal from fat	20	8	23.2	54.9	35	29.2	23.2	0	8	18.2
Feeding days/person/year	IDPs: 365 Residents: 150		90 ^d	30	150 ^d	365 ^d		180	60–120	180
Voucher value	0.45	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.63	0.18

^a These rations are the averages for FFA/FFT activities; nutrition community volunteers receive 450 g of cereal and 90 g of pulses per day, and Farmers to Markets beneficiaries receive a one-off ration of 75 kg of cereal, or approximately USD 40 in vouchers.

^b THR is 25 kg of cereals/girl/month.

^c Ready-to-use supplementary food.

^d Voucher values vary across the Sudan according to local prices and historical market trends. GFD is person/month (Sudanese pound (SDG) 80–40); FFA is per household based on 10 days' work (60 SDG).

42. After verification and assessment, new IDPs and arrivals from South Sudan will receive full GFD rations as their only food source. Their situation will be monitored and adjustments made as necessary.
43. In Kassala refugee camps, all assistance is provided via vouchers: newly arrived asylum seekers will receive vouchers for three months of full GFD rations while their refugee status is determined. Those remaining in the camps will receive full GFD rations for up to two years; half rations are provided to longer-term refugees using targeting criteria established by the WFP-UNHCR joint assessment mission.

44. In Darfur and the southern border states, highly vulnerable long-time IDPs and seasonally food-insecure populations will receive half GFD rations; FSMS indicates that IDPs have access to other sources of food and income, other WFP food assistance programmes, and services provided by partners.
45. Returnees – Sudanese refugees from Chad or South Sudan and IDPs returning to their communities – will receive a three-month GFD ration.
46. SuperCereal Plus will be used for TSF nationwide and for MAM prevention in eastern Sudan. In Darfur, where mixing facilities exist, MAM prevention beneficiaries will receive SuperCereal, dried skim milk, sugar and vegetable oil. TSF will last 90–120 days, and MAM prevention six months.
47. Through emergency BSF: i) newly displaced children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women will receive a one-month ration of RUSF¹⁸ to prevent deterioration of their nutrition status while they are registered for food and other assistance; followed by SuperCereal and vegetable oil for up to five months.
48. Ration sizes for FFA/FFT cover seasonal food gaps and correspond to approximately 75–80 percent of the daily rural wage rate. On average, FFA activities provide at least 60–120 workdays per family per year.
49. School-age children will receive a mixed ration providing a quarter of their daily energy requirements. Following a 2014 pilot assessing the acceptability of MNP, WFP will expand the use of MNP to all targeted schools.
50. GFD and FFA beneficiaries will receive vouchers of equivalent value to food rations at local market prices. WFP monitors local market prices monthly and adjusts voucher transfers if prices fluctuate by more than 20 percent. If market prices become very volatile or there are seasonal shortages, WFP may revert to food distributions.

¹⁸ Beneficiaries will receive Plumpy'Sup as it is locally available immediately.

TABLE 3: FOOD AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY*								
Activity	2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Vouchers (USD)	Food (mt)						
GFD	26 307 418	74 695	40 952 451	117 466	20 555 904	56 584	87 815 773	248 745
IDPs	24 630 569	58 748	37 598 752	80 213	18 879 055	35 710	81 108 376	174 671
Residents	-	4 275	-	11 961	-	7 987	-	24 223
Refugees	1 676 849	11 671	3 353 698	25 292	1 676 849	12 888	6 707 397	49 851
TSF children under 5	-	1 980	-	7 158	-	4 631	-	13 770
TSF PLW	-	660	-	641	-	476	-	1 777
Emergency BSF	-	1 589	-	3 299	-	1 666	-	6 554
MAM prevention children under 2	-	1 662	-	8 329	-	5 156	-	15 147
MAM prevention PLW	-	1 156	-	1 300	-	969	-	3 426
MNP	-	16	-	48	-	32	-	97
FFA/FFT	2 522 612	25 267	5 992 758	79 621	3 275 216	41 559	11 790 585	146 447
School feeding	-	17 541	-	29 177	-	10 574	-	57 292
TOTAL	28 830 030	124 568	46 945 209	247 040	23 831 120	121 647	99 606 359	493 256

* Region-specific breakdowns are included as annexes.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Participation

51. Beneficiaries of GFD and FFA/FFT form food management committees with representatives of both sexes and different social groups. The committees work with WFP's partners on sensitizing beneficiaries to eligibility criteria, distribution dates and ration entitlements. Beneficiaries of other programmes are involved in programme development.
52. WFP consults women and men beneficiaries to identify distribution points for ration collection without unsafe travel; distributions are conducted during the day to minimize protection concerns. WFP consults women to determine whether special packaging is required to facilitate carrying of rations. A 2012 study revealed that the use of vouchers in GFD had no adverse effects on beneficiaries' safety or on gender and community dynamics.¹⁹
53. In consultation with beneficiaries, WFP will develop a beneficiary feedback system expected to be functioning by mid-2016.

¹⁹ UNHCR and WFP. 2013. *Examining Protection and Gender in Cash and Voucher Transfers*. Rome.

Partners and Capacities

54. WFP implements activities directly in those areas where partners are not available or lack capacity. It works with international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on strengthening national partners' capacity and will continue to expand its partnerships with large national and international NGOs.
55. For nutrition activities, WFP works mainly through community-based organizations (CBOs), partnerships with the Ministry of Health at the state level and UNICEF.
56. The WFP country office has signed an agreement with the Ministry of Welfare and Social Services on ensuring gender equity in FFA/FFT projects.
57. WFP supports the Government's HGSF pilot programme with technical guidance, consultation on policy and study visits to WFP's Centre of Excellence in Brazil. Collaboration on the HGSF roll-out is being discussed with the World Bank and UNICEF.
58. Additional activities implemented through trust funds include the WFP, FAO and UNICEF joint resilience pilot programme in Kassala, funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development; WFP will design activities based on the results of context analysis and consultations. The pilot will provide a basis for future WFP resilience and livelihood enhancement programmes. Expansion of SAFE activities across Darfur is being funded through the Netherlands' National Postcode Lottery.
59. Private-sector engagement includes work with local companies on producing supplementary nutritious foods and creating a brand, communication strategy and retail network for MNP. WFP partners the China Agricultural Technology Demonstration Centre on enhancing the capacity of agricultural extension agents through South–South cooperation on the Farmers to Markets project. Local traders have partnered WFP on voucher programmes, with WFP facilitating partnerships between local companies and CBOs for targeted distributions of fuel-efficient stoves.
60. To minimize risks, WFP will evaluate all partners against a set of performance indicators, conduct capacity assessments of new partners, and ensure that FFA/FFT partners have adequate capacities. WFP provides partners with regular refresher training on reporting, gender, nutrition, food handling and management.

Procurement

61. Procurement follows WFP procedures and competitive processes; main risks involve deadlines for the use of funds, local suppliers' delays, and lack of unearmarked cash when local supplies are high and prices low. WFP will provide non-food items for asset creation, nutrition centres and schools as required.
62. WFP aims to increase local procurement to 10–15 percent of total requirements in 2015 and is finalizing agreements for local production of SuperCereal and RUSF. Under an agreement with the Government and UNICEF on promoting universal salt iodization, WFP can purchase iodized salt locally.
63. The country office will explore opportunities for procuring food in the Sudan for WFP's operations in Chad and South Sudan depending on harvests and the transport situation.

Logistics

64. Most goods enter the country through Port Sudan. WFP may use the Forward Purchase Facility to purchase in the region to reduce delivery times including for government clearance processes for imports arriving at Port Sudan. Challenging conditions and escort requirements for overland travel from Port Sudan to western Darfur make it essential that food is received in time for pre-positioning before the rainy season.
65. WFP's primary storage hubs in El Obeid, Khartoum and Port Sudan supply secondary storage facilities in El Fasher, Geneina, Nyala and elsewhere. WFP can store more than 200,000 mt of commodities. In 2014, WFP reopened Kosti sub-office to support cross-border operations to South Sudan via river and road.
66. WFP uses local companies to transport food, complemented by its own fleet of all-terrain vehicles when roads or insecurity affect contracted transporters. There are plans to augment this fleet by 15 trucks in 2015.
67. WFP has agreements for providing logistics services at full cost recovery to more than 20 United Nations and NGO partners, and plans to expand these services to all humanitarian and development partners operating in the Sudan.

Transfer Modalities

68. Partners distribute vouchers once a month to beneficiaries who redeem the vouchers with traders at mobile markets or in local shops. Following redemption, traders return the vouchers to WFP, which reconciles them against distribution records and issues payment within 30 days of receipt.
69. SCOPE smart cards will allow beneficiary identification through fingerprint readers. Contracted traders will be provided with point-of-sale terminals to record electronic voucher transactions.
70. WFP's Programme and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) divisions are supporting the roll-out of SCOPE. ICT systems will facilitate both paper and electronic voucher operations, including registration, allocation, distribution and redemption, reconciliation and settlement.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

71. The PRRO's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy and logical framework are in line with the corporate M&E strategy, focusing on outcome monitoring and case studies to analyse the effects of WFP assistance and with the Strategic Results Framework.
72. WFP and partners' staff will monitor output, process and outcome indicators, and be trained to ensure the quality of the data collected. WFP ensures that all partners involved in monitoring achieve an appropriate gender balance among enumerators. Field data will be analysed and consolidated at the country office.
73. The May 2015 FSMS will provide baseline values for GFD activities; cross-sectional surveys will provide updated baselines for nutrition and FFA/FFT indicators; and school feeding indicators will be evaluated against records from the previous academic year.
74. Monthly distribution plans and output data will be cross-checked with field-level agreements, and reconciled with monthly distribution reports. Monthly process monitoring will use standard tools and spot-check visits. WFP field monitors will gather beneficiary feedback during distribution and post-distribution monitoring.

75. Where insecurity limits access, WFP will coordinate with partners to ensure independent monitoring. Third-party monitoring will be used for distribution monitoring as necessary. Electronic data capture – piloted in 2014 – will be expanded. Monitoring results will be regularly reported to internal and external stakeholders. WFP will meet partners at the central and sub-national level to discuss findings and follow-up actions.
76. A mid-term review of the PRRO in late-2016 will assess impacts and inform the scope and scale of future operations. The country office will participate in WFP's multi-country impact evaluation of MAM treatment as part of the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation's Humanitarian Action Thematic Window.

RISK MANAGEMENT

77. Volatility across the Sudan and the dynamic nature of the PRRO call for regular monitoring and risk management, including updating of minimum preparedness actions at the country and sub-office levels. Escalation of conflict – local or regional – resulting in increased numbers of beneficiaries could disrupt operations and hamper WFP's transition to early recovery. Humanitarian access to affected populations could decrease.
78. As part of risk management, EPR tools and updates are in place, the logistics network is ready to provide surge capacity as needed and, if available, food for three months will be positioned across the country. WFP will advocate for multi-sector assessment missions, a joint response framework and humanitarian access through OCHA. Maps showing access restrictions are prepared weekly, consolidating information from humanitarian actors and WFP's transport contractors.
79. Cooperating partners' capacity is a primary concern, particularly as WFP transitions to more technical FFA/livelihood activities and expands its nutrition portfolio. Capacity development for partners is a priority.
80. WFP monitors local markets and retail prices monthly, adjusting its voucher transfers as necessary. Quarterly monitoring of landside transport, storage and handling costs will continue. Regional procurement is viable, as long as import parity criteria are met.
81. Reduced or delayed donor contributions could have negative impacts on WFP's pipelines. WFP seeks early funding commitments, particularly for pre-positioning food for the rainy season. If needed, it will use corporate advance financing mechanisms.

Security

82. In the deteriorating security context WFP relies on support from UNAMID and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security. WFP will ensure compliance with United Nations minimum operating security standards. Staff travelling to high-risk areas are required to complete safe and secure access to field environment training. Security refresher training and evaluation drills are conducted regularly.
83. Access and transit routes through insecure areas are decided in accordance with the United Nations security management system and state and local authorities. Use of security escorts increases costs and transit times, delaying or reducing programme implementation. Since the Government reduced the availability of armed escorts in 2014, WFP has agreed with UNAMID to provide convoy escorts. Following recent success in Darfur, WFP will continue to advocate with authorities for secure convoys. In Darfur, a joint security operations centre is being restored, where the United Nations and local police will work to reduce crime in the main towns of Darfur.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (<i>mt</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)
Food			
Cereals	398 825	120 419 863	
Pulses	42 346	24 060 459	
Oil and fats	9 835	13 883 340	
Mixed and blended food	37 375	34 180 896	
Others	4 876	12 896 381	
Total food	493 256	205 440 939	
External transport		37 479 474	
Landside transport, storage and handling		153 650 570	
Other direct operating costs		39 368 121	
Food and related costs¹		435 939 105	435 939 105
Vouchers		99 606 359	
Related costs		2 003 157	
Vouchers and related costs		101 609 516	101 609 516
Direct operational costs			537 548 621
Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B)			110 371 149
Total direct project costs			647 919 771
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			45 354 384
TOTAL WFP COSTS			693 274 155

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

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	45 113 393
General service staff	22 377 153
Danger pay and local allowances	5 230 685
Subtotal	72 721 231
Recurring and other	11 566 823
Capital equipment	9 971 175
Security	3 492 706
Travel and transportation	10 547 852
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	2 071 362
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	110 371 149

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties. If the activities are carried out by country office staff, the costs are included in the staff and staff-related and travel and transportation categories.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved	Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food	Food management committees have women members. Training on food/voucher distribution includes gender-sensitive distribution.
Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites	Access to distribution points is secure. There are no outbreaks of violence or other crises.
Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	Partners are available. Appropriate partners are selected for implementation. Partners have adequate funds available.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (Emergency BSF)</p>	<p>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</p>	<p>Capable partners are available to support WFP interventions. Other basic needs that influence nutrition outcomes are met – water, sanitation, health, education, protection, etc. The security environment improves.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals (GFD for targeted beneficiaries in Darfur, South and West Kordofan Blue Nile, and for refugees in White Nile and Kassala)</p>	<p>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Diet Diversity Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</p>	<p>Beneficiaries use the cash saved through food/voucher assistance to buy complementary, nutritious food to supplement their diets. Local production and economic conditions guarantee the availability of complementary food in the market. The security and rainfall situations allow stable access to food assistance and complementary food from the market or production. Appropriate partners are selected for implementation.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.3 National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies</p>	<p>EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index</p>	<p>Coordination structures are in place. Partners with complementary activities/capacities are available. Funding is available. There is political goodwill and stability.</p>

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 1.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries (Emergency BSF)</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	<p>Capable partners are available to support WFP interventions.</p> <p>The security environment improves.</p>
<p>Output 1.2 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries (GFD)</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	<p>Nutritious food items for supplementing beneficiaries' diets are available.</p> <p>Appropriate partners are selected for implementation.</p>
<p>Output 1.3 Emergency management capacity created and/or supported (Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index)</p>	<p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p> <p>Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p>	<p>Coordination structures are in place.</p> <p>Funding is available.</p> <p>There is political goodwill/stability.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
Outcome 2.1 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households	FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Diet Diversity Score Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)	Markets are functioning with traders available to support interventions. Prices are stable. Capable partners are available. Access to distribution points is secure. The security situation is stable. Communities participate in maintaining the assets created. Qualified trainers are available.
Outcome 2.2 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure (School feeding in all operational areas)	Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score	Schools keep functioning properly. The, security situation is conducive to school attendance.
Outcome 2.3 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children	Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions MAM treatment recovery rate (%) MAM treatment mortality rate (%) MAM treatment default rate (%) MAM treatment non-response rate (%) Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)	Capable partners are available to support WFP interventions. Other basic needs that influence nutrition outcomes are met – water, sanitation, health, education, protection, etc. There are no outbreaks of violence or other crises. The security environment improves.

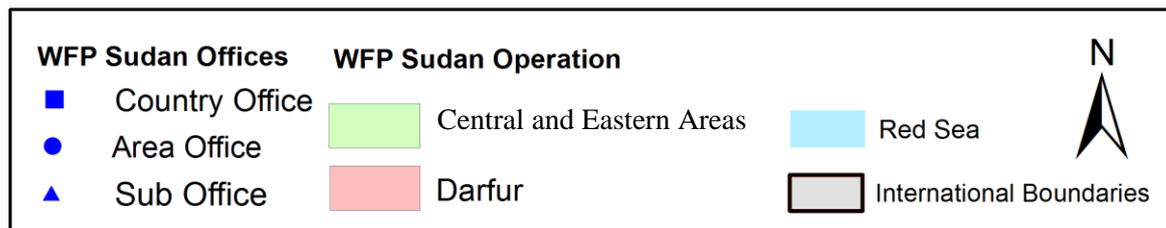
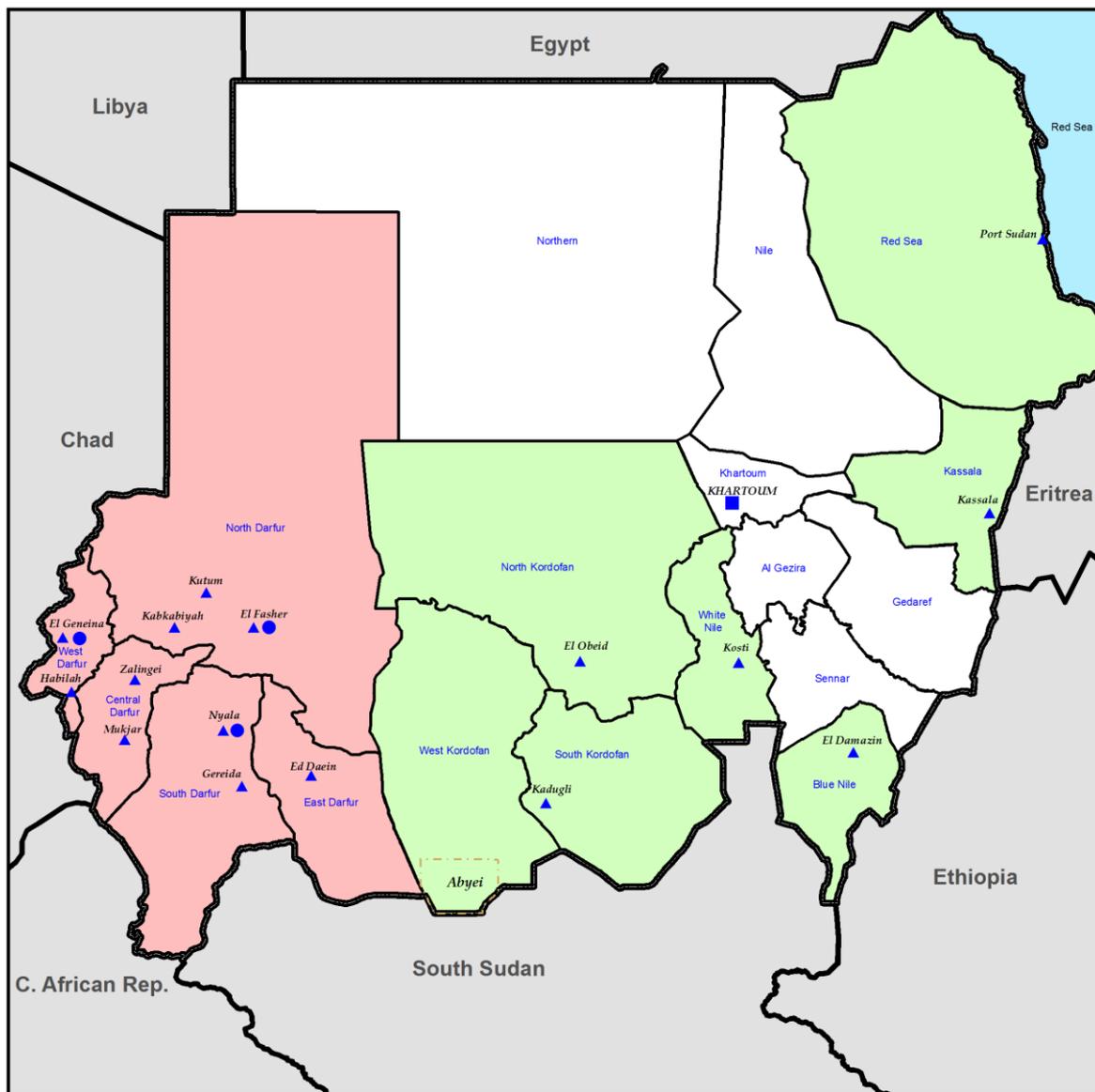


ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 2.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries (FFA)</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	<p>WFP is able to provide food as planned with no pipeline breaks.</p> <p>Partners are able to deliver WFP assistance in safe conditions.</p> <p>There are no pipeline breaks, for cash or food.</p> <p>The security and rainfall situations allow regular access to distribution points.</p> <p>Transport and escorts are available.</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries (School feeding)</p>	<p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p> <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	<p>Capable partners are available.</p> <p>The security situation improves.</p> <p>There are no pipeline breaks for cash or food.</p> <p>Transport and escorts are available.</p>
<p>Output 2.3 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries (Food-based MAM prevention)</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	<p>Capable partners are available to support WFP interventions.</p> <p>Other basic needs that influenced nutrition outcomes are met – water, sanitation, health, education, protection, etc.</p> <p>There are no outbreaks of violence or other crises.</p> <p>The security environment improves.</p>
<p>Output 2.4 Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively (Food-based MAM prevention)</p>	<p>Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</p>	<p>Appropriate partners are selected for implementation.</p> <p>Partners are able to deliver WFP assistance in safe conditions.</p> <p>Access to distribution points is secure.</p> <p>Transport and escorts are available when required.</p>

ANNEX III

WFP Sudan Operational Areas 2015



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.

FOOD AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY – DARFUR

Activity	2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Vouchers (USD)	Food (mt)	Vouchers (USD)	Food (mt)	Vouchers (USD)	Food (mt)	Vouchers (USD)	Food (mt)
GFD	24 630 569	57 000	37 598 752	86 193	18 879 055	40 661	81 108 376	183 854
IDPs	24 630 569	52 250	37 598 752	73 283	18 879 055	32 200	81 108 376	157 733
Residents	-	4 275	-	11 961	-	7 987	-	24 223
Refugees	-	474	-	949	-	474	-	1 898
TSF children under 5	-	1 489	-	5 234	-	3 204	-	9 927
TSF PLW	-	496	-	-	-	-	-	496
Emergency BSF	-	912	-	1 825	-	912	-	3 649
MAM prevention – children under 2	-	1 518	-	7 029	-	4 187	-	12 734
MAM prevention – PLW	-	1 012	-	-	-	-	-	1 012
MNP	-	14	-	38	-	24	-	76
FFA/FFT	-	18 950	-	60 059	-	30 794	-	109 803
School feeding	-	12 304	-	19 091	-	7 042	-	38 437
TOTAL	24 630 569	93 696	37 598 752	179 468	18 879 055	86 825	81 108 376	359 988



FOOD AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY – CENTRAL AND EASTERN STATES

Activity	2015		2016		2017		Total	
	Vouchers (USD)	Food (mt)	Vouchers (USD)	Food (mt)	Vouchers (USD)	Food (mt)	Vouchers (USD)	Food (mt)
GFD	1 676 849	17 695	3 353 698	31 273	1 676 849	15 923	6 707 397	64 891
<i>IDPs</i>	-	6 498	-	6 930	-	3 510	-	16 938
<i>Residents</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Refugees</i>	1 676 849	11 197	3 353 698	24 343	1 676 849	2 413	6 707 397	47 953
TSF children under 5	-	491	-	1 924	-	1 427	-	3 843
TSF PLW	-	164	-	641	-	476	-	1 281
Emergency BSF	-	677	-	1 474	-	754	-	2 905
MAM prevention – children under 2	-	144	-	1 300	-	969	-	2 413
MAM prevention – PLW	-	144	-	1 300	-	969	-	2 413
MNP	-	3	-	10	-	8	-	22
FFA/FFT	2 522 612	6 317	5 992 758	19 563	3 275 216	10 765	11 790 585	36 644
FFE	-	5 237	-	10 086	-	3 531	-	18 855
TOTAL	4 199 461	30 872	9 346 456	67 572	4 952 065	34 822	18 497 982	133 267



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
CBO	community-based organization
CFSA	comprehensive food security assessment
EMOP	emergency operation
EPR	emergency preparedness and response
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	food assistance for assets
FFT	food assistance for training
FSMS	food security monitoring system
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GDP	gross domestic product
GFD	general food distribution
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HGSF	home-grown school feeding
IDP	internally displaced person
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MNP	micronutrient powder
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
RUSF	ready-to-use supplementary food
SAFE	secure access to firewood and alternative energy
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SCOPE	WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform
THR	take-home ration
TSFP	targeted supplementary feeding
UNAMID	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund