

BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION (EMOP) SUDAN 200597 (Budget Revision No. 2)

Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters

Start date: 01 January 2014

End date: 31 December 2014

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	263,230,029	15,145,725	278,375,755
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	40,912,341	(527,396)	40,384,945
Capacity Development & Augmentation	930,000	-	930,000
DSC	53,627,356	3,537,071	57,164,427
ISC	25,108,981	1,270,878	26,379,859
Total cost to WFP	383,808,707	19,426,278	403,234,985
Food Transfer	141,700,326	7,496,964	149,197,290
Cash and Voucher Transfer	39,986,421	(516,298)	39,452,123

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. WFP Sudan's 2014 EMOP 200597 "Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters" was prepared during the last quarter of 2013. Since its approval, the operating environment within Sudan has remained volatile.
2. This budget revision, covering the period from 01 April to 31 December 2014 includes additional requirements due to:
 - the influx of refugees from the Republic of South Sudan into Sudan as a result of ongoing conflict between the Government of South Sudan and rebel forces; and
 - a higher number of internally displaced people (IDPs) than originally anticipated as a result of numerous inter-tribal conflicts and fighting between the Government of Sudan and rebel forces in Darfur.
3. Specific changes under this budget revision include:
 - An increase of 171,000 general food distribution (GFD) beneficiaries for nine months as follows:
 - CETA¹: 50,000 refugees from South Sudan;
 - Darfur: 121,000 IDPs.
 - An increase in emergency blanket supplementary feeding (e-BSFP) for the prevention of acute malnutrition for 42,750 children under 5 years and pregnant/lactating women (PLW)—approximately one quarter of the new refugees and IDPs—during a six month period:
 - CETA: 12,500 children under 5 and PLW;
 - Darfur: 30,250 children under 5 and PLW.

¹ Central, Eastern and Three Areas (CETA)

- A one month ration of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for the 12,500 South Sudanese refugee children under 5 and PLW upon initial arrival.
- A two month change in the assistance modality for 55,000 IDP GFD beneficiaries—from value vouchers to in-kind assistance—as a result of the destruction of local markets in Saraf Omra locality, North Darfur, during recent conflict;
- A 20,277 mt increase in food requirements valued at USD 7.5 million:
 - CETA: 8,292 mt;
 - Darfur: 11,985 mt.
- A decrease in value voucher requirements by USD 0.5 million.
- Increases in external transport, land transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) relating to food transfers and direct support costs (DSC) amounting to USD 11.2 million; and
- An increase in indirect support costs (ISC) of USD 1.3 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. The combination of conflict-related insecurity, restricted access, large-scale protracted population displacement and chronic poverty makes Sudan one of the most complex environments in which WFP operates. In line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2, the main goals of EMOP 200597 are to:
 - save the lives of highly vulnerable, food insecure and acutely malnourished groups affected by conflict and natural disasters, including IDPs, refugees and returnees, and strengthen the Government's capacity to respond to emergencies;
 - support the creation and rebuilding of community assets and livelihoods to enhance access to food security and strengthen the Government's capacity to address national food security and nutrition;
 - support the reduction of maternal and child under-nutrition, particularly during the first 1,000 days and assist government efforts in related policy and strategy; and
 - improve access to basic services to alleviate short term hunger and contribute to learning while strengthening the Government's capacity to manage school feeding programmes and create an enabling environment that promotes gender equality.
5. EMOP 200597 provides food assistance to 3.9 million beneficiaries with 287,099 mt of in-kind food and a value voucher programme totalling USD 40 million.
6. The EMOP targets IDPs, returnees, vulnerable host and mixed communities² in Darfur, severely food-insecure refugees and resident communities in central and eastern Sudan and IDPs and other conflict-affected communities in the border states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile.
7. The EMOP includes the following activities: (i) GFD; (ii) targeted supplementary feeding (TSFP) to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) amongst children under 5 and PLW; (iii) e-BSFP targeting children under 5 and PLW for the prevention of MAM in emergency situations *and* when integrated preventive and treatment services are not available or accessible; (iv) integrated blanket supplementary feeding (i-BSFP), a year-round nutrition intervention targeting children from 6-35 months and PLW that provides food along with behavioural change activities to prevent malnutrition; (v) school feeding to address short-term hunger and stabilize enrolment; and (vi) food assistance for assets/training³ (FFA/T), which support the early recovery of targeted

² A mixed community is a non-camp setting that has both IDPs, returnees and host populations.

³ Food assistance relates to food, voucher or cash transfer

communities, contribute to building their resilience and reduce their dependence on food assistance.

8. The use of the value vouchers transfer modality for GFD and FFA/T activities is expanding in both Darfur and central/eastern Sudan, where markets have the capacity to support it. Piloting and roll-out of electronic ration cards and electronic vouchers is planned in 2014.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

CETA

9. Following the outbreak of fighting between the Government of South Sudan and rebel forces in December 2013, and subsequent refugee outflows, WFP Sudan initiated a three-month Immediate Response (IR) EMOP (05 January to 04 April 2014) to support an expected 50,000 refugees from South Sudan. The IR-EMOP included 863 mt of emergency food commodities and incorporated the reopening of WFP's sub-office in Kosti, White Nile State, which has seen the highest influx rate of newly displaced populations.
10. As of the end of March 2014, WFP had assisted over 31,260 refugees under the IR-EMOP. As of 1st May 2014 the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports a total of approximately 65,000 individuals (excluding Abyei); reception centres in White Nile state—the main receiving area for South Sudanese refugees—are reporting more than 175 new arrivals daily.
11. Under the overall coordination of UNHCR, WFP has been working in collaboration with local implementing partner the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). To date, WFP has been the main humanitarian actor providing food assistance to South Sudanese refugees. Limited quantities of non-food assistance has been provided by other clusters and line ministries, but response gaps and access issues remain.
12. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) recognizes the need for a scaled-up joint response to the refugee influx from all clusters, and continues to advocate for equal access for all humanitarian actors. As a result of ongoing efforts, access and scale of interventions from WASH, Health and NFI clusters has increased significantly over the last few weeks.
13. In collaboration with the State Ministry of Health (SMoH), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Médecins Sans Frontières España (MSF-E), WFP conducted a rapid mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening among South Sudanese refugees in Alagaya and Kilo 10 camps in March 2014. The assessment⁴ revealed global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates as high as 20.8 percent, above emergency threshold levels. With the rainy season starting in April, the nutritional status of new arrivals is expected to further deteriorate.
14. Given the on-going insecurity in South Sudan and the reluctance of refugees to return home under the current conditions, the HCT has appealed for continuous support for 50,000 South Sudanese refugees from April 2014 to the end of the year; this planning figure is reflected in the needs assessment of the regional inter-agency appeal for the South Sudanese refugee emergency.⁵
15. The humanitarian situation remains critical with newly arrived refugees lacking shelter, water, health and sanitation services. Inter-agency rapid needs assessments⁶ across transit sites continue to highlight the precarious food security situation for all new arrivals. Existing coping mechanisms are weak, with the sudden displacement, loss of assets and minimal purchasing power leaving new arrivals heavily reliant on food assistance. The assessments also highlighted the specific vulnerability that newly arrived refugee women face, particularly with regard to gender-based violence and security concerns around access to firewood (which are similar to those for newly displaced populations in Darfur).

⁴ UNICEF/WFP. 2014. Rapid MUAC screening in White Nile State.

⁵ UNHCR, 2014. Interagency Appeal for South Sudanese refugee emergency.

⁶ WFP. 2014. Rapid Needs Assessment on Kilo 10 and Al Alagaya Sites in White Nile State

16. Furthermore, the MUAC screening found a disproportionate number of children under 5 years (20-25 percent) and women (73 percent of total adult population) among the refugee influx.
17. This disparity was noted in the consolidated appeal that advocated for gender-sensitive programming particularly around the protection concerns for refugee women and children.

Darfur

18. In 2013, the security situation and operating context deteriorated significantly, resulting in the internal displacement of more than half a million people, the highest cumulative number of new IDPs since 2008.
19. Reflecting the prevailing security situation in late 2013, WFP incorporated an anticipated further displacement of approximately 288,000 people into the EMOP. These initial estimates have since been superseded by developments on the ground. Over the first quarter of 2014, WFP assisted 409,000 IDPs including 121,000 newly displaced that were not originally included in the EMOP.
20. The bulk of these displacements have taken place since end February/beginning March. Specific recent displacements have resulted from the following:
 - Heavy fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi (SLA-MM)—later reinforced by government-allied militia Rapid Support Force (RSF)—in suspected rebel strongholds Um Gunya and Hajeer close to Nyala town on 26 February;
 - Clashes between the Sudanese Revolutionary Front (SRF) and the Central Reserve Police (CRP) in El Lait, Haskanita and El Taweisha localities on 02 March;
 - Armed clashes between the Aballa and Gimir tribes in Saraf Omra, North Darfur on 07 March which led to mass displacement—including 55,000 existing GFD value voucher beneficiaries—to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) teamsite within Saraf Omra itself as houses, properties and markets were razed. Additional displacements were reported in Fasi, Zalengei locality in Central Darfur and Umtajok, Kerenik locality in West Darfur;
21. Given the prevailing insecurity, most new IDPs are reluctant to return to destroyed or occupied villages and will require emergency food and nutrition assistance until end-December 2014. Rapid needs assessments^{7, 8, 9} conducted in areas of new displacement highlight that most IDPs fled with limited to no food stocks, many resorting to begging or dependent on local charity. In locations where local markets continue to function, rising commodity prices have further reduced the purchasing power of those households that managed to retain some assets. The localized increases in commodity prices have not yet impacted the appropriateness or transfer value for WFP Sudan's value voucher-based activities in Darfur. WFP continues to closely monitor seasonal market prices and the potential impact on the voucher modality.
22. In light of the scale of these new displacements, WFP Sudan is in the process of reviewing its protection strategy, to analyze the protection concerns for both new and protracted displacements and assess the effectiveness of its current mitigating actions. The preliminary findings¹⁰ from the assessment mission indicate that protection concerns are well incorporated into WFP's programmatic response, and highlighted specific areas where additional steps could be taken.

⁷ UN. 2014. Interagency Rapid Needs Assessment on Saniya Deleiba, South Darfur;

⁸ WFP. 2014. Rapid Needs Assessment on Saraf Omra, North Darfur

⁹ UN. 2014. Interagency Rapid Needs Assessment for Kalma, Otash and Dereige, South Darfur

¹⁰ WFP, 2014. Protection Strategy Mission, Summary of Key Findings. (the final report is pending);

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

23. The purpose of this budget revision is to respond to the food security and nutritional needs of 50,000 refugees from South Sudan and an additional 121,000 IDPs recently displaced by conflict in Darfur.

General Food Distribution

24. WFP will provide this new vulnerable population with GFD rations for nine months (April to December 2014). In addition, WFP will provide a two-month transition from value vouchers to in-kind food assistance for 55,000 current GFD IDP beneficiaries in Saraf Omra due to the destruction of local markets during the recent conflict. This temporary transition will allow markets to be re-established. WFP will continue to monitor capacity and commodity prices in the market before re-introducing the voucher modality.

Prevention and Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

25. Upon arrival, the estimated 12,500 South Sudanese refugee children under 5 and PLW will be screened for acute malnutrition at registration/reception centers, and will immediately receive a one-off ration of RUSF¹¹.
26. Considering the high levels of GAM found in the rapid-MUAC screening¹², the objective of the one-month RUSF ration is to prevent the deterioration of their nutritional status while being registered for food and other types of assistance thereby ensuring an immediate response for both treatment and prevention of malnutrition.
27. Additionally, as a preventative nutritional intervention, e-BSFP will be provided to 30,250 IDP and 12,500 refugee children under-5 and PLW (total of 42,750 beneficiaries) for a period of six months after which MAM cases will be referred to TSFP centres for targeted treatment of acute malnutrition; the six months e-BSFP will also provide sufficient time for WFP to establish TSFP structures in areas of displacement where none exist.
28. There is sufficient elasticity within the original EMOP TSFP plans to accommodate the post-e-BSFP MAM caseload, hence there are no substantial needs to include expansion of this activity within this budget revision.

Coordination

29. In order to meet the increased need for support and coordination in White Nile state where the majority of South Sudanese refugees are crossing into Sudan, this revision incorporates the operational costs of the Kosti Sub-Office that was originally included in the IR-EMOP. The Kosti Sub-Office will continue to respond to new arrivals across all three border states.
30. The increase in the number of beneficiaries is highlighted in the table below:

¹¹ Beneficiaries will receive Plumpy'Sup™. Although other options were considered (high energy biscuits, Plumpy'Doz™) to better align with the corporate 'right food at the right time' policy, the choice of Plumpy'Sup™ was determined due to its immediate availability locally, thereby reducing procurement time.

¹² UNICEF/WFP. 2014. Rapid MUAC screening in White Nile State.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY AND REGION													
Activity		CETA				DARFUR				TOTAL			
		Vouchers	Food		Total	Vouchers	Food		Total	Vouchers	Food		Total
			Original	Increase			Original	Increase			Original	Increase	
GFD	Total	73,000 <i>50:50</i>	245,000 <i>50:50</i>	50,000 <i>68:32</i>	368,000 <i>52:48</i>	497,000	1,598,000	176,000*	2,271,000 <i>56:44</i>	570,000	1,843,000	226,000	2,639,000 <i>56:44</i>
	IDPs	35,000	216,000	-	251,000	497,000	1,274,000	176,000	1,947,000	532,000	1,490,000	176,000	2,198,000
	Residents	-	29,000	-	29,000	-	258,000	-	258,000	-	287,000	-	287,000
	Refugees	38,000	-	50,000	88,000	-	8,000	-	8,000	38,000	8,000	50,000	96,000
	Returnees	-	-	-	-	-	58,000	-	58,000	-	58,000	-	58,000
FFA/T		31,000	186,000	-	217,000	8,000	884,000	-	892,000	39,000	1,070,000	-	1,109,000
FFE		-	261,000	-	261,000	-	601,000	-	601,000	-	862,000	-	862,000
e-BSFP	Children U5	-	-	10,000	10,000 <i>50:50</i>	-	174,000	24,200	198,200 <i>50:50</i>	-	174,000	34,200	208,200 <i>50:50</i>
	PLW	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	6,050	6,050	-	-	8,550	8,550
i-BSFP	Children U5	-	33,500	-	33,500	-	177,000	-	177,000	-	210,500	-	210,500
	PLW	-	6,500	-	6,500	-	33,000	-	33,000	-	39,500	-	39,500
TSFP	Children U5	-	72,500	-	72,500	-	142,000	-	142,000	-	214,500	-	214,500
	PLW	-	20,500	-	20,500	-	40,000	-	40,000	-	60,500	-	60,500
ENTRY ¹	Children U5	-	-	10,000	10,000 <i>50:50</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000 <i>50:50</i>
	PLW	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500
Total		104,000	852,000	75,000	1,004,000	505,000	3,649,000	206,250	4,360,250	609,000	4,474,000	281,250	5,364,250
Adjusted Total**					938,000 51:49				3,228,000 54:46				4,167,000 53:47

Note: Numbers in italics represent percentage by sex: e.g. 48: 52 means 48 percent female and 52 percent male;

* The 176,000 increase caseload in Darfur represents the 121,000 new IDPs and 55,000 IDPs in Saraf Omra that had previously received vouchers but will transition to in-kind for two months;

**Adjusted total is the number of unique beneficiaries, correcting for overlap of programmes such as school feeding, nutrition and, as mentioned above, the 55,000 IDP caseload in Saraf Omra;

¹ Emergency Nutrition for Transit refugees

31. The ration scales for ongoing activities (GFD and e-BSFP) are as per EMOP 200597.
32. The table below includes the new transit ration that will be provided to South Sudanese refugee children under-5 and PLWs upon arrival.

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)	
	Transit Ration
	New
RUSF (Plumpy'Sup™)	92
TOTAL	92
Total kcal/day	500
% kcal from protein	40%
% kcal from fat	55%
Number of feeding days per month	30

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

33. The additional and total food and cash needed for achieving the objectives set out in the budget revision is provided below.
34. This budget revision does not foresee an increase in voucher-based assistance beyond the strategic expansion outlined in the original EMOP.¹ Given that the majority of new displacements are in rural areas where markets are weak and have been degraded by a decade of conflict, WFP will provide in-kind rather than cash or voucher-based assistance.

TABLE 3: FOOD AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt or US\$)						
Activity	Cash (US\$)		Food (mt)		Total	
	Current	Increase	Current	Increase	Cash (US\$)	Food (mt)
GFD	37,674,411	(516,298)	201,614	18,549	37,155,513	220,163
IDPs	35,157,681	(516,298)	182,265	10,787	34,641,383	193,052
Residents	-	-	13,725	-	-	13,725
Refugees	2,514,130	-	872	7,762	2,514,130	8,634
Returnees	-	-	4,752	-	-	4,752
FFA/FFT	2,296,610	-	40,268	-	2,296,610	40,268
School feeding	-	-	21,648	-	-	21,648
e-BSFP	-	-	5,115	1,693	-	6,808
i-BSFP	-	-	13,500	-	-	13,500
TSFP	-	-	4,954	-	-	4,954
Transit Ration	-	-	-	35	-	35
TOTAL	39,968,421	(516,298)	287,099	20,277	39,452,123	307,376

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

¹ WFP Sudan's cash/voucher strategy focuses on expansion in urban and peri-urban areas where Darfur-wide comprehensive market assessments have highlighted feasibility of markets to absorb new demand. The assessments have also highlighted cyclic agricultural deficit areas which require sustained monitoring;

35. Overall, the main risks are a further deterioration of the security situation, both internally (leading to increased displacement in Darfur) and externally in South Sudan (leading to a greater than anticipated influx of refugees). The lack of access for humanitarian agencies increases the vulnerability of newly displaced populations. WFP will continue to work under the umbrella of the HCT which advocates for consistent, joint access.
36. Programmatically, the main risks to the EMOP are: (i) limited capacity of WFP’s co-operating partners and government counterparts (medium); and (ii) an inability to provide food assistance to all beneficiaries on a timely basis due to pipeline breaks (medium). Both risks would impact WFP’s ability to meet its programmatic objectives and may further exacerbate the prevailing security environment. As mitigating measures, WFP will:
- Continue to work with the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for distributions, monitoring and identification of new partners for deep field operations;
 - Pre-position food in existing and newly-established storage facilities in areas inaccessible during the rainy season;
 - Work with government counterparts to ensure continued access for humanitarian actors; and
 - Continue to engage the donor community at both Khartoum and regional levels on new humanitarian needs and increased funding requirements.
37. The main institutional risk is late or inadequate funding for the new conflict-affected and vulnerable population, which could result in irregular distribution of food assistance and negatively affect the reputation of WFP in the eyes of its beneficiaries, donors and major stakeholders (high). As mitigating measures, WFP will intensify donor engagement around the evolving humanitarian situation and the newly identified needs.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Approved by:

 Ertharin Cousin
 Executive Director, WFP

 José Graziano da Silva
 Director-General, FAO

Date:

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>		-	-
Cereals	16,121	4,876,272	
Pulses	1,889	942,486	
Oil and fats	559	647,765	
Mixed and blended food	1,574	1,013,567	
Others	135	16,875	
Total Food Transfers	20,278	7,496,964	
External Transport			1,010,396
LTSH			6,005,018
ODOC Food			633,347
Food and Related Costs			15,145,725
C&V Transfers			(516,298)
C&V Related costs			(11,089)
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			(527,396)
Capacity Development & Augmentation			-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			15,145,725
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			3,537,071
Total Direct Project Costs			18,155,400
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)			1,270,878
TOTAL WFP COSTS			19,426,278

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff	644,253
General service staff	430,423
Danger pay and local allowances	75,637
Subtotal	1,150,313
Recurring and Other	498,801
Capital Equipment	604,886
Security	687,070
Travel and transportation	596,001
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring	-
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	3,537,071

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting indicators		
<p>Cross-cutting result 1 GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: > 50 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Activity: GD • Target: > 50 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Activity: FFA › Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: > 60 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Activity: GD • Target: > 60 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Activity: FFA › Proportion of assisted women and men (together) who make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food within the household <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: > 60 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Activity: GD ◦ Notes: > 60 women or both women and men • Target: > 60 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Activity: FFA 	<p>Training on food distribution includes a solid explanation for gender sensitive food distribution. Food management committees formulation ensure women are represented in these committees.</p>
<p>Cross-cutting result 2 PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems to/from and at WFP programme sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 80 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Activity: GD › Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems to/from and at WFP programme sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 80 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Activity: GD › Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who 	<p>Regular access to distribution points is secured. No outbreaks or other crisis</p>

	<p>is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 70 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Activity: GD <p>› Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 70 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Activity: GD 	
<p>Cross-cutting result 3</p> <p>PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<p>› Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: > 80 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Activity: GD • Target: > 80 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Activity: FFA <p>› Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)</p> <p>› Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</p>	<p>Availability of complementary partners. Appropriate complementary partners are selected for implementation. Partners fund availability</p>
<p>SO1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</p>		
<p>Outcome SO1.1</p> <p>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women</p> <p>Emergency blanket supplementary feeding in Darfur (e-BSFP)</p>	<p>› Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: > 66 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Darfur ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: Emergency blanket supplementary feeding in Darfur (e-BSFP) <p>› Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: > 70 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Darfur ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: Emergency blanket supplementary feeding in Darfur (e-BSFP) 	<p>Capable Paartneers are available to support WFP interventions</p> <p>Other basic needs are met (water, sanitation, health, education, protection, etc.) which will influence nutritional outcomes.</p> <p>Security environment improved</p>
<p>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p> <p>general food distribution (food, vouchers or combination of food & vouchers) for targeted beneficiaries in Darfur, North and South Kordofan and Blue Nile, and for refugees in Kassala.</p>	<p>› FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 4.54 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: South Kordofan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: As the baseline poor FCS is less than 5% the traget for SO2 has been consider • Target: 1.58 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Blue Nile 	<p>Beneficiaries will use cash saved from food/ voucher assistance to buy other complementary, nutritious food items to supplement their diet.</p> <p>Local production and economy guarantees availability of complementary food in the market.</p> <p>Stable access to both food assistance and complementary food from market or production (security/rainfall).</p> <p>Appropriate partners are selected for implementation</p>

- Source: WFP programme monitoring
- Notes: As the baseline poor FCS is less than 5% the target for SO2 has been considered
- Target: 0 (Dec 2014)
 - Location: Kassala Refugees
 - Source: WFP programme monitoring
 - Notes: Baseline data and target will be provided by April
- Target: 1.22 (Dec 2014)
 - Location: Darfur
 - Source: WFP survey
 - Notes: General Food Distribution (food, vouchers or combination of food & vouchers)
- Target: 0 (Dec 2014)
 - Location: White Nile
 - Source: WFP programme monitoring
 - Notes: Baseline data and target will be provided by end of April
- › Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)
 - Target: > 5.7 (Dec 2014)
 - Location: Darfur
 - Source: WFP survey
 - Target: > 5.4 (Dec 2014)
 - Location: South Kordofan
 - Source: WFP programme monitoring
 - Target: > 5.7 (Dec 2014)
 - Location: Blue Nile
 - Source: WFP programme monitoring
 - Target: > 0 (Dec 2014)
 - Location: Kassala Refugees
 - Source: WFP programme monitoring
 - Notes: Baseline and target not available yet (by April)
 - Target: > 0 (Dec 2014)
 - Location: White Nile
 - Source: WFP programme monitoring
 - Notes: Baseline and target will be provided by end of April
- › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)
 - Target: 1.12 (Dec 2014)
 - Location: Darfur
 - Source: WFP survey
 - Target: 4.54 (Dec 2014)
 - Location: South Kordofan
 - Source: WFP programme monitoring
 - Notes: the baseline data for poor FCS is less

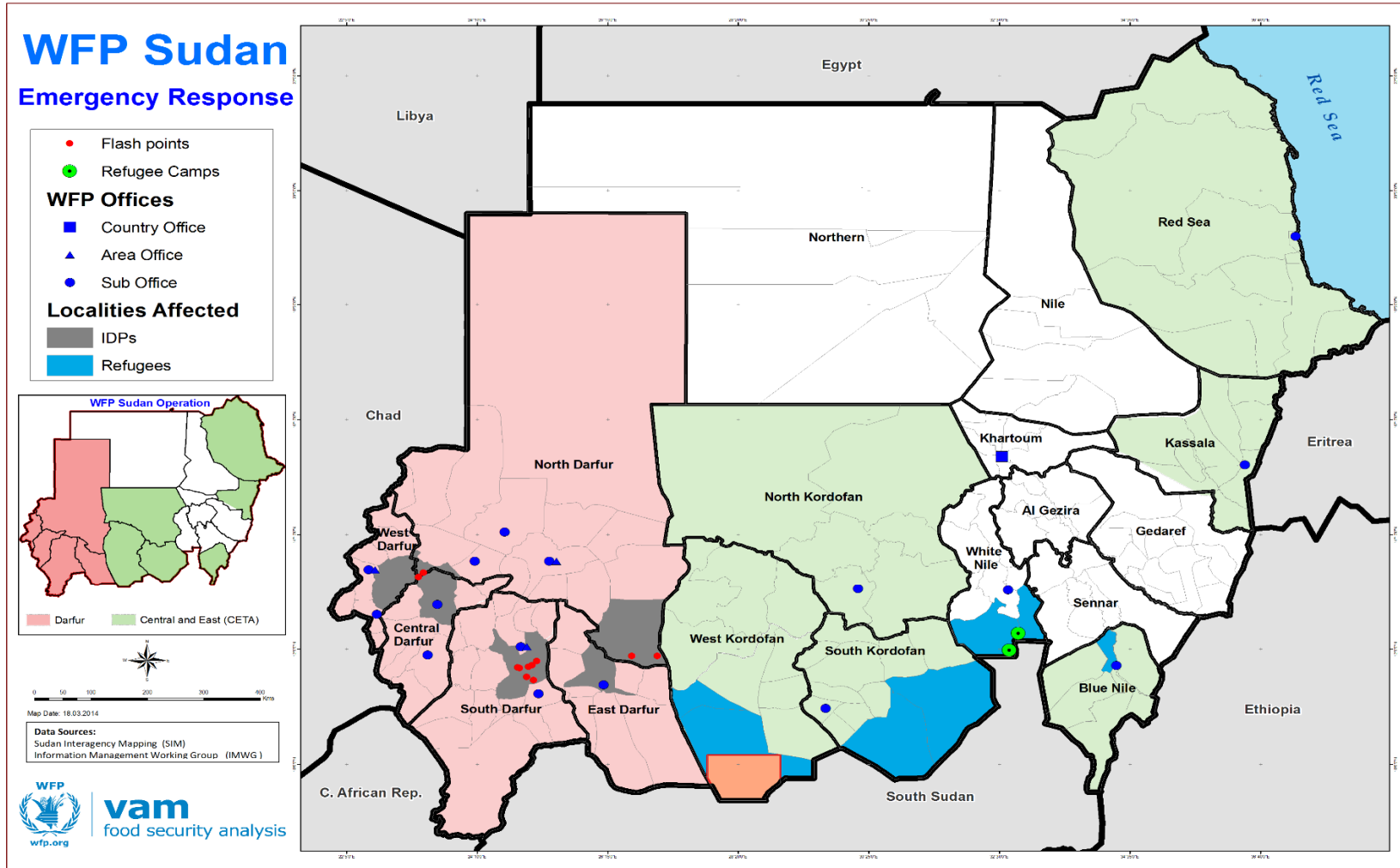
	<p>than 5% the target for SO2 has been consider</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 1.58 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Blue Nile ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: the baseline data for poor FCS is less than 5% the target for SO2 has been consider • Target: 0 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Kassala Refugees ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: Baseline data and target will be provided by April • Target: 0 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: White Nile ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: Baseline and target will be provided by end of April <p>› Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: > 5.6 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Darfur ◦ Source: WFP survey • Target: > 5.4 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: South Kordofan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • Target: > 5.7 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Blue Nile ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring • Target: 0 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Kassala Refugees ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: Baseline data and target will be provided by April • Target: 0 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: White Nile ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: Baseline and target by end of April 	
<p>Outcome SO1.3</p> <p>National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are enabled to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies</p>	<p>› EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index</p>	<p>Effective coordination structures in place Availability of partners with complementary activities/capacities Availability of funding. Political goodwill/stability</p>
<p>Output SO1.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>› Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type)</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>Appropriate partners are selected for implementation. Ability of WFP to provide food as planned with no pipeline breaks Regular access to distribution points is secured. Regular availability of transport and related escorts, when required.</p>

<p>Output SO1.2</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category), as % of planned ▶ Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) ▶ 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 ▶ Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category), as % of planned 	<p>Capable partners available Improved security No pipeline breaks (cash and food) Regular access to distribution points (security & rainfall) Regular availability of transport/escorts Availability of traders to implement voucher activities.</p>
<p>Output SO1.3</p> <p>Emergency management capacity created and/or supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Number of people trained (disaggregated by sex and type of training) ▶ Number of technical assistance activities provided by type 	<p>External technical capacity available. Adequate resource persons to carry out quality training in Arabic. Financial resources available to support the activities.</p>
<p>SO2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</p>		
<p>Outcome SO2.1</p> <p>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</p> <p>Early recovery/food for asset activities in all operational areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 0 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: Baseline will be for F2M ▶ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 0 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: Baseline will be F2M ▶ FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 0 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: Baseline will be F2M ▶ FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 0 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: baseline will be F2M ▶ Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 0 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring 	<p>Markets function with available traders to support assistance interventions. Stability of prices Capable partners available. Regular access to distribution points. Stable security. Active participation from the communities in maintaining assets created. Qualified trainers are available.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Notes: Baseline will be F2M › Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 0 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring ◦ Notes: Baseline will be F2M 	
<p>Outcome SO2.2</p> <p>Improved access to assets and/or basic services including community and market infrastructure</p> <p>School Feeding in all operational areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 70 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring › Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: 70 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring 	<p>Schools keep functioning properly</p> <p>Security is conducive to enable school attendance.</p>
<p>Outcome SO2.3</p> <p>Stabilised or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p> <p>Targeted supplementary feeding programme and integrated blanket supplementary feeding in all operational areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: > 90 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Darfur ◦ Source: Joint survey ◦ Notes: Darfur Camps › MAM treatment non-response rate (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: < 15 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring › MAM treatment default rate (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: < 15 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring › MAM treatment mortality rate (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: < 3 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring › MAM treatment recovery rate (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: > 75 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring › Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: > 66 (Dec 2014) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Location: Sudan ◦ Source: WFP programme monitoring 	<p>Capable Partners are available to support WFP interventions</p> <p>Other basic needs are met (water, sanitation, health, education, protection, etc.) which will influence nutritional outcomes.</p> <p>No outbreaks or other crisis</p> <p>Security environment improved</p>
<p>Output SO2.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category), as % of planned › Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution 	<p>Ability of WFP to provide food as planned with no pipeline breaks</p> <p>Ability of partners to deliver WFP assistance due in safe conditions No pipeline breaks (cash and food)</p>

	<p>(disaggregated by type)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › 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 › Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category), as % of planned 	<p>Regular access to distribution points (security & rainfall) Regular availability of transport/escorts</p>
<p>Output SO2.2</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › 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 › Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) › Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centers etc.), as % of planned 	<p>Capable partners available Improved security No pipeline breaks (cash and food) Regular access to distribution points (security & rainfall) Regular availability of transport/escorts</p>
<p>Output SO2.3</p> <p>Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) › Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centers etc.), as % of planned › 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>Appropriate partners are selected for implementation. Ability of WFP to provide food as planned with no pipeline breaks Ability of partners to deliver WFP assistance due in safe conditions Regular availability of transport and related escorts, when required.</p>
<p>Output SO2.4</p> <p>Messaging and counselling on specialised nutritious foods and Infant and Young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling › Proportion of women/men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned 	<p>Appropriate partners are selected for implementation. Regular access to distribution points is secured.</p>

ANNEX III: MAP



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CETA	Central, Eastern, and Three Areas
CRP	Central Reserve Police
e-BSFP	emergency blanket supplementary feeding
EMOP	emergency operation
ENTRY	Emergency Nutrition for Transit refugees
FCS	food consumption score
FFA/T	food for assets/training
FSMS	food security monitoring system
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
I-BSFP	integrated blanket supplementary feeding programme
IDP	internally displaced person
IR	Immediate Response
LTSH	landside, transport, storage and handling
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MSF-E	Médecins Sans Frontières – España
MUAC	mid-upper arm circumference
ND	North Darfur
NGO	non-governmental organization
PLW	pregnant/lactating woman
RSF	Rapid Support Force
RUSF	ready-to-use supplementary food
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SD/ED	South Darfur/East Darfur
SLA/MM	Sudan Liberation Army/Minni Minawi
SMoH	State Ministry of Health
SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
SRF	Sudanese Revolutionary Front
TSFP	targeted supplementary feeding programme
TSSR	targeted seasonal supplementary rations
UNAMID	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WFP	World Food Programme