

# BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION (EMOP) SUDAN 200597 (Budget Revision No. 3)

## “Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters”

**Start date:** 1 January 2014      **End date:** 31 December 2014      **Extension period:** 6 months  
**New end date:** 30 June 2015

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	278,375,755	146,716,222	425,091,977
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	40,384,945	32,602,313	72,987,258
Capacity Development & Augmentation	930,000	-	930,000
DSC	57,164,427	29,588,288	86,752,715
ISC	26,379,859	14,623,478	41,003,336
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>403,234,985</b>	<b>223,530,301</b>	<b>626,765,286</b>
Food Transfer	<b>149,197,290</b>	<b>67,118,902</b>	<b>216,316,192</b>
Cash and Voucher Transfer	<b>39,452,123</b>	<b>31,143,613</b>	<b>70,595,736</b>

## NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. Budget Revision (BR) 3 of Sudan EMOP 200597 “*Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters*” is to extend the operation in time for an additional six months up to 30 June 2015 and respectively increase its value. The EMOP’s extension will enable WFP to continue its assistance to people affected by conflict and natural hazards in Sudan while a new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) is developed and presented to the Executive Board for approval in May 2015. The overall needs are based on assessments and assumptions outlined in Budget Revision 2 and the implementation of activities will reflect a strategic shift towards the PRRO.
2. Specific changes under this budget revision include:
  - *General food distribution* (GFD) beneficiaries will decrease by 63,000 for in-kind food assistance and increase by 25,000 for value voucher assistance. The changes reflect concurrent increases and decreases in different beneficiary categories as a result of new population movements, returns and verification exercises in different parts of the country:
    - In Central, Eastern and Three Areas (CETA) there will be a reduction of 39,000 people receiving value voucher assistance due to the return of 35,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from North Kordofan to South Kordofan and the deduction of 4,000 Eritrean refugee beneficiaries in Kassala due to the re-registration exercise carried out by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). There is an increase of 47,000 South Sudanese refugees receiving in-kind food assistance while 8,500 IDPs in South Kordofan will be reclassified as Residents.
    - In Darfur the overall number of IDPs receiving in-kind food assistance will decrease by 152,000 with 64,000 being transferred to the value-voucher programme and the rest removed due to the termination of temporary assistance provided to new arrivals as well as the results of IDP profiling exercise in camps. The number of IDP

returnees is expected to increase by 42,000 before the onset of the rainy season in May.

- *Food assistance for assets (FFA)*- A net decrease of 257,000 beneficiaries:
  - In CETA: an increase of 64,000 FFA beneficiaries through implementation of activities in host communities in South and West Kordofan states, where South Sudanese refugees are staying;
  - In Darfur: a total decrease of 321,000 FFA beneficiaries as (313,000 food + 8,000 vouchers, see table) the expected pace of rolling out the IDP profiling activity in 2014 was slowed due to the newly displaced in Darfur in the first half of the year. This number better reflects reality over the next six months.
- An increase of 35,750 *emergency blanket supplementary feeding* (e-BSFP) beneficiaries to address the needs of an additional 20,000 children under five and pregnant or lactating women (PLW) from South Sudan and 15,750 in Darfur.
- An increase of 146,000 malnourished children under five years and PLW in the *targeted supplementary feeding programme* (TSFP) to reflect the extension in time of the project.
- An increase of 113,000 children under 2 years and PLW in *integrated blanket supplementary feeding programme* (i-BSFP) to reflect the extension in time of the project.
- Pre-positioning approximately 20,000mt of assorted commodities to final delivery points (FDPs) in West and Central Darfur.
- Increases in cost for all components: external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC) relating to food transfers and direct support costs (DSC) as well as cash and voucher (C&V) costs amounting to US\$223,530, 301; and an increase of US\$14,623,478 in indirect support costs (ISC).

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## JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. 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 development and implementation; 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.
4. Under BR2, EMOP 200597 provides food assistance to 4.167 million beneficiaries with 307,376mt of food and US\$40 million in value-based vouchers.

5. The EMOP targets IDPs, returnees, vulnerable host and mixed communities<sup>1</sup> 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.
6. The EMOP includes the following activities: i) general food distribution (GFD); ii) targeted supplementary feeding (TSFP) to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) amongst children under 5 and PLW; iii) emergency-blanket supplementary feeding programme (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 programme (i-BSFP), a year-round nutrition intervention targeting children from 6 to 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/training<sup>2</sup> (FFA/T), which support the early recovery of targeted communities, contribute to building their resilience and reduce their dependence on food assistance.
7. The use of the value vouchers transfer modality for GFD activities will expand in Darfur in early 2015 where markets have the assessed capacity to support it. The piloting and roll-out of electronic ration cards and electronic vouchers began in 2014 and will continue in 2015.

### **Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment**

8. The situation in Darfur remains volatile; after more than a decade of conflict, millions of people continue to reside in IDP camps. Throughout 2013-14, the security situation and operating context deteriorated across Darfur resulting in almost 750,000 new IDPs. Most IDPs fled with limited assets and are reluctant to return to destroyed or occupied villages.<sup>3</sup>
9. Sudan has been impacted by regional crises in the Republic of South Sudan and the Central African Republic. In the first half of 2014, Sudan hosted an influx of 85,000 South Sudanese, with more refugees expected as the civil conflict continues.
10. Internally, Sudan continues to face severe economic pressures, exemplified by rampant inflation<sup>4</sup>, declining investment flows and currency depreciation. The loss of oil revenue following South Sudan's separation in July 2011 constrained the Government's budgetary capacity to provide basic services and led to the partial reduction in fuel subsidies in September 2013, resulting in widespread anti-Government protests across urban centres. The crisis in South Sudan has also led to declining oil production and reduced oil transit fees, further impacting Sudan's economy.
11. Conflict, a lack of access to land or income opportunities and increasing fuel and commodity prices has resulted in an estimated 4.5 million people in Sudan facing emergency, crisis and stressed levels of food insecurity (Integrated Phase Classification [IPC] levels 2-4), of which an estimated 60 percent are in Darfur.<sup>5</sup>
12. In Darfur in particular, food insecurity of IDPs is heightened due to their asset depletion, new displacements from land and lack of alternative livelihood opportunities. Clashes during the planting and harvesting periods have left fields uncultivated, further worsening the overall food security situation. Recent WFP food security assessments in Government-held areas of the border states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile highlighted an improvement in the state-level overall food security; although IDPs continued to be worse off than the local population whose food security status has stabilized.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A mixed community is a non-camp setting that has both IDPs, returnees and host populations.

<sup>2</sup> Food assistance relates to food, voucher or cash transfer

<sup>3</sup> OCHA. 2014. *Sudan Response Plan 2014*. Khartoum

<sup>4</sup> The Government of Sudan's Central Statistics Office calculated that inflation in June 2014 reached 45.3 percent.

<sup>5</sup> National Food Security Technical Secretariat. 2014. *Sudan IPC July-September 2014*. Khartoum.

<sup>6</sup> WFP. 2014, May. *South Kordofan Food Security Assessment*.

13. Food security is strongly correlated to Sudan's rain-fed agricultural sector. Over 70 percent of staple commodities such as sorghum and millet, are grown in rain-fed localities. Subsistence farmers and nomadic agro-pastoralists that populate the arid and semi-arid livelihood band stretching from the Red Sea to North Darfur rely on seasonal rainfall and scarce water resources. Following a historically poor harvest, the outlook for the 2014/15 harvest is slightly better due to higher than average rainfall, although lack of inputs and reduced access to land due to conflict impacted the area planted in many parts of Darfur.
14. Food prices in Sudan's main markets face regular seasonal pressures, but 2014 saw unseasonably high prices. Staple cereals have been more than 100 percent above the five-year highs across Darfur with prices only just beginning to drop by November 2014. WFP's 2014 Darfur Market Assessment found that despite slight signs of recovery, the market environment in Darfur remains fragile. For the most part, markets in central and eastern Sudan are relatively unscathed by fighting, integrated into the cereal producing states in Gedaref and Al Gezira and well connected with Khartoum.
15. A 2013 nationwide nutrition survey<sup>7</sup> found that the national prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) was 13.4 percent; representing 2 million children aged 6 to 59 months annually. In nearly one-third of localities, the prevalence is above the World Health Organization (WHO) 'critical' threshold of 15 percent. Additionally, 36 percent of children under 5 years, approximately 2 million children, are chronically malnourished (stunted).
16. The current political environment remains volatile and could lead to further insecurity as internal factions within the ruling party posture in advance of the 2015 presidential elections, and a new alliance between Darfuri and Kordofani rebels under the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) openly advocates for regime change as an explicit pre-cursor to peace negotiations.
17. Since 2009, WFP has been operating in Sudan through an EMOP. In 2012, the Country Portfolio Evaluation recommended a strategic shift towards longer-term planning and a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). In 2013, WFP Sudan engaged in developing the WFP Sudan Country Strategy Document and planned for the transition to a PRRO for 2014-16. However, given the evolving situation in 2014 marked by active and renewed conflict in Darfur, Blue Nile, and South Kordofan; lack of progress in the on-going national dialogue that opposition parties are not willing to join, which is a necessary prerequisite for peaceful elections in April 2015 and the ensuing transitional period; the wider regional context characterized by large-scale emergencies in South Sudan, Central African Republic and Libya, with repercussions on Sudan; and the deteriorating economic context: an extension of EMOP 200597 for six months is deemed the most appropriate option. The Country Office will build a sound basis for transitioning towards relief and recovery operations by mid-2015. It will complete some of the key elements for transition such as camp profiling, nutrition and resilience programme pilots and will use the results of the on-going Darfur Comprehensive Food Security Assessment (C-FSA) and food security monitoring survey data from CETA for planning and targeting new activities.

### **Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase**

18. The purpose of this Budget Revision is to continue to respond to the food security and nutritional needs of around 4 million unique beneficiaries as per BR2 with some revisions due the following reasons:
  - An expected increase in South Sudanese refugees and plans to support host communities in South and West Kordofan through FFA activities;

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<sup>7</sup> Sudan Ministry of Health, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2013. *Sudan Simply Spatial Survey Methodology (S3M)*. Khartoum; this was the first sub-state nationwide nutrition survey conducted in Sudan.



- Return of South Kordofani IDPs in North Kordofan, and expected returns of IDPs in Darfur during the dry season in the first half of 2015;
- Planned expansion of the market-access programme in Darfur in early 2015 and termination of temporary GFD support to new arrivals in Darfur after the lean season;
- Reduced number of FFA beneficiaries in Darfur due to slower than expected implementation of IDP profiling in camps as a result of the wide-spread conflicts in the first half of 2014; and
- Roll-out of the new nutrition strategy and continued assistance to additional children and women through treatment and prevention programmes.

#### *General food distribution*

19. WFP will provide new arrivals from South Sudan with a full GFD ration. Expansion of the market access programme will take place in Darfur due to the good harvest and where market assessments have determined favourable prices.

#### *Food assistance for assets*

20. In addition to the plan from BR2, WFP will implement FFA for communities in South and West Kordofan who are hosting refugees from South Sudan, which will include road rehabilitation and construction of *haffirs*<sup>8</sup>. In addition, plans for expanded FFA in Darfur have been modified to reflect what is possible during the dry season in early 2015, compared to the original plans in 2014.

#### *Prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)*

21. South Sudanese entering Sudan remain highly vulnerable to acute malnutrition. Some 20,000 children under 5 and PLW in White Nile and South Kordofan states will benefit from emergency BSFP in order to control and maintain GAM below emergency levels. The Emergency nutrition for transit refugees (ENTRY) programme figures remain the same as the implementation was delayed due to the late completion of the transit centres at the border.
22. In recovery situations, WFP will gradually shift towards an integrated approach for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition based on the delivery of a range services through community platforms. Services provided will include treatment of MAM through TSFP, food-based prevention of MAM through i-BSFP and Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) initiatives.
23. An additional 146,000 children under 5 years and PLW will be treated for MAM over the course of the BR.
24. An additional 113,000 children under 2 years and PLW will access food-based MAM prevention services over the course of the BR. WFP will reduce the age when children can access food-based MAM prevention from under 3 years to under 2 years to align the programme with the 1,000 days window of opportunity. In addition, where GAM prevalence is below 20 percent, WFP will move away from a blanket approach and target children and PLW at risk of acute malnutrition.<sup>9</sup>
25. The changes in the number of beneficiaries is highlighted in the table below:

<sup>8</sup> Local water catchment structure for arid climates

<sup>9</sup> Children under 2 years at risk of acute malnutrition defined using MUAC screening. Children will be eligible when MUAC ≥ 12.5cm and < 13.5cm; similarly PLW will be eligible when MUAC ≥ 21cm and < 23cm.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY AND REGION																
Activity		CETA					DARFUR					TOTAL				
		Vouchers		Food		Total	Vouchers		Food		Total	Vouchers		Food		Total
		Original	Change	Original	Change		Original	Change	Original	Change		Original	Change	Original	Change	
GFD	Total	73,000 <i>50:50</i>	(39,000)	295,000 <i>53:47</i>	47,000 <i>68:32</i>	<b>376,000</b> <b>55:45</b>	497,000	64,000	1,774,000	(110,000)	<b>2,225,000</b> <b>56:44</b>	570,000	25,000	2,069,000	(63,000)	<b>2,601,000</b>
	IDPs	35,000	(35,000)	216,000	(8,500)	<b>207,500</b>	497,000	64,000	1,450,000	(152,000)	<b>1,859,000</b>	532,000	29,000	1,666,000	(160,500)	<b>2,066,500</b>
	Residents	-	-	29,000	8,500	<b>37,500</b>	-		258,000	-	<b>258,000</b>	-		287,000	8,500	<b>295,500</b>
	Refugees	38,000	(4,000)	50,000	47,000	<b>131,000</b>	-		8,000	-	<b>8,000</b>	38,000	(4,000)	58,000	47,000	<b>139,000</b>
	Returnees	-	-	-	-	-	-		58,000	42,000	<b>100,000</b>	-		58,000	42,000	<b>100,000</b>
FFA/T		31,000	-	186,000	64,000	<b>281,000</b>	8,000	(8,000)	884,000	(313,000)	<b>571,000</b>	39,000	(8,000)	1,070,000	(249,000)	<b>852,000</b>
School Feeding		-	-	261,000	-	<b>261,000</b>	-		601,000	-	<b>601,000</b>	-	-	862,000	-	<b>862,000</b>
e-BSFP	Children U5	-		10,000 <i>50:50</i>	16,000	<b>26,000</b>	-		198,200 <i>50:50</i>	1,800	<b>200,000</b>	-	-	208,200 <i>50:50</i>	17,800	<b>226,000</b>
	PLW	-	-	2,500	4,000	<b>6,500</b>	-		6,050	13,950	<b>20,000</b>	-	-	8,550	17,950	<b>26,500</b>
i-BSFP	Children U5			33,500	11,000	<b>44,500</b>	-		177,000	59,000	<b>236,000</b>	-	-	210,500	70,000	<b>280,500</b>
	PLW			6,500	3,000	<b>9,500</b>	-		33,000	40,000	<b>73,000</b>	-	-	39,500	43,000	<b>82,500</b>
TSFP	Children U5			72,500	28,000	<b>100,500</b>	-		142,000	89,000	<b>231,000</b>	-	-	214,500	117,000	<b>331,500</b>
	PLW			20,500	7,000	<b>27,500</b>	-		40,000	22,000	<b>62,000</b>	-	-	60,500	29,000	<b>89,500</b>
ENTRY <sup>1</sup>	Children U5			10,000 <i>50:50</i>	-	<b>10,000</b>	-		-	-	-	-	-	10,000 <i>50:50</i>	-	<b>10,000</b>
	PLW			2,500	-	<b>2,500</b>	-		-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	<b>2,500</b>
Total		<b>104,000</b>	<b>(39,000)</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>1,145,000</b>	<b>505,000</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>3,855,250</b>	<b>(197,250)</b>	<b>4,219,000</b>	<b>609,000</b>	<b>(17,000)</b>	<b>4,755,250</b>	<b>(17,250)</b>	<b>5,330,000</b>
Adjusted Total**						<b>898,000</b> <b>52:48</b>					<b>2,772,000</b> <b>56:44</b>					<b>3,670,000</b> <b>54:46</b>

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

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<sup>1</sup> Emergency Nutrition for Transit refugees

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

26. The ration scales for all activities remain the same as those highlighted in EMOP 200597 and BR2.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY							
Commodity	(g/person/day)						
	GFD	GFD (full)	FFA/FFT	School feeding	e-BSFP	i-BSFP	TSFP
Cereals	270	475	450	100	-	-	-
Pulses	30	60	30	20	-	-	-
Vegetable oil	-	30	-	15	20	10	-
Salt	-	10	-	5	-	-	-
Super Cereal	-	-	-	-	200	120	-
Super Cereal Plus	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Dried skim milk	-	-	-	-		20	-
<b>Total g/person/day</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>787</b>
Kcal from protein	14%	13%	14%	11.9%	13.2%	16.6%	16.6%
Kcal from fat	8%	20%	8%	30.6%	35%	29.2%	23.2%
Feeding days/person/year	IDPs 365 Res. 150	365	90-120	180	150*	365*	90*
Voucher value <sup>1</sup>	26-32	60-68	FFA 80 FFT 185 F2M 165	-	-	-	-

27. The additional and total food and cash requirements for achieving the objectives set out in the budget revision are provided below.

28. This Budget Revision does not foresee an increase in voucher-based assistance beyond the strategic expansion outlined in the original EMOP.<sup>2</sup> 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 not use market-access tools but will continue with in-kind assistance. However, BR3 reflects a small component of a school feeding pilot in North Darfur using value-based vouchers that was started in 2014 and will continue through the end of the school year in March 2015.

<sup>1</sup> In Sudanese Pounds; GFD is person/month; FFA is per household for 10 days work, FFT is household/month; Farmers to Market (F2M) is a one-time FFT ration for participation and is calculated based on the value of the in-kind ration for that activity.

<sup>2</sup> 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;

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	37,155,513	27,734,791	220,163	122,071	64,890,304	342,234
IDPs	34,641,383	25,858,115	193,052	107,039	60,499,498	300,092
Residents	-		13,725	7,610		21,335
Refugees	2,514,130	1,876,676	8,634	4,787	4,390,806	13,421
Returnees	-		4,752	2,635		7,387
FFA/FFT	2,296,610	3,121,751	40,268	29,577	5418,361	69,845
School feeding	-	287,071	21,648	11,867	287,071	33,515
e-BSFP	-		6,808	6,831		13,639
i-BSFP	-		13,500	2,309		15,809
TSFP	-		4,954	5,557		10,511
Transit Ration	-		35			35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,452,123</b>	<b>31,143,613</b>	<b>307,376</b>	<b>178,213</b>	<b>70,595,736</b>	<b>485,590</b>

### Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

29. Overall, the main risks are a further deterioration of the security situation, both internally (leading to increased displacement in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile) and externally in South Sudan (leading to a greater than anticipated influx of refugees) as well as any incidents related to the upcoming elections in April 2015. The lack of access for humanitarian agencies increases the vulnerability of all displaced populations. WFP will continue to work under the umbrella of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) which advocates for consistent, joint access and will jointly monitor the political situation as the election date approaches and will pre-position additional food in anticipation of any events that may affect the delivery corridor.
30. Programmatically, the main risks to the EMOP are: i) limited capacity of WFP's cooperating partners and Government counterparts (medium); and ii) an inability to provide food assistance to all beneficiaries on a timely basis due to pipeline breaks or delays in delivery of commodities (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 Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for distributions, monitoring and identification of new partners for deep field operations;
  - Preposition food in existing and newly-established storage facilities in areas that are inaccessible during the onset of the rainy season;
  - Local procurement of commodities where possible;
  - Work with Government counterparts to ensure continued access for humanitarian actors;
  - Continue to engage the donor community at both Khartoum and regional levels on new humanitarian needs and increased funding requirements; and
  - Continue to work with all humanitarian actors, particularly United Nations Agencies and implementing partners to provide a coordinated and comprehensive response to the humanitarian needs.
31. The main institutional risk is late or inadequate funding for conflict-affected and vulnerable populations, 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:

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Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director, WFP

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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	145,152	40,700,548	
Pulses	15,977	8,565,793	
Oil and fats	2,691	3,611,686	
Mixed and blended food	13,400	11,794,994	
Others	993	2,445,881	
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>	<b>178,213</b>	<b>67,118,902</b>	
External Transport		15,326,346	
LTSH		55,890,002	
ODOC Food		8,380,972	
<b>Food and Related Costs</b>		-	<b>146,716,222</b>
C&V Transfers		31,143,613	
C&V Related costs		1,458,700	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>		-	<b>32,602,313</b>
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>		-	-
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			179,318,535
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			29,588,288
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>208,906,823</b>
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent)			14,623,478
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>223,530,300</b>

**ANNEX I-B**

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</b>	
Professional staff *	11,596,986
General service staff **	5,761,655
Danger pay and local allowances	1,347,732
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18,706,373</b>
<b>Recurring and Other</b>	<b>3,908,034</b>
<b>Capital Equipment</b>	<b>2,982,467</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>873,177</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>2,713,801</b>
<b>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring</b>	<b>404,437</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>29,588,288</b>



Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<b>CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS:</b>		
<b>GENDER:</b> Gender equality and empowerment improved;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household <b>Target:</b> &gt;60% (women or both women and men)</li> <li>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees <b>Target:</b> &gt;50%</li> <li>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution <b>Target:</b> &gt;60%</li> </ul>	<p>Training on food distribution includes a solid explanation for gender sensitive food distribution.</p> <p>Food management committees formulation ensure women are represented in these committees</p>
<b>PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS:</b> WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and/or at WFP programme sites <b>Target:</b> 80%</li> <li>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <b>Target:</b> 70%</li> </ul>	<p>No outbreaks or other crisis</p> <p>Security environment improved</p> <p>Regular access to distribution points is secured.</p>

## Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework

<b>PARTNERSHIP:</b> Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners <b>Target:</b> TBD<sup>13</sup></li> <li>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, and Regional development banks) <b>Target:</b> TBD</li> <li>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services <b>Target:</b> TBD</li> </ul>	Availability of complementary partners  Appropriate complementary partners are selected for implementation.  Partners fund availability
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies</b>  <b>Goal:</b> Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of IDPs, refugees and vulnerable people and reduce under nutrition to below emergency levels while protecting lives and livelihoods to enable safe access to food and nutrition for girls, women, boys and men and to build capacity of the Government of Sudan in early warning and emergency preparedness and response.  <b>Components:</b> Emergency blanket supplementary feeding in Darfur (e-BSFP); and 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.		
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b>  Stabilized or reduced under nutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions <b>Target:</b> &gt; 66%</li> <li>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) <b>Target:</b> Prevention &gt;70%</li> </ul>	Capable Partners are available to support WFP interventions  Other basic needs are met (water, sanitation, health, education, protection, etc.) which will influence nutritional outcomes.  No outbreaks or other crisis  Security environment improved
<b>Output 1.1.1</b>  Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, and as % of planned</li> <li>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type as % of planned</li> <li><b>Target:</b> e-BSFP 173,800 beneficiaries: 93,852 female; 79,948 male.</li> </ul>	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 access to distribution points is secured.  Regular availability of transport and related escorts, when required

<b>Outcome 1.2</b> Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> Percent of targeted households with poor food consumption score: Darfur: Baseline 5.9%; target: 1.2%. TBD other operational areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> <li>Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> Increased diet diversity score of targeted households</p> <p>Baseline and Target: TBC<sup>14</sup></p>	Beneficiaries will use cash saved from food/ voucher assistance to buy other complementary, nutritious food items to supplement their diet.  Local production and economy guarantees availability of complementary food in the market.  Stable access to both food assistance and complementary food from market or production (security/rainfall).
<b>Output 1.2.1</b> Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers and as % of planned</li> <li>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</li> <li>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to Targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b>in kind: 1,842,090 beneficiaries; 201,614mt. Vouchers: 570,430 beneficiaries US\$ 37,671,81</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. Implementation of SCOp as per plans.
<b>Outcome 1.3</b> National institutions, regional bodies, and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency preparedness and response capacity index (EPCI)</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> TBD<sup>15</sup></p>	Effective coordination structures in place Availability of partners with complementary activities/capacities Availability of funding. Political goodwill/stability
<b>Output 1.3.1</b> Emergency management capacity created and/or supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of technical assistance activities provided by type</li> <li>Number of people trained disaggregated by sex and type of training</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> EP/Strategic grain reserve: 4 activities; 40 people trained. Home fortification: 2 activities; 20 people trained. Food security sector: 24 activities; 100,000 people trained. Home grown school feeding: 6 activities; 300 people trained</p>	External technical capacity available. Adequate resource persons to carry out quality training in Arabic. Financial resources available to support the activities.

<b>Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>		
<b>Goal:</b> Restore food security and nutrition of people and communities through programmes that build self-reliance, resilience and ensure equitable access to and control over food and nutrition assistance for girls, women, boys and men and support the safe, voluntary return of IDPs.		
<b>Components:</b> Early recovery/food for asset activities in all operational areas; Targeted supplementary feeding programme and integrated blanket supplementary feeding in all operational areas; School Feeding in all operational areas.		
<b>Outcome 2.1</b>  Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food consumption score disaggregated by sex of household head</li> </ul> <b>Target:</b> Percent of targeted households with poor/borderline food consumption: FFA projects: baseline and target TBD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diet diversity score disaggregated by sex of household head</li> </ul> <b>Target:</b> Increased diet diversity score of targeted households Baseline and Target: TBC <sup>16</sup>	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.
<b>Output 2.1.1</b>  Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> <li>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</li> <li>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as percent of planned</li> </ul> <b>Target:</b> In-kind: 1,070,040 beneficiaries, 40,268mt. Vouchers: 38,500 beneficiaries, US\$2,296,609	Ability of WFP to provide food as planned with no pipeline breaks  Ability of partners to deliver WFP assistance due in safe conditions No pipeline breaks (cash and food)  Regular access to distribution points (security & rainfall)  Regular availability of transport/escorts
<b>Outcome 2.2</b>  Improved access to assets and/or basic services including community and market infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retention rate of boys and girls</li> </ul> Target: 70% retention of enrolled boys and girls	Schools keep functioning properly  Security is conducive to enable school attendance.

<p><b>Output 2.2.1</b></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"> <li>• Number of boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</li> <li>• Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> 862,100 beneficiaries ; 21,648mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> Darfur 1,144 schools; CETA 1,316 schools</p>	<p>Capable partners available</p> <p>Improved security</p> <p>No pipeline breaks (cash and food)</p> <p>Regular access to distribution points (security &amp; rainfall)</p> <p>Regular availability of transport/escorts</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2.3</b></p> <p>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children age 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children<sup>17</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MAM treatment performance: (recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates)</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>Mortality &lt;3%;                      Recovery rate &gt;75%;</p> <p>Non-response rate &lt; 15%      Default rate &lt;15%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of target population who participate in an Adequate number of distributions</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> &gt; 66%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</li> </ul> <p><b>Target:</b> MAM Treatment &gt; 50% rural areas; &gt;70% urban areas&gt;90% camp situation</p>	<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><b>Output 2.3.1</b></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"> <li>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  <b>Target:</b> i-BSFP: 250,000 (135,000 female; 115,000 male) ; TSFP: 275,000 (148,608 female; 126,592 male)</li> <li>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned  <b>Target:</b> i-BSFP: 13,500 beneficiaries (11,340 Darfur, 2,160 CETA). TSFP: 4,954 beneficiaries (3,283 Darfur, 1,670 CETA)</li> <li>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres etc.)  <b>Target:</b> SFP: 300 centres; IBSFP: 150 centres</li> <li>Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned  <b>Target:</b> 100% of who participated in the program</li> <li>Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling  <b>Target:</b> 100% of who participated in the program</li> </ul>	<p>Appropriate partners are selected for implementation.</p> <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</p> <p>Regular access to distribution points is secured.</p> <p>No pipeline breaks</p> <p>Regular availability of transport and related escorts, when required.</p>
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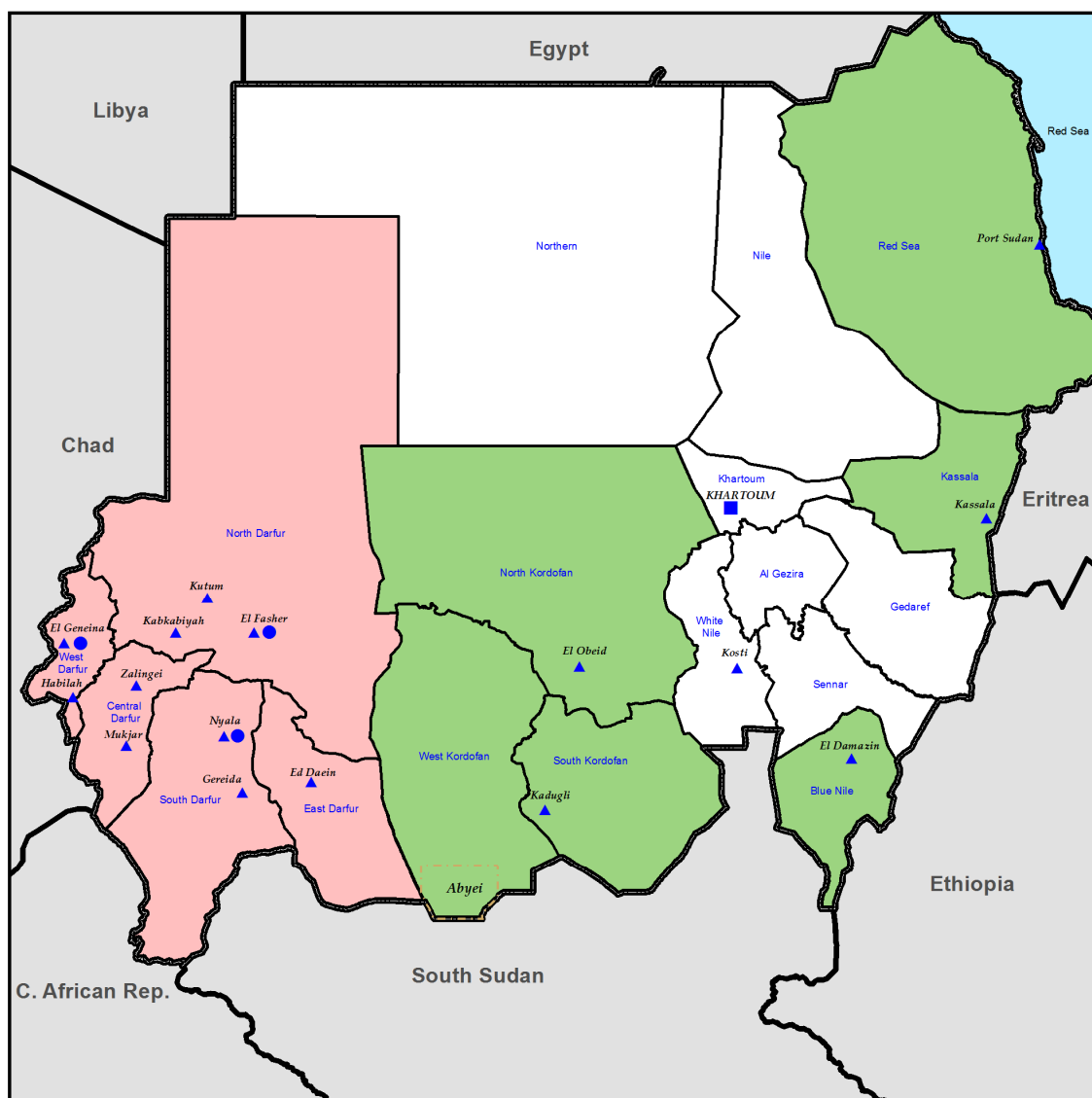
## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BR	Budget Revision
CETA	Central, Eastern and Three Areas
cm	centimetre
C&V	cash and voucher
DSC	Direct Support Costs
e-BSFP	emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme
EMOP	Emergency Operation
ENTRY	Emergency nutrition for transit refugees
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDP	final delivery point
FFA	food assistance for assets
FFT	food assistance for training
F2M	Farmers to Markets
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GFD	general food distribution
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IDP	internally displaced person
i-BSFP	integrated blanket supplementary feeding programme
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODOC	other direct operational costs
LTSH	landside transport storage and handling
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
mt	metric tonne
MUAC	middle upper-arm circumference
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
SBCC	Social and Behaviour Change Communication
SRF	Sudan Revolutionary Front
TSFP	therapeutic supplementary feeding programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
U5	children under 5 years of age
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization





## WFP Sudan Operational Areas 2014



### WFP Sudan Offices

- Country Office
- Area Office
- ▲ Sub Office

### WFP Sudan Operation

- Central and East (CETA)
- Darfur
- Red Sea
- International Boundaries

