

BUDGET INCREASE 3 OF EMERGENCY OPERATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN, No. 200659:

“Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan”

Start date: 1 January 2014 **End date:** 31 December 2014 **Extension period:** 9 months

New end date: 30th September 2015

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	458,208,925	398,649,456	856,858,381
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	25,705,638	38,610,000	64,315,638
Capacity Development & Augmentation	-		
DSC	34,107,737	34,158,897	68,266,634
ISC	36,261,561	32,999,285	69,260,846
Total cost to WFP	554,283,860	504,417,638	1,058,701,498

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision to “Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan”¹ (EMOP 200659) extends the operation until 30 September 2015. It responds to the continued food security and nutrition crisis in the Republic of South Sudan and will enable WFP to provide assistance to 1.5 million beneficiaries in 2015. While in-kind food transfers remain essential due to market and trade disruptions, WFP will scale-up market-based interventions through cash and vouchers for 150,000 people in areas where market conditions permit. WFP’s requirements are included in the 2015 South Sudan Strategic Response Plan (SRP), and the 2015 Food Security and Nutrition Clusters Response Plans.
2. The specific adjustments are:
 - Increase food requirements by 202,443 mt, valued at US\$91,820,608;
 - Increase cash transfers by US\$29,700,000;
 - Increase the associated costs by US\$349,897,745, consisting of external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC), C&V related costs, and direct support costs (DSC); and
 - Increase the indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$32,999,285.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. In South Sudan’s first full year of statehood, WFP elaborated the Country Strategy for 2013-2017. It identified four pillars: i) meet the emergency food needs of vulnerable groups; ii) improve community resilience and strengthen livelihoods; iii) expand market access and the

¹ Available at: <http://www.wfp.org/node/36633/3430/639694>

food value chain; and iv) enhance access to social services in nutrition and learning. WFP's overall intent was to strengthen the capacity of state institutions and enhance partnerships to promote sustainable hunger solutions. The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200572² was consequently developed and approved by the Executive Board in November 2013 to build resilience in all ten states.

4. The conflict that started in December 2013 required a shift of emphasis towards emergency food assistance, well beyond the scale envisioned in PRRO 200572. An Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan (EMOP 200659) was launched on 1 January 2014 alongside the PRRO. This EMOP employed a conflict sensitive 'Do No Harm' approach, contributed to Millennium Development Goal 1, and focused on WFP Strategic Objective (SO) 1:
 - To save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, in particular for displaced and conflict-affected people, including vulnerable people whose livelihoods and food access have been seriously compromised.
5. The EMOP focused its emergency support on the conflict affected states of Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity, where most of the displaced populations remain scattered in rural and remote areas. The majority are women and children. The ongoing conflict forces population displacements away from areas of active conflict and perceived threats to safety. WFP has distributed 79,616 mt of food under EMOP 200659 from 1 January to 30 September 2014. This includes lifesaving food and nutrition assistance provided in over 56 deep field locations. The scale-up was incremental as access was negotiated, and human resource capacity was augmented. WFP deployed multilateral funding and took internal advances to ensure logistical assets and food assistance were available to reach displaced populations in need.³ WFP strived to ensure that access negotiations and the response adhered to humanitarian principles of neutrality, impartiality and independence.
6. WFP EMOP activities were guided by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Assistance was provided to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and conflict affected people in remote, rural locations, and for people taking refuge in United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Protection of Civilian areas (PoCs). The crisis affected girls and women, boys and men differently; gender mainstreaming and targeted response guides WFP's humanitarian assistance. WFP's response incorporates protection principles that include safety and dignity, meaningful access, accountability, and participation of all groups in the disaster-affected population.
7. Key to successful implementation in 2014 has been the establishment and expansion of the "Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism" (IRRM), involving mobile teams deployed to deep field areas in the conflict affected states. IRRM teams, comprised of WFP, UNICEF, FAO, and several NGO partners, worked together to deliver an essential package of food, nutrition, emergency health, livelihood and protection services. The high levels of humanitarian need and the complexity of the crisis in South Sudan, required a flexible approach to deliver assistance to the most remote parts of the country. Typically the limited infrastructure makes access in the dry season difficult and brief, while the current conflict has stopped most road and river movement of commercial and humanitarian cargo. The deployment of mobile teams has provided 'Just in Time' delivery of food, nutrition, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), health and livelihood assistance.

² PRRO 200572 was named: "Food and Nutrition Assistance for Relief and Recovery, Supporting Transition and Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure Sustainable Hunger Solutions"

³ The scale-up is reflected in the number of people reach with 273,000 people assisted in January, to 1 million people in August. By August, WFP and its partners have reached over 1.4 million people cumulatively.

8. At the start of the humanitarian response, mobile teams were created to address inadequate partner capacity in the deep field, as many humanitarian agencies were forced to evacuate staff from conflict affected areas. It was intended that the IRRMs would scale back as partner capacity was re-established. However, due to shifting lines of conflict and ongoing insecurity, NGOs have not been able to establish a permanent presence in many areas and have had to adopt a similarly mobile approach to the provision of assistance. Currently WFP has 10 mobile teams, which are complemented by 16 NGO field teams either providing continued deep field presence or enhancing WFP's mobile team capacity. Teams, which conduct both registration and distribution activities, include international security officers, airdrop zone coordinators, and nutritionists.
9. WFP and UNICEF are also jointly scaling up and strengthening treatment and preventive nutrition programmes. WFP's blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) provides a supplementary ration of Supercereal Plus to prevent malnutrition in children aged 6 to 59 months. The BSFP also supports pregnant and lactating women in the Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites with plans to expand to remote areas when feasible. UNICEF provides micronutrient powders complementing WFP's food rations. WFP will scale up delivery of Supercereal Plus through air-drops, improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the BSFP. The targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) will treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and supports pregnant and lactating women.⁴ The TSFP is implemented in coordination with UNICEF's therapeutic feeding programme for severe acute malnutrition. Many priority locations of the nutrition cluster fall within the conflict affected states, and the mobile teams will also link to enhanced nutrition interventions and implement an exceptional extended criteria for nutritional programming.
10. Given the complexities of the conflict, WFP has integrated a nuanced understanding of protection and gender concerns, the changing conflict dynamics, risks of renewed violence, historical distress migration patterns, and coping strategies in its deep-field response. WFP upholds a 'Do No Harm' approach, grounded in the principles of protection. Examples include i) targeted response and guidelines for staff and partners, ii) operational arrangements that enhance field-level coordination with the protection, gender, education in emergencies clusters, and iii) enhanced capacity with a dedicated protection advisor and protection and gender focal points for the implementation of WFP's protection policy across activities.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

Context and Situation Analysis

11. South Sudan is at a critical juncture in its post-independence period. The new country had achieved remarkable progress during the six years of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA, 2005), culminating in the January 2011 referendum and independence on 9 July 2011. At independence, South Sudan's development challenges were daunting. After decades of war and instability, South Sudan had some of the worst socio-economic indicators in the world, and a virtual absence of basic social services and infrastructure. Rapid rural transformation and livelihood improvement were among the top priorities for the new state. Then South Sudan descended into a protracted civil conflict on 15 December 2013. The events of the past ten months have revealed deep-running fault lines within the

⁴ This is removed from the PRRO and added to the EMOP to strengthen the integrated food and nutrition emergency response.

security forces, including splits along lines of loyalty often related to ethnicity. Reports of widespread conflict and gender based violence, forced displacement and family separation, food insecurity and malnutrition, seasonal cattle raids and flooding remain a challenge.

12. There are few indications of an end to the crisis in 2015. Several political agreements on a Cessation of Hostilities have not been implemented. While the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) continues to mediate negotiations, any breakthrough of a broader peace agreement would likely take significant time to take effect at grass roots level.
13. The most acute needs are in the three states with the most active hostilities: Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile. According to the 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview, approximately 1.95 million people have been displaced from their homes since December 2013. This includes 1.35 million people displaced within South Sudan, and some 454,000 people who have crossed into Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. Over 100,000 people have sought refuge in Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites inside UN bases. Many communities have been displaced repeatedly, often to remote areas far from humanitarian assistance and basic services.
14. The current crisis has also greatly disrupted service delivery, particularly in the three states most affected by conflict. Basic services in conflict-affected areas or locations with high concentrations of displaced people are almost exclusively provided by humanitarian organizations. The volume and flow of trade with neighboring countries has been disrupted, affecting the supply of goods and services. Insecurity along supply routes, the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance, and illegal checkpoints has made commercial activity more difficult. Markets and the banking sector have been severely disrupted.⁵ The conflict has increased the vulnerability of already food insecure female headed households, as hunger drives women to take risks, such as crossing frontlines to gain access to food. Men have also been affected by the conflict in that their traditional roles as breadwinners have been lost, often leading to an increase in sexual and gender based violence and abuse of drugs and alcohol. The negative impact of the conflict on livelihoods and basic services is expected to continue throughout 2015.

Latest Assessment Data

15. Both the July/August 2014 Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS), and the September 2014 IPC findings indicate that normal rainfall, good crop planting and performance, and the start of the green harvest in late August improved food security in areas not affected by conflict. However, due to displacement, planting in Greater Upper Nile (the three conflict-affected states of Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile) was greatly reduced, leading to an overall decrease in cereal production and faster household stock depletion. While there are significant improvements since May, the situation is much worse compared to a typical year at harvest time, with 1.5 million people projected to remain in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and Phase 4 (Emergency) through December 2014.
16. In the conflict affected states, populations are relying on humanitarian assistance and traditional coping mechanisms including kinship sharing and distress asset depletion. The food security and nutrition crisis in Greater Upper Nile includes early depletion of household food stocks, dysfunctional markets, loss of livelihoods, lack of service provision

⁵ An on-going market assessment will further deepen WFP's understand of the impact of the conflict on cross boarder/regional and intra-national (state level) trade flows and market functionality.

and displacement. Their capacity to meet their food requirements into 2015 will be limited. The conflict affected populations are subsequently prone to adopting negative coping strategies including transactional sex and forced marriage. Such challenges have implications for the transmission of HIV, and protection and gender-based response. The IPC forecasts that 2.5 million (nearly half of the population of Greater Upper Nile) will be in IPC Phases of Crisis or Emergency from January to March 2015. This includes 890,000 in emergency and 1.63 million in crisis. Given the dynamic nature of the conflict and its impact on livelihoods and markets, there is uncertainty whether vulnerability will increase after March. These estimates will be further refined through IPC updates in January 2014 and April 2015.

17. WFP's market monitoring system shows that market functioning and trade flows remain significantly disrupted in Greater Upper Nile due to conflict and limitations on transport during the rainy season. As a result, many markets have no cereals available. In markets with cereal stocks, prices are two to three times more expensive than last year, especially in southern Unity and parts of central Jonglei. For instance, a malwa (3.5 kg) of sorghum currently retails at 50 South Sudanese Pounds (SSP) in Koch compared to only 17 SSP during the same period in 2013. Livestock prices have declined by 15-30% in most markets of Greater Upper Nile, as people sell livestock to purchase cereals. Purchasing power has further decreased due to the unavailability of typical income sources, such as remittances which are not reaching areas where mobile networks have been cut-off.
18. Nutrition surveys between May and September 2014, and the July/August data from FSMS indicate that nutrition remains dire for September to December 2014 with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates as high as 31.6% in some areas. In 2015 the prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) is likely to remain above emergency thresholds (GAM >15%), especially in conflict-affected states. High levels of acute malnutrition are attributed to food insecurity as well as other factors including morbidity, limited access to safe water, dietary and feeding habits, and poor service delivery. The availability of nutrition information, including mortality data, has improved but remains a challenge.

Populations in IPC Crisis and Emergency			
	Crisis	Emergency	Total
September 2014	1.75 million	415,000	2.2 million ¹
January 2015 (projections for January to March)	1.63 million	890,000	2.5 million

¹ Does not include the refugee or Abyei affected populations

19. Nutrition was a concern prior to the current crisis, particularly in Jonglei, southern Upper Nile and southern Unity States. Surveys indicate severe acute malnutrition (SAM) has more than doubled from 100,000 to 235,000 children under five, while moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) has increased over four times to 675,000 children. Shocks including family separation further exacerbate children's malnutrition. Typically, the beginning of the rains in South Sudan is characterized by food shortages and a dramatic increase in childhood infections including malaria, acute watery diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections: these are associated with increased child malnutrition, which most likely increased MAM.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

20. The objective of the EMOP is to save lives and protect livelihoods, consistent with WFP SO1
21. This budget revision will extend the EMOP through 30 September 2015. The EMOP will focus on the three conflict affected states of Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei, the IDPs in the Protection of Civilian Centers (PoCs), and the main displacement camps outside of the conflict states. PRRO 200572 will be revised to focus on the non-conflict affected states and on WFP Strategic Objectives (SO) 1, 2, and 3. The PRRO's intent will be to preserve achievements to date, and to enhance recovery and resilience.
22. In accordance with the IPC forecast from January to March 2015 and projections by the Vulnerability, Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit for March to September 2015, this budget revision will target 811,000 people in IPC Emergency phase and 508,000 people in the IPC phase of Crisis between January and September 2015 in the three conflict affected states and in the PoCs and other IDP centres in Central Equatoria and Lakes States. Targeting estimates are based on the understanding that 100% of the protected IPC "emergency" case load and 50% of the IPC "crisis" caseload will require food assistance, particularly during the peak of the lean season (May to July). The budget revision will also increase BSFP to 386,134 children under 5 following the recommendation of the nutrition cluster. Curative nutrition assistance will be provided for 139,404⁶ moderately acutely malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women through Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP).
23. A "light" review of the IPC in December 2014 and a full IPC consultation in April 2015, will provide updated analysis of needs through the first half of the year and will be the basis of further budget revisions.

Table 1: Cumulative Beneficiaries by activity*						
Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current	Increase	Revised	Boys/Men	Girls/Women
GFD**	IDPs/Conflict affected	1,740,000	(409,370)	1,330,630	578,509	602,121
BSFP***	Children under 5	333,000	56,134	386,134	189,205	196,928
BSFP	PLW	0	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
TSFP	Children under 5 and PLWs****	0	139,404	139,404	60,097	79,307
TSFP/BSFP	Community Nutrition Volunteers (CNVs)	0	8,150	8,150	3,990	4,160

*Beneficiaries are cumulative. Monthly targets vary seasonally.

**150,000 IDPs/conflict affected residents will receive mixed cash & food assistance.

***These are also beneficiaries of GFD, and are thus not added to the total beneficiary figure.

**** PLWs will be assisted with oil and pre-sweetened Supercereal

24. Cash transfers will expand from 100,000 to 150,000 beneficiaries. Cash transfers are planned in the PoC sites in Juba, and a mix of cash and food in Minkagman, based on an emergency market assessment. WFP will implement SCOPE,⁷ which will strengthen the database management system for beneficiaries.

⁶ As estimated by the nutrition cluster.

⁷ "SCOPE" is WFP's new beneficiary and transfer management system.

25. Staff and associated costs will increase significantly. Implementing TSFP in the deep field, and transferring 42 percent of the TSFP into the EMOP, requires more nutrition officers. Second, although the CO has strengthened the operational presence of partners with 'semi-mobile teams, partners' deep field capacity will be insufficient. Consequently, seven full WFP mobile teams will be required, with adequate staffing to be operational at all times.

Implementation Strategy

Do-No Harm

26. WFP has integrated protection and gender concerns in deep-field implementation. This includes recognition of changing conflict dynamics, risks of renewed violence, and historical patterns and coping strategies. Individual site-selection is guided by protection, gender and conflict risk analysis to uphold the 'Do No Harm' and protection principles. Site selection includes a context analysis that considers the following. (a) Physical access: seasonal flooding and river levels, and swampy areas make access to distributions difficult for the sick, elderly, physically impaired, and female heads of household with young dependents. (b) Unsafe areas: for example, beneficiaries having to military frontlines or checkpoints; (c) Military activities: for example, distribution sites in the vicinity of armed protagonists, weaponry, or armed groups in transit, or within shelling range; (d) Inter communal tensions: WFP conducts direct access negotiations to advocate for mitigation measures with local authorities, although it is not always possible to achieve ideal conditions.
27. Protection and gender mainstreaming, targeted response and guidelines for staff are being applied at the field-level. WFP is strengthening partnerships with cluster and working groups including protection, gender, education in emergencies, and HIV in emergencies, and have developed frameworks for mutual cooperation. WFP continues to incorporate gender and protection into the project management cycle. A protection advisor will provide technical guidance to the country office. Focal points have been trained to integrate WFP's gender and protection policy across programs. Capacity building of WFP and its partners will continue to incorporate WFP's protection and gender policies.

Concept of Operations

28. Operations will use the Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda corridors for air, river and road as much as possible. Shipments from central hubs in Nazareth (Ethiopia), Tororo (Uganda), Juba (South Sudan), and Kosti (Sudan) will deliver to Extended Delivery Points (EDPs) and Final Distribution Points (FDPs). Juba has limited capacity, including inadequate tarmac space, insufficient aircraft fuel, and unpredictable security. WFP therefore plans one or two additional central hubs. Subject to government clearances and through the Logistics Cluster, WFP will identify strategic locations on the east and west side of the Nile River. The locations will function as humanitarian logistics hubs and be as operationally independent as possible.
29. Approximately sixty percent of the country becomes inaccessible from April each year, and seasonal rains affect especially the Greater Upper Nile annually. In 2014, reacting to the fluid and un-anticipated conflict, WFP prepositioned food in only 11 sites in those three states. In 2015, food will be prepositioned in 20 locations, reducing the need for airdrops and airlifts. Locations will be selected after appropriate security risk analysis and logistics capacity assessments and subject to negotiations with local and national authorities and/or UNMISS to ensure food stocks are secured for intended purposes only. The reduced number

of sites as compared to pre December 2013 will lessen the risk of diversion and misappropriation of food stocks. Juba will remain the logistics management nucleus, and logistics officers will serve in stations including Rumbek, Bentiu and Malakal. WFP offices in neighbouring countries will provide logistics assistance for the different corridors.

30. WFP will enhance warehouse structures and capacity as well as improve key infrastructure (airstrips, roads, river ports) to reduce costs and increase effective deliveries of relief commodities. WFP Logistics, with the Logistics Cluster, will chair an infrastructure working group to focus on priority setting and effectiveness of the humanitarian delivery operations.
31. A large proportion of food will be in-kind. WFP will utilize Forward Purchase Facility stocks positioned at Mombasa, Uganda and Djibouti, as well as regionally purchased commodities from Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. WFP logistics and procurement will support cash and vouchers with an early warning supply chain system, supply network assessments, trade capacity assessments, selection and training of retailers, trader performance monitoring, and contract management.
32. Logistics and procurement units will liaise with the Nairobi supply chain working group in the Regional Bureau. They will increase collaboration with resource management in the country office, linking the in country supply chain with regional and international supply mechanisms. A decision support system for optimization of the delivery plans will be designed with the logistics unit in Rome. The introduction of the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) in 2015 will streamline information flows on the use of in-kind contributions, Forward Purchasing Facility (FPF) stocks, cash contributions, and cash and voucher programming.
33. **Internal Transport by Road and River:** WFP has contracted over 900 commercial trucks of 40 mt each for inland deliveries. Inland deliveries remain a challenge due to insecurity, limited commercial capacity and poor road conditions. To cover areas where private transporters are not available, WFP will add 40 all-terrain trucks to the existing WFP fleet. Sixty additional trucks will be purchased for secondary transport capacity out of the newly created central hubs. WFP will continue to expand the barge operations from Juba and Bor in South Sudan, and Kosti in Sudan.
34. **Air Operations:** Air operations involve airdrops and airlifts with fixed wing aircraft and helicopters to forward locations that cannot be readily accessed by road or river. Airdrops and airlifts to communities in the most food insecure communities are currently being executed from South Sudan (Juba) and Ethiopia (Gambella Asosa, Jimma). WFP Aviation provides air transport for the mobile teams doing assessments, monitoring and distributions in the deep field. The 2015 logistics plan reduces air operations significantly, and will increase prepositioning by road and river in 2015 dry season.⁸ Main challenges to the air operations are poor infrastructure and unpredictable fuel supply. Air operations, critical for sustaining the relief effort in 2014, are used when other options are not available.
35. **Commodity management and accounting:** Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis Systems (COMPAS) is fully implemented in the main office and monitored warehouses. COMPAS will be replaced by LESS in the second quarter of 2015, which will reduce staffing requirements in operations.

⁸ Air transport in the 2014 EMOP was 50 percent of LTSH. Increased prepositioning in the conflict states, repairs of “hot spots” on roads, and innovations in packaging and aviation will reduce air transport in 2015 to 25 percent of LTSH. Further innovations are being investigated. Increased prepositioning does however represent a greater risk for misappropriation of food.

36. **Interagency services:** Consistent with the Logistics Cluster’s priorities, WFP Logistics will shift from ‘free-to-user’ services to ‘cost-recovery’ services. This may include servicing partners’ trucks and light vehicles on a cost-recovery basis.

Response Model – Partnerships and Direct Implementation

38. **Cooperating Partners:** Over the third and fourth quarter of 2014, WFP worked with its partners to strengthen their capacities in the deep field to ensure the increased WFP logistics capacity is effectively complemented by field level operational capacity. WFP and partner mobile teams have focused on scaling up operations in remote areas through the IRRM, and to date WFP and its partners have 26 mobile and semi-mobile⁹ deep field response teams. Due to the strengthening of partners’ capacities, they are increasingly assuming functions related to registration, coordination of airdrops and airlifts and distribution.¹⁰ WFP is regularly reviewing partners’ capacities both internally and with the partners themselves to identify bottlenecks to further scaling up. In addition, WFP conducts direct deep field distribution and post-distribution monitoring through food aid monitors. WFP is increasing support to cooperating partners to sustain their mobile and semi-mobile teams, and to strengthen humanitarian capacity in the deep field with both international and national staff.
39. As part of the WFP-UNICEF nutrition strategy, mobile teams when possible include trained nutritionists to oversee the rapid screening for MAM and SAM of children under five at distribution sites. Mobile teams also provide immediate on-site TSFP assistance to moderately acutely malnourished children under five with a minimum of 30 days assistance and guidance to the child’s caregiver to enrol in a TSFP programme. In the conflict affected states, WFP is working with over 25 partners to provide continued TSFP programmes at TSFP centers. Currently, WFP has at least one cooperating partner providing TSFP assistance in every county affected by the conflict.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

40. To meet the needs of an increased number of beneficiaries, the EMOP requires an additional 202,443mt and US\$29.7 million.¹¹ Details of the increase in commodities, as well as cash resources, are outlined in table 3.

⁹ Semi-mobile is used to describe cooperating partners that have teams that can be deployed to distribute WFP assistance but are based within the conflict affected states.

¹⁰ According to the November distribution reports, over two-thirds of the deep field distributions were undertaken by semi-mobile and mobile cooperating partner teams.

¹¹ These figures are gross requirements and do not take into consideration current stock balances

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/ TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)							
	GFD	BSFP U5	GFD (cash/ mixed basket)	TSFP (U5)	TSFP (PLW)	BSFP (PLW in PoCs)	CNVs
Cereals	500		0				225
Pulses	50		50				25
Oil	30		30		50	30	15
Sugar	5				20	20	
Salt			5				2
Supercereal					250	250	
Supercereal Plus		200					
RUSF				92			
Cash/voucher (US\$/person/day)			0.73				
Total	585	200	85	92	300	300	267
Total kcal/day	2,111	787	2,111	500	1285	806	972
% kcal from protein ^[1]	12.3	17	12.3	10.2	11.9	15.8	58.9
% kcal from fat	19.5	23	19.5	54.9	31.5	22.8	12.7
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	30	30	30	60	60	30	12

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
		Food requirements (mt) Cash/voucher (US\$)		
Activity	Commodity/Cash & Voucher	Current	Increase	Revised total
GFD	Commodity	196,285	176,705	372,990
GFD	Cash	19,750,000	29,700,000	49,450,000
BSFP	Commodity	13,257	23,281	36,538
TSFP	Commodity	0	2,225	2,225
CNV	Commodity	0	232	232
TOTAL	Commodities (mt)	209,542	202,443	411,985
	Cash (US\$)	19,750,000	29,700,000	49,450,000

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

41. WFP have identified minimum preparedness actions for key risks within the WFP corporate Emergency Preparedness and Response package. These will be reviewed periodically. The country office's risk register will be updated, and the status of mitigation actions will be monitored regularly.

Contextual Risks

42. If large-scale conflict escalates in Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei, internal displacement could exceed planning figures. WFP and partners have prepared contingency plans, however, significant and rapid funding would be required.
43. Resumption of large-scale hostilities or political developments could limit access to populations in need. WFP, as a member of the humanitarian community, will advocate for free and unhindered access to populations in need through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).
44. As detailed information on flooding is not available, the impact of current erratic rains on crop production may have been underestimated. This may result in increased needs into the second quarter of 2015. Results from the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission (CFSAM), the October FSMS and the Annual Needs and Livelihood Analysis (ANLA) will enable WFP to recalibrate its response in 2015.
45. If peace agreements are not implemented, and the oil-fields are further affected by conflict, South Sudan risks hyper-inflation, shutdown of essential services in non-conflict affected states, severe economic austerity measures, market failure, or currency collapse. Under such circumstances, there could be a rapid deterioration in the humanitarian situation in other parts of the country not directly affected by the conflict. Contingency plans include shifting resources under PRRO 200572 to relief assistance.

Programmatic Risks

46. Inflationary pressure from expansion of cash transfers is considered to be minimal as these will be provided to returnees and residents, who represent a small proportion of the population and are spread over a large number of locations. However, inflation of food and fuel prices, due to macro-economic factors, and increasing transaction costs could disrupt the fragile markets and affect implementation of cash-based interventions. WFP will continue raising awareness among traders to prepare them for the increased demand. WFP will monitor markets and retail prices, adjusting the transfer value when necessary. WFP is also developing a compendium of 'triggers' based on its extensive market monitoring intelligence, which will allow WFP to adjust the transfer modality to in-kind assistance should markets be unable to meet increased market demands.
47. Insufficient capacity of cooperating partners or a reduced risk appetite to implement activities in the deep-field could affect programme delivery. WFP will facilitate the movement and presence of cooperating partners in the deep-field and will retain operational capacity to implement essential, life-saving activities directly.

Institutional Risks

- 48.** In conflict-affected areas, the main risks are looting and theft of WFP food, and direct threats to staff safety and security. WFP continues to monitor the security situation to ensure that it is fully compliant with United Nation's minimum operating security standards (MOSS), and that all staff have completed the mandatory security awareness training. WFP also conducts direct access negotiations to advocate for respect of humanitarian staff and supplies and other mitigation measures.
- 49.** Inadequate and late funding would prevent WFP from reaching populations in extreme need. Failure to preposition on time may damage WFP's reputation with local communities and will increase the cost of food assistance during the rainy season. To mitigate this risk, the country office is augmenting its fundraising activities and strengthening information flows to highlight funding requirements while also pursuing opportunities to secure loans to support prepositioning through internal advance facility.
- 50.** WFP recognizes the multi-dimensional nature of food insecurity and malnutrition. Lack of a rapid scale-up in the health, water, hygiene and sanitation response in both the deep-field and PoC areas can lead to a further deterioration in the food security and nutrition situation. Given that WFP does not directly control these critical complementary inputs, WFP will continue to advocate for a rapid-scale up of these critical inputs to avoid a further deterioration in the conditions of the affected population.

APPROVAL

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Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director

Date:

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José Graziano da Silva
Director-General of FAO

Date:

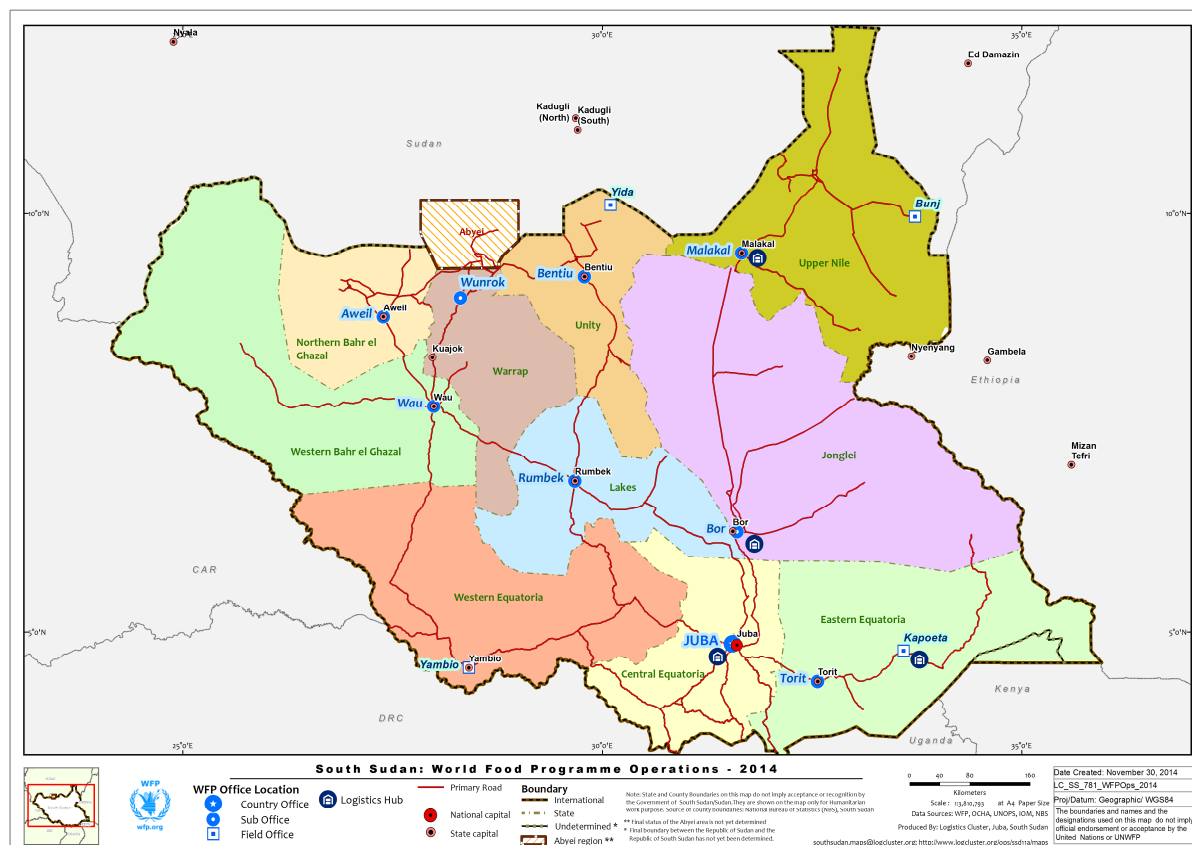
ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	148,283	\$40,902,383	
Pulses	16,856	\$9,154,999	
Oil and fats	10,493	\$10,796,143	
Mixed and blended food	24,873	\$30,665,101	
Others	1,938	\$301,983	
Total Food Transfers	202,443	\$91,820,608	
External Transport		18,568,529	
LTSH		262,446,071	
ODOC Food		25,814,248	
Food and Related Costs		398,649,456	
C&V Transfers		29,700,000	
C&V Related costs		8,910,000	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		38,610,000	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			437,259,457
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			34,158,897
Total Direct Project Costs			471,418,353
Indirect support costs (7 percent)			32,999,285
TOTAL WFP COSTS			504,417,638

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff	13,489,081
General service staff	5,222,275
Danger pay and local allowances	2,956,065
Subtotal	21,667,420
Recurring and Other	3,245,547
Capital Equipment	2,124,574
Security	600,000
Travel and transportation	6,371,356
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring	150,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	34,158,897

MAP



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ANLA	Annual Needs and Livelihoods Analysis
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme
CFSAM	Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission
CNV	Community Nutrition Volunteers
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DSC	Direct Support Costs
EDP	Extended Delivery Point
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDP	Final Delivery Point
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFD	General Food Distribution
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Inter Governmental Authority for Development
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
IRNA	Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessment
IRRM	Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism
ISC	Indirect Support Costs
LESS	Logistics Execution Support System
LTSH	Landside Transport Shipping and Handling
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODOC	Other Direct Operations Costs
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PoC	Protection of Civilians area
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SO	Strategic Objective
SRP	Strategic Response Plan
SSP	South Sudanese Pounds
TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)

ANNEX VII - [Project Budget Estimate](#)