

SOUTH SUDAN

BUDGET DECREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION No. 200572 BR02: FOOD AND NUTRITION ASSISTANCE FOR RELIEF AND RECOVERY, SUPPORTING TRANSITION AND ENHANCING CAPABILITIES TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE HUNGER SOLUTIONS

Start date: 1 January 2014 **End date:** 31 December 2015

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Decrease	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	405,930,589	(27,160,756)	378,769,834
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	8,784,849	8,911,637	17,696,486
Capacity Development & Augmentation	11,036,656	(1,589,258)	9,447,398
DSC	85,268,188	(15,516,158)	69,752,030
ISC	35,771,420	(2,474,817)	33,296,602
Total cost to WFP	546,791,701	(37,829,352)	508,962,349

NATURE OF THE DECREASE

1. This budget revision proposes to realign the scale and scope of activities under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200572 through 31 December 2015. The proposed realignment seeks to refocus activities and resources to priority caseloads in areas of greatest need, as determined by the most recent nutrition and food security assessments. It also realigns beneficiary caseloads in light of the change in country context after the outbreak of conflict in December 2013 and the development and extension of Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200659 until September 2015¹. This PRRO is focused on areas of the country that are not directly affected by the ongoing conflict and also continues to address the protracted, life-saving needs of the displaced Abyei population and those seeking refuge in the Republic of South Sudan. An earlier budget revision (BR1) adjusted the PRRO scale and scope of activities but only for 2014, given the fluid situation in the conflict affected areas.
2. The specific adjustments to the budget revision are to:
 - Decrease the food requirements by 27,979 mt, valued at USD 10,183,701;
 - Increase cash transfers by USD 6,514,081;
 - Decrease the associated costs by USD 32,493,213 consisting of external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC), and direct support costs (DSC); and
 - Decrease the indirect support costs (ISC) by USD 2,474,817.

¹ PRRO 200572 Budget Revision 1 realigned activities and requirements for 2014, at a point when the continuation of the EMOP beyond 2014 was uncertain. With the EMOP extended in 2015, there is now a requirement to realign activities and requirements for the remainder of the PRRO project cycle.

3. This budget revision incorporates a reduction in the number of people assisted under the PRRO in 2015 from 2.1 million to 1.7 million and adjusts programme modalities. Overall, this leads to a budget reduction of USD 37.8 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET DECREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. In 2012/2013, through EMOP 200338, WFP began to lay the groundwork for a PRRO to take advantage of the potential for self-reliance and household food security that exists in South Sudan. While life-threatening conditions had persisted in some areas, the conditions in large parts of the country were conducive to transitioning from relief into recovery and for a capacity building intervention that included enhancing resilience to shocks. The PRRO was envisioned as the main response document to implement the Country Strategy and to assist 3.1 million people over two years throughout the country with a combination of lifesaving, livelihood and nutrition activities. The outbreak of conflict in South Sudan, in December 2013, occurred just as the PRRO began, requiring changes to the programme orientation, primarily to reorient geographic focus towards more stable parts of the country and to postpone activities that were no longer feasible given the conflict context.
5. Under PRRO 200572, WFP currently provides
 - * Life-saving support to refugees, as well as the Abyei displaced populations.
 - * Food for Education (FFE) to reduce short term hunger among school children and including a Girls' Incentive (GI) which targets rural girls who are most likely to drop out of school due to cultural practices such as early marriages.
 - * Institutional Feeding Programme (IFP) to stabilize the food security status of people living with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and kala-azar and provide a safety net to their families during the treatment period. IFP also supports caretakers during the Stabilisation Centre (SC) phase of SAM treatment.
 - * Food assistance for assets (FFA, using cash or food transfers) activities in chronically food insecure areas to provide communities with assistance to invest in and strengthen their livelihoods.
 - * Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) and Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under-five to both treat moderate acute malnutrition and prevent undernutrition in these vulnerable groups.
 - * Purchase for Progress in areas of above subsistence production to provide post-harvest skills of storage, quality control and marketing and use WFP's purchasing power to provide market incentives for the adoption and investment in improved yields.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

Food security and nutrition

6. The December 2014 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projects that approximately 1 million people, or 38 percent of the population, will be in phases of Crisis and Emergency from January – March 2015 in the non-conflict affected states. Seasonal and localized shocks including drought, floods and cattle raiding limit

households' ability to meet food and non-food requirements. This is compounded by the underlying causes of poverty and hunger including a lack of basic social services and inflation.

7. The Nutrition Cluster estimates that more than 300,000 children under five are at risk of becoming moderately malnourished at the national level, representing a reduction of 36 percent from previous years. The November Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) indicated that five of the seven non-conflict states had a prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) within the serious level rates (10-14%) as per WHO crisis classification. Moreover, in the states of Northern Bahr el Gazal and Warrap, GAM prevalence has deteriorated to above or near the "critical" threshold of 15 percent.

Refugees, returnees and IDPs

8. South Sudan is host to over 243,000 refugees, predominantly from Sudan but also other neighbouring countries. While the rate of influx from conflict in the Blue Nile and South Kordofan areas of Sudan has not been as great as originally anticipated by UNHCR, the potential for further influxes remains. The ongoing conflict in the three states of greater Upper Nile has not created favourable conditions for the return of South Sudanese that are residing north of the border in Sudan and were expected to return before independence, but did not. No significant returns are anticipated in 2015, given the ongoing conflict.
9. Some 130,000 people remain displaced by conflict and insecurity within and from the contested Abyei area. Given ongoing domestic concerns in both Sudan and South Sudan, a political resolution to the Abyei situation does not appear imminent.

Purpose of Budget Decrease

10. The purpose of this budget revision is to adjust the number of beneficiaries and activities planned to be assisted in the non-conflict states under PRRO 200572 in 2015, in order to best align resources with priority needs and with emergency activities that will continue to be met through the EMOP. As in 2014, the PRRO geographically focuses on the states that are not directly affected by the conflict, and on the protracted needs of refugees and the displaced in Abyei, while the EMOP remains the primary vehicle for addressing emergency needs in the conflict states.

11. The new Strategic Objectives for the PRRO are as follows:

- I. Enable vulnerable groups including refugees, returnees and residents affected by shocks to meet minimum levels of food security (Strategic Objective 1);
- II. Treat moderate acute malnutrition and prevent the deterioration of the nutritional status in children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and other vulnerable groups with special nutritional needs including people living with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and kalazar (Strategic Objective 1);
- III. Support the restoration of livelihoods and improve household and community resilience through the creation of community assets and enhancing social cohesion (Strategic Objective 2);

- IV. Promote and stabilize school enrolment of girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools and support skills training to establish and rebuild livelihoods (Strategic Objective 2);
 - V. Enhance the ability of households, communities and the Government to employ sustainable hunger solutions through disaster mitigation, adaptation and management (Strategic Objective 3);
12. Although this PRRO is focused on areas of South Sudan outside the current conflict zone in Greater Upper Nile, there are still significant conflict risks within the target project areas, including spill over from the ongoing conflict as well as pre-existing and ongoing inter-communal violence in several areas. WFP South Sudan will ensure that conflict sensitivity and protection are integrated into the overall approach of the PRRO, including in depth context analysis of programme areas and, at a minimum, ensuring that WFP programmes “Do No Harm”.

Programmatic adjustments

13. The PRRO will address the food assistance needs of chronically food insecure populations through FFA and FFE programmes that address the underlying drivers of vulnerability. Unconditional food and nutrition transfers will continue to support particularly vulnerable groups, including refugees and the Abyei caseload, as well as vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating women in resident and refugee communities. Temporary, emergency food assistance for resident populations will continue to be required in response to shocks and severe food insecurity.

Refugees, displaced and severely food insecure

14. Some 120,000 people displaced within and from the contested Abyei region will be assisted with General Food Distributions. The increase in this caseload arises from a reclassification of 96,000 displaced people outside of the Abyei ‘box’ that were previously counted as resident and seasonally food insecure. Opportunities will be sought during 2015 to transition this caseload from GFD to FFA activities where the context is appropriate.
15. An estimated 230,000 refugees will receive monthly GFD to maintain an acceptable food security and nutrition status. This represents a reduction of 92,000 beneficiaries from the original planning figure, following re-registrations and a lower than anticipated rate of new arrivals from Sudan. A significant influx may prompt a further budget revision. WFP rejoined the global UNHCR/WFP Self-Reliance Pilot for Refugees in 2015. Conditional transfers will be explored for refugees in Central and Western Equatoria states to increase their self-reliance. FAO is also expected to contribute to this initiative.
16. General Food Distributions will also be provided to an estimated 140,000 severely food insecure resident and internally displaced people who require temporary food support. This represents a substantial reduction of some 150,000 beneficiaries due to the co-existence of the EMOP for conflict affected areas. GFD for these populations will be largely responsive, temporary and targeted towards communities assessed as experiencing the most severe levels of food insecurity and/or severe shocks including floods, drought and conflict. Opportunities for recovery will be sought for these populations at an early and appropriate stage.

17. Assistance for returnees from Sudan has been removed from the programme due to the unlikely event of substantial returns due to the continuing conflict. Limited numbers of returnees will be absorbed into ongoing programmes to the extent possible and on the basis of assessed needs. Substantial influxes of returnees to the area of operations would necessitate a further budget revision.

Nutrition prevention and treatment

18. Despite an overall improvement in the national nutrition situation, large numbers of children remain at risk of acute malnutrition. Consistent with historical trends, high GAM rates continue to be observed in Warrap (17.2%) and Northern Bahr el Ghazal (14.6%). Having augmented its nutrition capacity through the partnership established with UNICEF in July 2014, WFP will continue to scale up TSFP activities to treat up to 180,439 children under five and around 60,000 moderate acute malnourished pregnant and lactating women.
19. Prevention of acute malnutrition will be addressed through BSFP, targeting 154,772 resident children under five years during the lean season in counties where, according to the Nutrition Cluster, the GAM prevalence is greater than 10 percent. The overall requirement for BSFP has reduced following the geographic realignment of GFD caseloads between the PRRO and EMOP. WFP and its partners, as part of a holistic response, form gender balanced Community Nutrition Volunteers² to conduct outreach on programme activities, training on childcare and feeding practices to overcome gender inequality norms and barriers.
20. Nutrition assistance for the treatment and prevention of moderate malnutrition amongst refugees (both children and pregnant and lactating women) has reduced in line with the reduction of the overall anticipated caseload. Blanket Supplementary Feeding will be provided to all refugee populations aged 6-23 months. This service will be expanded to children aged 6-59 months in the event that GAM rates reach emergency thresholds of 15 percent amongst existing refugee populations or new arrivals.

Food assistance for assets

- 20 WFP, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, will engage communities in the creation of community assets to enhance resilience, diversify livelihoods and enhance access to social services. Activities are tailored to communities' context-specific needs through participatory planning. The scale and type of Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) projects is dictated by community driven consultation processes and have historically included construction of community roads and flood defences, schools and clinics, as well as agricultural support, vegetable gardens and fish ponds. Attention will be given during planning to the duration of WFP inputs (both food assistance and technical support) required in order for vulnerable communities to build assets and resilience. Government technical services in South Sudan are limited, even in non-conflict affected areas. WFP has established and supports State-level Steering Committees, composed of relevant Government counterparts, WFP and key partners to provide strategic direction and oversee overall implementation to ensure ownership, sustainability and greater resilience outcomes. FFA activities are also likely to support community coping mechanisms and

² Community Nutrition Volunteers (CNVs) provide a key link between the facility and community level. The role of the CNV is to encourage the community to gradually replace traditional practices that negatively impact the nutritional status of the children with practices that have positive impact on the growth of the children. CNVs are responsible for record keeping, cooking demonstrations, MUAC screening of children in the community, home visits and referral of malnourished children to facilities for treatment.

mitigate negative coping strategies, including irregular migration in search of services or pasture, and thus reduce the risks of inter-communal conflict.

Food for education

- 21 Food for Education (FFE) addresses short term hunger for school children and encourages enrolment, retention and completion of basic education through school meals. Since 2008, the Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MOEST) and WFP have maintained an annual operational agreement to jointly implement the school feeding programme. In 2014, retention rates in schools with FFE activities were 93 percent for boys and 86 percent for girls. In schools where take home rations for girls were provided, retention rates reached 94 percent. Beneficiaries have been reduced to 220,000 school children and 21,000 under the Girls Incentive programme, following the removal of planned caseloads under conflict-affected states that now fall within the EMOP, which does not provide a conducive situation for FFE. Under the PRRO, FFE will be targeted to areas of greatest food insecurity with an attempt to link with schools also supported by UNICEF through the Back to Learning initiative, and in close coordination with FAO for the establishment of school gardens. WFP will also review the FFE ration in order to further the activity's potential to promote dietary diversity, and seize opportunities to enhance Government and partner capacity to manage effective FFE programmes, linked with education and nutrition objectives, at national and state levels. Further, encouraging school enrollment and retention is expected to help promote a "peace culture" in South Sudan, by increasing the non violent options available to children, and is expected to have a positive impact on child labour and early marriage.

Market interventions

- 22 Purchase for Progress (P4P) will continue to be implemented in the three surplus producing areas in Western, Central and Eastern Equatorial States. Increased income from marketing of the farmers' produce has the potential to stimulate re-investment in agriculture sector, improve productivity and in the long run, food security.
- 23 Where markets function and can meet food needs of beneficiaries, WFP will expand use of cash and/or voucher transfers. Foreseen cash and voucher interventions, including food assistance for assets (cash) as well as milling vouchers for refugees, will increase to 112,000 beneficiaries. WFP is closely monitoring the market values of staple commodities and adjusting the cash value for beneficiaries, and this will determine the feasibility of locations for market based activities, including seasonality. Beneficiaries (women, men, boys and girls) ability to access the markets safely without being exposed to protection risks will be part of the project design to ensure that implementation does not expose them to potential risks. To ensure this, WFP takes into consideration protection concerns when designing and implementing food, cash and voucher interventions to avoid putting beneficiaries, across age, gender and diversity, at risk and so as not to fuel tensions among social groups.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY AND YEAR					
Activity	2015	Increase/ (Decrease)	Revised 2015		
			Total Beneficiaries	Male	Female
GFD – Abyei Displaced Population*	24,000	96,000	120,000	56,400	63,600
GFD – IDPs	100,008	(76,315)	23,685	11,132	12,553
GFD – Refugees**	322,851	(92,140)	230,711	108,434	122,277
GFD – Returnees (Cash Reintegration)	0	0	0	0	0
GFD – Returnees (Reintegration)	0	0	0	0	0
GFD – Severely food insecure residents	184,670	(67,630)	117,040	55,009	62,031
FFA (Cash)	100,302	12,498	112,800	53,016	59,784
FFA (Food)	676,008	(261,108)	414,900	195,003	219,897
School Meals	461,625	(241,625)	220,000	103,400	116,600
Girls' Incentive	66,786	(45,516)	21,270		21,270
BSFP (resident 6-23 months)	205,177	(50,405)	154,772	72,743	82,029
BSFP (refugee 6-59 months)	58,000	(8,060)	49,940	23,472	26,468
BSFP (refugee PLW)	26,100	(5,300)	20,800		20,800
TSFP (resident 6-59 months)	128,454	51,985	180,439	84,806	95,633
TSFP (resident PLW)	103,668	(45,740)	57,928		57,928
TSFP (refugee 6-59 months)	21,750	(9,484)	12,266	5,765	6,501
TSFP (refugee PLW)	26,100	(23,237)	2,863		2,863
Institutional Feeding (inpatients and outpatients with TB, HIV, Kala-azar and their families or caretakers)	98,863	(38,933)	59,930	28,167	31,763
Community Nutrition Volunteers	53,298	(42,783)	10,515	3,659	4,127
Total	2,657,660	(847,793)	1,809,859	801,006	1,006,124
Total (excluding overlap)	2,458,924	(756,196)	1,702,720	771,769	928,222

* The increase in 96,000 in the Abyei population reflects a reclassification of those living outside of the Abyei “box” as displaced and targeted for general food distributions. Previously they were included in the severely food insecure and FFA caseloads that have been reduced by 67,630 and 261,108 respectively. Notwithstanding the new classification as GFD beneficiaries, opportunities to transition this caseload to FFA activities during the course of 2015 will be sought.

**refugees have been reduced to the current number present in the country, as there are no new arrivals foreseen given the conflict. Should there be a significant influx, a budget revision will be considered.

24 There are no changes in modalities, nor changes to the rations per activity.

25 WFP Monitoring and Evaluation capacity in the South Sudan country office consists of an international officer deputized by a national officer. In 2015 the capacity of the country office team was strengthened by the addition of 4 field monitors. Each sub-office has an M&E focal person and on average five field monitors who implement WFP South Sudan's M&E activities across their respective states.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

26 Given the net decrease in the number of beneficiaries, there is a decrease in food requirements of 27,979 MT for 2015.

TABLE 2: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Commodity / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/voucher (US\$)*		
		Current	Increase/ (Decrease)	Revised total
GFD – Abyei Displaced Population	Commodity	30,326	25,206	55,532
GFD – IDPs	Commodity	4,826	-	4,826
GFD – Refugees	Commodity	122,678	(19,767)	102,912
GFD – Returnees (Cash Reintegration)	Commodity	474	-	474
	Cash	\$485,718	\$-	\$485,718
GFD – Returnees (Reintegration)	Commodity	4,645	-	4,645
GFD – Severely food insecure residents	Commodity	17,652	(7,790)	9,862
FFA (Cash)	Commodity	3,518	(2,410)	1,108
	Cash	\$4,500,000	\$6,514,081	\$11,014,081
FFA (Food)	Commodity	37,625	(6,024)	31,601
School Meals	Commodity	12,906	12,906	12,906
Girls' Incentive	Commodity	10,352	(5,477)	4,875
BSFP (resident 6-23 months)	Commodity	7,387	(1,815)	5,572
BSFP (refugee 6-59 months)	Commodity	859	3,476	4,335
BSFP (refugee PLW)	Commodity	803	1,776	2,579
TSFP (resident children aged 6-59 months)	Commodity	4,473	(2,550)	1,923

TSFP (resident PLW)	Commodity	3,018	3,101	6,119
TSFP (refugee children aged 6-59 months)	Commodity	1,129	(911)	218
TSFP (refugee PLW)	Commodity	803	(228)	575
Institutional Feeding (inpatients and outpatients with TB, HIV, Kala-azar and their caretakers or families)	Commodity	13,088	(5,765)	7,323
Community Nutrition Volunteers	Commodity	1,404	(725)	679
TOTAL	Commodity	286,041	(27,979)	258,062
	Cash US\$	\$4,985,718	\$6,514,081	\$11,499,799

This table reflects changes only for 2015 and already incorporates the reductions approved in BR01

27 The most likely scenario is that the security situation will continue to remain very fluid, with conflict limiting access to refugees in Yida and Maban, at times. Surface deliveries (via road and river) are prioritized but may not be possible, at times, due to the conflict. In addition, the rainy season will start in some parts of the country as early as April. Thus an important programmatic risk for the operation is WFP's ability to preposition commodities to ensure a cost-efficient response during the rainy season. In the non-conflict affected states, there has been an increase in insecurity and banditry along some key transport routes, also limiting WFP's ability to preposition food and regularly supply some PRRO areas, which may result in reliance on air deliveries during the rainy season.

28 To mitigate these risks, WFP has been working with all parties and has opened new access routes into South Sudan, including corridors through Ethiopia and the Republic of Sudan, which support the resupply to the refugee camps in the north. Further, WFP has been working with UNMISS to ensure the safety of critical road corridors to allow for continuing road transportation, which would help to limit insecurity along key transport arteries to allow for prepositioning and regular resupply of operational areas, including Abyei. In addition, as a measure of last resort, WFP has secured air assets to allow for the movement of cargo by air, including the capacity for airdrops, which have been essential to ensure regular supply to the refugee camps.

RECOMMENDATION

The proposed decrease of USD 37.8 million as well as a decreased commitment of 27,979 mt of food, resulting in the revised budget for PRRO 200572 is recommended to the Executive Director for approval.

Approved by:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
<i>Food Transfers</i>		-	-
Cereals	(26,651)	(7,822,292)	
Pulses	(3,712)	(2,816,247)	
Oil and fats	(2,786)	(4,412,800)	
Mixed and blended food	5,258	4,898,120	
Others	(87)	(30,483)	
Total Food Transfers	(27,978)	(10,183,701)	
External Transport ³			1,112,908
LTSH			(24,042,777)
ODOC Food			5,952,814
Food and Related Costs⁴			(27,160,756)
C&V Transfers			\$6,514,081
C&V Related costs			\$2,397,556
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			\$8,911,637
Capacity Development & Augmentation			(1,589,258)
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			(19,838,377)
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			(15,516,158)
Total Direct Project Costs			(35,354,535)
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ⁵			(2,474,817)
TOTAL WFP COSTS			(37,829,352)

³ ET is not reduced even though commodity is reducing due to the fact that higher ET budget was required for tonnage so far resourced due to a changed procurement modality.

⁴ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁵ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

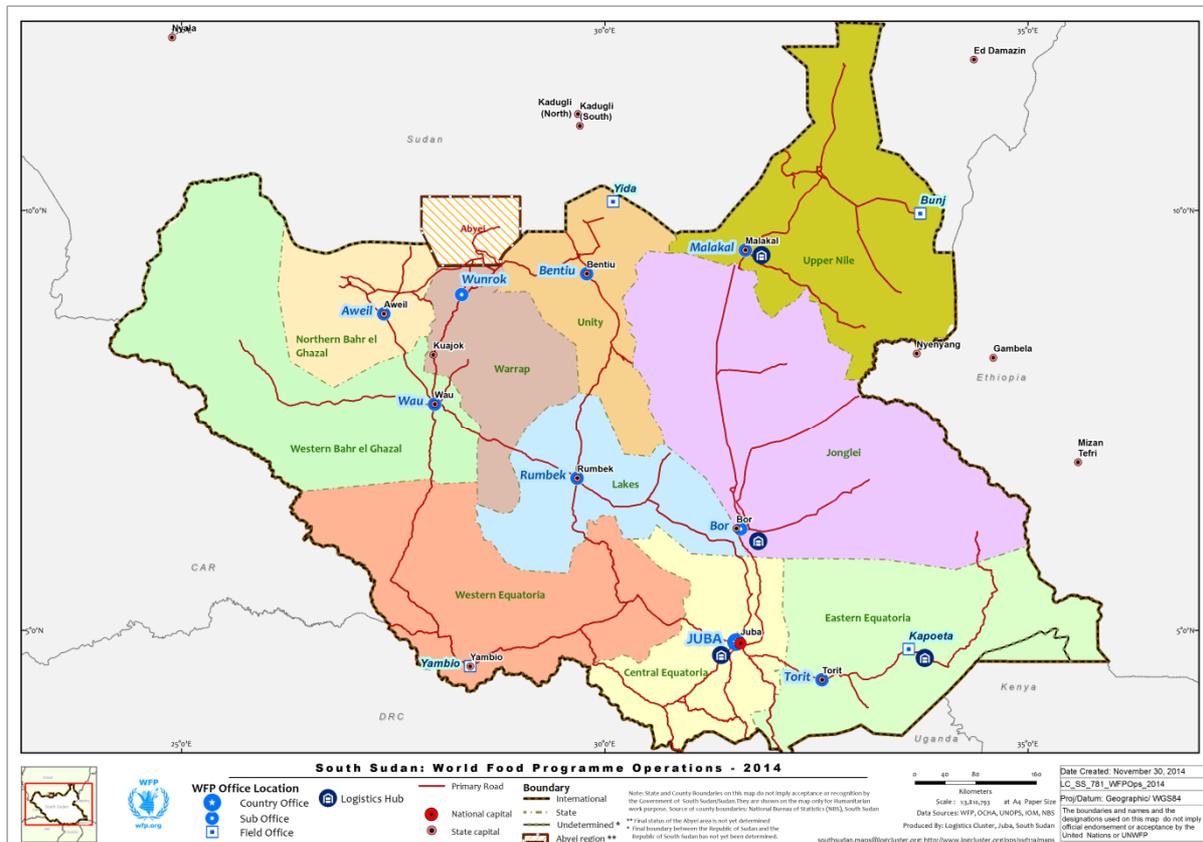
DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	(4,677,940)
General service staff **	(2,336,502)
Danger pay and local allowances	16,720
Subtotal	(6,997,722)
Recurring and Other	(2,850,000)
Capital Equipment	(1,254)
Security	(1,000,000)
Travel and transportation	(4,667,182)
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring⁶	0
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	(15,516,158)

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff- General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

⁶ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

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
P4P	Purchase for Progress
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](#)