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Contact Info

George Fominyen, Communications Officer

george.fominyen@wfp.org

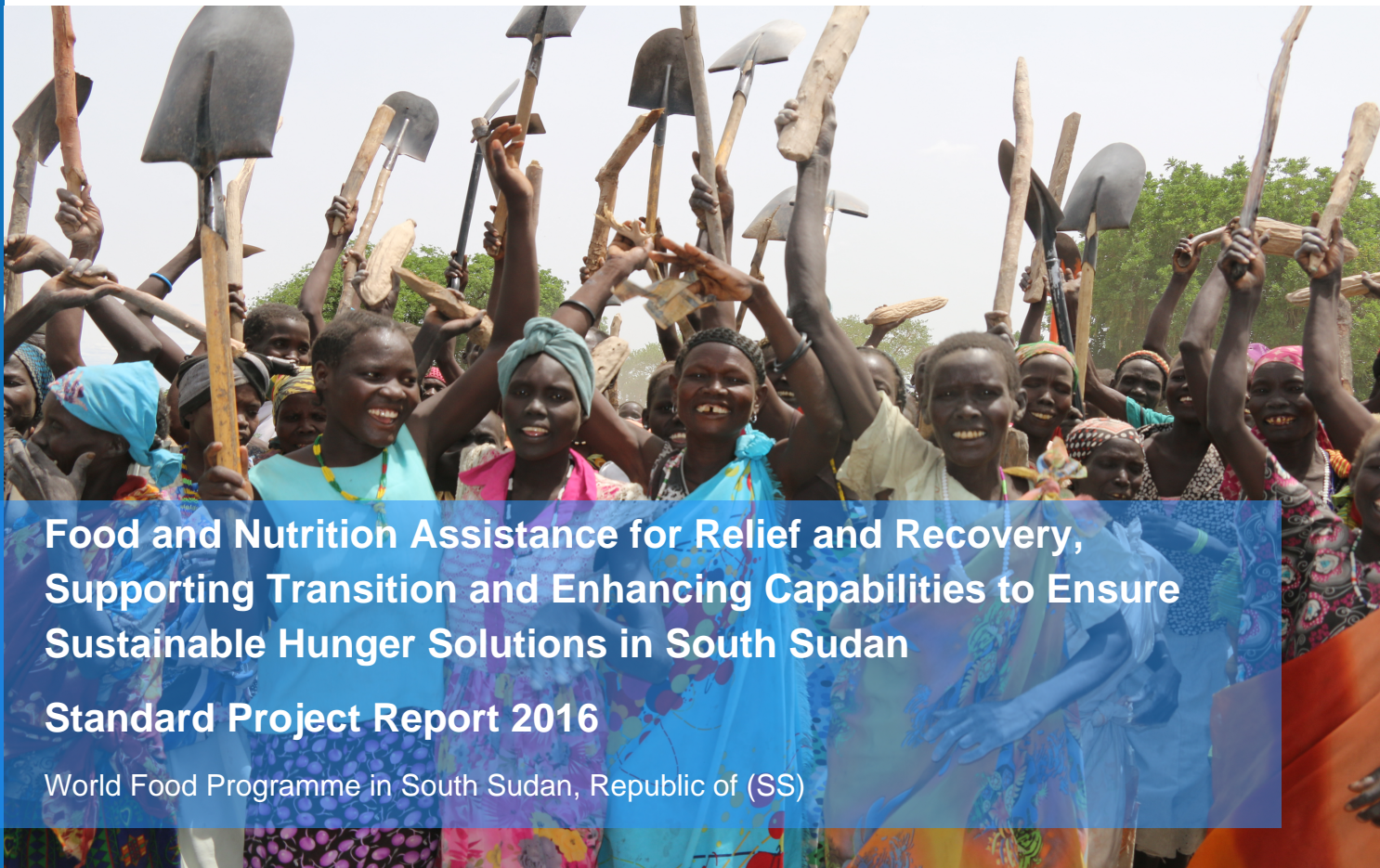
Country Director

Joyce Luma

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SPR Reading Guidance



**Food and Nutrition Assistance for Relief and Recovery,
Supporting Transition and Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure
Sustainable Hunger Solutions in South Sudan**

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in South Sudan, Republic of (SS)



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

WFP South Sudan: Country Office Focuses on Gender Equality

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Story Worth Telling

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

After more than five decades of near continuous war, South Sudan became an independent nation on 9 July 2011. In December 2013, a power struggle between the president, Salva Kiir, and his deputy, Riek Machar, broke into armed conflict that spread through the country, focusing primarily in the Greater Upper Nile region, where the majority of the country's oil reserves are located. In August 2015, an internationally mediated peace agreement was signed based on power-sharing, but it did not end the fighting. In April 2016, Machar, by then the leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in Opposition (SPLM-iO), returned to Juba to form a Transitional Government of National Unity with Salva Kiir.

In July 2016, clashes between government and opposition forces in Juba killed hundreds and brought the Transitional Government to the brink of collapse as the leader of the opposition fled the capital. Conflict and insecurity spread to previously relatively stable parts of the country (the Greater Equatoria region and the Greater Bahr El Ghazal region), and large numbers of humanitarian staff were evacuated from South Sudan for several weeks.

Contributing to the complexity of the political landscape, in October 2015, president Kiir decreed an increase in the number of states from 10 to 28, with consequent shifts in power structures. The SPLM-iO proposed 21 states and named its own governors, leading to parallel structures. Debate continued on how centralised and local power, and the administrative structure of the country, will work.

The tragedy of renewed conflict takes place against a back-drop of very low physical, human and institutional development, South Sudan ranking 169 out of 188 countries on the Human Development Index with some of the

poorest development indicators in the world [1]. Decades of conflict have caused severe destruction of basic infrastructure and long inhibited the provision of public services.

Since independence, an increasingly severe economic crisis has been driven by declining oil production, global declines in oil prices, the rapidly depreciating value of the South Sudanese pound, shortages of hard currency, and a significant dependence on imports. Before the conflict, oil revenues constituted around 60 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 98 percent of exports and 98 percent of the government budget [2]. Decrease in production and plummeting oil prices have contributed to a burgeoning budget deficit, rapid depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound (SSP) and increased inflation. In October 2016, the inflation rate was the highest in the world at 836 percent [3; 4]. The parallel exchange rate for SSP fell to 76 South Sudanese Pounds (SSP)/USD in September 2016 compared to SSP 16/USD in September 2015 [5], and continued to weaken further. Conflict and insecurity across the country regularly cut off trade routes and impeded commercial imports.

Outside the oil sector, livelihoods are predominantly found in subsistence agriculture and pastoralism. Over 80 percent of the working population was engaged in non-wage work, the vast majority in agriculture [6].

The incidence of poverty rose from 45 to 66 percent between 2011 and 2015 [6]. The urban poor were increasingly desperate and destitute: in September 2016, 51 percent of households in Juba were food-insecure [7], more than double the 2015 level. Public salaries were not paid for months at a time in 2016, affecting families dependent on this source of income, and decimating the delivery of public services.

Together, conflict, insecurity and economic decline have left tens of thousands dead, pushed nearly 1.3 million people into neighbouring countries as refugees [8] and displaced a further 1.85 million people within the country as of December 2016 [9]. Of these internally displaced people (IDP), half were children and over 200,000 people were living in United Nations protection of civilian (POC) sites [10]. Civilians faced violations, including widespread sexual violence. The Greater Upper Nile region of the country suffered the highest rates of violence and displacement until 2016, when conflict spread to the Greater Equatoria region.

Despite large-scale displacement outside of South Sudan's borders, the country was also host to over 260,000 refugees [8], the majority of whom have been in the country for many years. Most refugees were from Sudan and resided in the large northern camps of Maban, Yida and Ajong Thok. In addition, smaller refugee populations mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Ethiopia resided in the southern parts of the country. However, many refugees residing in southern camps fled the area, some returning to their home countries when conflict and insecurity spread to the Greater Equatoria region.

The food security and nutrition situation in South Sudan has deteriorated progressively since the conflict started in 2013, exacerbated by regular flooding, isolation in large swaths of the country during rainy season due to a lack of an all-weather road network, and high dependence on food imports. Traditional livelihood patterns have been disrupted and hunger and malnutrition rose to historic levels in 2016.

An estimated 4.8 million people were severely food insecure in the May - July lean season. Even after harvest in October to December 2016, the severely food insecure still numbered an estimated 3.6 million - an increase of one million people compared to the same period in 2015. Among these, an estimated 600,000 people were in towns and cities, where WFP has not traditionally worked in South Sudan [4].

The Greater Upper Nile region has experienced chronic food deficits due to conflict and insecurity. The July 2016 conflict, subsequent heightened tensions, economic collapse and renewed clashes across the country further aggravated already overwhelming needs. In 2016, the Northern Bahr el Ghazal region experienced a major food security and nutrition crisis driven by spiraling food prices and food shortages in markets, and the depletion of livelihood assets, which undermined traditional social safety nets. In the Greater Equatoria region, normally the primary food basket for the country, drought and insecurity in 2016 significantly disrupted food supply routes, and led to loss of an estimated 50 percent of all harvests and to massive outflows of people seeking shelter in Uganda, DRC and Kenya. [4]

Since the start of the conflict in 2013, with slight seasonal variations, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) level has remained above the emergency threshold of >15 percent in the Greater Bahr El Ghazal and Greater Upper Nile regions, even reaching up to 30 percent in Northern Bahr el Ghazal in 2016. Further, a worsening trend was observed in the Greater Equatoria region expanding the scale of the nutrition crisis to all the regions of the country. [4]

Susceptibility to disease has risen, with high numbers of cases of malaria, cholera, kala-azar and measles. The conflict has also exacerbated the situation of people living with HIV. In 2016, there were an estimated 179,000 people, or 3 in every 100 adults, living with HIV in South Sudan, approximately 10 percent of whom were on treatment. Women accounted for more than half of the people living with HIV in South Sudan and have faced increasing exposure due to economic decline and conflict. HIV prevalence was highest in the Greater Equatoria region, and prior to the July clashes, the Greater Equatoria region hosted about 90 per cent of patients on

treatment. However, the conflict cut off access to health facilities to thousands of people living with HIV who would normally receive antiretroviral therapy and HIV care services. [11]

Educational indicators are also among the lowest in the world, suffering from the lack of schools, qualified teachers, delayed teacher salary payments and materials and exacerbated by conflict and displacement. The pre-crisis primary education enrolment rate was 47 percent and completion rate 10 percent [12]; by 2015 enrolment had dropped to 35 percent nationally, although the situation had improved in more stable areas [13]. In the conflict-affected Greater Upper Nile, only 30 percent of schools were functional in 2015 [13]. The geographic expansion of conflict and insecurity in 2016 caused further deterioration in access to education.

Societal and cultural norms along with the decades of violence drive gender inequalities and discrimination in South Sudan. Men are generally accorded most productive assets, powers, privileges and authority and may have as many wives as they wish; domestic violence levels are extremely high. Young girls are given out in marriage for a bride price of cattle and divorce requires return of the bride price, with children generally going to the father's family. The maternal mortality rate is the highest in sub-Saharan Africa, over 80 percent of women are illiterate, and girls' access to education is significantly lower than boys' [1; 12]. There are significant gender differences in how violence, displacement and food insecurity affects women, girls, men and boys. Gender-based violence is common and forced recruitment of boys by military forces is wide-spread throughout the country.

[1] Estimated population in 2014 12.3 million (UNDP 2016); More than 60 ethno-linguistic groups (the largest being Dinka, 36 percent, and Nuer, 16 percent) (CIA 2016); Per capita income USD 1085 (UNDP 2016); Population age structure 65.42 percent under 25 years (CIA 2016); Military expenditure 10.32 percent of 2012 GDP; health expenditure 2.2 percent of 2013 GDP (CIA 2016); ; Population below national poverty line 50.6 percent (UNDP 2015); Mean years of schooling 5.4 years (UNDP 2015); Life expectancy at birth 55.7 years (UNDP 2015); Infant Mortality Rate in 2013 64.1 per 1000 live births (UNDP 2015); 84 percent of women are illiterate (UNDP 2016); 1 in 7 women die in childbirth (UNDP 2016).

[2] South Sudan: Impact of the Crisis and Role of Social Safety Nets (World Bank 2015).

[3] Consumer Price Index for South Sudan October 2016 (South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics 2016).

[4] WFP South Sudan Food and Nutrition Security Update (WFP 2016).

[5] South Sudan Market Price Monitoring Bulletin September 2016 (WFP 2016).

[6] South Sudan Overview (World Bank 2016).

[7] Juba Urban Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (WFP 2016).

[8] UNHCR 2016.

[9] OCHA 2016.

[10] UNMISS 2016.

[11] South Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin Issue 19 (OCHA 2016).

[12] Girls' enrolment rate was only 35 percent. (Back to Learning in South Sudan, UNICEF 2014).

[13] Situation Assessment of Children and Women in South Sudan (UNICEF 2015).

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The fluid political and security environment in South Sudan is challenging for strategic coordination and long-term planning, but WFP continued to work with government partners where possible, to build on its sustained, broad engagement in the country to meet humanitarian needs and maintain or create space for recovery- and resilience-oriented activities. WFP supported the efforts of the national and international humanitarian and development communities in aligning policies, programmes and activities for a more coherent, efficient and effective response.

Following independence, the Government of South Sudan adopted a "Vision 2040" to harness its resources and efforts to transform South Sudan into a modern nation. In the medium term, the Vision was pursued through the South Sudan Development Plan (2011-2016), which focused on four core building blocks: 1) improving governance, 2) achieving rapid rural transformation to improve livelihoods and expand employment opportunities, 3) improving and expanding education and health services, and 4) deepening peace building and improving security. However, a lack of political and economic stability has severely constrained the resources and capacities that the Government has available to pursue the plan.

In terms of humanitarian priorities, both the Government – through the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM) and its implementing agency, the South Sudan Relief and Recovery Commission (SSRRC) – and opposition – through the Relief Organization of South Sudan (ROSS) have developed strategies. Generally, these strategies focus on developing a national framework for returns, resettlement, and reintegration. It is however widely recognised that security and the stabilisation of the country are pre-requisites for these strategies to be realised, and that overall capacity to implement these strategies is limited.

Despite the challenging context, WFP engaged in capacity strengthening efforts with national institutions as well as state-level ministries and local authorities, striving to adapt its activities to the shifts in administrative arrangements that occurred in 2016. However, the relatively limited capacity of national authorities to implement their development and humanitarian plans increased the significance of active strategic coordination among United Nations agencies and other humanitarian and development partners.

A national process for SDG localization did not start in South Sudan in 2016, and the volatility of the situation was not conducive to the preparation of a United Nations Development Assistance Framework to replace the UNDAF which ended in 2016. As a result, the United Nations Country Team launched an Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) as its overarching Strategic Plan covering the period 2016 and 2017. WFP co-led the ICF outcome group for enhancing resilience of communities with FAO and the outcome group for re-invigorating of the local economy with UNDP, and actively participated in the other outcome groups. The ICF contributed to a focused approach in recovery and development activities carried out by the United Nations community, and provided a framework for adjusting activities based on the evolving context. It also provided the opportunity for the development community to together leverage WFP's significant operational footprint to build joint programmes that deliver better results for the people we serve.

The strategic coordination of humanitarian efforts took place within the framework of the Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee cluster system. WFP was an active member of the HCT, led the logistics and emergency telecommunications clusters and co-led the food security and livelihoods cluster with FAO and the nutrition cluster with UNICEF. In addition, WFP participated in the work of other clusters, such as education, health, and protection.

Emergency Preparedness and Response:

In terms of its humanitarian engagement at the national level, WFP has had a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with MHADM and SSRRC since 2012, renewed on a yearly basis. WFP has supported capacity strengthening in early warning systems and disaster risk management to enable the government to gradually increase its role in preparing and responding to humanitarian needs in the country, and has seconded two staff to the SSRRC. These efforts also involved cooperation with UNDP, FAO and UNICEF, providing technical and financial support and joint training. In 2016, this partnership resulted in the establishment of a National Forum on Early Warning Systems, which brings together technical government departments and humanitarian and development partners, and in the completion of a National Disaster Management Policy with key components on early warning systems and preparedness mechanisms. The participation of MHADM and SSRRC in inter-agency processes and assessments increased, and the SSRRC started producing an early warning bulletin.

WFP also had a MoU with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) for collaboration on the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) surveys. The NBS was closely involved in the FSNMS surveys and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) processes in 2016, together with FAO, WFP and other partners, enhancing government ownership of the findings.

A Letter of Understanding between WFP, FAO and the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNet) on food and nutrition security information systems capacity development was signed in March 2016. An operational strategy was developed between the partners during the year aiming to support South Sudan's Food Security Council to enhance its food security and nutrition information collection, analysis and reporting, and strengthen the country's early warning systems, analysis and capacities.

Refugees:

In refugee settings, WFP worked closely with NGO partners to provide the needed food assistance, in coordination with UNHCR. Nutrition assistance in this setting was provided through tripartite agreements as per the WFP/UNHCR Global Memorandum of Understanding. A joint assessment mission (JAM) on refugee food security and nutrition which commenced in 2015 in partnership with UNHCR and FAO was finalised in 2016, and the partners were articulating a joint plan of action to take forward its recommendations at the end of the reporting period.

Nutrition and HIV/AIDS:

WFP collaborated closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH), at both national and state levels, to manage nutrition gap analyses and to deliver appropriate programming. In 2016, WFP and the MoH signed a Letter of Agreement (LOA) with the main objective of enhancing the capacities of the Department of Nutrition both at the national and state levels to plan and manage effective nutrition programmes and responses. The collaboration resulted in development of the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) guidelines, the recruitment of an international staff to support the Government's Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative, and the secondment of two staff to the Department of Nutrition.

WFP's strategic partnership with UNICEF continued to build on previous years' successes to scale up and improve the quality of nutrition programme delivery in South Sudan through the Joint UNICEF/WFP Nutrition Response Plan. Strategic coordination between the agencies enhanced the continuum of care between moderate and severe acute malnutrition treatment programmes, in particular through the closer alignment of cooperating partners that were engaged.

Together with UNAIDS, WFP continued to work with the MoH towards a national HIV policy fully incorporating institutional feeding activities. A joint study on food security and stigma of people living with HIV funded by WFP and UNAIDS had been carried out in 2015, and on this basis, WFP developed an updated HIV strategy for its activities in South Sudan in 2016. A workshop bringing together government, United Nations and NGO partners was organised in December 2016 to discuss partnerships and collaboration to implement WFP's strategy.

Safety-nets and resilience:

The participatory and multi-sectoral nature of food assistance-for-assets (FFA), Purchase for Progress (P4P) and school feeding activities provided significant opportunities for coordination and partnership.

At the national level, WFP continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. At the sub-national level, FFA project coordination had previously been carried out through state-level steering committees and technical committees, which brought together staff from state Ministries of Agriculture, NGO partners, FAO and WFP. In 2016, WFP had planned to further enhance coordination and promote partnership between FFA and other food security related projects by replacing the steering and technical committees through the formation of Resilience Platforms in the seven states covered by WFP's PRRO. The creation of 28 states instead of the former 10 however hindered the implementation of this approach. WFP therefore continued to collaborate with the authorities and leaders that were involved in the former state-level committees, while approaching state authorities in the newly created states to identify possible structures that could achieve the objectives of the resilience platforms. In the interim, county- and community-level project management committees' involvement in FFA and resilience-building coordination increased as well to ensure continued, broad-based engagement.

FAO was WFP's key United Nations partner in resilience-building activities, leveraging complementarities between the two agencies' mandates and expertise. The strategic partnership culminated in a joint programme in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, funded by the United Kingdom Department for International Development, providing a comprehensive package of activities through cash transfers, asset building, seed and tool provision, skills development and management of natural resources and related community relations. Under the joint programme, FAO and WFP held regular workshops, trainings and monthly partner meetings to improve the project management capacity of partners, to share good practices and lessons, and to address project-related issues.

As part of its P4P activities, WFP collaborated with the National Bureau of Standards, particularly to enhance institutional capacity for accredited aflatoxin testing services, which are crucial to ensuring the quality and safety of agricultural products entering markets. Despite the insecurity and conflict-related disruptions in the Greater Equatoria, WFP was able to work together with the Ministries of Agriculture in Western and Eastern Equatoria on training and workshops involving small farmers, extension workers, cooperatives and P4P partners. WFP partnered with UN Women to integrate gender training and women's economic empowerment into P4P activities.

For school meals activities, WFP continued to work with the national Ministry of General Education and Instruction with a view to supporting the government's commitment to improved access to education and growing ownership of school meals provision in the future. Capacity strengthening activities focused on practical issues of programme implementation through joint field trips. These field trips provided the opportunity for Ministry staff to tour schools, meeting local education authorities and WFP partners. The technical capacity of the Ministry's school feeding department was enhanced through greater awareness of facility and information management requirements for school meals implementation, and the sharing of concrete examples of implementation challenges and solutions first-hand. Joint field visits were also found to strengthen the overall collaborative relationship between WFP's school meals unit and the Ministry with an improved understanding of shared objectives, and will be continued in the future.

To improve the effectiveness of school meals provision in supporting primary school enrolment, retention and completion as well as educational outcomes, WFP continued its partnership with UNICEF under a Memorandum of

Agreement signed in 2015. The partnership aimed to build synergies between the existing educational initiatives from the two agencies, highlighting the particular needs of vulnerable groups and rural and remote areas, and to actively seek opportunities for joint capacity strengthening activities at national and state levels as well as joint policy development initiatives. The two agencies will enhance efforts to carry out joint programming in 2017, including joint emergency school feeding, with WFP providing food and deworming support and UNICEF and other education partners supporting learning spaces and materials; teacher training; water, sanitation and hygiene; and health and nutrition messaging.

Innovations:

The rollout of WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE, provided opportunities for strategic partnerships for enhanced efficiency. In refugee settings, WFP and UNHCR signed a MoU on data sharing in South Sudan, enabling WFP to use registration data from UNHCR's database for beneficiary verification in SCOPE. WFP also forged a relationship with IOM around data sharing between IOM's Biometric Registration and Verification (BRAVE) database and SCOPE. Both organisations have a considerable footprint among displaced populations in South Sudan, and IOM has carried out large-scale biometric registrations. By sharing data, WFP could significantly speed up the rollout of SCOPE at a lower cost and reduce the burden of repeated registration on beneficiaries.

WFP also supported coordinated cash-based programming (CBP) in South Sudan by leading the country-level working group of the Cash Learning Partnership (CaLP) and strengthening partner CBP capacities.

Clusters and common services:

The cluster system was pivotal to the coordination of the broader humanitarian response in South Sudan. WFP continued its broad engagement with the clusters, working closely with OCHA which chaired the Inter-Cluster Working Group and managed the HRP process. OCHA was a key partner in its leadership role in strategic engagement on humanitarian access, while WFP's operational footprint also required strong in-house capacity for access negotiations for convoys and rapid response missions and supported the logistics cluster and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS).

Cluster leadership and the provision of common services also offered opportunities for capacity strengthening activities with national and local authorities. For example, the emergency telecommunications cluster trained technical staff from the Ministry of Telecommunications and provided renewable energy solutions to the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management for their emergency communication equipment. UNHAS trained civil aviation authority personnel for better airport management and provided security equipment, such as metal detectors, to enable airport security staff to carry out their duties more effectively and enhance the overall security of air operations in South Sudan. UNHAS also supported and facilitated an air traffic management project on behalf of WFP and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) aiming to improve the overall safety of South Sudan's airspace through improved capacity and infrastructure.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2016, WFP implemented its humanitarian and recovery assistance through an emergency operation (EMOP), a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), and five special operations. WFP's food assistance programmes in South Sudan continued to follow a dual-track approach along geographic lines during most of the year, with the EMOP active in the Greater Upper Nile as the main arena for South Sudan's conflict, and the PRRO operating in the rest of the country.

The year had begun in a hopeful situation after the signing of a compromise peace agreement between the Government and opposition, with an expectation of expanding scope for transitional and resilience-building activities. However, the context shifted radically during the course of 2016, as insecurity and conflict spread to formerly more stable areas and food security continued to worsen. The geographic distinction between emergency and recovery activities became more blurred, and operational focus centred around an adaptable emergency response coupled with maintaining and opening up space for recovery-oriented activities and capacity strengthening where possible. The worsening humanitarian situation also resulted in an expansion in the scale of WFP's special operations directly involved in supporting assistance delivery.

EMOP 200859 (2015-2017), approved budget USD 1,286,032,058 (2015-2017), aimed to provide life-saving assistance to people displaced and affected by conflict through food assistance distributions, prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, institutional feeding for the chronically ill, and support the re-entry into education for children in conflict-affected areas.

PRRO 200572 (2017-2017), approved budget USD 958,543,590 (2014-2017), aimed to assist vulnerable groups including refugees, displaced people and households affected by shocks through unconditional food and cash-based assistance, prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, and institutional feeding for the chronically ill; support the restoration of livelihoods and build community and household resilience; promote improved access to education, particularly for girls; and support small-holder farmers in improving their production and accessing markets

Special operation 200775 (2015-2016), approved budget USD 1,953,768 (2015-2016), supported the food security and livelihoods cluster in South Sudan, co-led by WFP and FAO. The cluster was dedicated to coordinating the food security sector nationally, and increasingly at state level, to ensure the most efficient response to food availability and access issues.

Special operation 200778 (2015-2017), approved budget USD 87,979,312 (2015-2017), enabled the logistics cluster to support the humanitarian community in South Sudan through the provision of logistical expertise, coordination and transportation of humanitarian cargo.

Special operation 200931 (2016), approved budget USD 663,080 (2016), supported WFP's coordination of the emergency telecommunications cluster in South Sudan, providing telecommunication services where basic infrastructure is limited while transitioning humanitarian data connectivity to a sustainable, cost-shared platform.

Special operation 200786 (2015-2016), approved budget USD 117,920,606 (2015-2016), enabled WFP to operate the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) on behalf of the humanitarian community in South Sudan, providing safe and reliable air transport to tens of thousands of humanitarian personnel.

Special operation 200379 (2011-2018), approved budget USD 167,352,881 (2011-2018), continued the construction and maintenance of feeder roads to supplement South Sudan's limited transport infrastructure. It aimed to link farmers and communities to markets and basic services, and reduce transportation costs and improve delivery efficiency for humanitarian partners.

In addition, a three-month emergency operation (IR-EMOP 201013) was approved in response to the July crisis in Juba, funded through WFP's global Immediate Response Account. The funding was used to procure 50 mt high-energy biscuits (HEB) to support first response activities to displaced populations. However, the HEB did not arrive in country before the three-month project ended. WFP used its existing HEB stocks to respond to new displacements in Juba. Part of the HEB purchased under the IR-EMOP were provided as a commodity loan to WFP's operation in Uganda, scaling up to assist over 400,000 new South Sudanese refugees, while the rest will support WFP's ongoing emergency operation in South Sudan.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2016, WFP's operations in South Sudan were relatively well funded, with an overall funding level of 70 percent for the portfolio, excluding carry-over resources. EMOP activities attracted the highest level of support both in absolute and relative terms, while the PRRO was more constrained by its resourcing situation. Special operations funding levels varied, with the Emergency Telecommunication (ETC) and logistics cluster operations enjoying particularly robust funding levels.

The vast majority of resources received were provided as directed multilateral contributions, perhaps reflecting the large scale of operational needs in South Sudan in comparison to the overall level of multilateral funds available to WFP. However, donors often provided their directed multilateral contributions in consultation with the country office to ensure that priority activities were supported.

Overall, WFP's projects in South Sudan enjoyed support from a broad donor base, although a significant majority of funding in 2016 was provided by traditional donors. The largest donors of directed multilateral resources to WFP's portfolio in South Sudan were the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the European Commission, Germany and Canada. The country office will continue to engage with non-traditional donors to further expand the donor base.

Most of the resources received for South Sudan were directed to the project level rather than individual activities, providing WFP the flexibility to prioritise resources for activities within the project based on programme needs, also enabling timely responses to emerging needs such as the food and nutrition crisis in Northern Bahr El Ghazal. The country office also used the corporate advance financing facility to minimise funding gaps between the time of approval of contributions in donor agencies and confirmation in WFP's financial system. Advance financing enabled the country office to procure and distribute food items when they were most needed, and reduced gaps in food supply.

WFP South Sudan had multi-year agreements with three donors (Canada, Germany and the United Kingdom) in 2016 for activities under the EMOP and PRRO. Although fairly limited as a proportion of WFP's overall funding, multi-year resources improved the predictability of WFP's resource base, particularly important for food assistance-for-assets activities which require more extensive planning and preparatory work and longer-term engagement with beneficiary communities. Multi-year resources enabled early procurement and delivery of food and facilitated effective programming and prioritization of resources. They also improved cost-efficiency through savings from procurement, transport and contracting of partners.

A key resourcing requirement for WFP is the pre-positioning exercise, which relies largely on donor contributions received in the second half of the previous year. In 2016, WFP received a relatively robust level of resources for pre-positioning, enabling 85 percent of the plan to be completed. WFP will continue advocating for an expansion of multi-year funding and early donor contributions to support the pre-positioning exercise.

The relatively healthy resourcing situation reflected a strong and open partnership between WFP and the donor community. Proactive and regular engagement at the local level, with transparent communication about operational needs, challenges and achievements created a shared understanding of priorities and enabled the donor community to provide advocacy support that helped to ensure that urgent funding requirements could be met. The shared understanding also enabled the continued broad donor support to WFP's activities through the instability directly affecting WFP's presence in Juba.

The country office organised a number of field missions to enable donors to see the situation and WFP's response first-hand. Transparency and trust also improved the flexibility of resource prioritisation between projects, where donor contributions were often directed in consultation with the country office, and clearly explained reallocation requests from WFP were met with donor approval. Most donors who were requested to allow the use of their contributions as collateral for advance financing to increase the effectiveness of WFP's supply chain also responded positively. The country office worked closely with WFP headquarters, liaison offices and the regional bureau in Nairobi to ensure South Sudan's humanitarian situation was communicated to donor capitals and regional representatives. The country office also strived to provide visibility to the donors supporting its operations through press releases, web stories, pictures, videos and social media materials.

The scale of resources required to run WFP's operations in South Sudan was considerable, and WFP recognised the importance of pursuing economies and efficiencies, providing value for money to its donors while delivering a relevant, robust response to the beneficiaries we serve and the humanitarian agencies our common service provision supports. Improvements were seen in the cost-efficiency of WFP's logistics arrangements (such as the

shift from airlifting to airdropping nutrition commodities), consolidation and coordination of partnership agreements (in particular through better alignment with UNICEF), non-food procurement processes (such as increased fuel storage at sub-offices and an agreement with UNMISS on fuel supply in the absence of commercial providers), and an actual budget reduction for the logistics cluster as a result of the use of a new air asset which yielded significant cost-savings.

WFP's human resources continued to be a crucial component of the organisation's ability to deliver its programmes. While South Sudan has previously been a challenging working environment, making it difficult for WFP to attract and retain the staff it needs, the increased insecurity experienced in 2016 resulted in additional staffing challenges. South Sudan became the most dangerous country for humanitarian workers in 2016, based on the number of attacks perpetrated against both national and international staff.

In the aftermath of the July crisis in Juba, WFP along with other United Nations agencies evacuated international staff performing non-critical functions, with only staff involved in life-saving roles remaining in place. Evacuated staff worked remotely until their return was authorised by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in September, temporarily reducing WFP's staff presence. Operations were similarly affected by the evacuation of partner and contractor staff during this period. Furthermore, this disruption resulted in increased staff turnover in the second half of the year.

However, the brunt of heightened insecurity was in many ways borne by national staff. Through their closer integration with the surrounding communities, national staff were more exposed to the risks facing South Sudan's population at large than international staff, and in addition had to deal with the stress of danger to not only themselves but their families as well. The increasingly ethnic nature of South Sudan's conflict and the spreading of insecurity across South Sudan also increased the security risks facing national staff, and limited WFP's ability to deploy staff from certain ethnic groups to specific areas in the country more than previously experienced.

Achievements at Country Level

South Sudan faced very serious food security challenges in 2016, brought on by years of conflict and political instability coupled with a collapsing economy. Humanitarian relief and recovery activities were crucial to support affected populations, but were themselves confronted by increasing insecurity, resulting in the evacuation of significant numbers of humanitarian staff in July and August.

WFP responded flexibly to evolving needs, reprioritising its resources and adapting its activities. WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 4 million people across South Sudan – including lifesaving emergency assistance to over 3 million people. The scale of food assistance provided was substantial: WFP distributed more than 227,000 mt of food – 37,000 mt more than in 2015. In fact, August saw the largest number of beneficiaries reached in a single month since the start of the post-independence conflict, despite staff evacuations, and security and access challenges. In addition, WFP provided cash-based transfers valued at USD 13.8 million in 2016, monitoring markets closely to ensure the economic volatility did not render beneficiaries assisted with these modalities more vulnerable, and continued to roll out SCOPE, WFP's corporate system for beneficiary and transfer management, registering the biometric details of over 190,000 beneficiaries by the end of the year.

The food security situation has progressively deteriorated throughout the country since the outbreak of conflict in 2013. With the rising number of people facing acute hunger, WFP continued to scale up its operations in 2016. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, where GAM rates were more than double the emergency threshold (33 percent) and nearly half of the population faced severe food insecurity, WFP scaled up its emergency response to provide 870,000 people with emergency food and nutrition assistance, alongside planned food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities and school meals. The response contributed to a stabilisation in the food security situation, with less than 13 percent of households being found to be severely food insecure in December.

The deployment of the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) was central to the relief operation, involving mobile teams dispatched to more than 80 hard-to-reach areas. These teams included staff from WFP, UNICEF and other United Nations agencies as well as NGO partners to provide a full package of food, nutrition and livelihood assistance along with emergency health and protection services.

Although South Sudan poses a restrictive and volatile environment, WFP and its partners have steadily increased the operational reach of IRRM teams, expanding their activities beyond the Greater Upper Nile region to assist the humanitarian response in hotspot locations like Yei (Central Equatoria), Wau (Western Bahr el Ghazal) and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Over the course of the year, IRRM teams deployed for over 170 missions to provide assistance to 2 million people. In the Greater Upper Nile region, assistance helped reduce the proportion of food insecure households, as beneficiaries' food security improved compared to 2015, despite a deterioration in the population at large.

The scale of WFP's nutrition activities has grown each year since the beginning of the conflict, supported by the implementation of the UNICEF/WFP Joint Nutrition Response Plan. 2016 also saw further improvement in the continuum of care provided, as the two agencies strived to align cooperating partners between preventative activities and treatment programmes for moderate and severe acute malnutrition, coordinating through the nutrition cluster. The reach of WFP's prevention programmes grew by over 60 percent compared with 2015, and the treatment programme coverage met Sphere standards successfully across all assisted contexts. WFP also supported the successful development of the national Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) guidelines.

WFP's assistance also contributed to a clear reduction in the proportion of refugee households with poor food consumption.

While much of WFP's work in South Sudan was to provide life-saving assistance to populations affected by conflict and severe food insecurity, WFP also implemented resilience-building and recovery operations in more stable parts of the country. Through FFA programmes, WFP provided 405,000 people with food assistance in exchange for participation in community asset building activities, such as the creation of 12,200 hectares of group crop farming, production of 780,000 tree seedlings, and construction of nearly 100 km of flood control dykes and 372 km of community access roads. These assets help communities to manage resources, increase production, improve their food security and enhance their resilience to future shocks. In the context of generally deteriorating food security, the food assistance provided through FFA protected the beneficiaries from the full brunt of the crisis. In particular, households targeted for participation in FFA because of their severe food insecurity experienced a 30 percent improvement in the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption following WFP's activities.

Through its school feeding programme, WFP provided daily school meals to over 200,000 children alongside the provision of deworming tablets in collaboration with the Government of South Sudan, and take-home rations for girls in stable areas where gender parity in access to education was particularly poor. The school meals programme contributed to continued increasing enrolment in assisted primary schools, although worsening insecurity and displacement limited consistent attendance.

WFP was also able to continue strengthening small-holder farmer capacities and improve their access to markets, despite increased insecurity in the areas of implementation.

In addition to its own food assistance, WFP also supported the broader humanitarian and recovery efforts in the country through leadership in assessments and data collection, coordination, and common service provision. Through its large operational footprint, WFP also provided leadership on the implementation of humanitarian principles in South Sudan, engaging in continuous access negotiations with all parties in South Sudan's conflict and opening up humanitarian space.

WFP's active involvement in the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System, the Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Phase Classification process, regular market monitoring and a number of additional surveys enabled the humanitarian community to build their responses on solid information about needs. These efforts were also supported by the food security and livelihoods cluster, co-led by WFP and FAO, which leveraged its wide network of field partners to improve survey coverage.

As the crisis in South Sudan deepened during the course of the year, the WFP-led logistics cluster and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) scaled up their activities to enable a growing humanitarian response, surpassing original operational targets in many cases and contributing to enhanced efficiency and effectiveness. Under WFP's leadership, the emergency telecommunications cluster successfully transitioned its activities to a sustainable, cost-shared model of common service provision. All the common services provided by WFP continued to be met with high levels of satisfaction by their users.

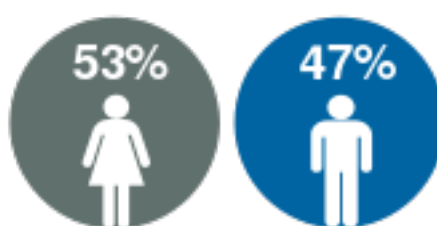
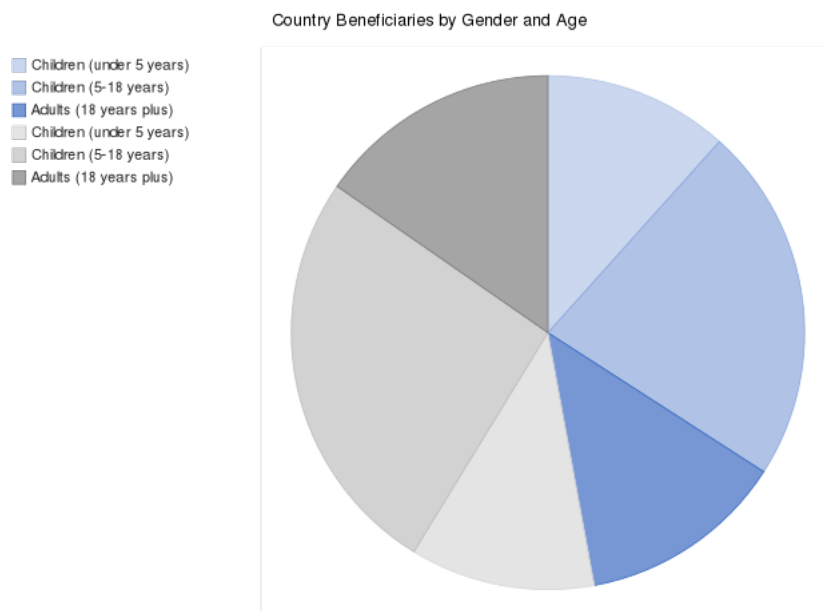
Despite security challenges which limited access, WFP also continued to support infrastructure development in South Sudan through feeder road construction and maintenance, improving farmers and communities' access to markets and basic services and increasing delivery efficiency for commercial and humanitarian cargo alike.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	467,928	467,928	935,856

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (5-18 years)	901,801	1,040,395	1,942,196
Adults (18 years plus)	522,194	616,628	1,138,822
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	1,891,923	2,124,951	4,016,874



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	111,737	6,008	11,650	8,941	685	139,020

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	67,785	4,008	6,295	8,895	537	87,520
Total Food Distributed in 2016	179,522	10,016	17,945	17,835	1,221	226,539

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country EMOP	-	9,562,581	-
Single Country PRRO	4,102,201	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	4,102,201	9,562,581	-

Supply Chain

South Sudan has one of the most difficult supply chain contexts in the world, using three main corridors encompassing nine countries to bring goods from ports to delivery points in South Sudan. It is a landlocked country with limited or non-existing transport infrastructure. Almost the entire country becomes inaccessible by road during the rainy season, as all-weather roads are scarce, limiting connectivity between the capital and other main towns. It is also a food deficit country despite agricultural potential, and local food procurement options are very limited. The situation is further exacerbated by conflict and insecurity, hampering the movement of commercial and humanitarian goods alike. These challenges, combined with burgeoning humanitarian needs, require careful planning, good coordination, prioritisation and risk management to ensure the delivery of assistance through the most efficient and effective means possible.

In 2016, WFP deployed road, air and river transport to deliver its assistance, and used three main logistics corridors to bring goods into South Sudan:

1. the Northern Corridor – transport by road from Port Sudan through Kosti (in Sudan) to Upper Nile State (11 percent of total tonnage);
2. the Eastern Corridor – overland transport from the port of Djibouti through Nazareth to Gambella/Jimma in Ethiopia (14 percent of total tonnage). From here 90 percent of cargo is airdropped into the Greater Upper Nile, while the remainder is transported by road and river; and
3. the Southern Corridor – transport by road from the ports of Mombasa in Kenya and Dar Es Salaam in Tanzania, or from Tororo in Uganda, to Juba or to forward hubs in Bor (southern Jonglei), Rumbek (Lakes), Wau (Western Bahr El Ghazal), Aweil (Northern Bahr El Ghazal) and Wunrok (Warrap State) (75 percent of total tonnage).

The total tonnage transported by WFP's logistics operation in South Sudan was over 265,000 mt, over 70 percent of which was transported on roads, some 23 percent by air, and the remainder by river. Because overland access is so limited during the rainy season, pre-positioning food and nutrition commodities in strategic locations around the country during the dry season is critical for the continuity of assistance. It also enhances cost-efficiency by limiting the need to use the more expensive air transport options. WFP's pre-positioning plan relied on an extensive transport and warehousing network, and was based on a risk analysis of all potential pre-positioning sites. WFP's 2016 pre-positioning exercise was successful, putting in place over 100,000 mt, or 85 percent, of its pre-positioning plan in 2016, despite the challenging operating environment. Some delays in funding availability limited the full implementation of the pre-positioning plan.

In areas where the risks of pre-positioning were deemed unacceptably high, or funding allocation, procurement and delivery were not possible during the dry season window of opportunity, assistance was delivered through a "just-in-time" approach, often using airlifts or airdrops to bring food to the areas of distribution.

The country office purchased nearly all of the food items it procured from the Global Commodity Management Facility (a global WFP mechanism for improved food supply chain management), benefitting from reduced

lead-times, as the main procurement process had already been carried out by the time funds were available in South Sudan; and from enhanced cost-efficiency and economies of scale, as the GCMF had purchased commodities in bulk at favourable market prices. The commodities purchased by the country office through the GCMF included sorghum, maize, pulses (beans and yellow peas), fortified vegetable oil, SuperCereal and SuperCereal Plus, and the ready-to-use supplementary food Plumpy'Sup. Much of the food purchased through the GCMF was sourced regionally, and in addition, WFP further supported regional economies by purchasing salt from Kenya. Through its Purchase-for-Progress (P4P) activities, WFP was also able to buy maize locally despite security challenges in the areas of implementation, contributing to the development of South Sudan's agricultural sector and small-farmer livelihoods.

WFP's supply chain management also included cash-based transfer (CBT) modalities. In close coordination with WFP's programme and vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) teams, the logistics team conducted retailer assessments, reviewed wholesaler capacities and identified market supply chain risks to support modality selection. It also supported retailer monitoring and the physical management of paper vouchers.

The deterioration in the overall security environment from July onwards presented additional challenges to WFP's supply chain in 2016. In the security vacuum which ensued the renewed fighting in Juba, WFP's main warehouse in the city was looted. Over 4,600 mt of food items were looted, which impacted the supply of specialised nutritious foods in particular. In addition, physical assets such as various spare parts, workshop equipment, lubricants, diesel, trucks and light vehicles were lost to the incident. The country's overall economic decline resulted in a continued deterioration of transport infrastructure, such as roads and airstrips, from lack of maintenance. Political instability contributed to an increase in administrative clearance requirements placed on humanitarian activities in the country, and airdrops from Ethiopia had to be halted for a total of 6 weeks as government authorities did not provide the necessary clearances to operate the flights. These requirements rendered the importation of food and non-food items more difficult and hindered movement within the country, creating delays in the supply chain.

Despite these challenges, WFP continued its efforts to improve the efficiency of its supply chain. In addition to carrying out the large-scale pre-positioning exercise and delivering cargo through the most cost-effective corridors, WFP further expanded the use of the GCMF by over 30 percent. WFP also initiated the process of opening new overland corridors from Sudan to north-western South Sudan, and increased direct overland deliveries from Kenya and Uganda to forward hubs beyond Juba to reduce handling and transshipment costs. The cost-effectiveness of air transport also improved, as WFP developed the capability to airdrop specialised nutritious foods, previously delivered by helicopter airlift, increasing overall delivery volumes and reducing the per tonne air delivery cost for these food items by 85 percent.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Corn Soya Blend	-	397	397
Iodised Salt	-	691	691
Maize	70	-	70
Sorghum/Millet	-	1,100	1,100
Split Peas	-	81	81
Total	70	2,269	2,339
Percentage	3.0%	97.0%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	6,314
Corn Soya Blend	18,805
Maize	20,724
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	895
Sorghum/Millet	71,182
Split Peas	3,402
Vegetable Oil	4,025
Total	125,347

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Contextual developments in South Sudan in 2016 very clearly highlighted the importance of operational adaptability and flexibility between emergency response and recovery-oriented activities, as the previously geographic demarcation of conflict and non-conflict areas became less clear. This adaptability, coupled with longer-term funding for resilience-building activities and a perspective to incorporating recovery and resilience perspectives in humanitarian work, was also found to be critical in recent external evaluations of the overall humanitarian and development engagement in South Sudan [1].

In response to the changes in the operational context, WFP carried out budget revisions of its emergency and protracted relief and recovery operations in 2016, extending their duration and shifting their scope. In 2017, the emergency operation will therefore cover relief and nutrition activities across South Sudan, with the protracted relief and recovery operation focusing on livelihoods and resilience activities, school feeding and agricultural market development, while continuing to support the refugee populations hosted in the country. This arrangement is intended to allow more streamlined management of activities, creating operational coherence around objectives and contexts instead of imposing a geographic division between operations.

The spreading of conflict into previously more stable areas required the deployment of the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) into new areas in 2016. In addition to this expansion, the IRRM modality also matured, building increasingly on the enhanced mobile capacities of the IRRM partner network to carry out rapid response distributions, thus improving efficiency and effectiveness and allowing WFP to focus more on coordination, prioritisation, beneficiary registration and logistics delivery. WFP will further streamline the way new mobile response sites are integrated into its overall programme prioritisation to consolidate the relief-recovery continuum and contribute to improved programme effectiveness. Furthermore, scaling up biometric beneficiary registration with the use of WFP's beneficiary and distribution management tool, SCOPE, in IRRM areas will also enhance programme effectiveness by supporting more accurate targeting of highly mobile and displaced populations.

To strengthen the transition from relief to recovery, WFP with its cooperating partner Oxfam started to implement increasingly conditional relief activities in parts of the Greater Upper Nile in 2016. These activities aimed to serve as a bridge between the extended unconditional food assistance provided to conflict-affected populations and full-fledged recovery and livelihoods activities, where pockets of stability appeared. They helped lay the ground work for the type of community engagement and ownership associated with WFP's food assistance-for-assets activities. Successful projects in 2016 encouraged WFP to further expand this approach, and WFP's programme team was developing a standard operating procedure for conditional general distributions at the end of the reporting period to support the envisaged scale-up.

Volatile, complex emergency contexts present challenges to ensuring accountability to affected populations, and this aspect was found to require further focus in the recent Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation in South Sudan as well as WFP's own internal programme monitoring. Recognising the high-level of protection risks and concerns presented by the operational environment, WFP has invested heavily in fully mainstreaming protection into its

activities. In 2016, increased emphasis was placed on accountability issues as well, with two beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanism projects under way in the protection of civilians (POC) sites at the end of the reporting period. Both projects will be taken forward in 2017, sharing experiences and best practices as their scale will increase, and their expansion to broader rural settings and conditional activities will also be explored.

Through internal reviews, WFP also drew valuable lessons for its supply chain and asset management systems from the security challenges experienced in Juba and across supply routes. The country office put in place several measures to mitigate future risks to WFP's stocks and assets.

Recognising the potential for exacerbating insecurity going forward, WFP's warehouse risk assessments were expanded to cover partners' warehouses as well to support warehouse improvements and supply chain planning that reduces the quantities of stocks in higher risk locations. The country office also acquired dedicated storage space for its operation in Tororo, Uganda, to reduce the overall stock levels previously kept in Juba, and identified space for the storage of larger quantities of assets and spare parts in its main compound in the capital so that items which are needed on the spot would be more protected from potential incidents. The country office also decided to put in place additional security measures for staff, such as ordering additional personal protection equipment, increasing staff food stocks, and constructing another bunker. To mitigate the risk of attacks on cargo transported by road, WFP organised a convoy system for all cargo deliveries, ensuring that all commercially hired trucks are clearly flagged and accompanied by two international convoy monitors and two WFP fleet trucks.

WFP's cluster operations and common services will also implement lessons drawn from activities carried out in 2016. The logistics cluster will continue to have a dedicated UNHAS focal point embedded in its team to support mobile response missions. This arrangement was found to facilitate mission request prioritisation and enable better synchronisation in cargo delivery and passenger transport for the missions. While the food security and livelihoods cluster's coordination activities were faced with the dual challenge of internal staffing gaps and reduced partner presence on the ground after the July crisis, the recruitment of a new cluster coordinator in November enabled the cluster to re-establish its partnership network which will be further strengthened in 2017.

WFP's Office of Evaluation commissioned a Country Portfolio Evaluation of WFP's activities in South Sudan in 2011-2016. The evaluation focuses on the alignment and appropriateness of WFP's strategy in the country, the quality and factors affecting strategic decision-making, and the performance of WFP's portfolio. The evaluation was underway at the end of the reporting period, and its recommendations will inform the implementation of WFP's activities in 2017 and the drafting of WFP's interim Country Strategic Plan for South Sudan.

[1] Norad South Sudan Country Evaluation Brief 2016; Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation, OCHA 2015.

WFP South Sudan: Country Office Focuses on Gender Equality

In South Sudan, decades of war and entrenched patriarchal social and cultural norms drive gender inequalities and discriminatory practices which heavily affect the relationships between women and men and boys and girls. While the years of conflict have affected all sexes as seen in high levels of displacement, poverty and food insecurity, women and girls have continue to be disproportionately vulnerable to these effects. Changing traditional cultural practices around gender roles is difficult in any context. While conflict and instability may to some extent force changes in these roles, for example as women engage in broader economic activity while men are involved in military activity, these changes may not lead to permanent shifts in the beliefs surrounding women's and men's capabilities, responsibilities and rights. Heightened insecurity and increasing economic pressure on households and communities is in any case a source of further gender-related tension.

Despite a challenging year, WFP in South Sudan continued to take forward its commitment to promote and embed gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) across its operations, recognising that the foundation for doing so lies in the frameworks and processes it puts in place to plan and implement its work, in the knowledge and capabilities of its staff, and in active advocacy in the national and inter-agency humanitarian and development arenas.

The country office has a gender strategy in place to guide its gender-sensitive programming and activities. The strategy seeks to ensure that all of WFPs' projects are informed by gender analysis and include gender-responsive activities and related gender outcomes to provide a programme relevant to the distinct needs of women, men, girls and boys; that the country office continues to increase the quality and quantity of sex- and age-disaggregated monitoring and assessment data to support gender-sensitive programmatic decision-making; that all of WFP's staff understand and internalise WFP's gender policy and their roles in its implementation through their daily work; and that partner activities on the ground fully support the achievement of shared gender objectives.

In 2016, WFP South Sudan undertook a gender needs assessment using the International Labour Organisation participatory gender audit methodology to establish a baseline of performance and examine whether internal practices and related support systems for gender mainstreaming were effective and mutually reinforcing. Overall, the audit report concluded that a lot of progress had been made in mainstreaming GEWE in WFP South Sudan. The audit recommended that gender mainstreaming continue to be strengthened, particularly in units beyond programme and in WFP's offices in the field, and that partners' gender capacities be further developed. The implementation of these recommendations was underway during the reporting year, and will continue in 2017 and beyond.

The country office invested in capacity strengthening for its staff. Gender clinics were organised for specific units including logistics, information and communications technology (ICT), emergency response, programme, finance and administration, and procurement to create awareness among staff on their role in gender mainstreaming. General gender capacity augmentation workshops were organised in March and June 2016 at the country office, with over 250 staff from all levels and units including sub- and field offices in attendance.

Particular attention was paid to ensure men's engagement in the office's gender equality activities, encouraging them to support women and to sensitise both men and women on gender roles, family planning, and economic empowerment. In October 2016, the country office launched the WFP Men for Gender Equality group to provide a platform for men's regular contribution to discussions around gender issues. Within weeks, more than 160 male staff had joined the group. The first event organised by the group involved a panel discussion with men and women participants on the differentiated effects of South Sudan's conflict on women, men, girls and boys.

WFP took advocacy on gender equality and women's rights as a key part of its work, playing a leading role in organising related events in South Sudan. A high point in 2016 was the organisation of the first official celebration of the Rural Women's Day in South Sudan, in partnership with UN Women, and the ministries of Gender, Child and Social Welfare; Agriculture and Food Security; and Roads and Bridges. WFP hosted the event and dozens of members of the public attended the celebration, which was also complemented by a sustained media campaign including a specific radio message from WFP's Country Director. The Government showed its strong commitment to improving gender equality and women's rights in South Sudan, and WFP cemented its role as a key advocate on issues of gender equality and women's empowerment throughout the country.

WFP also took a leading role in the efforts by the United Nations Country Team to improve gender balance in the organisation's workforce. The human resources unit engaged in the development of a gender-sensitive recruitment strategy for WFP which will feed into the United Nations-wide strategy in South Sudan.

Corporately, WFP has recognised the country office's engagement on issues of gender equality and women's empowerment. In May 2016, South Sudan, along with Myanmar and Peru, won the WFP "Award for Excellence in

Gender Equality” for its efforts to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment within programmatic and operational work.

The award report stated that WFP South Sudan had showed outstanding commitment to creating conditions for gender equality and women's empowerment. The country office had worked persistently to strengthen gender mainstreaming in its operations and had tracked and reported on its achievements in a Gender Annual Report. To translate the positive steps into gender transformative results, long-term vision and strategic investments were recommended at least until 2020 to strengthen competencies for gender mainstreaming. The report also recommended that the country office continue shifting from an output-based approach focused on participation to a more robust outcome-oriented model aimed at transforming unequal and discriminatory relations between women, men, boys and girls, and achieving gender equality. The country office drafted a new Gender Action Plan 2016-2020 to take this major shift forward.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The South Sudan protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200572 was approved in November 2013. Originally, the operation was to mark a shift away from unconditional food transfers, except for prioritized vulnerable populations, and towards more resilience-focused programming. However, with the start of widespread armed conflict in the three Greater Upper Nile region states in December 2013, the needs and priorities in South Sudan shifted dramatically.

WFP nonetheless decided to move forward with the launch of the two-year operation in January 2014, but with significant adjustments made to adapt to the changed situation. The most significant adjustment was to shift focus from the entire country to the seven states in the Greater Bahr el Ghazal (Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal) and Greater Equatoria (Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria) regions, deemed 'non-conflict affected'. An emergency operation was launched to serve the Greater Upper Nile directly affected by the conflict.

The PRRO was aligned with the South Sudan Development Plan 2011-2016 and the United Nations Interim Cooperation Framework for South Sudan[1]; specifically pillars 1, 2, 4 and 5 covering resilience, social services, local economic development and improvement in the status of women and youth.

In line with WFP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017), the operation aimed to:

- enable vulnerable groups including refugees, displaced people and residents affected by shocks to meet minimum levels of food security through the provision of unconditional food transfers (Strategic Objective 1);
- treat moderate acute malnutrition and prevent acute malnutrition in children, pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable groups with special nutritional needs including people living with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and kala-azar (Strategic Objective 1);
- support the restoration of livelihoods and improve household food security through the creation of community assets with food and cash transfer support, and enhance community social cohesion (Strategic Objective 2);
- reduce food insecurity and promote school enrolment and retention of girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools through on-site meals and take-home rations, and support skills training to establish and rebuild livelihoods (Strategic Objective 2);
- build household and community resilience through the creation of sustainable community assets, and reduce the risk of resource-based conflicts (Strategic Objective 3); and
- leverage WFP's purchasing power to increase agricultural production, quality and access to markets and strengthen the skills and capacities of South Sudanese farmers and farmer organisations.

The PRRO was extended for another year, until December 2017, to ensure programme continuity while WFP prepares its new 3-year Interim Country Strategic Plan. The scope of the PRRO will be adjusted, recognizing that the geographic distinction based on conflict has become less demarcated. In 2017, the PRRO will focus on supporting refugees and address transition and recovery objectives in stable areas across the country through food assistance for assets, school meals and local purchases, while all life-saving interventions for resident populations (relief interventions and nutrition) will be carried out under WFP's emergency operation.

[1] *The Interim Cooperation Framework is a planning and coordination tool put in place by the United Nations agencies in South Sudan, as the context was not conducive to a complete United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).*



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	9,359,558

Cost Category	
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	41,043,886
Direct Support Costs	128,163,447
Food and Related Costs	717,268,239
Indirect Support Costs	62,708,460
Total	958,543,590

Project Activities

Despite the growing instability experienced in South Sudan in 2016, WFP was able to implement the full array of its programme portfolio under the PRRO.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 month and pregnant and lactating women.

Activities: Treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in rural PRRO areas and refugee camps

WFP's nutrition activities included programmes to prevent acute malnutrition and to treat moderate acute malnutrition. These activities targeted refugees as well as resident populations in the less conflict-affected regions. Children and women were included in the treatment programme based on anthropometric screening. The prevention programme targeted all refugee children of the appropriate age and women based on their maternal status. In the other PRRO areas, the prevention programme was put in place in counties that were classified in the "emergency" phase of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) or where the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate was above the emergency threshold of 15 percent.

In response to the alarming deterioration of the food security and nutrition in the Greater Bahr El Ghazal region, WFP significantly scaled up its prevention activities from May onwards. However, the looting of WFP's warehouse in Juba during the July crisis constrained WFP's nutrition response in the second half of the year, as a significant quantity of specialised nutritious foods had been stored there and commodities were not immediately available in the region for restocking.

Under the prevention programme, WFP provided SuperCereal Plus to children 6-59 months and SuperCereal, fortified vegetable oil, and sugar to pregnant and lactating women. Children enrolled in the treatment programme received Plumpy'Sup, a ready-to-use supplementary food that comes as a paste that is easy for young children to eat. Women who were identified as moderately malnourished were initially given SuperCereal, fortified vegetable oil and sugar. However, in 2016, WFP conducted a cost-analysis of the nutrition food basket provided to pregnant and lactating women, taking into consideration not only the cost of the foods but also their delivery in South Sudan's challenging logistical environment. This analysis showed that WFP could reduce the cost of the monthly ration for women by nearly 20 percent by changing the three-commodity basket into a ration of only SuperCereal Plus. In addition, using SuperCereal Plus also reduces possible hygiene issues during distributions, as it requires less handling of food outside its original packaging: instead of scooping and mixing three different food items, beneficiaries can be given a closed packet of SuperCereal Plus. From the second half of the year, WFP started to gradually shift the ration, using existing stocks based on the previous food basket but purchasing SuperCereal Plus to restock.

All partners implementing nutrition interventions included nutrition messaging and counselling as part of their activities. Community nutrition volunteers (CNVs) supported WFP and its partners in identifying malnourished children and mothers in resident communities, encouraging adherence to prevention and treatment programmes and passing on knowledge on good nutrition practices. However, all nutrition cluster partners agreed that the volunteers should receive small incentive payments instead of food rations. The volunteers are not selected based on their food security status, and providing them with an incentive payment harmonized across all partners is more efficient than delivering food rations to a high number of additional locations.

WFP's nutrition-specific activities in South Sudan were carried out as part of the WFP/UNICEF joint Nutrition Response Plan, which continued to expand the coverage of nutrition treatment and prevention activities, enhance assessments, programme quality, and monitoring, and improve coordination between the two agencies'

interventions.

Outcome 2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: General distributions (GD) in rural PRRO areas and refugee camps

While the PRRO was designed with a particular view to increasing the scope of livelihoods and resilience activities in South Sudan, WFP has also provided a general food distribution (GFD) activity throughout its duration, targeting food insecure resident populations following shocks or displacement (including in the contested Abyei area), and refugees in the Maban, Yida and Ajoung Thok camps in northern and north-eastern South Sudan and Makpandu, Lassu and Gorom camps in southern parts of the country.

For severely food insecure resident and displaced populations, WFP based its geographic targeting on the results of the bi-annual IPC results. WFP further refined its operational targeting through regular prioritization exercises, taking into consideration developments in county-level food security and nutrition assessments (such as Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System surveys, and ad hoc Emergency Food Security Assessments or Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessments), food commodity availability and logistics and access constraints.

In response to the deteriorating food security situation in 2016, WFP conducted an internal review in May to establish where the largest targeting gaps were across South Sudan. Based on this review, WFP significantly scaled up its general food distributions in Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, with additional beneficiaries included also in Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal state, where people had been displaced by conflict. In Northern Bahr El Ghazal, relief distributions continued from May to the end of the year, to gradually decreasing numbers of people as the situation stabilized in the last quarter. Relief distributions comprised cereals (such as sorghum or maize), pulses (such as beans or lentils), fortified vegetable oil and salt, and were initially provided at 50 percent of the full 2,100 kcal per person ration, and at 30 percent in subsequent distributions cycles. WFP's existing food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities continued to support previously identified beneficiary communities, supporting the relief scale-up.

WFP's refugee operation continued to experience funding and delivery constraints, and the distributions to refugees were carried out at 70 percent of the full ration, comprising cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and salt. The reduced rations had been put in place in August 2015.

Outcome 3: Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets

Activity: Institutional feeding programme targeting food-insecure people living with HIV, tuberculosis or kala-azar in PRRO areas

WFP implemented an institutional feeding programme (IFP) for people living with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and kala-azar to encourage adherence to treatment. Previously, families of clients receiving treatment were provided with a household ration, but in 2016 the programme provided individual rations to clients receiving treatment and their caretakers. In addition, caretakers during the stabilization centre phase of severe acute malnutrition treatment (provided by UNICEF or other nutrition partners) also received individual rations. The food basket for all IFP activities included cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and salt.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome 2: Improved access to basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: Food assistance for assets to severely food-insecure resident populations in rural PRRO areas

WFP's FFA activities were implemented with a twin-track approach under Strategic Objectives 2 and 3. Severely food insecure households were targeted under Strategic Objective 2, with the primary objective of meeting their short-term food needs while contributing to improved livelihoods through the creation of community assets and skills training. Under both Strategic Objectives, the FFA approaches and interventions were similar, but SO2 activities were accompanied with a less robust level of technical support and monitoring coverage, given its primary focus on addressing beneficiaries' immediate food gap. Participant and their households received a 20-day ration of cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and salt on a monthly basis for six months.

FFA activities were organized under four pillars:

1. Restoration of the productive capacity of arable land, including activities such as land clearing, vegetable gardening, and post-harvest technologies;

2. Community infrastructure construction and rehabilitation, including infrastructures such as road dykes, community access roads, water ponds, shallow wells, and schools and clinics;
3. Environment, natural resource management and climate adaptation, focusing on activities such as flood control dyke construction and tree seedling production and plantation; and
4. Skills development, providing training linked to the other FFA activities (agriculture, infrastructure, natural resource management and cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and project management).

WFP selected FFA beneficiaries based on geographical and household targeting. Geographic targeting followed IPC results on an annual basis, and involved state and county project management committees and cooperating partners to prioritize and allocate projects and determine their scale based on vulnerability, feasibility, programme relevance and projected population figures. Household targeting was carried out jointly with community representatives (boma project management committees), local authorities and cooperating partner staff, ensuring that priority was given to very poor households headed by women, and vulnerable households with able-bodied members.

To select specific activities and infrastructures, WFP applied the community-based participatory planning (CBPP) approach, which is a practical planning tool used together with vulnerable communities and local government and partner staff. For SO2 FFA, the planning process is lighter than for SO3, but nonetheless involved short field workshops at the boma-level, resulting in yearly participatory plans.

Activities: School meals and take-home rations (Girls' Incentive) in PRRO areas

WFP implemented school meals activities to reduce short-term hunger among school children and create a positive incentive, contributing towards higher school attendance and improved gender equality. The programme targeted children in highly food-insecure communities, based on county-level food security data from the IPC. Schools were further selected based on the availability of cooking and storage facilities, below average enrolment rates for girls, and partner availability on the ground.

School meals were composed of two ration types, provided to different schools. The on-site school meals ration was a hot lunch prepared with sorghum, lentils, fortified vegetable oil and salt once a day for primary school pupils. In schools where girls' participation was particularly low, a conditional take-home ration of sorghum and fortified vegetable oil, known as the "Girls' Incentive", was provided to girls attending school consistently. In response to heightened food insecurity and spiking malnutrition rates, the Girls' Incentive was suspended in favour of hot meals to both girls and boys in some communities in Northern Bahr El Ghazal. Activity implementation was constrained by increased insecurity and conflict in Western Bahr El Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria States, along with limited logistics capacity available for deliveries to schools during the scale-up of the relief response in Northern Bahr El Ghazal.

WFP's school meals activities were nutrition sensitive, including also deworming and hygiene education. Deworming was implemented in May/June and November alongside hygiene education, and through partners reached beyond schools assisted with food transfers to leverage WFP's field presence for improved child health and development.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome 1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Food assistance for assets to moderately food-insecure resident populations in rural PRRO areas

Informed by the multi-agency Resilience Context Analysis carried out in 2015, WFP's FFA activities were implemented with a twin-track approach under Strategic Objectives 2 and 3. Under Strategic Objective 3, WFP targeted moderately food insecure households, focusing on resilience-building. Targeting and planning processes were similar to SO2 FFA, but involved a multi-year commitment (with annual household-level targeting adjustments to correct inclusion and exclusion errors) and consideration for beneficiaries' potential for transitioning to self-supported livelihoods. The FFA approaches and interventions were similar to SO2, but carried out in areas with more diversified natural resources, and better security and access to enable enhanced technical support and monitoring. Resilience-building activities targeted communities who had previously participated in FFA, which enhances their potential for transitioning to self-supported livelihoods through more advanced technical trainings, follow ups and inputs support.

To select specific activities and infrastructures, WFP applied the full CBPP approach with tools such as vulnerability rankings, seasonal livelihoods calendars, village resource and social mapping, and an array of participatory rural

appraisal tools. The planning was carried out in 1-2 day field workshops at the boma-level, resulting in multi-year participatory plans, updated yearly, that are owned and prioritized by the communities involved.

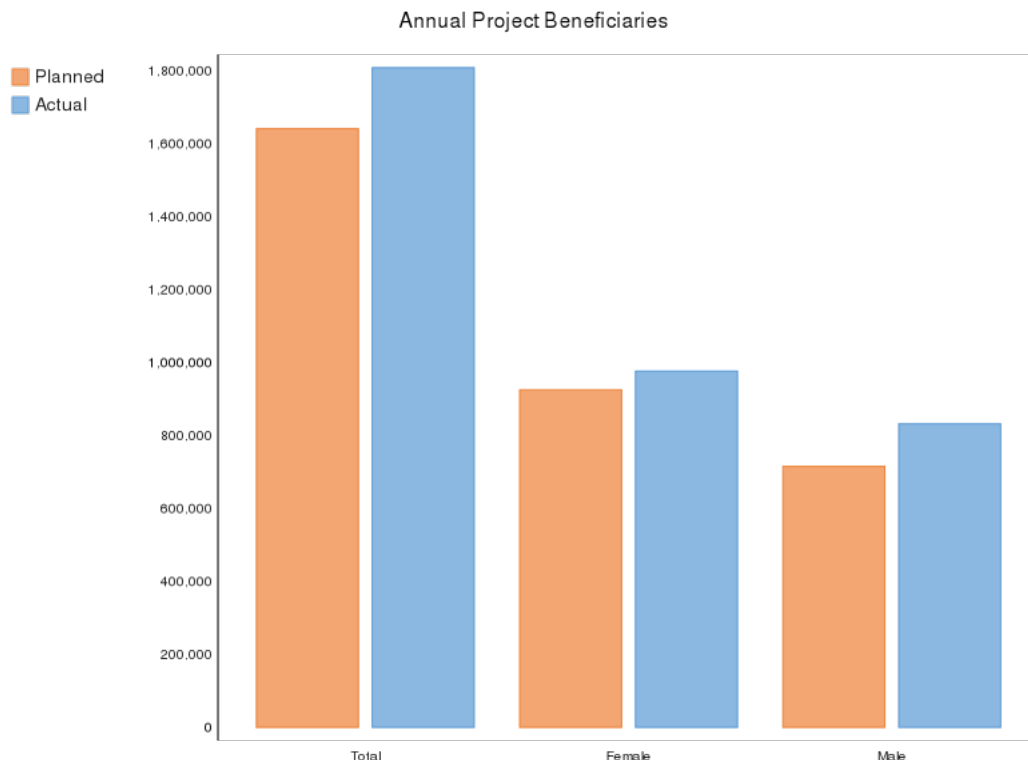
Under SO3 WFP's transfers to participants and their households were provided in cash where deemed feasible and appropriate. The value of the transfer in South Sudanese Pounds was established on a monthly basis with the financial service provider to ensure that the transfer value delivered each month based on the outputs established would not be affected by the fluctuating official exchange rate. WFP tracked these variables regularly, conducting monthly market price monitoring and comparative cost analyses for food and cash transfers to enable the selection of the most appropriate transfer modality. The monthly transfer value was USD 45 per household, provided as cash in hand by WFP's financial service provider partner. Households receiving food transfers were given a 15-day ration of similar commodities as under SO2 FFA.

WFP used its corporate system for beneficiary and transfer management, SCOPE, for biometric beneficiary registration for its cash-transfer beneficiaries under FFA, registering over 12,000 households in the database. This system allowed WFP to trace individual beneficiaries and provided the potential for improved operational efficiency in case of large-scale population movements.

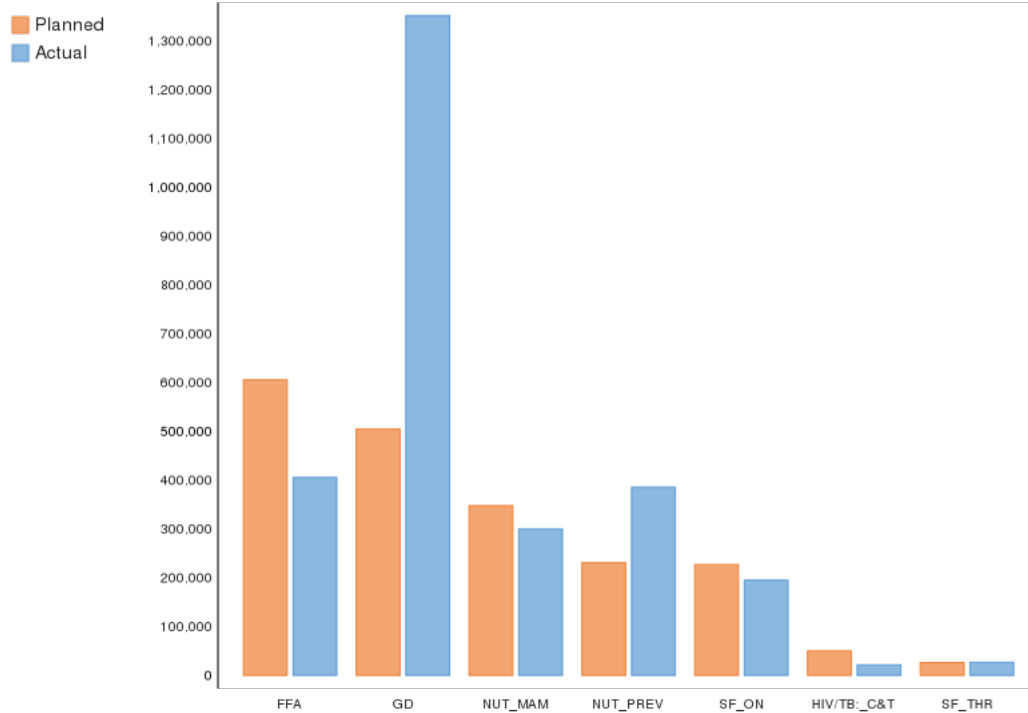
Outcome 2: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels

Activity: Local purchases and capacity strengthening to farmer organizations in the Greater Equatoria region

WFP continued to implement its Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative, which was integrated into the PRRO after the end of its pilot period in 2014. The programme does not distribute entitlements, focusing instead on supporting farmer organizations through capacity development to increase production, improve post-harvest handling and strengthen collective marketing. The activity was carried out in the "green belt" in the Greater Equatoria region in southern South Sudan, which are usually producing an agricultural surplus.

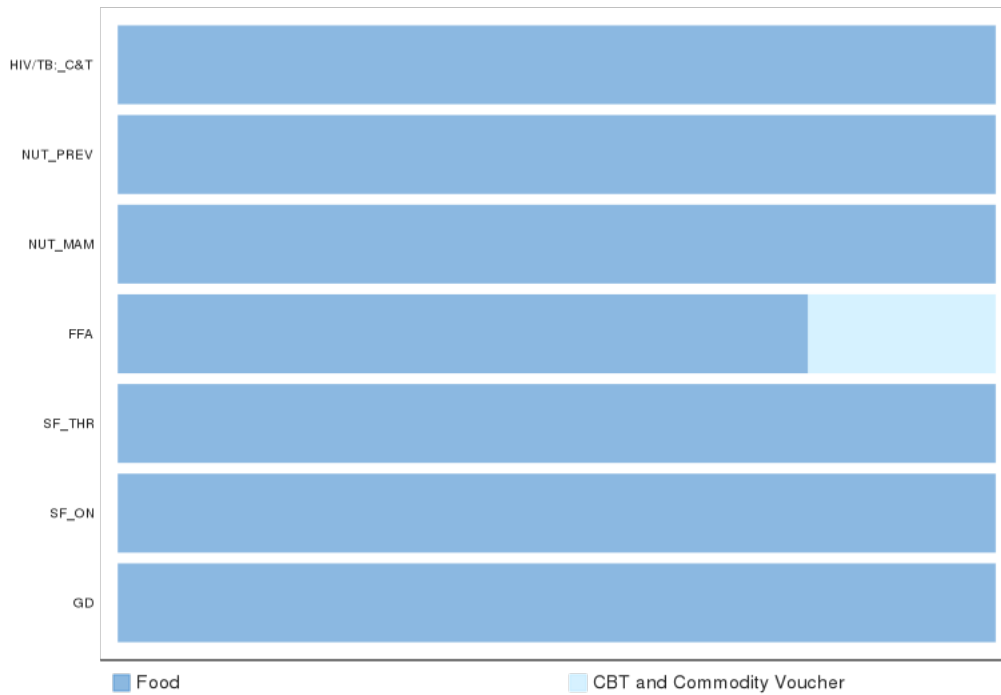


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 GD: General Distribution (GD)
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 HIV/TB_C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment
 SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	11,947	993	8.3%
Corn Soya Blend	20,422	7,840	38.4%
Iodised Salt	1,239	358	28.9%
Lentils	-	70	-
Maize	-	4,428	-
Peas	-	1,309	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,919	1,054	55.0%
Sorghum/Millet	101,976	63,357	62.1%
Split Lentils	-	76	-
Split Peas	-	3,848	-
Sugar	1,184	179	15.1%
Vegetable Oil	9,232	4,008	43.4%
Total	147,919	87,520	59.2%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	6,000,000	4,102,201	68.4%
Total	6,000,000	4,102,201	68.4%

Operational Partnerships

WFP continued its efforts to enhance operational partnerships in 2016, seeking to foster coherence among programme activities, leverage economies of scale, and improve internal systems and processes. In 2015, WFP launched an open call for proposals to optimize field-level agreements based on partners' footprint, and capacity to deliver quality programmes and build complementarities with ongoing activities. WFP continued to build on this momentum, reducing the number of partner agreements and, in particular, aligning partner agreements with those of UNICEF and FAO in order to create synergies between programmes and enhance impact for beneficiaries.

These efforts helped strengthen programme delivery. WFP was able to sign 20 percent fewer partner agreements than in 2015, which sped up processing and provided more geographically consistent and operationally integrated partnerships. Mid-term and annual review of partner performance through agreed key performance indicators

showed that at least 80 percent of cooperating partners improved on their quality of implementation and reporting. WFP organized workshops for all partners to discuss cross-cutting issues related to programme implementation and reporting. In addition, partner performance monitoring enabled WFP to highlight specific areas for improvement bilaterally to its partners and provide targeted support.

For treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, the main partners were Action Against Hunger, Plan International (PI), World Vision International (WVI), Johanniter International and the International Rescue Committee. The benefits of working with these partners were linked to their programmes and partnerships with UNICEF for treatment of severe acute malnutrition. Aligning partnerships enabled both agencies to leverage partners' nutrition expertise and technical capacity. It also promoted continuity of care as targeted supplementary feeding services could be offered at out-patient therapeutic feeding programme sites.

In refugee settings, International Medical Corps and Medair were the main nutrition partners. International Medical Corps is part of a tripartite agreement with WFP and UNHCR. In addition, both partners covered the full cost of implementation, so WFP benefited considerably from not being required to contribute financially to the partners' costs.

The main partners for general food distribution and prevention of acute malnutrition programmes were Samaritan's Purse (SP), WVI, Concern World Wide and Joint Action Management International which are large international NGOs with the capacity to consistently distribute large amounts of assistance and also implement a variety of additional activities at a high level. Given this capacity, these partners are key to WFP's operations as they are able to respond to large-scale food needs, such as the successful scale-up in the Greater Bahr-el Ghazal region, and also complement this activity with other programmes including nutrition, school meals, and food assistance for assets. Samaritan's Purse was also WFP's largest partner for general food distributions in its refugee operation.

Under the FFA activities, WFP coordinated partnerships with FAO in certain locations so that beneficiaries received complementary services and support from a single partner. This enhanced efficiency and ensured programmatic continuity, leading to improved outcomes. Adventist, Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Save the Children (SCI), WVI and Abyei Community Action for Development (ACAD) were the primary cooperating partners. ADRA, SCI and WVI are large international NGOs with good presence in local communities which facilitates the realization of livelihoods projects. ACAD is a national NGO with deep ties to local communities and therefore is in a very strong position to implement such programmes in certain locations.

For school meals, many of the same partners (ADRA, WVI, PI) were engaged, in line with efforts to streamline the number of partners. The State Ministry of General Education and Instruction in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, and the State Ministry of Education, Science and Technology in Western Bahr El Ghazal were also crucial partners for school meals and deworming activities.

Cooperation with State Ministries of Education was consistent with WFP's intention to engage local partners to strengthen national capacity. WFP also worked with State Ministries of Health for institutional feeding programme implementation and, wherever possible, engaged local NGOs like ACAD and Women for Women which ran a very successful training programme for female entrepreneurs under the FFA activity. In total, WFP's activities under the PRRO engaged 16 national NGOs and government bodies.

To enhance the delivery of WFP's gender commitments, partners were required to ensure a minimum percentage of female staff and, in the case of nutrition partners, were advised to identify women to act as community nutrition volunteers to support their economic empowerment.

Performance Monitoring

The WFP South Sudan performance monitoring system was aligned with WFP's Strategic Results Framework and its Business Rules as well as the Standard Operating Procedures for Project Monitoring, and strove to meet WFP's Minimum Monitoring Requirements for Effective Project Monitoring, Reporting and Reviews, to the extent possible within the operational realities of South Sudan.

Despite the challenging context, WFP South Sudan made steady progress in improving its monitoring system in 2016. While monthly process monitoring coverage was nominal and reporting was occasional in 2015, WFP has produced robust monthly monitoring bulletins since May 2016. The reports received positive feedback from users, and improvements in format and utility continued. In addition, while only one representative outcome monitoring exercise was undertaken for each population group within the project logical framework in 2015, 2016 saw an increase in compliance with corporate minimum monitoring requirements by conducting two representative outcome monitoring exercises for 75 percent of the population groups in WFP's monitoring plan. Monitoring results were actively shared with both country office staff and management as well as donors. In 2017, the country office will further enhance monitoring coverage across South Sudan through the increased use of a third-party monitoring

service.

All primary data collection (both process and outcome) was conducted with electronic tablets, overseen by the country office monitoring and evaluation team. A database introduced by WFP's Regional Bureau was used to facilitate the management of all monitoring data. This database, called ONA, ensures all electronic data is stored in one location, enables field staff to easily locate and download required tools, and allows the country office to oversee data upload frequencies and timeliness. Through the programming of the data collection tools for the electronic database, field monitoring staff can be better guided throughout the survey process, which improved data quality.

For outcome monitoring within the PRRO, there were four population groups: (1) general distributions (GD) and blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP) to refugees; (2) GD and BSFP to resident and displaced populations in rural areas; (3) food assistance for assets (FFA) under strategic objective (SO) 2; and, (4) food assistance for assets under SO3. Monitoring of these beneficiary groups also included cross-cutting indicators related to gender, protection, and accountability to affected populations.

Outcome results were also measured for institutional indicators, in particular for school meals, purchase for progress, treatment and prevention of malnutrition, and institutional feeding programmes, as well as cross-cutting partnership indicators. Results were calculated through desk studies analysing monthly reports and contractual agreements, and were supplemented by process monitoring data.

Some data limitations occur as a result of constraints such as security and staffing. The country office has envisioned conducting representative data collection exercises for outcome monitoring of each of the population groups assisted, but this has not always been possible. Staffing and security constraints have also limited WFP's ability to replicate surveys at the same point in time each year, which reduces the comparability of results over time as seasonal changes affect results. In addition, access constraints have made the geographic coverage of monitoring surveys variable.

Although the country office's project logical frameworks include indicators that are disaggregated by the sex of the head of household, it should be noted that the surveys carried out were not representative to this level, following standard WFP sampling practices. While disaggregated data is presented, in line with corporate requirements, it should only be interpreted as indicative, reflecting findings in the sample but not providing statistically significant results that can be generalized to the targeted population as a whole. Sex-disaggregated data was not collected prior to 2015.

In 2016, WFP continued to use nutrition cluster and UNHCR for data on moderate acute malnutrition treatment performance rates, however the country office has decided to put in place an in-house database capable of managing health clinic registers. School meals indicators were calculated using twice yearly deworming reports instead of school attendance registers, as partners did not consistently provide completed data. The in-house nutrition database is also planned to include a module for school attendance registers to further improve the quality of data available on these activities.

At the output level, partners' monthly reports provide data related to beneficiaries reached, assistance distributed, and quantifiable products of each activity; desk studies were used to verify the quality of these reports. In addition, the quality and quantity of outputs as well as partner performance was verified through monthly process monitoring, which occurred at distribution and activity sites, and warehouses.

The WFP operational plan (combined EMOP and PRRO) included approximately 3,000 sites with an average of over 2,000 active sites in any given month, and over 100 warehouses. Through the use of direct observation and interviews with beneficiaries, partners, and other key informants at the sites, process monitoring aimed to reach each of these sites in the course of one year to provide pertinent information on registrations, distribution organization and management, effectiveness of management committees, and beneficiaries' perceptions on the assistance process.

In addition to face-to-face process monitoring, WFP began a pilot for remote monitoring of school meals as well as treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and institutional feeding activities. Schools and clinics were called to gather data in relation to attendance, food deliveries and distributions, and integrity of the facilities. While remote monitoring will not replace face-to-face monitoring, it will provide supplemental data for schools and clinics where monthly process monitoring coverage is low. Remote data collection will also be used to monitor urban responses.

Forward-looking efforts in the performance monitoring system also included an initiative to construct theories of change that are cross-cutting in relation to WFP's activities, starting with WFP's resilience-building work which was underway at the time of reporting. Showing the interrelationship between different activities WFP and partners are carrying out will enhance the ability to think strategically and identify gaps in programming. This will provide a more holistic picture of WFP operations, enrich cohesion among technical teams, and allow for a greater understanding of risks and assumptions.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome 1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.

Activity: Treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in rural PRRO areas and refugee camps

WFP measures the outcomes of its nutrition-specific activities against three corporate indicators. The moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance rate, measured for children 6-59 months, includes four components: recovery, non-response, default and mortality rates. Together, they provide an understanding of how effectively the programme is able to restore children into adequate nutritional status once enrolled. Programme coverage is measured for both treatment and prevention activities focusing on children. It looks at the proportion of eligible population who are actually covered by WFP's programme. For treatment, the GAM rate and official population projections are used to calculate the eligible population, while for prevention, eligibility is determined by including all children in the appropriate age bracket in targeted areas, using official county-level population projections. The performance of prevention activities is also assessed by measuring the adherence of children to the programme, defined as participation in at least 66 percent of distributions during the activity period. While the indicator would be best measured through a survey, reaching a representative number of children remained a challenge, despite an increased sample size. The indicator was therefore measured through a desk-based calculation, which is likely not as reliable as collecting statistically representative primary data.

The MAM treatment activities were successful in meeting international Sphere standard targets for recovery, non-response and mortality rates, with non-response and mortality rates remaining at consistently low levels since the start of the PRRO. However, the default rate – children who dropped out of the activity without completing their treatment – surpassed the Sphere standard of <15 percent, which had a negative effect on the overall rate of recovery. The coverage rate for treatment programmes reduced for both refugee and resident populations. The result remained above the Sphere target of 50 percent for rural residents, but fell below 90 percent target in refugee camps. For prevention activities, the coverage rate reduced clearly below the Sphere target of 70 percent. However, coverage increased very significantly in absolute terms (from 159,000 beneficiaries in 2015 to 385,000 in 2016), and met the 30 percent coverage objective set for prevention of acute malnutrition in the WFP-UNICEF Joint Nutrition Response Plan. The plan aims at a gradual, consistent increase in coverage towards international standards, taking into consideration the operational realities in South Sudan.

The deterioration in nutrition outcome indicators can be attributed to operational, contextual and methodological factors. Operationally, WFP's nutrition activities were faced with the challenge of increasing needs. In response to very alarming malnutrition rates in the Greater Bahr El Ghazal in particular, WFP successfully scaled up its prevention programme from May onwards, reaching a significantly higher number of children at risk of acute malnutrition than originally planned and assisting additional sites for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. However, the looting of WFP's warehouse in Juba during the July crisis had a disproportionate effect on the availability of specialised nutrition products. Delivery was prioritised to Northern Bahr El Ghazal where the GAM rate peaked at over 30 percent in June, but constrained commodity availability disrupted nutrition services in many other areas. As a result, partners in some cases had to discharge children before they completed their MAM treatment course, and adherence to prevention programmes reduced as distributions were less regular. Spreading conflict and insecurity caused increased displacement and forced the closing of some nutrition sites, which also reduced the number of children adhering to both treatment and prevention programmes.

The country office M&E and nutrition teams improved the desk-based calculation methodology of coverage rate for prevention activities, using a more accurate projection of the eligible population of children 6-59 months old in targeted areas. This also contributed to the reduced coverage rate achieved, despite a significant increase in the number beneficiaries reached against original plan.

Providing messages related to good hygiene and feeding practices enhances the effectiveness of specialised nutritious foods provided, as caregivers will know how to appropriately prepare the food and avoid practices that can cause illness in children. The number of caregivers who received messages associated with WFP's malnutrition treatment and prevention activities was lower than planned. Under the treatment programme, this reflects the lower number of children who were enrolled in the activity, while under prevention activities, the provision of messages was limited by lower staff presence in the field in the post-July situation.

Indicative results also suggest that nutrition messaging contributed to improved household diet diversity. Average diet diversity among all WFP beneficiaries surveyed in the second round of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in

2016 was found to be 15 percent higher in households that had received WFP-supported nutrition messaging or counselling than in those that had not. This further encourages WFP to continue advocating with its partners and enhancing oversight to improve the delivery of these key messages.

Outcome 2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: General distributions (GD) in rural PRRO areas and refugee camps

WFP used its standard food security outcome indicators to monitor the performance of its relief activities. Household food consumption score (FCS) is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed in the seven days prior to the interview. It is a proxy indicator for food access. An acceptable FCS reflects a high probability that a household's food intake is adequate. Diet diversity score (DDS) measures the number of different food groups consumed over the seven days prior to the survey. An increase in the score shows an increase in the quality of the diet the household consumed. Coping strategy index (CSI) focusing on food consumption-related strategies measures the frequency and severity of the behaviours households engage in when faced with food shortages. An increase in the CSI implies a deterioration of the food security situation of the household.

The scale-up of WFP's relief activities across PRRO areas in 2016 was considerable, reaching over 800,000 additional beneficiaries. In Northern Bahr El Ghazal alone, the scale-up reached some 700,000 beneficiaries at its peak, and contributed to the reduction in the proportion of severely food insecure households in the region from over 46 percent in June to under 13 percent in December 2016 according to Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) findings.

The rural resident and displaced population group could not be reached during the second outcome data collection round in September, as staff resources were taken up by the relief scale-up in Northern Bahr El Ghazal and the survey for food assistance-for-assets activities implemented at the same time [1].

For refugees, food security outcome data is available from the second round of post-distribution monitoring in 2016. The proportion of households with poor food consumption has clearly reduced from the same time the year before. This may indicate that while in 2015, refugee households' food consumption was negatively affected by the recent reduction in WFP rations, by late 2016, households had found ways of supplementing their food sources. According to data from the second round of PDM, 70 percent of refugee households had kitchen gardens, contributing on average to 25 percent higher diet diversity scores for these households compared with households without such gardens.

Although still low the average coping strategy index of refugee households increased, in line with the reduction in the proportion of households with an acceptable level of food consumption. However, the average CSI remained clearly below the project baseline.

Outcome 3: Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets

Activity: Institutional feeding programme targeting people living with HIV, tuberculosis or kala-azar in PRRO areas

The institutional feeding programme implemented by WFP aims to increase access to care and to reduce proportion of people abandoning their treatment. At the outcome level, the programme's effectiveness is measured through two indicators: the antiretroviral treatment (ART) default rate and tuberculosis (TB) treatment default rate. A client is considered to have defaulted if they have missed the second consecutive scheduled medical visit. While receiving the appropriate treatment is important to the health and wellbeing of all people living with illnesses, in the case of tuberculosis the completion of the course of treatment is particularly important in order to avoid the development of drug-resistant strains of the disease.

The ART default rate increased dramatically compared to the previous year, very clearly surpassing the international Sphere standard of <15 percent. WFP and partners could not implement the activity at the intended level, as increased insecurity in previously more stable parts of the country limited access and food deliveries, and led to internal and cross-border migration of the targeted people. This was a particularly significant factor in Eastern Equatoria, which has the highest HIV prevalence in the country, when conflict forced populations to flee across the border to Uganda. In some cases, clients left the programme during harvest season to participate in agricultural activity. Long distances to some ART centres also discouraged consistent participation. The tuberculosis treatment default rate remained well below the Sphere standard, reducing slightly from the year before. As the treatment course for TB is of a limited duration, it is less affected by periodic food delivery challenges and temporary contextual changes.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome 2: Improved access to basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: Food assistance for assets to severely food-insecure resident populations in rural PRRO areas

WFP measures the performance of its food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities against corporate food security and asset creation indicators. While the project logical framework only includes the proportion of communities with an increased community asset score (CAS) as an outcome for FFA activities carried out under SO2, the country office's monitoring system includes the standard array of food security outcomes for this activity (as described above under SO1 outcome 2).

CAS measures the number of functioning assets that enable a community, and the households living in it, to be more resilient or less negatively impacted by shocks. In order to determine the proportion of households with an increased asset score, monitoring should be carried out in the same communities during baseline and subsequent rounds of data collection. However, while CAS data was collected, WFP was not able to access a sufficient number of the same communities at the time of each monitoring round due to shifting security concerns, and could not determine the proportion of communities with an increased CAS.

An indication of the effects of FFA activities on community assets can nonetheless be drawn from the average community assets scores collected at WFP-assisted communities over time. This comparison shows a positive trend: during baseline data collection in December 2013, communities had on average two functioning assets, while in September 2016, the average number of assets had increased to four.

This is in line with output-level achievements in asset creation. For the majority of the different types of assets created, more than 70 percent of the planned assets were completed, despite some delays in getting the activities started. Land clearing and vegetable gardening activities enhanced agricultural productivity, road and classroom construction facilitated community access to markets as well as health and education services, and tree seedlings for orchards and communal areas provided a source of income as well as access to a sustainable, safer source of construction material and firewood. Some construction projects, particularly larger infrastructures such as the construction of flood protection dykes and literacy centres, suffered from a lack of construction materials. However, it is noteworthy that even though WFP and partner access to some project sites was interrupted by insecurity, and food deliveries at times delayed, in many cases communities continued to work on the projects they had prioritised.

Training activities were carried out according to plan, conducted flexibly around any access constraints. Agricultural livelihoods trainings were particularly successful in reaching community members through the use of community facilitators and the institution of farmer field schools in cooperation with FAO.

In terms of household food security, data collected in November 2015 was not representative for disaggregated results on SO2 FFA activities, and results achieved in 2016 are therefore not comparable. The comparability of data from the May and September 2016 post-distribution monitoring surveys is better, although the sample size in the first round was less robust. May data was collected immediately prior to distributions and before harvest season, serving as a baseline for activities during the year and allowing an indicative analysis of the effects of food assistance.

Between May and September the proportion of households with poor food consumption decreased from 57 to 34 percent, while the proportion of household with acceptable food consumption increased from 14 to 44 percent. There are indications that food assistance contributed to improved or stabilized food consumption, as households with better food consumption reported relying on food assistance more than households with lower FCS.

It is also interesting to consider the food consumption of beneficiaries in the broader context of South Sudanese food insecurity trends. There has been an overall, sustained deterioration in food security from one harvest season to the next, and the overall percentage of households with poor food consumption in South Sudan in December 2016 was 44, and was generally higher in PRRO areas than in the Greater Upper Nile which received higher food distributions. The proportion of households with poor food consumption was lower among the targeted beneficiary households which had received assistance.

Beneficiaries' diet diversity improved along with food consumption, although the average diet diversity score was still low at 3.44. A large proportion of surveyed households engaged in vegetable gardening, receiving support such as seeds and garden tools, which contributed to improved diet diversity. Households with kitchen gardens had clearly higher diet diversity scores than those with no gardens (average DDS 3.7 with gardens and 2.7 without). The use of consumption-based coping strategies remained stable. In total, these results suggest that the assistance provided reduced the impact of worsening food insecurity on WFP's beneficiaries.

Activities: School meals and take-home rations (Girls' Incentive) in PRRO areas

WFP's school meals activities aimed to promote enrolment and retention of school children, in particular girls, while providing a food-based safety net in food-insecure areas.

WFP measured its school meals performance against two outcome indicators: enrolment rate and retention rate. The annual change in enrolment rate measures the change in the number of girls and boys in WFP-assisted schools registered at the beginning of the school year compared with the number registered in the previous year. This indicator is used as an estimate of the effectiveness of school meals activities in attracting girls and boys to school. Retention rate measures how many students who enrol in WFP-assisted schools are retained throughout the school year without dropping out, providing an estimate of how effectively school meals programmes contribute to keeping children in school.

Ideally, the data for measuring these indicators would come from school records or official government data. However, as official data and school records have been found unreliable, WFP in South Sudan uses participation in its deworming activity at different points during the year as a proxy for enrolment and retention. The change in enrolment rate is determined by comparing participation data from the April/May deworming round, early in the school year, from one year to the next, while retention rate is determined by comparing participation in the April/May round to that in the November round, close to school-year end.

Enrolment for both girls and boys continued to improve at a high rate (between 28 and 42 percent), significantly exceeding the corporate target of 6 percent. The high rate of increase may reflect the gradual deterioration in food security in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Lakes States, as families would find this food-based safety net increasingly attractive. It may also be related to the improved security situation experienced in some areas during the first half of the year, and reduced displacement following the signing of the peace agreement between government and opposition forces in August 2015, enabling children to go back to school. Encouragingly, the positive change in enrolment rate for girls was even higher than for boys, indicating improvement in gender parity at WFP-assisted schools.

Retention rate in WFP-assisted schools decreased compared with the previous year, dipping below target, with no significant difference between girls' and boys' retention rates. School attendance may have reduced as a result of population displacements in the second half of the year, following a significant deterioration in the security situation in the Greater Equatoria region and Western Bahr El Ghazal State. This led to increased cross-border movement to Uganda from the Greater Equatoria, with families taking their children out of school to flee to safety. Furthermore, security-related access issues and logistics constraints reduced the consistency of activity implementation, which may have lowered the effectiveness of school meals in keeping children at school. Inadequate teaching staff may also have contributed to reduced attendance.

At the output level, WFP was able to assist the majority of the intended school children with hot meals served on site, and slightly exceeded its beneficiary target for the Girls' Initiative. The school meals activity could not be implemented in all planned schools, as insecurity hindered access to some sites in Western Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria. Insecurity also limited the scope of the deworming activities in these states, particularly during the second round.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome 1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Food assistance for assets to moderately food-insecure resident populations in rural PRRO areas

For Strategic Objective 3, WFP measures the performance of its FFA activities against corporate food security and asset creation indicators, including the use of livelihoods-based coping strategies.

As was the case with SO2 FFA, WFP could not determine the proportion of communities with an increased CAS. However, the average community assets scores show a positive trend for SO3 activities as well, with the average number of functioning assets increasing from two to almost four between December 2013 and September 2016. Under SO3 FFA, more communities had prioritised larger infrastructure projects, such as community-managed post-harvest structures, classrooms, community water ponds for livestock use and flood protection dykes, perhaps reflecting the sustained engagement with these communities. These infrastructures will contribute to the longer-term food security and resilience of the communities.

The vast majority of planned activities were completed or nearly completed, despite some delays in getting the activities started and occasional interruptions to WFP and partner access to some project sites and delays in food

distributions. Bee-keeping, which would provide an additional income source to households, could not be implemented at the planned scale, as much of the stock of beehives intended for distribution were looted from WFP's warehouse in July. Infrastructure projects were constrained by the availability of construction materials and tools, while a shortage of tree seeds and nursery materials limited the number of tree seedlings produced.

Food security outcome indicators for SO3 FFA households show an overall decline in food security from 2015 to 2016, with an increase in the proportion of households with poor FCS, a stable but low diet diversity and an increase in the use of consumption-based coping mechanism. This is partly attributable to the overall dramatic increase in food insecurity in South Sudan during that period. The results are worse for SO3 FFA beneficiary households than for SO2 FFA beneficiary households; however, this is most likely the result of the timing of data collection in relation to assistance received. As a result of delayed food and cash distributions, SO3 beneficiary households had received assistance on average 44 days prior to the survey, while for SO2 households, the interval was only 22 days. Monthly rations or transfers received would therefore have been consumed prior to PDM data collection, which would have reduced the direct effect of assistance on household food security indicators. This also points to the importance of maintaining direct transfers to households in the context of South Sudan while we continue building longer-term solutions to enhance resilience.

High food prices were reported as the most significant shock experienced by both food and cash-assisted households under WFP's FFA. Although the findings are not statistically significant, the data collected suggests that households receiving food are more food secure than households receiving cash. This is likely linked to delays in the delivery of CBT, and to a more limited extent the high food prices and constraints in food availability in markets. WFP's cash transfer value in South Sudanese Pounds was regularly adjusted to mitigate the effects of the fluctuating official exchange rate and WFP will improve the cash delivery process in 2017 to ensure more timely distributions.

The livelihoods-based coping strategies are monitored to better understand longer-term household coping capacities. The livelihoods coping strategy index (LCSI) focuses on the behaviours households engage in to adapt to recent crises (such as selling productive assets) to gain insight into the difficulty of their situation, and how likely they will be to meet challenges in the future. The coping strategies are classified in stress, crisis and emergency groups according to their severity. WFP tracks the proportion of households applying crisis and emergency coping strategies, as these are the most detrimental to long-term resilience.

LCSI results show a reduction in the proportion of households resorting to crisis and emergency coping strategies, perhaps indicating that asset creation and livelihoods activities have contributed to lower household vulnerability. However, the proportion was still over 50 percent, probably partly related to the long interval between receipt of assistance and the survey interviews. The data also suggests that households headed by men were more likely to apply severe coping strategies than households headed by women, with 10 percent more male- than female-headed households applying emergency coping strategies. The most commonly used crisis strategies were the consumption of seed stock and reduction of expenses, while begging was the main emergency coping strategy applied.

Outcome 2: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels

Activity: Local purchases and capacity strengthening to farmer organisations in the Greater Equatoria Region

WFP measures its outcome performance for P4P by tracking the quantity of food purchased regionally, nationally or locally as a percentage of food distributed in country, as well as the quantity of food purchased from small-holder aggregation systems as a proportion of regional, national or local purchases. Together, these indicators describe the scale of impact WFP's food procurement operations have on the regional or local economy, in particular small-holder farmers.

In 2016, the proportion of food WFP was able to purchase from small-holder farmer aggregation systems as a percentage of regional, national and local procurement reduced. All of WFP's local purchases were through P4P, but the scale was very small compared to the scale of WFP's overall operations. Almost 300 mt of maize were contracted from small holders in 2015, 70 mt of which were delivered and distributed in 2016. As a result only four farmer groups were supported through actual purchases during the year. In June 2016, WFP started the procurement process for an additional 400 mt of maize, however, the crisis that erupted in July halted the activity for several months, and the purchases were not completed. However, in early 2017, the process resumed.

In the lead-up to procurement, WFP and partners provided farmers with training in business skills, marketing and post-harvest handling, strengthening their capacity to produce and sell commercially viable produce. To facilitate further training, P4P distributed post-harvest handling training manuals and translated post-harvest management posters into local languages. However, as conflict and insecurity spread to the previously stable Greater Equatoria

region, some training activities could not be completed.

[1] The latest monitoring data for rural beneficiary population receiving GFD is from Warrap State and the contested Abyei area in April-May 2016, at a time of heightened food insecurity experienced in the region (65 percent of households in Warrap were found to have poor food consumption in the June 2016 FSNMS) and at the beginning of WFP's relief scale-up which increased gradually. The monitoring results are therefore not comparable with the results from November 2015, which were collected after harvest in the whole of the Greater Bahr El Ghazal. As such the data collected shows that the economic decline and highly inflated food prices rendered households quite vulnerable at that time.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Many socio-economic indicators, such as higher levels of illiteracy in women, lower rates of attendance in school for girls, as well as difficulty in owning land and inheriting property, point to entrenched gender inequality in South Sudanese society. The ongoing conflict has further exacerbated these inequalities. Many women and children have been displaced and are forced to live outside of their traditional communities. In this situation, women often have to act as heads of households, but also continue to be the main caregivers within the family. However, their opportunities for economic engagement remain limited. Unequal gender relations at the household and community levels are rooted in deeply ingrained cultural practices and customs, and are difficult to change.

WFP used a set of three main indicators to measure the effect of its assistance on gender equality in South Sudan. Household decision-making regarding the use of WFP's assistance was intended to measure equality in decision making and control over cash, vouchers or food between men and women. It aims to determine who the household decision maker is. At the community level, women's engagement was measured by tracking their proportion in project management committee leadership, and their empowerment through training. When women can equally express their opinions and influence decision making in these committees, it is believed that WFP's assistance can better respond to the different needs of women and men, boys and girls.

Beneficiary households participating in food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities reported encouraging results in terms of equality in household decision-making. The target on women's decision-making was surpassed, and joint decision-making between men and women increased clearly, nearly reaching the project's target.

Women's control over household resources has improved, as they are involved in decision-making over assistance use in nearly all households. Joint decision-making was clearly more common in households receiving cash transfers (64 percent). While women are traditionally more likely to be in charge of food management, increased joint decision-making points to changing gender relations towards more collaborative household and resource management. It is likely that the more sustained engagement with communities through participatory planning processes associated with FFA activities, as well as women's role as participants in cash-generating activities contributed to these positive results. (Data from 2015 is not available as a result of technical difficulties in data collection.)

At the community level, women's participation in the leadership of project management committees reduced compared with the previous year, but remained higher than at the beginning of the activities in 2014. This may be related to difficulties in reaching beneficiary communities consistently during project implementation: according to WFP's post-distribution monitoring, nearly 70 percent of FFA beneficiaries did not receive gender equality messages as part of the activities. However, over 90 percent of beneficiaries interviewed reported that male and female leaders had an equal voice in committee decision-making.

Training provided to women project committee members also suffered from lack of access and partner presence on the ground in the aftermath of July's conflict. At the time of data collection in September, large numbers of WFP and partner staff were still evacuated outside of the country.

The data reported for general distributions relates to WFP's refugee operation only, as neither baseline data from project start nor follow-up data from the second round of post-distribution monitoring were available for WFP's unconditional transfers under the PRRO.

Decision-making over the food provided by WFP continued to be women's responsibility in the majority of refugee households, reflecting traditional gender roles in the region. The proportion of households where decisions over the use of assistance were made jointly reduced slightly compared to 2015, but remained well above the level established at the beginning of the project. Encouragingly, the proportion of households where men alone control the use of food continued to be lower than those where decisions were made jointly. Nonetheless, gender

sensitization to refugees will be prioritized in 2017.

Women's representation in refugee management committee leadership remained stable, not reaching the target of an equal ratio in women's and men's participation; however, over half of the committee members overall were women. The proportion of women committee members trained improved compared with the previous year, but remained below target, in part due to reduced numbers of WFP and partner staff on the ground in the second half of 2016.

WFP developed a standard operating procedure (SOP) for project management committees, and started its rollout in June 2016. The SOP aimed to enhance WFP and partner practices, provide clarity on leadership roles and better define the practical functions of the management committees. While the rollout of the SOP was stalled by the July events, 2017 will see a renewed effort to improve gender mainstreaming into project management committees under WFP's activities.

In general, despite the insecurity and volatility that has disrupted WFP's activities in 2016, the year saw many gender-related investments and initiatives in the country office, conducting gender analyses and building staff awareness and capacity. These longer-term investments are expected to further improve the effect WFP's programmes have on gender equality in South Sudan.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

South Sudan's operational context creates a challenging environment for humanitarian relief and recovery activities. Wide-spread poverty, entrenched gender roles and weak institutions create a backdrop of heightened risk to the safety, dignity and integrity of individuals and communities. Harmful cultural and social attitudes contribute to an environment which is often unsafe, especially for women and children, who have limited access to services. Long-term conflict has further exacerbated pre-existing protection risks and threats, and the most vulnerable have suffered most heavily from the violence and displacement.

Protection is intrinsically linked to food security. Hunger causes and exacerbates existing protection risks. The degree of access to and control over food can affect all aspects of people's lives. Vulnerabilities to food insecurity are therefore often linked with vulnerability to protection risks. The most food insecure are frequently those affected by family separation, sexual and gender-based violence, forced displacement, physical attack and other severe protection risks. Food is a key factor impacting people's exposure to and ability to cope with such risks, and food assistance can help people be safe and maintain their dignity and integrity. WFP has therefore designed and carried out its activities in line with the "do no harm" principle, cognisant that food assistance must not increase the protection risks faced by the crisis-affected populations receiving food assistance.

WFP collects information on beneficiaries' exposure to safety risks through dedicated protection assessments as well as regular process and post-distribution monitoring. As part of post-distribution monitoring, beneficiaries are interviewed about any safety incidents they or their family members may have encountered on the way to, at or returning from WFP's project sites.

Despite inherent safety risks in the South Sudanese context, no safety incidents were reported by households participating in food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities or by refugees. This result may reflect the relatively more stable security situation at these sites; however, beneficiary reluctance to report sensitive safety issues, such as incidents of sexual violence, to monitoring staff is known to limit the reliability of this indicator. This highlights the importance of putting in place alternative channels through which women, men, girls and boys can report their concerns.

Accountability to the people we serve is also closely linked with the effectiveness of food assistance, as knowledge of targeting and entitlement helps people protect their access to assistance, and feedback mechanisms enable WFP and partners to investigate problems and better adapt activities to beneficiary needs. Through its post-distribution monitoring, WFP collected information regarding the knowledge beneficiaries have on why they are included in WFP's programme, what their entitlement is, and where they can provide feedback on the activity. In order for an assisted person to be considered informed about WFP's programme, she or he must know all three basic elements about the assistance provided, and it is the responsibility of WFP and partners to ensure that this information is provided in a clear and timely manner.

The proportion of interviewed beneficiaries who were fully informed about WFP's programme reduced significantly in 2016. However, the majority of beneficiaries participating in food assistance for assets activities were informed about at least two of the basic elements, and nearly 80 percent were aware of why they were receiving assistance, likely reflecting the participatory nature of targeting for FFA activities. Refugees were best informed about how to provide feedback, but less than half knew why they were targeted for assistance. This may be linked to the assistance being provided on the basis of beneficiaries' refugee status, while the refugees themselves may consider

other vulnerabilities such as food insecurity to be the targeting criterion.

Staffing issues and contextual changes may have affected achievements in terms of accountability. WFP's international protection advisor moved to another operation in the first half of the year, and the crisis in July made it more difficult for the country office to recruit a replacement. The reduced protection team focused more of their attention on protection issues, particularly as the conflict reignited and spread to previously more stable areas. In addition, WFP staff and partner presence on the ground was overall reduced in the period immediately prior to the collection of post-distribution monitoring data, which limited communication with beneficiary communities.

A new protection advisor was under recruitment by the end of the year, and efforts to communicate with beneficiaries will be enhanced, based on monitoring findings regarding their preferred mechanism for information sharing and feedback. In 2016, under the EMOP, WFP launched a pilot project on a beneficiary hotline for cash-based transfer activities in Mingkaman and the Juba protection of civilian sites, and will expand the project to other areas, including Northern Bahr El Ghazal, in 2017.

Story Worth Telling

Groundnuts Save the Day in South Sudan

South Sudan's Greater Bahr el Ghazal region is prone to shocks such as droughts and floods, which often affect food security. WFP and partners support communities to strengthen their resilience to climate variability and shocks through a combination of food- and cash-based food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities.

For Aluel Lual, 40, the sorghum harvest this year has been dismal. Her farm, in the village of Uyon in the Northern Bahr el Ghazal region, failed to produce enough food to feed her family.

"Most of the sorghum failed due to the lack of rain, and the amount of sorghum I harvested was less than half of what I got in the previous year," explained Lual, a single mother of six children.

It is a common story for most families in this region of the country, where erratic rainfall and dry spells led to failed harvests. Combined with high food prices and insecurity on most supply routes, the bad harvests have left nearly a million people facing severe food shortages.

Fortunately, Lual had an alternative. She had agreed to a suggestion from community members to participate in a conditional support programme where WFP provides a cash incentive in exchange for time spent cultivating their land and obtaining skills in improved agricultural techniques.

She used her other plot to grow groundnuts as part of the cash-based FFA activity implemented in partnership with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

As part of these FFA activities, WFP and its partners provide cash assistance to communities who create assets to restore livelihoods and strengthen resilience against future shocks. The participants also receive skills development trainings, agricultural inputs and tools as well as continuous technical support by WFP, FAO and their partners. FAO provides vegetable and crop seeds, farm tools, and agricultural training to farming groups, while WFP provides tools and equipment for infrastructure and natural resource management activities, and technical support and training on communal asset as well as natural resource management. By working together, the two agencies are able to put in place a comprehensive package of support which helps to increase the impact of the programme.

Participants from Lual's village of Uyon received training on how to improve the cultivation of groundnuts, with experts from WFP's partners visiting regularly to give advice. This has yielded a big harvest for the families, giving them the means to survive in the hard times that have hit their region.

"I will sell part of my ground nuts and buy sorghum and other food. I will have enough food for my family and enough money to send all of my children to school," Lual said as she harvested her crop. "I made a good decision to enroll in the programme and use my other plot for ground nuts. At least I now have something after the loss of my sorghum plantation," she added.

In 2016, over 14,000 households received cash in exchange for their participation in FFA activities, aiming to restore livelihoods and build the resilience of households and communities to climate variability and shocks by improving food security and strengthening social cohesion.

"At the beginning it was a challenge to change the mind-set of the people and convince them to work together to build household and community assets," said Garang Jiel, a WFP staff member coordinating the activities in Aweil West. "Now that they have seen the benefits they have become advocates of the programme," he added.

South Sudan has known decades of nearly continuous civil strife, limiting opportunities for long-term economic and social development. Programmes that open the way for the transition from humanitarian relief assistance towards

recovery, resilience and peace-building are essential to finding a sustainable solution for South Sudan's future.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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A group of women are showing the shovels and pegs they use in a community road construction project supported through WFP's food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activity in Aweil, Northern Bahr El Ghazal State. In 2016, WFP's FFA activities resulted in the construction and maintenance of over 300 km of community roads, providing access to markets and social and extension services.

Annual Food Distributions in Country: Distribution figures are based on monthly validated cooperating partner distribution reports, which in an operation at the scale of South Sudan entails hundreds of reports over the course of the year. A small portion of cooperating partners' reports had not yet been received at the time of reporting, and for those specific partners, distributions are based on estimates for those months. These figures will be updated in WFP's corporate system (COMET) upon receipt of certified documentation and final reconciliation.

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition): Data was not available separately for people living with HIV and TB clients receiving food assistance. The figure reported for TB clients receiving food assistance therefore also includes assisted people living with HIV.

Nutrition Beneficiaries table: The activity supporters in this table refer to community nutrition volunteers (CNVs). Previously, CNVs received a food transfer in return for their participation in supporting the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition. In 2016, the food transfers were replaced by small incentive payments which are a part of the cooperating partners' operating budgets instead of WFP's distribution planning. The CNVs receiving these payments are therefore not included as actual beneficiaries reached through WFP transfers.

Outcome indicators table: WFP's old monitoring system did not collect post-distribution data on food security outcomes for resident populations receiving general food distributions; no baseline data was therefore available for this beneficiary group.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	715,545	925,613	1,641,158	832,080	976,789	1,808,869	116.3%	105.5%	110.2%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	114,881	180,527	295,408	180,887	180,887	361,774	157.5%	100.2%	122.5%
Children (5-18 years)	387,313	449,678	836,991	416,040	488,394	904,434	107.4%	108.6%	108.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	213,351	295,408	508,759	235,153	307,508	542,661	110.2%	104.1%	106.7%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	143,109	185,123	328,232	133,133	156,286	289,419	93.0%	84.4%	88.2%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	71,554	92,561	164,115	66,566	78,143	144,709	93.0%	84.4%	88.2%
Residents	500,881	647,930	1,148,811	632,381	742,360	1,374,741	126.3%	114.6%	119.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	504,640	-	504,640	1,352,106	-	1,352,106	267.9%	-	267.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	227,049	-	227,049	195,168	-	195,168	86.0%	-	86.0%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	26,334	-	26,334	26,808	-	26,808	101.8%	-	101.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	555,600	50,000	605,600	319,004	86,710	405,714	57.4%	173.4%	67.0%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	347,764	-	347,764	300,260	-	300,260	86.3%	-	86.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	230,742	-	230,742	385,841	-	385,841	167.2%	-	167.2%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	50,000	-	50,000	21,632	-	21,632	43.3%	-	43.3%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	72,091	-	72,091	193,158	-	193,158	267.9%	-	267.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	227,049	-	227,049	195,168	-	195,168	86.0%	-	86.0%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	26,334	-	26,334	26,808	-	26,808	101.8%	-	101.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	79,371	7,143	86,514	49,524	15,535	65,059	62.4%	217.5%	75.2%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	347,764	-	347,764	300,260	-	300,260	86.3%	-	86.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	230,742	-	230,742	385,841	-	385,841	167.2%	-	167.2%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	50,000	-	50,000	21,632	-	21,632	43.3%	-	43.3%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	33,162	38,929	72,091	88,853	104,305	193,158	267.9%	267.9%	267.9%
Total participants	33,162	38,929	72,091	88,853	104,305	193,158	267.9%	267.9%	267.9%
Total beneficiaries	232,134	272,506	504,640	621,969	730,137	1,352,106	267.9%	267.9%	267.9%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	106,713	120,336	227,049	97,584	97,584	195,168	91.4%	81.1%	86.0%
Total participants	106,713	120,336	227,049	97,584	97,584	195,168	91.4%	81.1%	86.0%
Total beneficiaries	106,713	120,336	227,049	97,584	97,584	195,168	91.4%	81.1%	86.0%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	26,334	26,334	-	26,808	26,808	-	101.8%	101.8%
Total participants	-	26,334	26,334	-	26,808	26,808	-	101.8%	101.8%
Total beneficiaries	-	26,334	26,334	-	26,808	26,808	-	101.8%	101.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	40,662	45,852	86,514	32,529	32,530	65,059	80.0%	70.9%	75.2%
Total participants	40,662	45,852	86,514	32,529	32,530	65,059	80.0%	70.9%	75.2%
Total beneficiaries	278,576	327,024	605,600	186,628	219,086	405,714	67.0%	67.0%	67.0%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
TB Clients receiving food assistance	16,100	18,900	35,000	8,681	10,192	18,873	53.9%	53.9%	53.9%
Activity supporters	1,500	13,500	15,000	276	2,483	2,759	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%
Total participants	17,600	32,400	50,000	8,957	12,675	21,632	50.9%	39.1%	43.3%
Total beneficiaries	17,600	32,400	50,000	8,957	12,675	21,632	50.9%	39.1%	43.3%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	2,175	2,452	4,627	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (6-23 months)	56,697	63,936	120,633	48,176	48,175	96,351	85.0%	75.3%	79.9%
Children (24-59 months)	56,697	63,935	120,632	48,175	48,175	96,350	85.0%	75.3%	79.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	101,872	101,872	-	107,559	107,559	-	105.6%	105.6%
Total beneficiaries	115,569	232,195	347,764	96,351	203,909	300,260	83.4%	87.8%	86.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	512	578	1,090	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (6-23 months)	34,416	38,810	73,226	65,442	65,442	130,884	190.1%	168.6%	178.7%
Children (24-59 months)	34,416	38,810	73,226	65,442	65,442	130,884	190.1%	168.6%	178.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	83,200	83,200	-	124,073	124,073	-	149.1%	149.1%
Total beneficiaries	69,344	161,398	230,742	130,884	254,957	385,841	188.7%	158.0%	167.2%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>MAM-PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly partner reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly partner reports</i>	>66.00	0.00	53.00	34.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>MAM-PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk study, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Desk study, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Secondary data, Desk study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk study</i>	>70.00	0.00	70.00	31.00
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>MAM-TREATMENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Health clinic registers, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data</i>	>75.00	85.00	91.00	79.02
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>MAM-TREATMENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Health clinic registers, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data</i>	<3.00	0.10	0.00	0.01
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>MAM-TREATMENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Health clinic registers, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster & UNHCR data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster & UNHCR data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster & UNHCR data</i>	<15.00	12.00	5.00	17.36
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>MAM-TREATMENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Health clinic registers, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data</i>	<15.00	3.20	4.00	3.31
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>MAM-TREATMENT-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk study, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Desk study, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Secondary data, Desk study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk study</i>	>90.00	0.00	100.00	72.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>MAM-TREATMENT-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk study, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Desk study, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Secondary data, Desk study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk study</i>	>50.00	0.00	77.00	65.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<6.00	28.00	32.00	15.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<5.20	-	26.00	56.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>89.00	-	43.00	29.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<3.80	19.00	31.00	17.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<7.40	37.00	33.00	13.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<4.60	-	23.00	52.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<5.80	-	29.00	62.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>92.00	-	46.00	31.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>87.00	-	39.00	25.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>4.30	4.20	3.36	3.37
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>4.40	4.40	3.35	3.35
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>4.50	4.20	3.37	3.38

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<18.00	19.00	6.80	14.07
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<8.40	-	42.00	51.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<4.20	-	21.00	33.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>88.00	-	37.00	16.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<9.20	-	46.00	51.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<6.00	-	30.00	50.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<4.80	-	24.00	32.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<2.80	-	14.00	45.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>86.00	-	30.00	16.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>91.00	-	56.00	5.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>4.00	-	2.73	2.92
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>4.00	-	2.61	2.90
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>4.00	-	3.04	3.25
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<10.00	-	13.48	12.70
Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets				
ART Default Rate (%)				
<i>INSTITUTIONAL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Health clinic registers, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health clinic registers, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health clinic registers</i>	<15.00	-	28.00	66.00
TB Treatment Default Rate (%)				
<i>INSTITUTIONAL FEEDING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Health clinic registers, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health clinic registers, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health clinic registers</i>	<15.00	-	9.10	6.60
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM FGD, Base value: 2013.12, WFP survey, PDM FGD, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FGD</i>	>80.00	0.00	60.00	-
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL MEALS-GIRLS' INCENTIVE, Project End Target: 2017.12, School attendance records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report</i>	>85.00	-	92.00	78.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL MEALS-GIRLS' INCENTIVE, Project End Target: 2017.12, School attendance records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report</i>	>6.00	-	12.00	38.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SCHOOL MEALS-HOT MEALS, Project End Target: 2017.12, School attendance records, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report	>85.00	99.00	89.00	78.00
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SCHOOL MEALS-HOT MEALS, Project End Target: 2017.12, School attendance records, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report	>85.00	98.00	87.00	79.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SCHOOL MEALS-HOT MEALS, Project End Target: 2017.12, School attendance records, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report	>85.00	99.00	84.00	76.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SCHOOL MEALS-HOT MEALS, Project End Target: 2017.12, School attendance records, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report	>6.00	-4.00	23.00	28.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SCHOOL MEALS-HOT MEALS, Project End Target: 2017.12, School attendance records, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report	>6.00	-4.00	37.00	42.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SCHOOL MEALS-HOT MEALS, Project End Target: 2017.12, School attendance records, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report	>6.00	-4.00	21.00	26.00
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM FGD, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FGD, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM FGD	>80.00	0.00	60.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH	<7.00	35.00	33.00	42.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>5.20	26.00	25.00	28.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>87.80	39.00	42.00	30.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<8.60	43.00	44.00	42.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<5.20	26.00	24.00	42.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>4.80	24.00	24.00	29.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>5.40	27.00	27.00	27.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>86.60	33.00	33.00	28.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>89.40	47.00	49.00	31.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>3.30	3.20	3.19	3.17
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>3.30	3.20	2.79	3.06

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>3.30	3.20	3.49	3.24
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<10.00	11.00	12.89	19.39
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<78.00	78.00	83.00	57.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<78.00	78.00	93.00	65.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<78.00	78.00	74.00	46.00
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>P4P, Project End Target: 2017.12, FPTS, WINGS, Base value: 2014.01, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS, WINGS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS, WINGS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS, WINGS</i>	>10.00	0.00	14.00	5.30
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>P4P, Project End Target: 2017.12, FPTS, WINGS, Base value: 2014.01, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS, WINGS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS, WINGS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS, WINGS</i>	>15.00	0.00	7.00	1.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	54	26	48.1%
SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	83,200	33,405	40.2%
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	437	472	108.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	241,265	192,701	79.9%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	7,891	8,356	105.9%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	135	120	89.1%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	211	169	80.4%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads raised above flooding levels	Km	20	14	72.2%
Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed	Km	15	15	98.7%
Number of classrooms constructed	classroom	6	6	100.0%
Number of community managed post-harvest structures built	site	41	10	24.4%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	3	3	100.0%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	3	2	66.7%
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	1	1	100.0%
Number of literacy centres constructed/rehabilitated	literacy center	2	-	-
Number of livestock watering points built/restored	item	1	1	100.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Engineering)	individual	1,310	1,363	104.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Environmental protection)	individual	419	419	100.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	9,154	13,951	152.4%
Number of people trained (Skills: Project management)	individual	558	558	100.0%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	64	34	53.1%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	377,600	340,200	90.1%
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	139,140	83,300	59.9%
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	item	384,040	320,130	83.4%
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	118,530	101,776	85.9%
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	76,570	71,490	93.4%
Number of institution stoves distributed	item	3	-	-
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	404	400	99.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	5	5	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: School Feeding (on-site) and School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	13,776	13,776	100.0%
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	9,409	9,409	100.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	26	26	100.0%
SO2: School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	item	41,194	51,383	124.7%
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	20,597	16,256	78.9%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	138	138	100.0%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	408	408	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	5,137	4,335	84.4%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	78	87	110.7%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	201	189	94.2%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads raised above flooding levels	Km	5	5	106.7%
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	1	1	100.0%
Number of classrooms constructed	classroom	3	6	200.0%
Number of community managed post-harvest structures built	site	33	21	63.6%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	7	8	114.3%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	6	6	100.0%
Number of health centres constructed/rehabilitated	health center	1	1	100.0%
Number of hives distributed	item	30	10	33.3%
Number of literacy centres constructed/rehabilitated	literacy center	1	1	100.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Engineering)	individual	4,977	4,923	98.9%
Number of people trained (Skills: Environmental protection)	individual	892	907	101.7%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	9,807	9,646	98.4%
Number of people trained (Skills: Project management)	individual	5,950	5,950	100.0%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	63	48	76.2%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	776,000	490,815	63.2%
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	57,900	49,520	85.5%
SO3: Local Purchases				
Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	10	10	100.0%
Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	10	4	40.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	10,000	10,000	100.0%
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	10	10	100.0%
Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	1,000	700	70.0%
Number of individuals trained in business skills	individual	1,000	870	87.0%
Number of individuals trained in lobby and advocacy	individual	200	120	60.0%
Number of satellite collection centers supported	centre/site	50	30	60.0%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	10,000	10,000	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=40.00	13.00	-	36.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=40.00	9.00	35.00	25.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=50.00	54.00	-	61.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=50.00	75.00	60.00	63.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=10.00	47.00	-	3.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=10.00	16.00	5.00	12.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>50.00	28.00	46.00	37.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>50.00	31.00	33.00	37.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>60.00	44.00	38.00	32.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>60.00	100.00	20.00	35.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>80.00	79.00	70.00	32.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>80.00	92.00	56.00	22.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>90.00	74.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>90.00	100.00	84.00	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>4,200,000.00	2,600,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=36.00	26.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	90.00
SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12		

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00525-01	Beans	-	1,064
Canada	CAN-C-00525-01	Iodised Salt	-	265
Canada	CAN-C-00525-01	Maize	-	2,768
Canada	CAN-C-00525-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,905
Canada	CAN-C-00525-01	Vegetable Oil	-	660
Germany	GER-C-00480-01	Beans	-	231
Germany	GER-C-00480-01	Iodised Salt	-	90
Germany	GER-C-00480-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	5,773
Germany	GER-C-00480-01	Split Peas	-	890
Germany	GER-C-00480-01	Vegetable Oil	-	528
Germany	GER-C-00493-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	361
Japan	JPN-C-00432-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	61
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,768
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	7,579
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	111
Norway	NOR-C-00226-04	Beans	-	102
Norway	NOR-C-00312-04	Corn Soya Blend	-	25
Norway	NOR-C-00337-01	Beans	-	200
Norway	NOR-C-00337-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	407
Private Donors	WPD-C-03136-08	Beans	-	250
Private Donors	WPD-C-03622-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	76
UN CERF	001-C-01432-01	Beans	-	122
UN CERF	001-C-01432-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,199
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01386-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	145
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01475-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	78

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01475-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	43
United Kingdom	UK -C-00331-01	Beans	-	474
United Kingdom	UK -C-00331-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,816
United Kingdom	UK -C-00331-01	Iodised Salt	-	91
United Kingdom	UK -C-00331-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	365
United Kingdom	UK -C-00331-01	Vegetable Oil	-	300
USA	USA-C-01244-01	Sorghum/Millet	8,290	-
USA	USA-C-01244-02	Peas	1,500	-
USA	USA-C-01244-02	Sorghum/Millet	21,720	-
USA	USA-C-01244-02	Split Peas	1,500	-
USA	USA-C-01244-02	Vegetable Oil	2,000	-
USA	USA-C-01263-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,200
USA	USA-C-01263-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,848
		Total	35,010	34,796