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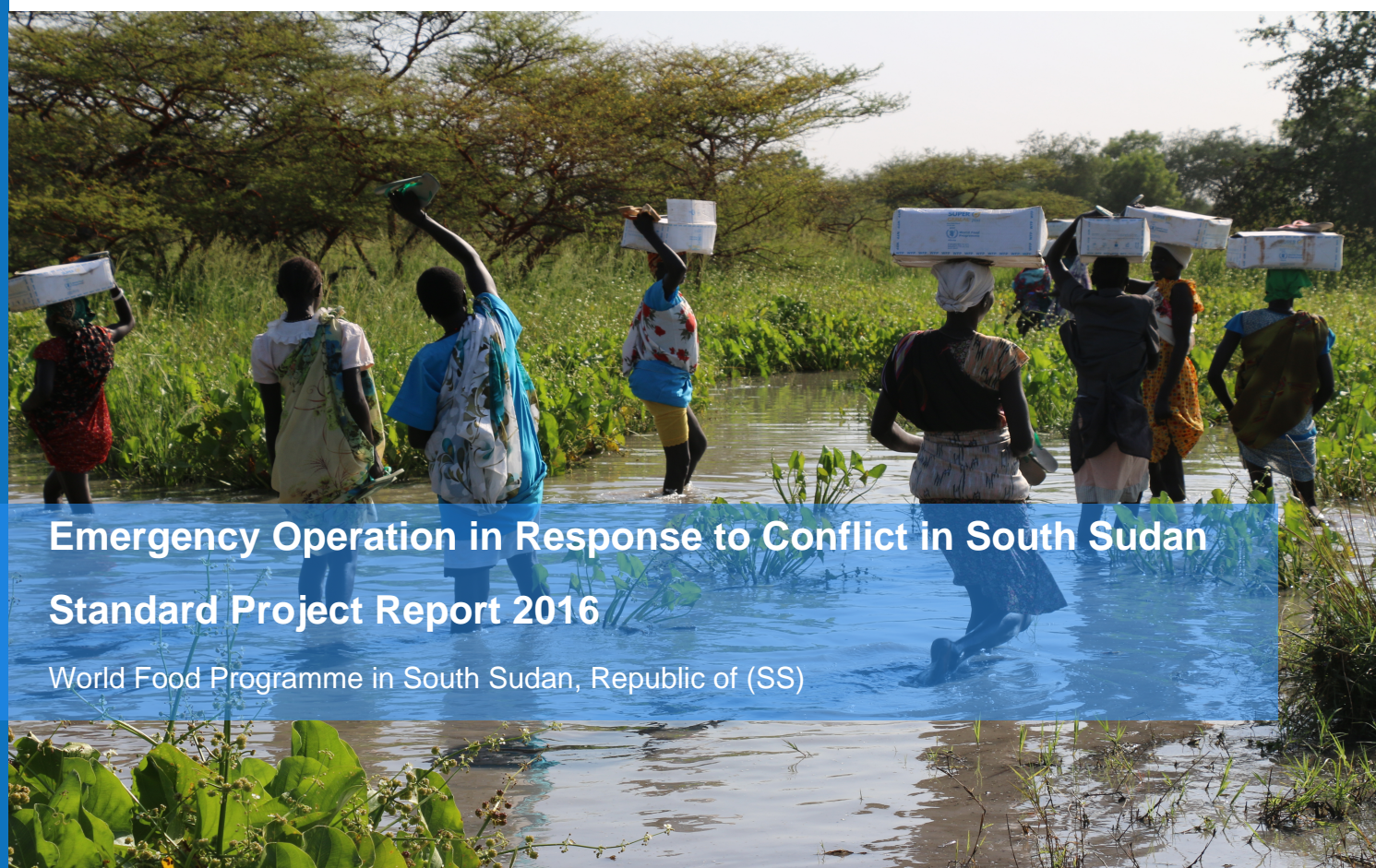
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SPR Reading Guidance



Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan
Standard Project Report 2016

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



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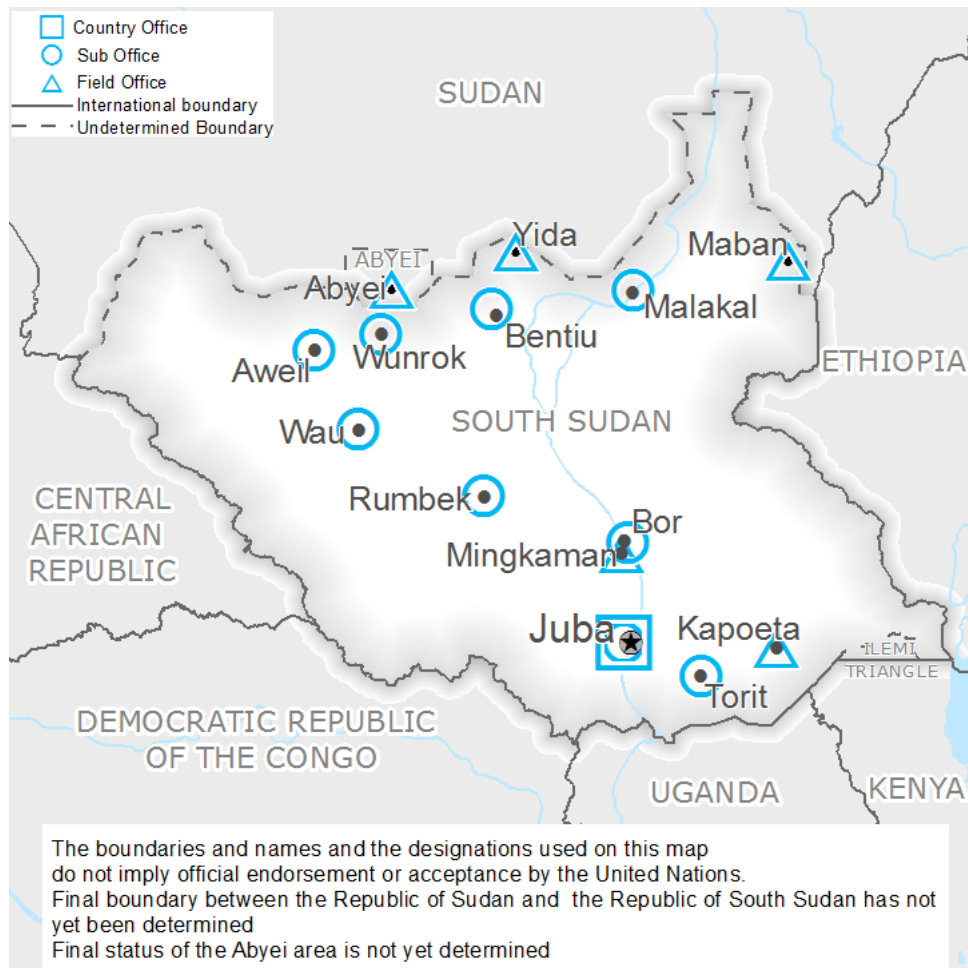
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



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.

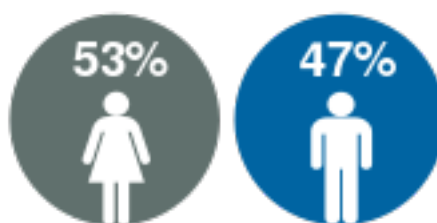
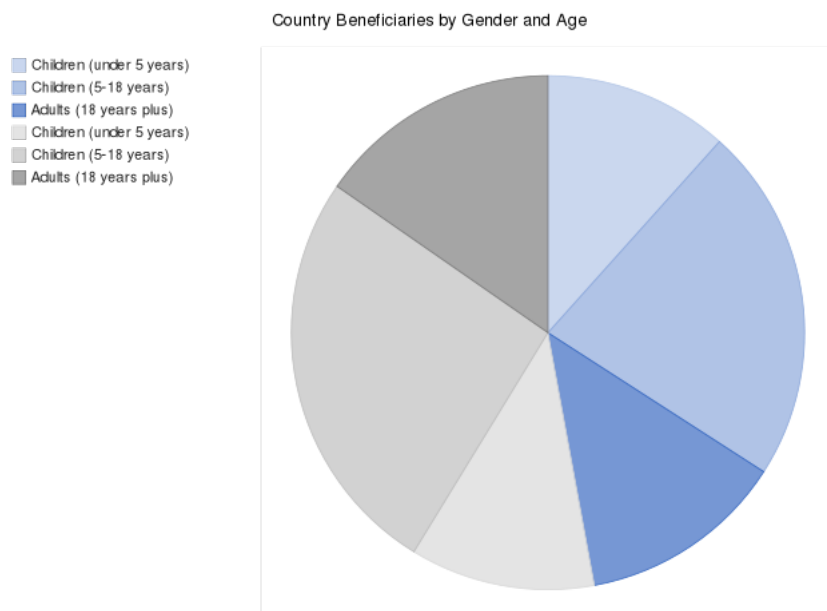
Despite security challenges which limited access, WFP also continued to support infrastructure development in South Sudan through feeder road construction and maintenance, improving farmers and communities' access to markets and basic services and increasing delivery efficiency for commercial and humanitarian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

WFP launched emergency operation (EMOP) 200859 on 01 October 2015, to replace EMOP 200659, which ended on 30 September 2015. WFP's emergency operations were put in place to respond to the conflict that erupted between two different factions in the South Sudanese Government in Juba in December 2013, which quickly spread to the Greater Upper Nile Region. In 2016, the EMOP's primary focus continued to be in the Greater Upper Nile.

Several ceasefire agreements have been negotiated by the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, but violations have been rife. Despite a peace agreement signed by government and opposition leadership and other parties in August 2015, Greater Upper Nile remained affected by conflict. Large-scale internal displacement continued. While a Transitional Government of National Unity was put in place in April 2016, renewed clashes between government and opposition forces in Juba in July 2016 further destabilized the country, with the conflict broadening beyond the Greater Upper Nile. The need for humanitarian relief activities continued to grow.

Over 1.6 million people remained displaced internally at the beginning of 2016, of whom nearly 200,000 were sheltering in "Protection of Civilian" (POC) sites at United Nations Mission to South Sudan peace-keeping bases. As the renewed conflict spread, internal and cross-border displacement increased, and by the end of 2016, over 1.8 million people were estimated to be internally displaced. Resident populations in the Greater Upper Nile were also rendered more vulnerable as the implementation of the peace agreement stalled, many hosting internally displaced people while the conflict continued to disrupt their livelihoods and access to food.

WFP's emergency operation was part of the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan for South Sudan, the annual common response plan for the humanitarian community. The overall objective of the EMOP was in line with Strategic Objective 1 "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies" of WFP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017). Specifically, the operation aimed to:

- Save lives, reduce severe food insecurity and stabilize the nutritional status of high-risk groups, including internally displaced people, conflict-affected residents, women and children, and the chronically ill; and
- Restore and stabilize access to education for girls and boys in schools jointly supported with UNICEF.

The EMOP was extended until September 2017 to ensure programme continuity while WFP prepares its new 3-year Interim Country Strategic Plan. Recognizing that the geographic distinction based on conflict has become less demarcated, the EMOP will broaden its coverage to the whole of South Sudan, responding to relief needs wherever they occur through life-saving food and nutrition interventions.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Direct Support Costs	133,396,845
Food and Related Costs	993,565,899
Indirect Support Costs	84,132,938

Cost Category	
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	74,936,376
Total	1,286,032,058

Project Activities

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1). Outcome 1: Stabilised 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 the Greater Upper Nile and POCs

WFP's nutrition activities included programmes to prevent acute malnutrition and to treat moderate acute malnutrition. These activities targeted resident and displaced populations in the conflict-affected rural Greater Upper Nile and internally displaced people in the POC sites.

Children and women were included in the treatment programme based on anthropometric screening. In the POCs, the prevention programme targeted all children of the appropriate age and women based on their maternal status. In the other EMOP areas, preventative activities were linked to the provision of general food distributions through the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) to allow for wider coverage and to meet the additional nutrient needs of vulnerable groups. Where possible, mobile teams included trained nutritionists to oversee the rapid screening for moderate and severe acute malnutrition in children. Due to the complexity of identifying the right beneficiaries in emergency situations, preventative activities targeting women were only conducted in areas with partner presence. Preventative and treatment activities were implemented in the same areas as much as possible to ensure the continuum of care provided on acute malnutrition. All partnerships for nutrition interventions included nutrition messaging and counselling among their activities – however, the mobile response provides more limited opportunities for such engagement.

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 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.

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.

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1). Outcome 2: Stabilised or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: General distributions (GD) in the Greater Upper Nile and POCs

The main focus of the emergency operation was food assistance through the IRRM with cooperating partners. Mobile teams comprising WFP and partners deployed to deep-field areas in the conflict-affected states. The different actors worked together to deliver an essential package of food, nutrition, emergency health, livelihood and protection services. WFP also assisted a number of static sites in all three Greater Upper Nile states. In addition, stable sites, including the UNMISS PoC sites in Juba, Bor, Bentiu, Malakal, Wau and Melut, and the large community of displaced people gathered in Mingkaman, near Bor, continued to be regularly served.

Given the nature of the crisis and displacement patterns, it was often difficult to distinguish between host and IDP populations during registration processes in the rural areas. The prolonged conflict, the impact on markets, the

disruption of livelihood activities and the continued depletion of household assets have diminished the gap between most IDP and host communities in the three conflict-affected states.

In the rural areas, WFP's targeting was based on food security projections, focusing on population groups projected to be in phase 4 ("emergency") or above, and those with poor household food consumption in phase 3 ("crisis") of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). County-level targeting was based on data from the bi-annual IPC Analysis, Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) surveys, and nutrition cluster Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) surveys. WFP further prioritised its operational targeting based on regular review of qualitative and quantitative data obtained during assessment missions. Prioritization within counties considered additional variables such as recent exposure to shocks (floods, disease outbreaks, repeated violence and attacks), dietary diversity and food consumption scores.

In response to the deteriorating food security situation in 2016, WFP's relief distributions expanded in the Greater Upper Nile and beyond. The IRRM was deployed to locations outside of the Greater Upper Nile to support the delivery of life-saving assistance under the PRRO scale-up. At the same time, locations within the Greater Upper Nile were assisted through static partner presence where possible. For example, Akobo in Jonglei State was previously served through the IRRM. However, as WFP's partner Oxfam was able to establish a more stable presence in the location, the organisations began to transition assistance from fully unconditional food transfers to a "light conditional" model, whereby communities engage in building activities as part of the assistance process.

Relief distributions under in rural Greater Upper Nile and most POCs comprised cereals (such as sorghum or maize), pulses (such as beans or lentils), fortified vegetable oil and salt. High-energy biscuits (HEB) were distributed as a first response to new displacements. In addition, value vouchers were provided to beneficiaries in Mingkaman and the Juba POCs to replace 70 percent of the cereal component in the food basket. In Mingkaman, WFP used e-vouchers, which were redeemable at around 130 WFP-selected traders' shops in the market in Mingkaman itself as well as nearby Bor. In the Juba POCs, paper vouchers were distributed and could be used to purchase food items from over 300 IDP retailers. In Mingkaman, the vouchers could buy maize, sorghum, rice, wheat, beans, peas, milk, vegetable oil, and sugar, while in the Juba POCs, also fish and okra were available in the markets and included in the voucher modality.

WFP's analysis indicated that cash-based transfers (CBT) were more cost-efficient than in-kind transfers in Mingkaman and the Juba POCs, which are close to main markets and connected to multiple supply routes. Originally, WFP had also planned to implement cash transfers in parts of the Greater Upper Nile with stronger commercial links, as security was expected to improve. However, the continued insecurity coupled with very volatile markets did not allow the expansion in the use of CBTs.

WFP recognised that in South Sudan's high-inflation environment, the cost-efficiency of CBTs could deteriorate. This risk was mitigated through regular monitoring of market prices, comparing the costs of cash-based and in-kind transfers to enable the use of the most appropriate transfer modality. The value of the transfer in South Sudanese Pounds was established based on the cost of purchasing the relevant part of WFP's food basket in the local market, and adjusted based on market monitoring.

In the aftermath of the heightened insecurity in Juba following the July crisis, WFP's discovered through its protection monitoring that retailers in the POCs were hiring women IDPs to buy food supplies from wholesalers in the main market outside the sites. Some of the women reported that they had experienced harassment and physical abuse, including sexual or gender-based violence. WFP therefore suspended the voucher modality in the Juba POCs in August, in order to carry out a more thorough investigation into possible protection issues. It was not reinstated in 2016. WFP also brought the issue to the attention of the protection cluster to enable protection-mandated agencies to integrate these concerns into their work.

WFP used its corporate system for beneficiary and transfer management, SCOPE, for biometric beneficiary registration for its relief distributions in Mingkaman and Juba POCs, registering nearly 150,000 CBT beneficiaries in the database by the end of 2016. This system allowed WFP to trace individual beneficiaries and improved operational efficiency in distributions, especially in situations where assisted populations were moving in and out of targeted locations.

WFP also provided milling vouchers in the Juba POCs, Bentiu and Bor to reduce the need for beneficiaries to sell a part of their food ration at unfavourable terms of trade to cover the cost of milling the cereals provided, making the food transfer more cost-efficient.

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1). Outcome 3: Restored or stabilised access to basic services and/or community assets

Activity: Institutional feeding programme targeting food-insecure people living with HIV, tuberculosis or kala-azar in the Greater Upper Nile

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 stabilisation 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.

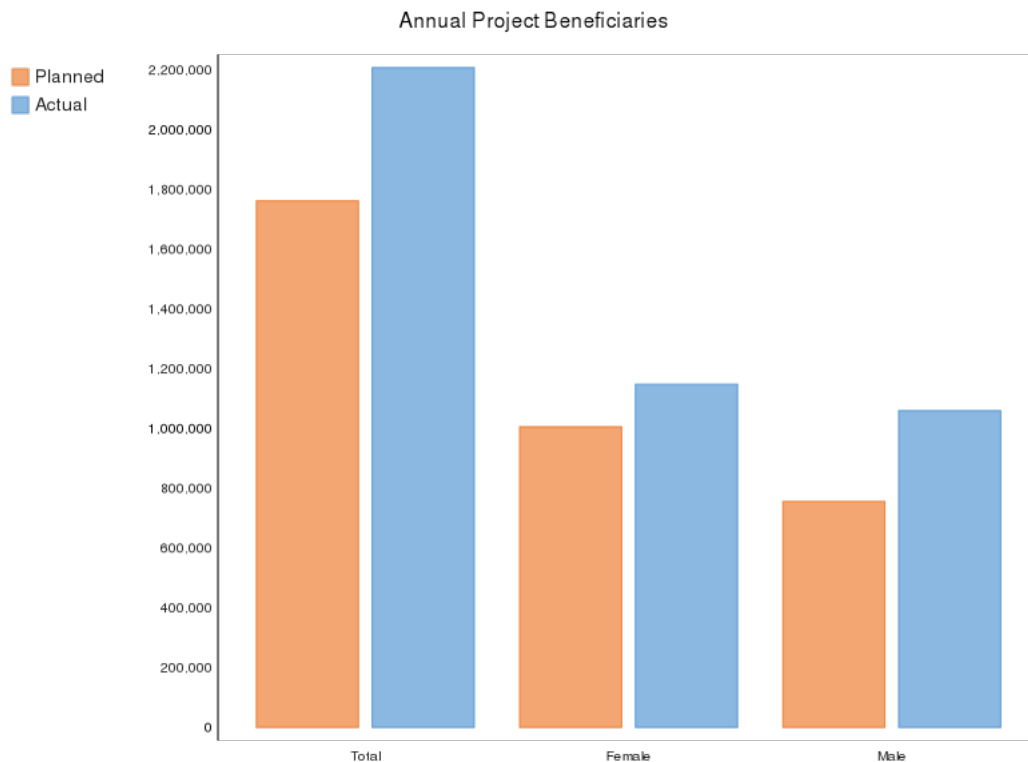
Activity: School meals in the Greater Upper Nile

The EMOP reintroduced school meals in the conflict-affected states from October 2015 to mitigate the disruption that the complex emergency has caused in access to education for boys and girls. The school meals aimed to reduce short-term hunger among school children and create a positive incentive, contributing towards higher school attendance, while providing stability, structure and routines to help children cope with the stress associated with the conflict.

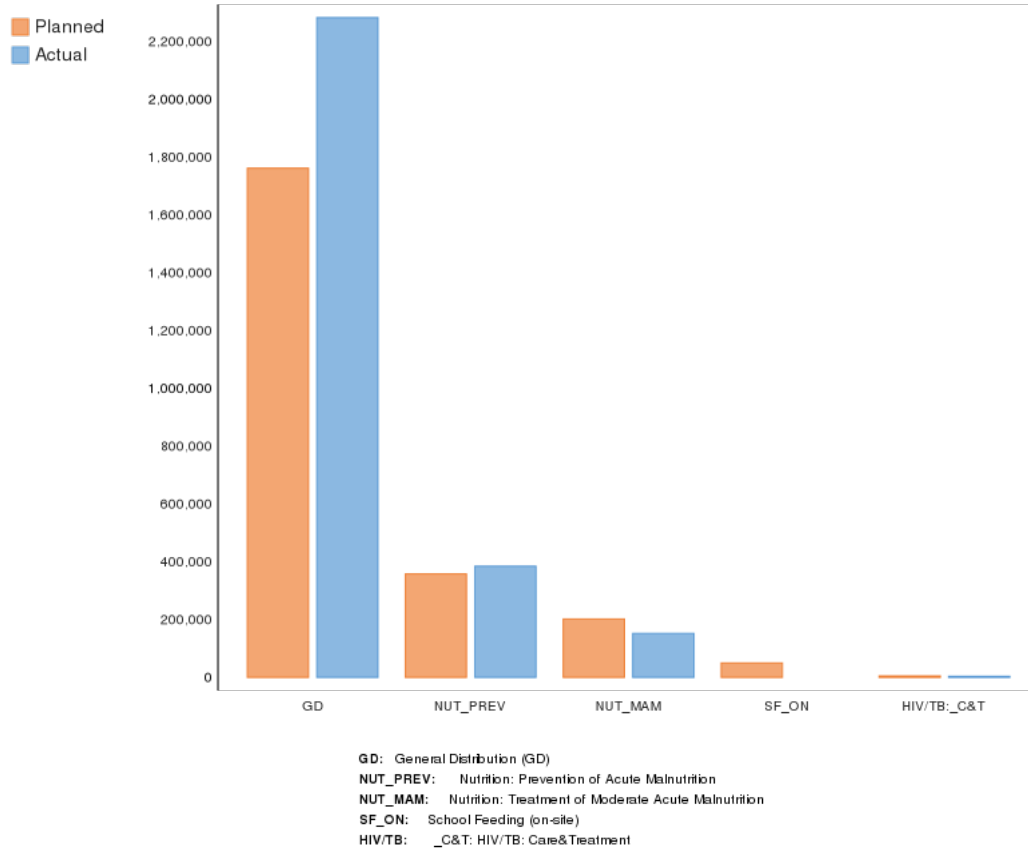
The programme targeted children in highly food insecure communities, based on county-level food security data from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). Schools were further selected based on the availability of cooking and storage facilities, below average enrolment rates for girls, and partner availability on the ground. WFP paid particular attention to ensuring that the selected schools had a safe physical environment, keeping children protected. The school meals ration was a hot lunch prepared with sorghum, lentils, fortified vegetable oil and salt once a day for primary school pupils.

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.

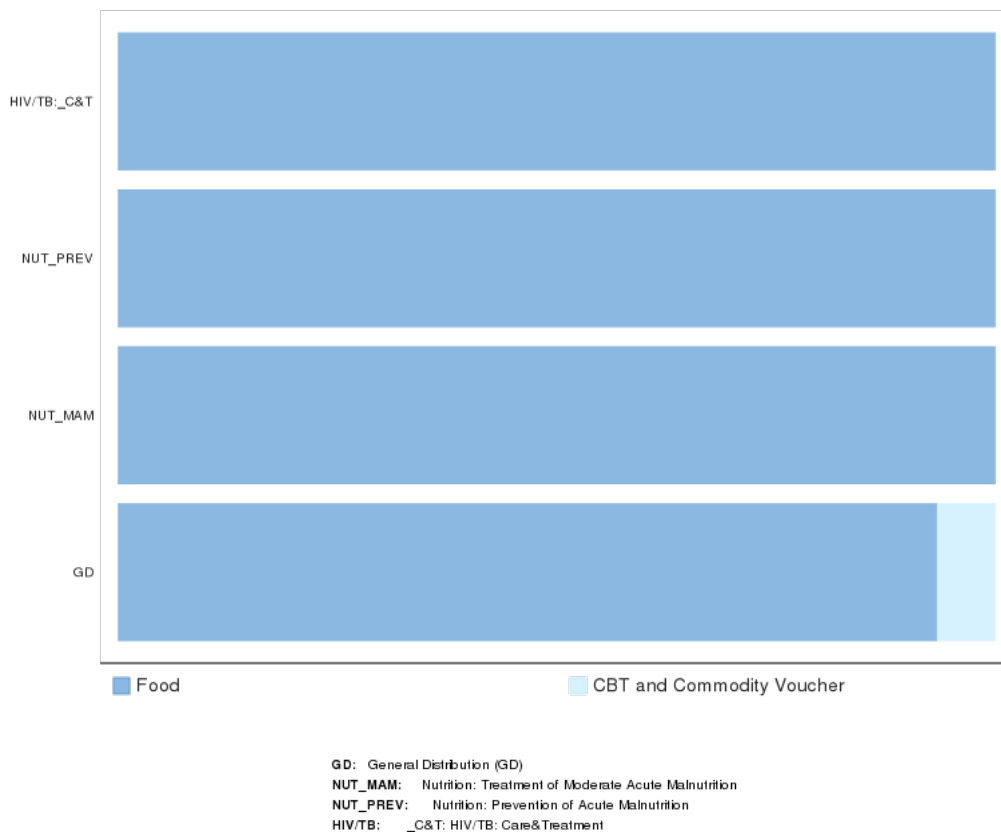
WFP school meals activities under the EMOP were carried out in the framework of the joint emergency school feeding approach agreed with UNICEF.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	18,534	5,413	29.2%
Corn Soya Blend	28,980	7,983	27.5%
High Energy Biscuits	-	28	-
Iodised Salt	1,860	607	32.6%
Lentils	-	672	-
Maize	-	5,421	-
Peas	-	1,880	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,423	929	65.3%
Rice Soya Blend	-	1	-
Sorghum/Millet	163,762	106,316	64.9%
Split Lentils	-	508	-
Split Peas	-	3,176	-
Sugar	454	78	17.1%
Vegetable Oil	11,733	6,008	51.2%
Total	226,747	139,020	61.3%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	10,686,600	-	-
Value Voucher	14,782,500	9,562,581	64.7%
Total	25,469,100	9,562,581	37.5%

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. In 2016, the process of consolidation continued, and under the EMOP, WFP focused on identifying partners that could perform in more than one sector and that had strong mobile capacity to streamline operations in deep-field locations. Mid-term and annual reviews of agreed key performance indicators were conducted to measure partner performance and capacities. Aligning partnership agreements with those of UNICEF in order to create synergies between preventative nutrition activities and treatment programmes for moderate and severe acute malnutrition was also a priority under the EMOP.

For rural relief distributions in areas generally inaccessible through overland means, WFP has forged both mobile and static partnerships. The integrated rapid response mechanism (IRRM) included a total of 25 teams. WFP staffed four and the Norwegian Refugee Council two fully mobile teams, capable of conducting registrations and distributions throughout the country. Partners staffed the remaining 19 teams and each had their own geographic coverage, enhancing their knowledge of the area and engagement with local authorities and communities. Ninety percent of RRM sites were under mobile cooperating partner responsibility for GFD by the end of 2016. WFP supported them with transport, drop zone coordinators and food delivery, but they were in charge of direct distribution – reducing WFP mobile team direct distributions and transitioning focus to registrations and rapid response missions to new acute emergency locations.

Over time, WFP's vision is to encourage partners, including local partners where possible, to establish a more stable presence as conditions improve. This aims to enhance the quality of operations, particularly with regard to oversight and community engagement, and reduce costs associated with the deployment of large-scale mobile teams. More stable presence and community engagement also facilitate the introduction of conditional programming, which starts a transition from general unconditional distributions towards recovery and resilience building activities.

The main International NGO RRM partners in 2016 included World Vision, Samaritan's Purse, German Agro Action (GAA), OXFAM Great Britain, Catholic Relief Service, Food for the Hungry, Norwegian Refugee Council, Norwegian People's Aid, and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA). From the United Nations, UNICEF was the primary partner, joining a number of missions to deliver complimentary nutrition services.

In the POCs and Mingkaman, WFP worked with Concern Worldwide, World Vision International, GAA and ACTED. These are large international NGOs who are also responsible for the delivery of other services including, in some cases, camp management. Concern Worldwide and Care International were the main partners for MAM treatment in the POCs, while treatment services in rural areas were delivered by Care, Samaritan's Purse and Tear fund. Aside from their capacity to implement different programmes, their partnerships with UNICEF were also a key factor in WFP's decision to engage them.

For the institutional feeding programme, WFP sought to engage national organizations as far as possible to build local capacity in this area. The main partners were South Sudan Medical Relief, the State Ministry of Health, and Medecins Sans Frontiers Holland. Similarly, in the school meals programme, the primary partner was Community Agriculture Skills Initiative (CASI), a local partner with extensive presence in Jonglei State where the bulk of school meals activities under the EMOP were implemented. CASI also implemented deworming activities, along with World Vision and ADRA.

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.

Performance Monitoring

The 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 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.

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, including third-party monitors, 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 EMOP, there were two population groups: (1) general distributions (GD) and blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP) to protection of civilian (POC) camps and Mingkaman, and (2) GD and Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) to rural populations. Monitoring of these beneficiary groups also included cross-cutting indicators related to gender, protection, and accountability to affected populations. Representative data collection exercises were planned for both of these groups, and an additional control group was added to the rural populations for comparing areas reached more frequently with WFP assistance with those that were not reached as regularly. Data collection for the rural populations was undertaken by a third-party monitoring service provider.

Outcome results were also measured for institutional indicators, in particular for school meals, targeted supplementary feeding, 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. The outbreak of conflict in July caused the third-party monitoring partner to cease data collection in the first round of 2016 data collection for the rural areas of Greater Upper Nile, as their staff was evacuated. In addition, reaching communities that are not on the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) or Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) flight schedule to conduct post-distribution monitoring proved to be a greater challenge for the third-party monitors than expected.

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 generalised 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. WFP staff monitored accessible areas, whereas the third-party monitors carried out process monitoring IRRM areas.

WFP commissioned the third-party monitoring service provider, Forcier, to develop a beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanism based on a human-centred design, to be piloted in the Juba POC camps, to better monitor beneficiary satisfaction and accountability to affected populations. The development of the prototypes (reflecting in-kind and cash-based transfer modalities) was ongoing at the end of the reporting year, with prototypes to be tested in the first quarter of 2017. WFP intends to adapt these prototypes to other contexts as well, as appropriate, and roll them out across its operations in South Sudan.

In 2017, the country office will further enhance monitoring coverage across South Sudan through shifts in the use in WFP's own monitoring staff and the third-party monitoring service. Recognizing WFP's own comparative advantage in regularly accessing remote implementation locations, WFP will increase its team of roving monitoring staff and will carry out monthly process monitoring in all areas, including the Greater Upper Nile. In addition, WFP will renegotiate its third-party monitoring contract to include outcome monitoring in all areas covered by the IRRM, as the mobile teams expand the geographic scope of their operations. The new third-party monitoring contract will also

include the provision of additional trained and experienced enumerators as required to improve survey size outside of IRRM areas, as required.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1). Outcome 1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 month and pregnant and lactating women.

Activity: Treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in the Greater Upper Nile and POCs

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 global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate and official populations 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.

The MAM treatment activities were successful in meeting international Sphere standard targets for recovery, non-response, default and mortality rates, which all remained stable. Similarly, the coverage of treatment programmes was above target for both rural and protection of civilian (POC) populations; above the Sphere target of 50 percent for rural residents, and nearly 100 percent the POC sites and Mingkaman. These results show the effectiveness of the continued efforts of WFP and UNICEF in reaching malnourished populations in the very challenging operational context of conflict-affected areas through their joint Nutrition Scale-Up strategy. The coverage achieved in the rural areas through the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM), in collaboration with stable partners, is particularly noteworthy.

Nonetheless, the number of children included in WFP's MAM treatment activities was lower than planned. Insecurity affected the implementation of the programme in the second half of the year in particular. As a result, a number of programme sites have been inactive, especially in Unity State. In the first half of the year, deliveries of specialised nutritious foods to the rural sites were occasionally limited, as air operations also served some PRRO areas.

Despite the access limitations, the number of malnourished pregnant and lactating women included in the MAM treatment programme did not differ significantly from the plan. This is partly due to non-harmonized admission criteria, where some partners used a 21 cm cut-off for middle-upper arm circumference when screening women for moderate acute malnutrition, while others used WFP's planning cut-off of 23 cm. This resulted in a larger number of women being included in the programme in some areas compared with original planning, while other areas were not reached due to security constraints. The issue of non-harmonized admission criteria for moderate acute malnutrition in PLW will be addressed in 2017 with the roll out of the national community-based management of acute malnutrition guidelines, which have been developed and will be rolled out with support from WFP.

For prevention activities, the coverage rate reduced significantly below the Sphere target of 70 percent, but exceeded the 30 percent coverage objective set 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. Adherence to the programme also reduced, remaining below target.

The deterioration in the outcomes of the prevention activities can be attributed to operational, contextual and methodological factors. Operationally, WFP's nutrition activities were faced with the challenge of increasing needs. While WFP scaled up its prevention programme under the PRRO, 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 prioritized to Northern Bahr El Ghazal where the GAM rate peaked at over 30 percent in June. However, constrained commodity availability and the expansion of air deliveries to PRRO areas disrupted nutrition deliveries in parts of the Greater Upper Nile. As a result, adherence to prevention programmes reduced as distributions were less regular.

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. Nonetheless, WFP assisted a higher number of children than originally planned as a result of geographic re-prioritization. Preventative activities targeting pregnant and lactating women did not reach the planned number of beneficiaries. As prevention of acute malnutrition for women was only carried out through stable partners, the reduction in partner presence in the field in the aftermath of the July crisis limited its scope.

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1). Outcome 2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: General distributions (GD) in Greater Upper Nile and POCs

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.

Baseline data for the rural resident and displaced population group in Greater Upper Nile has been taken from the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Report survey in November 2015 (covering both beneficiary and non-beneficiary populations). In 2016, outcome monitoring in the rural Greater Upper Nile was carried out by a third-party monitor contracted by WFP. Collecting monitoring data in conflict-affected areas is challenging, and even the third-party monitoring partner's data collection was limited by logistical and security constraints. However, the overall numbers of beneficiary households sampled were robust enough to provide reasonably reliable information on the outcome of WFP's activities.

Data on the households included in the survey in rural Greater Upper Nile shows an improvement in the proportion of households with poor food consumption from 28 percent in November 2015 to 17 percent at the end of 2016, and the proportion of households consuming an acceptable level increased to over 50 percent. There was a clear improvement in diet diversity against baseline, from an average of approximately two food groups consumed per week to nearly five, reflecting the inclusion of dairy in the beneficiaries' diet in particular.

The increase in food-based coping strategies used by surveyed households may reflect the overall deterioration in food security from the 2015 to the 2016 harvest season, as households seek to mitigate the impact of lowered food availability. It may also be related to the implementation model of the IRRM. Distributions to beneficiary communities did not occur on a monthly basis, constrained by the availability of air delivery capacity. Through needs-based prioritisation, available resources were used to reach specific locations once every two or three months, with more frequent distributions organized in more food-insecure communities. In total, the IRRM completed over 160 successful mobile missions in the Greater Upper Nile.

Assistance provided was a more significant food source for households with poor or borderline FCS, which suggests that WFP's assistance was targeted towards the most vulnerable. WFP continued to advocate with other partners in the food security and livelihoods cluster to support a coordinated provision of assistance to food insecure populations not covered by its own activities.

In the POC sites and Mingkaman, food security and diet diversity showed a clear improvement compared to 2015, with the proportion of household with poor food consumption reducing by more than half, and the number of food groups consumed increasing on average from three to four. Of the settlements where the surveyed sample yielded relatively robust results, households in Mingkaman which received vouchers had a higher average diet diversity score (4.09) than households in the Bentiu POC receiving in-kind food only (3.99).

Assistance has remained an important source of food, and accounts for more than half of household food consumption. However, food sources are more diversified than in 2015, which may also have contributed to the improved diet diversity and food intake. A simultaneous increase in the application of food-based coping strategies likely reflect the overall declining food security and economic trends in the country. High food prices was the most commonly reported shock experienced by beneficiaries in the POCs and Mingkaman.

Overall, WFP's relief food distributions under the EMOP reached a higher number of beneficiaries than had been planned. Populations in the Bentiu and Malakal POCs increased, and in addition, the IRRM reached into formerly PRRO areas to respond to emergency needs related to insecurity in Western Bahr el Ghazal and in the Equatorias

in the last quarter of the year. The number of beneficiaries assisted through CBT did not expand as intended, as the economic crisis resulted lower food availability in markets that were more isolated.

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1). 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 the Greater Upper Nile

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 well-being 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 significantly compared to the previous year, very clearly surpassing the international Sphere standard of <15 percent. Several factors affected this result. WFP and partners could not implement the activity at the intended level, as insecurity and the rainy season limited access and food deliveries. In some cases, clients left the programme during harvest season to participate in agricultural activity. Long distances and lack of transportation to some ART centres in isolated, rural areas also discouraged consistent participation. The tuberculosis treatment default rate remained stable, well below the Sphere standard. As the treatment course for TB is of a limited duration, it is less affected by periodic food delivery challenges and temporary contextual changes. While contextual challenges such as insecurity, displacement and a lack of ART centres are beyond WFP's direct control, WFP's new HIV strategy will improve the targeting of PLHIV to focus on the most vulnerable and malnourished individuals. This is expected to increase the impact of the food transfer in encouraging adherence to treatment.

Strategic Objective: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2). Outcome 2: Improved access to basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activities: School meals in the Greater Upper Nile

WFP's school meals activities aimed to promote enrolment of children in school in food insecure areas that have been affected by conflict, while providing a food-based safety net.

Under the EMOP, WFP measured its school meals performance against enrolment rate as an outcome indicator. 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.

Ideally, the data for measuring this indicator 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 as a proxy for enrolment. With this methodology, WFP would usually determine the rate of change in enrolment rate by comparing participation data from the April/May deworming round, early in the school year, from one year to the next. However, since the school meals activity was only introduced in the Greater Upper Nile from October 2015 onwards, baseline enrolment was taken from school records provided by the local authorities.

Overall, enrolment in WFP-assisted schools improved. However, while boys' enrolment grew at a very encouraging rate, the indicator shows that girls' enrolment declined. It may have been affected by the data that was used to determine the result. Official enrolment reports used as the baseline have previously been found to include inflated figures, while 2016 enrolment was based on the actual number of children attending school during WFP's deworming exercise, which is expected to be more accurate. Rather than reflecting actual changes in childrens' enrolment, the results may at least partly be attributable to the use of a different source of data. Nonetheless, WFP will consider its programming options to examine ways to encourage an increase in girls' enrolment in 2017.

At the output level, WFP was able to assist the majority of the intended school children with hot meals served on site. The school meals activity could not be implemented in all planned schools, as blocked roads hindered access to some sites in Unity and Upper Nile states. In addition, WFP's school survey in 2016 showed that not all planned schools were operational, and some did not meet the minimum requirements in terms of facilities for the

implementation of school meals. While access issues also limited the scope of the deworming activities in some areas, it should also be noted that the planning figures were based on official school enrolment figures from local authorities, which may have been higher than actual school enrolment.

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 medium to large scale economic engagement remain limited. In addition, women and girls are highly vulnerable to sexual- and gender-based violence, which are particularly common in conflict-zones, and associated with a strong stigma in South Sudan. Unequal gender relations at the household and community levels are rooted in deeply engrained 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.

Joint decision-making between women and men on the use of relief assistance reduced compared to 2015. However, this reduction is driven by a shift towards more traditional decision-making over household food management in the protection of civilian (POCs) sites and Mingkaman, where the proportion of women's decision-making increased from 55 to over 80 percent. In beneficiary households surveyed in the rural Greater Upper Nile, joint decision-making increased to over a third of households.

Women's control over household resources has improved both in the POCs and the surveyed households in rural Greater Upper Nile, as they are involved in decision-making over assistance use in nearly all households. While there was no significant difference between households receiving food and vouchers in the POCs, the fact that men did not increase their control over decision-making despite the use of the value vouchers points to more sustained potential for women's gradual economic empowerment and collaborative household and resource management.

At the community level, women's participation in the leadership of project management committees reduced overall compared to 2015. However, at 48 percent, the target of an equal gender ratio in leadership was almost reached according to interviewed beneficiaries in rural Greater Upper Nile. Women's proportion in committee leadership reduced in the POCs compared with the previous year, although nearly half of project management committee members were women. In both groups, over 70 percent of interviewed beneficiaries reported that male and female leaders had an equal voice in committee decision-making. The difference between rural areas and the POCs may reflect the effect of displacement: within their own communities, women may be better placed to take on leadership roles than when they have been displaced.

Training provided to women project committee members is likely to have 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 the POCs and Mingkaman in September, large numbers of WFP and partner staff were still evacuated outside of the country.

WFP developed a standard operating procedure for project management committees, and started its roll-out 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.

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, cognizant 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. The data reported in the indicator table on these indicators covers the rural beneficiaries in Greater Upper Nile and assisted people in protection of civilian (POCs) sites.

Overall, the proportion of beneficiaries reporting safety incidents has remained stable during the EMOP period.

In September 2016, among the rural populations in the conflict-affected Greater Upper Nile, 5 percent of respondents reported they had experienced safety issues. A total of 32 incidents were reported, including some cases of physical and sexual or gender-based violence. While this finding is concerning, it should be noted that the result also includes safety incidents that beneficiaries have experienced at home, which is not a part of the scope of the corporate indicator. However, it warrants further investigation and assessment to better understand whether WFP's assistance might be contributing to additional tensions within households, and mitigate the risks beneficiaries are facing. It could also be helpful for WFP to closely examine how the data collection was conducted in such a way that made beneficiaries feel at ease enough to report the safety issues they had faced.

In the POCs and Mingkaman, no safety incidents were reported through post-distribution monitoring in September 2016, which may reflect the relatively more secure environment of these settlements. However, beneficiary reluctance to report sensitive safety issues to monitoring staff is known to limit the reliability of this indicator. Through additional protection monitoring, WFP discovered potential protection risks related to programmes using the cash-based transfer modality in the Juba POCs, and suspended the modality for further investigation. 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 remained low in 2016, with only a quarter of beneficiaries responding positively to all three components of the indicator. Among the assisted population in rural Greater Upper Nile, no more than half of the beneficiaries interviewed were informed about any one of the basic elements; however, it should be noted that the small sample size reached during data collection limits the reliability of these results. In the POCs and Mingkaman, around 60 percent of respondents were informed about each element of this indicator, with the knowledge of feedback mechanisms being the strongest of these.

Staffing issues and contextual changes may have contributed to the reduction in beneficiaries' knowledge about assistance. 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. In addition, the country office will pilot “human-centred” approaches to collecting and addressing beneficiary feedback in the POC environments in early 2017, with the intention of adapting these approaches to its operations in rural areas as well.

WFP Staff Win International Award for Fleet Project in South Sudan

Mud, mosquitoes and soaring heat punctuate the days in South Sudan. Pushing through it all, a fleet of WFP trucks snakes along the dusty roads.

This delivery is different from others however, as the convoy has travelled only a couple of hours to reach isolated communities in need – instead of the normal week-long journey from the Juba base.

This success was possible thanks to innovative thinking. Known as the “fall-forward” approach, WFP’s logistics team came up with a plan – establishing remote hubs and pre-positioning food, trucks and equipment deep inside the rural areas of South Sudan.

To make it happen, staff in the country office, regional bureau and headquarters worked day and night to develop and implement the concept, which allowed for much shorter transit times from hubs with prepositioned food stocks, all the way down to the final distribution points.

“I am proud of our team of heroes who make even the most impossible missions possible,” says Peter Schaller, Chief of Logistics in South Sudan. “They are committed to working against all odds, to the point of travelling with spades to dig out trucks stuck in one-metre deep mud just to deliver food.”

In June, WFP South Sudan’s hard work was recognized on a global level when the team was awarded the prestigious 2016 International Best Transport Achievement Award for its fleet management project in South Sudan, given at the Annual Fleet Forum Conference in Dublin, Ireland.

As part of its supply chain delivery strategy, WFP increased its transport capacity, set up new fleet hubs and opened main corridors, thereby reducing reliance on otherwise expensive forms of delivering assistance.

In February 2015, WFP had acquired more than 100 new trucks and 16 trailers – workhorses ideal for even the toughest terrains. This has increased the capacity for overland deliveries and decreased dependency on air transport.

In 2016, WFP managed and maintained over 130 operational trucks in South Sudan. It also maintained more than 500 pieces of equipment, including providing daily services and repairs for over 80 generators. The services were even extended to external clients, including UNDP and WHO, with over 70 and 50 light vehicles respectively.

In an effort to reduce the load on Juba as the sole logistics hub, WFP established additional fleet hubs in Bor, Wau, Wunrok and Rumbek, spreading the trucking capacity across the country and allowing for relief supplies to be as close as possible to people in need. This reduced the time needed to make food available for distributions, allowing WFP to easily take advantage of short windows of opportunities to perform last-leg deliveries.

Towards the end of 2015, road transport had come to a complete standstill in the western parts of the country due to insecurity. WFP started using a convoy system using both its own fleet trucks and commercial contractors merged at strategic points along the way. The WFP-owned trucks also led the convoys when implementing cross-line operations between government and opposition-held areas around the country, resulting in the flow of both commercial and humanitarian cargo along key routes.

“This award is an excellent recognition of the ingenuity and amazing efforts of our staff to swiftly move food supplies where they are needed, in an extremely challenging environment,” said Joyce Luma, WFP Representative and Country Director in South Sudan.

“Our fleet teams have to deal with bad roads that get worse in the rainy season. They face harassment and violence. But despite all these issues they continue to risk their lives to bring urgently needed food to people facing hunger.”

Launched in 2012, the Best Transport Achievement Award is organized by Fleet Forum with sponsorship from shipping and logistics giant UPS, and recognizes the fleet manager and the organization that is an inspiring example for others. The award is presented to the humanitarian organization that most exemplifies excellence in one or more fleet-management areas, such as road safety, fleet safety, environmental impact and cost efficiency. The award-winning project must be replicable by others, and should demonstrate among other things professionalism, innovation and strong, tangible results.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/George Fominyen.

Women are carrying WFP nutrition commodities on their heads across a swamp to reach community children in Kadet, Unity State, during a rapid response mission. During active conflict, people living near these swamps flee into the wetlands for safety. Carrying the food to those who need it across the swamp was the only way to deliver this life-saving assistance, as WFP's helicopters could not land in the difficult terrain.

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.

MAM treatment performance data was not available for the POCs. The planned in-house nutrition database will include this information as well.

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	755,899	1,005,906	1,761,805	1,059,843	1,148,162	2,208,005	140.2%	114.1%	125.3%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	314,786	314,786	629,572	287,041	287,041	574,082	91.2%	91.2%	91.2%
Children (5-18 years)	277,767	324,102	601,869	485,761	552,000	1,037,761	174.9%	170.3%	172.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	163,346	367,018	530,364	287,041	309,121	596,162	175.7%	84.2%	112.4%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	453,539	603,544	1,057,083	635,905	688,898	1,324,803	140.2%	114.1%	125.3%
Residents	302,360	402,362	704,722	423,937	459,265	883,202	140.2%	114.1%	125.3%

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)	1,561,805	200,000	1,761,805	2,130,217	152,671	2,282,888	136.4%	76.3%	129.6%
School Feeding (on-site)	50,000	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	202,000	-	202,000	152,337	-	152,337	75.4%	-	75.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	357,872	-	357,872	384,702	-	384,702	107.5%	-	107.5%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	5,000	-	5,000	3,776	-	3,776	75.5%	-	75.5%

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)	330,000	28,571	358,571	427,055	21,810	448,865	129.4%	76.3%	125.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	50,000	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	202,000	-	202,000	152,337	-	152,337	75.4%	-	75.4%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	357,872	-	357,872	384,702	-	384,702	107.5%	-	107.5%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	5,000	-	5,000	3,776	-	3,776	75.5%	-	75.5%

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)									

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)
People participating in general distributions	168,528	190,043	358,571	210,967	237,898	448,865	125.2%	125.2%	125.2%
Total participants	168,528	190,043	358,571	210,967	237,898	448,865	125.2%	125.2%	125.2%
Total beneficiaries	828,049	933,756	1,761,805	1,072,957	1,209,931	2,282,888	129.6%	129.6%	129.6%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	25,000	25,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	25,000	25,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	25,000	25,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	1,564	1,836	3,400	161	1,448	1,609	10.3%	78.9%	47.3%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	-	-	-	997	1,170	2,167	-	-	-
Activity supporters	160	1,440	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	1,724	3,276	5,000	1,158	2,618	3,776	67.2%	79.9%	75.5%
Total beneficiaries	1,724	3,276	5,000	1,158	2,618	3,776	67.2%	79.9%	75.5%

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									
Children (6-23 months)	38,000	38,000	76,000	26,034	26,034	52,068	68.5%	68.5%	68.5%
Children (24-59 months)	38,000	38,000	76,000	26,034	26,034	52,068	68.5%	68.5%	68.5%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	50,000	50,000	-	48,201	48,201	-	96.4%	96.4%
Total beneficiaries	76,000	126,000	202,000	52,068	100,269	152,337	68.5%	79.6%	75.4%

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: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	73,831	73,833	147,664	88,378	88,378	176,756	119.7%	119.7%	119.7%
Children (24-59 months)	73,833	73,833	147,666	88,378	88,378	176,756	119.7%	119.7%	119.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	62,542	62,542	-	31,190	31,190	-	49.9%	49.9%
Total beneficiaries	147,664	210,208	357,872	176,756	207,946	384,702	119.7%	98.9%	107.5%

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				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk study</i>	>66.00	82.00	-	46.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2017.09, Desk study, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk study</i>	>70.00	88.00	-	38.00
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>TREATMENT-ALL AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.09, Health clinic registers, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data</i>	>75.00	88.00	-	88.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>TREATMENT-ALL AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.09, Health clinic registers, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data</i>	<3.00	0.00	-	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>TREATMENT-ALL AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.09, Health clinic registers, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data</i>	<15.00	7.00	-	8.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>TREATMENT-ALL AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.09, Health clinic registers, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data</i>	<15.00	5.00	-	4.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>TREATMENT-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.09, Desk study, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk study</i>	>90.00	82.00	-	98.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>TREATMENT-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, Desk study, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Desk study, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk study</i>	>50.00	52.00	-	56.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>GD-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<8.00	38.00	10.00	14.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>GD-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<7.00	37.00	42.00	49.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>GD-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>85.00	26.00	48.00	37.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>GD-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<8.00	42.00	10.00	15.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>GD-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<5.00	25.00	10.00	9.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>GD-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<7.00	37.00	45.00	49.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>GD-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<7.00	36.00	36.00	50.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>GD-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>84.00	21.00	45.00	36.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>GD-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>88.00	39.00	55.00	42.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>GD-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>3.50	2.96	3.92	4.08
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>GD-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>3.50	2.86	3.83	4.04
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>GD-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>3.50	3.26	4.10	4.23
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>GD-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<6.00	6.40	15.03	15.89
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FSNMS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<6.00	28.00	11.00	17.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FSNMS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<6.00	29.00	19.00	30.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FSNMS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>88.00	42.00	69.00	54.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FSNMS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<7.00	33.00	14.00	18.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FSNMS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<5.00	24.00	7.00	12.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FSNMS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<6.00	31.00	23.00	30.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FSNMS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<5.00	27.00	13.00	29.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FSNMS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>87.00	36.00	63.00	52.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FSNMS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>90.00	49.00	80.00	58.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FSNMS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>3.00	2.13	4.72	4.78
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FSNMS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>3.00	2.10	4.54	4.84
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FSNMS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>3.00	2.29	5.00	4.63
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, PDM HH, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FSNMS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<5.00	14.40	14.29	15.27
Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
ART Default Rate (%)				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, Health clinic registers, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health clinic registers, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Health clinic registers</i>	<15.00	6.00	-	45.00
TB Treatment Default Rate (%)				
<i>GD-RURAL, Project End Target: 2017.09, Health clinic registers, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health clinic registers, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health clinic registers</i>	<15.00	9.70	-	9.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RURAL AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.09, School attendance records, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report</i>	>3.00	0.00	-	5.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RURAL AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.09, School attendance records, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report</i>	>3.00	0.00	-	-2.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>RURAL AREAS, Project End Target: 2017.09, School attendance records, Base value: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report</i>	>3.00	0.00	-	15.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	15	17	113.3%
SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	62,542	12,400	19.8%
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	225	265	117.8%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	152,000	104,136	68.5%
SO1: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	18,141	13,252	73.0%
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	16,785	9,307	55.4%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	93	94	101.1%

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, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>45.00	41.00	19.00	22.00
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: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>35.00	54.00	71.00	76.00
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: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	<20.00	5.00	10.00	2.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>50.00	79.00	31.50	47.00
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: 2017.09, Base value: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>60.00	48.00	37.50	40.00

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, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.09, Base value: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>70.00	27.00	-	26.00
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: 2017.09, Base value: 2015.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>80.00	96.00	97.00	96.00

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: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	>2,500,000.00	4,800,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=29.00	16.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>	=100.00	90.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Belgium	BEL-C-00127-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,560
Canada	CAN-C-00530-20	Corn Soya Blend	-	400
Canada	CAN-C-00530-20	Maize	-	104
Canada	CAN-C-00530-20	Sorghum/Millet	-	4,734
Canada	CAN-C-00530-20	Split Peas	-	88
Canada	CAN-C-00530-20	Vegetable Oil	-	675
European Commission	EEC-C-00577-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,300
European Commission	EEC-C-00577-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	7,502
European Commission	EEC-C-00577-01	Vegetable Oil	-	701
European Commission	EEC-C-00622-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	4,179
Finland	FIN-C-00113-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	28
Germany	GER-C-00506-01	Maize	-	608
Germany	GER-C-00506-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,689
Germany	GER-C-00614-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	5,026
Japan	JPN-C-00477-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	875
Japan	JPN-C-00521-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	377
Japan	JPN-C-00521-01	Iodised Salt	-	82
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00141-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	143
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00141-01	Split Peas	-	63
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	808
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,402
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	76

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	3,492
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	200
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,481
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	18
Norway	NOR-C-00338-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	706
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-05	Iodised Salt	-	23
Private Donors	WPD-C-03474-02	Split Peas	-	246
Private Donors	WPD-C-03562-07	Corn Soya Blend	-	73
Private Donors	WPD-C-03629-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	8
Slovenia	SVN-C-00026-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	11
Switzerland	SWI-C-00507-01	Beans	-	194
Switzerland	SWI-C-00507-01	Iodised Salt	-	44
Switzerland	SWI-C-00507-01	Split Peas	-	793
Switzerland	SWI-C-00551-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	356
UN CERF	001-C-01426-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	176
United Kingdom	UK -C-00319-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,602
United Kingdom	UK -C-00319-01	Maize	-	2,000
United Kingdom	UK -C-00319-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	100
United Kingdom	UK -C-00319-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	10,062
United Kingdom	UK -C-00319-01	Split Peas	-	1,385
United Kingdom	UK -C-00319-01	Vegetable Oil	-	788
United Kingdom	UK -C-00319-05	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,639
United Kingdom	UK -C-00319-05	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,133
United Kingdom	UK -C-00319-05	Vegetable Oil	-	373
USA	USA-C-01187-01	Sorghum/Millet	50	-
USA	USA-C-01225-01	Beans	-	2,169
USA	USA-C-01225-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	24,074
USA	USA-C-01225-02	Beans	-	700
USA	USA-C-01225-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,228
USA	USA-C-01225-02	Iodised Salt	-	20
USA	USA-C-01225-02	Maize	-	3,911
USA	USA-C-01243-01	Sorghum/Millet	14,100	-
USA	USA-C-01243-02	Peas	1,530	-
USA	USA-C-01243-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	800	-

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01243-02	Sorghum/Millet	26,300	-
USA	USA-C-01243-02	Split Peas	1,530	-
USA	USA-C-01243-02	Vegetable Oil	5,500	-
USA	USA-C-01252-01	Maize	-	780
USA	USA-C-01252-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,092
		Total	49,810	98,300