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SPR Reading Guidance



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

Standard Project Report 2017

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



World Food Programme

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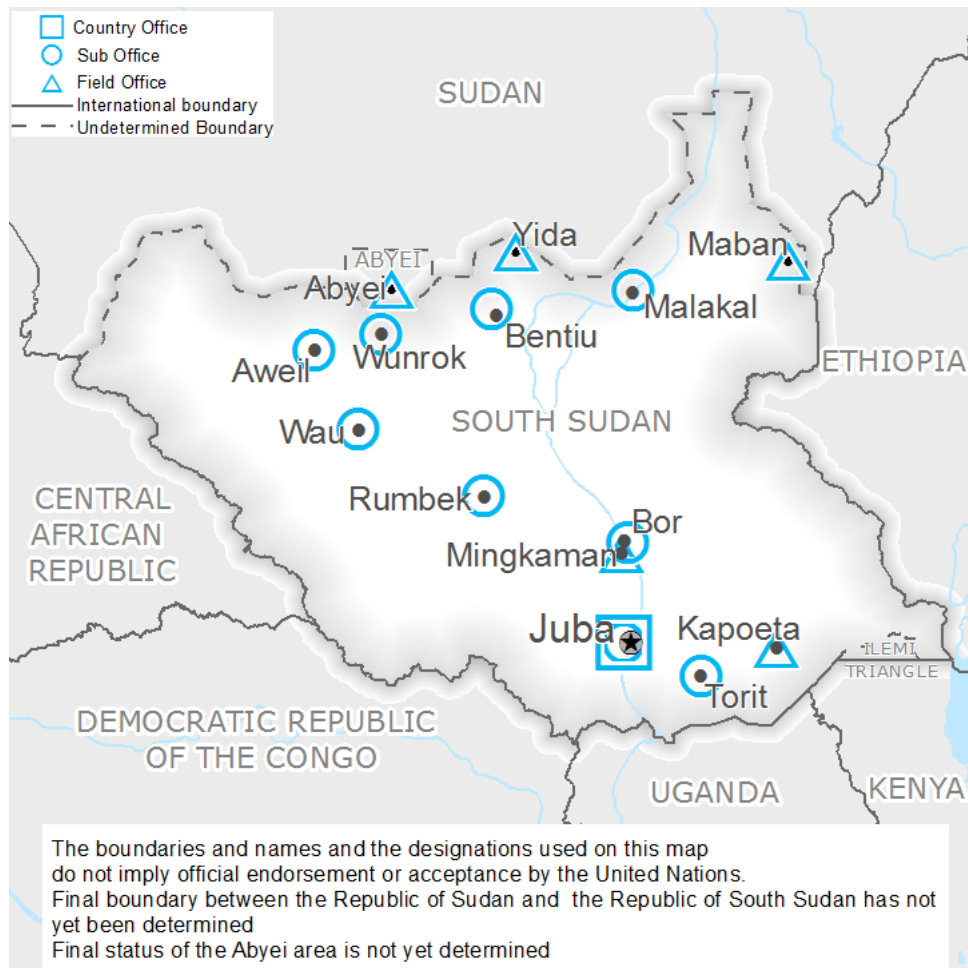
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

The year 2017 saw a dramatic worsening of the food security and nutrition situation in South Sudan which, along with the expansion of conflict and the continuous degradation of the economy, brought substantial challenges to WFP's operations in the country.

Despite the hostile working environment, WFP managed to adapt its intervention to the emerging needs and overcome access constraints in order to provide life-saving assistance to the affected populations, reaching 800,000 more beneficiaries than in 2016. WFP exceeded the planned coverage for 2017 by 700,000 beneficiaries, which added up to over 4.8 million total people assisted during the year, the highest number of people served by WFP since the country's independence. In 2017, WFP transferred approximately 270,000 mt of food commodities. Cash-based transfers were valued at USD 32 million, which represent an increase of 19 million from 2016.

To address the projected famine in three counties of the Unity state [1], WFP managed to scale up its operations timely and substantially. WFP deployed 36 Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) missions, adapted distribution cycles to provide more frequent relief and nutrition assistance and was successful in maintaining strong coordination and communication with stakeholders. WFP assisted over 400,000 beneficiaries in Unity state through the IRRM during the five-month response, which was about 23 percent of IRRM's total assisted beneficiaries in 2017.

WFP progressed in its efforts to increase programme efficiency by better targeting its beneficiaries through biometrics registrations, registering over 200,000 people in 2017. WFP assessments were particularly useful in supporting programme targeting and resource prioritization, including the integration of protection and gender

analyses to minimize the risk of exposure of beneficiaries to gender-based violence. The country office led and supported a range of food and nutrition studies to support strategy development and decision making, including the inter-agency Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Survey (FSNMS), Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) reports, the Integrated Food and Nutrition Security Causal Analysis (IFANSCA), market assessments, urban food security assessments and other ad hoc studies.

WFP successfully worked across both emergency and development spheres and made efforts to transition from emergency response to resilience building activities in relatively stable areas, in order to promote the development of beneficiaries' skills for long-term sustainability of livelihoods. To this regard, WFP explored the potential advantages of safety nets using the conditional food distribution modality, whereby participants receive food or cash in exchange of their involvement in livelihood-related activities. Specially households with malnourished children and/or pregnant and lactating women, as well as those headed by children or vulnerable people both in urban and rural areas, have benefited from the initiative thus far.

In 2017 WFP increased focus on community structures and mechanisms of information and accountability, with a special focus to identify and address female and vulnerable beneficiaries' needs. WFP strengthened the presence of Project Management Committees (PMCs) and successfully implemented a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM). PMCs proved to be a key channel in many locations to consult affected populations and provide them with information and feedback, while the expansion of the CFM complemented already existing helpdesks and strengthened two-way communication with affected populations. The data collected through the CFM provided key information on the impact of food assistance on women, men, boys and girls, on context-specific protection risks and on gender dynamics related to food assistance in South Sudan.

WFP also provided leadership on the implementation of humanitarian principles in South Sudan, engaging in access negotiations with all parties of the conflict and opening up humanitarian space. In 2017 WFP negotiated humanitarian access in previously inaccessible areas and successfully opened two road corridors in the north and a river corridor from Renk to Malakal, thus contributing to the safe and unhindered movement of WFP and partners' staff and assets across the country.

[1] The designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any county or state of South Sudan nor concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Country Context and Response of the Government

The Republic of South Sudan achieved independence from Sudan on 9 July 2011, becoming the world's youngest country. Since that time supporters of President Salva Kiir and Vice President Riek Machar have been involved in a power struggle which in 2013 led the country into outright civil war.

Until now, conflict has continued unabated, despite a major peace initiative in 2015 known as the "Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic South Sudan (ARCSS)" and several peace initiatives and forums. Since ARCISS unraveled in July 2016 the civil war has spread to previously unaffected areas like Greater Equatoria and the Greater Bahr El Ghazal regions.

The last attempt to end hostilities via the High-Level Revitalization Forum (HLRF), led by the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), has led to a greater level of restraint among the parties, but there have been numerous violations of the cessation of hostilities (CoH) agreement.

Deep rooted ethnic tensions and a lack of formal institutions have contributed to the creation of violent and sustained conflict, reinforcing institutional weakness while also causing a dramatic deterioration in physical security, food security, and economic conditions in the country, with South Sudan standing the 181 out of 188 countries in the Human Development Index rank [2]. Despite its vast arable land and exploitable natural resources, the lack of infrastructure and economic setup have sunk the country in an economic crisis which impedes sustainable progress towards humanitarian and development objectives. The South Sudanese pound (SSP) has depreciated with historical low values in 2017, causing an adverse impact on household purchasing power and consequent food insecurity, while food prices have continued to rise exorbitantly [3]. The South Sudanese population relies mostly on smallholder production and pastoralist work, with little formal employment available.

Societal and cultural norms, along with decades of violence, drive gender inequalities and discrimination in South Sudan. Men control most productive assets and decision-making powers, domestic violence is common and adolescent girls are often married into polygamous unions with adult men. The population is very young and on average 48.6 percent of the heads of household are women with an average household size of 7.1 members [4]. Maternal mortality is the highest in sub-Saharan Africa, and 80 percent of women are illiterate. Conflict,

displacement and food insecurity affect women, girls, men and boys differently, and gender-based violence and forced recruitment of boys into military forces are common incidents countrywide.

The geographic expansion of conflict and insecurity in 2016 has caused deterioration in access to education, with the Greater Upper Nile being the most affected region of the country. Numerous education facilities have been occupied and few teachers are available to support the temporary learning spaces. By the end of 2017, 1.3 million children were at risk of dropping out of school, with similar drop-out rates for girls and boys [5].

The conflict situation has driven 2 million people to flee the country, 85 percent of whom are women and children; 1.9 million people have resettled within the country [6], including over 200,000 of people who live in United Nations protection of civilian (POC) sites. South Sudan is also home for over 274,000 refugees, mostly from Sudan [7].

The food insecurity and malnutrition status in the country reached unprecedented levels in February 2017. Famine was declared in Leer and Mayendit counties and projected in Koch, in Central Unity state, where 100,000 people were facing Humanitarian Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) [8]. In August, the number of severely food insecure people reached 6 million South Sudanese [9]— half of the country's population —at the peak of the lean season. Despite no national survey has been conducted in the country since independence, county-level surveys conducted in 2017 reported how Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates had exceeded the emergency threshold in nine of out the ten states, where more than 15 percent of children aged 6-59 months (1.1 million children) were acutely malnourished [10].

By September 2017, all the three Greater regions of South Sudan included populations in Humanitarian Catastrophe [9] and by December 4.8 million people were estimated to be facing severe food insecurity, the highest level of food insecurity during the harvest season since the IPC analysis started in 2008. The anticipated start of the lean season is expected to push 5.1 million people to severe food insecurity in the period January-March 2018.

The progressive deterioration of the nutrition situation in South Sudan can be attributed to various synergistic factors, including the rising food insecurity, poor infant and young child feeding practices, the limited access to safe water and sanitation, and the increasing food prices, all associated with the ongoing and spreading conflict. Along with food insecurity and malnutrition, susceptibility to disease and poor access to health services has kept high numbers of cases of HIV, TB, malaria, diarrhoea, cholera, kala-azar and measles.

The strategy of the Government is built on the "Vision 2040" framework, a wide strategic approach encompassing medium and long-term plans. The Vision, initially pursued through the South Sudan Development Plan (2011-2016), will be continued with a new three-year National Development Strategy (NDS), currently being drafted by the Government in collaboration with WFP and other UN agencies.

South Sudan started in 2017 the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) nationalisation process, which feeds into the NDS and aspires to align the country's humanitarian and development objectives with the SDGs. The two main areas of action prioritised by the Government fall within SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions and SDG 2 on zero hunger.

For the humanitarian agenda, both the Government and opposition have established separate bodies for addressing humanitarian priorities, each of which have developed their own strategy, primarily focused on developing a national framework for returns, resettlement, and reintegration.

The Government, at the national and state-level, has coordinated with several UN agencies and other partners for the development of public policies and for capacity strengthening of its institutions. Initiatives like the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) and the active chairing of the National Forum on Early Warning Systems, as well as the commitment to develop School Feeding and Girls Schooling Strategies, reflect the Government's commitment to collaborate for the improvement of its people's living conditions.

However, further enhancement of the Government's capacities and strategic coordination with the humanitarian community will be required to keep up with the increasing needs of a population in the midst of a civil war.

[2] Estimated population in 2017 13 million (CIA 2017); 64 ethno-linguistic groups (the largest being Dinka, 36 percent, and Nuer, 16 percent) (UNDP 2017 and CIA 2017); Population age structure 65 percent under 25 years (CIA 2017); Per capita income USD 1085 (UNDP 2017); Population below national poverty line 50.6 percent (UNDP 2015); Life expectancy at birth 56 years (UNESCO 2017); Infant Mortality Rate in 62.8 deaths/1,000 live births (CIA 2017); 1 in 7 women die in childbirth (UNDP 2017); Mean years of schooling 5.4 years (UNDP 2015); 80 percent of women are illiterate (UNESCO 2017); Military expenditure 10.93 percent of 2015 GDP; Health expenditure 2.7 percent of 2014 GDP (CIA 2017); Education expenditure 1.81 of 2016 GDP (UNESCO 2017).

[3] South Sudan Market Price Monitoring Bulletin November 2017 (WFP 2017).

[4] FSNMS December 2017.

[5] UNICEF, 2017.

- [6] South Sudan Situation Regional Update (UNHCR 2017).
- [7] OCHA 2017.
- [8] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification - January 2017 (WFP 2017).
- [9] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification - September 2017 (WFP 2017).
- [10] South Sudan Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Bulletin - Round 20 (WFP 2017).

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP's interventions during 2017 have been performed under an emergency operation (EMOP) and a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), following previous years' structure. Three special operations (SOs), on logistics, air service and feeder roads support, completed WFP's operational plan. The five operations have been implemented across the whole country, unlike in 2016 where the EMOP focused on the Greater Upper Nile region while the PRRO covered the rest of the country.

During 2017, the EMOP (200859) aimed to provide conditional and unconditional emergency food assistance to people affected by conflict and food insecurity, as well as prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and institutional feeding for people living with HIV, tuberculosis or kala-azar.

WFP performed relief and recovery interventions under the PRRO (200572) for the restoration of livelihoods and household resilience and the promotion of access to education, particularly for girls, as they suffer greater limitations in access to continued education. Activities included unconditional food and cash-based assistance; school meals; food assistance for assets; support to small-holder farmers; prevention and treatment of MAM for refugees; and capacity strengthening activities to reinforce government's capacities to address food insecurity.

Through special operation 200778, WFP continued to lead the logistics cluster, providing a coordinated response to the increasing logistic needs of the humanitarian community. The special operation 200379 focused on the construction and maintenance of feeder roads to advance the country's limited transport infrastructure, while the special operation 201029 allowed WFP to support the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) for the provision of air access to humanitarian actors.

Starting 2018, WFP South Sudan will translate its projects into a three-year Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), which will allow WFP to better integrate its contributions to the country and establish a direct link between resources and results, in alignment with the 2030 Agenda.

With its presence in South Sudan, WFP has maintained its strategic positioning with the government, working in close collaboration where possible, and has joined the humanitarian community's efforts for a more coherent, efficient and effective response. Analysis of protection and gender issues have progressively been integrated into WFP's strategic decision-making, through regular communication and information sharing with the protection cluster and gender-based violence (GBV) sub-cluster, and through the collaboration with other agencies to mainstream GVB and child protection related initiatives, amongst others.

WFP's intervention in South Sudan unfolds within the coordination of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the UN Country Team (UNCT). In 2017, WFP has been an active member in the discussions for the one-year extension of the Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) [11] and the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) that will replace it, co-leading and participating in its five working groups; and has succeeded in mainstreaming global objectives for zero hunger in next year's Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) [12].

Inter-agency collaboration between WFP and other UN agencies has resulted in more coherent and consolidated assistance in the country. Nutrition programmes, support to refugees, resilience building coordination, early awareness systems and access to education have especially benefited from joint actions. In 2017 WFP, FAO, UNICEF and UNDP also launched the Stabilization and Recovery Programme, an initiative that aims to set the bases for recovery towards resilience in South Sudan, by building on multisector humanitarian interventions.

WFP continues to lead the logistics cluster and co-leads the food security and livelihoods cluster with FAO and the nutrition cluster with UNICEF, while participating in the education, protection and health clusters. In 2017, the activities performed under the emergency telecommunications cluster were incorporated under the EMOP, providing services on radio and internet provision and vehicle repairation.

[11] The Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) provides a basis for the UN to work with the government and other development partners to address key challenges and issues, as South Sudan works towards achieving sustainable peace and development.

[12] The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) plan is prepared for a protracted or sudden onset emergency that requires international humanitarian assistance. The plan articulates the shared vision of how to respond to the assessed and expressed needs of affected populations.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP's operations in South Sudan achieved an overall funding level of 77 percent of the portfolio in 2017, including carry-over resources. Difference in funding between the EMOP and the PRRO was of 10 percent, with EMOP activities attracting the highest level of support. Special operations for the logistics cluster and the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) exceeded planned funding values, while the special operation for feeder roads achieved 60 percent of its funding requirements. Overall, funding levels improved since 2016, with 17 percent more contributions received in 2017.

Eighty-four percent of resources were received through directed multilateral contributions, which allowed donors higher flexibility while ensuring, in consultation with the country office, that priority activities were supported. WFP South Sudan mostly received monetary contributions as opposed to in-kind, which were primarily directed to the emergency response, cash-based transfer modality distributions and nutrition programmes. WFP also maintained multi-year agreements with some of its main donors, and it secured funding for long-term engagement and resilience activities. The country office also used the corporate advance financing facility to minimise funding and food supply gaps.

The sudden escalation of the famine response operations from February to June required an extensive ad-hoc exercise to raise further funds to cover the increased operational deployment. Early fundraising by WFP ensured a successful response from donors, with both large and small as well as emerging donors contributing to WFP's increased requirements.

In 2017 WFP received a record amount of funds for its prepositioning exercise, which allowed the country office to exceed its prepositioning plan for 2017 and maximise the use of stocked commodities. The opening of two humanitarian corridors from Sudan granted WFP opportunities to lower cost of transport from the country, materialising WFP's commitment to improving efficiency in its transport contracting process. Cost saved thanks to the opening of the new corridors amounted to approximately USD 3 million.

The roll-out of biometric registration systems offered large potential for cost efficiency gains through more accurate beneficiary registers. Through the corporate system SCOPE and in coordination with UNHCR and IOM's beneficiary management systems, WFP refined its targeting and improved identification of eligible populations in 2017. Coordination with UNICEF in health centres through common partners and securing the continuation of moderate acute malnutrition also contributed to improved programme effectiveness.

The availability of human resources in 2017 remained similar to that of 2016. Conflict outbreak in 2016 resulted in numerous evacuations of WFP and partner staff out of the country, but the staffing returned to previous levels towards the end of the year. In 2017 the working environment stabilised and WFP benefited from a strong staff base. Several staff wellness initiatives in 2017, including the "right to health" and vaccination campaigns, whereby staff were provided access to medical check-ups and free vaccinations, and the upgrade of recreation facilities contributed to creating a beneficial atmosphere for staff's wellbeing.

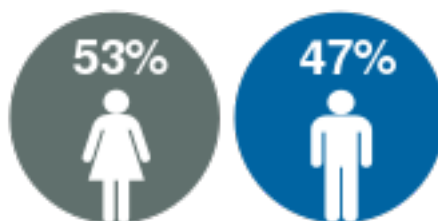
Additionally, in 2017 the country office established a new field coordination team to facilitate coordination between country office management and its field locations for improved operational efficiency and effectiveness. The team contributes to programme quality and cohesion through targeted field deployments, enhanced staffing coordination, and the facilitation of communication between field offices and units in the country office. By facilitating communication between the country office and the field, the team also strengthens the cohesion of all WFP staff in South Sudan as part of one team working towards shared priorities, contributing to motivation and staff wellness.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	483,182	483,182	966,364
Children (5-18 years)	1,111,318	1,304,590	2,415,908

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Adults (18 years plus)	665,241	784,304	1,449,545
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	2,259,741	2,572,076	4,831,817



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country EMOP	165,043	9,289	15,310	22,205	846	212,693
Single Country PRRO	47,917	3,338	5,498	3,041	500	60,294
Total Food Distributed in 2017	212,960	12,627	20,808	25,246	1,346	272,987



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country EMOP	26,443,976	-	-
Single Country PRRO	6,035,802	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	32,479,778	-	-

Supply Chain

Being a landlocked country with poor road infrastructure where local food procurement is limited, South Sudan poses a great challenge for both commercial and humanitarian organisations in managing the supply chain. Besides the insufficient infrastructure and lack of food availability, the conflict and insecurity together with the deterioration of road conditions during the rainy season aggravate the complexity of the situation.

Considering the contextual challenges, WFP South Sudan met its supply needs in 2017 through road, river and air deliveries using three main logistics corridors through seven neighbouring countries.

Through the Northern Corridor WFP transported 15 percent of its total tonnage by road from Port Sudan through Kosti to Upper Nile State, and through El Obeid to Bentiu and Aweil. In 2017 WFP opened two new entry points through the Northern Corridor from Sudan, which allowed to count on additional reliable routes to safely deliver commodities into the country. The Eastern Corridor connected the port of Djibouti to Gambella and Jimma in Ethiopia, from where 90 percent of cargo was airdropped into the Greater Upper Nile, while the remainder was transported by road and river, adding up to a 17 percent of the total tonnage delivered in 2017. The Southern Corridor was used to transport the balance of 68 percent of total tonnage mainly from the ports of Mombasa in Kenya, Dar Es Salaam in Tanzania and Tororo hub in Uganda either to Juba hub for onward deliveries upcountry or other points in southern Jonglei, Lakes, Western Bahr El Ghazal, Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap states.

The total tonnage transported by WFP's logistics operation in South Sudan amounted to over 276,500 mt, 68 percent of which was transported by road and 29 percent by air, while the remainder was supplied by river.

WFP South Sudan procured food commodities through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), a corporate system for food supply chain management, and through in-kind donor contributions. Purchasing through the GCMF system allowed WFP to support regional economies and benefit from reduced lead-times and cost-efficient purchases. Commodities acquired included maize, sorghum, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, Super Cereal, Super Cereal Plus, and the Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF). The country office also supported the local agricultural sector through its Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities, where WFP procured over 400 mt of maize and sorghum cultivated by local small-holder farmers. The logistics team collaborated in the identification of reliable wholesalers and retailers as well as the assessment of markets to support the effectiveness of cash-based transfer (CBT) distributions.

In 2017 WFP South Sudan tested the so-called Skypack system to airdrop High Energy Biscuits (HEB), RUSF and water, as well as blankets and medical kits. The new system will allow WFP to reach beneficiaries on the move without having static presence on the ground. To reduce the losses of vegetable oil during parachute airdrops WFP has used a specialised 2-Ring Release Deployment System, which reduced commodity losses to less than 5 percent in 2017.

Because of the unstable and restricted access in the rainy season, WFP undertakes every year a massive repositioning exercise during the dry season while roads are open to ensure that commodities are available in inaccessible areas during the rainy months. Despite the economic situation that led to increased risks during transport, WFP successfully repositioned 116,600 mt of food commodities in 2017. This amount slightly exceeded the repositioning plan representing the largest amount of food prepositioned by WFP since 2011.

To ensure the security and reliability of the corridors and warehouses in key prepositioning locations, WFP achieved the commitment from Government authorities and other power groups to take on responsibility for guaranteeing the safety of WFP assets, food and staff. Efforts to accomplish commitment from the different parties complemented WFP's 2017 risk mitigation strategy which aimed at implementing measures to reduce risk of theft, robbery, looting and unauthorized distribution. Through the warehouse risk assessment tool the logistics team worked in close collaboration with the access, security and programme teams in the country office to closely monitoring the risks associated with warehouses based on the likelihood and potential impact of detrimental events, prompting the adoption of mitigation measures timely.

In 2017 WFP also successfully developed and implemented a transport strategy on convoy systems, whereby all primary transportation (from Juba onwards) was done through convoys as opposed to individual trucks which are more vulnerable to attacks. Convoys were accompanied by WFP fleet truck and outsourced convoy leaders. The new strategy proved to be effective with no major incidents reported from primary transport convoys in 2017. In 2018 WFP plans to extend this approach also to secondary transport (other locations than Juba onwards).



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Iodised Salt	-	1,074	1,074
Maize	206	627	833
Maize Meal	21	-	21

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Sorghum/Millet	200	-	200
Total	427	1,701	2,128
Percentage	20.1%	79.9%	

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

Commodity	Total
Beans	13,585
Corn Soya Blend	26,694
Maize	25,355
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,422
Sorghum/Millet	116,817
Split Peas	1,233
Vegetable Oil	3,576
Total	188,682

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016 WFP's Office of Evaluation commissioned a Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) of WFP's activities in South Sudan. The CPE covered WFP South Sudan 2014–2017 country strategy and the portfolio of operations during 2011–2016. It assessed WFP's strategic alignment and positioning, the factors and quality of WFP's strategic decision-making and the performance and results of the portfolio. The CPE was timed to provide evidence to inform the country office's strategic orientation and feed into the design of its 2018–2020 Interim Country Strategic Plan.

The CPE found WFP's work to be of high relevance and coherent with national needs and policies and recognized WFP's leadership on the humanitarian response in South Sudan, as well as its effective operationalization of the humanitarian principles. The evaluation noted that the common services provided by WFP are considered key to the success of overall humanitarian operations in the country.

The CPE concluded a set of recommendations that aimed to guide the country office towards a strategy better aligned with the evolving country context and that would be able to respond to the multi-year acute crisis while having the flexibility to adapt to rapidly changing needs. In 2017 WFP laid out a management response plan to respond to the evaluation's findings with a view to integrating all recommendations by the end of 2018. To this regard, in 2017 WFP implemented several adjustments in diverse operational areas, with the special aim of further increasing cost-efficiency within a multi-year approach to emergency response.

Aiming to maximize humanitarian-development synergies, WFP addressed the underlying constraints of an expansion of cash-based transfers (CBT) to other areas of the country. WFP headquarters conducted an in-depth market analysis of the Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states in early 2017, and carried out a CBT supply chain assessment mission jointly with South Sudan country office. These informed the formulation of a retail engagement strategy that aimed to enable price stabilization, to optimize supply chain systems and to drive movement towards naturally functioning competitive markets to increase supply and reduce prices.

With the purpose of enhancing programme effectiveness and beneficiaries' identification, WFP further rolled-out the SCOPE registration system and leveraged UNHCR and IOM's biometric registration systems to support more accurate targeting. A data sharing agreement with UNHCR was signed and a similar agreement with IOM is being prepared after interoperability test with IOM were proved successful in 2017. Compatibility test between UNHCR system and SCOPE is planned to take place on May-June 2018.

With regards to maximisation of resource management, WFP strengthened its Supply Chain Working Group through regular meetings to implement and follow-up prioritization and operational plans; and reinforced the budget and programming unit's staff to allow for better engagement in the redesign of pipeline analyses and guidance on sourcing decisions.

The country office undertook in collaboration with the regional bureau a review of its human resources function in June 2017. Findings informed the inclusion of staffing in the human resources team and the addition of surge capacity to support in the recruitment of staff in order to avoid delays in critical times. To improve efficiency of resource capacity in the field, the country office with support from WFP headquarters negotiated field level agreements and budgets with key partners with the aim of entering into multi-year, multi-project, or multi-location agreements to enable sustained and coordinated assistance.

A Gender Audit conducted in 2016 highlighted the need to mainstream gender analysis into programme planning, and to strengthen the understanding of gender equality and women's empowerment both amongst cooperating partners and members of Project Management Committees (PMCs). To this regard, WFP strengthened the integration of gender analysis in its interventions and requested cooperating partners to include these assessments within their proposal submissions. Additionally, WFP increased efforts to train partner staff, government counterparts and PMCs on gender mainstreaming in humanitarian settings. WFP also reviewed and adjusted its Letter of Understanding with UNWOMEN for the integration of gender within the context of safety nets and resilience activities.

Overall, the improvements implemented by the country office in 2017 as a response to the CPE and Gender Audit recommendations, have highlighted the comparative advantage of WFP in outstanding areas of influence in the humanitarian arena of South Sudan. Distinct logistics capacity, strong relationships with national and local authorities, leadership in vulnerability analysis and mapping, good cost awareness, robust processes to negotiate safe access and a strong deep-field presence position WFP in the lead to the success of humanitarian interventions in the country.

WFP's Successful Response to Famine in Unity State

After a continued deterioration of the food insecurity and malnutrition values since the conflict intensified in July 2016, the beginning of 2017 saw the situation become increasingly severe in Central Unity state. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) declared Koch, Leer and Mayendit counties in high risk of Famine, while Panyijar was facing Emergency phase. A Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 30 percent, well above the emergency threshold (15 percent) was observed in Leer, while Mayendit and Panyijar had GAM rates of 27.3 percent. (Recent data was not available for Koch at the time).

The IPC projected that with consistent, adequate, and timely humanitarian interventions, the famine forecast could be reversed with many lives saved. However, delivering humanitarian assistance posed a challenge for WFP: central and southern Unity are cut off from road access, and prepositioning storing of food stocks is not possible because of insecurity, conflict and lack of partner presence. Airdrops of food and nutrition supplies can be carried out only in places where relief workers are on the ground, and negotiations for access and permissions can be protracted or unsuccessful.

The quick action of the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) was key in responding to the emergency. The IRRM is a partnership between WFP and UNICEF that uses mobile teams and partners to first register populations – which also allows for mass screening to trigger services in nutrition and other sectors – and then deliver food to the entire community. From February to June 2017, the IRRM deployed 36 missions in the four affected counties and increased the frequency of distribution cycles to match affected populations' needs, delivering a total of 17,000 mt to 400,000 beneficiaries affected by the crisis. Additionally, the IRRM scale-up achieved an increase in admissions in moderate acute malnutrition treatment sites which allowed for an effective nutrition response.

As a result of early detection of the famine, combined with the IRRM's quick and massive response, the famine declaration was lifted. By May, Leer and Mayendit counties were no longer classified as having famine conditions, and further deterioration of food security had been prevented in Koch and Panyijar counties. The food security information available from informants in the field and the structure of the IRRM allowed for an extremely fast and effective response that could otherwise have taken months to achieve. Communities were able to build up stocks that have prevented them from being in a situation of extreme vulnerability as the lean season approaches.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

The protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200572 was launched in South Sudan in 2014. PRRO interventions in the country aim at supporting refugees and addressing self-reliance and recovery opportunities in stable areas countrywide. In 2017, the PRRO incorporated the Greater Upper Nile under its coverage, spreading across the entire country. The project addressed Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3 of WFP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017).

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

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

While the PRRO was designed to provide livelihoods and resilience assistance, WFP has also implemented nutrition programmes within it in order to assist refugee populations in South Sudan. Maban and Yida refugee camps in the north, and Equatorian camps in the south of the country were assisted with nutrition interventions [13].

The moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) targeting was based on anthropometric measurements, with community nutrition volunteers (CNVs) playing an important role in identifying malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). WFP assisted refugee children aged 6-59 months and PLW with MAM treatment, distributing ready-to-use supplementary food to children and Super Cereal Plus to mothers. Prevention of MAM programmes targeted refugee children aged 6-23 months and at the end of the year incorporated children aged 24-59 months and PLW. Both children and PLW received Super Cereal Plus rations monthly.

To enhance the delivery of WFP's gender commitments, partners were trained on gender-transformative practices in programme implementation and delivery of services. Cooperating partners were also advised through trainings to identify women to act as CNVs, given that most beneficiaries under nutrition programmes are women, and female CNVs are believed to be more effective in engaging with this targeted group.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies. Outcome 2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: General distributions in refugee camps

In 2017 WFP distributed food to support households' food consumption in refugee camps [14]. Food rations comprised cereals, pulses and fortified vegetable oil. They were provided at 70 percent of the full 2,100 kcal per person per day, which was a continuation of programming introduced in 2015 due to financial constraints.

Some refugees do have access to other resources like small livestock or land for cultivation, but those resources are unevenly distributed. To partially compensate for lower rations, and to avoid selling of food to pay for milling, WFP introduced a small cash entitlement for beneficiaries to cover the cost of milling the cereals. In September milling vouchers were used in the northern camps, and in November and December the distribution modality was switched to cash.

In 2017 WFP signed a data sharing agreement with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in alignment with WFP's 2012 Policy on Humanitarian Protection, to improve its beneficiary management in refugee camps. WFP also successfully tested the interoperability of WFP and the International Organisation of Migration (IOM)'s beneficiary management systems in order to further benefit from triangulation of beneficiary registers. WFP's main partners in refugee camps included large international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) which had the capacity to consistently manage large amounts of food assistance.

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

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

In rural areas, the PRRO targeted internally displaced people (IDPs) and residents through safety nets and resilience interventions. Under Strategic Objective 2, WFP provided school meals in highly food-insecure communities according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. Schools assisted within the targeted areas were selected jointly with UNICEF and met a series of requirements, including a parent and teachers' association (PTA), a storage room, latrines, a water point and a kitchen where the meals can be prepared.

WFP provided on-site school meals to children from five to eighteen years old every school day throughout the academic year, which ran from February to mid-December, as well as to teachers in several teacher-training institutions. In schools where overall girls' attendance was low, WFP provided a conditional take-home ration to girls that attended at least 80 percent of the classes, aiming at incentivizing their attendance while improving their food security. Children of targeted schools, as well as from those visited in baseline assessments, also received deworming tablets and hygiene education assistance twice a year.

The food basket for on-site school meals consisted of daily rations of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, while the daily take-home ration included cereal and vegetable oil.

In 2017 WFP increased the geographic coverage of the on-site school meals modality, reaching previously unattended areas and therefore more children, and providing capacity strengthening to school management committees and PTA through its cooperating partners.

By the end of 2017, WFP engaged into stakeholder consultations with the Government, UN Agencies and NGOs to review its programme and develop a forward looking school meals strategy for 2018. WFP also collaborated closely with the Department of Education of the Ministry of General Education and Instruction (MoGEI), participating in the drafting, development and review of the national strategy for girls' education and the school meals nationally-owned policy.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs. Outcome 1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

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

In stable parts of the country, WFP provided support for recovery and resilience-building by providing conditional cash or food transfers.

In Abyei, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Warrap, Lakes and Western Equatoria states, WFP targeted moderately food insecure communities for participation in asset creation activities through the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme. Through a community or "boma" based participatory planning (CBPP) process, WFP supported communities to identify their main challenges and development priorities, after which assets were created to address them. The CBPP was based on livelihoods seasonal planning and it integrated environmental impact screening during its asset selection process.

CBPP planning committees were developed with equal gender representation and allowed for discussion among female and male members, separately and jointly. WFP worked with partners and community members to identify the most vulnerable households within the community, prioritising women headed and vulnerable households with able-bodied family members.

Assets were created under three pillars: restoration of productive capacity of arable land; community infrastructure; environment, natural resource management and climate change adaptation. Asset management committees were established to ensure maintenance of assets and skills development through trainings was integrated within the asset creation activities to enhance their sustainability over time.

In exchange of their participation in asset creation activities, households received each month a 15-day ration of cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and salt for six months, or a cash transfer of 36 USD based on the daily labour rate determined for rural areas.

In response to the Fall Armyworm (FAW) outbreak reported in mid-2017, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to raise awareness of the FAW outbreak and to disseminate simple mitigation and control techniques to farmers. Awareness creation also contributed to enhanced skills of agricultural households engaged in the FFA programme.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs. Outcome 2: Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels

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

Through its Purchase for Progress (P4P) interventions, WFP has supported farmers' organizations to increase cereal production and quality, improve post-harvest handling and strengthen collective marketing. Registered farmers' cooperatives from the Equatoria region, the most agriculturally productive area of the country, benefited from WFP and partners' support to enhance production infrastructure, technology and business knowledge.

WFP aims to support the same proportion of male and female smallholder farmers. To support the integration of women into the market, WFP carries out awareness raising and facilitates orientation and trainings to female smallholder farmers through its local partner Rural Women for Development South Sudan. In 2017, WFP reached 42 percent of female participation, which represents an outstanding increase from the baseline of 25 percent.

WFP has provided equipment and training to the Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security's Department of Post-Harvest Management, to strengthen their ability to lead field-level trainings and activities on post-harvest management. WFP also partnered with the South Sudan National Bureau of Standards (SSNBS), an institution mandated to oversee quality testing and administration, by providing it with technical experience to better facilitate in-country quality testing of crops.

[13] In 2017 WFP did not implement institutional feeding activities under PRRO in refugee camps.

[14] In 2017 WFP did not target residents nor internally displaced people under general food distributions nor nutrition programmes in the PRRO. This population group was targeted under EMOP 200859.

Results

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

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

WFP measures the outcomes of its nutrition activities against three corporate indicators: the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance rate measures the programme's effectiveness in restoring the nutritional status of children enrolled in the activity. Four scores make up the MAM treatment performance rate: recovery rate, mortality rate, default rate and non-response rate. Programme coverage is measured for both treatment and prevention activities and it is used to determine whether the programmes' enrolment is sufficient to cover population needs. With the proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions, WFP aims to measure children's adherence to prevention programmes by calculating the number of specialized nutritious food distributions that each child attends. Data for this indicator is however not available for 2017 as beneficiaries have not been followed-up individually under the prevention intervention.

MAM treatment activities in refugee camps reached satisfying performance rates meeting international Sphere targets. The percentage of individuals reaching discharge criteria – recovery rate – increased from 2016 while mortality incidence remained at 0 percent. The percentage of beneficiaries that did not reach the discharge criteria after the pre-defined time – non-response rate – also diminished compared to last year's values broken down by residency status. The number of individuals not receiving distributions for two consecutive sessions – default rate – rose from 2016, although still remained within the set target. In 2017, beneficiaries aged 6-59 months and PLW reached through treatment activities considerably exceeded the planned values, which translated into a satisfactory rate of 90 percent of enrolment of the eligible population in the treatment programme.

The relatively improved nutrition status of children and PLW in refugee camps by 2017, where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) values stabilised below 10 percent, led WFP to reconsider the focus of its prevention programme. As a result, only children aged 6-23 months were assisted under MAM prevention activities, with relative flexibility throughout the year. Prevention activities exceeded the targeted coverage by 20 percent, reaching 91 percent of the eligible population.

Over-achievements in the number of beneficiaries assisted and the coverage of the treatment and prevention programmes should be attributed to the joint efforts of WFP and UNHCR for the improvement of the programmes' quality. Through the delivery of trainings on the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) guidelines, WFP and UNHCR aimed at strengthening the screening and service provided by cooperating partners' in refugee camps.

WFP also exceeded the target on the coverage of caretakers associated with WFP's malnutrition prevention and treatment activities who received nutrition key messages.

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

Activity: General distributions in refugee camps

To measure the effectiveness of its general food distributions activities (GFD), WFP relies on three key outcome indicators: the Food Consumption Score (FCS) as a proxy for household food security, the Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) as an estimate of the quality of a diet and the Coping Strategy Index (CSI), which measures the frequency

and severity of the behaviours households engage in when faced with food shortages. Coping strategies can be based on consumption behaviors or on other behaviors that negatively affect the long-term livelihoods of the household. The higher the FCS and DDS, the more likely that a household's nutrient intake is adequate and its diet varied, while an increase in the CSI implies a deterioration of the food security situation of the household.

The refugee population has shown a relative deterioration in food consumption status, with female-headed households reporting a relatively better food security situation. However, the dietary diversity marginally improved in comparison to last year. While lower food consumption strategies among refugees are generally rare regardless of sex of head of household, livelihoods coping strategies are more frequent among households headed by men.

Despite its relative improvement, dietary diversity of refugees lied within the low diversity range, potentially because of households' high dependency on food assistance coupled with a reduction in households' reliance on their own production. Kitchen gardens have however proven to increase dietary diversity, with household having gardens consuming vegetables 0.5 days more in the week than those without.

Both female and male refugees are free to move outside the larger camps in particular, although tension with host communities and few reported risks of gender-based violence limit their movement in some areas. About one third of households with higher food consumption source their food from local markets. Refugees with limited access are, instead, highly dependent on food assistance and show a lower FCS.

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

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

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

Data for measuring school meals indicators would ideally come from school records or official government data. However, WFP uses headcount as a proxy for enrolment and retention in South Sudan, given that official data and school records are not reliable.

The change in enrolment rate is calculated by comparing participation data from the first headcount round of the school-year, in March/April, from that of the previous year. Retention rate is determined by comparing participation in the first headcount round with the one conducted in October/November of the same year, close to the end of the school-period.

In 2017, enrolment rates in WFP-assisted schools under on-site and take-home modalities remained over WFP minimum targets. The beginning of the year saw a moderate increase in the number of girls and boys registered in schools in comparison to 2016 due partly to the outbreak of fighting in the second half of 2016, which pushed people to move in seek of protection, displacing communities and separating families. To examine this result, it is relevant to consider that in 2017 school meals activities under the PRRO incorporated schools in the Greater Upper Nile (GUN) region as opposed to last year. Being a high conflict area where school meals have only been implemented for two years, inclusion of data from GUN schools may have contributed to lower rates of enrolment in comparison to 2016. Encouragingly, the enrolment rate for girls remained higher than for boys, indicating sustainability in gender parity at WFP-assisted schools, with a slightly higher margin for boys in absolute values.

Retention rates surpassed targets both in on-site and take-home modalities, reflecting the successful performance of school meals programmes to the extent that they managed to keep children in school, benefiting from nutritious meals and opportunities for learning.

For on-site meals, satisfactory observations can be deduced when comparing this year's performance to that in 2016. Despite enrolment rates deteriorated in 2017, the expansion of the programme to previously unattended areas has led to the increase in number of children assisted. The geographical extension and beneficiary overreach have been accompanied, furthermore, by an improvement of around 10 percent in retention rates, reflecting the effectiveness of the programme to keep the increasing number of children enrolled during 2017. This supposes a noticeable success for the on-site school meals programme considering that last year's enrolment and retention rates showed the opposite trend [15]. The high rate can also reflect the gradual deterioration in food security, as families may find this food-based safety net increasingly attractive.

When looking at on-site against take-home modalities, consultations with school communities and local education authorities provide evidence on the higher community preference for on-site school meals, as they allow all

school-attending children to benefit from the assistance. This may be an additional determinant for the better performance rates reported for on-site meals.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs. Outcome 1: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Food assistance for assets to moderately food-insecure resident populations countrywide

To measure the performance of its Food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities, WFP uses corporate food security and asset creation indicators. The FFA activity-based indicator is the community asset score (CAS), which measures the number of functioning assets that enable a community to be more resilient or less negatively impacted by shocks. However, in 2017 WFP South Sudan started transitioning to the new corporate indicator for livelihood and resilience activities that will replace the CAS, therefore the CAS indicator has not been collected for 2017.

Nonetheless, the direct effect of FFA activities on community assets can be deduced when looking at the average assets created at WFP-assisted communities over time, reflecting a positive trend whereby the number of assets created increases by 1 every year, with some communities reaching values as high as 5 in 2017. Food security indicators explained under SO1 outcome 2 are also used to reflect the impact of FFA activities on participant households' food security.

When looking at achievements at the output level, the percentage of planned assets that were completed ranged from 70 to 100 percent. From these, land clearing and plantation, vegetable gardening and compost preparation; and the construction of community access roads and shallow wells were the most commonly developed. Reasons for the non-completion of a small percentage of assets included delays in the delivery of inputs, inter and intra community fighting that led to displacements, inability to provide the support and training required for asset creation, and lack of commitment to the project from some participants.

As a component of the asset creation activities, households participated in trainings to develop their skills in different field work areas, with the purpose of contributing to the sustainability of the project and allowing participants to build long-term capacities. Agronomic best practices, infrastructure development, environmental adaptation, livelihood technologies and project management training sessions were held throughout the year. To monitor assets' durability, during the CBPP process communities looked at the asset base in the community and evaluated their functionality and any reasons for their disuse. Monthly monitoring also helped to see how asset creation was progressing to ensure quality standards.

Participants also took part in farming activities, which focused on food production, such as crop farming and vegetable production. From the interviewed households, 50 percent experienced an increase in their harvest size from year to year, especially in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, as a consequence of their participation in the FFA programme. Additionally, households with crops surplus reported 30 percent more acceptable food consumption levels and higher dietary diversity than those that had no remnants left.

In some locations, surplus-producing farmers were found to be organically forming linkages with agriculture cooperatives, including some of those with which WFP works through its Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative. In 2018, WFP plans to support more FFA farming households to form cooperatives and to link with P4P to enhance market linkages and develop smallholder livelihoods. WFP recognizes the importance to provide "exit strategies" to transition smallholders away from reliance to self-production and will ensure an equitable programme response to guarantee women and men benefit equally from their integration into the market.

In post distribution monitoring 90 percent of the interviewed households indicated that they own a backyard or vegetable garden. Home gardening is an important income generating activity for households, especially benefiting those headed by women. Furthermore, it complements households' nutritional intake by providing vegetables and other nutritious foods. Overall, households owning gardens, having access to safe water and having increases in harvest size were found to have better food consumption and dietary diversity than those without.

Compared to the previous two years, in 2017 FFA activities have contributed to a notable improvement of households' food security, regardless of head of household. The proportion of participants with poor food consumption score has significantly decreased by 20 percent since last year (reducing to 20 percent) and the dietary diversity improved with an average of one additional food group eaten (out of a total of 7). However, these results should be interpreted considering that there were differences in data collection between years (data was collected at different times of the year and food distributed through FFA in 2016 was delayed while in 2017 it happened within schedule). Livelihoods coping strategies were adopted in higher proportion in male-headed households than in those headed by women, but overall the values remained way below target.

While no major difference was found in food security levels between the overall number of households receiving in-kind and cash-based transfers, variation between states can be observed. Cash achieved better food security results in Northern Bahr el Ghazal while in-kind food tended to enhance food consumption in Warrap. These results should however be considered as indicative given the small sample size within Northern Bahr el Ghazal. From the cash received through FFA activities, 89 percent was found to be used to buy food items, specially cereals.

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

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

WFP measures the performance of its Purchase for Progress activities by tracking the percentage of food purchased from local aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as percentage of WFP's regional, national and local purchases. P4P activities thus contribute to increase the total commodities purchased from regional, national and local suppliers in relation to the overall food purchased by WFP. Together, these indicators reflect the scale of impact that WFP's food procurement operations have on the regional or local economy, and in particular on small-holder farmers.

The proportion of food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers in relation to the total amount acquired by WFP slightly reduced in 2017, although it stayed at WFP's target of 5 percent. The proportion of food procured from local small-holder farmer aggregation systems did, however, remain stable and continued to be provided through the P4P programme. Four hundred metric tons of locally produced maize and sorghum was purchased from cooperatives in Western Equatoria in 2017, notably surpassing the previous year's amount of 300 mt.

Systems' capacity to aggregate crops leads to opportunities for smallholders to access the market. However, food quality often does not meet WFP standards, which limits WFP's ability to procure more commodities from local smallholder farmers.

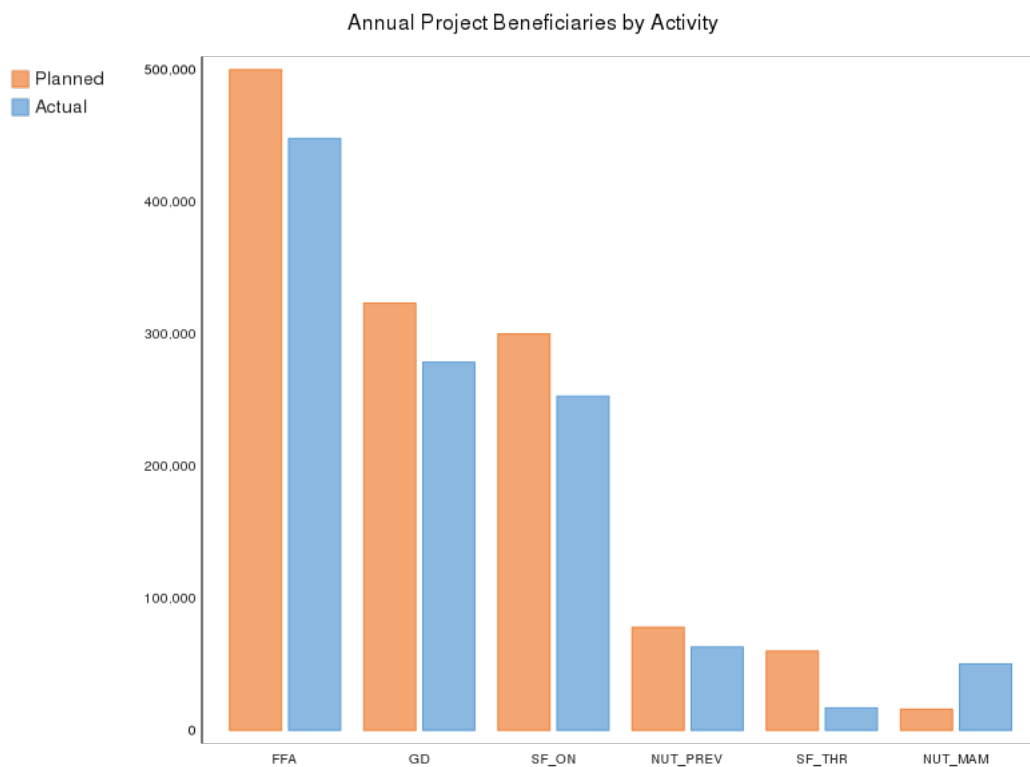
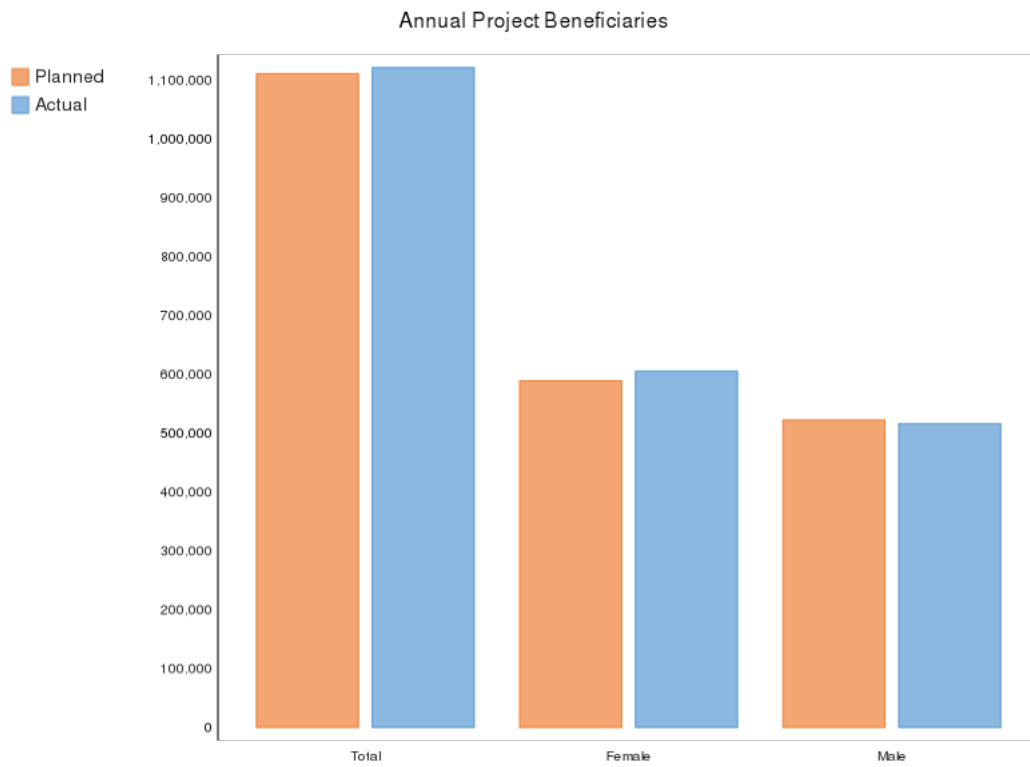
The P4P programme is working with smallholder farmers and cooperatives to improve capacity to widen the opportunities for local purchase. WFP, in collaboration with agriculture partners, planned to provide trainings over the agricultural year, which typically runs from May to September. Delays in on-boarding of qualified partners meant however that most of the trainings took place in the latter part of the agricultural year.

As a result, trainings, focused more on harvesting, aggregating, storage and business/cooperative development skills, which are better tailored to the end of the harvest season. WFP distributed post-harvest handling training manuals and translated post-harvest management posters into local languages. However, as conflict and insecurity spread to the previously stable Eastern Equatoria region, some training activities could not be completed in that region.

WFP and cooperating partners also facilitated reductions in post-harvest losses by supporting farmers with improved infrastructure and technology.

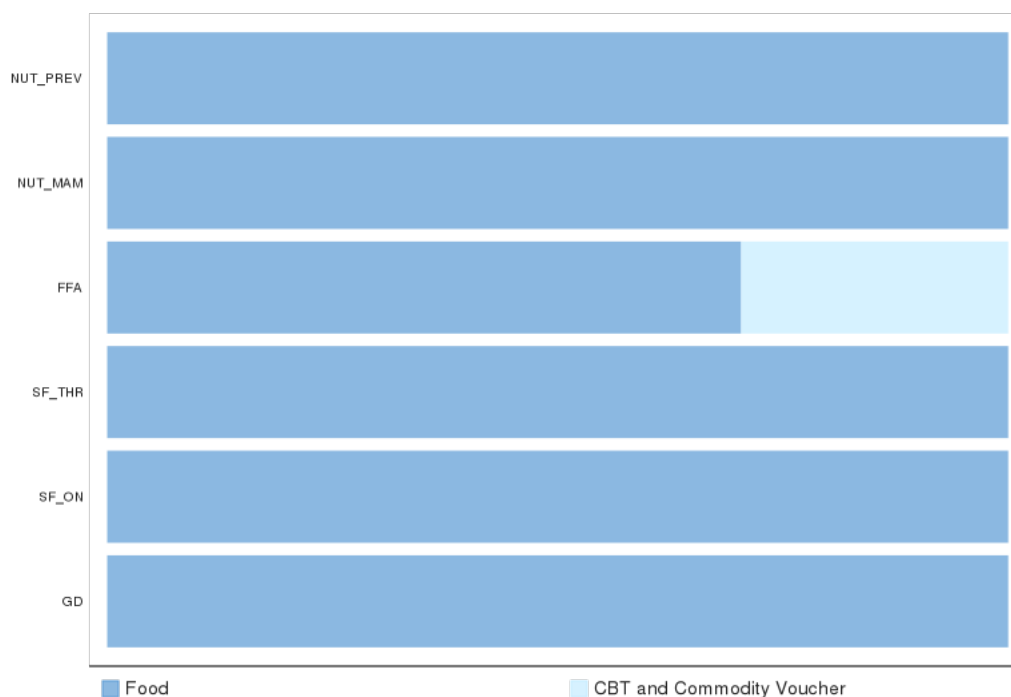
Overall, in 2017 WFP has supported 10,000 smallholder farmers, nearly half of which are women, providing them with an incentive to increase the production and quality of their crops. WFP thereby connects populations across South Sudan by distributing GFD commodities that have been procured from smallholder farmers participating in the P4P programme.

[15] In 2016, average enrolment rate increased 5 percentage points while the retention rate dropped 11.



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

Modality of Transfer by Activity



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



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	9,117	1,736	19.0%
Corn Soya Blend	5,772	2,884	50.0%
Iodised Salt	971	482	49.7%
Lentils	-	15	-
Maize	-	5,013	-
Peas	-	1,877	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	104	157	151.5%
Sorghum/Millet	74,834	42,904	57.3%
Split Peas	-	1,870	-
Sugar	-	18	-
Vegetable Oil	5,964	3,338	56.0%
Total	96,762	60,294	62.3%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	19,200,000	6,035,802	31.4%
Total	19,200,000	6,035,802	31.4%

Performance Monitoring

During 2017, WFP South Sudan has made concerted efforts to align its monitoring system to corporate minimum monitoring requirements, and has enhanced the performance monitoring system to mainstream its importance across the country portfolio.

The country office maintains a regular monitoring frequency, to the extent possible within the context, delivering monthly process monitoring bulletins and biannual post-distribution outcome monitoring reports (PDM), and keeping a monthly record of partners' output results.

Outcome and cross-cutting results are based on post-distribution monitoring, supplemented with process monitoring data. Gathering representative outcome results for each population group assisted, maintaining seasonality, was not always possible due to security constraints.

All primary data collection is conducted with electronic tablets, which are programmed in cooperation with technical teams. WFP uses ONA [16], as a shared database where field staff can locate and download tools and country office can oversee data upload frequencies and timeliness.

The country office also uses remote monitoring through live phone calls done by roving enumerators; however, telecommunications constraints in South Sudan restrict it mostly to large urban centres. In particular, remote monitoring was conducted for the Juba Urban Poor Project run by World Vision, providing food security indicators and knowledge transfer results.

Through direct observation and interviews with beneficiaries and key informants, WFP gathers information on its assistance process, monitoring registrations, distribution management, management committees and beneficiaries' perceptions. WFP staff monitor accessible areas, whereas third-party monitors are used for Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism areas.

At the output level, partners' monthly reports provide data related to beneficiary number and quantifiable assistance distributed; desk studies and triangulation with process monitoring results are used to verify the quality of these reports. In FFA activities, WFP measured the sustainability of assets created through community-led assessments whereby community members determined the utility and condition of assets created. Through monthly process monitoring, WFP ensured quality standards were achieved during the creation of assets.

Since 2015, WFP collects sex and age disaggregated data for most activities. Disaggregated data should be interpreted as indicative, reflecting findings in the sample but not providing statistically significant results to generalise to the targeted population.

The monitoring team supported the roll-out of the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism to seven additional locations (Bor, Abyei, Torit, Kapoeta, Bentiu, Malakal and urban Juba) working in collaboration with the gender and protection unit. This expansion strengthened communication with affected populations as it allowed for another accountability mechanism to be implemented alongside existing helpdesks, while the data collection platform employed allowed technical units to own, track and respond to their corresponding complaints.

As part of lessons learned from 2016, WFP decided to expand its team of enumerators instead of relying on outside contracting companies, allowing WFP to enhance quality control. Additional monitoring staff were hired in 2017, to support sub-offices and technical units.

The success of the new incorporations greatly relied on the capacity building efforts done by the country office. Four sub-offices were trained and two trainings were held in Juba, for the new roving monitors, and for field staff in need of more support. Additionally, the country office trained 15 staff on Tableau, a data analysis and visualization tool adopted by WFP; and two of its staff participated in the Data Week organized at the Headquarters level, whereby participants explored different ways through which data can support WFP's drive towards achieving Zero Hunger.

WFP South Sudan also began a monthly Monitoring Working Group which encourages technical units to provide follow-up action to their indicators, and has greatly increased accountability for monitoring findings and ensured the relevance of process monitoring. The monitoring team also sits once a month with monitoring units of other agencies to exchange inter-agency support.

In 2018, the country office will enhance monitoring coverage across South Sudan through the further increase of the roving enumerator team. Additionally, WFP plans to develop theories of change for all activities to enhance its results-based programming.

[16] Organizational Network Analysis (ONA) is a free and open-source set of tools which help organizations author surveys and manage mobile data collection in the field.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Gender relations in South Sudan are complex. Women and girls are generally responsible for farming, cooking, cleaning, water and firewood collection and childcare. Men and boys generally have the responsibilities of decision-makers for communities and their families, cattle, hunting, fishing and charcoal making. These roles are clearly defined but change depending on the context and location.

The economic crisis and conflict has adversely affected the livelihood of households and as a result of gender roles, women, men, boys and girls have been impacted differently. Women and orphaned children often have to act as heads of households and financially support their family, while their opportunities for economic engagement and legal access to assets and resources remain limited. Furthermore, prevailing cultural norms, especially in the countryside, marginalize women from decision-making and any political activities.

WFP seeks to promote gender equality by tailoring its assistance to women and girls' needs and encouraging their participation in decision-making and community engagement.

Through its gender cross-cutting indicators, WFP measures the effect of its interventions on gender equality in South Sudan. Household decision-making on WFP's assistance addresses equality in decision making and control over cash, vouchers or food between men and women. Women's engagement in the community is measured by tracking their participation as leaders in Project Management Committee (PMC), and their empowerment through attendance to training sessions offered by the PMC.

In refugee camps, overall joint decision-making between women and men on the use of assistance decreased slightly compared to 2016. Traditionally, women are assigned food management responsibility within the household, while men control the family's income. However, in Food assistance-for-assets (FFA) sites, joint decision making increased considerably in detriment of female's decision-making. When decisions are taken 'together' the proportion of acceptable food consumption in the household was reported to be higher, although these results are not to be generalised given the reduced sample size.

WFP has been working to strengthen the establishment and training of PMCs to enhance joint decision making at both the household and the community level. PMCs are established by the community through a democratic representative process and composed of 50 percent of women, with leadership roles equally allocated to men and women. PMCs also include representatives of youth groups, the elderly and individuals identified as vulnerable.

PMCs have been set in 88 percent of the FFA sites and have proven to be successful, with 81 percent of households reporting PMCs were accountable to the community and 78 percent felt represented by them.

Despite PMCs and attendance to trainings being voluntary, which supposes an opportunity cost to people participating, overall women participation in PMCs has increased both in refugee camps and FFA sites compared to 2016. PMCs for FFA activities reached 43 percent of women in leadership positions, while in refugee camps leader female composition was of 39 percent.

This gap, while marginal, may reflect the difference in women's empowerment in emergency-affected areas, compared to more stable contexts where FFA is implemented, where PMCs achieve wide community participation and benefit from a regular partner presence. Likewise, in refugee camps women are familiar with the concept of community participation, and partners have the ability to build a relationship with the community and the time to train and consult them regularly.

Gender indicators regarding sex ratio within management committee leadership and training participants both in refugee camps and FFA settings must however be regarded as indicative as they emerge from focus group discussions of very reduced size, implying that they are based on affected populations' perceptions and not direct observation by enumerators.

WFP has also been generating awareness and capacity building of WFP and cooperating partner's staff on gender and women's empowerment, whilst striving to strengthen partnerships with other UN agencies. WFP conducted 34 training sessions for partners in more than 17 different locations, achieving an average female participation of 30 percent, when typically there are only few female participants present at such sessions. Training sessions focused on definitions of gender, gender equality, how to recognize and overcome gender stereotypes, measures to combat discrimination and entry points to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

In parallel, WFP continued to work in collaboration with UNWOMEN to promote gender equality and women's empowerment through ongoing initiatives and jointly contribute to increased economic security and reduced poverty for rural women in a sustainable manner.

Ensuring equal access to education for extremely food insecure children is another way in which WFP seeks to promote gender equality. WFP supported around 250,000 school children across the country out of which 48 percent were girls. At the national institutional level, WFP actively supported the Ministry of General Education and Instruction-Directorate of Gender Equity and Inclusive Education with technical guidance and also worked closely with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare.

WFP also supports female integration into the agricultural market through its Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative, whereby 32 percent of the farmers from which WFP directly purchases local commodities are women. Agricultural business still tends to be male dominated although women are often the ones doing the production and cultivation. WFP is thus supporting women to empower them so that they can move beyond production into marketing, business management and income generation activities.

In 2017, WFP gender and nutrition teams worked together on a nutrition sensitive strategy to encourage a gender lens when developing projects. WFP is committed to mainstreaming gender equality and access of vulnerable populations to nutrition interventions as one of the main tools for ensuring programmes are nutrition-sensitive. The strategy ensured, amongst other, that women with children participated in livelihood projects and day care facilities at FFA project sites making sure lactating mothers were able to breastfeed during working hours.

Overall, despite the insecurity and volatility of the context where WFP performs in South Sudan, the year saw investments and initiatives in the country towards promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment, conducting gender analyses and building beneficiaries, staff and partners' awareness and capacity. These longer-term investments are expected to further improve the effect WFP's programmes have on gender equality in South Sudan, mostly within food security and nutrition.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

South Sudan's operational context poses a challenging environment for humanitarian relief and recovery activities. Violations against civilians continue to be widely reported and documented and long-term conflict has further exacerbated pre-existing protection risks and threats.

Women and girls represent the majority of the affected populations. While boys and men are more at risk of physical violence, forced recruitment and arbitrary killing, girls and women are threatened by abuse and sexual and gender-based violence, particularly in complex emergencies. The elderly, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS have been particularly vulnerable during displacement.

Protection and gender inequality are directly linked to food security. In crisis settings like South Sudan, food is among the most valuable and essential commodities. Competition over access to resources is a major driver of conflict, with food being a key factor impacting people's exposure to and ability to cope with protection risks. Vulnerability to food insecurity is therefore often linked with vulnerability to protection risks.

Safety, dignity and integrity are key elements of WFP's definition of protection. WFP strives to implement its programmes in a safe and dignified manner and emphasizes lines of accountability beyond donors and governments to affected populations themselves, to ensure an assistance that respects people's needs, rights and capacities. Mainstreaming these principles and practices and with its field presence, WFP has become a significant protection actor in South Sudan.

Through process and post-distribution monitoring, WFP collects data on the degree to which accessing WFP's programmes exposes people to safety problems as well as on the extent to which assisted people are informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain). WFP also performs risk assessments prior to and during the implementation of activities to measure and address affected populations' exposure to protection risks. Mitigation measures that WFP integrates into its programming include the development of standards for the protection of people with disabilities in emergency locations and of new arrivals with specific needs in POCs; as well as the continued communication and information sharing with the protection cluster to

support the development of guidance for situations where humanitarian space is threatened.

As of January 2017, WFP has established a Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) in South Sudan, enabling affected populations to raise complaints related to WFP assistance. The CFM is made up of help and feedback desks at the sites, a WFP hotline and community outreach initiatives. Safety and security issues within the context of WFP activities are often raised at the helpdesk at the site, which is generally managed by WFP or cooperating partners' staff, preferably a woman and a man.

The proportion of beneficiaries not reporting safety issues has achieved and exceeded targets in both refugee camps and FFA activities. This can largely be attributed to the establishment of the CFM and the trainings provided by project management committees (PMCs). The participation of the PMC in addressing and mitigating protection risks has contributed to strengthening the community based protection mechanisms.

The proportion of interviewed beneficiaries who were fully informed about WFP's targeting and entitlement criteria also improved in 2017. Within the context of FFA activities, over three quarters of households said they were informed about their entitlements, while in refugee camps the percentage remained below 50 percent but still indicated an improvement from 2016. Preliminary analysis of FFA outcome results has also proved that beneficiaries informed about the entitlement criteria are more food secure than those not informed, and that those who received messages about protection and gender adopt fewer livelihood coping strategies.

Upon the successful completion of the CFM pilot in March 2017, WFP scaled up the CFM to all the field offices with a particular focus on food and cash assistance-for-assets activities. The CFM pilot revealed the importance of communicating with affected populations in a manner adapted to their context and needs to enable them to make informed decisions and choices and provide WFP with information on protection risks and challenges they might face in accessing assistance. To this regard, two-way communication was strengthened through awareness raising efforts, the establishment and training of PMCs and the development and designation of posters, flyers and banners with key messages on how to contact WFP and protection related risks.

The bulk of the activities targeted at improving communication with affected populations took place between March and November and WFP expects to measure its success in the upcoming months. Other to promoting participation in PMCs and mainstreaming the use of CFMs, WFP is making an effort to target women's association leaders as key informants for standard consultations in order to ensure communities have gender-responsive and local engagement.

WFP provided capacity building and training opportunities to cooperating partners, coordination groups, national institutions and assisted communities. WFP has also facilitated a series of six training sessions on Accountability to Affected Populations for the Food Security and Livelihoods cluster.

WFP has continued to strengthen the collaboration and coordination with protection-mandated actors such as UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council. WFP has been working closely with the protection cluster to develop a framework of collaboration within the context of emergency responses and with UNICEF and UNFPA. Lessons drawn from WFP collaborations in emergency settings have been applied in FFA activities with the aim to expand WFP's actions to address gender-based violence (GBV) in locations with no service provision, through facilitating access to essential GBV services and messaging among others.

In addition, WFP has developed special measures to protect and address the rights of people with disabilities (mental, physical and sensory) in the context of WFP mobile response.

School meals give families a fighting chance in South Sudan

At 20 years of age, Dudu should have qualified or at least be finalizing her teaching qualification. Unfortunately, repeated fighting has disrupted her education on several occasions and she has yet to complete her primary schooling.

Conflict and a deepening economic crisis have resulted in widespread hunger in South Sudan with people unable to meet their daily food needs. When faced with challenges, poor households will employ a variety of coping strategies to ensure access to food, including selling possessions and pulling children out of school to help with household tasks.

In Yei town, fighting and general insecurity disrupted farming resulting in a spike in food insecurity levels, grinding business to a halt and forcing essential services such as schools to close doors. Half the population fled into neighbouring Uganda in search of refuge but for those who remained in Yei or have returned home a daily school meal has brought hope.

Dudu recalls vividly the day her dream to graduate as a teacher was re-ignited. Peace had returned to her village in Yei, a medium-sized town in South Sudan's southwest, and the promise of a daily school meal was enough motivation for her parents to re-enrol her in school.

WFP's school meals programme is giving children a fighting chance to continue their education. Under the programme implemented jointly by WFP and Plan International, 27 schools have been reopened in Yei last year and over 10,000 children receive either cooked meals or take-home rations to encourage them, especially girls, to attend classes.

The benefits of school meals go way beyond the classroom. School meals are the most widespread type of social protection programme, acting as a safety net to help ensure every child has access to education, health and nutrition.

"The daily school meal is often the only meal children have," explains Lona Sadia, Minister of Education in Yei River. "The aim of the programme is to encourage parents struggling to feed their children to send them to school and reduce the rate of school dropouts."

A daily school meal provides a strong incentive to send children to school and keep them there, it helps to increase school enrollment and attendance, decrease drop-out rates, and improve cognitive abilities.

Whilst for many like Dudu it is not clear when things will get better in South Sudan, for now, they are happy they still have the opportunity to pursue their dreams.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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A community in Aweil West works on a community access road as part of the Food Assistance-for-Assets programme. The community chose the activity as one of their preferred projects to connect their village to the main road and a health facility.

Explanatory notes:

Ten percent of the total food distributed under the EMOP has been estimated as a number of partners' distribution reports are still to be recorded in the system after the closure of this report.

Tables 2 and 3

In 2017 WFP did not implement institutional feeding activities under PRRO in refugee camps.

Table 3

Children receiving school meals in secondary schools are included in the figures of those receiving school meals in primary schools, both in planned and actual values.

Nutrition Beneficiaries table

Different percentages have been used to calculate the planned and actual beneficiary figures for children of 6-23 months and children of 24-59 months under Treatment and Prevention programmes, which explains the high percentages of over-achievement.

Outcome indicators

In 2017 WFP did not target residents nor internally displaced people under general food distributions nor nutrition programmes in the PRRO. This population group was targeted under EMOP 200859.

Considerable differences between 2016 and 2017 results for the CSI indicator under SO1 are due to discrepancies in the data analysis between years. In 2017 adjustments have been made to refine the previous methodology.

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	522,289	588,965	1,111,254	515,824	605,532	1,121,356	98.8%	102.8%	100.9%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	111,125	111,125	222,250	112,136	112,136	224,272	100.9%	100.9%	100.9%
Children (5-18 years)	266,701	288,927	555,628	257,912	302,765	560,677	96.7%	104.8%	100.9%

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)
Adults (18 years plus)	144,463	188,913	333,376	145,776	190,631	336,407	100.9%	100.9%	100.9%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	104,458	117,793	222,251	128,956	151,383	280,339	123.5%	128.5%	126.1%
Residents	417,832	471,171	889,003	386,868	454,149	841,017	92.6%	96.4%	94.6%

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)	323,254	-	323,254	278,614	-	278,614	86.2%	-	86.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	300,000	-	300,000	252,844	-	252,844	84.3%	-	84.3%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	60,000	-	60,000	16,940	-	16,940	28.2%	-	28.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	350,000	150,000	500,000	315,098	132,786	447,884	90.0%	88.5%	89.6%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	16,000	-	16,000	50,236	-	50,236	314.0%	-	314.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	78,000	-	78,000	63,006	-	63,006	80.8%	-	80.8%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)	46,179	-	46,179	39,802	-	39,802	86.2%	-	86.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	300,000	-	300,000	252,844	-	252,844	84.3%	-	84.3%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	60,000	-	60,000	16,940	-	16,940	28.2%	-	28.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	50,000	21,429	71,429	52,516	22,131	74,647	105.0%	103.3%	104.5%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	16,000	-	16,000	50,236	-	50,236	314.0%	-	314.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	78,000	-	78,000	63,006	-	63,006	80.8%	-	80.8%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	21,242	24,937	46,179	18,309	21,493	39,802	86.2%	86.2%	86.2%
Total participants	21,242	24,937	46,179	18,309	21,493	39,802	86.2%	86.2%	86.2%
Total beneficiaries	157,101	166,153	323,254	128,162	150,452	278,614	81.6%	90.6%	86.2%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	150,000	150,000	300,000	141,593	111,251	252,844	94.4%	74.2%	84.3%
Children receiving school meals in secondary schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	150,000	150,000	300,000	141,593	111,251	252,844	94.4%	74.2%	84.3%
Total beneficiaries	150,000	150,000	300,000	141,593	111,251	252,844	94.4%	74.2%	84.3%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	60,000	60,000	-	16,940	16,940	-	28.2%	28.2%
Total participants	-	60,000	60,000	-	16,940	16,940	-	28.2%	28.2%
Total beneficiaries	-	60,000	60,000	-	16,940	16,940	-	28.2%	28.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	35,714	35,715	71,429	37,323	37,324	74,647	104.5%	104.5%	104.5%
Total participants	35,714	35,715	71,429	37,323	37,324	74,647	104.5%	104.5%	104.5%
Total beneficiaries	230,000	270,000	500,000	206,026	241,858	447,884	89.6%	89.6%	89.6%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB Clients receiving food assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity supporters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)	3,250	3,250	6,500	5,711	5,944	11,655	175.7%	182.9%	179.3%
Children (24-59 months)	3,250	3,250	6,500	13,326	13,869	27,195	410.0%	426.7%	418.4%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	3,000	3,000	-	11,386	11,386	-	379.5%	379.5%
Total beneficiaries	6,500	9,500	16,000	19,037	31,199	50,236	292.9%	328.4%	314.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	13,750	13,750	27,500	6,141	6,141	12,282	44.7%	44.7%	44.7%
Children (24-59 months)	13,750	13,750	27,500	14,331	14,330	28,661	104.2%	104.2%	104.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	23,000	23,000	-	22,063	22,063	-	95.9%	95.9%
Total beneficiaries	27,500	50,500	78,000	20,472	42,534	63,006	74.4%	84.2%	80.8%

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>MAM-PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly partner reports</i>	>66.00	0.00	34.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>MAM-PREVENTION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk study, Base value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Desk study, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk study, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, UNHCR data</i>	>70.00	0.00	31.00	91.00
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>MAM-TREATMENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Health clinic registers, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health clinic registers, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data</i>	>75.00	85.00	79.02	83.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>MAM-TREATMENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Health clinic registers, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health clinic registers, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data</i>	<3.00	0.10	0.01	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>MAM-TREATMENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Health clinic registers, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health clinic registers, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster & UNHCR data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data</i>	<15.00	12.00	17.36	4.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>MAM-TREATMENT, Project End Target: 2017.12, Health clinic registers, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health clinic registers, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Nutrition cluster data</i>	<15.00	3.20	3.31	5.70
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>MAM-TREATMENT-CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk study, Base value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Desk study, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Desk study, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Nutrition cluster data</i>	>90.00	0.00	72.00	90.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<21.00	28.00	15.00	36.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<29.00	-	56.00	32.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>50.00	-	29.00	31.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<14.25	19.00	17.00	34.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<27.75	37.00	13.00	40.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<35.75	-	52.00	34.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<22.25	-	62.00	29.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>50.00	-	31.00	32.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>50.00	-	25.00	31.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>4.20	4.20	3.37	3.60
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>4.00	4.40	3.35	3.50
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>4.00	4.20	3.38	3.70
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<19.00	19.00	14.07	5.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>		-	51.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>		-	33.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>		-	16.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>		-	51.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>		-	50.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>		-	32.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>		-	45.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>		-	16.00	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>		-	5.00	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>		-	2.92	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>		-	2.90	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>		-	3.25	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>RESIDENTS & DISPLACED, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>		-	12.70	-
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL MEALS-GIRLS' INCENTIVE, Project End Target: 2017.12, School records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Annual School Baseline Survey</i>	>85.00	-	78.00	83.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL MEALS-GIRLS' INCENTIVE, Project End Target: 2017.12, School records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Annual School Baseline Survey</i>	>6.00	-	38.00	9.00
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL MEALS-HOT MEALS, Project End Target: 2017.12, School records, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Annual School Baseline Survey</i>	>85.00	99.00	78.00	90.00
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL MEALS-HOT MEALS, Project End Target: 2017.12, School records, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Annual School Baseline Survey</i>	>85.00	98.00	79.00	88.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL MEALS-HOT MEALS, Project End Target: 2017.12, School records, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Annual School Baseline Survey</i>	>85.00	99.00	76.00	88.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL MEALS-HOT MEALS, Project End Target: 2017.12, School records, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Annual School Baseline Survey</i>	>6.00	-4.00	28.00	10.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL MEALS-HOT MEALS, Project End Target: 2017.12, School records, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Annual School Baseline Survey</i>	>6.00	-4.00	42.00	20.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SCHOOL MEALS-HOT MEALS, Project End Target: 2017.12, School records, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Biannual de-worming report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Annual School Baseline Survey</i>	>6.00	-4.00	26.00	6.00
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<26.25	35.00	42.00	20.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<23.75	26.00	28.00	33.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>50.00	40.00	30.00	47.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<26.25	43.00	42.00	21.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<26.25	26.00	42.00	19.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<23.75	24.00	29.00	31.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<23.75	27.00	27.00	37.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>50.00	33.00	28.00	48.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>50.00	47.00	31.00	45.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>3.20	3.20	3.17	4.10
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>3.20	3.20	3.06	4.20
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	>3.20	3.20	3.24	4.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<10.00	11.00	19.39	9.40
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<78.00	78.00	57.00	38.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<78.00	78.00	65.00	47.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies				
<i>F/CFA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM HH, Base value: 2014.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM HH</i>	<78.00	78.00	46.00	31.00
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>P4P, Project End Target: 2017.12, FPTs, WINGS, Base value: 2014.01, WFP programme monitoring, FPTs, WINGS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FPTs, WINGS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, FPTs, WINGS</i>	>5.00	0.00	5.30	5.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases <i>P4P, Project End Target: 2017.12, FPTS, WINGS, Base value: 2014.01, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS, WINGS, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS, WINGS, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS, WINGS</i>	>2.00	0.00	1.00	1.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	25	28	112.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	3,867	7,805	201.8%
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	item	410,018	391,664	95.5%
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	131,647	136,520	103.7%
Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed	item	544	544	100.0%
Number of cooking pots distributed to WFP assisted schools	unit	951	898	94.4%
Number of cups distributed	item	20,022	18,194	90.9%
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	101,322	112,194	110.7%
Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed	item	4,575	3,878	84.8%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	578	676	117.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	3	3	100.0%
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	4	2	50.0%
Quantity of large cooking pots distributed (100 litres)	tool	121	121	100.0%
Quantity of metal drinking cups distributed (125ml/250ml)	tool	1,159	1,159	100.0%
Quantity of metal plates distributed	tool	20,172	15,191	75.3%
Quantity of weighing scales distributed	item	517	485	93.8%
SO2: School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	item	19,403	22,329	115.1%
Number of cups distributed	item	1,188	1,188	100.0%
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	11,160	15,070	135.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	60	111	185.0%
Quantity of weighing scales distributed	item	60	60	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	25,064	24,715	98.6%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	491	378	77.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	480	455	94.8%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads raised above flooding levels	Km	14	11	78.6%
Number of classrooms constructed	classroom	24	21	87.5%
Number of community managed post-harvest structures built	site	155	150	96.8%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	2	2	100.0%
Number of health centres constructed/rehabilitated	health center	48	41	85.4%
Number of livestock watering points built/restored	item	27	25	92.6%
Number of people trained (Skills: Engineering)	individual	48,240	48,240	100.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Environmental protection)	individual	10,216	10,216	100.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	67,215	67,215	100.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Project management)	individual	3,410	3,410	100.0%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	394	342	86.8%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	4,896,000	3,174,022	64.8%
Tonnes of compost manure produced	Mt	8,428	6,400	75.9%
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	109	103	94.5%
SO3: Local Purchases				
Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	15	15	100.0%
Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	3	5	166.7%
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	3	2	66.7%
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	15	15	100.0%
Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	4,000	5,980	149.5%
Number of individuals trained in business skills	individual	4,000	5,000	125.0%
Number of individuals trained in lobby and advocacy	individual	300	291	97.0%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	12,000	5,078	42.3%
Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	metric ton	500	400	80.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08</i>	=40.00	13.00	36.00	43.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=40.00	9.00	25.00	22.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08</i>	=50.00	54.00	61.00	52.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	75.00	63.00	69.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08</i>	=10.00	47.00	3.00	5.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=10.00	16.00	12.00	9.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08</i>	>50.00	28.00	37.00	43.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	31.00	37.00	39.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08</i>	>60.00	44.00	32.00	42.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	100.00	35.00	42.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08</i>	>80.00	79.00	32.00	41.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	92.00	22.00	36.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.08</i>	>90.00	74.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	94.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>4,200,000.00	2,257,988.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=36.00	16.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>SOUTH SUDAN, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Brazil	BRA-C-00117-02	Sorghum/Millet	-	69
Canada	CAN-C-00525-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	49
Canada	CAN-C-00525-02	Beans	-	248
Canada	CAN-C-00525-02	Iodised Salt	-	25
Canada	CAN-C-00525-02	Maize	-	442

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00525-02	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,095
Canada	CAN-C-00525-02	Vegetable Oil	-	144
Germany	GER-C-00674-02	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,146
Germany	GER-C-00674-02	Split Peas	-	192
Germany	GER-C-00674-02	Vegetable Oil	-	115
Germany	GER-C-00679-01	Beans	-	596
Germany	GER-C-00679-01	Iodised Salt	-	61
Germany	GER-C-00679-01	Maize	-	3,579
Germany	GER-C-00679-01	Vegetable Oil	-	357
Hungary	HUN-C-00024-03	Maize	-	206
Italy	ITA-C-00218-01	Beans	-	132
Italy	ITA-C-00218-01	Iodised Salt	-	12
Italy	ITA-C-00218-01	Maize	-	525
Italy	ITA-C-00218-01	Salt - Iodized	-	5
Italy	ITA-C-00218-01	Vegetable Oil	-	44
Japan	JPN-C-00589-01	Beans	-	63
Japan	JPN-C-00589-01	Salt - Iodized	-	4
Japan	JPN-C-00589-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	568
Japan	JPN-C-00589-01	Vegetable Oil	-	38
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	206
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal	-	21
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,914
Private Donors	WPD-C-03682-05	Beans	-	38
Private Donors	WPD-C-03682-05	Iodised Salt	-	4
Private Donors	WPD-C-03682-05	Maize	-	209
Private Donors	WPD-C-03682-05	Vegetable Oil	-	12
Private Donors	WPD-C-03945-04	Beans	-	55
Private Donors	WPD-C-03945-04	Salt - Iodized	-	7
Private Donors	WPD-C-03945-04	Sorghum/Millet	-	169
Private Donors	WPD-C-03945-04	Vegetable Oil	-	15
USA	USA-C-01225-05	Peas	1,080	-
USA	USA-C-01225-05	Sorghum/Millet	10,580	-
USA	USA-C-01225-05	Vegetable Oil	690	-
USA	USA-C-01244-03	Sorghum/Millet	4,500	-

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01263-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,114
USA	USA-C-01263-02	Beans	-	1,987
USA	USA-C-01263-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,000
USA	USA-C-01263-02	Sorghum/Millet	-	3,069
		Total	16,850	20,534