SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

WFP
World Food Programme

South Sudan
Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2020

ACR Reading Guidance

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Summary

The food security and nutrition situation continued to deteriorate in South Sudan in 2018, attributed mainly to the protracted conflict that affected farming activities and the ongoing economic crisis. In response, WFP expanded its coverage to reach 5.32 million beneficiaries.

In order to prevent food insecurity and acute malnutrition from escalating to catastrophe levels in some areas, WFP and cooperating partners ensured the availability of food in inaccessible areas by strategically prepositioning 132,000 mt of commodities in 50 warehouses across the country, reaching 94 percent of its annual target. WFP also engaged in access negotiations on behalf of the humanitarian community, which enabled coordinated responses to hard-to-reach areas with the highest levels of food insecurity.

Focused on finding more efficient ways of delivering assistance, WFP also implemented initiatives to reduce the reliance on costly air operations. By expanding road operations and opening new river corridors, along with savings from its prepositioning exercise, WFP was able to achieve cost-efficiencies gains of approximately USD 63 million in 2018. With those initiatives, by the end of 2018 WFP was able to reduce its fleet of aircraft for air drop operations from six to four, allowing a decrease of 33 percent in total fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions in comparison to the previous year.

To ensure that the right people receive the most appropriate services and to enhance efficiencies and accountability over resources, WFP also strengthened its registration and authentication processes, partnering with IOM to introduce biometric authentication in Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and biometrically registering 220,550 beneficiaries in 2018.

WFP led and supported a range of food and nutrition studies, including the inter-agency Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Survey (FSNMS) and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) reports. WFP assessments supported targeting and resource prioritization, including the integration of protection and gender analyses to minimize the risk of exposure of beneficiaries to gender-based violence.

With the support from partners such as FAO and UNICEF, and working in close coordination with the Government, WFP strengthened joint emergency response in hard-to-reach areas through the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism. WFP also expanded both its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and School Feeding programmes, covering 40 percent more beneficiaries in FFA and 38 percent more schools in comparison to 2017, and working closely with the Government to strengthen capacities and support the development of a national school feeding strategy.

Together with partners, WFP was effective in restoring the nutritional status of children and pregnant and lactating women under its treatment of acute malnutrition programme. WFP also established a rural aggregation network and procured maize from smallholder farmers, enabling access to markets and providing an opportunity for them to sell their goods at fair prices.

WFP expanded and enhanced the provision of common services, enabling humanitarian access and response in remote locations by providing air transport, coordinated logistics services and emergency telecommunications to the humanitarian community. Through the Logistics Cluster, WFP actively supported preparedness activities in the event of an Ebola Virus outbreak in South Sudan.

5,321,774

total beneficiaries in 2018

54% female   **46% male**

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

■ Actual	■ Planned

Beneficiaries by Age Group

■ Actual	■ Planned

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

■ Actual	■ Planned

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Legend: Actual, Planned

X-axis categories: Maize, Rice, Sorghum/Millet, Corn Soya Blend, High Energy Biscuits, LNS, Ready To Use Supplementary Food, Iodised Salt, Sugar, Vegetable Oil, Beans, Lentils, Peas, Split Peas
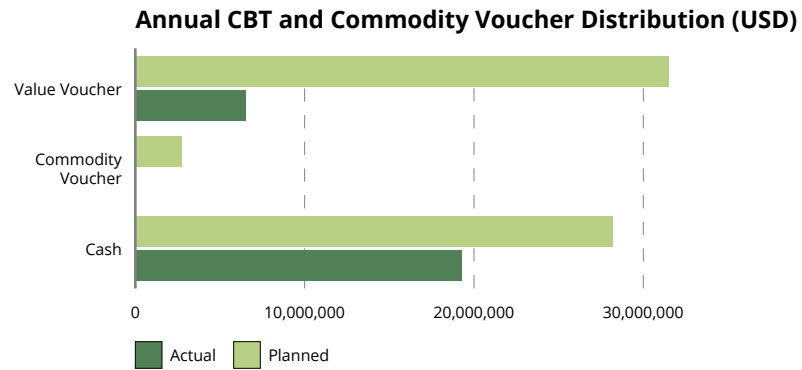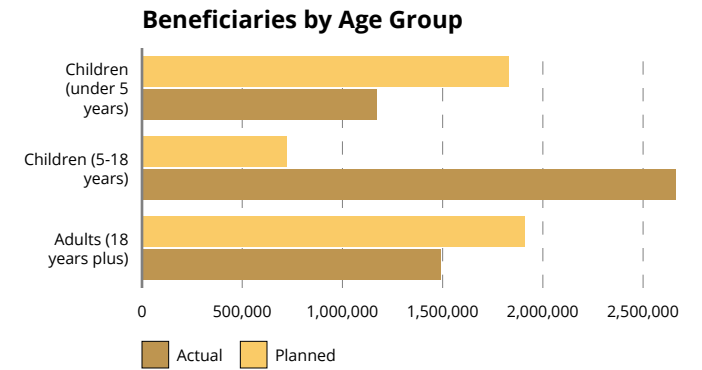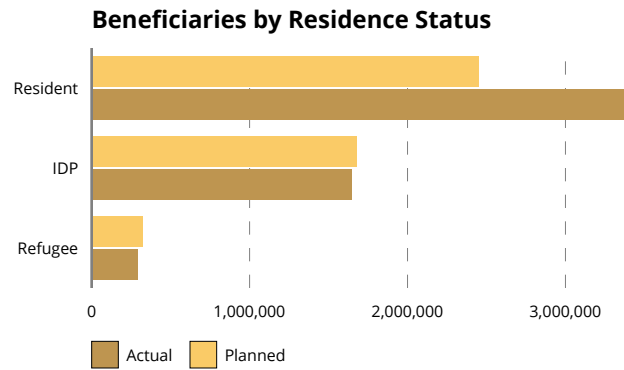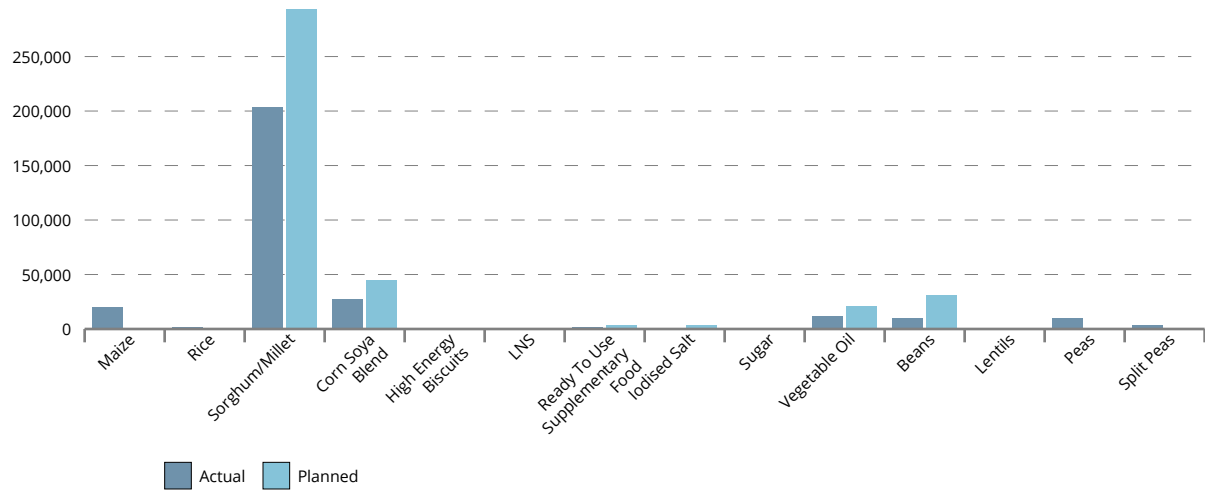
Context and Operations

South Sudan remains in a serious humanitarian crisis due to the effects of years of conflict and violence. Despite its vast natural resources and large stocks of cattle and fisheries, the country has some of the world's worst socio-economic indicators, ranking 187 out of 189 countries in the human development index in 2018.

In 2018, the country continued to experience extreme levels of food insecurity, with 6.1 million people - 59 percent of the population - estimated to be facing 'Crisis' and 'Emergency' acute food insecurity at the peak of the lean season.[1] In the absence of humanitarian assistance, an estimated 7.1 million - 63 percent of the population - would have faced crisis or worsened acute food insecurity levels during the same period, of which 155,000 would have been in 'Catastrophe' and 2.3 million in 'Emergency' levels.[2]

While Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) decreased in a number of counties in critical situation, elevated levels of acute malnutrition continued to persist in the country, with eight out of ten states having GAM levels above the World Health Organization emergency threshold of 15 percent.[3] High malnutrition levels wer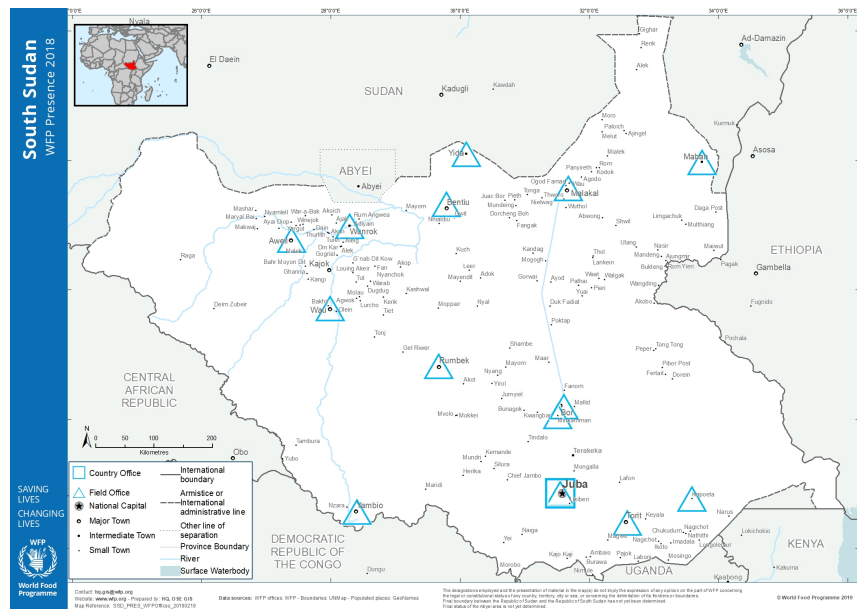e associated with displacement due to conflict as well as with limited access to basic health and nutrition services, and poor feeding and care practices. Along with food insecurity and malnutrition, susceptibility to disease and poor access to health services has kept high numbers of cases of HIV, TB, malaria, diarrhea, cholera, kala-azar and measles.

Persistent conflict and associated displacement continued to be the primary drivers of the worsening food security and nutrition situation. In 2018, 4.5 million people experienced displacement, including 2.5 million in neighboring countries and nearly 2 million inside South Sudan. These above drivers have affected women, girls, men and boys differently, as societal and cultural norms, along with decades of violence, drive gender inequalities, discrimination and gender-based violence. Men control most productive assets and decision-making power, domestic violence is common and adolescent girls are often married into polygamous unions.

The impact of conflict in education is also devastating. At the primary school level, South Sudan has the highest rate of out-of-school children at 72 percent, and the highest rate of girls who are out of school at 76 percent.

Lack of infrastructure, market integration or investment in agriculture, coupled with vulnerability to climate shocks, have further eroded food security including in areas not directly affected by conflict. With a limited and poor road network that deteriorates significantly during the rainy season, when 60 percent of the country's roads become impassable, South Sudan presents logistical challenges that make the access to vulnerable populations difficult.

Insecurity has also seen the operating environment for humanitarian agencies become more challenging over the last years, with South Sudan considered the most dangerous place for aid workers for the third consecutive year.[4] Sharing borders with the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan was also classified at 'very high risk' for the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak affecting the neighboring country.

By September, a revitalized peace agreement among Government and opposition parties brought hope for the return of peace, promising to offer new opportunities for the population. Even so, the cumulative effects of years of conflict, violence and destroyed livelihoods have left more than 7 million people in dire need of humanitarian assistance and protection.

Aiming at averting the high risk of famine in specific counties and the further deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation across the country, WFP's focus in 2018 continued to be on life-saving response, addressing basic food and nutrition needs while protecting the most vulnerable, and, in areas of relative stability, supporting communities and households to rebuild livelihoods. WFP also focused on enabling humanitarian access and response by providing air transport, logistics services and emergency telecommunications to the humanitarian community.

To align WFP's strategy, programme structure, financial management and planning, and monitoring and reporting with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in 2018 WFP activities were implemented under a transitional structure through an Interim Country Strategic Plan (I-CSP) 2018-2020.

The ICSP is consistent with national development priorities and the National Development Strategy (NDS), launched by the Government in November 2018, and WFP's 2017 Country portfolio evaluation informed its design. WFP also aligned its strategies and operations with the UN Country Team's Interim Cooperation Framework and Humanitarian Response Plan, which continued to be the basis of humanitarian and development assistance in 2018. [5]

In 2019, WFP's priority will continue to be to provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and refugees, while supporting resilience-building and transition from emergency to recovery where possible. WFP will also prepare for the possible return of millions of refugees and IDPs who will need immediate emergency assistance and support to re-integrate and establish sustainable livelihoods.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

In 2018, WFP launched its three-year ICSP for South Sudan with a budget requirement of USD 1.08 billion for the first year. WFP was able to fundraise USD 769 million, 71 percent of the 2018 requirements. Thanks to healthy funding levels, WFP saw solid results across its portfolio. Emergency response activities, which fall under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1, attracted the highest level of support, 74 percent out of the total received. Activities under SO2 (Nutrition assistance) accounted for 7.4 percent, while 7 percent was contributed to SO3 (Resilience Building). Common logistics, telecommunications and humanitarian air services under SO4 received 11 percent of the total funding received.

WFP received over half of its contributions in cash, which provided flexibility to purchase the most appropriate food and reduced delivery time. Timely cash contributions reduced delivery time on average from 90 to 120 days, to 28 days by drawing commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility rather than the conventional procurement process. Cash contributions also enabled WFP to support regional markets and stimulate local production. Ninety percent of the contributions were received as directed multilateral contributions, while 10 percent were multilateral resources. In negotiations with donors, the CO ensured that most of the directed multilateral contributions were prioritized to activities facing resource shortfalls, which allowed flexibility and ensured resources were allocated to priority activities.

Timeliness of funding was critical to WFP's operations, as more than a third of planned food commodities needed to be procured and prepositioned to remote areas before the start of the rainy season in May. Upon appeals to donors to confirm early contributions, resources made available allowed WFP to preposition a record 132,000 mt of food commodities in 50 warehouses across the country. Without this exercise, WFP would have resorted to costly airdrops, significantly increasing operational costs and reducing the number of people assisted.

Alongside prepositioning, WFP implemented a number of innovative initiatives aimed at improving programme efficiency and effectiveness. WFP expanded its river operation and delivered three times more by river than in 2017. It also engaged in rehabilitation and maintenance of key trunk roads to prolong their use during the rainy season, increasing the amount of food moved through surface transport as opposed to airdrops. These initiatives allowed WFP to reduce the number of locations served by air and integrate these into regular field office programme coverage. Altogether, these initiatives allowed operational efficiency gains of up to USD 63 million.

WFP also embarked on a process to scale-up and strengthen biometric registration and fingerprint authentication, which reduced duplicate identities and enhanced efficiencies and accountability over resources, leading to an estimated reduction of USD 2 million in operational costs during the second half of 2018. Furthermore, WFP strengthened its monitoring function to better generate evidence for decision-making and support effective corporate reporting. In 2018, it increased its process-monitoring coverage by monitoring 55 percent of planned WFP's final distribution points, against 40 percent of those reached in 2017. [1]

WFP also conducted successful negotiations to expand the donor base by increasing contributions from non-traditional donors such as the African Development Bank, the Government of China and the Government of South Sudan.

Building on lessons drawn from 2017, WFP engaged in extensive discussions with donors from early in the year, advocating for sufficient, predictable and flexible resources for a timely response. Following the 2017 declaration of famine in localized areas of the country, WFP's aggressive resource mobilization and coordinated response with partners contributed to preventing the escalation of food insecurity and nutrition levels to Catastrophe conditions in 2018, as well as to reaching a record of 5.32 million beneficiaries.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01
Food-insecure women, men and children in crisis-affected areas and refugees have access to safe and nutritious food

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), WFP provided access to safe and nutritious food for food-insecure populations and refugees in South Sudan, reaching 3.68 million beneficiaries - 10 percent more than the annual target.

Activities covered the entire country and different approaches were undertaken to ensure the most vulnerable women, men and children were targeted and reached with the right assistance, at the right time. Geographic targeting was guided by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis as well as Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Surveys (FSNMS), including gender and protection analyses. Gender was fully integrated into implementation of the activities as reflected by the Gender and Age mark code 3.[1]

Under Activity 1, WFP provided conditional or unconditional assistance through food and/or cash-based transfers (CBT) to residents and internally displaced populations (IDPs) at Protection of Civilian sites (PoCs). WFP also provided emergency seasonal scale-up during the lean season in counties with high food insecurity levels.

In inaccessible areas, WFP and partners deployed mobile teams by air to deliver an integrated package of food, nutrition and other basic services through the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism, a partnership among WFP, UNICEF and FAO. In more accessible areas, WFP provided assistance through its network of sub-offices and cooperating partners.

Under Activity 2, WFP continued to support refugees across eight camps in the country, through a combination of food and cash. WFP also assisted refugee children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) by providing preventative and curative nutrition treatment.

Through its institutional feeding programme, WFP also distributed monthly individual rations (cereals, pulses, oil, and salt) in medical institutions to patients and their caretakers to encourage adherence to treatment.

WFP also continued to scale up the use of CBT across various programmes, reaching 88 percent more beneficiaries in comparison to 2017. Besides continuing to serve IDPs with CBT, WFP piloted transitional approaches such as cash for milling assistance and hybrid baskets[2] where feasible. Through assessment missions, WFP ensured consultation and feedback from beneficiaries (women, men, elderly, disabled people) prior to any introduction or expansion in CBT.

Consistent with IPC projections, the analysis of indicators that provide a proxy for household food security indicated a deterioration on food consumption levels of beneficiary-households from March to October.[3] The proportion of beneficiaries adopting livelihood and consumption-based coping mechanisms[4] also increased for all populations. While for refugees the deterioration was seen for both households headed by women and men, for residents the deterioration was only observed for households headed by women.

In this case, it is possible that households headed by men had better access to other means of coping than the ones headed by women, who may be more reliant on humanitarian assistance and were more prone to sharing. Cultural factors might also play a role, with the possibility that households headed by women represent non-first wives within a polygamous family, thus expected to have higher dependency ratios and lower access to resources than the most favored ones headed by the male.

The overall deterioration in food security is mainly attributed to the conflict and the economic crisis as widespread, intense violence occurred throughout most of the planting season in large sections of the country until mid-2018. However, an analysis using FSNMS data shows that WFP targeted-beneficiary households had better food security than non-beneficiaries, indicating that WFP's emergency assistance has helped stabilize populations and to prevent a more dramatic deterioration of food security.

Positively, programme performance for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among refugees exceeded the SPHERE[5] standards, demonstrating that WFP was effective in restoring the nutritional status of children and PLW enrolled in the programme. Additionally, the treatment programme significantly increased its coverage from beginning to end of year.

As refugee camps are controlled environments – which also supports the success in preventing malnutrition among refugees - coverage for the prevention programme targeting these communities remained stable at 16 percentage points above the target.

Through its School Feeding programme, WFP also continued to provide hot meals to vulnerable primary schoolchildren, which represent 28 percent of the daily intake requirement. In some areas with low levels of girls' enrollment, take-home rations (THR) were provided to girls who attended at least 80 percent of the classes on a monthly basis.

In 2018, WFP increased the geographic coverage of its school feeding programme, reaching 38 percent more schools than in 2017. Retention rates for WFP-assisted schools saw positive results for both girls and boys receiving hot meals and girls receiving THRs, surpassing the target in all cases. The programme

also contributed to a 1.67 percent increase in the enrollment rate of girls assisted with THRs, an achievement consistent with school retention rates for girls. THR is also positively correlated to school retention rates for girls. These schools have retention rates of approximately 90 percent decreases the likelihood of early marriage and support higher literacy rates.

Together with the Ministry of General Education and Instruction, WFP worked to raise awareness on the importance of school meals and to strengthen capacities at by supporting the development of a National Home-Grown School Meals Strategy and training officials at both state and county levels in school meals management. In 2018, WFP also piloted its home-grown school feeding approach, supplying three schools with maize procured from smallholder farmers in Western Equatoria. In those schools, enrolment rate increased in 23 percent from beginning to end of year.

WFP also continued to develop responses to transition from emergency to resilience-building in areas that proved to be more stable and traditionally relied on unconditional distributions. WFP provided cash assistance to 14,000 vulnerable urban-households provided that they attended trainings in business skills, home gardening, hygiene, nutrition, and social/child protection over the course of six months. All of which are consistent with WFP's efforts to create lasting sustainable change in local communities.

Strategic Outcome 02
People at risk of malnutrition in crisis-affected areas, especially young children, pregnant and lactating women and elderly (POC's only), are able to meet their basic nutrition requirements all year round

Under Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2), WFP implemented nutrition activities to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among residents and internally displaced populations (IDPs). The treatment programme targeted children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) throughout the country, along with nutrition messaging and counselling. Due to a pipeline break on Ready-to-Use Supplementary Feeding (RUSF) in most locations, Super Cereal Plus was used as a substitute for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children. PLW were given Super Cereal Plus as planned. As of November, additional RUSF was procured and distributed to all locations.

Under the prevention programme, WFP distributed Super Cereal Plus to children 6-59 months and PLW in areas where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates were higher than 15 percent. The distribution of prevention commodities was also part of the seasonal scale-up conducted in some rural areas and Protection of Civilians Sites (POCs) during the lean season, and in Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) responses linked to the provision of general food

distributions. Gender was fully integrated into implementation of the activities that contributed to SO2, as reflected by the Gender and Age mark code 3.[1]

In the absence of partners and when possible, the IRRM mobile teams included nutritionists to supervise the screening and treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition in children, refer PLW with acute malnutrition, and pass nutrition messages to caretakers and local communities. WFP and partners worked to coordinate and harmonize the emergency response. UNICEF joined most IRRM registration missions, which brought all members of communities to sites and provided access to children and other vulnerable individuals. The WFP/UNICEF Joint Nutrition Response Plan continued to improve the scale and quality of nutrition emergency assistance by using the same partners, with extensive experience in service provision, where possible.

With the aim of strengthening the humanitarian-development-peace-nexus, and in addition to provision of food and nutrition commodity support, WFP also worked to strengthen capacities of cooperating partners and the Government of South Sudan in food security and nutrition programmes. In 2018, Government staff at the national and sub-national levels, cooperating partners, UN and field-offices were trained on a variety of nutrition programme-implementation topics, such as the national Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) guidelines, WFP's Food Security and Nutrition Strategy for HIV/TB, and Maternal Infant and Young Child Feeding Programmes. WFP also provided technical support to the Ministry of Health by seconding staff to its Nutrition Department, aiming at strengthening local capacities for an efficient nutrition response at both national and state levels.

More specifically on the CMAM guidelines, together with UNICEF and the Health Pooled Fund, WFP facilitated the development and roll out of the national guidelines through training of trainers to WFP, UNICEF, partners and Ministry of Health Nutrition staff.

An analysis of outcomes demonstrates that WFP was effective in restoring the nutritional status of children and PLW enrolled in the treatment programme, surpassing all target values for the four scores that are used to measure the programme's results. Notably, while the recovery rate reached 89 percent, mortality rate remained at 0 percent. Programme coverage for MAM treatment, which determines whether the programme's enrolment is sufficient to cover population needs, increased significantly from March to December, surpassing the target of 50 percent. The increased coverage for the treatment programme can be mainly attributed to large scale-up of health and nutrition centres providing services from 730 in 2017 to over 830 in 2018.

On the other hand, security risks and logistical constraints caused interruptions in the implementation of prevention programmes. While the programme's

coverage improve significantly due to expansion of counties implementing prevention services and linkage with relief response, coverage remained below WFP's corporate target of higher than 70 percent. However, it exceeded the 45 percent standard target established by the Nutrition cluster in South Sudan.

In September, WFP and UNICEF formalized their partnership through a Letter of Understanding for collaboration on the treatment and prevention of malnutrition, and strengthening of nutrition-sensitive activities. The two agencies also agreed to collaborate on the digitalization of nutrition programmes through the application SCOPE CODA (Conditional on-Demand Assistance), which aims to provide better quality care, real-time programme data and programme results, such as increase case management, coverage and reduce length of stay. SCOPE CODA is currently being piloted in two sites in the former Northern Bahr el Ghazal state, with cooperation from Action Against Hunger, MEDAIR and UNICEF under the supervision of the Ministry of Health.

Through its institutional feeding programme, WFP targeted people living with HIV (PLHIV), tuberculosis (TB) and kala-azar to improve their nutritional status and adherence to treatment, with a monthly ration of Super Cereal Plus. As a cosponsor of the joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), WFP is responsible for integrating food and nutrition within the comprehensive care, treatment and support package for PLHIV and/or people living with TB or kala-azar. Along with the provision of treatment support, WFP also provided nutrition counseling to HIV/TB patients as part of the Nutrition Assessment, Counseling and Support (NACS) programme.

The effectiveness of WFP's institutional feeding programme is measured through two outcome indicators. The Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) and the TB Direct Observation Treatment (TB-DOT) default rate, which measure the percentage of clients that have missed the second consecutive scheduled medical visit. During 2018, the implementation of the new PLHIV/TB strategy also meant a new reporting mechanism on indicators and data collection methodology through partners. In 2019, WFP will work to review the methodology and to enhance partners' capacity on data collection and reporting.

Strategic Outcome 03
Food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP's objectives included improving resilience to seasonal climate shocks and preventing negative coping strategies of households in areas of stability. WFP worked closely with partners such as FAO, UNICEF and UNDP, who provided complementary support. WFP also played an active role as a collaborative member of the Partnership for Recovery and Resilience, a framework uniting donors, UN agencies, and NGOs committed to a unified approach to reduce vulnerability and build resilience.

WFP continued to implement FFA and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) activities, alongside feeder roads construction. These components were integrated to magnify the impact on targeted communities.

The FFA programme expanded geographically to cover all regions of South Sudan, and achieved 40 percent increase in beneficiaries when compared to 2017. Through FFA, WFP supported the creation of assets that helped increase household and community-level food availability, access to food and basic services. Asset creation is an important strategic component in the shift from reliance on humanitarian assistance to the achievement of sustainable food security.

Assets were built across three different pillars: (1) restoration of productive capacity of arable land, (2) construction of community infrastructure and (3) environment, natural resource management and climate change adaptation. Distribution points and training activities were also used as an opportunity to pass key messages on breastfeeding, diet diversity, food storage and hygiene.

In addition to providing resources, skills development was integrated throughout the programme, equipping participants with agricultural, infrastructure development and maintenance, and environmental management skills. In response to WFP's monitoring findings that many households receiving CBT were unable to properly count their cash entitlement, a financial literacy training programme was piloted in some locations receiving CBT through FFA. It focused on addressing the capacity of beneficiaries (and giving priority to women) to make sustainable decisions with assets generated and ensuring access to entitlements in a safe and dignified manner. WFP enhanced programme's monitoring by conducting two rounds of post-distribution monitoring, as well as process monitoring to inform programme on a monthly basis.

At output level, 89 percent of planned assets were completed. From these, land cultivation and clearing, vegetable gardening and compost preparation, and construction of community access roads were the most commonly developed. Reasons for the non-completion of a small percentage of assets included delays in the delivery of various inputs and in the start of some activities.

At the outcome level, FFA activities (implemented mainly from April to October) contributed to a notable improvement of households' food security, with the proportion of participants with poor food consumption levels decreasing by 20 percentage points from May to November. Similarly, livelihoods and

consumption-based coping strategies were adopted in significantly lesser proportion and, in terms of diet diversity, a combination of in-kind and cash assistance seemed to be more effective in promoting daily consumption of key nutrients at household level.

However, a significant difference can be seen between the proportion households headed by men with poor food consumption (30 percent in November) and the proportion of female-headed ones with the same status (43 percent). This is consistent with findings from an analysis using FSNMS data which reports that, in 2018, households headed by women had significantly lower levels of education, less income opportunities, were less likely to own land and livestock, and more likely to have a higher number of children and elderly as their dependents. It is important to note that seasonality might also have played a difference in results as, November is a post-harvest period.

Under its SAMS programme, WFP established a new approach to support smallholder farmers in the country. By creating a Rural Aggregation Network (RAN), WFP set collection points throughout Western Equatoria and was able to buy locally produced grains from smallholder farmers (640 females) for use in its food assistance programmes. By December, 21 rural aggregation centers were fully operational.

The network provided farmers with an opportunity to sell their goods at a fair price and with prompt payment, reducing some of barriers to entering formal markets such as transaction costs related to transport or interlocutors. Furthermore, it enabled WFP to support skills development through trainings on food handling and reduction of post-harvest losses (7,420 females). Overall, the RAN supported 78 percent of the farmers in comparison to the pilot's annual target by purchasing their goods.

The percentage procured from the RAN made up 1 percent of the WFP's total purchases and 5 percent of the maize purchased for South Sudan operations. Challenges in meeting the procurement targets as well as number of beneficiaries are attributed to the delay in the start of the programme, which resulted in a 4-month implementation period. Additionally, the model was set at harvest time, which did not give farmers enough time to plan their production in advance. For 2019, WFP expects that the number of farmers will increase significantly, as there will be greater clarity on existing market opportunities.

Through its engineering unit, WFP also supported the construction and maintenance of key feeder roads and bridges, aiming at enhancing community infrastructure to facilitate improvements in households' access to basic services, including markets and schools.

WFP completed the construction of a seven-kilometer (km) approach-road to Kuajok bridge in Warrap State, and continued with the construction of a bridge which will greatly enhance community access to main markets. Importantly, the project linked communities supported through FFA who are producing cereal surpluses by providing increased opportunities to sell their crops.

The maintenance of a 42 km road, also in Warrap, is having similar positive impacts on local communities. Throughout road maintenance works, the community was engaged in learning basic road maintenance activities, such as cutting grass, clearing culverts and drainage channels. Such engagement not only provided community members with useful skills and a short-term income, but also helped create ownership over the asset created.

Strategic Outcome 04
The humanitarian community has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available

With severe infrastructure gaps and ongoing insecurity, South Sudan continues to be one of the most challenging countries in the world to sustain the logistics and telecommunications connectivity required for effective humanitarian response. There are no safe and reliable air services, most roads are unpaved and impassable during the rainy season and barges are prone to disruption because rivers often separate warring factions. The country also has one of the most underdeveloped communications technology infrastructures in the world. The absence of a national communications backbone, unreliability of the limited mobile network and absence of conventional power sources creates a challenging starting point for the deployment of connectivity services.

Under Strategic outcome 4, WFP aimed to enable humanitarian access and response in remote locations by providing air transport (activity 5), coordinated logistics services (activities 6 and 7) and emergency telecommunications (activity 8) to the humanitarian community in South Sudan.

In 2018, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continued to be a critical service in the country by facilitating access to key locations in support of life-saving programmes. Managed by WFP, UNHAS offered passenger and light cargo transport for the humanitarian community to and from areas of crisis and intervention, enabling 297 humanitarian organizations to reach the most vulnerable in 57 remote locations. In 2018 UNHAS transported 23 percent more passengers than its annual target, and 12 percent more passengers than in 2017. The increase in passenger movement corresponds with the prolonged humanitarian crisis and dispersion of the crisis across the country.

Results from its annual Passenger Satisfaction Survey and Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey indicated that user satisfaction remained high and exceeded planned results. High levels of satisfaction were attributed to number of destinations served, the efficiency of the UNHAS Booking Office, and in-flight experience.

The WFP-led Logistics Cluster (LC) also continued to play a leadership role in the country's humanitarian logistics landscape. Active for more than five years, it has supported humanitarian actors through the coordination and facilitation of logistics services, including transportation of humanitarian cargo, warehousing, operational information management and geographic information system (GIS) mapping services.

The cluster either met or exceeded all of its planned outcome and output targets in 2018. The user satisfaction rate, which measures the extent to which logistics cluster service users value the assistance provided, reached 95 percent satisfaction in 2018 against the 80 percent planned. The cluster also supported 40 percent more partners than its target, reflecting the outstanding efforts made to improve its service delivery and guarantee quality support for all partners.

The cluster moved 14 percent more of life-saving cargo in comparison to its annual target, in part supported by more than doubling its annual barge movements. Road convoy coordination played a key role in enabling the prepositioning and distribution of humanitarian cargo, contributing to saving costs and reducing the environmental impact of cluster's activities. The cluster also exceeded its capacity strengthening target by training 331 national logistics staff.

Additionally, the provision of key logistics, coordination and information management services allowed the cluster to provide an efficient demand-based response, to meet the increasing needs of the humanitarian community in the country.

This crucial coordination role was further emphasized this year with the Ebola outbreak neighboring the border of South Sudan. Over the last six months of 2018, the cluster took an active part to ensure that both WFP and the humanitarian community were informed and prepared to respond if a case was identified in South Sudan. In particular, it worked with partners to map logistics capacities such as storage, roads and staffing in priority one areas; formal and informal border points; screening areas, check points, air strips and landing zones. In close coordination with the LC and partners, UNHAS also undertook preparedness activities including training of staff and air operators by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) on the packaging of suspected samples and engaged in table-top exercises with the humanitarian community.

In addition to the strong services provided by UNHAS and LC, in 2018 two new activities were formalized in the ICSP under strategic 4 during the second budget revision process.

Under Activity 7, WFP provided bilateral supply chain services to other UN agencies such as FAO, UNICEF, UNMISS, WHO and other international organizations e.g. Médecins Sans Frontières, ICRC and non-governmental organizations. Services included fleet management such as vehicle repair and maintenance, storage and warehousing service and transportation of humanitarian cargo by road, river and air across the country.

In 2018, WFP saw an increasing demand for vehicle repair and maintenance, providing 20 percent increase of fleet management services in comparison to planned figures. The transportation of relief items by road, air and river on behalf of other agencies surpassed planned figures given limited private sector capacity and partners' recognition of WFP's experience and ability to deliver cargo in a cost efficient and timely manner.

Under Activity 8, WFP provided data connectivity to the humanitarian community. To ensure safety and security of staff and enable coordination of service delivery, humanitarian actors require independent and secure voice and data connectivity that includes the provision of emergency data connectivity and enhanced security telecommunications services.

As the lead Inter-Agency IT Chair in South Sudan, WFP provided inter-agency data connectivity to 46 organizations and more than 500 humanitarian workers located in remote and hard-to-reach locations, as well as radio communication services to 23 partners on a cost-recovery basis. Partners included international and national NGOs and UN agencies such as UNDP, UNICEF and OCHA, and services provided were internet bandwidth, along with infrastructure such as provision of ICT equipment, helpdesk support and routine maintenance.

Together, air transportation, logistics and emergency telecommunications services enabled the humanitarian community in South Sudan to more effectively and efficiently reach the most in need.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Pervasive inequalities and conflict continue to disproportionately expose women and girls to gender-based violence, material deprivations and to hamper their ability to sustain productive health-seeking behaviours in South Sudan. Teenage pregnancy rates are high, child marriage remains prevalent at 45 percent[1] and only 6 percent and 20 percent of girls enrolled in school complete primary and secondary education respectively. Women's weakened position in society can translate into limited voice in household decisions and worse levels of food and nutrition insecurity, as caregiving practices favour boys and men and, in situations where food is in short supply, women and girls are more likely to reduce their food intake in favour of other household members.

In 2018, WFP continued to progress on its Gender Action Plan (2017 – 2020), seeking to promote gender equality by tailoring its assistance to the needs of women and girls and by encouraging female participation and leadership in decision-making and community engagement. For example, 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.

To encourage women's participation in decision-making, WFP introduced the standard that Project Management Committees (PMCs) should have corresponding male and female representatives in all posts. This has led to proactive and intentional community outreach and gender equality discussions with communities and, as a result, women made up 50 percent of the positions in PMCs across all areas of operation in 2018.

Following the trend from previous years, WFP-assisted households where decisions over assistance received were made by women outweighed considerably those where decisions were made by men, regardless of modality. Interestingly, in households receiving cash assistance under the FFA programme[2], the proportion of decisions over the use of assistance made jointly by women and men was higher in comparison to in-kind, proving to be an opportunity for the promotion of increased involvement of women over the use of the family's income.

As FFA programmes were complemented by financial and business literacy activities with a focus on addressing the capacity of women to make sustainable decisions with assets generated, WFP also promoted joint decision-making and consensus over the use of the cash entitlement. Positively, women started savings and loans groups after participating in the learning, also encouraging the establishment of micro-finance institutions or village banking initiatives in their communities.

In 2018, WFP also strengthened partnerships towards transformational gender equality and women's empowerment, signing Memorandums of Understanding with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and UN Women.

As a measure to strengthen its direct linkage to beneficiaries to address gender and protection-related challenges, in December, WFP and DANIDA launched Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) in multiple locations across the country. This initiative will allow outreach to communities to prevent and mitigate GBV, provide clinical and psychosocial care to survivors and support women and girls to know and access their sexual and reproductive health and rights.

Protection
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Five years on from the outbreak of conflict in 2013, nearly 7.5 million[1] people were in need of humanitarian assistance and protection across the country as a result of armed conflict, violence, economic crisis, disease outbreaks and climatic shocks. Violations against civilians, including kidnapping, forced recruitment, rape as a weapon of war, arbitrary killing, separation of families due to conflict and displacement continue to be widely reported and documented.

WFP contributes to protection by designing and carrying out food assistance in a manner that does not increase protection risks for those it serves, but rather, contributes to their safety, dignity and integrity. In 2018, WFP developed and rolled-out its Humanitarian Protection Strategy (2018 – 2020), which has served to coordinate and articulate how WFP mainstreams protection in all activities and operations, as well as intentional integration of protection activities into food and nutrition assistance as necessary requirements for progress towards SDG2.

Overall, the proportion of beneficiaries reporting safety issues due to accessing WFP assistance was very low in 2018, with 99.9 percent of the households interviewed for Post-Distribution Monitoring reporting no security problems. Focus Group Discussions with affected communities have informed WFP of common and consistent protection concerns faced by the community, including taxation of assistance by different actors, GBV mostly during firewood collection and threats and harassment by youth[2]. Mitigation measures that WFP has implemented include alterations to distribution sites, introduction of simultaneous distributions across various distribution points to address conflict over resources and introduction of GBV awareness, prevention and referral messaging.

In 2018, WFP enhanced the frequency and methodologies for conflict sensitive and protection related rapid assessments and inter-sectoral and inter-agency assessments, particularly for hard to reach locations, to inform the design of food assistance. These enhancements enabled community to be more directly involved in the design of WFP assistance (e.g. frequency and location of distributions as well as necessary multi-location simultaneous distributions), as well as improving coordination amongst WFP, protection and conflict-specialist agencies. Enhanced coordination has resulted in improved participation by on-ground protection actors in pre-distribution information dissemination to communities, increased protection support during distributions and improved capturing of post distribution protection-related issues. It has also resulted in complementary protection programming to advance food assistance – for example, the introduction of child protection programming to mitigate high rates of child marriage as a negative coping mechanism reportedly in response to lack of household food.

In 2018, WFP also developed and rolled-out its first Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) action plan. Achievements in year one of implementation include strengthening of partner capacity to develop localized PSEA action and establishing baselines for food security and livelihoods sector processes and safeguards for sexual exploitation and abuse.

Accountability to affected populations
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2018, WFP focused on strengthening two-way beneficiary feedback and engagement in South Sudan. Specifically, it continued the roll-out of a formal complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) comprised of community outreach, complaint and feedback helpdesks and a helpline. The implementation of a customer relationship management software enabled secure management and analysis of protected data gathered through the feedback systems. By the end of 2018, all field offices had at least one component of the CFM, while many had operationalized the full package.

WFP also focused on improving the consistency and quality of information shared with beneficiaries on their entitlements, assistance and on the available complaints and feedback channels. As the primary recipients of WFP's assistance, women were the main users of the CFM. Complaints predominantly related to information on distribution dates, ration sizes and change in modalities. The feedback prompted WFP to design an action plan to guide field offices and cooperating partners to strengthen implementation of the CFM, and to put in

place periodic reviews to ensure compliance. Exclusion errors in verification and registration processes were also raised, which led WFP to strengthen its authentication process by capturing pictures of beneficiaries and their alternate food collectors.

Together with partners, WFP strengthened communication with affected populations through community-outreach activities such as focus group discussions. A comprehensive communication-with-communities package for a diversity of stakeholders such as donors, affected communities, authorities and partners was successfully piloted in the Juba Field Office.

Efforts to improve communication with affected populations were positively reflected in monitoring results for FFA activities, as the proportion of people fully informed about the programme increased significantly from May to November. The most significant result was seen in beneficiaries receiving cash, with 35 percent more people reporting to be fully informed about their entitlement, criteria and length of assistance.[1]

The proportion of fully informed beneficiaries remained low for both crisis-affected populations and refugees receiving in-kind assistance in 2018. However, most of beneficiaries declared to be informed on some aspects of the assistance, and the percentage of people who were not informed decreased significantly from baseline to latest follow-up. Higher results on FFA are consistent with the particular focus given to community-based participatory planning (CBPP), which increased knowledge and participation in the programme.

WFP also worked to ensure that the most vulnerable and marginalized women, men, boys and girls participate and have a voice in the selection and implementation of its programmes. Besides strengthening its CBPP process under FFA activities, WFP conducted assessments to consult and get feedback from communities prior to any expansion or introduction of cash assistance.

Additionally, WFP worked to enhance community participation through the expansion of project management committees (PMCs) as a requirement for all activities. At the end of 2018, there were 1,062 PMCs reported across WFP activities, equivalent to 80 percent of the planned. PMCs have the primary responsibility of functioning as a two-way-feedback system, enhancing the link between WFP programmes and communities.

Environment
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

South Sudan's natural environment provides abundant goods and services that offer opportunities for economic development and improved livelihoods. However, socioeconomic factors and dynamics such as conflict, economics, demographics, cultural norms and governance place physical pressure on the environment and reduce peoples' access to natural resources.

Years of conflict have disrupted livelihoods, affecting access to markets and hampering the traditional migration routes of pastoralists, which forced competition with established farming communities and led to livestock mortality and declines in the amount and viability of land for cultivation. The impacts of global climate change and natural hazards also form complex and dynamic causes contributing to environmental change in South Sudan. The country's climate is characterized by extremes with regular drought, torrential rains and seasonal flooding. The Integrated Context Analysis conducted in 2018 by WFP, as well as anecdotal information from farmers and state-level ministries also indicate environmental degradation over time.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP focuses on enhancing livelihoods and resilience of smallholder farmers to seasonal climate shocks and, through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), helps restore access to food through the rehabilitation of degraded lands, feeder roads and market infrastructure.

Environmental aspects are central to planning FFA, particularly as communities select their own assets to create or restore through a community-based participatory planning (CBPP) process that includes a review of natural resources and opportunities. Together with communities and, when possible, local authorities, WFP does environmental screening to ensure that the assets being created do not have any adverse environmental consequences.

Additionally, some of the assets created specifically mitigate risks associated with climate variability and change, e.g. dykes to help protect arable land from the risk of flooding, water points to enhance water availability and seedling production to promote afforestation in areas affected by high levels of tree cutting for charcoal production.

Results from the 2018 Asset Impact Monitoring System which uses satellite imagery to assess the impact of WFP created assets, identified new fields and houses along a community-access road built through FFA in Aweil West.

WFP's initiatives to reduce reliance on costly air operations by increasing the use of alternative means of transportation have led to an overall reduction in supply chain costs and significantly decreased the CO2 footprint of operations. In 2018, WFP was able to reduce its air fleet from six to four, allowing a decrease of 33 percent in total fuel consumption and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in comparison to 2017. This is almost as much as total emissions from all WFP buildings, vehicles and commercial flights globally per year.

Furthermore, with its initiative of deploying engineering capacity to keep roads passable during the rainy season, WFP kept connections between communities open and contributed to access to markets, as over 2,000 humanitarian and commercial trucks were able to cross the Juba-Rumbek trunk road.

Accessing South Sudan

Where there is conflict, access can be limited, consequently, assistance may be inadequate or irregular, and often delayed. In South Sudan, however, WFP has built a specialized access team to establish and maintain safe and unimpeded access to those it serves, even under the most difficult circumstances.

Known as the Access Unit, the team is a first in WFP charged with the responsibility of negotiating access on behalf of the organization and at times other humanitarian actors.

The team works closely with OCHA and other partners to coordinate the function, actively engaging in the inter-agency access working group - a coordination forum of UN and partners to share common access issues. The team also actively participates in vulnerability assessment missions to seek needy communities and engages in programmatic and logistical planning to provide the contextual knowledge necessary to anticipate and avoid issues.

However, access is not always guaranteed. The team has often handled negotiations where access is initially denied but the moto is try and try again until we are able to reach the most in need.

Even at the best of times, delivering aid in South Sudan is nothing short of a true feat. Limited infrastructure, conflict, blockages, checkpoints set up by warring parties, general insecurity and a rainy season that makes major roads impassable for six-months are just some of the factors that make South Sudan one of the toughest places to deliver humanitarian assistance.

"Whilst access improved in the context of the peace agreement, insecurity in pockets of the country continue to prevent humanitarian organizations from reaching people in need," says Adnan Khan, South Sudan Country Director. "WFP is optimistic that increased dialogue among the belligerent parties will help further enhance access and allow humanitarian actors to assist the most vulnerable".

For the first time since civil war broke out in country in 2013, in 2018 WFP Logistics and Access teams were able to open the Sobat river corridor, a major tributary of the White Nile, for the transport of food assistance by boat. This followed extensive negotiations to obtain access and allow safe passage for the vessels. This and other actions paved way for WFP's transition from overreliance on expensive airdrops to greater use of surface transport, resulting in significant cost reductions. It also opened these routes to commercial transport, building markets and reuniting communities that have been separated by the war.

Whilst food insecurity is a major element of the South Sudan crisis, WFP's Access team also plays a central role in negotiating and securing access on behalf of the entire humanitarian community, allowing other actors to provide complimentary assistance. In early 2018 WFP enabled a multi-sector response in the conflict-affected counties of Central Unity, an area affected by famine the year before. In addition, it played a leading role in negotiating for the release of 40 aid workers on behalf of other organizations within the humanitarian community.

After months without access to areas south-west of Wau, in August WFP managed to obtain the permits and crossed into Baggari, negotiating conditions by which WFP would assist the population. Capitalizing on that momentum, WFP led a 14-truck convoy that brought 40 aid workers from 11 organizations into the area to provide inter-sectorial assistance. A lack of security and safety guarantees for aid workers had left some 28,000 people in the region in dire need of humanitarian assistance.

Despite the numerous challenges faced throughout the year, developing humanitarian access capacity has been crucial in the efforts to reach over 5.32 million beneficiaries in 2018. Looking forward, WFP will seek to strengthen the institutionalization of its access function.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua
Food distribution in Dome, Ulang county. In Dome, WFP is assisting 40,000 beneficiaries under its emergency operation.

Context and operations

References:
[1] Period during July-August.
[2] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, September 2018.
[3] According to the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Survey (FSNMS round 22, 2018), the national prevalence of GAM for children 0-59 months was 13.3 percent. Excluding children below 6 months, the national prevalence of GAM for children 6-59 months deteriorates by 1 percent to 14.5 percent. The national prevalence of total stunting for children 0 to 59 months, stands at 17.1% with severe stunting at 3.9%, rating South Sudan as medium public problem. Compared to the results of the last survey conducted in 2010 there is a reduction of 50% in the prevalence of stunting.
[4] Humanitarian Outcomes, 2018.
[5] In South Sudan, WFP has been engaged in nutrition interventions, promoting preventive and curative approaches to reduce child and maternal malnutrition. With a nutrition-sensitive crosscutting programming lens, the strategy include developing and strengthening coordination mechanism with key relevant partners and sectors for a multi sectoral response, building government and partner capacity to deliver nutrition programmes, information systems and evidence based-responses. With the inclusion of nutrition objectives across the country portfolio, targeting criteria and methodologies are strengthen in our effort to reach the most vulnerable population to malnutrition at different life cycle stages, including the "window of opportunity", from pregnancy through the first two years of life. In addition, the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) will continue to scale up as necessary in coordination with the nutrition cluster ensuring treatment is made available for every malnourished child and pregnant and lactating woman identified.

Programme performance

[1] In line with WFP's commitment to improve accountability, quality, compliance, and adaptability of WFP's processes and operations, WFP has transitioned from a traditional monitoring and evaluation structure to a more comprehensive Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning approach (MEAL). Main actions aim at improving the quality of data, relevance and timeliness of analysis, stronger consultation exercises with beneficiaries, standardization and unified systems with cooperating partners, and the introduction of innovative tools to improve the organizational capacity with a comprehensive social protection and gender transformative lens. In 2018, main priorities have been to reinforce data structure and review of sampling methodologies, strengthen risk-based monitoring based on 3 elements (conflict, climate risk and food security sensitiveness) and to provide support to Field Offices with a workforce of roving monitors and with the support of geolocation technologies to make planning of field visits more efficient.

Strategic outcome 01

Footnotes:
[1] The WFP Gender and Age Marker (GaM) is a corporate tool that codes – on a 0 to 4 scale – the extent to which gender and age are integrated into the

design and monitoring of a WFP programme (primarily a Country Strategic Plan).

[2] Hybrid baskets, where a portion of the regular in-kind food assistance is replaced by a cash transfer, are used to introduce cash transfers in areas where markets are functioning but need strengthening to handle full cash transfers. The proportion of cash within the basket is slowly increased as markets develop and beneficiaries become used to the new modality.

[3] March and October were the two periods in which outcome data was collected during 2018.

[4] CSI (food) – Coping Strategies:

1. Rely on less preferred and less expensive food
2. Borrow food, or rely on help from friends or relatives
3. Limit portion size at meals
4. Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat
5. Reduce number of meals eaten in a day
6. Eating non-traditional wild foods/leaves to survive

Notes on data tables:

[1] Due to the interim nature of the ICSP, targets will be reviewed throughout the implementation of the project.

[2] For beneficiaries receiving cash under WFP's emergency assistance (crisis-affected populations and refugees) data collection started with the October PDM, hence is being used as a baseline for the ICSP.

Due to methodological issues (sampling) 'Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet' will not be reported.

[3] The over-achievement of plan vs actuals in nutrition messaging and counselling of targeted caregivers is related to a revision in programming figures increasing coverage and specific funding grated to implement the food and nutrition strategy for HIV and TB programmes in SSD, and its capacity strengthening component, including nutritional assessment and counselling support for nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programmes.

[4] For some outcome indicators, latest follow up values do not appear as data, including sampling methodology by modality, was introduced for the data collection exercise conducted at the end of the year.

[5] For enrollment rate indicators, due to a review/change on calculation methodology, the values for 2018 are presented as baseline.

Strategic outcome 02

Footnotes:

[1] The WFP Gender and Age Marker (GaM) is a corporate tool that codes – on a 0 to 4 scale – the extent to which gender and age are integrated into the design and monitoring of a WFP programme (primarily a Country Strategic Plan).

Notes on data tables:

[1]Three (3) indicators will not be reported, due to methodological issues on sampling: (i) 'Proportion of children 6-–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet';

and methodology and quality of data collection: (ii) ART Default rate and (iii) TB Default rate.

[2] The overachievement on plan vs actuals in nutrition messaging and counselling of targeted care givers is related to a revision in programming figures increasing coverage and specific funding grated to implement the food and nutrition strategy for HIV and TB programmes in SSD, and its capacity strengthening component, including nutritional assessment and counselling support for nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive programmes.

Strategic outcome 03

Notes on data tables:

[1] The first round of post-monitoring distribution of the year conducted in March did not cover beneficiaries receiving cash. For this reason, data collected in

the second round (October) is used as baseline.

[2] In regard to the road construction, all heavy road work was covered by WFP Engineering team, as per the WFP Engineering Directive (RM2015/004).

[3] Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices: Male (167) - Female (79); Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases: Male (1,064) - Female (501) ; Number of farmers contributing to the quantity of food purchased by WFP: Male (1,096) - Female (470); Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities: Male (7,352) - Female (8,291) ; Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling: Male (7,587) - Female (8,556); Number of farmers who had access to better markets through collective bulking: Male (1,064) - Female (501); Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP: Male (9,739) - Female (7,969).

Progress towards gender equality

References:

[1] Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), 2016 Annual Report.

Notes on data tables:

[1] The comparison between baseline and endline for beneficiaries receiving cash under WFP's emergency assistance (crisis-affected populations and refugees) was not possible because data started to be collected in the October 2018 round of the post-distribution monitoring exercise (being thus used as baseline values).

[2] "Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men": the data was only collected once by the end of 2018, thus being used as baseline values for the ICSP.

Protection

References:

[1] Humanitarian Response Plan. January to December 2017. Published in December 2017:
https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/SS_2018_HumanitarianResponsePlan.pdf

[2] Youth is often the term used for members of community behaving lawlessly. It appears to refer less to any specific age category, but rather, to refer to people engaged in intimidation, petty crime, conflict related violence and other forms of intimidation. Common characteristic of 'youth' is male and between the ages of 14 and 60.

Notes on data tables:

[2] For beneficiaries receiving cash under WFP's emergency assistance (crisis-affected populations and refugees) data collection started during the October PDM, hence is used as a baseline for the ICSP. .

Accountability to affected populations

Footnote:

[1] The indicator 'Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme' shows values for 'fully informed and partially informed' people, i.e. the ones that were informed in two aspects out of three (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance). In the narrative, the analysis refers to fully informed people for CBT only.

[1] The comparison between baseline and endline for beneficiaries receiving cash and/or commodity voucher under WFP's emergency assistance (crisis-affected populations and refugees) was not possible because data started to be collected in the October 2018 round of the post-distribution monitoring exercise.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,781,768	2,448,016	137.4%
	female	2,672,651	2,873,758	107.5%
	total	4,454,419	5,321,774	119.5%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	507,804	638,613	125.8%
	female	1,398,687	851,484	60.9%
	total	1,906,491	1,490,097	78.2%
Children (5-18 years)	male	360,808	1,224,008	339.2%
	female	360,808	1,436,879	398.2%
	total	721,616	2,660,887	368.7%
Children (under 5 years)	male	913,156	585,395	64.1%
	female	913,156	585,395	64.1%
	total	1,826,312	1,170,790	64.1%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	323,254	295,027	91.3%
IDP	1,681,234	1,649,750	98.1%
Resident	2,449,930	3,376,997	137.8%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure women, men and children in crisis-affected areas and refugees have access to safe and nutritious food			
Maize	0	18,234	-
Rice	0	1,503	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Sorghum/Millet	281,031	192,486	68.5%
Corn Soya Blend	5,772	2,753	47.7%
LNS	0	24	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	113	38	33.7%
Iodised Salt	2,910	688	23.6%
Vegetable Oil	19,021	10,869	57.1%
Beans	28,516	8,593	30.1%
Lentils	0	71	-
Peas	0	8,655	-
Split Peas	0	2,987	-
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: People at risk of malnutrition in crisis-affected areas, especially young children and pregnant and lactating women, are able to meet their basic nutrition requirements all year round			
Maize	0	89	-
Rice	0	4	-
Sorghum/Millet	0	91	-
Corn Soya Blend	38,588	24,223	62.8%
High Energy Biscuits	0	5	-
LNS	0	425	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	2,673	1,136	42.5%
Iodised Salt	0	2	-
Sugar	0	0	-
Vegetable Oil	0	10	-
Beans	0	34	-
Lentils	0	0	-
Peas	0	22	-
Split Peas	0	10	-
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year			
Maize	0	1,517	-
Sorghum/Millet	12,600	10,672	84.7%
Corn Soya Blend	0	296	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	-
Iodised Salt	210	150	71.6%
Vegetable Oil	1,260	946	75.1%
Beans	2,100	1,359	64.7%
Lentils	0	0	-
Peas	0	604	-
Split Peas	0	161	-

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure women, men and children in crisis-affected areas and refugees have access to safe and nutritious food			
Cash	10,706,434	11,402,123	106.5%
Commodity Voucher	2,723,815	0	-
Value Voucher	31,497,366	6,501,280	20.6%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year			
Cash	17,484,371	7,880,800	45.1%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Food-insecure women, men and children in crisis-affected areas and refugees have access to safe and nutritious food				
Output A: Caregivers of inpatients (kala-azar, HIV/TB and severely acute malnourished) receive nutrition sensitive conditional in-kind transfers in order to meet their basic food needs				
Act 01. Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	63.0	19.0	30.2
Act 02. Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted	site	9.0	9.0	100.0
Output A: Households with HIV and TB patients enrolled in treatment programmes receive nutrition sensitive conditional in-kind transfers in order to meet their basic food needs				
Act 01. Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	166.0	65.0	39.2
Output A: Moderately acute malnourished HIV, TB patients receive special nutritious food and nutrition counselling to support nutritional recovery				
Act 02. Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	7.0	7.0	100.0
Output A: Moderately acute malnourished refugee children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status				
Act 02. Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	14.0	15.0	107.1
Output A: Targeted crisis affected populations in rural and urban settings receive conditional or unconditional general distributions in order to improve food security				
Act 01. Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	453.0	453.0	100.0
Quantity of stationary distributed	non-food item	1528289.0	1528289.0	100.0
Output A: Vulnerable primary school children in rural and urban settings receive nutrition-sensitive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Act 01. Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	929.0	937.0	100.9
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	191179.0	158649.0	83.0
Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year	individual	175060.0	151416.0	86.5
Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	non-food item	600000.0	569922.0	95.0
Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	88.0	88.0	100.0
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	240622.0	210655.0	87.5
Output B: Moderately acute malnourished refugee children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status				
Act 02. Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees				
Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	5.06	5.06	100.0
Output E: Moderately acute malnourished refugee children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status				
Act 02. Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees				
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	20022.0	49518.0	247.3
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	2474.0	6221.0	251.5
Output K: Vulnerable communities benefit from coordinated humanitarian mechanisms and development services to improve food security and livelihoods				
Act 01. Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations				
Number of partners supported	partner	26.0	26.0	100.0
Output K: Vulnerable communities receive coordinated humanitarian and development services to improve food security and livelihoods.				
Act 02. Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees				
Number of partners supported	partner	4.0	4.0	100.0
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Outcome 02: People at risk of malnutrition in crisis-affected areas, especially young children, pregnant and lactating women and elderly (POC's only), are able to meet their basic nutrition requirements all year round				
Output A: Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status.				
Act 03. Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	955.0	947.0	99.2
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	28.0	1.0	3.6
Output A: Moderately acute malnourished HIV, TB patients receive special nutritious food and nutrition counselling to support nutritional recovery				
Act 03. Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	56.0	47.0	83.9
Output A: Targeted children 6-59 months, PLW and elderly (POC's only) receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education to prevent acute malnutrition				
Act 03. Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	394.0	326.0	82.7
Output C: Nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from improved access to nutrition and health services through capacity development and strengthening of health and nutrition delivery systems.				
Act 03. Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4.0	4.0	100.0
Number of people trained	individual	651.0	515.0	79.1
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	58.0	47.0	81.0
Output E: Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status.				
Act 03. Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition				
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	1059578.0	1116454.0	105.4
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	130948.0	128331.0	98.0
Output E: Moderately acute malnourished HIV, TB patients receive special nutritious food and nutrition counselling to support nutritional recovery				
Act 03. Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of targeted caregivers (female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	16226.0	28384.0	174.9
Number of targeted caregivers (male) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	2006.0	3508.0	174.9
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year				
Output A: Targeted beneficiaries receive nutrition sensitive food or cash transfers through participation in building and maintaining assets and through training activities in order to build resilience to shocks				
Act 04. Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households				
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	119935.0	53597.0	44.7
Output C: Smallholder farmers have improved market access through government official capacity building on extension and quality assurance services				
Act 04. Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households				
Number of people trained	individual	14072.0	16181.0	115.0
Output D: Targeted beneficiaries receive nutrition sensitive food or cash transfers through participation in building and maintaining assets and through training activities in order to build resilience to shocks				
Act 04. Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	38372.0	35959.0	93.7
Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	470.0	407.0	86.6
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	37362.0	35553.0	95.2
Hectares (ha) of prosopis trees cleared	Ha	3.0	2.0	66.7
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	485.0	429.0	88.5
Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	36.0	176.0	488.9
Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	167.63	35.0	20.9
Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	65.0	64.0	98.5
Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)	Number	3.0	5.0	166.7
Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	32.0	13.0	40.6

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	8035200.0	3181611.0	39.6
Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use	Number	600.0	382.0	63.7
Output F: Smallholder farmers and farmer organizations have improved market access through training in post-harvest handling techniques and technology, and institutional development				
Act 04. Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households				
Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	250.0	246.0	98.4
Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	12.0	12.0	100.0
Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases	individual	2000.0	1565.0	78.3
Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics	individual	12.0	12.0	100.0
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	12.0	12.0	100.0
Number of farmers contributing to the quantity of food purchased by WFP	individual	2000.0	1565.0	78.3
Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	14000.0	15643.0	111.7
Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	14000.0	16143.0	115.3
Number of farmers who had access to better markets through collective bulking	individual	2000.0	1565.0	78.3
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	18000.0	17708.0	98.4
Output L: Communities have improved access to assets, transport, markets and services, through feeder road and bridge construction				
Act 04. Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households				
Amount of investments in equipment made	US$	50000.0	80373.0	160.7
Total increase in installed storage capacity (dry or cold storage)	m3	77.0	77.0	100.0
Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	17.0	1.0	5.9
Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 04: The humanitarian community has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available				
Output H: The humanitarian community benefits from common logistics services to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of the logistics response and avoid duplication of efforts				
Act 06. Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of bulletins, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	180.0	238.0	132.2
Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted	instance	50.0	70.0	140.0
Number of locations served	site	100.0	135.0	135.0
Percentage of logistics service requests fulfilled	%	90.0	89.0	98.9
Units of standardized equipment made available	unit	5.0	8.0	160.0
Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo moved through logistics common services	Mt	6500.0	7383.0	113.6
Output H: The humanitarian community benefits from efficient and effective transportation services of WFP logs on road, river and air to provide humanitarian assistance on cost recovery				
Act 07. Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives.				
Number of services provided	service	35.0	56.0	160.0
Number of trucks made available	truck	6.0	6.0	100.0
Average tonnage of food or non-food items transported	Mt	39.0	39.0	100.0
Quantity of cargo transported through road services	Mt	20.0	18.0	90.0
Output H: The humanitarian community benefits from efficient storing and warehousing services to meet storage needs in all the areas where WFP operates on cost recovery				
Act 07. Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives.				
Number of cargo fumigation services provided	Number	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of fixed storage services provided	Number	5.0	3.0	60.0
Output H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to affected populations				
Act 05. Provide air services to the humanitarian community				
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	agency/organization	280.0	297.0	106.1
Number of assessments/surveys conducted	assessment	2.0	2.0	100.0
Percentage response to medical and security evacuation	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tonnage of light cargo transported monthly	Mt	100.0	132.2	132.2
Number of destinations served	unit	55.0	57.0	103.6
Number of passengers transported	individual	80000.0	90946.0	113.7

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	95.0	92.0	96.8
Percentage of cargo delivered within promised lead time	%	90.0	98.0	108.9
Output H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements				
Act 08. Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community				
Number of assessments/surveys conducted	assessment	10.0	20.0	200.0
Number of field coordination meetings convened	instance	36.0	36.0	100.0
Number of IT officers provided with advanced FITTEST training	site	2.0	2.0	100.0
Number of locations served	site	5.0	5.0	100.0
Number of operational areas covered by data communications services	operational area	5.0	5.0	100.0
Number of operational locations provided with the Humanitarian Internet Support Project Internet connectivity services on a cost-recovery basis	site	5.0	5.0	100.0
Number of partners using data services	partner	46.0	46.0	100.0
Number of services provided	service	2.0	2.0	100.0
Output H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of WFP Fleet workshop facilities in various locations in South Sudan on cost recovery basis, risk-based, cost-efficient and effective vehicle maintenance service to provide more efficient and effective response to affected populations.				
Act 07. Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives.				
Number of agencies and organizations using Logistics coordination services	agency/organization	27.0	7.0	25.9
Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	agency/organization	5.0	2.0	40.0
Number of services provided	service	4000.0	4800.0	120.0
Output K: The humanitarian community benefits from common logistics services to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of the logistics response and avoid duplication of efforts				
Act 06. Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community				
Number of partners supported	partner	100.0	140.0	140.0
Output K: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements				
Act 08. Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community				
Number of partners supported	partner	23.0	23.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output K: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of WFP Fleet workshop facilities in various locations in South Sudan on cost recovery basis, risk-based, cost-efficient and effective vehicle maintenance service to provide more efficient and effective response to affected populations.				
Act 07. Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives.				
Number of partners supported	partner	27.0	45.0	166.7
Output L: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements				
Act 08. Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community				
Amount of investments in equipment made	US$	-	210500.0	0.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Food-insecure women, men and children in crisis-affected areas and refugees have access to safe and nutritious food								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	0	-	<2	<4	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	7	-	<6	<4	
			overall	5	-	<4	<3	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	0	-	<2	<4	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	35.00	-	<30.00	<21.00	
			overall	33.00	-	<29.00	<20.00	
		Food	male	8	16.00	<7	<5	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	7	12.00	<6	<4	
			overall	7	13.00	<6	<4	
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	9	-	<8	<5	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	7	-	<6	<4	
			overall	8	-	<7	<5	
		Food	male	10.00	33.00	<9	<6	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	11.00	27.00	<10.00	<7	
			overall	10.00	31.00	<9	<6	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Onsite School Meals	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Food	male	4.51	-	>6	>6	Base Value: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	5.25	-	>6	>6	
			overall	4.85	-	>6	>6	
Take-home ration - Vulnerability Incentive	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Food	male	0	-	≥6	≥0	Base Value: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	1.67	-	≥6	≥6	
			overall	1.67	-	≥6	≥6	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	43.00	-	≥47.00	≥54.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	53.00	-	≥56.00	≥62.00	
			overall	50.00	-	≥53.00	≥60.00	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	100.00	-	≥100.00	≥100.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	61.00	-	≥64.00	≥69.00	
			overall	63.00	-	≥65.00	≥70.00	
		Food	male	36.00	42.00	≥40.00	≥49.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	38.00	43.00	≥33.00	≥42.00	
			overall	29.00	42.00	≥34.00	≥43.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	58.00	-	≥61.00	≥66.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	71.00	-	≥73.00	≥77.00	
			overall	66.00	-	≥67.00	≥72.00	
		Food	male	41.00	73.00	≥45.00	≥53.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	59.00	97.00	≥62.00	≥67.00	
			overall	51.00	82.00	≥54.00	≥61.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	43.00	-	≥47.00	≥54.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	60.00	-	≥63.00	≥68.00	
			overall	55.00	-	≥57.00	≥63.00	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	100.00	-	≥100.00	≥100.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	65.00	-	≥67.00	≥72.00	
			overall	67.00	-	≥69.00	≥74.00	
		Food	male	45.00	48.00	≥49.00	≥56.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	38.00	50.00	≥42.00	≥50.00	
			overall	40.00	49.00	≥40.00	≥51.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	71.00	-	≥73.00	≥77.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	81.00	-	≥81.00	≥84.00	
			overall	77.00	-	≥78.00	≥81.00	
		Food	male	69.00	81.00	≥71.00	≥75.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	72.00	100.00	≥74.00	≥78.00	
			overall	70.00	88.00	≥73.00	≥77.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	100.00	-	≥100.00	≥100.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	100.00	-	≥100.00	≥100.00	
			overall	100.00	-	≥100.00	≥100.00	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	100.00	-	≥100.00	≥100.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	100.00	-	≥100.00	≥100.00	
			overall	100.00	-	≥100.00	≥100.00	
		Food	male	94.00	99.00	≥95.00	≥96.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	97.00	97.00	≥96.00	≥97.00	
			overall	96.00	98.00	≥96.00	≥97.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	96.00	-	≥96.00	≥97.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	98.00	-	≥98.00	≥98.00	
			overall	97.00	-	≥98.00	≥98.00	
		Food	male	84.00	98.00	≥85.00	≥87.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	91.00	97.00	≥92.00	≥93.00	
			overall	88.00	98.00	≥89.00	≥90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	29.00	-	<27.00	<23.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	27.00	-	<25.00	<22.00	
			overall	27.00	-	<25.00	<22.00	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	0	-	≤0	≤0	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	4	-	≤4	≤3	
			overall	4	-	≤4	≤3	
		Food	male	31.00	24.00	<29.00	<25.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	43.00	26.00	<40.00	<34.00	
			overall	41.00	25.00	<38.00	<33.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	14.00	-	<13.00	<11.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	19.00	-	<18.00	<15.00	
			overall	17.00	-	<16.00	<14.00	
		Food	male	16.00	6	<15.00	<13.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	17.00	0	<16.00	<14.00	
			overall	16.00	4	<15.00	<13.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	0	-	≤0	≤0	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	20.00	-	≤19.00	≤16.00	
			overall	14.00	-	≤13.00	≤11.00	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	0	-	=0	=0	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	-	=0	=0	
			overall	0	-	=0	=0	
		Food	male	10.00	11.00	<9	<8	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	19.00	12.00	<18.00	<15.00	
			overall	18.00	11.00	<17.00	<14.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	3	-	<3	<2	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	3	-	<3	<2	
			overall	3	-	<3	<2	
		Food	male	2	0	<2	<2	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	1	0	<1	<1	
			overall	1	0	<1	<1	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	0	-	=0	=0	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	-	=0	=0	
			overall	0	-	=0	=0	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	0	-	=0	=0	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	-	=0	=0	
			overall	0	-	=0	=0	
		Food	male	3	0	<3	<2	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	1	1	<1	<1	
			overall	1	1	<1	<1	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	1	-	<1	≤1	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	-	<0	≤0	
			overall	0	-	<0	≤0	
		Food	male	6	2	<6	<5	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	4	3	<4	<3	
			overall	5	2	<5	<4	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	29.00	-	<26.00	<22.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	20.00	-	<19.00	<16.00	
			overall	23.00	-	<21.00	<18.00	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	0	-	≤0	≤0	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	35.00	-	≤33.00	≤28.00	
			overall	33.00	-	≤31.00	≤26.00	
		Food	male	33.00	34.00	<31.00	<26.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	29.00	32.00	<27.00	<23.00	
			overall	30.00	32.00	<28.00	<24.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	28.00	-	<26.00	≥22.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	10.00	-	<9	≥8	
			overall	18.00	-	<17.00	≥14.00	
		Food	male	43.00	21.00	<40.00	<34.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	24.00	3	<22.00	<19.00	
			overall	33.00	14.00	<31.00	<26.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	57.00	-	<53.00	<46.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	20.00	-	<19.00	<16.00	
			overall	32.00	-	<30.00	<26.00	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	0	-	≤0	≤0	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	35.00	-	≤33.00	≤28.00	
			overall	33.00	-	≤31.00	≤26.00	
		Food	male	45.00	41.00	<42.00	<36.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	43.00	39.00	<40.00	<34.00	
			overall	43.00	40.00	<40.00	<34.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	26.00	-	<24.00	<21.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	17.00	-	<16.00	<14.00	
			overall	21.00	-	<20.00	<17.00	
		Food	male	29.00	19.00	<27.00	<23.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	27.00	0	<25.00	<22.00	
			overall	28.00	12.00	<26.00	<22.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	0	-	=0	=0	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	-	=0	=0	
			overall	0	-	=0	=0	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	0	-	=0	=0	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	-	=0	=0	
			overall	0	-	=0	=0	
		Food	male	2	1	<2	<1	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	3	1	<3	<2	
			overall	3	1	<3	<2	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	3	-	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	2	-	<2	<2	
			overall	2	-	<2	<2	
		Food	male	10.00	0	<9	<8	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	5	0	<5	<4	
			overall	7	0	<7	<6	

| Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score |

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	26.00	-	>30.00	>43.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	27.00	-	>27.00	>41.00	
			overall	27.00	-	>29.00	>42.00	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	0	-	>2	>20.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	52.00	-	>53.00	>62.00	
			overall	50.00	-	>51.00	>60.00	
		Food	male	45.00	53.00	>47.00	>57.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	50.00	36.00	>50.00	>59.00	
			overall	49.00	42.00	>50.00	>59.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	47.00	-	>48.00	>58.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	50.00	-	>51.00	>60.00	
			overall	48.00	-	>50.00	>59.00	
		Food	male	58.00	27.00	>58.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	43.00	30.00	>44.00	>54.00	
			overall	50.00	28.00	>51.00	>60.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	57.00	-	<56.00	<46.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	27.00	-	<27.00	<21.00	
			overall	36.00	-	<35.00	<29.00	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	0	-	<0	≤0	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	26.00	-	<26.00	≤21.00	
			overall	25.00	-	<25.00	≤20.00	
		Food	male	41.00	27.00	<40.00	<33.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	40.00	39.00	<39.00	<32.00	
			overall	40.00	35.00	<39.00	<32.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	38.00	-	<37.00	<30.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	37.00	-	<36.00	<30.00	
			overall	37.00	-	<36.00	<30.00	
		Food	male	27.00	52.00	<27.00	<22.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	40.00	48.00	<39.00	<32.00	
			overall	34.00	51.00	<32.00	<26.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score									
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	14.00	-	<14.00	≤11.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	47.00	-	<46.00	≤28.00	
			overall	36.00	-	<35.00	≤39.00	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	100.00	-	<98.00	<80.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	22.00	-	<22.00	<18.00	
			overall	25.00	-	<25.00	<20.00	
		Food	male	13.00	21.00	<13.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	11.00	24.00	<11.00	<9	
			overall	11.00	23.00	<11.00	<9	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	16.00	-	<15.00	<12.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	13.00	-	<13.00	<10.00	
			overall	14.00	-	<14.00	<11.00	
		Food	male	16.00	21.00	<16.00	<13.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	18.00	21.00	<17.00	<14.00	
			overall	17.00	21.00	<17.00	<14.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	15.00	-	<16.00	<17.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	52.00	-	<54.00	<57.00	
			overall	40.00	-	<41.00	<44.00	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	53.00	-	<55.00	<58.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	64.00	-	<66.00	<70.00	
			overall	63.00	-	<65.00	<69.00	
		Food	male	41.00	46.00	<42.00	<45.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	55.00	50.00	<57.00	<61.00	
			overall	53.00	49.00	<55.00	<58.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	62.00	-	<64.00	<68.00	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	62.00	-	<64.00	<68.00	
			overall	62.00	-	<64.00	<68.00	
		Food	male	57.00	59.00	<59.00	<63.00	Base Value: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	43.00	63.00	<44.00	<47.00	
			overall	50.00	61.00	<52.00	<55.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								
TSFP Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Food	male	4	4	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	4	3	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	4	4	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
TSFP Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Food	male	0	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	0	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
TSFP Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Food	male	5	5	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	5	5	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	5	5	<15.00	<15.00	

Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
TSFP Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Food	male	91.00	91.00	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	91.00	92.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	91.00	91.00	>75.00	>75.00	

Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Crisis-Affected	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	12.00	-	>13.00	>14.00	
		Commodity Voucher, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	50.00	-	>53.00	>60.00	
		Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	22.00	-	>23.00	>26.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	28.00	-	>30.00	>34.00	
		Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	20.00	-	>21.00	>24.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
BSFP Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Food	male	85.00	86.00	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	84.00	85.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	84.00	86.00	>70.00	>70.00	
TSFP Refugees	URT: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	Food	male	36.00	87.00	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	41.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	39.00	94.00	>90.00	>90.00	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
Onsite School Meals	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Food	male	88.00	94.64	>95.00	>95.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	88.00	94.02	>95.00	>95.00	
			overall	90.00	94.36	>95.00	>95.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Take-home ration - Vulnerability Incentive	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	Food	male	0	0	>0	>0	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	83.00	89.50	>91.00	>91.00	
			overall	83.00	89.50	>91.00	>91.00	

Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 02: People at risk of malnutrition in crisis-affected areas, especially young children, pregnant and lactating women and elderly (POC's only), are able to meet their basic nutrition requirements all year round

Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
TSFP Malnutrition Risk	NTA: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition	Food	male	7	6	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	7	7	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	7	6	<15.00	<15.00	

Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
TSFP Malnutrition Risk	NTA: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition	Food	male	0	0	<3	<3	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	0	<3	<3	
			overall	0	0	<3	<3	

Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
TSFP Malnutrition Risk	NTA: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition	Food	male	5	5	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	6	5	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	5	5	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
TSFP Malnutrition Risk	NTA: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition	Food	male	88.00	89.00	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	87.00	88.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	88.00	89.00	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
BSFP Malnutrition Risk	NTA: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition	Food	male	26.00	48.00	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	27.00	52.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	26.00	50.00	>70.00	>70.00	
TSFP Malnutrition Risk	NTA: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition	Food	male	23.00	53.00	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2018.03, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	36.00	57.00	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	23.00	55.00	>50.00	>50.00	
Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	10.89	0.87	<9.40	<8.70	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	7.30	0.42	<6.30	<5.80	
			overall	9.33	0.67	<8.10	<7.50	
		Cash, Food	male	9.85	2.91	<8.50	<7.90	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	8.79	1.44	<6.40	<7	
			overall	9.28	2.25	<6.80	<7.40	
		Food	male	8.56	4.44	<7.40	<6.80	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	9.64	2.16	<8.40	<7.70	
			overall	9.24	3.41	<8	<7.40	
Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	3.43	3.53	>4.30	>4.10	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	3.34	3.15	>4.20	>4	
			overall	3.39	3.36	>4.30	>4.10	
		Cash, Food	male	3.54	3.82	>3.20	>3	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	3.36	3.52	>4.30	>4	
			overall	3.44	3.68	>4.40	>4.10	
		Food	male	3.67	4.04	>4.60	>4.40	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	3.37	3.77	>4.30	>4	
			overall	3.48	3.92	>4.40	>4.20	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	54.00	49.00	≥56.00	≥62.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	57.00	52.00	≥60.00	≥66.00	
			overall	55.00	50.00	≥68.00	≥64.00	
		Cash, Food	male	59.00	48.00	≥62.00	≥67.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	69.00	52.00	≥70.00	≥74.00	
			overall	64.00	49.00	≥66.00	≥71.00	
		Food	male	66.00	47.00	≥67.00	≥76.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	75.00	51.00	≥77.00	≥82.00	
			overall	72.00	49.00	≥74.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	63.00	74.00	≥65.00	≥70.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	59.00	65.00	≥63.00	≥68.00	
			overall	61.00	70.00	≥64.00	≥69.00	
		Cash, Food	male	66.00	61.00	≥64.00	≥59.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	71.00	62.00	≥69.00	≥65.00	
			overall	69.00	61.00	≥67.00	≥63.00	
		Food	male	70.00	51.00	≥68.00	≥64.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	77.00	60.00	≥75.00	≥72.00	
			overall	74.00	55.00	≥73.00	≥70.00	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	84.00	95.00	≥85.00	≥87.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	87.00	92.00	≥88.00	≥90.00	
			overall	86.00	94.00	≥87.00	≥98.00	
		Cash, Food	male	90.00	97.00	≥89.00	≥88.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	95.00	95.00	≥95.00	≥94.00	
			overall	93.00	96.00	≥93.00	≥92.00	
		Food	male	98.00	98.00	≥98.00	≥98.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	99.00	97.00	≥99.00	≥99.00	
			overall	99.00	98.00	≥99.00	≥99.00	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	22.00	24.00	<21.00	<18.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	24.00	29.00	<22.00	<19.00	
			overall	23.00	26.00	<21.00	<18.00	
		Cash, Food	male	21.00	27.00	<20.00	<17.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	20.00	29.00	<19.00	<16.00	
			overall	20.00	28.00	<19.00	<16.00	
		Food	male	20.00	29.00	<19.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	18.00	29.00	<17.00	<10.00	
			overall	18.00	29.00	<17.00	<10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	9	5	<8	<7	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	16.00	14.00	<15.00	<13.00	
			overall	12.00	9	<11.00	<10.00	
		Cash, Food	male	11.00	9	<12.00	<13.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	13.00	12.00	<14.00	<16.00	
			overall	12.00	11.00	<13.00	<14.00	
		Food	male	13.00	12.00	<14.00	<16.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	12.00	11.00	<13.00	<14.00	
			overall	12.00	11.00	<13.00	<14.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	4	0	<4	<3	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	5	1	<5	<4	
			overall	4	1	<4	<3	
		Cash, Food	male	2	0	<9	<2	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	2	1	<3	<2	
			overall	2	1	<5	<2	
		Food	male	0	1	<0	<0	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0	1	<0	<0	
			overall	0	1	<0	<0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	25.00	27.00	<23.00	<20.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	19.00	19.00	<18.00	<15.00	
			overall	22.00	23.00	<21.00	<18.00	
		Cash, Food	male	20.00	26.00	<19.00	<16.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	12.00	19.00	<11.00	<10.00	
			overall	16.00	23.00	<15.00	<13.00	
		Food	male	15.00	25.00	<14.00	<14.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	7	20.00	<7	<9	
			overall	10.00	23.00	<9	<10.00	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	28.00	21.00	<26.00	<22.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	24.00	22.00	<22.00	<19.00	
			overall	27.00	21.00	<25.00	<22.00	
		Cash, Food	male	23.00	30.00	<25.00	<28.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	16.00	26.00	<17.00	<19.00	
			overall	19.00	28.00	<20.00	<23.00	
		Food	male	17.00	37.00	<18.00	<20.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	11.00	29.00	<12.00	<13.00	
			overall	13.00	33.00	<14.00	<16.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	12.00	5	<11.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	8	6	<7	<6	
			overall	10.00	6	<9	<8	
		Cash, Food	male	8	3	<2	<10.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	3	4	<2	<4	
			overall	5	3	<2	<6	
		Food	male	2	1	<2	<2	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	1	2	<1	<1	
			overall	1	1	<1	<1	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	32.40	59.00	≥35.70	≥42.50	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	22.80	43.00	≥26.60	≥34.40	
			overall	28.20	52.00	≥31.80	≥39.00	
		Cash, Food	male	31.50	52.80	≥34.90	≥41.80	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	24.50	43.70	≥28.30	≥35.90	
			overall	27.80	48.70	≥31.40	≥38.60	
		Food	male	30.50	48.10	≥34.00	≥40.90	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	25.50	44.10	≥29.30	≥36.70	
			overall	27.40	46.30	≥31.00	≥38.30	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	31.40	26.00	<29.80	<26.70	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	32.90	36.70	<31.30	<28.00	
			overall	32.00	30.70	<30.40	<27.20	
		Cash, Food	male	38.00	33.90	<36.10	<32.30	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	32.90	35.80	<31.20	<27.90	
			overall	35.30	34.80	<33.50	<30.00	
		Food	male	46.30	39.80	<44.00	<39.40	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	32.80	35.10	<31.20	<27.90	
			overall	37.90	37.70	<36.00	<32.20	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	36.30	15.00	<34.50	<30.80	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	44.30	20.30	<42.10	<37.70	
			overall	39.80	17.30	<37.80	<33.80	
		Cash, Food	male	30.40	13.30	<28.90	<25.90	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	42.60	20.50	<40.50	<36.20	
			overall	37.00	16.50	<35.20	<31.50	
		Food	male	23.20	12.00	<22.00	<19.70	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	41.60	20.70	<39.50	<35.40	
			overall	34.70	16.00	<33.00	<29.50	
Outcome Indicator: Food expenditure share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	62.00	47.00	<64.10	<68.20	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	64.00	42.00	<66.10	<70.40	
			overall	63.00	45.00	<66.20	<69.30	
		Cash, Food	male	59.00	50.00	<61.00	<64.90	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	57.00	44.00	<58.90	<62.70	
			overall	58.00	47.00	<61.90	<63.80	
		Food	male	55.00	51.00	<56.80	<60.50	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	53.00	46.00	<54.80	<58.30	
			overall	54.00	49.00	<57.60	<59.40	
Outcome Indicator: Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	2.44	1.54	<1.80	<2	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	2.60	1.41	<1.90	<2.10	
			overall	2.51	1.48	<1.80	<2	
		Cash, Food	male	2.43	1.71	<1.80	<1.90	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	2.56	1.61	<1.90	<2	
			overall	2.50	1.66	<1.80	<2	
		Food	male	2.42	1.84	<1.80	<1.90	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	2.53	1.74	<1.90	<2	
			overall	2.49	1.80	<1.80	<2	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	18.00	23.00	>19.00	>22.00	
		Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	19.00	26.00	>20.00	>23.00	
		Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	21.00	28.00	>22.00	>25.00	

Outcome Indicator: Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Smallholder farmers - Value	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	1	1	>2	>5	

Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	82.00	≥60.00	≥60.00	
Resilience Non-Beneficiaries	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Cash, Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	70.00	≥60.00	≥60.00	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								
Smallholder farmers - Value	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	223533.00	-	=209660.00	=571800.00	
Smallholder farmers - Volume	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	172.00	-	=550.00	=1500.00	
Strategic Result 8 - Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs								
Strategic Outcome 04: The humanitarian community has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available								
Outcome Indicator: User satisfaction rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Humanitarian community	CPA: Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	95.00	95.00	>80.00	>80.00	
	CPA: Provide air services to the humanitarian community	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	91.00	94.00	>85.00	>85.00	
	CPA: Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives.	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12, WFP survey, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	75.00	-	>80.00	>80.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Crisis-Affected	-	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	49.00	-	=50.00	=50.00	
Refugees	-	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	38.00	-	=50.00	=50.00	
Resilience	-	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	50.00	-	=50.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Crisis-Affected	Food	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	11.00	14.00	>40.00	>40.00	
Refugees	Food	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	21.00	12.00	>40.00	>40.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Resilience	Cash	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	39.00	37.00	>40.00	>40.00	
	Cash, Food	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	24.00	23.00	>40.00	>40.00	
	Food	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	11.00	13.00	>40.00	>40.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Crisis-Affected	Food	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	4	2	≤10.00	≤10.00	
Refugees	Food	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	16.00	12.00	≤10.00	≤10.00	
Resilience	Cash	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	11.00	10.00	≤10.00	≤10.00	
	Cash, Food	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	6	6	≤10.00	≤10.00	
	Food	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	2	3	≤10.00	≤10.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women
Crisis-Affected	Food	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	85.00	84.00	≤50.00	≤50.00	
Refugees	Food	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	63.00	76.00	≤50.00	≤50.00	
Resilience	Cash	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	50.00	53.00	≤50.00	≤50.00	
	Cash, Food	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	71.00	71.00	≤50.00	≤50.00	
	Food	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	87.00	84.00	≤50.00	≤50.00	
Protection
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Crisis-Affected	Cash, Food	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	100.00	-	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	93.00	-	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	95.00	-	=100.00	=100.00	
	Commodity Voucher, Food	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	100.00	-	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	100.00	-	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	-	=100.00	=100.00	
	Food	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	100.00	99.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	100.00	99.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	99.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Refugees	Cash, Food	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees	male	100.00	-	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	99.00	-	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	99.00	-	=100.00	=100.00	
	Food	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees	male	98.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	99.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	99.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Resilience	Cash	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
	Cash, Food	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
	Food	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	99.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Crisis-Affected	Cash, Food	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	86.00	-	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	60.00	-	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	68.00	-	≥80.00	≥80.00	
	Commodity Voucher, Food	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	100.00	-	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	26.00	-	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	29.00	-	≥80.00	≥80.00	
	Food	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	31.00	21.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	31.00	46.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	31.00	38.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Refugees	Cash, Food	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees	male	0	-	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	100.00	-	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	100.00	-	≥80.00	≥80.00	
	Food	URT: Provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees	male	52.00	67.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.03 Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	43.00	73.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	47.00	69.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Resilience	Cash	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	33.00	37.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	47.00	47.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	39.00	41.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
	Cash, Food	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	29.00	44.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	44.00	42.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	37.00	43.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
	Food	ACL: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	male	24.00	50.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	42.00	39.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	35.00	45.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
All	-	URT: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	-	=100.00	=100.00	

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food-insecure women, men and children in crisis-affected areas and refugees have access to safe and nutritious food	Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	560,901,017	421,935,599	24,839,144	446,774,743	189,315,874	257,458,870
		Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	113,558,681	91,887,807	200,176	92,087,983	43,775,466	48,312,517
		Non Activity Specific	0	20,409	0	20,409	0	20,409
		Non Activity Specific	0	23,795	0	23,795	0	23,795
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			**674,459,698**	**513,867,611**	**25,039,320**	**538,906,931**	**233,091,339**	**305,815,591**

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South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	People at risk of malnutrition in crisis-affected areas, especially young children, pregnant and lactating women and elderly (POC's only), are able to meet their basic nutrition requirements all year round	Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition	163,495,345	53,703,117	0	53,703,117	24,183,912	29,519,205
		Non Activity Specific	0	303,750	0	303,750	0	303,750
		Non Activity Specific	0	13,317	0	13,317	0	13,317
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			**163,495,345**	**54,020,184**	**0**	**54,020,184**	**24,183,912**	**29,836,272**
3	Food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year	Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	65,871,003	51,426,043	0	51,426,043	23,695,807	27,730,236
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			**65,871,003**	**51,426,043**	**0**	**51,426,043**	**23,695,807**	**27,730,236**

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South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	The humanitarian community has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available	Provide air services to the humanitarian community	45,337,066	53,738,796	0	53,738,796	42,439,940	11,298,855
		Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community	25,931,651	24,900,680	0	24,900,680	19,726,542	5,174,139
		Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives.	4,500,000	0	0	0	0	0
		Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community	2,262,577	1,355,045	0	1,355,045	317,685	1,037,360
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			78,031,294	79,994,522	0	79,994,522	62,484,167	17,510,354
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,311,281	0	3,311,281	0	3,311,281
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	3,311,281	0	3,311,281	0	3,311,281
Total Direct Operational Cost			981,857,341	702,619,640	25,039,320	727,658,960	343,455,226	384,203,735
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			34,000,524	26,892,956	1,162,527	28,055,483	6,659,530	21,395,954
Total Direct Costs			1,015,857,865	729,512,597	26,201,847	755,714,444	350,114,755	405,599,688

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South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			66,030,761	39,672,415		39,672,415	39,672,415	0
Grand Total			1,081,888,626	769,185,011	26,201,847	795,386,858	389,787,170	405,599,688

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan
Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions
Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and
other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:
Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.
This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources
Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures
Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources
Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

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South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
South Sudan	1,081,888,626	571,035,387	382,740,143
*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018			

World Food Programme
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

April 9, 2019

CORRIGENDUM TO THE SOUTH SUDAN COUNTRY OFFICE – UNHAS FIGURES REPORTED WITHIN ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT 2018: Interim Country Strategic Plan 2018 - 2020

The figures in the 2018 ACR: Interim Country Strategic Plan 2018 – 2020 in the Output Indicators section, Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve SDGs, Strategic Outcome 04: the humanitarian community has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available, Output H: the humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to populations, is amended as the following:

Page 29:
   a) Number of passengers transported should be 98,651.
          a. This would align to WFP Aviation Annual Report (2018) and align to correct UNHAS figures for the entire year.
          b. The current figure reported (90, 946) correspond to the reporting period from January to November 2018.
   b) Tonnage of light cargo transported monthly should be 131mt.
          a. This would align to the UNHAS figures for the entire year.
          b. The current figure reported (132.2Mt) correspond to the reporting period from January to November 2018.

NB: all other information and data remain unchanged.