

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



South Sudan Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2020



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Summary | 3 |
| Context and Operations | 6 |
| CSP financial overview | 8 |
| Programme Performance | 9 |
| Strategic outcome 01 | 9 |
| Strategic outcome 02 | 10 |
| Strategic outcome 03 | 12 |
| Strategic outcome 04 | 13 |
| Cross-cutting Results | 16 |
| Progress towards gender equality | 16 |
| Protection | 16 |
| Accountability to affected populations | 17 |
| Environment | 17 |
| Extra section | 19 |
| Data Notes | 19 |
| Figures and Indicators | 22 |
| WFP contribution to SDGs | 22 |
| Beneficiaries by Age Group | 23 |
| Beneficiaries by Residence Status | 23 |
| Annual Food Transfer | 23 |
| Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher | 24 |
| Strategic Outcome and Output Results | 26 |
| Cross-cutting Indicators | 58 |

Summary

The multiple crises South Sudan faces created a challenging and dynamic humanitarian context for WFP in 2019. The situation was exacerbated by flooding that devastated large parts of the country, particularly former Jonglei and Upper Nile States, between July and December 2019. The floods affected close to one million people, destroyed an estimated 73,000 mt of cereal and caused significant livestock losses.

Addressing root causes of food and nutrition insecurity in South Sudan, WFP seeks to address entrenched inequity and isolation, with the goal of “leaving no-one behind”. In 2019, WFP employed an agile response, aligned with the continuum of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, through a combination of unconditional resource transfers and resilience building activities to respond to the diverse needs of the population. WFP focused on equitably meeting the most pressing needs of today, while building a better future for the South Sudanese people.

As the situation and needs of vulnerable populations remained precarious, WFP continued to provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance, reaching 4.8 million beneficiaries. WFP maintained a readily deployable core rapid response team and continued to utilize the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism to provide food and nutrition assistance to people in areas hard to reach due to insecurity and logistical challenges.

WFP and partners ensured the availability of food in areas that become inaccessible by road during the rainy season by strategically prepositioning 181,500 mt of food and nutrition items across the country. Reaching 103 percent of the annual prepositioning target, this is the highest tonnage ever prepositioned in the country and 50,000 mt more than the amount prepositioned in 2018.

As people affected by conflict rebuilt their livelihoods, WFP supported them through resilience building activities. Through the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme WFP supported vulnerable households to address their immediate food needs through cash transfers or food assistance, while at the same time promoting long-term food security and resilience by supporting the creation of assets - such as vegetable gardens and community access roads - that help improve food availability at the household level and reduce the risk of disaster. The FFA programme reached 590,000 people and enabled households' self-sufficiency and resilience to future shocks

In 2019, WFP continued to support the local economy, injecting USD 46 million in local markets through cash-based transfers and purchasing 8,300 mt of food locally at a value of USD 2.7 million. By the end of 2019, WFP rehabilitated 1,000 km of strategic roads and completed construction of the 120 m Kuajok Bridge, connecting tens of thousands of people, enabling humanitarian operations and boosting farm-to-market access as well as commercial activities in South Sudan. By expanding road operations and opening new river corridors, along with timely prepositioning, WFP was able to reduce the reliance on costly air operations and achieve cost-efficiencies gains of approximately USD 79 million in 2019.

WFP continued to play an integral role in the humanitarian community, managing the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, leading the Logistics Cluster and co-leading, with FAO, the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster. WFP led and supported 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 geographic targeting and resource prioritization.

Providing technical support and delivering a variety of trainings, WFP worked to strengthen capacities of cooperating partners and the Government of South Sudan in food security and nutrition programmes. In 2019 WFP, provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of General Education and Instruction in launching the National Home-Grown School Feeding Strategy. With the aim of strengthening nutrition response at the local level, WFP seconded staff to the Ministry of Health's Nutrition Department. WFP supported the establishment of Resilience Platforms in two states through which state-level ministries were facilitated to be more involved in resilience programmes. Continuing to encourage progress towards gender equality, WFP delivered audience specific capacity building on gender equality and women's empowerment to key stakeholders, including cooperating partners and government representatives throughout the year.

Despite recurrent challenges, including access constraints, localised insecurity and climatic shocks, WFP was able to successfully reach 4.8 million women and men, girls and boys across its activities in South Sudan in 2019.

4,757,935

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 92,256 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (52,248 Female, 40,008 Male)

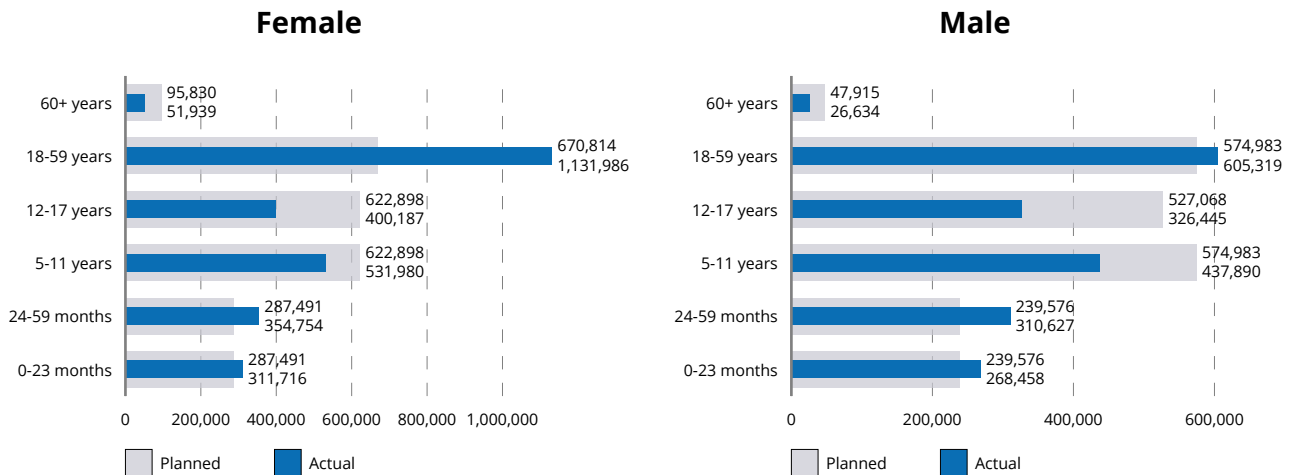


58% female

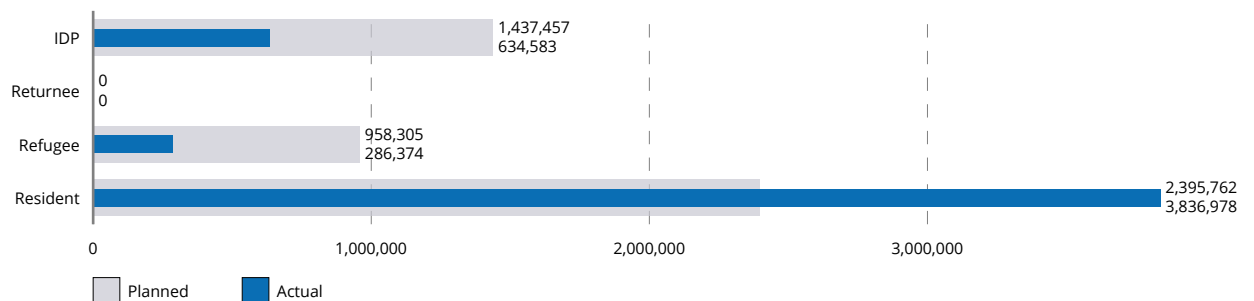


42% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



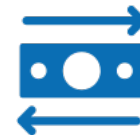
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

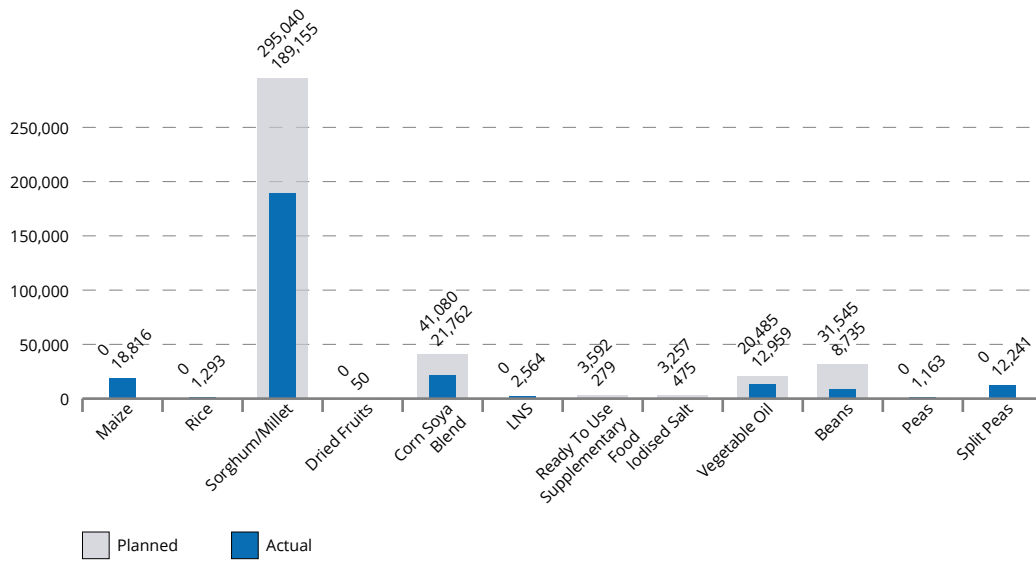


269,493 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 395,000 mt total planned

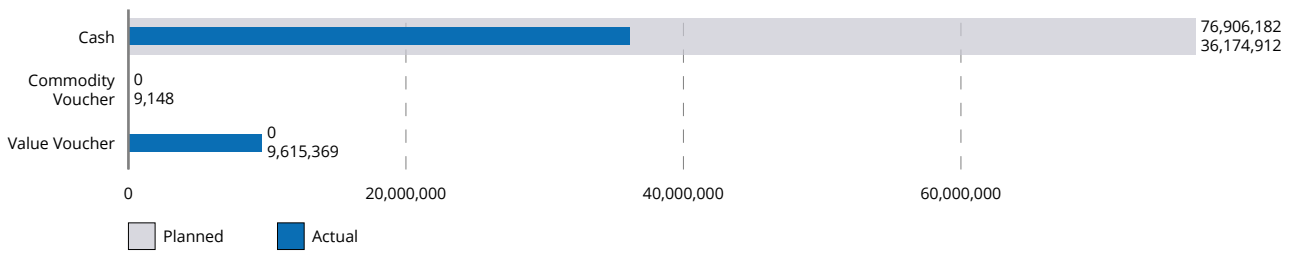


US\$ 45,799,429
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 76,906,182 total planned

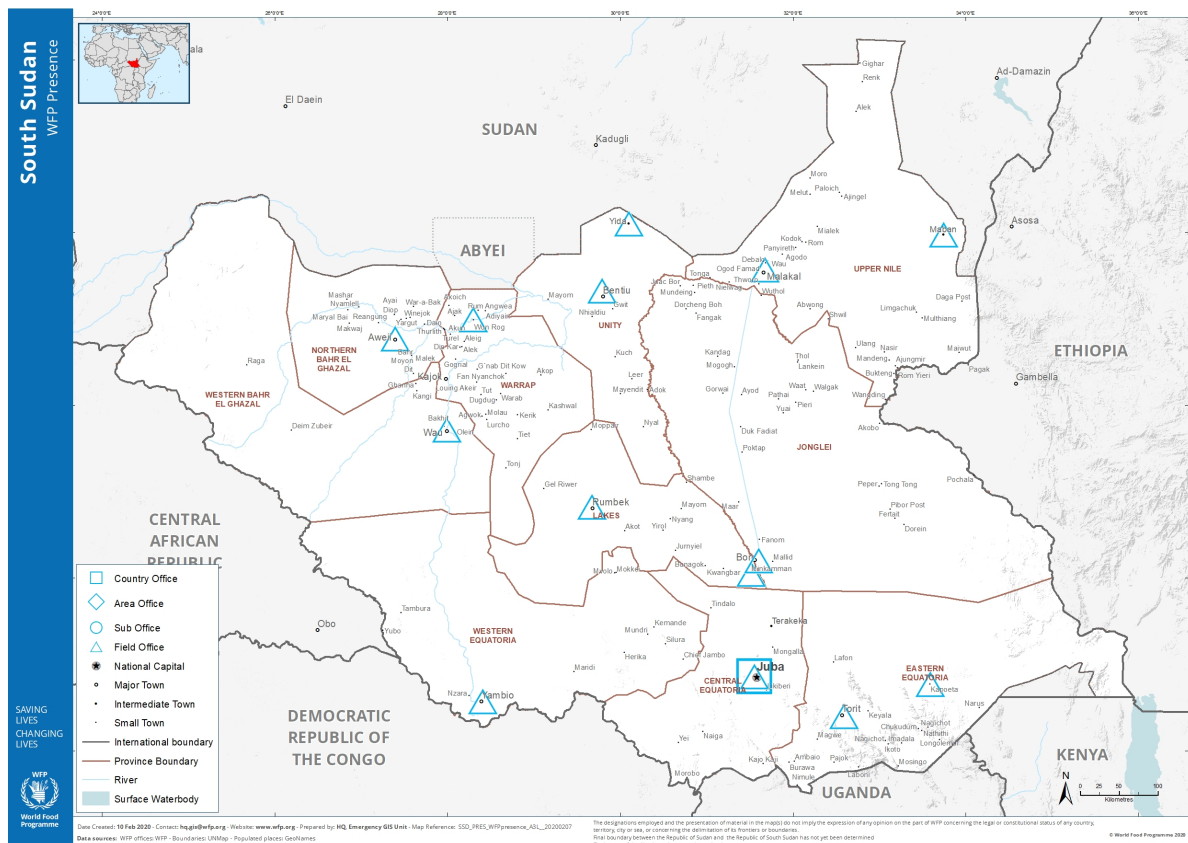
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



South Sudan continues to face a political crisis which manifests in part in violent conflict and insecurity associated with an economic crisis and a serious and protracted humanitarian crisis. The signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan in September 2018 gave rise to hopes for an end to the violence. Although the civil conflict has largely abated in most parts of the country, the relative stability experienced in 2019 remains fragile and is often not reflected at local levels where conflict persists ignited by access to natural and social resources. In 2019, the crisis was exacerbated by unpredictable climate patterns that included severe flooding. The multifaceted nature of the crisis continued to disrupt local economy, increase displacements and reduce access to basic services and education. This continued to increase the vulnerability of the population and aggravate food insecurity. Humanitarian needs remained high in 2019 with approximately seven million people – the same as in 2018 – in need of humanitarian assistance or protection.

Conflict and insecurity have also forced one-in-three people to leave their place of origin, creating refugee crises in Uganda, Sudan, and Ethiopia. In 2019, some 3.7 million South Sudanese experienced displacement: 1.5 million Internally Displaced Persons and 2.2 million refugees in neighboring countries – of which 63 percent are children – and more than 180,000 people seeking shelter at UN Protection of Civilian sites.

The food security and nutrition situation continued to be alarming, with 6.35 million people – 54 percent of the population – estimated to be facing ‘Crisis’ and ‘Emergency’ levels of food insecurity at the peak of the 2019 lean season. The overall nutrition situation during the lean season worsened compared to 2018. Global Acute Malnutrition for children 6-59 months was 16.2 percent, which is above the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent. The main drivers of food insecurity include the political and economic crises and resulting conflict, displacement, loss of crops, livestock and other means of livelihoods, sexual violence, limited access to education and basic services. 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.

Between July and December 2019, the already critical humanitarian situation was worsened by unusually heavy rains and devastating flooding that affected close to one million people across the country. The flooding submerged entire communities and rendered basic services and markets inaccessible. An estimated 73,000 mt of locally produced cereals were lost due to flooding.

Since the signing of the revitalized peace agreement, humanitarian access to most non-government held areas improved. In 2019, previously hard-to-reach areas such as, Central Unity, Yambio, Wau, Raja, Torit, and Kajo Keji, became accessible. However, insecurity stemming from inter-communal violence continued to interrupt access to some areas. An upsurge in incidents of cattle rustling, particularly in Jonglei, Lakes, Warrap, Unity, and to an extent Upper Nile, often resulted in cyclical inter-communal violence. The availability of arms and the incorporation of this practice into the larger political environment raised violence to unprecedented deadly levels. These incidents resulted in WFP



activities either being suspended or movement restrictions, delaying implementation or constricting access to people in need of humanitarian assistance.

The complex humanitarian crisis has affected women, girls, men, and boys, in different ways, as a result of high levels of gender inequality, driven by deeply embedded gendered societal and cultural norms. Households headed by women persistently show higher levels of food insecurity than those headed by men; compounded by significant socio-economic challenges including limited access to and control over resources. With more than 2 million children not attending schools, a lack of formalised education jeopardises future opportunities. Addressing challenges such as child-marriage and socio-economic restrictors, including poverty and gender-based cultural norms, will contribute to removing barriers to education. Ensuring support for the most vulnerable, all WFP activities are considered under South Sudan's National Social Protection Policy (2015).

WFP continued to focus on providing life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and refugees, and, in areas of relative stability rebuilding communities, capitalizing on opportunities to restart livelihoods and stimulate markets and economy. Where feasible, unconditional resource transfers were coupled with complementary activities, such as home or school gardens and cultivation of additional crops, and building of community infrastructure. Beneficiaries are encouraged to participate in these complementary activities in an unconditional way and represent value-added solutions in addition to the transfer of emergency food and/or cash assistance. WFP also focused on enabling humanitarian access and response by providing air transport, logistics and security telecommunications services to the humanitarian community.

In 2020, WFP will continue to provide life-saving assistance – amidst the fragility and uncertainty of the peace process – whilst supporting resilience-building to strengthen communities ability to resist socio-economic shocks.

CSP financial overview

South Sudan's resourcing timeline requires significant resource mobilization in the last quarter of each year to prepare for the following year's prepositioning exercise. In 2019, around 70 percent of available resources were for use in 2019 while the remaining 30 percent were contributions or advances received in the last quarter to prepare for the 2020 prepositioning exercise. Resources for 2019 programming amounted to 71 percent of the Needs Based Plan and WFP thus focused on maximising the impact per US dollar spent.

The overall funding level of the Country Portfolio Budget increased to 44 percent in 2019, up from 31 percent in 2018, with steady donor support. Directed multilateral contributions continued to be the preferred option of donors, making up 99 percent of all contributions. In negotiations with donors, the country office (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. However, cash-based transfer activities faced shortfalls, due to the earmarking of contributions for food and nutrition commodities.

The CO maintained strong relationships with donors through bilateral/general meetings providing regular updates and advocating for needs; field visits, showcasing WFP's operational capacity; and by demonstrating value for donor contributions. The CO also continued to enhance collaboration and cooperation with UN agencies to ensure effective and efficient use of resources. Thanks to these efforts, WFP continued to be recognized as a partner of choice for many donors.

Overall, emergency response activities, under Strategic Outcome 1, attracted the highest level of support with funding at 65 percent of the total portfolio. Nutrition activities under Strategic Outcome 2 accounted for 15 percent, while seven percent was contributed to resilience building and livelihoods activities under Strategic Outcome 3. Common logistics, telecommunications and humanitarian air services under Strategic Outcome 4 received 12 percent of the total contributions. WFP also benefitted from dedicated funding to increase and enhance Women and Girl Safe Spaces in partnership with the Gender-Based Violence Sub-cluster and their implementing partner.

Building on supply chain cost efficiencies, a budget revision was conducted in October 2019 to, reduce supply chain costs following increased road and river access that enabled increased use of these transport modalities and reduced the need for costly air transport; and to expand resilience building initiatives.

WFP relies on early and timely contributions in South Sudan as there is a short window for prepositioning food and nutrition items ahead of the rainy season. Timely prepositioning in 2018/19 significantly reduced the need for air transport during the 2019 rainy season resulting in substantial reduction of food transport costs and continuous delivery of assistance.

The CO mostly received monetary contributions, as opposed to in-kind, with 66 percent of contributions in the form of cash compared to 34 percent in-kind. Monetary contributions gave greater flexibility in the food procurement process, reduced delivery time of assistance and enabled enhanced support to regional markets and the stimulation of local production. In-kind contributions comprised of services, such as manpower, and commodities.

With commitments from donors, WFP was able to make use of corporate advance mechanisms, Internal Project Lending and Macro-Advance Financing, and make food available for prepositioning or avert critical pipeline breaks. These mechanisms were instrumental in ensuring maximum effectiveness of donor contributions.

Over 99 percent of food procured through cash contributions originated from the WFP Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). The GCMF allows WFP to purchase commodities when prices are most favorable and reduces food delivery lead-time enabling overall program efficiency and effectiveness.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

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

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| \$580,351,737 | \$496,408,681 | \$626,510,689 | \$374,883,251 |

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2, WFP and partners provided access to safe and nutritious food for crisis-affected and food-insecure populations and refugees in South Sudan. Reaching around 3.4 million people across all states of South Sudan with vital food and nutrition assistance, Strategic Outcome 1 is the largest component of WFP's interventions in the country.

In 2019, activities under Strategic Outcome 1 were 77 percent funded against the Needs Based Plan, discounting resources made available in the last quarter of the year to prepare for the 2020 prepositioning exercise. WFP implemented its activities at a reduced level under a resource-based prioritisation plan based on expected funding availability. Maximising available resources, WFP was able to reach 82 percent of beneficiaries planned for food transfers under activity 1 and 100 percent of beneficiaries planned for food transfers under activity 2. Due to the earmarking of most contributions for food and nutrition items, cash-based transfers (CBT) faced significant resource shortfalls and pipeline breaks. WFP will continue to advocate with donors to allocate resources to CBT.

With 60 percent of roads becoming inaccessible during the rainy season, typically May to November, each year WFP preposition's food ahead of the rains to continuously reach the most vulnerable in a timely and cost-efficient manner. Thanks to timely donor support, WFP was able to preposition 63 percent of total food commodities, including in areas hard to reach due to insecurity and logistical challenges, thus providing continuous life-saving assistance to crisis-affected populations. Improvements to the security environment, though fragile, allowed WFP greater access to hard-to-reach areas. Opening road and river corridors resulted in a reduction of airdrops and airlifts, particularly Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism operations (IRRM), resulting in cost-efficiency gains of USD 79 million in 2019.

Under Activity 1, WFP provided assistance through food and/or 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. Following unprecedented rains, WFP reached 150,000 refugees and 639,500 flood-affected people in 34 counties with vital food and nutrition assistance through a rapid emergency response in the last quarter of the year. 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 IRRM, in partnership with UNICEF and FAO. In more accessible areas, WFP provided assistance through its network of 15 sub-offices and 49 cooperating partners.

Despite a persistence in severe food insecurity across the country, timely and continuous delivery of assistance contributed to a notable reduction in the proportion of crisis-affected households with poor food consumption levels, which reduced by 15 percentage points from 2018 [1]. Male headed households showed greater improvements than female headed households, likely due to entrenched gender inequalities limiting women's livelihoods options. However, while the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption levels showed an improvement, households experiencing food insecurity continued to be stressed by food shortages with households adopting consumption based coping strategies in similar proportion to 2018. Consumption-based coping strategies include limiting portion sizes or reducing the number of meals eaten daily. The results reflect the continued vulnerability of the population when food availability is reduced. In 2019, food shortages persisted as a result of localized conflict impeding access to markets, widespread economic crisis, low agricultural production and flooding that devastated the country.

WFP continued its school feeding programme, providing warm on-site school meals and take-home rations (THRs) to 460,413 children (boys (183,626) and girls (276,787)), an eight percent increase compared to 2018. This resulted in an increase in enrolment of 2.5 percent in WFP assisted schools [2]. WFP encouraged girls' education through the girl's incentive initiative which provides THRs to girls' attending 80 percent of classes. Compared to 2018, there was a six percent increase in girls' retention and a five percent increase in girls' enrolment in schools providing THRs. In 2019, THRs were also introduced in schools lacking infrastructure for on-site meals and thus boys are now also reached through THRs. In partnership with UNICEF, selected schools in four former states of Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr Ghazal, Western Bahr Ghazal and Warrap were supported through the construction of infrastructure including kitchens, storerooms and pit latrines and teacher training.

School gardens were established in 171 schools to provide agriculture and nutrition education lessons to school children as well as supplement the school meals with fresh food where possible. WFP supported the Ministry of General Education and Instruction in launching the National Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Strategy, providing technical and financial support; equipment for school kitchens; and by facilitating a stronger link between smallholder farmers and local markets, providing a platform for the scale up of home-grown school feeding in 2020. The HGSF

model was also implemented in 16 schools, in former Western Equatoria State, linking local smallholder farmers to supply food to the schools.

Under Activity 2, focusing on refugees, WFP and implementing partners continued to support over 279,600 refugees across eight refugee camps with a hybrid basket of in-kind food and CBT. Following a successful pilot in 2018 and positive community feedback, WFP scaled up the use of CBT in refugee settings by providing cash for milling at all camps, also mitigating the shortfall of salt by replacing it with a cash transfer. USD 11 million was provided to refugees in 2019, a 48 percent increase as compared to 2018. Across all WFP programmes, delivery of CBT increased by 83 percent in 2019 as compared to 2018, with USD 46 million transferred to boost local markets where they exist and increase beneficiary choice.

At the outcome level, refugee households consumed less nutritious food, with the percentage of refugee populations reporting poor food consumption levels increasing by 16 percentage points as compared to 2018. This may be attributed to the continued deterioration of food security in South Sudan; minimal options for livelihoods activities; and the impact of floods around the Maban refugee camps – home to more than half the refugee population – which interrupted humanitarian assistance and limited access to markets and increased food prices.

WFP also supported malnutrition preventative and curative treatment interventions to children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and people living with HIV/TB. Programme performance for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among refugees exceeded the SPHERE standards, with a recovery rate of 94 percent, demonstrating that WFP was effective in restoring the nutritional status of participants. WFP strengthened its collaboration with UNHCR by conducting a joint nutrition survey of the entire refugee population; delivering cash transfers through a joint approach; and authenticating 268,000 refugees a month, starting from May 2019, through biometric registration, helping to ensure the right people receive the right assistance. A school feeding programme was piloted successfully at the Gorom refugee camp and will be expanded to other refugee camps in 2020.

WFP continued to strengthen accountability using SCOPE for biometric registrations and to import data from partners' systems. In 2019, the total number of biometrically registered beneficiaries reached 2.1 million across all programmes. The SCOPE platform increases the accuracy of beneficiary lists, with a 27 percent average reduction in duplication of identities at the time of registration, enables better planning of caseloads and enhances transparency of assistance as well as accountability to donors. In line with WFP's duty of care to our beneficiaries on their data privacy, WFP collects the minimum amount of personal data, capturing only what is necessary for the provision of humanitarian assistance. The information is secured on servers, with stringent physical and cyber security safeguards in place.

Activity 1, received the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code 4, which reflects the full integration of gender and age into the implementation of activities, while activity 2, received a GAM code of 3, which reflects the full integration of gender.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|--|---------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Provide Food and Nutrition assistance to refugees | 3 |
| Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | 4 |

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

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$114,069,379 | \$93,006,299 | \$148,258,757 | \$78,719,673 |

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2, WFP implemented nutrition activities to prevent and treat malnutrition among women and children from resident and internally displaced persons (IDPs) populations. Under the prevention programme, children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were provided with Super Cereal Plus in areas where Global Acute Malnutrition rates were higher than 10 percent and/or aggravating factors were present. The prevention programme was also part of the seasonal scale-up which was conducted in areas with high levels of food insecurity and Protection of Civilian sites (PoCs) during the lean season alongside general food distributions. The treatment programme targeted acutely malnourished children aged 6-59 months with Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF), and acutely malnourished PLWs and people living with HIV and tuberculosis (TB) with Super Cereal Plus both accompanied by nutrition messaging and counselling throughout the country. A pilot for the



treatment of acute malnutrition for individuals over 60 years of age and nutrition counselling was established in Juba and Bentiu PoC sites

In 2019, activities under Strategic Outcome 2 faced significant resource constraints with 48 percent of planned budget available for programming, not including resources made available in the last quarter of the year to prepare for the 2020 prepositioning exercise. WFP implemented its activities at a reduced level under a resource-based prioritisation plan based on expected funding availability while advocating with donors for greater resources. Additionally, WFP faced challenges in procuring Super Cereal Plus from regional markets due to high demand and low production capacity of suppliers. Some of the funding received had been earmarked for purchase from regional markets, but due to the challenges experienced WFP successfully negotiated with donors to reallocate funds for international procurement. As a result, the prevention programme was partially suspended from June to October. The programme coverage, 61 percent, therefore remained below WFP's corporate target of 70 percent and the 81 percent target (until November 2019) established by the Nutrition Cluster in South Sudan. This is attributed to security and logistical constraints as well as programme suspension. With less than half the planned budget available, WFP maximised resources to deliver 60 percent of planned nutrition items in 2019.

In some locations, Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism mobile teams including nutritionists were deployed to supervise the screening and treatment of moderate and severe acute malnutrition in children, refer PLW with acute malnutrition to health facilities, and deliver nutrition messages to caretakers and local communities. WFP and partners worked together to coordinate and harmonize the emergency response. WFP and UNICEF further improved the scale and quality of nutrition emergency assistance through their Joint Nutrition Response Plan and by using the same partners with extensive experience in service provision, in over 90 percent of nutrition sites.

With the aim of strengthening the humanitarian-development-peace-nexus and in addition to the provision of food and nutrition commodity support, WFP worked to strengthen capacities of cooperating partners and the Government of South Sudan in food security and nutrition programmes. In 2019, together with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health, government staff at the sub-national levels, WFP's cooperating partners, and WFP staff from field offices were trained on a variety of topics on the implementation of nutrition programmes such as WFP's Food Security and Nutrition Strategy for HIV/TB, Community Management of Acute Malnutrition and Maternal Infant and Young Child Feeding Programmes. WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Health by seconding two staff to its Nutrition Department, aimed at strengthening local capacities for an effective and efficient nutrition response at national level.

An analysis of outcomes shows that the WFP treatment programme achieved a high recovery rate, with 91 percent of participants recovering from malnutrition, surpassing the target value of 75 percent. The mortality rate remained close to zero, while the default and non-response rate were improved over last year, showing an improved quality of treatment programme implementation. Due to the late arrival of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF) and Super Cereal Plus in the country at the beginning of the year, nutrition commodities could not be prepositioned timely in all areas. As a result, Super Cereal Plus was used in some locations as a substitute for RUSF in the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months. From June 2019, RUSF and Super Cereal Plus were received by air as the roads had become inaccessible.

In 2019, WFP and UNICEF continued their partnership for collaboration on the treatment and prevention of malnutrition and strengthening of nutrition-sensitive activities. The two agencies are working to strengthen the prevention programme through the use of Community Nutrition Volunteers who support increased programme acceptability and success in their local communities. They also collaborated on the digitalization of nutrition programmes through the piloting of SCOPE Conditional on-Demand Assistance (CODA), which aims to provide better quality care, real-time programme data and programme results, such as increased case management, coverage and reduced length of stay. SCOPE CODA is being tested in two locations in Northern Bahr Ghazal with cooperation from Action Against Hunger, MEDAIR and UNICEF under the supervision of the Ministry of Health. In the fourth quarter of 2019 the country office and HQ development team agreed on a comprehensive plan to fully test the data collection capacity of CODA to ensure it met the country office requirements and to initiate a roll out to additional locations. In partnership with UNHCR, the nutrition unit was part of a team that supported the technical training, data collection and analysis of the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) in Pamir, Ajoung Thok and Maban counties.

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement unites people- from civil society, the United Nations, donors, businesses and researchers—in a collective effort to improve nutrition globally. In South Sudan, The Ministry of Health is the chair of the multisectoral platform. Throughout 2019, the Government of South Sudan, along with support from the UN and Civil Society Alliance (CSA) networks revitalized the SUN Movement platform through continued advocacy mechanisms. WFP chaired and co-chaired the Secretariat meetings, mobilized multisectoral platforms and advocated the nutrition agenda at different forums. This facilitated the establishment of an academia network, representatives from parliament joined the movement and helped to initiate the development of a multisectoral costed strategy and made a commitment to consider budget allocations for nutrition within the different ministries.

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 people living with HIV and/or people living with TB or kala-azar. Through its institutional feeding programme, WFP targeted people living with HIV, TB and kala-azar to improve their nutritional status and adherence to treatment, with a monthly ration of Super Cereal Plus. WFP partners also provided nutrition counselling to HIV/TB patients as part of the Nutrition Assessment, Counselling and Support (NACS) programme, reaching more than 106,000 patients (58,000 women and 48,000 men). In 2019, the institutional feeding programme proved to be effective in supporting participant's adherence to treatment. Both 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, remained well below the target of 15 percent at 5 and 2 percent respectively.

All activities under Strategic Outcome 2 received the Gender and Age Marker code 4, which reflects the full integration of gender and age into the implementation of activities.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|---|---------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | 4 |

Strategic outcome 03

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

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$63,044,208 | \$61,598,514 | \$66,713,207 | \$40,585,803 |

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2, WFP implemented resilience-building activities, to improve resilience to climate-related shocks, prevent the use of negative coping strategies, improve household food security and enhance market access for smallholder farmers. WFP continued to implement Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS), alongside feeder roads construction.

In 2019, activities under Strategic Outcome 3 were 86 percent funded against the planned budget, not including resources made available in the last quarter of the year to prepare for 2020 activities. This is attributed to WFP's robust engagement on resilience building and livelihoods activities with donors and their appreciation of WFP's ability to implement resilience programmes where the context allows. Thanks to donor support, on average, about 87 percent of asset creation (FFA) outputs were achieved, this figure approaches 100 percent for assets that directly improved food availability such as land clearing and vegetable gardening. In some cases, unprecedented flooding compromised households' ability to complete the expected outputs, combined with challenges in seed germination, which affected the overall output achievement. As a result, 84 percent of FFA participants reported benefits, such as increased agricultural production, from an enhanced asset base.

Through FFA, WFP focuses on addressing immediate food needs through cash transfers or food assistance, while at the same time promoting long-term food security and resilience by supporting the creation of assets that help improve food availability at the household level – like vegetable gardens and community access roads. Assets created also help targeted communities in reducing their exposure to climate related shocks and stresses by strengthening their livelihoods and resilience.

In 2019, assets were built across three pillars: (1) restoration of productive capacity of arable land, (2) construction of community infrastructure and (3) environment, natural resource management and climate change adaptation. Skills development was integrated in the programme, ensuring that households were equipped with the skills to create, maintain and best utilize the assets. Capitalizing on the group approach to asset creation and other congregation points, key messages were provided on cross-cutting issues, such as gender-based violence prevention, infant and young child feeding and hygiene. Training on vegetable cooking and preservation was also provided, enhancing the nutrition sensitivity of the programme.

To plan FFA activities, the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) was utilized, drawing data from the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) to inform geographic expansion of the programme to new areas, and Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) to determine community needs and priorities in over 450 *bomas* (communities) where FFA was implemented. The 3PA deepens understanding of the local context and livelihoods enabling better decision-making.

FFA activities continued to support households' food security, with the proportion of participants with acceptable food consumption levels, at 42 percent, for households receiving food transfers, 13 percentage points above the baseline and consistent with 2018. Households receiving cash transfers showed a 17 percentage point improvement in acceptable food consumption levels compared to 2018. This may be attributed to the fact that cash transfers are less likely to be shared with people outside of the household or can be invested to generate income and therefore more likely to enhance household food consumption.

In June/July, WFP conducted a baseline survey for households entering FFA for their first year in 2019, as well as to assess the status of food security, livelihoods and resilience of households who had exited the FFA programme in 2019, following three years of participation. Positively, about two thirds of households who exited the FFA programme felt that they would be able to sustain themselves from their own production without the need for external support or assistance, while one third of households estimated that their vegetable production would help them earn an income to cover four to six months of their food needs.

In 2019, WFP invested in a gender analysis of FFA, with a view to better understand how women and men at different lifecycle stages experience and benefit from FFA. The study found that, as a result of the FFA programme, men and women were able to meet their immediate food needs, cultivate more land, and started new or expanded their livelihoods. They also reported needing to rely less on negative coping mechanisms. For example, women were less likely to engage in less-preferred livelihoods such as collecting wild food and collecting and selling firewood.

Under its SAMS programme, WFP supported 19,000 smallholder farmers contributing to the improvement of their productivity and incomes, by helping them gain an entry point into markets; providing training to help households improve post-harvest management of the food they produced as well as inputs to help them dry and store their food better.

WFP continued to utilize the Rural Aggregation Network (RAN) piloted by WFP in 2018, to support smallholder farmers. The establishment of aggregation centers in rural areas meant that WFP was able to buy from farmers who otherwise struggle to access markets due to high transport costs, distance from farms to markets, and weak marketing skills. WFP used the aggregation centers as training points, providing farmers with new knowledge on post-harvest management. Through the RAN, WFP was able to aggregate 708 mt of locally produced cereals, purchasing directly from 3,736 individual smallholder farmers.

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. In 2019, WFP completed the construction of 28 km of feeder roads in former Western Equatoria state with a view to improving communities' access to local markets and basic social services and ensuring that smallholder farmers were able to take their food surpluses from their farms to markets. The feeder road works contributed to local economic development by improving farmer's access to markets, reducing their transport costs and time and thereby increasing their earnings. WFP intends to expand feeder road construction in 2020 and beyond.

Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP contributed to capacity strengthening of government institutions in South Sudan. WFP supported the establishment of Resilience Platforms in two states through which state-level ministries were facilitated to be more involved in resilience programme planning, implementation and monitoring. In addition, FFA Steering Committees were supported in two states, with an objective of getting the government more involved in FFA activities by supporting extension services, technical trainings on infrastructure creation, and monitoring. Not only did these foster improved relations between WFP and government institutions, it also helped to expand technical support to communities.

WFP's activities contributed to the objectives of the Partnership for Recovery and Resilience (PfRR) – a framework for resilience building in South Sudan agreed between UN agencies, donors, and non-governmental organizations. Specifically, FFA, SAMS and feeder roads activities were a contribution to Pillar III of the PfRR – Restore Productive Capacities. These activities were implemented in partnership with other UN agencies, especially UNICEF and FAO and with NGOs, in an effort to provide more holistic support to community needs and in line with the PfRR principles of collaboration, co-location and coordination.

All activities under Strategic Outcome 3 received the Gender and Age Marker code 3, which reflects the full integration of gender into the implementation of activities.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|--|----------------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Provide livelihood support and build resilience for rural households | 3 |

Strategic outcome 04

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

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$96,026,007 | \$96,131,266 | \$117,441,969 | \$75,651,422 |

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 17, WFP aimed to enable an efficient and effective humanitarian response by providing air transport (activity 5), coordinated logistics services (activities 6 and 7), security telecommunications (activity 8) and a digital beneficiary management service (activity 9) to the humanitarian community in South Sudan.

In 2019, activities under Strategic Outcome 4 generally benefitted from good levels of funding. Activity 5, the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), was able to meet its resourcing requirement, discounting carry-over which supports the following years operation. UNHAS was able to raise 40 percent of its funding in the form of cost recovery, making it one of the best performing UNHAS operations worldwide. Carry-over from 2018 accounted for 38 percent of available resources while donor contributions accounted for the remaining 22 percent. Activity 6, the Logistics Cluster, benefited from strong donor support achieving 98 percent of needed funds by the end of the year. Due to the increasing needs for Logistics Cluster services and the need to acquire an additional air asset to support the 2019 emergency flood response, there was increase in planned budget to 26,913,152 from the Needs Based Plan of 20,056,378. Activity 9, providing digital beneficiary management services, was 48 percent funded against the Needs Based Plan and WFP advocated with donors to allocate resources to the activity. Thanks to healthy levels of funding for most activities, WFP was able to meet increasing demand for service provision while maintaining core activities. As a result, user satisfaction rates are above 90 percent for all logistics services. Activities 7 and 8 provided bilateral logistics services and security emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community on a cost-recovery basis.

In 2019, UNHAS continued to be a critical service in the country by facilitating access to key locations in support of life-saving programmes. UNHAS offered passenger and light cargo transport for the humanitarian community to areas of crisis and intervention. In 2019, UNHAS saw an increase in organizations served and connected passengers to five more destinations, enabling 307 humanitarian organizations to reach the most vulnerable in 62 locations across the country. UNHAS continued to evacuate humanitarians from remote parts of the country and while the number of medical evacuations remained in line with 2018, the number of security related evacuations decreased in line with the reduction of major conflict in 2019.

UNHAS also continued to play a crucial role in emergency response providing dedicated support to the emergency flood response and Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities. UNHAS performed 167 relocations on behalf of 30 organizations from some of the worst flood-affected locations. A dedicated helicopter was contracted by UNHAS for Inter-Cluster Working Group flood emergency assessment and response missions enabling the humanitarian community to reach flood-affected people with vital assistance. UNHAS contracted a dedicated fixed-wing aircraft for EVD support missions transporting 171 passengers, EVD samples for testing and preparedness materials to at-risk locations.

The sustained demand for UNHAS corresponds with the prolonged humanitarian crisis and its dispersion across the country. Results from UNHAS's annual Passenger Satisfaction Survey and Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey indicate that user satisfaction remained high and exceeded planned results. High levels of satisfaction were attributed to the reliability of cargo delivery within lead time, the efficiency of the UNHAS Booking Office and a positive in-flight experience.

The WFP-led Logistics Cluster continued to play a leading role in the country's humanitarian logistics landscape. Since its activation in 2011, it has supported humanitarian actors through the coordination and facilitation of logistics services, including transportation of humanitarian cargo, warehousing, capacity building, operational information management and geographic information system (GIS) mapping services.

In 2019, the Logistics Cluster continued to improve cost-efficiencies through increased use of cost-effective road and river transport to reduce the reliance on costly air transport. Successful implementation of the transport modality shift was illustrated by a reduction in the utilization of aircrafts' contracted hours, more than doubling of annual river movements (from 7 to 17), increasing road transport cargo delivery by 44 percent compared to 2018, and through the coordination of road convoys, which are key to prepositioning and distributing humanitarian cargo. With a total of 33 percent of total humanitarian cargo transported by road and river, the Logistics Cluster was able to move 99 percent of life-saving cargo (6481 mt).

The Logistics Cluster either met or exceeded all other planned outcome and output targets in 2019. The user satisfaction rate, which measures the extent to which Logistics Cluster service users value the assistance provided, reached 94 percent satisfaction. The Logistics Cluster also supported a total of 205 humanitarian partners, 33 percent more than its target, reflecting the outstanding efforts made to improve service delivery and guarantee quality support for all partners.

The Logistics Cluster continued to provide the humanitarian community with a wide variety of trainings to improve the national logistics capacity, with 670 participants representing 150 organizations trained. Additionally, the provision of key logistics, coordination and information management services allowed the Logistics Cluster to provide an efficient demand-based response, to meet the increasing needs of the humanitarian community. In 2019, the Logistics Cluster conducted 80 coordination meetings across the country and published 280 Information Management products, assisting humanitarian actors in efficient operational planning. As lead of the EVD Logistics Technical Working Group, the Logistics Cluster also provided logistical coordination and support to ongoing preparedness activities in South Sudan.

Under activity 7, WFP provided supply chain services to other UN agencies such as FAO, IOM, UNICEF, WHO and other international organizations including ICRC, Medair and non-governmental organizations. The services included procurement and transportation of humanitarian cargo by road, river and air across the country; fleet management including vehicle repair and maintenance; and storage and warehousing services. In 2019, WFP saw an increasing demand, with services provided worth USD 6 million compared to USD 2 million in 2018 and 300 percent more storage space than planned made available to the humanitarian community. 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. WFP shares its technical expertise in logistics through these partnerships to serve the people of South Sudan and to further the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Under activity 8, WFP provided security telecommunications services to the humanitarian community. In the quest to achieve safety and security of personnel, assets and to enable smooth coordination among humanitarian actors on service delivery, WFP has installed and manages the Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) communication network in various field locations. The Inter-Agency Security Telecommunication services provided by WFP to UN agencies has been fully funded on a cost-sharing basis with near to 100 percent recovery. In 2019, WFP ran 12 Security Operation Centers, regularly monitored the DMR network, conducted security telecommunications needs assessments and subsequently carried out infrastructure preventive maintenance, guaranteeing staff safety and security. WFP also provided basic radio training to 369 UN and NGO staff, more than double the number planned.

Under activity 9, WFP increases the capacity of UN agencies and partners to register, analyse and manage digital beneficiary data to strengthen accountability and support planning and coordination for assistance provision to the most vulnerable through the corporate system SCOPE. The beneficiary data stored in it can be used to identify trends, emerging needs and issues, allowing WFP to understand the people we serve and their context to inform programming and provide more meaningful services. In 2019, WFP provided digital beneficiary and transfers management services using the corporate system SCOPE to FAO, UNICEF, Welthungerhilfe and national NGO South Sudanese Development and Relief Agency. By doing so, WFP helped partners to enhance assurance so that the most vulnerable receive the assistance they need.

| WFP Gender and Age Marker | |
|---|----------------------------|
| CSP Activity | GAM Monitoring Code |
| Operate air services for the humanitarian community | N/A |
| Coordinate the logistics cluster in support of the humanitarian community | N/A |

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender inequalities in South Sudan are pervasive and deeply embedded in the culture. As a result of institutionalized gender-based expectations, women and girls continue to be disenfranchised, have inadequate access to livelihoods and education and experience gender-based violence (GBV). Studies indicate that some 65 percent of women and girls have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime. The risk of child marriage remains constant due to conflict, the economic situation and harmful social norms. Women's weakened position in society can also translate into limited household decision making power and worse levels of food and nutrition insecurity.

South Sudan's National Gender Policy recognises obstacles to achieving gender equality. Particularly, the challenges presented by high levels of GBV, illiteracy among women, pervasive patriarchal attitudes and the barriers to women's access to employment, political participation and justice.

WFP continued to encourage women's participation and leadership in decision-making through Project Management Committees (PMC) with women making up 58 percent of PMC members. Audience specific capacity building on gender equality and women's empowerment was also delivered to 138 individuals (62 women and 76 men) from WFP, Cooperating Partners, and key stakeholders, including government representatives throughout the year. WFP post-distribution monitoring (PDM) data demonstrates strong female participation in household decision-making with the proportion of households where women make decisions on the use of food and cash assistance at 76 percent.

In 2018, WFP launched its Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS) initiative together with partners across eight states, and in 2019, successfully reached more than 200,000 participants. Through the WGSS' WFP supported women and girls to access their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR); supported awareness, prevention and mitigation against GBV; and linked those in need with clinical and psychosocial support services in some of the hardest to reach locations. Participants received SRHR and GBV referral services through community outreach activities and more than 2,500 people received individual and group psychosocial services. Programme sustainability was ensured through transfer of good practice in SRHR and GBV to implementing partners and authorities.

To combat misinformation and empower women and girls, WFP collaborated with community members to rollout a needs assessment on menstrual hygiene, looking to adopt community-based solutions. Through a consultative process, WFP produced dignity kits and established related skills training for 368 women and girls, providing them with livelihood opportunities. This holistic approach facilitates avenues for further discussions on SRHR and GBV, in addition to addressing a basic need for women and girls.

WFP commissioned a Gendered Situational Analysis to inform programming. The first product received was a Rapid Gender Assessment of WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) Programme. Early findings indicate, that as a result of the FFA programme, both men and women are able to meet their immediate food needs, farm more land, increase their knowledge and skills and start new or expand existing livelihoods. Additionally, it highlighted that women taking part in in FFA are less likely to engage in less-preferred livelihoods such as collecting wild food and collecting and selling firewood.

Protection

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

South Sudan remains a protection crisis with civilians subject to widespread and grave violations of their rights and inadequate access to life-saving services. Approximately seven million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection across the country as a result of armed conflict, inter-communal violence, economic crisis and climatic shocks. Women, girls, men, and boys continue to be forcibly displaced, deliberately targeted, subject to conflict related sexual violence, and forcibly recruited – including children.

WFP focuses on 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. WFP South Sudan's Humanitarian Protection Strategy (2018 – 2020), guides protection mainstreaming in all activities and operations, as well as integration of protection activities into food and nutrition assistance as necessary requirements for progress towards zero hunger.

Monitoring data indicates that over 90 percent of beneficiaries received assistance without any safety challenges and over 95 percent report that WFP programmes are dignified. However, access impediments related to distance, physical ability, weather and environmental hazards continue to be described during in-depth protection assessments. Where possible and accepted by community, WFP is responding to these challenges through biometric registrations enabling greater flexibility in selection of distribution points by households and in the expansion of cash-based interventions.

Gender-based violence (GBV) continues to impact women, girls, men and boys as a weapon of conflict and as manifestations of harmful social norms including child marriage, intimate partner violence and sexual violence. WFP

partnered with the Nutrition Cluster, Action Against Hunger and UNICEF to undertake over 300 GBV safety audits of nutrition sites resulting in immediate and strategic adjustments to activity design and delivery.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) are also prevalent and problematic in South Sudan. WFP is an active participant of the UN and NGO Interagency Taskforce on Protection from SEA with key outputs including the establishment of community-based complaint mechanisms in 15 areas of operation, joint community and stakeholders' awareness raising and joint risk management audits and solutions. Key mitigation measures include mixed-sex field teams at distributions.

In 2019, WFP partnered with the Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility to strengthen institutional capacity to document, analyze, and programme for conflict sensitivity with a view to intentionally contribute to peacebuilding. WFP continued to deliver tailored trainings to enhance capacity in protection, context analysis, conflict sensitivity and areas of high concern including GBV, child protection and sexual exploitation and abuse. A total of 20 trainings benefitted 468 individuals (217 female and 245 male) from WFP, Cooperating Partners, and key stakeholders, including government representatives.

WFP also progressed a collaboration with disabled people's organizations and Humanity and Inclusion to enhance the visibility and response to the needs of persons with disabilities (PwDs). This has resulted in the adoption of disability friendly and responsive monitoring, collaborative analysis, immediate mitigations, such as adjustments to access support and communication methods, and the start of collaborations on developing activities that support the disability response.

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 2019, WFP continued to strengthen its commitment to ensuring that women, men, girls, and boys of all abilities are meaningfully engaged in the full programme cycle and humanitarian decisions. This was actualized through the formalized Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM), establishment of Project Management Committees (PMC), and improved access to accurate and timely information for affected people about WFP's assistance.

Across all activity areas, WFP and its cooperating partners work together to establish inclusive and representative PMCs. Presently there are 8,146 individuals: 4,600 female and 3,546 male, participating in PMCs across WFP activities. As a dual feedback system, linking WFP and the community, the PMC takes a more holistic information sharing approach to stakeholder engagement. Women continued to be well represented through the PMCs making up 58 percent of the PMC members compared to 49 percent in 2018.

WFP integrated the CFM into its Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) unit, as core business in beneficiary data and feedback. The CFM is underpinned by a secure online database, SugarCRM, which captures beneficiary feedback and allows for real-time tracking of referrals, actions, and conclusions taken regarding beneficiary feedback. WFP also commenced its synchronisation process, linking beneficiary feedback mechanisms with beneficiary data, ensuring solutions are end-user driven. In 2019, the CFM database registered 1,520 cases – 60 percent received from women – and referred them to the relevant focal points at the field offices and technical units. Where necessary, cases were reported to external agencies for resolution. Of the CFM recorded cases, 34 percent were received through the helpdesks and 65 percent through the hotline function. The reports predominantly related to 1) challenges with using the electronic biometric identification cards, 2) lost/stolen cards, 3) issues related to entitlements, and 4) quality of commodities. Despite the limited access to phones and lack of networks, the hotline mechanism has shown to complement the helpdesk mechanism, and both provide access to male and female operators. Beneficiary feedback was documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements for 100 percent of project activities.

To further expand awareness of WFP's operational assistance, local artists were employed to transform key messaging on distribution, modalities of assistance, and registration sites into artwork. Through non-verbal communication, WFP seeks to ensure those faced with literacy and language barriers are informed and included in the community feedback process. At the outcome level, there was a steady increase in the proportion of assisted people who felt informed about the programmes they received assistance through.

WFP also commenced a collaboration with Internews and the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC) to better coordinate and achieve two-way-feedback systems across the country as well as better achieve information provision to communities on their rights, entitlements and feedback systems as well as information on the roles, responsibilities and accountabilities of WFP and the FSLC members. The collaboration was formalized in 2019 with key activities to be implemented in 2020.

Environment

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



Environmental degradation is a result of and contributing factor to South Sudan's multiple crises. Due to the political crisis, the country lacks structures that would ensure the productive use of its natural resources and the protection of its environmental assets. Inadequate institutions for peacefully managing competing claims to ownership and control of livestock and natural resources further contribute to the ongoing conflict. The conflict has led to the destruction of land, reduced harvests, livestock mortality and displacement. Lack of economic diversification results in livelihoods heavily reliant on the natural environment and as such highly sensitive to climate shocks as formal markets remain rudimentary in large parts of the country. Soil degradation, increasing pollution due to oil drilling and other mining activities, and over-exploitation of fisheries all impact the local environment. Conflict, poverty and environmental degradation are thus significant interlinking factors in the humanitarian crisis.

Between July and December 2019, unusually heavy rains devastated large parts of the country affecting close to one million people and destroying an estimated 73,000 mt of cereal harvests. With the rains, communities lost their livelihoods and in some cases were cut off from markets and access to basic services, increasing their vulnerability. Climate shocks impacting livelihoods and limiting food availability contribute to the adoption of negative coping strategies such as charcoal production and collection of wild foods, which can increase deforestation and environmental degradation.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focuses on building resilience, enhancing livelihoods 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. Prior to undertaking any asset creation activities, WFP and its partners undertook environmental screening to identify any potential environmental risks of the asset creation activities. Where risks were identified, mitigation measures were put in place to ensure that the assets created did not have unintended negative consequences on the ecosystem. For example, where land was cleared for cultivation, communities were advised to maintain a certain number of trees – particularly old growth – to reduce deforestation. In these locations, households were also encouraged to take up seedling plantations as one of the assets created through FFA to promote afforestation. Positively, 84 percent of FFA participants reported environmental benefits from assets created.

For feeder roads construction all contractors were required to adhere to road construction designs and environment protection/preservation plans approved by WFP. WFP monitored the contractors' compliance with the plans to ensure that the environment was not negatively impacted.

WFP continued to improve resource efficiency of its operations. Solar panels were rehabilitated in four warehouses in Maban, former Upper Nile State, reducing CO2 emissions. WFP also continued to invest in road and river transport, through the construction of feeder roads and increasing use of river deliveries. Using air assets only as a last resort, there was a 68 percent decrease in WFP's use of air transport saving in excess of 100,000 tonnes of CO2 emissions from 2018.

Extra section

Peter Bareya, 27, and his family are rejoicing following a bumper harvest in their family farm. For the first time in many years they have had a bountiful yield despite the area witnessing one of the worst drought episodes in history. Peter and family have defied the odds thanks in part of an innovative agriculture development programme initiated by WFP for which he is a participant.

Peter is one of a 40-member farmer group in Yambio, located about 355 km west of South Sudan's capital, Juba. Endowed with rich soils and the wet Equatorial climatic conditions characterised by good rains and high temperatures - conducive for farming - Peter and his colleagues had all but given-up on commercial farming due to poor road networks, low crop yields and a lack of market to sell their produce resorting to subsistence farming.

Like many other smallholder farmers, the world over, Peter and his colleagues were unable to produce enough to last through the lean season. When they did, some generated little surplus, yet struggled to make the profit.

But a WFP initiative is helping turn former recipients of assistance into tomorrow's food suppliers.

How it works

Known as the Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) implemented jointly by WFP, Star Trust Organization and Kush bank – a local NGO and a local bank, the initiative aims at connecting some 5,000 farmers such as Peter, to markets and in the process stimulate future food production.

Overall, smallholders lack access to productive inputs and financing. Post-harvest management, including storage, is often inadequate: crops are exposed to mold, rot and pests. WFP supports the farmers with training on post-harvest handling methods and best agronomic practice as well as good agricultural methods to increase crop yields.

Using its large demand for staple foods, farmer-directed procurement processes and locally-geared supply chain, WFP then provides an entry point for smallholders to participate in formal markets by purchasing directly from small holder farmers through rural aggregation centres –located within farmers' vicinity.

Farming as a business

It does not end there, WFP strengthens and sustains farmers' ability to do business by connecting them to other players including activities such as Home-Grown School Feeding, which aims to source the food for national school meal systems from domestic smallholder production. The cereals were also used in WFP's other assistance schemes including emergency response to displaced people and refugees.

"When farmers are organised in groups, they tend to negotiate better, sell more, lower their transaction costs and widen their customer base," says Matthew Hollingworth, Country Director

Whilst the amount of cereals WFP is purchasing from the local farmers in South Sudan continues to increase every year, private buyers are also on the increase. In 2019, WFP procured more than 8,000 metric tons of cereals locally there by injecting USD 2.7 million in the local economy – an increase of close to 20 percent from the previous year.

Need for peace

Following the signing of the peace deal in 2018 and relative calm across much of the country, farmers were increasingly able to sell produce to other players, helping raise their incomes and improve their livelihoods.

To further empower the farmers, WFP also constructed some 28 km of feeder roads to improve communities' access to local markets and basic social services.

"Our programmes need peace to be effective," adds Hollingworth. "Violence restricts movement, it restricts business, it limits work and affects trade."

If peace holds and with donor support, WFP plans to increase the amount of food procured locally in 2020.

Summary

National results on SDGs are not reported in 2019 as the Government of South Sudan, in coordination with all stakeholders including UN agencies, is in the process of developing the National SDG framework. However, the country office is reporting on SDG related indicators in alignment with the results framework and country office contribution to South Sudan national priorities.

Context and operations

[1] Humanitarian Response Plan, South Sudan, 2019

[2] Period during July-August

[3] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, September 2019

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Reference is made to food consumption score for crisis-affected households receiving food and cash transfers.

[2] Reference is made to enrollment rate for onsite school meals.

[3] Reference is made to food consumption score for refugee households receiving food and cash transfers.

[4] Missing beneficiary planning figures: the Needs Based Plan does not currently disaggregate beneficiary planning figures at the level in the output table. These beneficiary groups are planned as part of General Food Distribution, or TSFP categories.

[5] Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index: for both populations and all modalities, baseline values were collected during October 2019, hence the lack of follow up values.

[6] For the 'food only' modality, most indicators have baseline collected in the first PDM Round of 2018 conducted in March, while for the 'food and cash' modality baseline values were collected in the second round (October 2018).

[7] In 2019, all school feeding-related indicators are being reported under Activity 1, as only two schools for the 'refugee' population were part of the activities in a pilot school-feeding programme.

[8] For the indicator 'Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)', values were collected for the first time in October 2019.

[9] The ART Default rate and TB Treatment default rate values are reported as baseline values as this is the first time they are being reported.

[10] The indicator on enrollment rate for THR (refugees), the CO will not report results for boys to allow complete review of the data. Boys were included in the programme midway, in 2019.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The ART Default rate and TB Treatment default rate values are reported as baseline values as this is the first time they are being reported.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] As no direct funds were provided to home-grown school feeding (HGFS) under Strategic Outcome 3 during 2019, HGFS planned targets and actual were merged into activity 1, under Strategic Outcome 1.

[2] The first data collection for "Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks" was in December 2019. Hence, 2019 value is used for baseline, and the first follow-up value will be collected in 2020.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UNICEF GBV briefing note December 2019

[2] Peishi, Zalyann, 2019. Rapid Gender Assessment – WFPs Food Assistance for Assets Programme in South Sudan, WFP, Juba.

[3] The 2018 follow up values for the indicator on 'Food for Asset beneficiaries have no 2019 follow up results' are reported as baseline values.

[4] The indicator on "Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food /cash/vouchers" has no 2018 follow up values values for Refugees and crisis affected beneficiaries receiving a combination of food and cash while Food for Asset beneficiaries have no 2019 follow up results . This is due to inadequate sample size within the modality.

Protection


[1] All indicators on protection are new and are being reported for the first time in 2019, as such the 2019 values are being reported as baselines.


Accountability to affected populations

[1] 2018 follow up values are note reported for "Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme" for Crisis affected and Refugees receiving a combination of food and cash due to data quality issues.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

|  SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------|---------|-----------------------|--|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger | | | | | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support) | | | | | |
| SDG Indicator | National Results | | | SDG-related indicator | | Direct | | | Indirect | |
| | Female | Male | Overall | | | Female | Male | Overall | | |
| Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | % | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | 2,712,023 | 2,045,912 | 4,757,935 | |
| | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response | Number | 1,500,439 | 1,385,021 | 2,885,460 | |
| Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | % wasting | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition) | Number | 828,025 | 764,331 | 1,592,356 | |
| Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status | US\$ | | | | Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes | Number | 55,217 | 47,037 | 102,254 | 132,930 |

|  SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|--------|----------|--|--|
| WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs | | | | | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support) | | | | |
| SDG Indicator | National Results | | | SDG-related indicator | | Direct | Indirect | | |
| | Overall | | | | | | | | |
| Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals | Number | | | | Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role) | Number | 308 | | |

Beneficiaries by Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 2,204,101 | 1,975,373 | 90% |
| | female | 2,587,422 | 2,782,562 | 108% |
| | total | 4,791,523 | 4,757,935 | 99% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 239,576 | 268,458 | 112% |
| | female | 287,491 | 311,716 | 108% |
| | total | 527,067 | 580,174 | 110% |
| 24-59 months | male | 239,576 | 310,627 | 130% |
| | female | 287,491 | 354,754 | 123% |
| | total | 527,067 | 665,381 | 126% |
| 5-11 years | male | 574,983 | 437,890 | 76% |
| | female | 622,898 | 531,980 | 85% |
| | total | 1,197,881 | 969,870 | 81% |
| 12-17 years | male | 527,068 | 326,445 | 62% |
| | female | 622,898 | 400,187 | 64% |
| | total | 1,149,966 | 726,632 | 63% |
| 18-59 years | male | 574,983 | 605,319 | 105% |
| | female | 670,814 | 1,131,986 | 169% |
| | total | 1,245,797 | 1,737,305 | 139% |
| 60+ years | male | 47,915 | 26,634 | 56% |
| | female | 95,830 | 51,939 | 54% |
| | total | 143,745 | 78,573 | 55% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Resident | 2,395,762 | 3,836,978 | 160% |
| Refugee | 958,305 | 286,374 | 30% |
| Returnee | 0 | 0 | - |
| IDP | 1,437,457 | 634,583 | 44% |

Annual Food Transfer

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Maize | 0 | 18,194 | - |
| Rice | 0 | 1,293 | - |

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Sorghum/Millet | 282,458 | 180,550 | 64% |
| Dried Fruits | 0 | 50 | - |
| Corn Soya Blend | 5,799 | 1,071 | 18% |
| LNS | 0 | 50 | - |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 119 | 13 | 11% |
| Iodised Salt | 3,048 | 368 | 12% |
| Vegetable Oil | 19,227 | 12,096 | 63% |
| Beans | 29,448 | 7,639 | 26% |
| Peas | 0 | 1,032 | - |
| Split Peas | 0 | 12,032 | - |
| No one suffers from malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Maize | 0 | 1 | - |
| Sorghum/Millet | 0 | 89 | - |
| Corn Soya Blend | 35,281 | 20,691 | 59% |
| LNS | 0 | 2,513 | - |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 3,473 | 265 | 8% |
| Vegetable Oil | 0 | 7 | - |
| Beans | 0 | 1 | - |
| Peas | 0 | 0 | - |
| Split Peas | 0 | 8 | - |
| Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Maize | 0 | 621 | - |
| Sorghum/Millet | 12,582 | 8,515 | 68% |
| Iodised Salt | 210 | 106 | 51% |
| Vegetable Oil | 1,258 | 856 | 68% |
| Beans | 2,097 | 1,096 | 52% |
| Peas | 0 | 131 | - |
| Split Peas | 0 | 202 | - |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Value Voucher | 0 | 9,615,369 | - |
| Commodity Voucher | 0 | 9,148 | - |
| Cash | 67,759,182 | 27,376,762 | 40% |
| Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition | | | |

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Cash | 9,147,000 | 8,798,150 | 96% |

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| Strategic Outcome 01 | Food-insecure women, men and children in crisis-affected areas and refugees have access to safe and nutritious food | - Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Activity 01 | Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | | | | | | | |
| Output A | Targeted crisis affected populations in rural and urban settings receive conditional or unconditional general distributions in order to improve food security | | | | | | | |
| Output A, B | 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 | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | |
| Output A, N* | 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 | | | | | | | |
| Output N* | Targeted communities have improved market access through home grown school feeding initiatives and the stimulation of small-scale local agricultural production | | | | | | | |
| Output K | Partner organizations increase their capacity, to harmonize tools and capacity building strategies to implement efficient and effective cash based programmes. | | | | | | | |
| Output K | Vulnerable communities benefit from coordinated humanitarian mechanisms and development services to improve food security and livelihoods | | | | | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | ART clients | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Female Male Total | | 18,186 11,627 29,813 | | |
| | | | General Distribution | Female Male Total | | 2,002 1,280 3,282 | | |
| | | All | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 1,239,300 1,055,700 2,295,000 | 1,019,931 868,830 1,888,761 | | |
| | | Inpatients | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Female Male Total | 747 478 1,225 | 1,686 1,078 2,764 | | |
| | | Activity supporters | Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition) | Female Male Total | | 985 110 1,095 | | |
| | | | TB Care & treatment | Female Male Total | | 2,065 230 2,295 | | |
| | | | General Distribution | Female Male Total | | 16,247 1,805 18,052 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | HIV Care & treatment | Female Male Total | | 646 72 718 | | |
| | | | HIV/TB Care& treatment; | Female Male Total | | 26,744 2,972 29,716 | | |
| | | | HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets | Female Male Total | 1,528 170 1,698 | | | |
| | | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female Male Total | 60,000 0 60,000 | 16,757 10,271 27,028 | | |
| | | | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Total | 264,000 176,000 440,000 | 260,030 173,355 433,385 | | |
| | | TB treatment clients | General Distribution | Female Male Total | | 1,434 918 2,352 | | |
| | | | HIV/TB Care& treatment; | Female Male Total | 2,542 1,625 4,167 | 13,455 8,602 22,057 | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 277,274 236,194 513,468 | 206,325 175,758 382,083 | | |
| | | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female Male Total | 2,545 0 2,545 | | | |
| A.2 | Food transfers | | | MT | 270,862 | 199,939 | | |
| A.3 | Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 47,439,438 | 25,611,274 | | |
| A.1 | Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | | | | | | | |
| | Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | | School feeding (take-home rations) | individual | 16,130 | 12,188 | | |
| | | | School feeding (on-site) | individual | 221,043 | 162,240 | | |
| | Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | | School feeding (on-site) | individual | 197,193 | 141,241 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------------|--|----------------------|---------|---------|--|--|
| | | | School feeding (take-home rations) | individual | 19,388 | 12,042 | | |
| A.5 | Quantity of non-food items distributed | | | | | | | |
| | Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed | | School feeding (on-site) | non-food item | 649,729 | 551,495 | | |
| | | | School feeding (take-home rations) | non-food item | 36,753 | 49,375 | | |
| | Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed | | School feeding (on-site) | non-food item | 553 | 535 | | |
| | Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.) | | School feeding (on-site) | non-food item | 595,856 | 576,507 | | |
| A.6 | Number of institutional sites assisted | | | | | | | |
| | Number of institutional sites assisted | | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | site | 42 | | | |
| | | | Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition) | site | 77 | 73 | | |
| | Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | | School feeding (on-site) | school | 904 | 902 | | |
| | | | School feeding (take-home rations) | school | 146 | 123 | | |
| | Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP | | School feeding (on-site) | school | 12 | 12 | | |
| B.1 | Quantity of fortified food provided | | | | | | | |
| | Quantity of fortified food provided | | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Mt | 12,727 | 10,614 | | |
| K.1 | Number of partners supported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of partners supported | | General Distribution | partner | 25 | 25 | | |
| N*.1 | Feeding days as percentage of total school days | | | | | | | |
| | Feeding days as percentage of total school days | | School feeding (on-site) | % | 80 | 77 | | |
| Activity 02 | Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output A, B | 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 | | | | | | | |
| Output A, B | Moderately acute malnourished HIV, TB patients receive special nutritious food and nutrition counselling to support nutritional recovery | | | | | | | |
| Output A, 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 | | | | | | | |
| Output A, B | Targeted refugee children 6-59 months and PLW receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education to prevent acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | |
| Output A | Crisis-affected refugees receive nutrition sensitive unconditional general distributions in order to meet basic food needs | | | | | | | |
| Output A | School aged-children in refugee camps receive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs | | | | | | | |
| Output K | Vulnerable communities receive coordinated humanitarian and development services to improve food security and livelihoods. | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------------|--|--------------|---------|---------|--|--|
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 174,557 | 150,995 | | |
| | | | | Male | 148,697 | 128,626 | | |
| | | | | Total | 323,254 | 279,621 | | |
| | | ART clients | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Female | | 8 | | |
| | | | | Male | | 6 | | |
| | | | | Total | | 14 | | |
| | | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | | 46 | | |
| | | | | Male | | 0 | | |
| | | | | Total | | 46 | | |
| | | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 28,600 | 7,974 | | |
| | | | | Male | 26,400 | 7,361 | | |
| | | | | Total | 55,000 | 15,335 | | |
| | | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 7,867 | 6,767 | | |
| | | | | Male | 7,261 | 6,246 | | |
| | | | | Total | 15,128 | 13,013 | | |
| | | Activity supporters | HIV Care & treatment | Female | | 29 | | |
| | | | | Male | | 18 | | |
| | | | | Total | | 47 | | |
| | | | General Distribution | Female | | 4,648 | | |
| | | | | Male | | 516 | | |
| | | | | Total | | 5,164 | | |
| | | | HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets | Female | 459 | | | |
| | | | | Male | 51 | | | |
| | | | | Total | 510 | | | |
| | | Pregnant and lactating women | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 10,853 | 7,291 | | |
| | | | | Male | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | Total | 10,853 | 7,291 | | |
| | | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 23,000 | 7,973 | | |
| | | | | Male | 0 | 0 | | |
| | | | | Total | 23,000 | 7,973 | | |
| | | TB treatment clients | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Female | 103 | 36 | | |
| | | | | Male | 67 | 23 | | |
| | | | | Total | 170 | 59 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | | 16 46 62 | | |
| | | Inpatients | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Female Male Total | 259 166 425 | | | |
| | | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Total | 51,000 34,000 85,000 | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | General Distribution | Female Male Total | 147,975 126,051 274,026 | 143,369 122,130 265,499 | | |
| A.2 | Food transfers | | | MT | 69,237 | 34,448 | | |
| A.3 | Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 20,319,744 | 11,390,005 | | |
| A.6 | Number of institutional sites assisted | | | | | | | |
| | Number of institutional sites assisted | | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | site | 9 | 9 | | |
| | | | Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition) | site | 9 | 9 | | |
| | | | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | site | 9 | 9 | | |
| | | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | site | 9 | 9 | | |
| | Number of health centres/sites assisted | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | health center | 9 | 9 | | |
| | | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | health center | 9 | 9 | | |
| B.1 | Quantity of fortified food provided | | | | | | | |
| | Quantity of fortified food provided | | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Mt | 1,561 | 1,477 | | |
| B.2 | Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | | | | | | | |
| | Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Mt | 2,309 | 1,022 | | |
| K.1 | Number of partners supported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of partners supported | | General Distribution | partner | 4 | 4 | | |

| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|---|--|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| BSFP Refugees; South Sudan; Food | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition | Female | 84 | ≥84 | ≥84 | 77 | 85 |
| | | | Male | 85 | ≥84 | ≥84 | 77 | 86 |
| | | | Overall | 84 | ≥84 | ≥84 | 77 | 86 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 0 | >66 | >66 | 89.70 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | >66 | >66 | 86.30 | |
| | | | Overall | 0 | >66 | >66 | 88.30 | |
| Crisis-Affected; South Sudan | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Overall | 0 | ≥3 | ≥3 | 3 | |
| Crisis affected; South Sudan; Cash, Food | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female | 13.50 | <9 | <10 | 14.90 | |
| | | | Male | 7 | <9 | <10 | 22 | |
| | | | Overall | 12.20 | <9 | <10 | 16.30 | |
| Food Expenditure Share | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female | 52 | <40 | <45 | 30.70 | |
| | | | Male | 15 | <20 | <15 | 33.30 | |
| | | | Overall | 40 | <40 | <40 | 31.30 | |
| Crisis Affected; South Sudan; Cash, Food | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 7.10 | >10 | >10 | 4.30 | |
| | | | Male | 7.10 | >10 | >10 | 14.30 | |
| | | | Overall | 7.10 | >10 | >10 | 6.70 | |
| Crisis-Affected; South Sudan; Cash, Food | | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female | 27 | >50 | >50 | 37.10 | |
| | | | Male | 26 | >50 | >58 | 52.80 | |
| | | | Overall | 27 | >50 | >50 | 40.30 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 27 57 36 | <40 <40 <40 | <27 <29 <28 | 39.30 33.30 38.10 | |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 47 14 36 | ≤10 ≤10 ≤10 | ≤11 ≤11 ≤11 | 23.60 13.90 21.60 | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 22.10 36.10 25 | ≥28 ≥28 ≥28 | ≥26 ≥26 ≥26 | | |
| Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 6.40 8.30 6.80 | ≤4 ≤4 ≤4 | ≤5 ≤5 ≤5 | | |
| Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 62.90 41.70 58.50 | ≤56 ≤56 ≤56 | ≤58 ≤58 ≤8 | | |
| Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 8.60 13.90 9.70 | ≤5 ≤5 ≤5 | ≤7 ≤7 ≤7 | | |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Overall | 12 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 26 | |
| crisis affected; South Sudan; Food | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment rate | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female Male Overall | 1.67 0 1.67 | >6 >6 >6 | >6 >6 >6 | 7 0 0 | |
| Crisis affected; South Sudan; Food | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 10.15 12.89 10.53 | <9 <9 <9 | ≤10 ≤10 ≤10 | 12.67 15.25 13.44 | 12.78 14.58 13.33 |

| Food Expenditure Share | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|--|
| | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female | 55 | <40 | <40 | 39.80 | 50 | |
| | | | Male | 41 | <45 | <41 | 52.20 | 46 | |
| | | | Overall | 53 | <40 | <40 | 43.20 | 49 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female | 1.40 | ≥6 | ≥4 | 3 | 0 | |
| | | | Male | 1.20 | ≥6 | ≥4 | 1.90 | 3 | |
| | | | Overall | 1.40 | ≥6 | ≥4 | 2.60 | 1 | |
| Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female | 17.40 | ≥20 | ≥18 | 30.80 | 18.40 | |
| | | | Male | 19.50 | ≥20 | ≥18 | 35.10 | 28.60 | |
| | | | Overall | 17.80 | ≥20 | ≥18 | 32 | 21.70 | |
| Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female | 7.10 | ≥10 | ≥8 | 17.90 | 15.40 | |
| | | | Male | 9.80 | ≥10 | ≥8 | 26.60 | 25.90 | |
| | | | Overall | 7.50 | ≥10 | ≥8 | 20.30 | 18.80 | |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female | 58.10 | ≤52 | ≤54 | 62.80 | 44.80 | |
| | | | Male | 47.70 | ≤52 | ≤54 | 51.40 | 40.30 | |
| | | | Overall | 56.60 | ≤52 | ≤54 | 59.20 | 43.30 | |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female | 24.70 | ≤20 | ≤22 | 19.70 | 27.80 | |
| | | | Male | 13.50 | ≤20 | ≤22 | 15.40 | 23.20 | |
| | | | Overall | 22.90 | ≤20 | ≤22 | 18.50 | 26.30 | |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female | 62.30 | ≤8 | ≤60 | 40.70 | 44 | |
| | | | Male | 66.20 | ≤58 | ≤60 | 33 | 33.90 | |
| | | | Overall | 62.90 | ≤58 | ≤60 | 38.50 | 40.80 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 40.50 51.20 42.10 | ≥44 ≥44 ≥44 | ≥45 ≥45 ≥45 | 34.20 46.70 38.10 | 55.20 56.70 55.70 |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 57.80 66.90 59.30 | ≥62 ≥62 ≥62 | ≥60 ≥60 ≥60 | 49.50 49.50 49.50 | 53.80 48.20 52 |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 30.60 24.10 29.60 | ≥32 ≥32 ≥32 | ≥30 ≥30 ≥30 | 41.50 40.40 41.20 | 40.60 40.20 40.50 |
| Crisis Affected; South Sudan; Food | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment rate | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Overall | 5.25 4.51 4.85 | >6 >6 >6 | >6 >6 >6 | 2 2.80 2.50 | |
| Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 7.10 7.70 7.10 | >10 >10 >10 | >10 >10 >10 | 11.10 25 14 | |
| Crisis-Affected; South Sudan; Food | | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 44.50 41.40 44 | >59 >57 >59 | >51 >46 >50 | 50.70 53.30 51.40 | 36 53 42 |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 40 41 40 | <32 <32 <32 | <39 <40 <39 | 32.80 37 34 | 39 27 35 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 15.10 17.30 15.50 | ≤10 ≤10 ≤10 | ≤10 ≤12 ≤11 | 16.40 9.80 14.60 | 24 21 23 |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 18.90 26.60 21.10 | ≥28 ≥28 ≥28 | ≥26 ≥26 ≥26 | | |
| Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 8.40 7.60 8.20 | ≤4 ≤4 ≤4 | ≤5 ≤5 ≤5 | | |
| Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 64.40 59.20 63 | ≤56 ≤56 ≤56 | ≤58 ≤58 ≤58 | | |
| Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 8.20 6.50 7.70 | ≤5 ≤5 ≤5 | ≤7 ≤7 ≤7 | | |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Overall | 22 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 27 | |
| Onsite School Meals; South Sudan; Food | | | | | | | | |
| Attendance rate (new) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Overall | 74 74 74 | ≥75 ≥75 ≥75 | ≥75 ≥75 ≥75 | | |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Drop-out rate | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Overall | | ≤12 ≤12 ≤12 | ≤12 ≤12 ≤12 | | |
| Retention rate | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | School feeding (on-site) | Female Male Overall | | ≥88 ≥88 ≥88 | ≥88 ≥88 ≥88 | | |
| Refugees (cash and food modality); South Sudan; Cash, Food | | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 1.90 1.70 1.80 | | | | |
| Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 43.60 28.90 37.30 | | | | |
| Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 6.10 11.90 8.50 | | | | |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 64.20 32.80 47.70 | | | | |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 21 23.70 22.20 | | | | |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 71.30 62.20 67.40 | | | | |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 34 65.50 50.50 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 35.40 47.40 40.50 | | | | |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 22.70 25.90 24.10 | | | | |
| Refugees; South Sudan; Cash, Food | | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 50 47 48 | >60 >58 >59 | >56 >52 >54 | 30.50 27.60 29.30 | |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 37 38 37 | <30 <30 <30 | <36 <32 <34 | 38 42.80 40 | |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 13 16 14 | <10 <12 <11 | <12 <12 <12 | 31.50 29.60 30.70 | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 10.21 11.44 10.68 | <9 <9 <9 | <10 <10 <10 | 14.50 13.10 13.90 | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 41.70 40 40.90 | ≥46 ≥46 ≥46 | ≥1 ≥41 ≥41 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 0 0 0 | ≤0 ≤0 ≤0 | ≤0 ≤0 ≤0 | | |
| Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 58.30 60 59.10 | ≤54 ≤54 ≤54 | ≤55 ≤55 ≤55 | | |
| Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 0 0 0 | ≤0 ≤0 ≤0 | ≤0 ≤0 ≤0 | | |
| Food Expenditure Share | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 62 62 62 | <50 <50 <50 | <50 <50 <50 | 27.20 25 26.30 | |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Overall | 28 | >30 | >28 | 27 | |
| Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 7.10 7.10 7.10 | ≥10 ≥10 ≥10 | ≥10 ≥10 ≥10 | 14.40 15 14.60 | |
| Refugees; South Sudan; Food | | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 43 58 50 | >60 >60 >60 | >60 >60 >60 | 8.30 0 4.50 | 30 27 28 |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 40 27 34 | <32 <22 <26 | <38 <30 <34 | 16.70 40 27.30 | 48 52 51 |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 18 16 17 | <14 <13 <14 | <12 <12 <12 | 75 60 68 | 21 21 21 |
| Enrolment rate | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female Male Overall | 1.67 0 1.67 | >6 >0 >6 | >6 >6 >6 | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 14.47 12.69 13.59 | <9 <9 <9 | <10 <10 <10 | 18.22 17.88 18.06 | 15.58 16.68 16.26 | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 28.60 32.20 30.10 | ≥46 ≥46 ≥46 | ≥41 ≥41 ≥41 | | | |
| Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 6.10 5.90 6 | ≤0 ≤0 ≤0 | ≤0 ≤0 ≤0 | | | |
| Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 54.50 55.90 55.10 | ≤54 ≤54 ≤54 | ≤55 ≤55 ≤55 | | | |
| Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 10.80 5.90 8.80 | ≤0 ≤0 ≤0 | ≤0 ≤0 ≤0 | | | |
| Food Expenditure Share | | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 43 57 50 | <50 <50 <50 | <50 <50 <50 | 50 50 50 | 63 59 61 | |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Overall | 20 | >30 | >28 | 18 | | |
| ART Default rate | | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Overall | 0 | <15 | <15 | | | |
| TB Treatment Default rate | | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Overall | 0 | <15 | <15 | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 1.10 0.90 1 | ≥4 ≥4 ≥4 | ≥2 ≥2 ≥2 | 0 12.50 11.80 |
| Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 33.80 38.20 35.90 | ≥38 ≥38 ≥38 | ≥36 ≥36 ≥36 | 27.30 11.50 17.60 |
| Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 3.30 5.80 4.50 | ≥8 ≥8 ≥8 | ≥6 ≥6 ≥6 | 18.20 7.70 11.80 |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 41.60 26.50 33.20 | ≤28 ≤28 ≤28 | ≤31 ≤31 ≤31 | 0 18.80 17.60 |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 10.80 11 10.90 | ≤7 ≤7 ≤7 | ≤9 ≤9 ≤9 | 33.30 34.60 34.10 |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 76.10 51.30 64.40 | ≤60 ≤60 ≤60 | ≤62 ≤62 ≤62 | 75.80 76.90 76.50 |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 57.30 72.60 65.80 | ≥68 ≥68 ≥68 | ≥66 ≥66 ≥66 | 100 68.80 70.60 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|----------------|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female | 55.40 | ≥56 | ≥54 | 39.40 |
| | | | Male | 50.80 | ≥56 | ≥54 | 53.80 |
| | | | Overall | 53.20 | ≥56 | ≥54 | 48.20 |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female | 20.70 | ≥34 | ≥32 | 6.10 |
| | | | Male | 42.90 | ≥34 | ≥32 | 15.40 |
| | | | Overall | 31.20 | ≥34 | ≥32 | 11.80 |

School Meals Take-home ration - Vulnerability incentive; South Sudan; Food

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------|----|-----|-----|--|
| Drop-out rate | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 17 | ≤17 | ≤17 | |
| | | | Overall | 17 | ≤17 | ≤17 | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 17 | <12 | <12 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | <12 | <12 | |
| | | | Overall | 17 | <12 | <12 | |
| Retention rate | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 83 | ≥83 | ≥83 | |
| | | | Overall | 83 | ≥83 | ≥83 | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 83 | >88 | >88 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | >88 | >88 | |
| | | | Overall | 83 | >88 | >88 | |

Take-home ration - vulnerability Incentive; South Sudan; Food

Attendance rate (new)

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-----|-----|--|
| | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 78 | >75 | >75 | |
| | | | Male | 77 | >75 | >75 | |
| | | | Overall | 77.50 | >75 | >75 | |

TSFP Refugees; South Sudan; Food

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 41 36 39 | >90 >90 >90 | >90 >90 >90 | 97 97 97 | 100 87 94 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 91 91 91 | >75 >75 >75 | >75 >75 >75 | 94 95 94 | 92 91 91 |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 0 0 0 | <3 <3 <3 | <3 <3 <3 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 5 5 5 | <15 <15 <15 | <15 <15 <5 | 4 4 4 | 5 5 5 |
| MAM Treatment Default rate | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Overall | 4 4 4 | <15 <15 <15 | <15 <15 <15 | 2 1 2 | 5 5 5 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--------------|--|---------|--------|--|--|
| 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 | - Crisis Response - Emergency Response | | | | | | |
| Activity 03 | Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output A | Targeted children 6-59 months, PLW and elderly (POC's only) receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education to prevent acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 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. | | | | | | | |
| Output A | Moderately acute malnourished HIV, TB patients receive special nutritious food and nutrition counselling to support nutritional recovery | | | | | | | |

| 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. | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | OVC | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | | 247 82 329 | |
| | | TB treatment clients | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Female Male Total | 14,311 9,149 23,460 | 715 593 1,308 | |
| | | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | | 12,513 10,360 22,873 | |
| | | ART clients | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | | 11,443 9,748 21,191 | |
| | | | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Female Male Total | | 2,366 2,015 4,381 | |
| | | Other adults | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 984 683 1,667 | 206 152 358 | |
| | | Pregnant and lactating women | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 100,400 0 100,400 | 71,280 0 71,280 | |
| | | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 231,000 0 231,000 | 307,698 0 307,698 | |
| | | Children | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 231,504 213,696 445,200 | 219,839 190,308 410,147 | |
| | | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female Male Total | 247,988 228,912 476,900 | 135,549 128,166 263,715 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A.2 | Food transfers | | | MT | 38,755 | 23,575 | | |
| A.6 | Number of institutional sites assisted | | | | | | | |
| | Number of health centres/sites assisted | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | health center | 1,109 | 1,109 | | |
| | | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | health center | 358 | 366 | | |
| | Number of institutional sites assisted | | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | site | 73 | 73 | | |
| C.4* | Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | individual | 1,495 | 1,260 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| BSFP Malnutrition Risk; South Sudan; Food | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 27 | >70 | >70 | 61 | 52 |
| | | | Male | 26 | >70 | >70 | 61 | 48 |
| | | | Overall | 26 | >70 | >70 | 61 | 50 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 0 | >66 | >66 | 91 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | >66 | >66 | 90 | |
| | | | Overall | 0 | >66 | >66 | 98 | |
| Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 7.10 | >70 | >70 | 11 | |
| | | | Male | 7.10 | >70 | >70 | 25 | |
| | | | Overall | 7.10 | >70 | >70 | 14 | |
| NACS Host; South Sudan; Food | | | | | | | | |
| ART Default rate | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Overall | 5 | <15 | <15 | | |
| TB Treatment Default rate | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Overall | 2 | <15 | <15 | | |
| TSFP Malnutrition Risk; South Sudan; Food | | | | | | | | |

| MAM Treatment Non-response rate | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------|----|-----|-----|------|----|
| | Act 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 6 | <15 | <15 | 5 | 5 |
| | | | Male | 5 | <15 | <15 | 5 | 5 |
| | | | Overall | 5 | <15 | <15 | 5 | 5 |
| TSFP Malnutrition Risk; South Sudan | | | | | | | | |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Overall | 0 | ≥2 | ≥2 | 2 | |
| TSFP Malnutrition Risk; South Sudan; Food | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 36 | >50 | >50 | 75 | 57 |
| | | | Male | 23 | >50 | >50 | 75 | 53 |
| | | | Overall | 23 | >50 | >50 | 75 | 55 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 87 | >75 | >75 | 91 | 88 |
| | | | Male | 88 | >75 | >75 | 91 | 89 |
| | | | Overall | 88 | >75 | >75 | 91 | 89 |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0.10 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0.10 | 0 |
| | | | Overall | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0.10 | 0 |
| MAM Treatment Default rate | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 7 | <15 | <15 | 4 | 7 |
| | | | Male | 7 | <15 | <15 | 4 | 6 |
| | | | Overall | 7 | <15 | <15 | 4 | 6 |

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

| Activity 04 | Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
|-------------|---|-------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Output A, 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 | | | | | | | |
| Output C | Smallholder farmers have improved market access through government official capacity building on extension and quality assurance services | | | | | | | |
| Output F | Smallholder farmers and farmer organizations have improved market access through training in post-harvest handling techniques and technology, and institutional development | | | | | | | |
| Output L | Communities have improved access to assets, transport, markets and services, through feeder road and bridge construction | | | | | | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 251,640 214,360 466,000 | 179,117 152,581 331,698 | | |
| A.1 | Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Total | 141,480 120,520 262,000 | 138,507 117,987 256,494 | | |
| A.2 | Food transfers | | | MT | 16,147 | 11,527 | | |
| A.3 | Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 9,147,000 | 8,798,150 | | |
| A.1 | Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | | | | | | | |
| | Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA) | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | individual | 18,000 | 15,290 | | |
| | | | Food assistance for asset | individual | 102,256 | 96,973 | | |
| A.5 | Quantity of non-food items distributed | | | | | | | |
| | Quantity of agricultural tools distributed | | Food assistance for asset | non-food item | 83,073 | 83,073 | | |
| C.4* | Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | | | | | | | |
| | Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | | Food assistance for asset | individual | 72 | 55 | | |
| D.1 | Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | | | | | | | |
| | Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width) | | Food assistance for asset | Number | 12 | 10 | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | Number of tree seedlings produced/provided | | Food assistance for asset | Number | 9,382,400 | 3,005,724 | |
| | Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built | | Food assistance for asset | Km | 543 | 464 | |
| | Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated | | Food assistance for asset | meter | 42,000 | 36,000 | |
| | Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use | | Food assistance for asset | Number | 453 | 424 | |
| | Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated | | Food assistance for asset | meter | 169,000 | 162,000 | |
| | Hectares (ha) of gardens created | | Food assistance for asset | Ha | 363 | 381 | |
| | Hectares (ha) of land cleared | | Food assistance for asset | Ha | 39,135 | 37,656 | |
| | Number of fish ponds constructed | | Food assistance for asset | Number | 21 | 22 | |
| | Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt) | | Food assistance for asset | Number | 63 | 62 | |
| F.1 | Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | | | | | | |
| | Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | individual | 6,000 | 3,736 | |
| | Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | individual | 18,000 | 15,290 | |
| | Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | individual | 18,000 | 19,026 | |
| | Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | farmer organization | 12 | 42 | |
| | Number of farmers contributing to the quantity of food purchased by WFP | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | individual | 2,000 | 3,736 | |
| L.1 | Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number of infrastructure works implemented | | Food assistance for asset | unit | 86 | 35 | | |
| L.2 | Amount of investments in equipment made, by type | | | | | | | |
| | Amount of investments in equipment made | | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | US\$ | 75,000 | 75,000 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Residents; South Sudan; Cash | | | | | | | | |
| Food expenditure share | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female | 64 | <37 | <39 | | 42 |
| | | | Male | 62 | <43 | <45 | | 47 |
| | | | Overall | 63 | <40 | <42 | | 45 |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female | 0 | ≥8 | ≥6 | 10 | 11.60 |
| | | | Male | 7.80 | ≥8 | ≥6 | 9.50 | 13.60 |
| | | | Overall | 4.70 | ≥8 | ≥6 | 9.70 | 12.70 |
| Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female | 10.10 | ≥17 | ≥15 | 63.20 | 46.80 |
| | | | Male | 17.60 | ≥17 | ≥15 | 58.30 | 54 |
| | | | Overall | 14.40 | ≥17 | ≥15 | 60 | 50.80 |
| Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female | 12.70 | ≥15 | ≥13 | 57.90 | 10.10 |
| | | | Male | 8.80 | ≥15 | ≥13 | 41.70 | 14 |
| | | | Overall | 10.50 | ≥15 | ≥13 | 47.30 | 12.30 |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female | 55.90 | ≤45 | <47 | 10 | 53.50 |
| | | | Male | 43.10 | ≤45 | <47 | 28.60 | 40.70 |
| | | | Overall | 48.20 | ≤45 | <47 | 22.60 | 46.10 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 43 32.90 40.90 | <38 <38 <38 | <40 <40 <40 | 5.30 2.30 3.60 | 17.70 12 14.50 |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 48.10 55.90 52.50 | ≤48 ≤48 ≤48 | <50 <50 <50 | 21.10 33.30 29.10 | 60.80 64 62.60 |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 44.10 49 47.10 | ≥50 ≥50 ≥50 | ≥48 ≥48 ≥48 | 80 61.90 67.70 | 34.90 45.80 41.20 |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 46.80 43.10 44.80 | ≥47 ≥47 ≥47 | ≥45 ≥45 ≥45 | 31.60 38.90 36.40 | 35.40 34 34.60 |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 39.20 35.30 37 | ≥40 ≥40 ≥40 | ≥38 ≥38 ≥38 | 21.10 25 23.60 | 29.10 22 25.10 |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 22.80 32.40 28.20 | >34.40 >42.50 >39 | >66 >60 >63 | 78.90 63.90 69.10 | 43 59 52 |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 32.90 31.40 32 | <28 <26.70 <27.20 | <20 <28 <24 | 15.80 25 21.80 | 36.70 26 30.70 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 44.30 36.30 39.80 | <37.70 <30.80 <33.80 | <14 <12 <13 | 5.30 11 9.10 | 20.30 15 17.30 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 16.30 16.10 16.08 | <5.80 <8.70 <7.50 | <8 <9 <9 | 5.16 6.03 5.73 | 11 8.70 9.23 |
| Residents; South Sudan; Food | | | | | | | | |
| Food expenditure share | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 53 55 54 | <37 <43 <40 | <39 <45 <42 | 46 51 49 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 0 9.70 4.60 | ≥8 ≥8 ≥8 | ≥6 ≥6 ≥6 | 0 0 0 | 5.30 2.70 3.80 |
| Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 9.50 20.70 13.70 | ≥17 ≥17 ≥17 | ≥15 ≥15 ≥15 | 39.10 50 42.20 | 30.60 21.10 25.40 |
| Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 10.90 14.60 12.30 | ≥15 ≥15 ≥15 | ≥13 ≥13 ≥13 | 32.60 38.90 34.40 | 13.50 9 11.10 |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 70.60 51.60 61.50 | ≤45 ≤45 ≤45 | <47 <47 <47 | 56.10 52.10 53.80 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 43.10 41.50 42.50 | <38 <38 <38 | <40 <40 <40 | 21.70 16.70 20.30 | 17.10 9 | |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 54.70 63.40 58 | ≤48 ≤48 ≤48 | <50 <50 <50 | 19.60 16.70 18.80 | 64.90 58.60 61.50 | |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 29.40 38.70 33.80 | ≥50 ≥50 ≥50 | ≥48 ≥48 ≥48 | 27.80 18.20 24.10 | 38.60 45.20 42.30 | |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 47.40 37.80 43.80 | ≥47 ≥47 ≥47 | ≥45 ≥45 ≥45 | 39.10 33.30 37.50 | 52.30 69.90 61.90 | |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 34.30 22 29.70 | ≥40 ≥40 ≥40 | ≥38 ≥38 ≥38 | 47.80 44.40 46.90 | 21.60 32.30 27.50 | |
| Food Consumption Score | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 25.50 30.50 27.40 | >36.70 >40.90 >38.30 | >66 >60 >63 | 39.10 50 42.20 | 44.10 48.10 46.30 | |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 32.80 46.30 37.90 | <28 <26 <27 | <20 <28 <24 | 26.10 27.80 26.60 | 35.10 39.80 37.70 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 41.60 23.20 34.70 | <35.40 <19.70 <29.50 | <13 <12 <14 | 34.80 22.20 31.30 | 20.70 12 16 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 13.21 14.33 13.58 | <7.70 <6.80 <7.40 | <9 <8 <9 | 14.57 16.89 15.22 | 10.91 11.59 11.38 |
| Resilience Beneficiaries; South Sudan | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 0 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 83.60 | 82.20 |
| Resilience Non-Beneficiaries; South Sudan | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 0 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 74.70 | 70 |
| Resilience; South Sudan | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 8.40 | >8.40 | >8.40 | | |
| Resilience; South Sudan; Cash | | | | | | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 2.60 2.44 2.51 | <2.10 <2 <2 | <1.10 <1.30 <1.20 | 1.79 2.25 2.09 | 1.41 1.54 1.48 |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 18 | >22 | >30 | 42 | 23 |
| Resilience; South Sudan; Food | | | | | | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 2.53 2.42 2.49 | <2 <1.90 <2 | <1.50 <1.70 <1.60 | 1.48 1.72 1.55 | 1.74 1.84 1.80 |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 21 | >25 | >30 | 33 | 28 |
| Smallholder farmers; South Sudan | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--------|---------|---------|-------------------|--|
| | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | Female Male Overall | 20 | | >30 | 590 3146 20 | |
| Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems | | | | | | | | |
| Value (USD) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | Overall | 138000 | >557800 | ≥188550 | 284,455.51 | |
| Volume (MT) | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Smallholder agricultural market support activities | Overall | 320 | >1500 | ≥450 | 708.12 | |
| Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Overall | 1 | >1 | >1 | 0.25 0.15 | |

| Strategic Outcome 04 | | The humanitarian community has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available | | - Crisis Response | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|--|--|
| Activity 05 | Provide air services to the humanitarian community | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output H, K | The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to affected populations | | | | | | | |
| H.1 | Number of shared services provided, by type | | | | | | | |
| | Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services | | Humanitarian Air Service | agency/org anization | 280 | 307 | | |
| | Percentage response to medical and security evacuation | | Service Delivery General | % | 100 | 100 | | |
| | Tonnage of light cargo transported monthly | | Service Delivery General | Mt | 100 | 148 | | |
| | Number of assessments/surveys conducted | | Humanitarian Air Service | assessment | 2 | 2 | | |
| H.4 | Total volume of cargo transported | | | | | | | |
| | Volume (m3) of cargo transported | | Service Delivery General | m3 | 960 | 1,778 | | |
| | Percentage of cargo delivered within promised lead time | | Service Delivery General | % | 90 | 99 | | |
| H.7 | Total number of passengers transported | | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of passenger bookings served | | Service Delivery General | % | 95 | 98 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------|--------|--|--|
| | Number of passengers transported | | Service Delivery General | individual | 84,000 | 87,716 | | |
| | Number of destinations served | | Service Delivery General | unit | 55 | 62 | | |
| K.1 | Number of partners supported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of partners supported | | Service Delivery General | partner | 297 | 308 | | |
| Activity 06 | Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output H, K, M | The humanitarian community benefits from common logistics services to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of the logistics response and avoid duplication of efforts | | | | | | | |
| H.1 | Number of shared services provided, by type | | | | | | | |
| | Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft | | Logistics Cluster | % | 100 | 97 | | |
| | Percentage of logistics service requests fulfilled | | Logistics Cluster | % | 90 | 90 | | |
| | Units of standardized equipment made available | | Logistics Cluster | unit | 5 | 10 | | |
| | Number of locations served | | Logistics Cluster | site | 100 | 165 | | |
| | Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted | | Logistics Cluster | instance | 70 | 79 | | |
| | Number of bulletins, maps and other information products compiled and shared | | Logistics Cluster | item | 180 | 282 | | |
| H.4 | Total volume of cargo transported | | | | | | | |
| | Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo moved through logistics common services | | Logistics Cluster | Mt | 6,500 | 6,481 | | |
| K.1 | Number of partners supported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of partners supported | | Logistics Cluster | partner | 153 | 205 | | |
| M.1 | Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | | Logistics Cluster | unit | 6 | 7 | | |
| Activity 07 | Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives. | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output H, 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. | | | | | | | |
| Output H, K | The humanitarian community benefits from efficient storing and warehousing services to meet storage needs in all the areas where WFP operates on cost recovery | | | | | | | |
| Output H, K | 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 | | | | | | | |
| H.1 | Number of shared services provided, by type | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|---------------------------------|-------|-------|--|
| | Number of humanitarian organizations utilizing the service | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | agency/org anization | 3 | 6 | |
| | | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | agency/org anization | 1 | 2 | |
| | | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | agency/org anization | 5 | 16 | |
| | Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | agency/org anization | 1 | 2 | |
| | Number of mobile storage tents/units made available | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | unit | 1 | 1 | |
| | Number of requests for storage services fulfilled | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | instance | 1 | 2 | |
| | Total storage space made available (mt) | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | Mt | 250 | 1,000 | |
| | Number of services provided | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | service | 500 | 1,988 | |
| H.4 | Total volume of cargo transported | | | | | | |
| | Quantity (mt) of cargo transported | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | Mt | 1,000 | 5,560 | |
| H.5 | Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested | | | | | | |
| | Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | % | 95 | 200 | |
| K.1 | Number of partners supported | | | | | | |
| | Number of partners supported | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | partner | 3 | 6 | |
| | | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | partner | 5 | 9 | |
| | | | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | partner | 5 | 9 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|--|--|
| Activity 08 | Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output H, K, L | The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements | | | | | | | |
| H.1 | Number of shared services provided, by type | | | | | | | |
| | Number of field coordination meetings convened | | Service Delivery General | instance | 12 | 12 | | |
| | Number of UN agency and NGO staff trained | | Service Delivery General | individual | 160 | 369 | | |
| | Number of services provided | | Service Delivery General | service | 1 | 1 | | |
| | Number of assessments/surveys conducted | | Service Delivery General | assessment | 5 | 4 | | |
| | Number of locations served | | Service Delivery General | site | 12 | 12 | | |
| H.8 | Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type | | | | | | | |
| | Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established | | Service Delivery General | system | 1 | 1 | | |
| K.1 | Number of partners supported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of partners supported | | Service Delivery General | partner | 170 | 172 | | |
| L.1 | Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type | | | | | | | |
| | Number of infrastructure works implemented | | Service Delivery General | unit | 1 | 1 | | |
| L.2 | Amount of investments in equipment made, by type | | | | | | | |
| | Amount of investments in equipment made | | Service Delivery General | US\$ | 300,000 | 323,414 | | |
| Activity 09 | Provide a digital beneficiary and transfer management service using corporate system SCOPE to humanitarian and development partners | Beneficiary Group | Activity Tag | | Planned | Actual | | |
| Output H, K | UN agencies and partners increase their capacity to register, analyse and manage digital population data to strengthen accountability and support planning and coordination for assistance provision to the most vulnerable. | | | | | | | |
| H.11 | Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms | | | | | | | |
| | Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms | | CBT platform | agency/organization | 2 | 3 | | |
| H.12 | Number of complementary services provided by type and by organization | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number of UN agency and NGO staff trained | | CBT platform | individual | 9 | 9 | | |
| K.1 | Number of partners supported | | | | | | | |
| | Number of partners supported | | CBT platform | partner | 15 | 19 | | |
| Outcome results | | | | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Humanitarian community; South Sudan | | | | | | | | |
| User satisfaction rate | | | | | | | | |
| | Act 05: Provide air services to the humanitarian community | Service Delivery General | Overall | 91 | >95 | >91 | 91 | 94 |
| | Act 06: Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community | Logistics Cluster | Overall | 95 | >95 | >95 | 94 | 95 |
| | Act 07: Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives. | Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | Overall | 75 | >80 | >80 | 90 | |

Cross-cutting Indicators

| Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Crisis affected; South Sudan; Cash, Food | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 100 100 100 | =100 =100 =100 | =100 =100 =100 | | |
| Crisis affected; South Sudan; Food | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 71.40 100 75 | =100 =100 =100 | =100 =100 =100 | | |
| Refugees; South Sudan; Cash, Food | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 100 100 100 | =100 =100 =100 | =100 =100 =100 | | |
| Refugees; South Sudan; Food | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 100 100 100 | =100 =100 =100 | =100 =100 =100 | | |
| Resilience; South Sudan; Cash, Food | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | | =100 =100 =100 | =100 =100 =100 | | |
| Resilience; South Sudan; Food | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | | =100 =100 =100 | =100 =100 =100 | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) | | | | | | | | |
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Crisis affected; South Sudan; Cash, Food | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 97.10 100 97.70 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | | |
| Crisis affected; South Sudan; Food | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 95.10 96.80 95.60 | ≥95 ≥95 ≥95 | ≥95 ≥95 ≥95 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Refugees; South Sudan; Cash, Food | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 99.50 100 99.70 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | | |
| Refugees; South Sudan; Food | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 100 88.90 95.20 | ≥98 ≥98 ≥98 | ≥98 ≥98 ≥98 | | |
| Resilience; South Sudan; Cash | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 94.90 96.50 95.60 | ≥98 ≥98 ≥98 | ≥98 ≥98 ≥98 | | |
| Resilience; South Sudan; Food | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 90.70 94.70 92.90 | ≥95 ≥95 ≥95 | ≥95 ≥95 ≥95 | | |

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Crisis affected; South Sudan; Cash, Food | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 97.10 100 97.70 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | | |
| Crisis affected; South Sudan; Food | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 97.30 100 98.10 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | | |
| Refugees; South Sudan; Cash, Food | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 97.20 99.30 98.10 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | | |
| Refugees; South Sudan; Food | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female Male Overall | 83.30 88.90 85.70 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | | |
| Resilience; South Sudan; Cash | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 100 100 100 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | | |
| Resilience; South Sudan; Food | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female Male Overall | 94.60 97.70 96.30 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | ≥100 ≥100 ≥100 | | |

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



| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Category | Female/Male/ Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Crisis affected; South Sudan | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | | Overall | 49 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 58 | |
| Refugees; South Sudan | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | | Overall | 38 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 58 | |
| Residents; South Sudan | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | | Overall | 50 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 51 | |

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Category | Female/Male/ Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|--|--|----------------------|---|----------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Crisis affected; South Sudan; Cash, Food | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Decisions made by women | Overall | | ≤50 | ≤50 | 76.40 | |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | | ≤10 | ≤10 | 6 | |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | | >40 | >40 | 17.70 | |
| Crisis affected; South Sudan; Food | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Decisions made by women | Overall | 85 | ≤50 | ≤50 | 78.20 | 84 |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 4 | ≤4 | ≤4 | 4.60 | 2 |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 11 | >40 | >40 | 17.20 | 14 |
| Refugees; South Sudan; Cash, Food | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Decisions made by women | Overall | | ≤50 | ≤50 | 74.50 | |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | | ≤10 | ≤10 | 10.70 | |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | | >40 | >40 | 14.80 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|----------------|----|-----|-----|-------|----|
| Refugees; South Sudan; Food | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Decisions made by women | Overall | 63 | ≤50 | ≤50 | 76.60 | 76 |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 16 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 9.30 | 12 |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 21 | >40 | >40 | 14.10 | 12 |
| Resilience; South Sudan; Cash | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Decisions made by women | Overall | 50 | ≤50 | ≤50 | 51.10 | 53 |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 11 | ≤10 | <10 | 3.80 | 10 |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 39 | >40 | >40 | 45.10 | 37 |
| Resilience; South Sudan; Cash, Food | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Decisions made by women | Overall | 71 | ≤50 | ≤50 | | 71 |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 6 | <6 | <6 | | 6 |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 24 | >40 | >40 | | 23 |
| Resilience; South Sudan; Food | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Decisions made by women | Overall | 87 | ≤50 | ≤50 | 73 | 84 |
| | | | Decisions made by men | Overall | 2 | <2 | <2 | 3 | 3 |
| | | | Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 11 | >40 | >40 | 23 | 13 |

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Category | Female/Male/ Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Resilience; South Sudan | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | | Female | 50 | =60 | =60 | | |
| | | | | Male | 50 | =40 | =40 | | |
| | | | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | | |

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Crisis affected; South Sudan; Cash, Food | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female | 60 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 61.40 | |
| | | | Male | 86 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 48.60 | |
| | | | Overall | 73 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 58.80 | |
| Crisis affected; South Sudan; Food | Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | General Distribution | Female | 31 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 36.80 | 46 |
| | | | Male | 31 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 48.40 | 21 |
| | | | Overall | 31 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 40 | 38 |
| Refugees; South Sudan; Cash, Food | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female | 100 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 55.60 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 57.90 | |
| | | | Overall | 50 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 56.50 | |
| Refugees; South Sudan; Food | Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | General Distribution | Female | 43 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 75 | 73 |
| | | | Male | 52 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 33 | 67 |
| | | | Overall | 47 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 57 | 69 |
| Resilience; South Sudan; Cash | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female | 47 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 81.50 | 47 |
| | | | Male | 33 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 78.90 | 37 |
| | | | Overall | 39 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 80.40 | 41 |
| Resilience; South Sudan; Cash, Food | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female | 44 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 42 |
| | | | Male | 29 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 44 |
| | | | Overall | 37 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 43 |
| Resilience; South Sudan; Food | Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | Food assistance for asset | Female | 42 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 80 | 39 |
| | | | Male | 24 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 87.20 | 50 |
| | | | Overall | 35 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 84 | 45 |

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

| Target group, Location, Modalities | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| All; South Sudan | | | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 |

World Food Programme

Contact info

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All-Terrain Vehicle, Flood Response

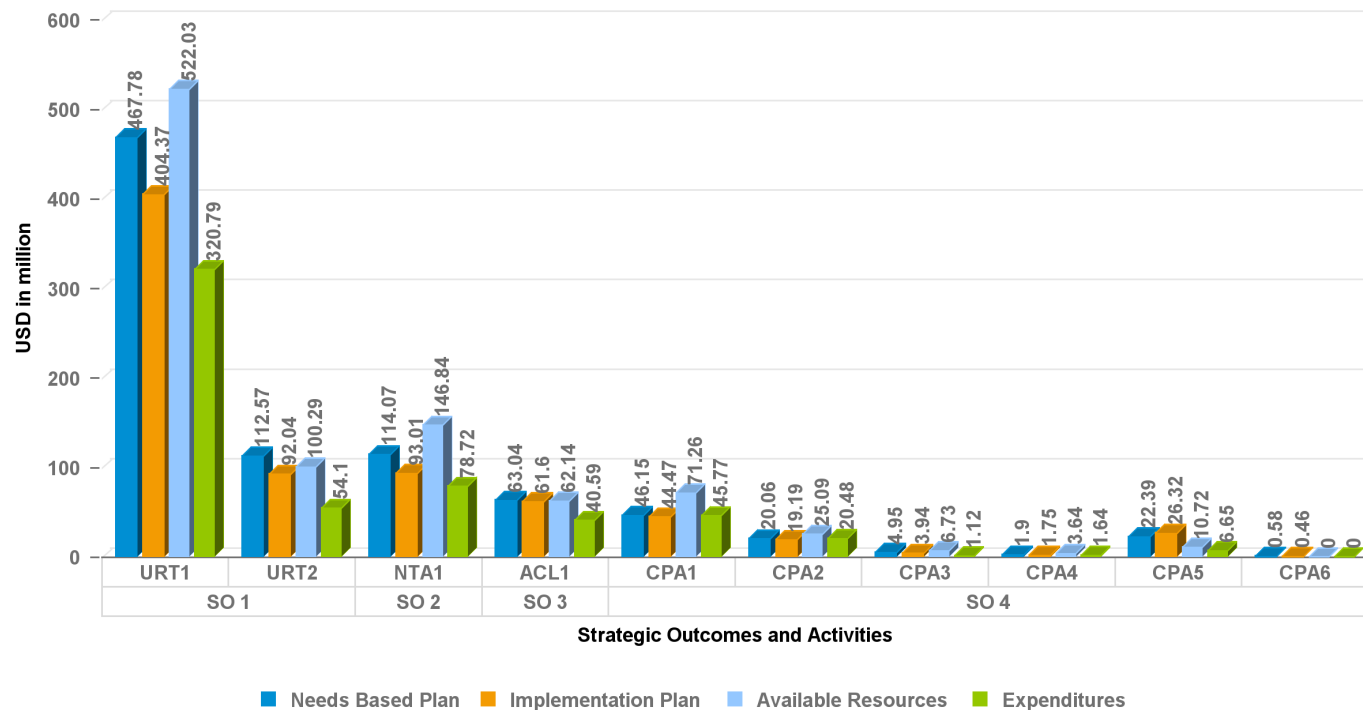
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/south-sudan>

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|---|
| SO 1 | Food-insecure women, men and children in crisis-affected areas and refugees have access to safe and nutritious food |
| SO 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 |
| SO 3 | Food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year |
| SO 4 | The humanitarian community has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available |
| Code | Country Activity Long Description |
| ACL1 | Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households |
| CPA1 | Provide air services to the humanitarian community |
| CPA2 | Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community |
| CPA3 | Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives. |
| CPA4 | Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community |

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| | |
|------|---|
| CPA5 | Provide a digital beneficiary and transfer management service using corporate system SCOPE to humanitarian and development partners |
| CPA6 | Provision of IT data communication services to the humanitarian community |
| NTA1 | Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition |
| URT1 | Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations |
| URT2 | Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees |

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Food-insecure women, men and children in crisis-affected areas and refugees have access to safe and nutritious food | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | 467,783,641 | 404,365,315 | 522,028,993 | 320,785,902 |
| | | Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | 112,568,096 | 92,043,366 | 100,286,429 | 54,097,349 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 4,195,267 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 580,351,737 | 496,408,681 | 626,510,689 | 374,883,251 |

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|---|---|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 114,069,379 | 93,006,299 | 146,838,085 | 78,719,673 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 1,420,672 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 114,069,379 | 93,006,299 | 148,258,757 | 78,719,673 |
| 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 | 63,044,208 | 61,598,514 | 62,141,976 | 40,585,803 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 4,571,231 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 63,044,208 | 61,598,514 | 66,713,207 | 40,585,803 |

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|----------------------------------|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 8 | The humanitarian community has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available | Provide air services to the humanitarian community | 46,153,991 | 44,472,437 | 71,256,601 | 45,768,274 |
| | | Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community | 20,056,378 | 19,192,576 | 25,094,922 | 20,475,771 |
| | | Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives. | 4,950,000 | 3,937,511 | 6,729,099 | 1,117,621 |
| | | Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community | 1,897,371 | 1,751,638 | 3,639,276 | 1,635,007 |
| | | Provide a digital beneficiary and transfer management service using corporate system SCOPE to humanitarian and development partners | 22,392,184 | 26,318,855 | 10,722,071 | 6,654,749 |
| | | Provision of IT data communication services to the humanitarian community | 576,083 | 458,249 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 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) | | 96,026,006 | 96,131,266 | 117,441,969 |
| | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 8,697,920 | 0 | |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | 0 | 0 | 8,697,920 | 0 | |

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Total Direct Operational Cost | | 853,491,330 | 747,144,760 | 967,622,543 | 569,840,148 |
| | Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | 41,989,345 | 40,318,022 | 45,262,806 | 27,026,385 |
| | Total Direct Costs | | 895,480,675 | 787,462,781 | 1,012,885,349 | 596,866,533 |
| | Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | 58,206,244 | 51,185,081 | 35,399,442 | 35,399,442 |
| | Grand Total | | 953,686,918 | 838,647,862 | 1,048,284,791 | 632,265,975 |



Brian Ah Poe
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

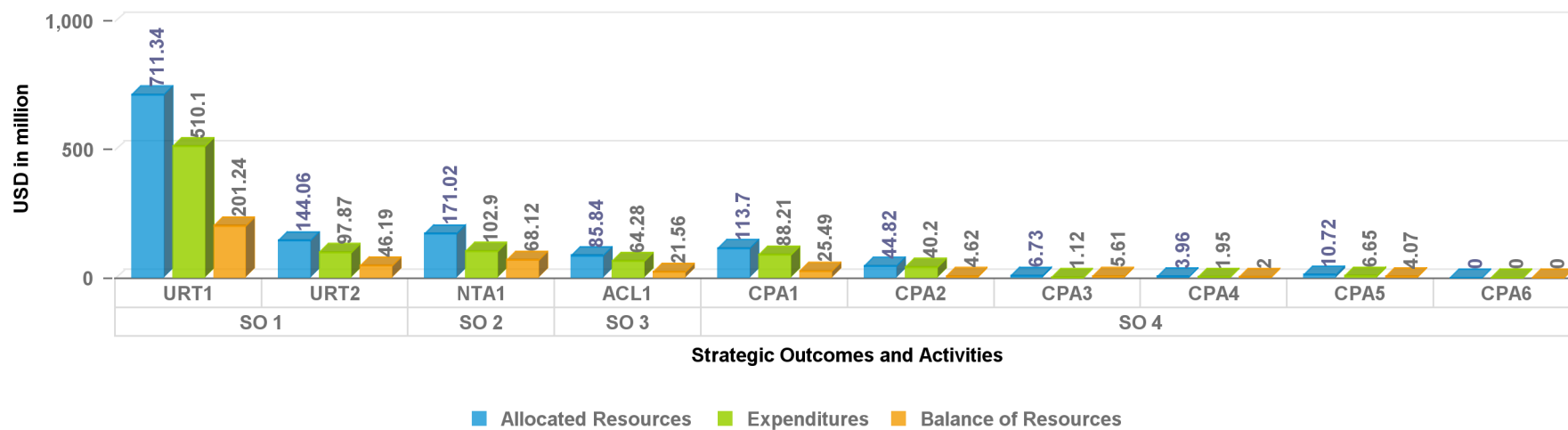
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|---|
| SO 1 | Food-insecure women, men and children in crisis-affected areas and refugees have access to safe and nutritious food |
| SO 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 |
| SO 3 | Food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year |
| SO 4 | The humanitarian community has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available |
| Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
| ACL1 | Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households |
| CPA1 | Provide air services to the humanitarian community |
| CPA2 | Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community |
| CPA3 | Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives. |
| CPA4 | Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community |
| CPA5 | Provide a digital beneficiary and transfer management service using corporate system SCOPE to humanitarian and development partners |
| CPA6 | Provision of IT data communication services to the humanitarian community |
| NTA1 | Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition |
| URT1 | Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations |
| URT2 | Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees |

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 | 1,028,684,657 | 650,278,137 | 61,066,730 | 711,344,867 | 510,101,776 | 201,243,091 |
| | | Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | 226,126,778 | 126,674,984 | 17,386,910 | 144,061,894 | 97,872,814 | 46,189,080 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 4,195,267 | 0 | 4,195,267 | 0 | 4,195,267 |
| | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 1,254,811,435 | 781,148,388 | 78,453,640 | 859,602,028 | 607,974,590 | 251,627,438 |

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 | 277,564,724 | 140,607,712 | 30,414,284 | 171,021,996 | 102,903,584 | 68,118,412 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 1,420,672 | 0 | 1,420,672 | 0 | 1,420,672 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 277,564,724 | 142,028,384 | 30,414,284 | 172,442,668 | 102,903,584 | 69,539,084 |

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|---|--|---|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 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 | 128,915,212 | 85,837,784 | 0 | 85,837,784 | 64,281,610 | 21,556,173 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 4,571,231 | 0 | 4,571,231 | 0 | 4,571,231 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 128,915,212 | 90,409,014 | 0 | 90,409,014 | 64,281,610 | 26,127,404 |
| 8 | The humanitarian community has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available | Provide air services to the humanitarian community | 91,491,057 | 113,696,542 | 0 | 113,696,542 | 88,208,214 | 25,488,328 |
| | | Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community | 45,988,029 | 44,821,464 | 0 | 44,821,464 | 40,202,313 | 4,619,152 |
| | | Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives. | 9,450,000 | 6,729,099 | 0 | 6,729,099 | 1,117,621 | 5,611,477 |

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 | Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community | 4,159,948 | 3,956,961 | 0 | 3,956,961 | 1,952,692 | 2,004,269 |
| | | Provide a digital beneficiary and transfer management service using corporate system SCOPE to humanitarian and development partners | 22,392,184 | 10,722,071 | 0 | 10,722,071 | 6,654,749 | 4,067,322 |
| | | Provision of IT data communication services to the humanitarian community | 576,083 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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) | | | 174,057,300 | 179,926,137 | 0 | 179,926,137 | 138,135,589 | 41,790,547 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 8,697,920 | 0 | 8,697,920 | 0 | 8,697,920 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 8,697,920 | 0 | 8,697,920 | 0 | 8,697,920 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 1,835,348,671 | 1,202,209,843 | 108,867,924 | 1,311,077,767 | 913,295,373 | 397,782,394 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 76,014,529 | 51,922,336 | 0 | 51,922,336 | 33,685,914 | 18,236,422 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 1,911,363,199 | 1,254,132,180 | 108,867,924 | 1,363,000,104 | 946,981,288 | 416,018,816 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 124,238,608 | 75,071,856 | | 75,071,856 | 75,071,856 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 2,035,601,807 | 1,329,204,036 | 108,867,924 | 1,438,071,960 | 1,022,053,144 | 416,018,816 |

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures