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# South Sudan Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2021



World Food  
Programme

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# 2020 Overview

In 2020, the protracted crisis in South Sudan was exacerbated by unprecedented levels of subnational conflict, the COVID-19 pandemic and a second consecutive year of record flooding, which affected more than one million people. Nearly 6.5 million people were estimated to be facing severe acute food insecurity at the height of the lean season. WFP extended the L3 emergency response for South Sudan from January 2020 to January 2021.

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. Addressing root causes of food and nutrition insecurity in South Sudan, WFP sought to tackle entrenched inequity and isolation, with the goal of “leaving no-one behind”. WFP focused on equitably meeting the most pressing needs of today, while contributing to building a better future for the South Sudanese people.

In response to the significantly deteriorated food security situation, WFP provided life-saving food and nutrition assistance to 5.3 million beneficiaries (57 percent women and 43 percent men) including 422,000 people living in areas at risk of or with pockets of famine. [1] Overall, this represents 12 percent more beneficiaries than reached in 2019 and 8 percent more than planned. Limited resources and increasing numbers of people in need led to 82 percent of beneficiaries receiving a 50 percent or less ration.

WFP maintained a readily deployable core rapid response team and utilized the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) to provide food and nutrition assistance to people in hard to reach areas. [2] WFP and partners ensured the availability of food in areas that become inaccessible by road during the rainy season by strategically prepositioning over 180,000 mt of food and nutrition items across the country.

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 provision of food, while at the same time promoting long-term food security and resilience by supporting the creation of assets - such as vegetable gardens, community access roads and flood protection dykes - that helped to improve food availability at the household level, reduced the risk of disaster and increased access to basic services. The FFA programme was adapted to ensure COVID-19 mitigation measures were respected and, in some cases, assistance was provided regardless of output level due to the pandemic.

WFP continued to support the local economy, injecting USD 58 million into local markets through cash-based transfers and purchasing 13,000 mt of food locally, including from 4,350 smallholder farmers, at a value of USD 4.4 million. By the end of the year, WFP rehabilitated 640 km of strategic roads connecting tens of thousands of people, enabling humanitarian operations and boosting farm-to-market access as well as commercial activities in South Sudan.

WFP continued to play an integral role in the humanitarian community, managing the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), 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.

While school feeding activities were impacted by school closures due to COVID-19, WFP reached more than 55,000 boys and 52,000 girls with alternative take-home rations to ensure children did not go hungry. WFP supported the Ministry of General Education and Instruction in developing plans for safely reopening schools in 2021. Supporting the COVID-19 response, WFP through the Logistics Cluster co-led the Operational Support and Logistics Pillar of the National COVID-19 Response Plan.

WFP continued to prioritize gender equality with the majority of activities receiving a Gender and Age Marker code of 4, reflecting the full integration of gender and age across activities.



# 5,343,327

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 93,558 (57% Female, 43% Male)

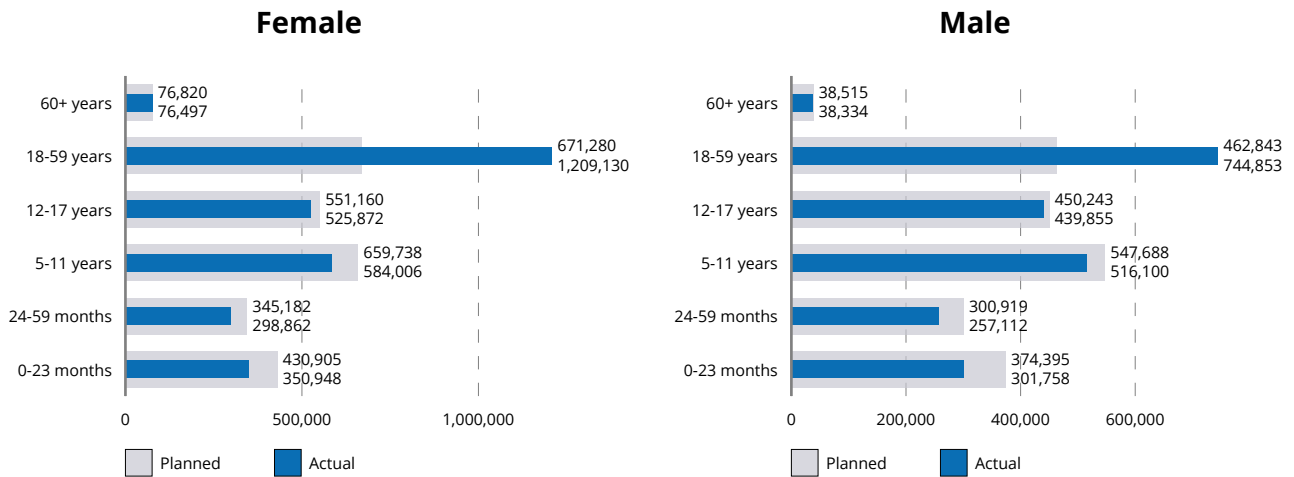


57% female

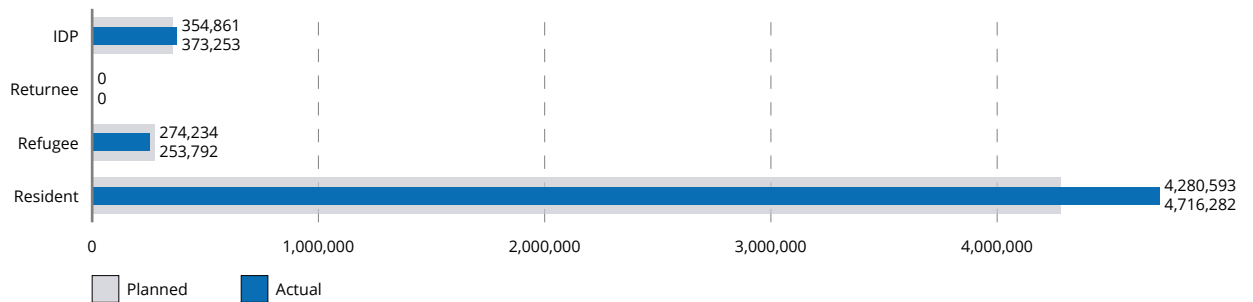


43% male

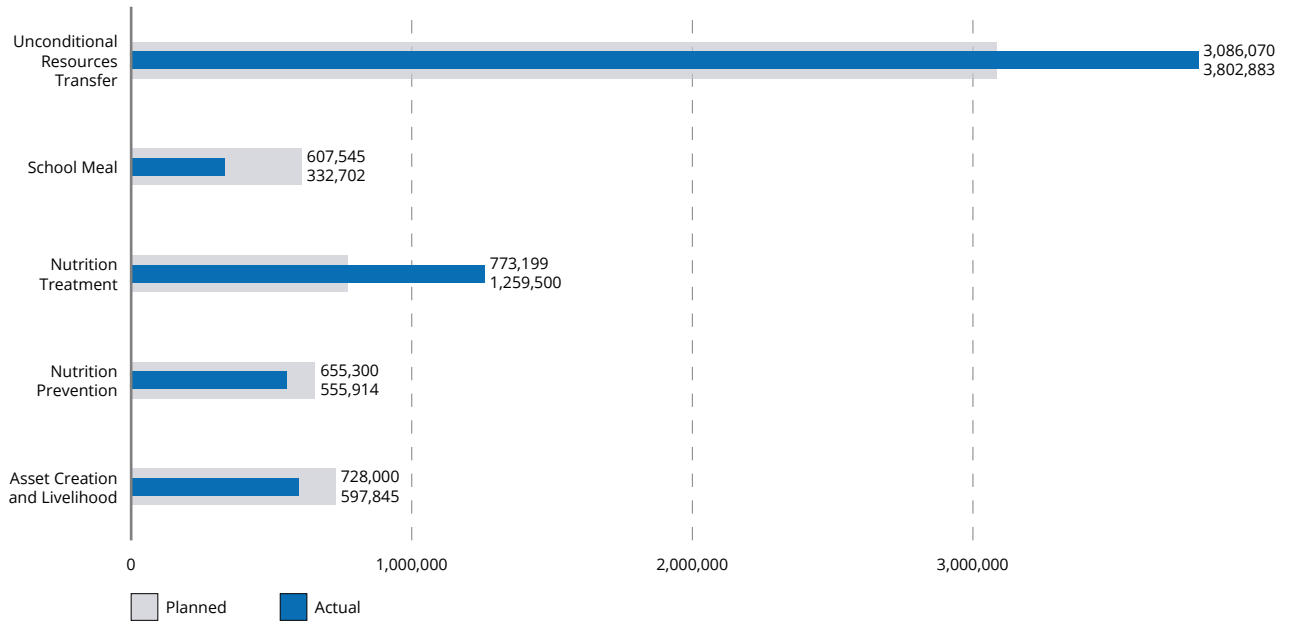
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



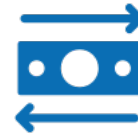
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Total Food and CBT

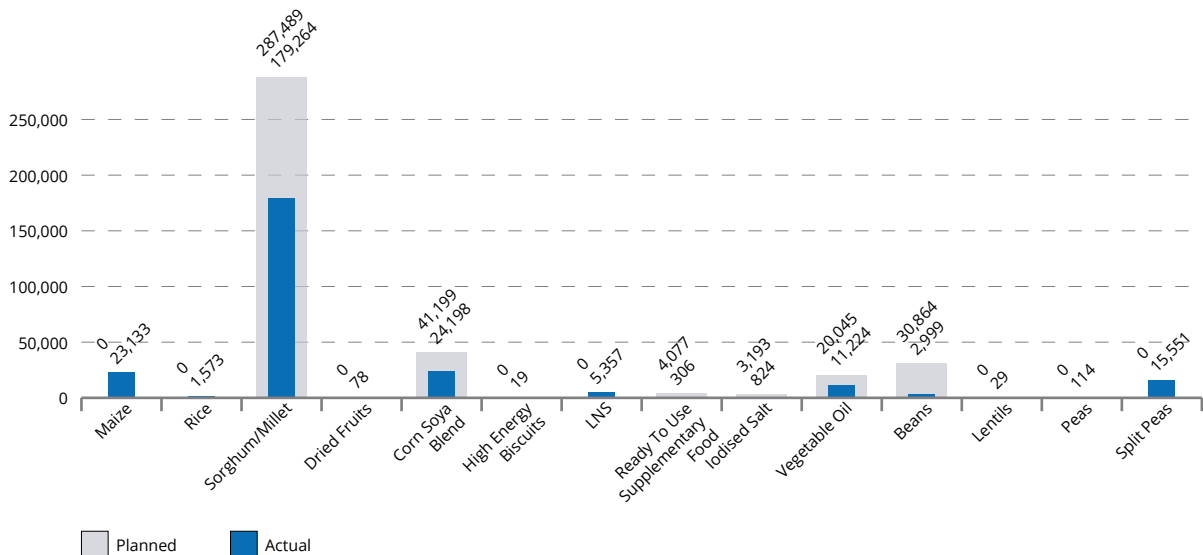


**264,669 mt**  
**total actual food transferred in 2020**  
of 386,867 mt total planned

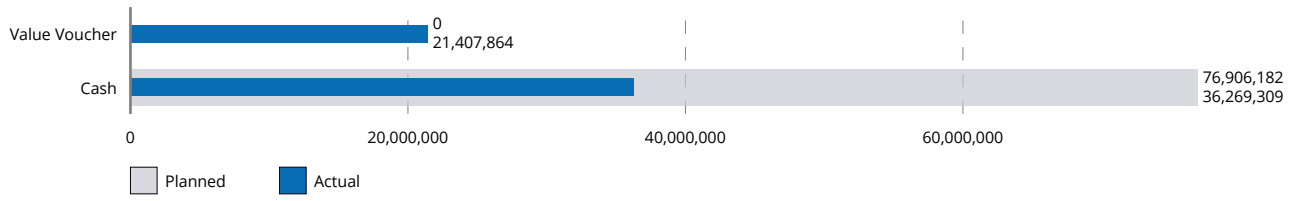


**US\$ 57,677,173**  
**total actual cash transferred in 2020**  
of \$US 76,906,182 total planned

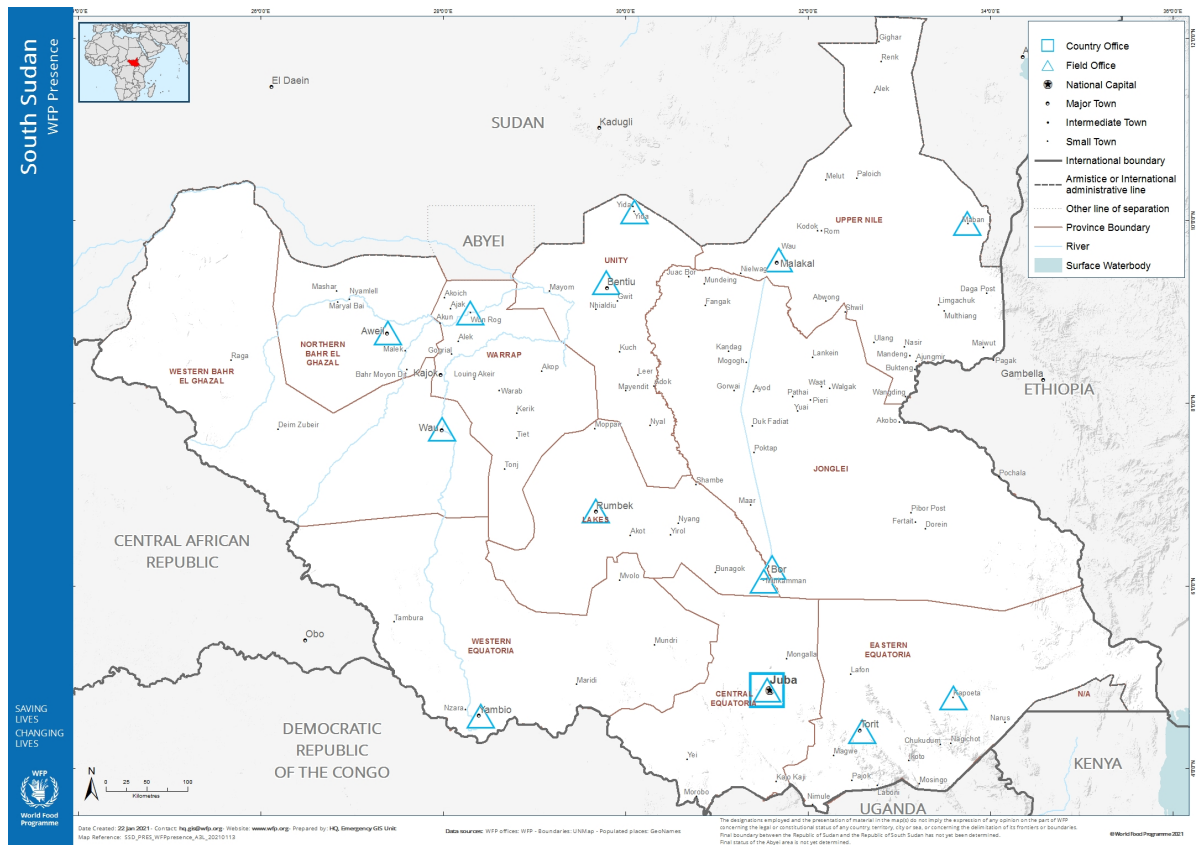
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



In 2020, the protracted crisis in South Sudan was exacerbated by the triple threat of intensified subnational conflict, a second consecutive year of unprecedented flooding, and the impacts of COVID-19. The Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020 estimated that 7.5 million people – six percent more than in 2019 - were in need of humanitarian assistance.

Violence and insecurity reached unprecedented levels with over 2,000 casualties reported and more than 350,000 people displaced. The humanitarian response and humanitarian actors were directly affected by the violence with humanitarian assets destroyed and supplies looted. Nine humanitarian workers were killed in South Sudan, three times more than compared to 2019. Humanitarian assistance was significantly curtailed between February and June as a result of insecurity.

Access constraints were exacerbated by a second year of unusually heavy flooding affecting more than one million people in South Sudan between July and December. The flooding destroyed large parts of the annual harvest, livestock, homes and livelihoods. Physical constraints caused by high-water levels impeded humanitarian access and the delivery of assistance to populations who could not be reached due to conflict and insecurity.

The COVID-19 pandemic compounded the economic crisis, with prices for most food items having increased, as a result of travel and transport restrictions. In October, the South Sudanese Pound (SSP) reached a record low in value against the US dollar, further fuelling high food prices and highlighting the depth of the economic crisis.

The food security and nutrition situation continued to be alarming, with 6.5 million people – 55 percent of the population – estimated to be facing crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity at the peak of the lean season (August). Some 60,000 people were estimated to be facing catastrophic levels of food insecurity in Jonglei State in the first half of the year. [1] The overall nutrition situation during the lean season remained dire with 1.6 million children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls in need of treatment for acute malnutrition. The main drivers of food insecurity include the increased levels of subnational and localized violence, climatic shocks, and the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the protracted political and economic crises and accumulated vulnerabilities of households.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS estimates that some 190,000 South Sudanese adults and children are living with HIV, 58 percent of whom are women.

WFP continued to focus on providing life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations, refugees and people living with HIV, TB and kala-azar, as well as rebuilding communities, capitalizing on opportunities to restart livelihoods and stimulate markets and the local economy. WFP extended its lean season support (March - September)



in flood-affected areas and increased assistance to market dependent populations impacted by COVID-19. WFP focused on enabling humanitarian access and response by providing air transport, logistics and security telecommunications services to the humanitarian community.

## COVID-19 Response

South Sudan recorded its first case of COVID-19 in April and reported just over 3,000 cases during the year. WFP's priority was to provide food assistance to the most vulnerable populations, while mitigating COVID-19 related public health risks. WFP advanced food assistance enabling households to stock one to three months' worth of food items, thus avoiding large gatherings, minimizing their exposure to risks and promoting social distancing. In addition to providing food assistance to COVID-19 quarantine and isolation facilities established in Rumbek and Yambio, WFP developed guidance for food assistance that safeguards human rights.

South Sudan depends on imports of staple food items and prices for most food items increased in March. Global COVID-19 related travel and transport restrictions caused inflated prices for most food items from March, and food prices remained elevated throughout 2020. Compared to March, when restrictions came into place, the average retail price of imported white sorghum sharply increased within a range of 50-100 percent in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Unity states, and most of the other markets experienced price increases within a range of 10-35 percent. Purchasing power decreased, as both formal and informal employment significantly reduced. [2] The urban population was particularly hard hit, as nearly all households rely on markets for the purchase of staple foods. WFP supported increased needs through a shock-responsive scale-up of urban safety net programming. While resource constraints limited the planned scale-up, the USAID funded Urban COVID-19 Response enabled WFP to support 185,000 people in Juba and Bor, Jonglei State, with cash and food assistance.

In anticipation of movement restrictions and to ensure programme continuity WFP positioned staff and air assets in field locations. WFP Rapid Response teams were deployed to Bor, Jonglei State, where they were able to continue delivering assistance to people in hard to reach areas while travel from Juba to the states was restricted. Air assets were moved from Juba to Wau, Malakal, Rumbek and Bor to support essential activities, such as medical evacuations, during the restriction period.

The closure of schools in March affected the regular provision of school meals to 460,000 children attending WFP assisted schools. As part of the COVID-19 response, WFP provided alternative take-home rations to ensure that the most vulnerable food-insecure school-aged children continued to receive a nutritious meal despite school closures.

To mitigate the transmission of COVID-19, WFP established remote monitoring approaches to conduct process monitoring of food/cash assistance activities. In addition, WFP staff supporting partners to implement assistance activities, continued to use observation monitoring methods to ensure the people we serve are treated with dignity and respect. In response to the increased gendered protection risks for women and children posed by the pandemic, WFP worked with partners on gender-based violence prevention and response, and on the prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

UNHAS acquired a dedicated aircraft, to support the COVID-19 response in South Sudan, which transported 754 COVID-19 test samples and personal protective equipment (PPE). WFP through the Logistics Cluster, as co-lead of the Operational Support and Logistics Pillar of the National COVID-19 Response Plan, coordinated requests for PPE from humanitarian organizations in South Sudan.

## Risk Management

The high-level risks that WFP continuously experienced in 2020 included political instability and localised conflict in the context of a transitional government. Economic decline, price and currency fluctuations, exposure to bribery fraud and corruption, infrastructural challenges, weak partner capacities, and an evolving financial system posed further challenges to WFP's ability to reach the most food-insecure communities. The spread of COVID-19 compounded both operational and programmatic risks.

WFP continuously applied risk management principles and internal control procedures in decision making and addressing risks. WFP's risk register was regularly reviewed and updated, and an internal document developed to capture changes in the operating environment and highlight the corresponding risk mitigation measures necessary. WFP activated its COVID-19 preparedness plan and developed a COVID-19 risk register to ensure continuity of operations and address any risks brought by the pandemic.

To strengthen awareness, WFP provided anti-fraud and anti-corruption (AFAC) awareness sessions to all staff and required all staff to complete online AFAC training.





# Partnerships

WFP maintained strong relationships with donors through bilateral engagement, providing regular updates and advocating for needs; field visits, showcasing WFP's operational capacity; and by demonstrating value for donor contributions. WFP continued to enhance collaboration and cooperation with UN agencies to ensure synergies and effective and efficient use of resources. Thanks to these efforts, WFP continued to be recognized as a partner of choice for many donors. WFP is extremely grateful to all its donors, whose support has been instrumental in enabling WFP to pursue operational and strategic objectives in line with the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP).

Most resources received were earmarked towards specific Strategic Outcomes, activities, geographic areas, or modalities. This caused challenges and implementation constraints, particularly in the context of the depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound, which increased the cost of cash-based programmes. Unearmarked funding was critical to programmatic flexibility, enabling WFP to maintain support where the needs were most acute. Due to funding constraints, WFP was unable to provide full rations to beneficiaries, with 82 percent of beneficiaries receiving a 50 percent or less ration, and additional financial support was needed to fully implement planned activities.

Monthly donor meetings and regular virtual calls allowed WFP to present operational plans and strategic visions for 2020 and beyond, including the expansion of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), WFP's new vision in South Sudan, the prioritization plans and flood response. The FFA programme continued to benefit from multi-year funding enabling continuity and development of the expansion strategy. WFP's close relationship and timely briefings to donors resulted in the receipt of much needed funds for flood response and to respond to new needs arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. Resource top ups were limited given the constraints partners faced as a result of the pandemic.

WFP sought to address entrenched inequity and isolation, with the goal of "leaving no-one behind" and fostering unified, interconnected and peaceful communities. This vision is WFP's contribution to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Investments in inclusive and sustainable development have proven to be the best way to prevent societies from returning to conflict. WFP communicated actively on the Nobel Peace Prize with donors and is further positioning itself as a peacebuilding actor. WFP continued its partnership with the Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility and strengthened institutional capacity to document, analyze, and programme for conflict sensitivity with a view to intentionally contribute to peacebuilding. In 2020, through the Reconciliation, Stabilization and Resilience Trust Fund, WFP commenced work with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, the World Health Organization, Nonviolent Peaceforce and Vétérinaires sans Frontières Germany on community violence reduction in Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area. The project will run up to 2022 and aims to sustainably reduce multi-layered violence, manage inter and intra-communal relations, enhance accountability and rule of law, support community development, increase economic opportunities and livelihoods as well as access to basic services.

In partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), WFP provided direct nutrition support and nutrition assessment and counselling support to people living with HIV.

WFP concluded the Short-Term Regional Emergency Response Project (STRERP) financed by the African Development Bank and implemented by WFP through the Government of South Sudan. Through the STRERP, WFP together with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, responded to immediate humanitarian needs while supporting longer term recovery and resilience building activities.

The transition to a multi-year comprehensive Country Strategic Plan could create a unique opportunity for WFP to forge long-term partnerships, which can support South Sudan in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with the "New Way of Working". A sustained increase in multi-year funding could enhance the opportunities for longer-term impact in the food security and nutritional status of the people we serve, promoting durable change in their lives.

In 2021, WFP will continue to work closely with local and international partners, capitalizing on synergies across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus while seeking to further develop relationships with private sector partners who are uniquely positioned to support WFP in achieving zero hunger.



# 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 2020, 74 percent of resources received were available for use, while the remaining 26 percent were contributions or advances received in the last quarter to prepare for the 2021 prepositioning exercise. WFP thus focused on maximising the impact per US dollar spent.

WFP required USD 931.2 million to fund South Sudan's Interim Country Strategic Plan in 2020. WFP is extremely grateful to all its donors, who have generously funded this operation. The United States, Germany and the UK were the largest supporters, with the European Commission, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN CERF) and Canada also providing significant funding.

The overall funding level of the Country Portfolio Budget increased to 54 percent, up from 44 percent in 2019, with steady donor support. Directed multilateral contributions continued to be the preferred option of donors, and made up 99 percent of all contributions. In negotiations with donors, WFP 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 (CBT) activities faced shortfalls, due to the earmarking of contributions for food and nutrition commodities.

Overall, emergency response activities, under Strategic Outcome 1, attracted the highest level of support with funding at 60 percent of the total portfolio. Nutrition activities under Strategic Outcome 2 accounted for 16 percent, while 11 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.

In August, a budget revision was conducted as part of the continuation and extension of the Interim Country Strategic Plan up to December 2021 in order to align the commencement of WFP's next Country Strategic Plan with South Sudan's United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, which will start in 2022. The revision draws on analysis of the most recent shocks, namely flooding and the COVID-19 pandemic, and their impact on food security, nutrition, markets, and on regional supply chains.

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 when 60 percent of the country becomes inaccessible. Once roads close, WFP must deliver food by air which is seven times more expensive than delivering by road. While timely prepositioning in 2019/20 significantly reduced the need for air transport during the 2020 rainy season, the impact of conflict, early rains and flooding in some areas disrupted access and resulted in the continued need for air assets.





















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 funding shortages. These mechanisms were instrumental in ensuring maximum effectiveness of donor contributions.

WFP mostly received monetary contributions, as opposed to in-kind, with 70 percent of contributions in the form of cash compared to 30 percent in-kind. Monetary contributions gave greater flexibility in the food procurement process, reduced delivery time and enabled enhanced support to regional markets and the stimulation of local production. In-kind contributions comprised of services, such as manpower, and commodities.

Over 95 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 favourable and reduces food delivery lead-time enabling overall programme efficiency and effectiveness.



## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Food-insecure women, men and children in crisis-affected areas and refugees have access to safe and nutritious food	 555,241,957	 404,323,458	 538,970,643	 385,048,331
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	 115,380,662	 87,454,355	 140,781,077	 82,506,505
03: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year	 62,541,907	 50,978,011	 97,822,234	 43,796,792
04: The humanitarian community has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available	 94,074,150	 75,259,320	 108,786,905	 85,017,366
Total:	 827,238,676	 618,015,144	 886,360,859	 596,368,994

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# Programme Performance

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



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 more than 4 million people across all states with vital food and nutrition assistance, Strategic Outcome 1 is the largest component of WFP's interventions in the country. WFP provided general food assistance (GFA) with varied transfer modalities, including in-kind food, cash-based transfers (CBT), or a mixed food basket of in-kind food and CBT, as suitable for localized contexts. WFP regularly carried out market assessments and adjusted the CBT value accordingly. Leveraging its network of 15 field offices, the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM), and cooperating partners, WFP effectively implemented its emergency response across the country.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP prepositioned 58 percent of total food commodities distributed prior to the initial COVID-19 travel restrictions and the rainy season. Intense flooding rendered many roads and bridges inaccessible, with past investments in physical infrastructure washed away, timely food deliveries were significantly challenged. The prepositioning effort significantly contributed to the provision of life-saving food assistance, even in remote deep-field locations.

Under Activity 1, WFP provided lifesaving food assistance to populations experiencing crisis, emergency and famine-like conditions, internally displaced persons (IDPs), food-insecure communities in hard-to-reach areas and in urban centers, agro-pastoralists requiring support during the lean season, and flood-affected people. Through its lean season response, WFP assisted over 2.3 million food-insecure people with 85,438 mt of assorted food items in 56 counties. WFP reached 422,000 people living in areas at risk of or facing famine like conditions (IPC Phase 5). In the first quarter of the year, three pockets of IPC Phase 5 were identified in Akobo West, Ayod and Duk counties, Jonglei State. WFP scaled up its response reaching more than 158,000 people across the three counties. Between October and December 2020, six counties (Akobo East, Aweil South, Greater Pibor and Tonj East, Tonj North and Tonj South) were identified to have populations at risk of or facing famine like conditions. WFP reached 263,560 people living in these six counties. [1] In response to a second consecutive year of unprecedented flooding, WFP scaled up its response reaching over 850,000 flood-affected people with vital food and nutrition assistance in the second half of the year.

In areas that were hard to reach, WFP deployed mobile teams through the IRRM, in collaboration with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and partners to provide a comprehensive package of food, nutrition, and agricultural support to the most vulnerable and geographically isolated communities. In anticipation of travel restrictions that related to COVID-19 and as part of the COVID-19 continuity plan, WFP stationed its mobile teams in Bor, Jonglei State, to facilitate mobilization and deployment to deep field locations, and encouraged partners to have greater field presence. As part of the ongoing transitioning initiative, 24 IRRM sites were shifted from annual response to seasonal support and handed over to Malakal, Upper Nile State, field office for oversight of programmatic implementation.

In line with the deteriorated food security situation, there was an increase in the proportion of crisis-affected households with poor food consumption levels, which increased by four percentage points from 2019. Compared to the baseline from 2018, however, there was still a notable reduction in proportion of households with poor food consumption levels, which reduced by 13 percentage points when compared to 2018. [2] Similarly, for the households with acceptable food consumption levels, there was a reduction of 11 percentage points from 2019. The deterioration in food consumption scores may be attributed to localized insecurity (reported by 10 percent of the crisis-affected population) and delayed or skipped food assistance (reported by 35 percent of the households) due to challenges in delivering humanitarian assistance posed by conflict and insecurity as well as flooding, increased food prices, low agricultural production, and food shortages. Sixty eight percent of households spent more than 65 percent of household income on food in 2020 compared to 37 percent in 2019, likely due to widespread economic crisis, and increased market prices due to COVID-19, flooding and currency depreciation. Households experiencing food insecurity continued to be stressed by food shortages with households adopting several consumption based coping strategies. These strategies include consumption of less preferred foods, reducing portion sizes, relying on friends and relatives, and reducing the number of meals eaten per day.

School Feeding was significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Prior to the closure of schools in March, WFP reached 173, 000 children (83,000 girls and 90,000 boys). Once schools closed and as part of the COVID-19 response, to ensure that the most vulnerable food-insecure school-aged children continued to receive a nutritious meal, WFP provided take-home rations to 107,400 children (52,240 girls and 55,170 boys). In October, when schools reopened to students sitting exams WFP provided school meals to incentivize attendance and retention and support the food and nutrition status of students. Overall, 72 percent of the planned target of a total of 460,000 school-aged children were reached. WFP, together with UNICEF, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and donors, actively engaged in the taskforce that was constituted in October and chaired by the Ministry of General Education and Instruction for planning the reopening of schools in 2021.

As part of the COVID-19 response, WFP addressed the immediate food needs of 185,000 food-insecure urban people through in-kind food assistance or CBT. Vulnerable urban populations that rely on markets for purchase of staple foods were particularly hard-hit by national COVID-19 restrictions that negatively impacted food prices, market derived livelihoods, and labour opportunities. In the absence of a large-scale national safety net, WFP scaled-up its urban safety nets programme to prevent already vulnerable communities from becoming even more food insecure. To mitigate the potential transmission of COVID-19, assistance was provided unconditionally, with trainings and public works suspended. In Juba, WFP collaborated with FAO to provide vegetable seeds, tools, and other basic services.

Through its refugee response efforts, under Activity 2, WFP continued to provide a mixed food basket of in-kind food and CBT to some 250,000 refugees across eight refugee camps. To limit large gatherings and promote social distancing, WFP provided two months' worth of assistance every other month at refugee camps. At the outcome level, the proportion of refugee households with poor food consumption levels decreased compared to 2019 while compared to the 2018 baseline there was an overall improvement of 50 percent. Similarly, there was an increase in the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption compared to both the 2018 baseline and 2019 results. This may be attributed to the regular provision of food assistance to refugee camps. On the other hand, refugee household food expenditure scores increased significantly, almost doubling from 2019 to 73 percent of the population spending more than 65 percent of their monthly household income on food. This represents an increase of 17 percentage points from the 2018 baseline and can be attributed to high market prices resulting from the deepened economic crisis and COVID-19 border restrictions.

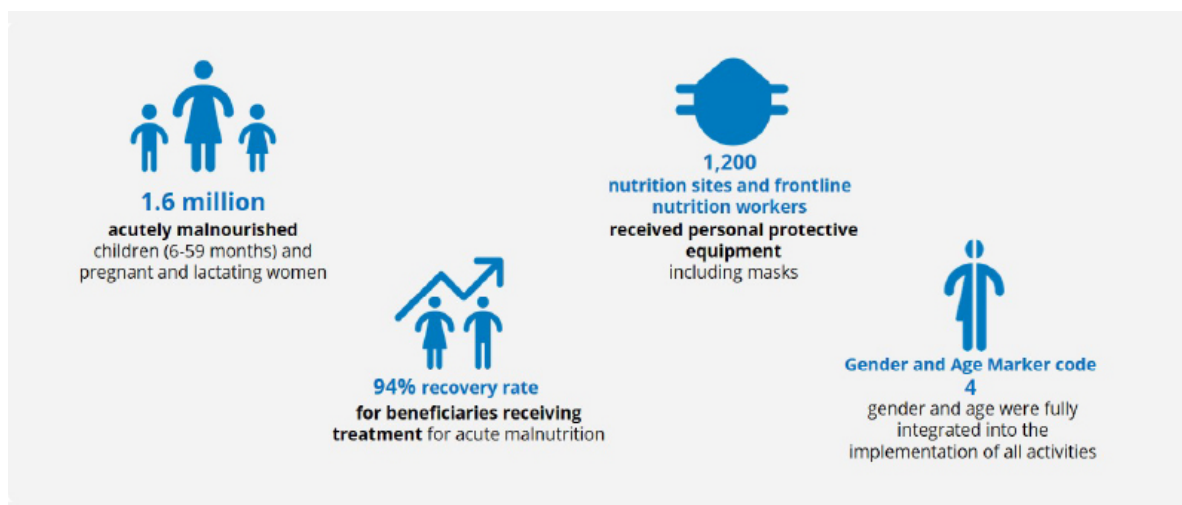
Under Activity 2, WFP supported refugee children between 6-59 months of age, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G), and people living with HIV/TB through preventative and curative nutrition interventions. Performance indicators for the treatment programme exceeded the SPHERE standards, demonstrating that WFP's response had a positive impact on the nutritional status of the populations being assisted. Approximately 96 percent of people successfully recovered following treatment. A notable increase was seen in the adherence to the prevention programme, with over 96 percent of the targeted population participating in an adequate number of distributions, compared to the anticipated target of 51 percent.

Activities 1 and 2, received the Gender and Age Marker code of 4, which reflects the full integration of gender and age into the implementation of activities.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide Food and Nutrition assistance to refugees	4
Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to criss-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**



Malnutrition remains a major public health concern in South Sudan with over 1.6 million women and children estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2020. In order to contribute to the reduction in malnutrition in South Sudan, Strategic Outcome 2 focused on improving the nutrition status of vulnerable groups through nutrition-specific interventions, including nationwide interventions to treat moderate acute malnutrition and to prevent malnutrition. These were combined with nutrition-sensitive programmes such as nutrition-sensitive school meals delivered by WFP and partners including the Ministry of Health.

Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP adapted all nutrition sub-activities to allow for sustained implementation. WFP continued with provision of life-saving nutrition services to prevent and treat malnutrition among women and children from resident and internally displaced populations (IDPs). The treatment programme targeted moderately acutely malnourished (MAM) children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) and people living with HIV (PLHIV) and/or TB. Once identified anthropometrically, these vulnerable population groups were provided with treatment rations of Ready-to-use Supplementary Food (RUSF) for children and Supercereal Plus for PLW/G, accompanied by nutrition messaging and counselling.

Targeting children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G, the prevention programme was conducted in areas where the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates were higher than 10 percent and/or aggravating factors were present. In more vulnerable populations such as Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and the Upper Nile State year-round assistance was provided.

COVID-19 related border closures delayed the arrival of the in-kind Supercereal from Port Sudan, which was intended for use in the Institutional Feeding Programme. To mitigate impact on implementation, WFP continued using Supercereal Plus. Lipid-based nutritional supplement (LNS-MQ), intended for use in the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme from April onwards, was delayed at production level and its arrival into South Sudan further affected by lengthy border clearance processes. As a result, WFP continued implementation with Supercereal Plus from April to June until the LNS-MQ was available in country.

WFP reached over 514,000 PLW/G and 611,000 children aged 6-59 months through the MAM treatment programme. While the number of PLW/Gs assisted exceeded the Nutrition Cluster target by 8 percent, only 75 percent of the targeted children aged 6-59 months were assisted. When compared to 2019, admission for PLW/Gs was reduced by 3 percent and for children aged 6-59 months by 10 percent. A significant drop in admissions was noted immediately following COVID-19 related movement restrictions but the numbers stabilized from June onward, once the COVID-19 mitigation measures were put in place and services resumed regularly. COVID-19 mitigation measures included the suspension of weight for height as an admission criterion, using only the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measure; reduction in frequency of distributions to once a month to minimize contact and rolling out of the Family MUAC approach to help caregivers identify malnourished children in a timely manner.

Performance indicators of the treatment programme exceeded the SPHERE standards, indicating an improvement in programme quality. Over 94 percent of beneficiaries receiving treatment recovered, surpassing the target value of 75

percent and the 2019 value of 91 percent. The mortality rate remained close to zero and improvements were noted in the number of defaulters and non-responders, both remaining below the SPHERE standards and lower than the 2019 reported values.

The key contributing factors to the improved performance included improved coordination and alignment with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to provide a continuum of care to malnourished populations, timely prepositioning of treatment commodities and sufficient stock held by all cooperating partners as compared to the previous years.

Beneficiary participation in the prevention programme, measured by the adherence rate, was 93 percent. This exceeded the 2020 target of 66 percent. However, the coverage of the prevention programme, at 50 percent, remained below the WFP corporate target of 70 percent, indicating that only half of the eligible population was being reached by the intended programme. This was a result of insecurity and flooding limiting access to planned distribution sites.

Dietary diversity remained poor in children aged 6-59 months, with only 20 percent of children receiving a minimum acceptable diet.

Through the Institutional Feeding Programme (IFP), WFP integrated food and nutrition support with the comprehensive care, treatment and counselling for PLHIV and/or TB and/or kala-azar. Although the outcome indicators of the IFP remained within the SPHERE standards, a deterioration was noted in the default rate of TB (13 percent) and HIV patients (14 percent) when compared to 2019 where it was 5 and 2 percent respectively. This is likely attributed to COVID-19 related measures limiting access to health facilities.

In collaboration with the National Nutrition Cluster, UNICEF and the World Health Organization, WFP led the development of the Guidance on Nutrition Adaptations for COVID-19, nutrition module for inpatient COVID-19 case management training and provided multiple trainings to WFP nutrition field office focal points and cooperating partners on COVID-19 programmatic adaptations and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) messages. Personal protective equipment (PPE) was procured and supplied to 1,200 nutrition sites and frontline nutrition workers.

Building on the work done in 2019, WFP and UNICEF finalised the Toolkit for Community Nutrition Volunteers (CNVs) and undertook a county level needs analysis to identify the number of CNVs required to effectively support the treatment and strengthen the prevention of malnutrition. Collaboration on SCOPE-CODA continued with a rollout to 23 new nutrition sites in Juba, Aweil East and Aweil Centre counties. [1] Under SCOPE-CODA, 150 frontline workers were trained, and CODA system stability field tested.

Under the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, WFP strengthened its partnership with CARE International and the Ministry of Health to catalyse work on multisectoral coordination. Resources were allocated to support the expansion of the SUN Civil Society Alliance (CSA) to 42 members (7 more than 2019) and the finalisation of a five-year strategy and work plan. The Academia Network supported by WFP, was officially launched with representation from 5 universities. Efforts were made with the State Ministry of Health (SMOH), CARE, and UNICEF to establish the SUN movement at state level with Western Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria states joining.

Learning from pandemic related constraints in procurement, WFP diversified its nutrition commodities to mitigate supply chain related disruptions. Key commodity changes included the introduction of Plumpy'doz, a medium quantity LNS-MQ which replaced Supercereal Plus for children aged 6-59 months for the prevention of malnutrition programme. This commodity delivered essential nutrients to children in a safe, ready to eat formulation and was well accepted by the communities. Supercereal, which was initially provided to malnourished HIV/TB patients was replaced with Supercereal Plus, a more nutrient dense alternative better able to meet the needs of this beneficiary group.

Strategic partnerships became increasingly important in improving coverage and quality of nutrition programmes and in responding to emergencies in a timely manner. Another important lesson learnt was the need for continued capacity strengthening at the sub-national level to enhance local capacities and ensure continued programme implementation in unprecedented situations like COVID-19.

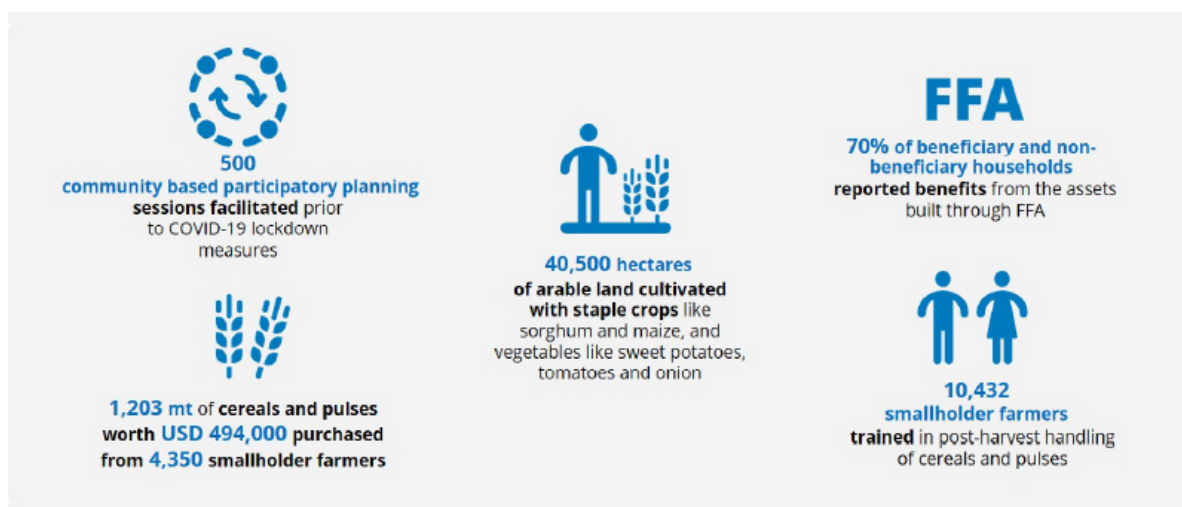
WFP continued focusing on enhancing programme quality, improving coverage of its nutrition activities and leveraging on key partnerships to work across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by focusing on strengthening systems, building capacity and empowering communities to improve their nutritional outcomes.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of all activities, as reflected by the Gender and Age Mark code of 4. Efforts were made to involve male caregivers during nutrition counselling and message dissemination. Approximately 20 percent of all caregivers receiving key nutrition messages were men. Under the prevention of malnutrition for children aged 6-23 months pilot (funded by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development- BMZ) male change agents were recruited to facilitate meaningful engagement of men in the wellbeing of their families and communities.

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



Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2, WFP implemented resilience-building activities to improve resilience to natural and human made shocks, to support the recovery of the community asset base that has been eroded due to seven years of conflict, 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 the construction and maintenance of feeder roads.

Prior to COVID-19 transmission in South Sudan, WFP and cooperating partners were able to facilitate Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) in nearly 500 communities (bomas). The CBPP was used as a tool to understand the unique context within each FFA community, including livelihood strategies, conflict dynamics, and existing assets. Discussions were facilitated with women only and men only groups with a view to ensuring both sexes were able to openly discuss their concerns and priorities. Multi-year and multi-sectoral community action plans were created as one of the CBPP outputs and, from this, the targeted FFA participants were supported to create asset creation plans which fell under three pillars: restoration of productive capacity of arable land; construction of community infrastructure; and natural resource management and climate change adaptation.

COVID-19 significantly impacted WFP's ability to implement all activities planned through FFA and SAMS, particularly community infrastructure assets and training activities aimed at strengthening household capacities in post-harvest management, natural resource management and nutrition. Following the identification of the first positive case of COVID-19 in April and subsequent government restrictions put in place, WFP postponed most communal asset creation activities due to their group nature and the higher risk of transmission in such settings. Furthermore, travel restrictions prevented WFP and partner staff from frequent engagement with communities which would be necessary to ensure adherence to technical standards for development of community infrastructure assets. While some FFA participants were able to shift from community asset creation activities to household-based activities, such as homestead vegetable production, the completion rate for asset creation activities was impacted: just 57 percent of plans were achieved. Despite this low achievement rate for the overall plans, over 100 percent was achieved for assets created under the first pillar of FFA with 40,500 ha of arable land cultivated with staple crops like sorghum and maize, and vegetables like sweet potatoes, tomatoes and onions – a 6.5 percent increase compared to 2019.

Although asset creation activities were affected by COVID-19, 70 percent of beneficiary and non-beneficiary households reported benefits from the assets built through FFA. Eighty-eight percent of households headed by women reported that the assets created through FFA allowed them to increase or diversify their food production. This was even higher for households in their final (third) year of FFA participation where 95 percent of households reported the same. Notably, three quarters of households headed by women reported that the FFA assets had helped to decrease the day-to-day hardships they experienced and over 80 percent of households headed by men reported that the assets helped to improve their access to markets and other basic services.

Instead of conditional food assistance based on asset creation outputs, WFP shifted all 100,000 households supported through FFA to unconditional food assistance. This served as a safety net to prevent a significant worsening of the food security situation considering the COVID-19 shock. In line with the deteriorated food security situation in South Sudan,

food security outcomes worsened compared to 2019, with just half of households having an acceptable diet by the second round of 2020 post distribution monitoring (PDM) compared to 56 percent the year prior. Households headed by women had slightly worse food security outcomes, with only 48 percent having acceptable diet compared to 52 percent of households headed by men. At least 15 percent of households considered COVID-19 as a major shock affecting their ability to produce or make money to buy food, while a small number of households also reported COVID-19 restrictions as a main cause of experienced food shortages. The deteriorated food security situation was also attributed to localized insecurity as well as flooding, increased food prices, low agricultural production, and food shortages. Although food security worsened in 2020, there is still an upward trend over the past four years with just 38 percent of households having an acceptable diet in 2016. Importantly, there has been a downward trend in households adopting irreversible livelihood coping strategies – such as selling off livestock – with 59 percent of households adopting livelihood coping strategies in 2020 compared to 76 percent two years ago.

SAMS was able to continue to promote food diversification through production, consumption, preservation and marketing of nutritious crops such as sweet potatoes and vegetables which complemented FFA asset creation activities. Further, WFP and its SAMS partners trained over 10,432 (3,620 women and 6,800 men) smallholder farmers (SHFs) in post-harvest handling of cereals and pulses, provided them with low cost equipment (tarpaulins) to reduce food loss, and linked them to markets, including WFP. Through the Rural Aggregation Network (RAN), WFP procured 1,203 mt of cereals and pulses worth USD 494,000, thus contributing to improved incomes for 4,350 SHFs (2,828 men and 1,522 women). Five private sector grain traders were identified for insertion into SAMS to enhance access to inputs and output markets for the SHF. This was a notable increase in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, considering that WFP purchased just 700 mt from around 3,700 SHFs through the RAN in 2019.

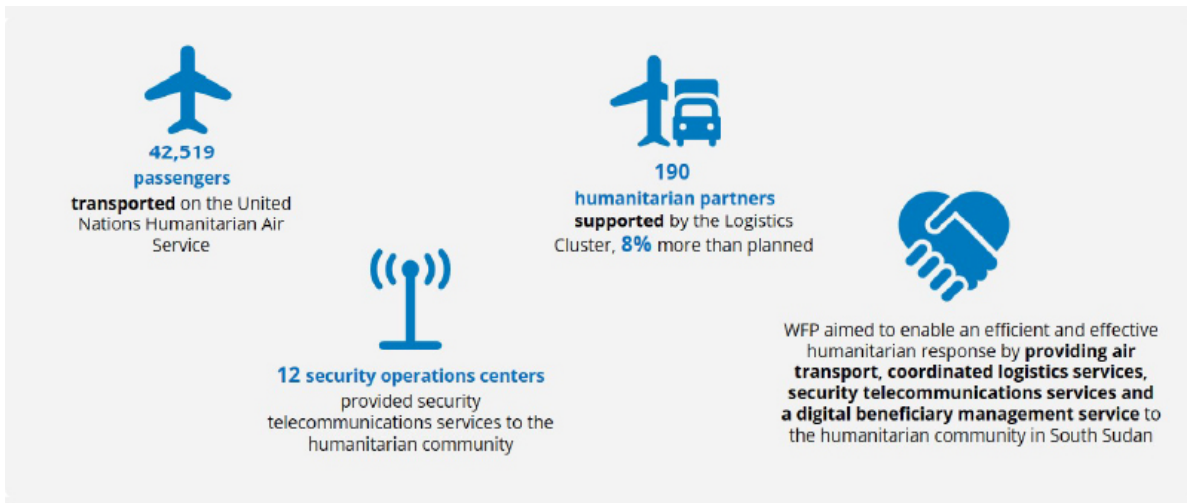
Through SAMS, WFP signed a Joint Action Agreement (JAA) with the Government of South Sudan, represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS) and the Agricultural Bank of South Sudan (ABSS). The aim was to harmonize interventions in the agricultural sector, strengthen institutional capacity of MoAFS and ABSS, scale-up local procurement by WFP - from 13,000 mt as of 2020 to 40,000 mt in 2021 - and build the production and marketing capacity of SHFs. Most activities planned under the JAA will be implemented in 2021 following finalization of the institutional capacity assessment conducted in December.

Through its Engineering Unit, WFP supported the construction and maintenance of key feeder roads, aiming at enhancing community infrastructure to facilitate improvements in households' access to basic services. WFP completed the construction of 30 km out of the 48 km Torit-Magwi feeder road in Eastern Equatoria state which improved communities' access to local markets and basic social services and ensured 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 farmers' access to markets, reducing their transport costs and time, and thereby increasing their earnings. WFP intends to expand feeder road construction in 2021 and beyond.

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. A gendered situational analysis of the safety nets and resilience programmes in South Sudan was conducted in 2020 highlighting good practices as well as opportunities for increasing the programmes contribution to gender equality.

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



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 services (activity 8) and a digital beneficiary management service (activity 9) to the humanitarian community in South Sudan.

In 2020, UNHAS continued to be a critical service, 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. UNHAS recorded a 50 percent decrease in the number of passengers transported compared to 2019 due to COVID-19 related restrictions on movement. Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, UNHAS transported 42,519 passengers and 1,164 mt of light cargo on behalf of 289 organizations.

UNHAS continued to evacuate humanitarians from remote areas, if required, and while the number of medical evacuations remained in line with 2019, the number of security related evacuations increased in line with the increased levels of subnational conflict and localized violence.

UNHAS continued to play a crucial role in emergency response providing dedicated support to the emergency flood response and COVID-19 response activities. UNHAS performed 14 Inter-Cluster Coordination Group flood emergency assessment and response missions enabling the humanitarian community to reach flood-affected people with vital assistance in remote areas.

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 strengthening, operational information management and geographic information system (GIS) mapping services.

Despite major physical road access constraints faced, the Logistics Cluster continued advocating for better planning and cargo prepositioning ahead of the rainy season which resulted in 47 percent of cargo being transported through road and river transport modalities. This translated into a 14 percent decreased reliance on air operations. The Logistics Cluster achieved operational efficiencies by continuing the expansion of both road and river use. In 2020, a total of 27 river movements, 10 more than in 2019, were facilitated which enabled the transportation of 2,325 mt of cargo through waterways. For the first time since the implementation of the Beyond Responses project (deep field cargo road transportation), more than 1,000 mt of lifesaving cargo was transported to deep field locations using roads. Overall, this enabled the Logistics Cluster to move 15 percent more of life-saving cargo than its initial target (7,465 mt) to a total of 166 locations. The Logistics Cluster coordinated a total of 42 humanitarian convoys along the major supply

roads, which enabled partners to transport approximately 16,500 mt to major logistics hubs across South Sudan.

The Logistics Cluster either met or exceeded all other planned outcome and output targets except for the number of coordination meetings conducted (68 percent against initial target). Following a recommendation from The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) to postpone non-critical physical meetings, coordination meetings were held online bi-monthly for both Juba-based and field staff, which decreased the overall number of meetings held. The user satisfaction rate, which measures the extent to which Logistics Cluster service users value the assistance provided, reached 99 percent satisfaction. The Logistics Cluster supported a total of 190 humanitarian partners, 8.5 percent more than its target, reflecting the outstanding efforts made to improve service delivery and guarantee quality support for all partners despite challenges brought by the COVID-19 global pandemic.

Coordination and information management continued to be the backbone of the Logistics Cluster support offered to partners contributing to operational decision-making and improving the efficiency of the overall logistics response. In total, 234 information products were published on the South Sudan dedicated website. The Cluster represented logistics partners in seven national coordination mechanisms, including the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group. Due to the COVID-19 global pandemic, Logistics Cluster trainings were put on hold since March. However, in January and February, 230 participants from 96 organizations attended eight physical/onsite sessions. From March, the Logistics Cluster actively encouraged participants to access a free e-learning platform featuring a selection of logistics trainings available to Logistics Cluster partners globally.

Under activity 7, WFP provided supply chain services to other UN agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund, the World Health Organization and other international organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, Medair and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). 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.

Although WFP saw a steady demand, with services provided worth USD 1.4 million, this is far less than in 2019, largely owing to the transport disruptions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. The transportation of relief items by road, air and river on behalf of other agencies met the prevailing need 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 has availed its strengths in logistics through these partnerships with other organizations 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 sister UN agencies has been fully funded on a cost-sharing basis with near to 100 percent recovery. In 2020, 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.

Under activity 9, WFP increased 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 SCOPE can be used to identify trends, emerging needs and issues, allowing WFP to better understand the people we serve and their context, informing programming and providing more meaningful services. WFP provided digital beneficiary and transfer management services using the corporate system SCOPE to UN agencies, national and international NGOs. By doing so, WFP helped partners to enhance assurance so that the most vulnerable received the assistance they required.

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

# Cross-cutting Results

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

South Sudan ranks 163 out of 168 countries included in the 2019/2020 Women Peace and Security Index with various factors contributing to the stark gender inequality. An estimated 80 percent of women are illiterate, and the customs and traditions result in women having no decision-making powers within the household, no land ownership rights, they lack access to water and livestock and are prohibited from accessing loans. Extreme poverty has further reinforced patriarchal customs, including forced and child marriages to obtain dowry. The 2018 peace agreement, 'Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan', committed to appoint 35 percent of executive positions to women as affirmative action. However, to date this has not been achieved and women's political participation remains extremely limited.

A gendered situational analysis of the safety nets and resilience programmes in South Sudan was conducted in 2020. The analysis found that gender-sensitive resilience programmes can utilise spheres where women already have influence, visibility, access and control as important entry points for assessing whether harmful gender norms are being reinforced, whether new forms of inequality are being created and who represents, influences and is valued in the community. These entry points could include food production, processing, provisioning, meteorology, crop selection and household nutrition.

Ongoing focus on gender parity in the Project Management Committees continues to provide women with opportunities for leadership and meaningful participation in WFP supported activities. This is done by ensuring all committees have equal representation of men and women and have mirrored roles for example, having both a chairman and chairwoman in a committee. This has led to proactive and intentional community outreach and gender equality discussions with communities. Women's representation in the committees currently stands at 56 percent. 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 63 percent for refugees and 77 percent for crisis affected people.

In 2020, COVID-19 related movement restrictions inflated food prices and resulted in decreased opportunities for both formal and informal employment. This is likely to have exacerbated the higher levels of food insecurity experienced by households headed by women. COVID-19 related movement restrictions limited access to health sites in some parts of the country resulting in a disruption of access to health and nutrition services particularly impacting pregnant and lactating women and girls and children. Access to services was fully restored with the lifting of movement restrictions.

WFP marked the 16 Days of Activism Campaign both at national and state level, with other gender and protection actors. WFP participated in joint events and through its partners facilitated community activities such as educational drama to foster gender-based violence awareness, community dialogues with parents and traditional leaders and community awareness sessions which created awareness on ending child marriages.

**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

WFP leverages its role in South Sudan as part of the broader humanitarian community and with partners to advocate for needs beyond food and nutrition security. Localized and subnational violence, destroyed livelihoods, lack of access to safe water, lack of access to primary health care and lack of schools weakens South Sudanese families' ability to cope with persistent and new shocks and puts vulnerable people, particularly the elderly, women, boys and girls at risk.

Significant protection risks persist with men and boys at risk of forced recruitment by armed actors, targeted detention, ill-treatment and killings, while girls and women are at risk of abduction, injury and killings in addition to all forms of gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual violence in homes and public spaces.

As part of responsive programming, WFP continues to focus on sourcing, documenting and analysing protection, gender and conflict sensitive data and operationalizing this knowledge to inform evidence based and protective programming. The evidence gathered is used to inform WFP operations and activities, ensure affected populations have a say in WFP programme design and delivery, and correct any unintended protection harm or conflict sensitivity issue related to WFP assistance. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP developed specific guidance on protection and gender activities which remains useful and informative for cooperating partner staff, protection agencies and coordination structures. In addition to identifying possible protection and gender risks, the guidance provides mitigation measures to be adopted.

WFP produced monthly updates for all staff on conflict sensitivity to systematically enhance the understanding of context (which includes protection and accountability, conflict sensitivity) as it relates to WFP programmes; prepared a working draft strategy on Contributions to Peace for WFP South Sudan; facilitated regular staff brown bag sessions to discuss issues related to context and conflict serving to raise awareness and build technical knowledge of context and humanitarian issues, and; review of programming across locations and beneficiary cohorts to identify, implement and work towards conflict sensitive objectives including to identify conflict sensitivity risks and implement mitigation measures. For the latter, an example is the collaboration between the security, access, protection and programme units, as well as relevant field offices, to link distributions across Jonglei State and Greater Pibor Administrative Area as a method to encourage greater safe spaces for extended periods of time so that assistance could be provided, received and consumed in safety and security.

Under protection principle one, WFP prioritized safety and dignity and avoiding harm, preventing as much as possible any unintended negative effects of an intervention. In response to the increased gendered protection risks of exploitation, abuse and violence for women and children, posed by the pandemic, WFP delivered awareness sessions on GBV prevention and response, targeting and inclusion and on the prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) to clusters (Food Security and Livelihoods as well as Nutrition), WFP partners, and WFP staff as a step towards GBV and SEA prevention and mitigation. Through collaboration between the GBV Sub-Cluster and the Nutrition Cluster, safety audits were conducted at the beginning of the year to understand safety and security issues for women and girls in and around nutrition facilities and provide learning on emerging GBV concerns linked to nutrition service delivery and opportunities for GBV risk mitigation in nutrition programming. A virtual workshop that brought together nutrition actors was organized and facilitated in July to review findings and finalize key recommendations from the safety audits of nutrition sites.

Under protection principle two, WFP focused on meaningful access to assistance in proportion to need and without any barriers, paying special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services. WFP is finalizing guidelines on disability inclusion that can be used by WFP and its cooperating partners. The guidelines will list food security and livelihood activities that persons living with disability can actively engage in. The guidelines provide a pool of indicators that programme units can adopt to measure progress. Additionally, in partnership with Humanity Inclusion (HI), a gaps analysis and opportunities assessment on WFP's Community Based Participatory Planning process (CBPP) was conducted to generate concrete recommendations on how to strengthen disability inclusion. The assessment identified good practice that is already incorporated in the CBPP process and gaps that need to be addressed to strengthen disability inclusion throughout WFP programming.

Under protection principle three, WFP focused on appropriate approaches, processes, and mechanisms through which affected populations can measure the adequacy of interventions, influence decision making and make informed decisions. Across all activity areas, WFP and partners worked together to establish inclusive and representative PMCs with shared responsibility between WFP, partners and PMCs to ensure that all members of the community are provided with opportunities to share their complaints or feedback and to receive timely and accurate information. For this to be possible, WFP and partners hold regular meetings with the PMCs, who in turn inform their community and advocate for their viewpoints. WFP is working to enhance the capacities of staff, partners and PMCs to strengthen this system.

WFP rolled out a collaboration with the Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC) to strengthen information provision, complaints and feedback mechanisms and community participation across the food security and livelihoods sector. WFP is developing a standard online training on Accountability to Affected Populations for FSLC agencies: the training package will be interactive and accessible for anyone to complete.

Overall, there was a decrease in the proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) when compared to 2019. This is attributed to COVID-19 mitigation measures related to reduced face to face interactions with communities. In 2021, WFP will examine what worked well in the COVID-19 context and what areas of engagement need to be strengthened to ensure that affected communities are sufficiently informed. The proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements continued to be 100 percent in 2020.

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

Conflict, poverty, and environmental degradation continued to be significant interlinking factors in the humanitarian crisis. The political crisis which manifests in part in violent conflict has led to the destruction of land, reduced harvests, livestock mortality and displacement. South Sudan continues to lack the 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 in turn contribute to localized conflict. Lack of economic diversification results in livelihoods heavily reliant on the natural environment and as such highly sensitive to climate shocks. Eighty percent of the population lives in rural areas where subsistence agriculture is the mainstay of people's livelihoods however only 4.5 percent of potential arable land is cultivated. [1]

South Sudan's climate is characterised by extremes and is susceptible to natural hazards, especially drought and floods. Since the mid-1970s, South Sudan has experienced a decline of between 10 to 20 percent in average precipitation as well as increased variability in the amount and timing of rainfall from year to year. [2] A second consecutive year of unusually heavy rains devastated large parts of the country affecting more than one million people and destroying large parts of the annual harvest. 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 focused on building resilience, enhancing livelihoods of smallholder farmers to seasonal climate shocks and, through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), helped 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 encouraged to take up seedling plantations as one of the assets created through FFA to promote afforestation.

WFP continued to improve resource efficiency of its operations. Solar panels were installed in Malakal, Upper Nile State, reducing CO2 emissions. WFP continued to invest in road and river transport, through the construction of feeder roads, opening of new river routes and using air assets only as a last resort.

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.



# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] In the first quarter of the year 60,000 people in Akobo, Ayod and Duk counties, Jonglei State, were estimated to be facing IPC Phase 5. (<http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1152422/>). Between October 2020 and January 2021, 105,000 people in Akobo, Aweil South, Greater Pibor and Greater Tonj were estimated to be facing IPC 5 ([http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/South\\_Sudan\\_Combined\\_IPC\\_Results\\_2020Oct\\_2021July.pdf](http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/South_Sudan_Combined_IPC_Results_2020Oct_2021July.pdf)).

[2] In areas that are hard to reach, WFP deploys mobile teams through the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism, in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO, and implementing partners to provide a comprehensive package of food, nutrition, and agricultural support to the most vulnerable and geographically isolated communities.

Data notes:

National results on SDGs are not reported in 2020 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 & COVID-19 response

[1] Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan, <https://www.dropbox.com/s/6dn3477q3f5472d/R-ARCSS.2018-i.pdf?dl=0>

[2] IPC 2020,

[http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_SouthSudan\\_AFI\\_AMN\\_2020Jan2020July.pdf](http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_SouthSudan_AFI_AMN_2020Jan2020July.pdf)

[3] WFP VAM price monitoring,

<https://fscluster.org/south-sudan-rep/document/vam-weekly-price-monitoring-second-week>

## CSP Financial Overview

In November and December 2020, WFP received USD 269,296,973 in contributions to support the 2021 prepositioning exercise. While the funds were contributed in 2020, they should not be considered available for 2020 programming. Available resources thus amounted to 617,000 M.



## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Consolidated Findings from the South Sudan IPC Technical Working group & External Reviews: [http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/South\\_Sudan\\_Combined\\_IPC\\_Results\\_2020Oct\\_2021July.pdf](http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/South_Sudan_Combined_IPC_Results_2020Oct_2021July.pdf)

[2] While food security outcomes for the crisis-affected population deteriorated when compared to 2019 there is an overall improvement when compared to the 2018 baseline. This may be attributed to the improved context in 2019, following the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan in September 2018. Conflict, insecurity and access related challenges reduced in 2019 enabling populations to access markets and assistance.

Under activity 1, WFP supported children between 6-59 months of age, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G), and people living with HIV/TB through preventative and curative nutrition interventions. WFP diversified its nutrition commodities to mitigate supply chain related disruptions. Key commodity changes included the introduction of Plumpy'Doz, a medium quantity LNS-MQ which replaced Super Cereal Plus for children aged 6-59 months for the prevention of malnutrition programme. This commodity delivered essential nutrients to children in a safe, ready to eat formulation and was well accepted by the communities. Super Cereal, which was initially provided to malnourished HIV/TB patients was replaced with Super Cereal Plus, a more nutrient dense alternative better able to meet the needs of this beneficiary group.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Data notes:

1. School feeding (take-home rations): were planned for girls only however due to COVID-19, the food stocks in schools for take-home rations were distributed to both boys and girls ahead of school closure in March 2020.

2. A1 indicators under school feeding: due to COVID-19 not all planned activities were implemented (e.g. deworming) and hence actual values are not provided.

3. A1 indicators under HIV/ART beneficiaries: lack of planning figures are due to a beneficiary tagging issue.

5. A1 indicators related to ART Clients, Activity Supporters, and HIV Mitigation & Safety Nets: while activities were implemented as planned, actual values are missing due to a beneficiary tagging error.

6. TB/ART Nutritional Recovery rate: this indicator is being reported on for the first time in 2020, as such results from 2020 are captured as baseline values under activities 1 and 2.

7. Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening: Due to the COVID-19 context, WFP focused on direct delivery in the year 2020 and did not implement this activity.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] SCOPE CODA (Conditional On-Demand Assistance) Solutions is an innovative approach for individualized digital WFP case management that aims to transform big data collection and analysis for programmes that require participation monitoring and/or on demand distribution.

Data notes:

Output Results:

Indicator - A\*1: Planning figures for beneficiary groups 'ART Clients' and 'HIV Treatment Clients' are incomplete due to a beneficiary tagging issue.

Outcome results:

Indicator - ART/TB Nutritional Recovery Rate: Data was first collected in 2019 with this value recorded as the baseline.



## Strategic outcome 03

School feeding activities under SO3 were not implemented due to COVID-19 induced school closure in March 2020. Data for the indicator on improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks was not collected due to COVID 19 preventive measures hence not being reported on

### Protection and accountability to affected populations

In 2020, the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism database registered 1,005 cases – 64 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, 6 percent were received through the helpdesks, 6 percent through monitoring findings and 88 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.

### Environment

[1] South Sudan: first state of environment and outlook report 2018

[2] South Sudan: first state of environment and outlook report 2018

Data notes:

1. The target value for 2020 is set at zero as the country office has not started screening FLAs/MOUs/CCs for environmental and social risks. The End-CSP Target is set to 50% rather than 100% as the South Sudan ICSP is due to end in less than two years.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	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	2,274,029	1,715,495	3,989,524	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	153,739	141,913	295,652	
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	1,224,380	441,443	1,665,823	
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	322,836	275,009	597,845	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
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		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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	289
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## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,174,603	2,298,012	106%
	female	2,735,085	3,045,315	111%
	total	4,909,688	5,343,327	109%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	374,395	301,758	81%
	female	430,905	350,948	81%
	total	805,300	652,706	81%
24-59 months	male	300,919	257,112	85%
	female	345,182	298,862	87%
	total	646,101	555,974	86%
5-11 years	male	547,688	516,100	94%
	female	659,738	584,006	89%
	total	1,207,426	1,100,106	91%
12-17 years	male	450,243	439,855	98%
	female	551,160	525,872	95%
	total	1,001,403	965,727	96%
18-59 years	male	462,843	744,853	161%
	female	671,280	1,209,130	180%
	total	1,134,123	1,953,983	172%
60+ years	male	38,515	38,334	100%
	female	76,820	76,497	100%
	total	115,335	114,831	100%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	4,280,593	4,716,282	110%
Refugee	274,234	253,792	93%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	354,861	373,253	105%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	728,000	597,845	82%
Nutrition Prevention	655,300	555,914	84%
Nutrition Treatment	773,199	1,259,500	162%
School Meal	607,545	332,702	54%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	3,086,070	3,802,883	123%

## 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	23,093	-
Rice	0	1,573	-
Sorghum/Millet	273,496	172,555	63%
Dried Fruits	0	78	-
Corn Soya Blend	5,784	8,553	148%
High Energy Biscuits	0	19	-
LNS	0	52	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	113	0	0%
Iodised Salt	2,936	766	26%
Vegetable Oil	18,669	10,448	56%
Beans	28,414	2,769	10%
Lentils	0	29	-
Peas	0	66	-
Split Peas	0	14,517	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	35,415	15,644	44%
LNS	0	5,305	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3,964	306	8%
Split Peas	0	1	-
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize	0	41	-
Sorghum/Millet	13,993	6,709	48%
Iodised Salt	257	58	23%
Vegetable Oil	1,376	776	56%
Beans	2,450	230	9%
Peas	0	48	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Peas	0	1,033	-

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	67,759,182	25,022,180	37%
Value Voucher	0	21,407,864	-
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	9,147,000	11,247,130	123%

# 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	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	293,366 249,902 543,268	490,587 417,907 908,494
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female <b>Total</b>	2,545 2,545	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0	693 590 1,283
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	381 244 625	5,152 3,294 8,446
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0	6,149 3,932 10,081
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	HIV Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	326 36 362	1,008 112 1,120
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0	24,572 2,730 27,302
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	326 36 362	42 5 47
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,212 357 3,569	11,596 1,289 12,885
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,239,300 1,055,700 2,295,000	1,433,002 1,220,702 2,653,704
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	HIV Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,429 1,215 2,644	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female Male <b>Total</b>	912 779 1,691	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Inpatients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0	1,246 796 2,042



A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Inpatients	TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>		246 157 403
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0	64,413 42,941 107,354
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	240,000 160,000 400,000	128,318 85,547 213,865
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	60,000 0 60,000	6,448 4,299 10,747
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0	143 122 265
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0	4,160 2,660 6,820
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	366 234 600	15,990 10,224 26,214
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	270,034	199,133
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	47,439,438	31,861,491
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
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, in urban and rural settings.	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	site	41	146
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Households with HIV and TB patients enrolled in treatment programmes receive nutrition sensitive conditional in-kind transfers in order to meet their basic food needs, in urban and rural settings	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	site	73	73
A: Households with HIV and TB patients enrolled in treatment programmes receive nutrition sensitive conditional in-kind transfers in order to meet their basic food needs, in urban and rural settings	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	site	63	64
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Targeted crisis affected populations in rural and urban settings receive conditional or unconditional general distributions in order to improve food security	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		General Distribution	site	0	10
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					

A: Vulnerable primary school children in rural and urban settings receive nutrition-sensitive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.1.1: Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		School feeding (on-site)	individual	221,043	
A: Vulnerable primary school children in rural and urban settings receive nutrition-sensitive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.1.1: 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	
A: Vulnerable primary school children in rural and urban settings receive nutrition-sensitive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.1.8: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		School feeding (on-site)	individual	197,193	
A: Vulnerable primary school children in rural and urban settings receive nutrition-sensitive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.1.8: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		School feeding (take-home rations)	individual	19,388	
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: Vulnerable primary school children in rural and urban settings receive nutrition-sensitive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.5.1: Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	649,729	
A: Vulnerable primary school children in rural and urban settings receive nutrition-sensitive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.5.1: Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed		School feeding (take-home rations)	non-food item	36,753	
A: Vulnerable primary school children in rural and urban settings receive nutrition-sensitive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	595,856	
A: Vulnerable primary school children in rural and urban settings receive nutrition-sensitive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.5.9: Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	553	
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Vulnerable primary school children in rural and urban settings receive nutrition-sensitive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	904	
A: Vulnerable primary school children in rural and urban settings receive nutrition-sensitive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (take-home rations)	school	146	
A: Vulnerable primary school children in rural and urban settings receive nutrition-sensitive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.6.26: Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	12	
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					
K: Vulnerable communities benefit from coordinated humanitarian mechanisms and development services to improve food security and livelihoods	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		General Distribution	partner	15	20

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees						
Output Category A: Resources transferred Output Category K: Partnership supported						
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	147,975 126,051 274,026	123,408 105,121 228,529
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	201 129 330	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0	6 4 10
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0	37 24 61
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	HIV Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	198 22 220	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0	20 2 22
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	192 21 213	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	78 9 87	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	138,792 118,231 257,023	129,971 110,714 240,685
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	28,600 26,400 55,000	10,808 9,976 20,784
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	7,421 6,851 14,272	5,926 5,470 11,396
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	23,000 23,000	12,979 12,979

A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	9,881 9,881	8,897 8,897
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	51,000 34,000 85,000	441 295 736
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	6 3 9
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	169 108 277	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	44 29 73
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	59,378	35,385
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	20,319,744	14,568,553
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
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	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		HIV/TB Care&treatment;	site	9	0
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	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	site	9	9
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Moderately acute malnourished HIV, TB patients receive special nutritious food and nutrition counselling to support nutritional recovery	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		HIV/TB Care&treatment;	site	9	9
A: Moderately acute malnourished HIV, TB patients receive special nutritious food and nutrition counselling to support nutritional recovery	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	site	0	9
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Moderately acute malnourished refugee children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of acute malnutrition	health center	9	9
A: Moderately acute malnourished refugee children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	9	9

	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>								
A: School aged-children in refugee camps receive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.1.1: Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		School feeding (on-site)	individual				888	
A: School aged-children in refugee camps receive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.1.8: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		School feeding (on-site)	individual				797	
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>								
A: School aged-children in refugee camps receive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.5.1: Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item				1,685	
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>								
A: School aged-children in refugee camps receive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site				2	
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>								
K: Vulnerable communities receive coordinated humanitarian and development services to improve food security and livelihoods.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		General Distribution	partner				4	4

## Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Crisis-Affected; South Sudan;</b>									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	74	≥75	≥75				Secondary data
		Male	74	≥75	≥75				
		<b>Overall</b>	74	≥75	≥75				
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	74	>75	>75				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	74	>75	>75				
		<b>Overall</b>	74	>75	>75				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	11.83	≤10	≤4	6.81	13.79	12.78	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	9.95	≤11	≤5	5.67	18.63	14.58	
		<b>Overall</b>	11.37	≤10	≤4	6.4	14.87	13.33	
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5.25	>6	>6		2		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.51	>6	>6		2.8		
		<b>Overall</b>	4.85	>6	>6		2.5		
Enrolment rate	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	5.25	>6	>6		2		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.51	>6	>6		2.8		
		<b>Overall</b>	4.85	>6	>6		2.5		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.4	≥13	≥2	2.7	3	0	WFP
		Male	1.2	≥14	≥2	3.3	1.9	3	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	1.4	≥13	≥2	2.9	2.6	1	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	7.1	≥10	≥10	17.9	17.9	15.4	WFP
		Male	9.8	≥10	≥10	12.2	26.6	25.9	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	7.5	≥10	≥10	15.8	20.3	18.3	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	17.4	≥20	≥20	20.3	30.8	18.4	WFP
		Male	19.5	≥20	≥20	18.9	35.1	28.6	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	17.8	≥20	≥20	19.8	32	21.7	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	58.1	≤52	≤56	61.4	62.8	44.8	WFP
		Male	47.7	≤45	≤56	59.9	51.4	40.3	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	56.6	≤51	≤56	60.9	59.2	43.3	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	24.7	≤20	≤22	21.5	19.7	27.8	WFP
		Male	13.5	≤15	≤22	19.6	15.4	23.2	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	22.9	≤19	≤22	20.8	18.5	26.3	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	62.3	≤41	≤42	23.3	40.7	44	WFP
		Male	66.2	≤40	≤49	24.5	33	33.9	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	62.9	≤41	≤43	23.8	38.5	40.8	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	40.5	≥43	≥43	35.9	34.2	55.2	WFP
		Male	51.2	≥43	≥43	36.7	46.7	56.7	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	42.1	≥43	≥43	36.2	38.1	55.7	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	57.8	≥50	≥60	58.2	49.5	53.8	WFP
		Male	66.9	≥53	≥60	61.5	49.5	48.2	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	59.3	≥51	≥60	59.4	49.5	52	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	30.6	≥26	≥30	58.8	41.5	40.6	WFP
		Male	24.1	≥24	≥30	63.3	40.4	40.2	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	29.6	≥26	≥30	60.4	41.2	40.5	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	31.05	>47	>59	33.7	43.9		WFP
		Male	15.65	>49	>57	36.7	53.05		programme
		<b>Overall</b>	25.75	>48	>59	34.8	45.85		monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	33.5	<34	<32	43.1	36.05		WFP
		Male	49	<38	<33	43.1	35.15		programme
		<b>Overall</b>	38	<35	<32	43.1	36.05		monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	35.75	<18	<9	23.2	20		WFP
		Male	33.7	<12	<10	20.2	11.85		programme
		<b>Overall</b>	35.5	<16	<9	22.1	18.1		monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	53.5	<48	<50	68	53.25	50	WFP
		Male	28	<36	<27	68	42.75	46	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	46.5	<45	<45	68	37.25	49	monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	20.5	≥23	≥26	45.1			WFP
		Male	31.35	≥29	≥26	43.6			programme
		<b>Overall</b>	23.05	≥25	≥26	44.6			monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	7.4 7.95 7.5	≥6 ≥6 ≥6	≤6.2 ≤6.48 ≤6.25	27.7 26.8 27.3			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	63.65 50.5 60.75	≥61 ≥54 ≥59	≤60.83 ≤54.23 ≤59.38	12.2 13 12.5			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	8.4 10.2 8.7	≤8 ≤9 ≤8	≤7.7 ≤8.6 ≤7.85	15 16.6 15.6			WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	17	≥30	≥26	45	26.5		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥0	0	3		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	7.1 7.4 7.1	>8 >12 >8	>8.27 >12.35 >9.15	23 15 20	7.7 19.65 10.35		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>		≤12 ≤12 ≤12	<12 <12 <12				
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	17 0 17	<17 <0 <17	≤17 ≤0 ≤17				WFP survey
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>		≥88 ≥88 ≥88	≥88 ≥88 ≥88				
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Overall</b>	83 0 83	≥83 ≥0 ≥83	≥83 ≥0 ≥83				WFP survey

#### Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>BSFP Refugees; South Sudan;</b>									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	Female	84	≥70	≥70			77	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	84	≥70	≥70			77	
		<b>Overall</b>	84	≥70	≥70	82		77	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	>66	>66	94.6	89.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>66	>66	97.8	86.3		
		<b>Overall</b>	0	>66	>66	96.3	88.3		
<b>Refugees; South Sudan;</b>									
ART Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	8			WFP programme monitoring
ART Nutritional Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	68	≥75	≥75				WFP programme monitoring

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	12.34	≤11	≤7	4.37	16.36	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	12.07	≤11	≤6	2.32	15.49	
		<b>Overall</b>	12.14	≤11	≤6	3.25	15.98	
Enrolment rate	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	1.67	>6	>6			WFP survey
		Male	0	>6	>6			
		<b>Overall</b>	1.67	>6	>6			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	1.5	≥18	≥2	2.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1.3	≥17	≥2	1.9	12.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	1.4	≥19	≥2	2.3	11.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	4.7	≥30	≥10	14.3	18.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8.85	≥27	≥10	14.7	7.7	
		<b>Overall</b>	6.5	≥29	≥10	14.5	11.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	38.7	≥45	≥78	39.4	27.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	33.55	≥39	≥75	44.1	11.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	36.6	≥42	≥77	42	17.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	52.9	≤24	≤14	59.4	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	29.65	≤23	≤13	46.4	18.8	
		<b>Overall</b>	40.45	≤26	≤13	52.3	17.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	15.9	≤15	≤16	9.1	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17.35	≤16	≤16	7.6	34.6	
		<b>Overall</b>	16.55	≤15	≤16	8.3	34.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	73.7	≤54	≤64	33.7	75.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	56.75	≤50	≤64	37	76.9	
		<b>Overall</b>	65.9	≤52	≤64	35.5	76.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	45.65	≥58	≥60	37.7	100	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	69.05	≥59	≥60	51.7	68.8	
		<b>Overall</b>	58.15	≥55	≥60	45.3	70.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	45.4	≥40	≥47	51.4	39.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	49.1	≥45	≥47	48.3	53.8	
		<b>Overall</b>	46.85	≥43	≥47	49.7	48.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	General Distribution	Female	21.7	≥16	≥32	52	6.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	34.4	≥22	≥32	48.3	15.4	
		<b>Overall</b>	28.05	≥19	≥32	50	11.8	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	General Distribution	Female	46.5	>54	>54	62.3	52	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	52.5	>66	>66	64	65	
		<b>Overall</b>	49	>60	>60	63.2	59	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	General Distribution	Female	38.5	<32	<32	28.6	34	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	32.5	<22	<22	28.9	22	
		<b>Overall</b>	35.5	<26	<26	28.8	27	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	General Distribution	Female	15.5	<14	<14	9.1	14	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	16	<13	<13	7.1	13	
		<b>Overall</b>	15.5	<14	<14	8	14	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	52.5	<47	<47	71	38.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	59.5	<53	<63	75	37.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	56	<50	<55	73	38.15	



Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	35.15	≥28.1	≥28.08	29.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	36.1	≥38.6	≥38.55	33.6		
		<b>Overall</b>	35.5	≥38.1	≥38.25	31.9		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.05	≤1.5	≤1.53	34.9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.95	≤1.5	≤1.48	24.2		
		<b>Overall</b>	3	≤1.5	≤1.5	29		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	56.4	≤56	≤55.7	16		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	57.95	≤56	≤56.48	20.9		
		<b>Overall</b>	57.1	≤56	≤56.05	18.7		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	5.4	≤3	≤2.7	19.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.95	≤1	≤1.48	21.3		
		<b>Overall</b>	4.4	≤2	≤2.2	20.5		
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	24	>30	>24	50	22.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	7.1	≥11	≥10.5	25	14.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.1	≥11	≥10.7	43	15	
		<b>Overall</b>	7.1	≥11	≥10.57	34	14.6	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	17	≤12	≤12			Secondary data
		Male	0	≤12	≤12			
		<b>Overall</b>	17	≤12	≤12			
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	83	≥88	≥88			Secondary data
		Male	0	≥88	≥88			
		<b>Overall</b>	83	≥88	≥88			
TB Nutritional Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	69	≥75	≥75			WFP programme monitoring
TB Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	8		WFP programme monitoring
<b>TSFP Refugees; South Sudan;</b>								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	4	<15	<15	0.48	2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4	<15	<15	3.1	1	
		<b>Overall</b>	4	<15	<15	1.79	2	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0.82	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	<3	<3	0.84	0	
		<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0.83	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	5	<15	<15	2.2	4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5	<15	<15	2.24	4	
		<b>Overall</b>	5	<15	<15	2.51	4	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	87	>75	>75	96.5	94	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	88	>75	>75	93.82	95	
		<b>Overall</b>	88	>75	>75	95.67	94	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Female	41	>70	>70	143	97	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	36	>70	>70	110	97	
		<b>Overall</b>	39	>70	>70	126	97	

<b>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</b>	<b>- Crisis Response</b>
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<b>Output Results</b>
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Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E\*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	9,195 5,880 15,075	155 100 255
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	657 420 1,077
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	4,307 2,753 7,060
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	247,988 228,912 476,900	221,042 204,038 425,080
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	245,394 226,518 471,912	317,806 293,360 611,166
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Other adults	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,003 697 1,700	721 501 1,222
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	100,400 100,400	97,071 97,071
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	244,860 244,860	514,851 514,851
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	155 99 254
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	503 322 825
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	5,401 3,453 8,854	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	4,247 2,715 6,962
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	39,379	21,257
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					

A: Moderately acute malnourished HIV, TB patients receive special nutritious food and nutrition counselling to support nutritional recovery	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	site	73	73
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status.	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	1,105	1,105
A: Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status.	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	site	177	177
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Targeted children 6-59 months, PLW and elderly (POC's only) receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education to prevent acute malnutrition	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of acute malnutrition	health center	177	177
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from improved access to nutrition and health services through capacity development and strengthening of health and nutrition delivery systems.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,495	1,243
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from improved access to nutrition and health services through capacity development and strengthening of health and nutrition delivery systems.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
E*: Moderately acute malnourished HIV, TB patients receive special nutritious food and nutrition counselling to support nutritional recovery	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	1,024	2,787
E*: Moderately acute malnourished HIV, TB patients receive special nutritious food and nutrition counselling to support nutritional recovery	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	1,024	2,907

	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>							
E*: Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	99,658	61,097		
E*: Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status.	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	58,096	81,061		
E*: Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	398,632	244,386		
E*: Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status.	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	522,864	365,669		

## Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>BSFP Malnutrition Risk; South Sudan;</b>									
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	7.1	>15.2	>15.2	23	11		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.1	>15.2	>15.2	15	25		
		<b>Overall</b>	7.1	>15.2	>15.2	20	14		
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	27	>70	>70	50	61	52	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	26	>70	>70	50	61	43	
		<b>Overall</b>	26	>70	>70	50	61	50	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	>66	>66	93.5	91		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>66	>66	93	90		
		<b>Overall</b>	0	>66	>66	93.3	98		
<b>NACS Host; South Sudan;</b>									
ART Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	5	<15	<15	14.2			WFP programme monitoring
ART Nutritional Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	85	≥75	≥75	61.3			WFP programme monitoring
TB Nutritional Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	96	≥75	≥75	65.9			WFP programme monitoring
TB Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	2	<15	<15	13.4			WFP programme monitoring
<b>TSPF Malnutrition Risk; South Sudan;</b>									

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	6	<15	<15	2.42	5	5	WFP
		Male	5	<15	<15	2.29	5	5	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	5	<15	<15	2.35	5	5	monitoring
<b>TSFP Malnutrition Risk; South Sudan;</b>									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	7	<15	<15	3.25	4	7	WFP
		Male	7	<15	<15	3.32	4	6	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	7	<15	<15	3.27	4	6	monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0.28	0.1	0	WFP
		Male	0	<3	<3	0.33	0.1	0	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0.32	0.1	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	87	>75	>75	94.05	91	88	WFP
		Male	88	>75	>75	94.06	91	89	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	88	>75	>75	94.6	91	89	monitoring
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	≥2	2	2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	36	>50	>50	66	75	57	WFP
		Male	23	>50	>50	66	75	53	programme
		<b>Overall</b>	23	>50	>50	66	75	55	monitoring

Output Results

Activity 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported

Output Category N\*: School feeding provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	141,480 120,520 262,000	140,017 119,273 259,290
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	251,640 214,360 466,000	182,820 155,735 338,555
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	36,000 24,000 60,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	18,076	8,894
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	9,147,000	11,247,130
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive nutrition sensitive food or cash transfers through participation in building and maintaining assets and through training activities in order to build resilience to shocks	A.1.1: Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		School feeding (on-site)	individual	6,528	
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive nutrition sensitive food or cash transfers through participation in building and maintaining assets and through training activities in order to build resilience to shocks	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions ( livelihood-support/agriculture&f arming;/IGA)		Food assistance for asset	individual	101,121	68,000
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive nutrition sensitive food or cash transfers through participation in building and maintaining assets and through training activities in order to build resilience to shocks	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions ( livelihood-support/agriculture&f arming;/IGA)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	25,000	10,432
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive nutrition sensitive food or cash transfers through participation in building and maintaining assets and through training activities in order to build resilience to shocks	A.1.8: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year		School feeding (on-site)	individual	5,959	
	<b>A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>					
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive nutrition sensitive food or cash transfers through participation in building and maintaining assets and through training activities in order to build resilience to shocks	A.5.1: Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	16,943	

A: Targeted beneficiaries receive nutrition sensitive food or cash transfers through participation in building and maintaining assets and through training activities in order to build resilience to shocks	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Food assistance for asset	non-food item	141,424	0
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive nutrition sensitive food or cash transfers through participation in building and maintaining assets and through training activities in order to build resilience to shocks	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	16,943	
A: Targeted beneficiaries receive nutrition sensitive food or cash transfers through participation in building and maintaining assets and through training activities in order to build resilience to shocks	A.5.9: Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	15	
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Smallholder farmers have improved market access through government official capacity building on extension and quality assurance services	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Food assistance for asset	individual	77	30
	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>					
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	D.1.133: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	55	39
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	D.1.136: Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	Number	388	247
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	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	160,000	61,000
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	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared		Food assistance for asset	Ha	40,434	40,102
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	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	294	388

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	D.1.36: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built		Food assistance for asset	Km	559	51
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	D.1.43: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	47,000	26,000
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	D.1.58: Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width)		Food assistance for asset	Number	5	5
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	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	22	14
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	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	6,715,200	0
	<b>F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>					
F: Smallholder farmers and farmer organizations have improved market access through training in post-harvest handling techniques and technology, and institutional development	F.1.10: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	6,000	4,350
F: Smallholder farmers and farmer organizations have improved market access through training in post-harvest handling techniques and technology, and institutional development	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer organization	17	17
F: Smallholder farmers and farmer organizations have improved market access through training in post-harvest handling techniques and technology, and institutional development	F.1.23: Number of farmers contributing to the quantity of food purchased by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	6,000	4,350
F: Smallholder farmers and farmer organizations have improved market access through training in post-harvest handling techniques and technology, and institutional development	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	25,000	10,432
F: Smallholder farmers and farmer organizations have improved market access through training in post-harvest handling techniques and technology, and institutional development	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	25,000	10,432
	<b>L.1*: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type</b>					



L: Communities have improved access to assets, transport, markets and services, through feeder road and bridge construction	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented		Food assistance for asset	unit	98	0
	<b>L.2*: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type</b>					
L: Communities have improved access to assets, transport, markets and services, through feeder road and bridge construction	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	US\$	2,980,000	165,000
	<b>N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days</b>					
N*: 4.5 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	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	80	
	<b>N*.3*: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support</b>					
N*: 4.5 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	N*.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (male)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	4,995	
N*: 4.5 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	N*.3.2: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (female)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	7,492	
	<b>N*.6*: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS)</b>					
N*: 4.5 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	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	12,487	
Activity 11: Provide infrastructure development services for humanitarian access and community						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Community members in targeted project sites receive training on basic road and infrastructure maintenance techniques for sustainability and ownership of the projects	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	18	18
	<b>L.1*: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type</b>					

L: Communities in targeted areas have improved access to markets, basic social services and project sites among others	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		2	2
	<b>L.2*: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type</b>						
L: Communities in targeted areas have improved access to markets, basic social services and project sites among others	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	US\$		2,980,000	2,758,712.11

## Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Residents; South Sudan;</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	14.76	<9.87	<9.87	6.25	9.87	10.96	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15.22	<11.46	<11.46	4.62	11.46	10.15	
		<b>Overall</b>	14.83	<10.48	<10.48	5.35	10.48	10.31	
Dietary Diversity Score	Food assistance for asset	Female				4.05			WFP programme monitoring
		Male				4.27			
		<b>Overall</b>	3.44	≥4	≥4	4.17	3.75		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	≥6	≥8	0.4	5	8.45	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8.75	≥6	≥8	1.6	4.75	8.15	
		<b>Overall</b>	4.65	≥6	≥8	1	4.85	8.25	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	11.8	≥13	≥15	28.5	45.25	11.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11.7	≥13	≥15	27.5	40.3	11.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	11.4	≥13	≥15	28	40.85	11.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	9.8	≥15	≥17	32.7	51.15	38.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	19.15	≥15	≥17	37.7	54.15	37.55	
		<b>Overall</b>	14.05	≥15	≥17	35.4	51.1	38.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	63.3	<47	≤45	70	10	54.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	47.4	<47	≤45	64.6	28.6	46.4	
		<b>Overall</b>	54.9	<47	≤45	67	22.6	49.95	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	43.1	<40	<38	13.5	13.5	17.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	37.2	<40	<38	9.5	9.5	10.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	41.7	<40	<38	11.3	11.95	13.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	51.4	<50	≤48	23.5	45.25	62.85	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	59.7	<50	≤48	20.9	40.3	61.3	
		<b>Overall</b>	55.3	<50	≤48	22	40.85	62.05	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	36.75	≥48	≥50	29.6	53.9	36.75	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	43.85	≥48	≥50	33.9	40.05	45.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	40.45	≥48	≥50	31.9	45.9	41.75	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Food assistance for asset	Female	47.1	≥45	≥47	53.8	35.35	43.85	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	40.45	≥45	≥47	52.8	36.1	51.95	
		<b>Overall</b>	44.3	≥45	≥47	53.3	36.95	48.25	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	36.75	≥38	≥40	48.1	20.35	25.35	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	28.65	≥38	≥40	51.6	25	27.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	33.35	≥38	≥40	50	23.95	26.3	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	24.15	>59	≥59	48.1	59	43.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	31.45	>56.95	≥56.95	52.2	59.95	53.6	
		<b>Overall</b>	27.8	>55.65	≥55.65	50.3	55.65	49.2	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	32.85	<20.95	≤20.95	36.9	20.95	35.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	38.85	<26.5	≤26.4	34.5	26.4	32.9	
		<b>Overall</b>	34.95	<24.2	≤24.2	35.6	24.2	34.2	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	42.95	<20.05	≤20.05	15	20.05	20.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	29.75	<16.6	≤16.6	13.3	16.6	13.5	
		<b>Overall</b>	37.25	<20.2	≤20.2	14.1	20.2	16.65	
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female	58.5	<39	<39	65		44	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	58.5	<45	<45	68		49	
		<b>Overall</b>	58.5	<42	<42	67		47	
<b>Resilience Beneficiaries; South Sudan;</b>									
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90	≥90	77	83.6	82.2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Resilience; South Sudan;</b>									
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	2.57	<1.64	<1.64		1.64	1.58	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.43	<1.99	<1.99		1.99	1.69	
		<b>Overall</b>	2.5	<1.82	<1.82		1.82	1.64	
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	8.4	>8.4	>8.4				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Smallholder farmers; South Sudan;</b>									
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥5	>5	0.34	0.25	0.15	Secondary data
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	20	≥40	≥40	28	20		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	138,000	≥465,450	>300,000	494,020.32	284,455.51		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	320	≥1,050	>1,000	1,203.6	708.12		WFP programme monitoring

**Strategic Outcome 04 : The humanitarian community has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available**
**- Crisis Response**
**Output Results**

Activity 05: Provide air services to the humanitarian community

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type</b>					
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to affected populations	H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services		Humanitarian Air Service	agency/organization	280	280
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to affected populations	H.1.127: Percentage response to medical and security evacuation		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	100
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to affected populations	H.1.128: Tonnage of light cargo transported monthly		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	80	89
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to affected populations	H.1.20: Number of assessments/surveys conducted		Humanitarian Air Service	assessment	2	2
	<b>H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported</b>					
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to affected populations	H.4.21: Volume (m3) of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	m3	1,200	984
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to affected populations	H.4.8: Percentage of cargo delivered within promised lead time		Humanitarian Air Service	%	90	98
	<b>H.7*: Total number of passengers transported</b>					
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to affected populations	H.7.13: Number of destinations served		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	50	57
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to affected populations	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	22,106	37,239
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to affected populations	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served		Humanitarian Air Service	%	78	88
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					

K: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to affected populations	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Humanitarian Air Service	partner	280	289
Activity 06: Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community						
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type</b>					
H: The humanitarian community benefits from common logistics services to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of the logistics response and avoid duplication of efforts	H.1.125: Percentage of logistics service requests fulfilled		Logistics Cluster	%	90	99
H: The humanitarian community benefits from common logistics services to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of the logistics response and avoid duplication of efforts	H.1.133: Units of standardized equipment made available		Logistics Cluster	unit	10	15
H: The humanitarian community benefits from common logistics services to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of the logistics response and avoid duplication of efforts	H.1.134: Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft		Logistics Cluster	%	100	100
H: The humanitarian community benefits from common logistics services to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of the logistics response and avoid duplication of efforts	H.1.23: Number of bulletins, maps and other information products compiled and shared		Logistics Cluster	item	200	234
H: The humanitarian community benefits from common logistics services to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of the logistics response and avoid duplication of efforts	H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted		Logistics Cluster	instance	45	31
H: The humanitarian community benefits from common logistics services to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of the logistics response and avoid duplication of efforts	H.1.62: Number of locations served		Logistics Cluster	site	130	166
	<b>H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported</b>					
H: The humanitarian community benefits from common logistics services to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of the logistics response and avoid duplication of efforts	H.4.12: Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo moved through logistics common services		Logistics Cluster	Mt	6,500	7,466
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					
K: The humanitarian community benefits from common logistics services to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of the logistics response and avoid duplication of efforts	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Logistics Cluster	partner	175	190

	<b>M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported</b>					
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	M.1.1: 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.						
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type</b>					
H: The humanitarian community benefits from efficient and effective transportation services of WFP logs on road, river and air to provide humanitarian assistance on cost recovery	H.1.56: Number of humanitarian organizations utilizing the service		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	agency/organization	3	5
	<b>H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported</b>					
H: The humanitarian community benefits from efficient and effective transportation services of WFP logs on road, river and air to provide humanitarian assistance on cost recovery	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	Mt	1,000	654.56
	<b>H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type</b>					
H: The humanitarian community benefits from efficient storing and warehousing services to meet storage needs in all the areas where WFP operates on cost recovery	H.1.130: Total storage space made available (mt)		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	Mt	1,000	684
H: The humanitarian community benefits from efficient storing and warehousing services to meet storage needs in all the areas where WFP operates on cost recovery	H.1.15: Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	agency/organization	2	1
H: The humanitarian community benefits from efficient storing and warehousing services to meet storage needs in all the areas where WFP operates on cost recovery	H.1.56: Number of humanitarian organizations utilizing the service		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	agency/organization	2	1
	<b>H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type</b>					
H: The humanitarian community benefits from efficient storing and warehousing services to meet storage needs in all the areas where WFP operates on cost recovery	H.14.7: Number of fixed storage services provided		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	Number	2	1
	<b>H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type</b>					

H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of WFP Fleet workshop facilities in various locations in South Sudan on cost recovery basis, risk-based, cost-efficient and effective vehicle maintenance service to provide more efficient and effective response to affected populations.	H.1.105: Number of services provided		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	service	750	2,489
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of WFP Fleet workshop facilities in various locations in South Sudan on cost recovery basis, risk-based, cost-efficient and effective vehicle maintenance service to provide more efficient and effective response to affected populations.	H.1.56: Number of humanitarian organizations utilizing the service		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	agency/organization	9	5
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					
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	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	partner	8	3
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					
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	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	partner	1	5
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					
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.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	partner	5	1
Activity 08: Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community						
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided						
Output Category K: Partnership supported						
Output Category L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type</b>					
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements	H.1.105: Number of services provided		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	service	1	1
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements	H.1.120: Number of UN agency and NGO staff trained		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	individual	160	280

H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements	H.1.20: Number of assessments/surveys conducted		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	assessment	5	6
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements	H.1.41: Number of field coordination meetings convened		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	instance	12	15
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements	H.1.62: Number of locations served		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	site	12	12
	<b>H.8*: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type</b>					
H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	system	1	1
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>					
K: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	partner	170	170
	<b>L.1*: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type</b>					
L: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	unit	2	1
	<b>L.2*: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type</b>					
L: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made		Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	US\$	50,000	51,500

Activity 09: Provide a digital beneficiary and transfer management service using corporate system SCOPE to humanitarian and development partners

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms</b>					
H: 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.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms		CBT platform	agency/organization	6	5



	<b>H.12: Number of complementary services provided by type and by organization</b>								
H: 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.12.3: Number of UN agency and NGO staff trained				CBT platform	individual		20	64
	<b>K.1*: Number of partners supported</b>								
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.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported				CBT platform	partner		20	29

## Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide air services to the humanitarian community

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Humanitarian community; South Sudan;</b>									
User satisfaction rate	Service Delivery General	<b>Overall</b>	91	>92	>91	86	91	94	WFP survey

Activity 06: Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Humanitarian community; South Sudan;</b>									
User satisfaction rate	Logistics Cluster	<b>Overall</b>	95	≥95	≥95	99	94	95	WFP survey

Activity 07: Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Humanitarian community; South Sudan;</b>									
User satisfaction rate	Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	<b>Overall</b>	75	>80	>80	70	90		WFP survey

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis affected; South Sudan	Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution		Overall	49		≥50	56	58
Refugees; South Sudan	Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	General Distribution		Overall	38		≥50	58	58
Residents; South Sudan	Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Food assistance for asset		Overall	50	≥60	≥55	51	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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis affected; South Sudan	Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	85	≤73	≤73	77.30	0
			Decisions made by men	Overall	4	≤9	≤9	8.10	0
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	11	≥18	≥18	14.70	17.45
Refugees; South Sudan	Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	63	≤63	≤63	63.70	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	16	≤15	≤15	9.40	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	21	≥22	≥22	27	
Resilience; South Sudan	Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	69.33	≤57	≤60	66.50	62.05
			Decisions made by men	Overall	6.33	≤5	≤5	4.80	3.40

		Decisions jointly made by women and men	<b>Overall</b>	20.33	≥38	≥35	28.60	30.37
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**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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Resilience; South Sudan	Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Food assistance for asset		<b>Female</b>	50	=60	=60		
				<b>Male</b>	50	=40	=40		
				<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100		

## Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis affected; South Sudan	Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	85.70	≥92	≥90	95.20	
			Male	100	≥92	≥90	93.60	
			Overall	87.50	≥92	≥90	94.70	
Refugees; South Sudan	Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	General Distribution	Female	100	≥100	≥100	99.40	
			Male	100	≥100	≥100	95.70	
			Overall	100	≥100	≥100	97.40	
Resilience; South Sudan	Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Food assistance for asset	Female		≥92	≥90	96.90	
			Male		≥92	≥90	97.20	
			Overall		≥92	≥90	97	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis affected; South Sudan	Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	96.10	≥97	≥97	98.60	
			Male	98.40	≥97	≥97	97.10	
			Overall	96.65	≥97	≥97	98.10	
Refugees; South Sudan	Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	General Distribution	Female	99.75	≥98	≥98	99.40	
			Male	94.45	≥98	≥98	99.10	
			Overall	97.45	≥98	≥98	99.20	
Resilience; South Sudan	Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Food assistance for asset	Female	92.80	≥97	≥95	98.80	
			Male	95.60	≥97	≥95	98.70	
			Overall	94.25	≥97	≥95	98.80	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis affected; South Sudan	Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	Female	97.20	≥100	≥100	99.60	
			Male	100	≥100	≥100	99.70	
			Overall	97.90	≥100	≥100	99.60	
Refugees; South Sudan	Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	General Distribution	Female	90.25	≥100	≥100	98.30	
			Male	94.10	≥100	≥100	99.50	
			Overall	91.90	≥100	≥100	99	

Resilience; South Sudan	Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	97.30	≥100	≥100	100
			<b>Male</b>	98.85	≥100	≥100	100
			<b>Overall</b>	98.15	≥100	≥100	100

### Accountability to affected population indicators

#### 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis affected; South Sudan	Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	45.50	≥37	≥36	38.40	49.10
			<b>Male</b>	58.50	≥25	≥24	40.10	48.50
			<b>Overall</b>	52	≥62	≥60	39	49.40
Refugees; South Sudan	Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	General Distribution	<b>Female</b>	43	≥40	≥39	45.40	75
			<b>Male</b>	52	≥26	≥26	47.40	33
			<b>Overall</b>	47	≥66	≥65	46.50	57
Resilience; South Sudan	Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female</b>	44.33	≥53	≥51	43.70	80.72
			<b>Male</b>	28.67	≥35	≥34	41.90	83.05
			<b>Overall</b>	37	≥88	≥85	42.70	82.20

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

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; South Sudan			<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	100

### Environment indicators

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

##### Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Crisis Affected Population; South Sudan	Act 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	=0		
Refugees; South Sudan	Act 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	0	=50	=0		
Resilience; South Sudan	Act 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	=50	=0		
TSFP Malnutrition Risk; South Sudan	Act 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	=0		

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

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Cover page photo © WFP/ Gabriela Vivacqua

There is power in choice, beneficiaries use their entitlements at WFP supported retailers in South Sudan.

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

# Financial Section

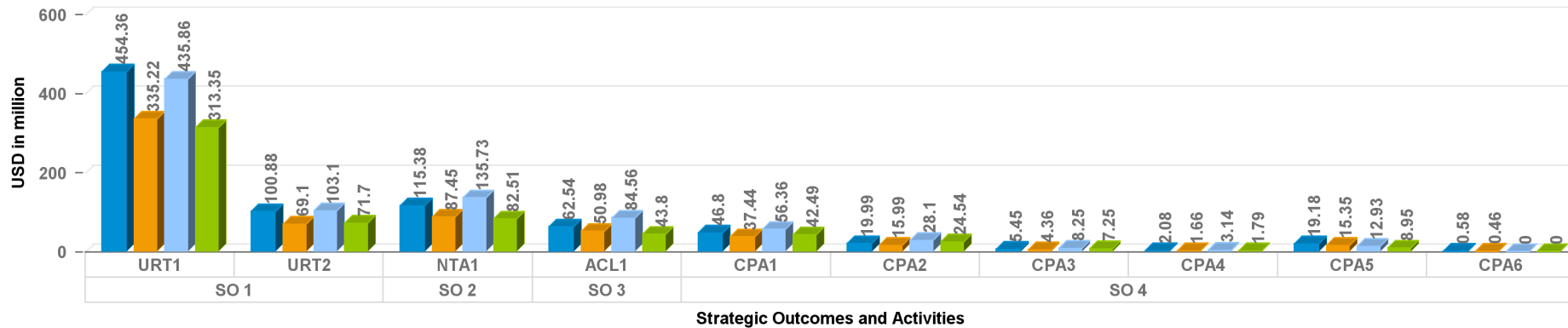
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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 2020 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	454,360,480	335,224,174	435,856,346	313,345,007
		Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	100,881,478	69,099,284	103,098,768	71,703,324
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	15,530	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>555,241,957</b>	<b>404,323,458</b>	<b>538,970,644</b>	<b>385,048,331</b>

# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	115,380,663	87,454,355	135,732,867	82,506,505
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,048,210	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>115,380,663</b>	<b>87,454,355</b>	<b>140,781,077</b>	<b>82,506,505</b>
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	62,541,908	50,978,012	84,557,021	43,796,792
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	13,265,213	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>62,541,908</b>	<b>50,978,012</b>	<b>97,822,234</b>	<b>43,796,792</b>

# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	46,800,851	37,440,681	56,359,976	42,491,743
		Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community	19,988,884	15,991,107	28,100,792	24,535,499
		Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives.	5,445,000	4,356,000	8,254,664	7,254,919
		Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community	2,080,800	1,664,640	3,144,269	1,785,159
		Provide a digital beneficiary and transfer management service using corporate system SCOPE to humanitarian and development partners	19,182,534	15,346,027	12,927,205	8,950,047
		Provision of IT data communication services to the humanitarian community	576,083	460,866	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0

# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
<b>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)</b>			<b>94,074,151</b>	<b>75,259,321</b>	<b>108,786,905</b>	<b>85,017,366</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,477,268	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,477,268</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>827,238,679</b>	<b>618,015,146</b>	<b>895,838,129</b>	<b>596,368,995</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>47,524,172</b>	<b>35,459,749</b>	<b>51,292,242</b>	<b>22,781,892</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>874,762,851</b>	<b>653,474,895</b>	<b>947,130,371</b>	<b>619,150,887</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>56,485,328</b>	<b>42,475,868</b>	<b>38,128,787</b>	<b>38,128,787</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>931,248,178</b>	<b>695,950,763</b>	<b>985,259,158</b>	<b>657,279,674</b>

  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

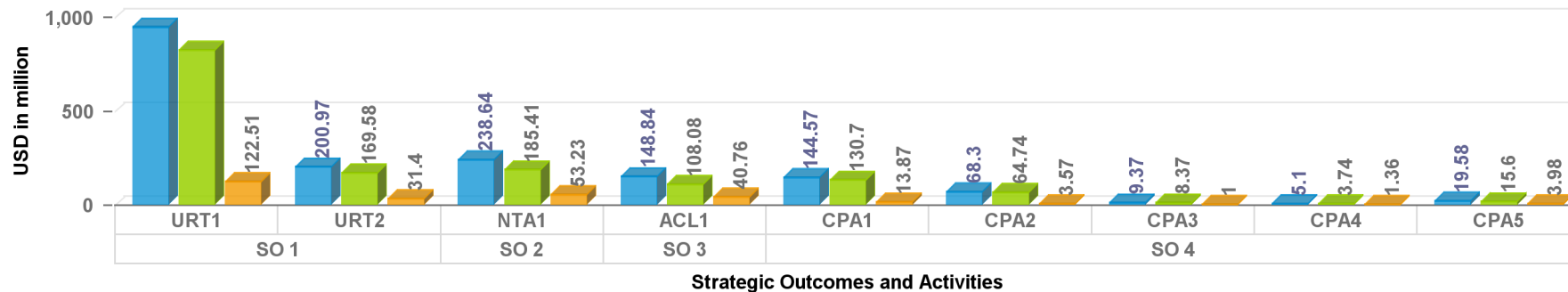
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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
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 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	1,483,045,137	927,199,063	18,759,058	945,958,122	823,446,783	122,511,339
		Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	327,008,255	200,971,582	0	200,971,582	169,576,138	31,395,444
		Non Activity Specific	0	15,530	0	15,530	0	15,530
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,810,053,392</b>	<b>1,128,186,175</b>	<b>18,759,058</b>	<b>1,146,945,233</b>	<b>993,022,921</b>	<b>153,922,313</b>

# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	392,945,387	238,636,451	0	238,636,451	185,410,089	53,226,362
		Non Activity Specific	0	5,048,210	0	5,048,210	0	5,048,210
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>392,945,387</b>	<b>243,684,661</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>243,684,661</b>	<b>185,410,089</b>	<b>58,274,572</b>



# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	191,457,119	148,838,631	0	148,838,631	108,078,403	40,760,229
		Non Activity Specific	0	13,265,213	0	13,265,213	0	13,265,213
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>191,457,119</b>	<b>162,103,845</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162,103,845</b>	<b>108,078,403</b>	<b>54,025,442</b>
8	The humanitarian community has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available	Provide air services to the humanitarian community	138,291,908	144,568,190	0	144,568,190	130,699,957	13,868,233
		Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community	65,976,912	68,303,104	0	68,303,104	64,737,811	3,565,293
		Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives.	14,895,000	9,372,285	0	9,372,285	8,372,540	999,744

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# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	6,240,748	5,096,961	0	5,096,961	3,737,850	1,359,110
		Provide a digital beneficiary and transfer management service using corporate system SCOPE to humanitarian and development partners	41,574,718	14,853,375	4,728,580	19,581,955	15,604,797	3,977,158
		Provision of IT data communication services to the humanitarian community	1,152,166	0	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>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)</b>			<b>268,131,451</b>	<b>242,193,915</b>	<b>4,728,580</b>	<b>246,922,495</b>	<b>223,152,956</b>	<b>23,769,539</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	9,477,268	0	9,477,268	0	9,477,268
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>9,477,268</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,477,268</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,477,268</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>2,662,587,349</b>	<b>1,785,645,865</b>	<b>23,487,638</b>	<b>1,809,133,502</b>	<b>1,509,664,368</b>	<b>299,469,134</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>123,538,701</b>	<b>84,706,735</b>	<b>271,420</b>	<b>84,978,156</b>	<b>56,467,806</b>	<b>28,510,350</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			2,786,126,050	1,870,352,600	23,759,058	1,894,111,658	1,566,132,174	327,979,484
			180,083,720	113,200,644		113,200,644	113,200,644	0
			2,966,209,770	1,983,553,244	23,759,058	2,007,312,302	1,679,332,818	327,979,484



This donor financial report is interim  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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