



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

South Sudan

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

In 2021, persistent levels of subnational conflict and localized violence, climate-related shocks and stresses such as a third consecutive year of abnormal flooding, and a macro-economic crisis, compounded an already dire humanitarian crisis in South Sudan. The food security situation significantly deteriorated compared to 2020, with 7.24 million people in need of food assistance, of which, 108,000 people were projected to be facing famine likely conditions.

During the fourth ICSP implementation year, WFP continued to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance while scaling-up and expanding resilience programming to include explicit contributions to peace with the goal to address inequity and isolation, ensuring alignment with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

In response to record levels of acute food insecurity, WFP reached nearly six million people (58 percent female, 42 percent male) in need of assistance. This surpassed the target of 4.9 million as WFP reduced rations to address the increase in humanitarian needs, as a result of flooding and recurring conflict and violence. The deteriorating situation forced WFP to take drastic measures to prioritize pockets at risk of famine, while spreading the remainder of resources more thinly across the country. To allow for scale-up in priority areas with limited resources, WFP adjusted the duration and size of assistance, hence 81 percent of general food distribution beneficiaries received a 50 percent ration.

WFP's approach contributed to saving lives and stabilizing communities; however, it did not enable sustained improvements in food consumption or food security. While locations facing famine received consistent support, areas that received limited or no assistance due to funding or access constraints saw no improvement in food security. As a result, humanitarian needs are projected to further increase in 2022.

Through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), WFP supported communities to rebuild their livelihoods, providing cash transfers or food, while at the same time promoting long-term resilience through asset creation. In 2021, WFP expanded FFA programming to target hotspots of conflict and violence, in partnership with peacebuilding actors, to address root drivers of conflict and violence and strengthen potential for contributions to peace.

Following the reopening of schools in May, WFP reached more than 520,000 school children with school meals, while supporting the National Back-to-School campaign.

To support the local economy and the agricultural sector, WFP injected over USD 44.4 million into local markets through cash-based transfers and purchased 24,000 mt of food locally, of which, 5,900 mt were from smallholder farmers.¹

WFP rehabilitated over 644 km of roads, connecting tens of thousands of people, facilitating humanitarian operations, and supporting surrounding communities with access to markets, social services, and commercial activities. In flood-affected areas, WFP built 18 km of emergency dykes to protect communities and ensure access for the humanitarian community.

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 the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster. In addition to its normal support in delivering a range of non-food relief items on behalf of the humanitarian community, WFP, through UNHAS and the Logistics Cluster, also supported the Government's response to COVID-19 through the delivery of vaccines and medical equipment, in coordination with WHO and UNICEF. Together with partners and the Government, WFP led food and nutrition assessments, including the inter-agency Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Survey (FSNMS).

In 2021, WFP continued to prioritize gender equality throughout programming by impactfully mainstreaming gender and the majority of activities received a Gender and Age Marker code of 4.

Access remained a significant challenge, due to a deterioration in both the security situation and flooding. To provide food and nutrition assistance to people in hard-to-reach areas, WFP maintained a readily deployable core rapid response team. With over 60 percent of the country inaccessible by road for the majority of the year, WFP strategically delivered 260,000 mt of food from January to June, including prepositioning 89 percent of the target ahead of the rains in order to ensure availability of food in remote locations and reduce reliance on airdrops.

Despite challenges, WFP responded to increased humanitarian needs while simultaneously scaling-up resilience programming to empower communities affected by conflict and other shocks to rebuild their lives.

5,959,032

Total beneficiaries in 2021



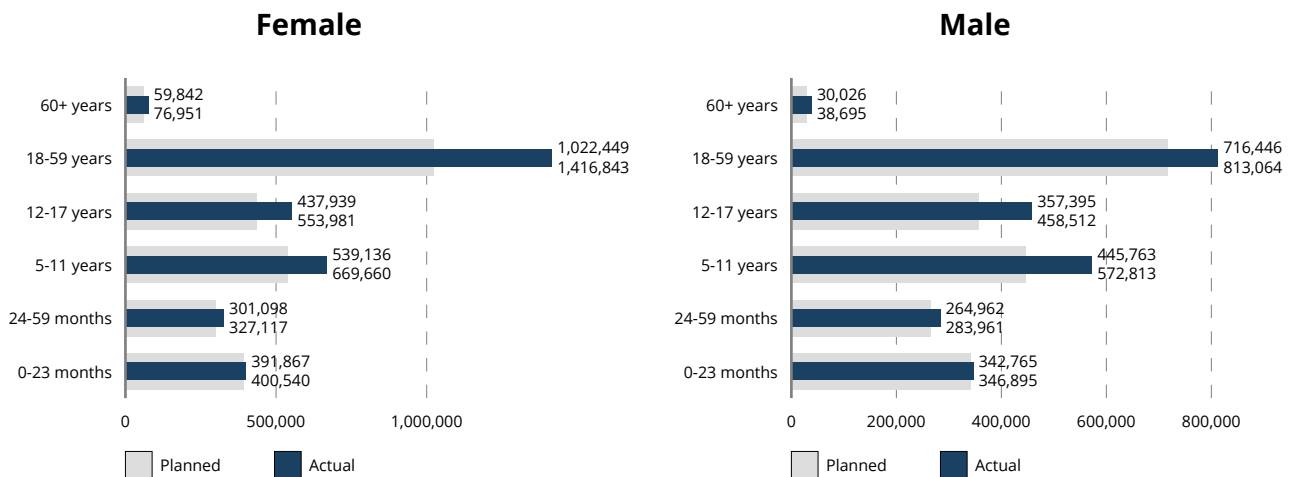
58% female



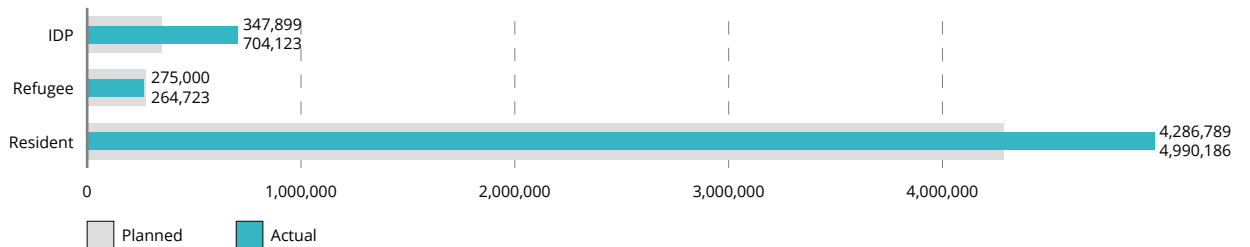
42% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 97,752 (57% Female, 43% Male)

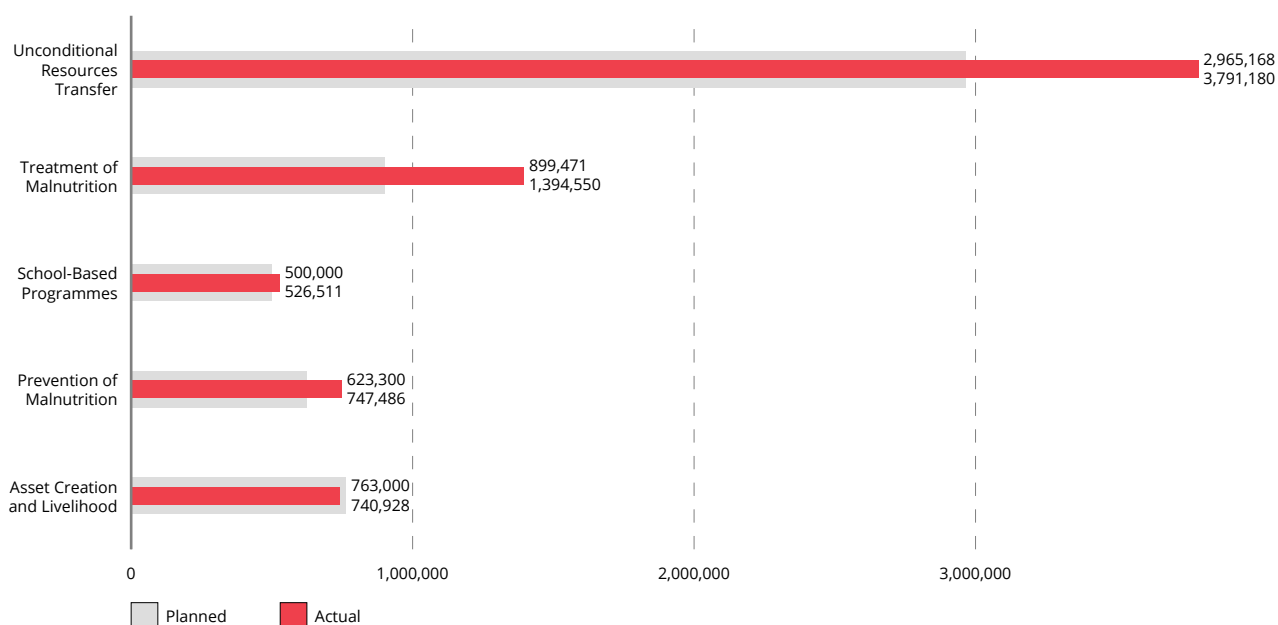
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



4,770,428

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 4,051,470 total planned
(2,803,248 Female, 1,967,180 Male)



1,407,251

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 1,079,294 total planned
(759,917 Female, 647,334 Male)



30,328

total actual Capacity Strengthening beneficiaries in 2021

of 35,000 total planned
(12,131 Female, 18,197 Male)

Total Food and CBT



278,907 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 370,209 mt total planned

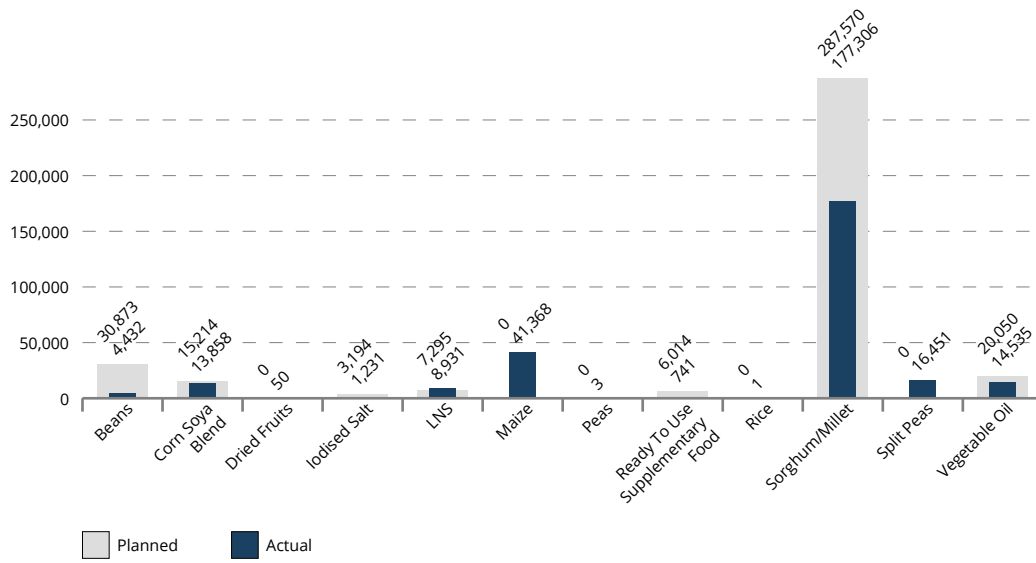


US\$ 44,429,046

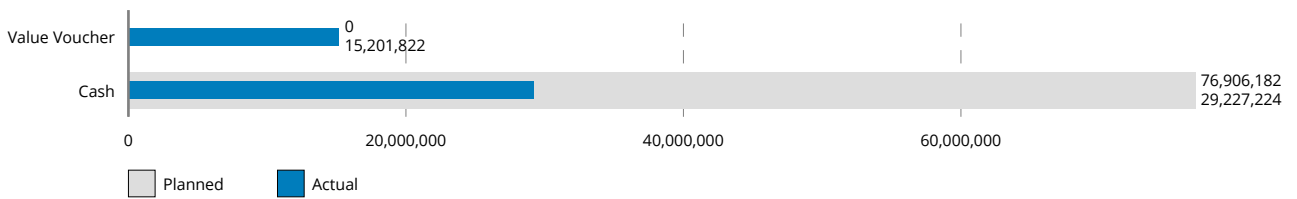
total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 76,906,182 total planned

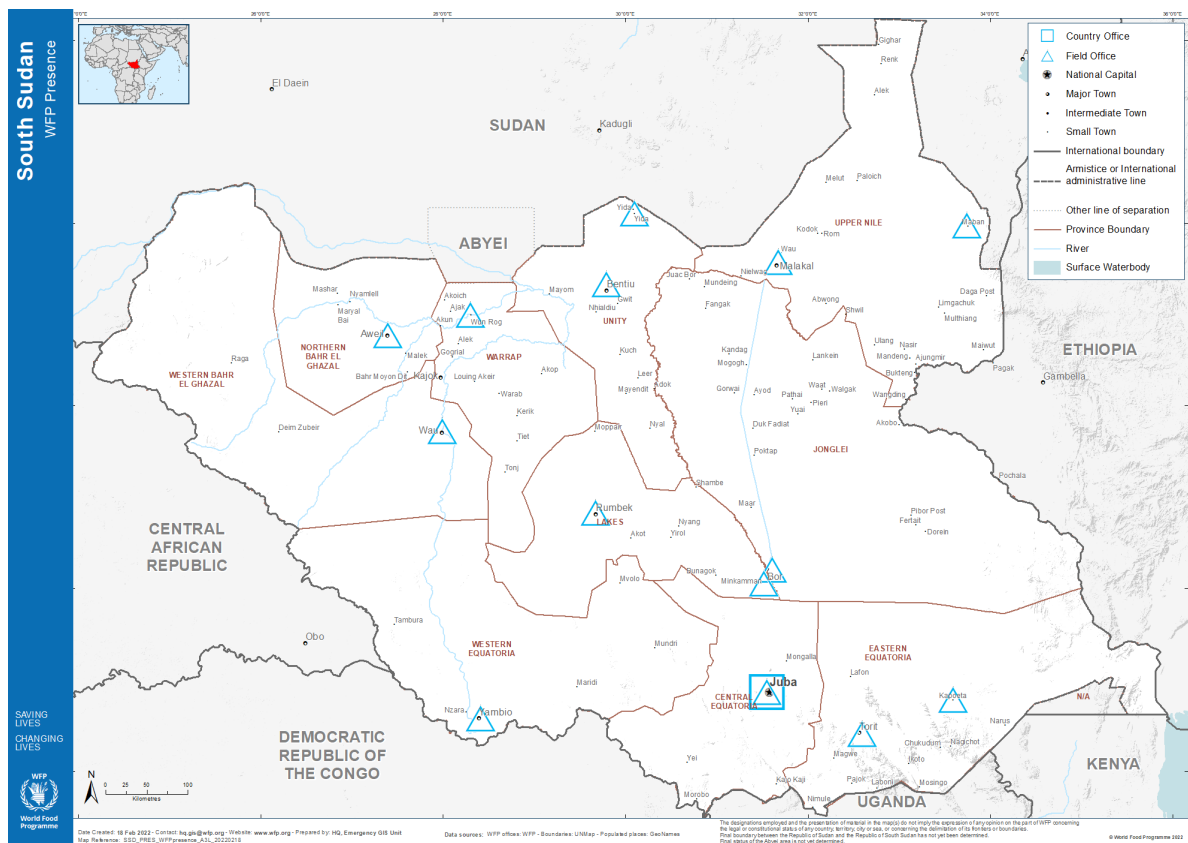
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



South Sudan's protracted crisis has been exacerbated by increased subnational conflict, a third consecutive year of unprecedented flooding, and an economic crisis, which threatens an already dire situation. In 2021, 8.3 million people needed some form of humanitarian assistance, according to the Humanitarian Needs Overview.

The security situation remained fragile and subnational conflict continued to disrupt humanitarian operations across the country. There was a notable deterioration in the security situation in Upper Nile following the split in the Sudan People's Liberation Army - In Opposition (SPLA-IO) leadership. Organized violence and both subnational and localized conflict disrupted WFP operations in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Jonglei, Warrap, Eastern and Western Equatoria. Five humanitarian workers were killed in 2021. Illegal checkpoints, roadside attacks, ambushes and insecurity along major roads resulted in the looting and destruction of humanitarian assets and supplies, hampering effective and efficient delivery of assistance. Humanitarian organisations faced significant access challenges with 319 violent incidents in 2021 and a substantial increase in severity (58 percent compared to 44 percent in 2020), according to OCHA's Humanitarian Access Snapshot (January to December 2021).

Since March, there has been an increase in the number of violent incidents perpetrated by young men across South Sudan due to grievances particularly related to a lack of employment opportunities, which at times throughout the year disrupted humanitarian access and operations in Renk, Torit, and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA).

For the third consecutive year, South Sudan endured unprecedented widespread flooding affecting more than 835,000 people, particularly in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, causing mass displacement and significant disruption to livelihoods. In many areas, water no longer recedes even in the dry season, creating new chronic humanitarian needs, particularly in isolated areas where access remains a challenge due to flooding and insecurity.

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to present serious risks to an already fragile situation, compounding the economic crisis. South Sudan's economy was projected to contract by 4.1 percent in 2021 and the COVID-19 pandemic continues to have long-term implications for economic growth and development. High prices threatened to further exacerbate acute food insecurity, eroding household purchasing power and limiting the ability to access food.¹

These compounding factors have seen the food security situation significantly deteriorate compared to 2020 with 7.24 million people in need of food assistance, representing an increase of 800,000 people since 2020. A total of 108,000 people in Akobo (Jonglei), Aweil South (Northern Bahr el Ghazal), Greater Pibor, Tonj East, Tonj North and Tonj South (Warrap) were projected to face catastrophe levels (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) phase 5) during

the 2021 lean season. The IPC Famine Review Committee concluded that the western part of Pibor County, including four payams (Gumuruk, Pibor, Lekuangle and Verteth) were classified in IPC Phase 5 as Famine Likely. A joint FAO-WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) estimated the cereal deficit in 2021 to be above the five-year average, contributing to record-high levels of food insecurity, especially in areas where crops and livelihoods were affected by conflict and flooding.

The prevalence of acute malnutrition remained critical in several areas with 1.4 million children projected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2021, the highest figure since 2013.² More than 300,000 children were expected to suffer from severe acute malnutrition and to be at risk of dying without treatment.

Some two million South Sudanese remained internally displaced and another 2.3 million as refugees and asylum seekers across the region.

In addition to the dire food security situation, people in positions of vulnerability, particularly children, women, women-and child-headed households, older persons and people with disabilities, continued to face protection risks including neglect, abuse, exploitation, child labour, forced recruitment and gender-based violence.

Despite the reopening of schools in May, approximately 70 percent of school aged children are estimated to be out of school.³

An estimated 163,000 people in South Sudan live with HIV/AIDS, including 100,000 women and 63,000 men, with a prevalence rate of 2.3 percent in adults.⁴

Throughout the year, WFP continued to provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations, refugees and people living with HIV, TB and kala-azar, while scaling up and layering resilience activities to rebuild livelihoods, facilitate access to markets and stimulate the local economy.⁵ Lean season assistance was extended in a few pockets of flood-affected counties where food deliveries were delayed due to insecurity and flooding, which ultimately increased needs among those communities.

Throughout the year, new needs emerged across the country, including in flood-affected populations, particularly in Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei States, as well as communities displaced due to violence in Tambura, Western Equatoria. This forced WFP to take drastic measures to respond to these increased needs, despite funding constraints, including reducing rations for refugees, internally displaced people (IDP) and protection of civilian (PoC) sites from 70 percent to 50 percent as well as shortening the duration of assistance for PoCs and IDPs to nine months to allow WFP to scale-up support in the ten most severely food insecure counties, including six with pockets of famine. In early 2021, humanitarian organizations quickly scaled up their food assistance and livelihood support in Greater Pibor Administrative Area, one of the six priority areas, leading to a substantive reduction in the severity of food insecurity (ten percent with pockets of extreme food insecurity in 2022 against 20 percent in 2021).

However, as a result of this approach, 2022 will see an increase in humanitarian needs, particularly in counties that did not receive consistent and sufficient assistance (in amount or duration) in 2021 due to funding or access constraints.

In 2021, WFP began developing its next Country Strategic Plan which derives and will contribute directly to three strategic priorities of the 2023-2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and ensure alignment with the new National Development Plan.

Risk Management

WFP remained exposed to high-level risks including political instability and widespread sub-national conflict in a transitional government context. Economic recession, price and currency fluctuations, possible exposure to fraud and corruption, access constraints in remote and insecure areas, weak partner capacities, and an underdeveloped financial system further increased WFP's exposure to risks given the significant size of the operation. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to present serious risks to an already fragile situation, compounding the economic crisis and increasing prices due to travel and transport restrictions. To mitigate these risks and enable access, WFP increased collaboration internally and among partner organizations, integrating conflict sensitivity into programmes and maintaining engagement with all key stakeholders. Other mitigations actions included strong community engagement, third-party monitoring, and periodic direct monitoring across the operation.

To mitigate against the long lead times in South Sudan, WFP continued to advocate for early confirmation of funding to ensure prepositioning could take place during the first half of the year, in order to maximise the use of resources received during the year.

WFP continuously applied risk management principles and internal control procedures in decision making to address risks, including regularly reviewing and refining risk mitigation actions and monitoring progress.

WFP regularly updated the risk register to reflect changes in the operating environment and necessary corresponding risk mitigation measures. Further, WFP continued implementation of its COVID-19 preparedness plan and follow-up of mitigation actions. WFP provided anti-fraud and anti-corruption (AFAC) awareness sessions to all staff and continued to encourage staff to complete online anti-fraud and anti-corruption training.

WFP conducted AFAC assessments on cash transfers and food commodity management to identify and quantify overall risks and define mitigation measures.

Partnerships

Throughout 2021, WFP remained a partner of choice for donors and partners in South Sudan due to its large operational footprint and ability to reach some of the most isolated areas of the country to provide timely assistance to vulnerable communities. WFP further solidified partnerships with the donor community, particularly the USA, through regular bilateral meetings to update on achievements and highlight operational challenges. In particular, these strengthened partnerships enhanced advocacy for unhindered humanitarian access.

WFP hosted several high-level delegations, including the UK's Special Envoy for Famine Prevention and Humanitarian Affairs and the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operation's (ECHO) Commissioner for Crisis Management which enhanced advocacy around the gravity of the needs and complexity of the humanitarian response in Warrap and Jonglei States. These missions helped to position South Sudan at the top of the political agenda and secure similar international funding envelopes compared to the previous year.

WFP continued to work with the Government of South Sudan, UN Agencies, and local and international partner organizations across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. To promote localization, 45 percent of partners engaged in 2021 were local partners, compared to 42 percent in 2020. To strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of partnerships, WFP conducted Micro Assessments of its partners by an independent audit firm to identify capacity gaps and provide recommendations with the goal to improve inter-agency harmonization in managing cooperating partnerships.

Partnerships with UN agencies served to leverage respective expertise, enabling WFP to ensure efficient programme implementation and further progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. WFP worked closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration in the provision of assistance for refugees and IDPs. This strong partnership was particularly critical for communication and messaging around the reduction of food assistance rations for these populations. WFP continued to implement joint projects with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support communities with resilience, nutrition and education activities.

Significant achievements were made in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and the Agriculture Bank of South Sudan (ABSS) on the implementation of the Joint Action Agreement which aimed to support smallholder farmers to improve productivity and access to markets, initially using WFP procurement as a catalyst. In 2021, WFP procured 24,000 mt of sorghum, valued at USD 8.5 million. For the first time, WFP procured 200 mt of maize from smallholder farmers in Magwi, Eastern Equatoria.

In November, WFP, together with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), launched the IGNITE Food Systems Innovation project to fund local youth organizations working to improve food security, strengthen food systems and enhance resilience to shocks.

WFP continued its partnership with UNICEF on the multi-year agreement with Germany's development bank (KfW) and was funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) for the implementation of the three-year (2020-2023) resilience project in urban and peri-urban settings. This important partnership marked the first KfW-funded joint UN programme in South Sudan and WFP's first engagement with KfW. WFP received sustained support from INTPA through a top-up contribution to the multi-year European Union (EU) INTPA agreement, allowing WFP to expand resilience support, building on achievements to date while strengthening the multi-sectoral approach.

WFP continued to co-lead the Reconciliation, Stabilization and Resilience Trust Fund community violence reduction programming in Jonglei in partnership with United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), World Health Organization, Nonviolent Peaceforce and Vétérinaires San Frontières Germany, and The Bridge Network Organization (a local entity of researchers), which is designed to advance the reconciliation, stabilization and resilience of communities.

WFP continued collaboration with research institutes and think tanks, such as SIPRI, the Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility (CSRFF) in South Sudan, the Rift Valley Institute, the International Crisis Group for technical and contextual expertise in and support in programme design.

WFP supported the Common Country Analysis and will continue supporting the validation process of the new National Development Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. WFP will ensure its new Interim Country Strategic Plan (2023-2025) aligns with those key priorities by revealing the link between food insecurity, climate change and conflict.

CSP Financial Overview

Due to the extended rainy season and long lead times in South Sudan, WFP relies heavily on early receipt of contributions and prepositioning of commodities before the rains. Including prepositioned stock and contributions received during the year, WFP was 66 percent resourced against the 2021 requirement.¹ This shortfall in funding forced WFP to reduce rations by 50 percent for refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and food insecure communities in non-priority counties.

The overall funding level of the Country Portfolio Budget decreased by almost ten percent compared to 2020, partially a result of competing donor priorities and constrained budgets stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

With commitments from donors, WFP used corporate advance mechanisms, Internal Project Lending and Macro-Advance Financing to make food available for prepositioning and avert critical funding shortages, ensuring maximum effectiveness. Seventy percent of contributions received were cash, while 30 percent were in-kind. Cash contributions provided greater flexibility in the procurement process, reducing delivery times, supporting regional markets and stimulating local production. Over 95 percent of food procured through cash contributions originated from the WFP Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), which purchases commodities at favourable prices and reduces delivery lead times.

































Regular engagement with resource partners allowed WFP to update operational plans and needed adjustments due to limited resources or supply chain disruptions. WFP ensured that flexible resources addressed the most pressing operational needs, particularly when WFP scaled up its response in the ten priority counties by extending the duration of assistance and increasing the number of beneficiaries. As needs increased in 2021, outpacing new financial commitments, WFP prioritized response to immediate emergencies, which reduced assistance for those affected by protracted crises.













In November, a budget revision was conducted to extend the Interim Country Strategic Plan up to December 2022 to align WFP's next Country Strategic Plan with South Sudan's United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, which will start in 2023. This revision increased the number of beneficiaries under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 in response to the deteriorating food security situation and reflected programmatic adjustments to resilience activities, including the significant expansion of food assistance for assets (FFA).

South Sudan's resourcing timeline requires significant mobilization from the second half of each year to prepare for the following year's prepositioning exercise and to maximize the impact per dollar spent. With 60 percent of the country inaccessible during the rainy season, there is a short window for prepositioning before roads close, after which WFP must deliver food by air which is seven times more expensive than by road. While timely prepositioning in 2021 (83 percent of commodities) significantly reduced the need for air transport, the combination of access constraints due to conflict and flooding, along with late confirmation of contributions and supply lead time delays resulted in the continued need for air assets.

1. While the data tables indicate WFP was 96 percent funded, this does not reflect the reality as only 66 percent of funds received were available for use in 2021. A further USD 262 million was received in 2021 which was used to prepare the pipeline for 2022 as the contribution was not received early enough to support the 2021 operation.

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 all year round. |  576,993,915.0 |  465,797,882.0 |  518,498,378.0 |  392,968,148.0 |
| 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 |  99,995,484.0 |  93,028,283.0 |  83,619,744.0 |  67,974,104.0 |
| 03: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year |  73,478,013.0 |  61,339,017.0 |  117,926,173.0 |  59,540,693.0 |
| 04: The humanitarian community in South Sudan has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available. |  84,736,082.0 |  82,986,495.0 |  90,619,345.0 |  66,363,762.0 |
| Non strategic outcome specific |  0.0 |  0.0 |  28,408.0 |  0.0 |
| Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific |  0.0 |  0.0 |  10,432,532.0 |  0.0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost |  835,203,494.0 |  703,151,677.0 |  821,124,580.0 |  586,846,707.0 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) |  36,451,128.0 |  33,265,521.0 |  42,206,022.0 |  24,155,150.0 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Total Direct Costs |  871,654,622.0 |  736,417,198.0 |  863,330,602.0 |  611,001,857.0 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) |  56,281,670.0 |  47,567,211.0 |  31,768,049.0 |  31,768,049.0 |
| Grand Total |  927,936,291.0 |  783,984,408.0 |  895,098,651.0 |  642,769,906.0 |

Programme performance

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



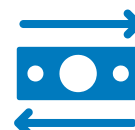
4.2 million people crisis-affected and food insecure people and refugees reached through **food distributions and cash transfers**



598,957 flood-affected people reached with **emergency food and nutrition assistance**



526,511 children reached with **school meals and take-home rations**



99,692 people supported through the **Urban Safety Nets programme** with cash-based transfers

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. WFP provided assistance through general food distribution (GFD) in three transfer modalities: in-kind food assistance, cash-based transfers (CBT), and a hybrid food basket of in-kind rations and CBT, depending on local context and market analysis. WFP reached 4.2 million crisis-affected and food-insecure people and refugees with 241,130 mt of in-kind food and USD 34.3 million in CBT through WFP's network of 15 field offices, the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM), and eight national and 15 international cooperating partners (CPs).

IPC results in 2020 projected an acute rise in food insecurity in 2021 including famine-likely areas across six counties, Akobo (Jonglei State), Pibor (Greater Pibor Administrative Area), Aweil South (Northern Bahr el Ghazal State), Tonj East, Tonj North and Tonj South (Warrap State). To address this, WFP began delivering food early in the year and increased support to priority counties. In order to scale up assistance in ten priority counties (the six counties in IPC 5 and four counties in IPC 4, Duk, Twic East, Bor South, and Ayod) with limited financial resources, in April 2021, WFP reduced rations for IDPs and refugees from 70 to 50 percent and reduced assistance for IDPs from 12 to 9 months.

Under Activity 1, WFP provided life-saving food assistance to populations experiencing severe food insecurity and famine-like conditions, IDPs, food-insecure communities in hard-to-reach areas, urban centers, agro-pastoralists requiring support during the lean season, and flood-affected people. Through lean season response, WFP assisted over 1.89 million food-insecure people with 102,086 mt of assorted food commodities across 62 counties. Following the third year of unprecedented floods, WFP reached over 598,957 flood-affected people in 36 counties, addressing urgent needs through lifesaving assistance for one to three months.

In rapid onset emergencies and in hard-to-reach areas, WFP used IRRM mobile teams to ensure that food and nutrition assistance was delivered.

As a part of WFP's goal to enhance resilience and change lives through emergency food assistance, WFP developed the GFD+ approach, whereby one percent of all GFD partnership contracts were dedicated to resilience-building activities identified through community consultation, with the long-term goal of transitioning beneficiaries of emergency assistance to resilience programming.

Overall results at the outcome level showed a general improvement in household food security from the baseline, however, the 2021 targets were not fully achieved. This is evident by the decrease in the percentage of Crisis Affected households with poor food consumption and the increase in the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption.¹ However, households adopted more consumption-based coping strategies with higher frequency in order to meet their household food needs, evident by the increase in reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI).²

Nevertheless, despite the stress in relation to food access challenges, the percentage of households resorting to the adoption of livelihood-based strategies reduced compared to baseline, implying positive progress in ensuring maintained household food security compared to the pre-project period as well as maintained livelihoods.³ Despite this, achieved results on household consumption patterns and the extent to which households adopted coping strategies did not meet the set targets planned for 2021 due to the reduction of food assistance rations which resulted from resource constraints. Additionally, insecurity, continued exceptional flooding and a widespread economic crisis in the country were contributing factors.

Regular seasonal access challenges in the rainy season were further exacerbated by the third year of unprecedented flooding that rendered much of the country inaccessible by road. In 2021, WFP prepositioned 190 mt of food in isolated locations, five percent more than 2020 and 89 percent of the target. To efficiently facilitate deliveries to the deep field, WFP more than doubled river deliveries compared to 2019 (although slightly lower than 2020) and employed amphibious all-terrain vehicles (SHERPs) to transport food and humanitarian workers. In areas that could not be reached by road or river due to flooding, and areas with localized insecurity and COVID-19 related transport delays, WFP used airdrops to complete 13 percent of deliveries in 2021.

WFP expanded the Urban Safety Nets (USN) programme to two new locations, Aweil and Rumbek, in addition to Juba and Wau, supporting 99,692 people with cash-based transfers. While WFP planned to shift most USN beneficiaries to a resilience-oriented package of assistance, funding constraints required WFP to provide mainly unconditional support under strategic outcome 1.

Food security outcome results improved for USN beneficiaries compared to the baseline, evident by the increase in the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption and the reduction in the percentage of households with poor food consumption. However, the dietary diversity scores marginally decreased within the same period. Adoption of consumption-based coping strategies among beneficiaries increased, showing that households used more negative coping strategies to deal with food shortages. On overall achievement with reference to the annual targets, results show that the planned targets were met, however, households adopted more consumption-related negative strategies than expected. Market prices, supply constraints and inflation were contributing factors to the decrease in some food security outcomes.

To ensure schools reopened safely after closure due to COVID-19, a task force was formulated, chaired by the Ministry of General Education and Instruction (MOGEI) with donors, namely United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP. Schools reopened in May which allowed WFP to resume the provision of take-home rations, on-site school feeding and complementary activities in 1,118 targeted schools. In total, WFP reached 526,511 pupils (54 percent boys, 46 percent girls), higher than the total reached in 2019 (446,900 pupils). In response to the impact of prolonged school closure on re-enrolment, MOGEI, UNICEF and WFP conducted a Back-to-School campaign, reaching 54 out of 58 counties. This contributed to improved enrolment from the baseline, surpassing the 2021 targets. However, the enrolment rate for boys was higher than that for girls, as girls' enrolment tends to decline in upper classes (compared to lower classes) because more girls drop out due to cultural reasons (early marriage and economic pressure). To improve girls' enrolment and retention, WFP plans to continue advocacy and sensitization, such as the Back-to-School campaign, and provision of take-home rations.

Through take-home rations, pupils (girls and boys) received a monthly dry ration (about 10kg) consisting of cereals and vegetable oil upon attending 80 percent of feeding days.

To ensure nutrition sensitivity, school gardening and deworming of pupils continued with schools reporting increased complementation of meals with fresh produce from their school gardens. Over 100 school gardens were established, however, this was only 36 percent of the target due to insufficient resources and materials, including fencing for protection against livestock, and sustainable water sources.

Additionally, 303,969 pupils (160,384 boys and 143,585 girls) were dewormed, 64 percent of the target. WFP strengthened collaboration with UNICEF on school feeding activities to enhance service delivery. Over 113,800 pupils (57,566 boys and 56,249 girls) supported through school feeding (20 percent) also received education, psychosocial services, health, and nutrition services as a package from both agencies.

In 2021, WFP piloted the accelerator school digitization project in 30 schools to improve data quality and support programmatic decision-making. In 2021, 18 cooperating partners digitized daily food distribution and attendance report data (school attendance, enrolment, meals consumption and food delivery) facilitating real-time programmatic awareness and decision-making.

Through refugee response efforts under Activity 2, WFP provided reduced hybrid food assistance and CBT to 268,534 refugees across eight refugee camps in four locations (Gorom, Makpandu, Maban and Jamjan). In 2021, two camps transitioned from in-kind assistance to CBT.

Outcome level results showed relative improvement/maintained household food security status when compared to the baseline. This is evident by the slight decrease in the percentage of refugee households with poor food consumption

and a slight increase in households with acceptable food. A similar trend was reported for households that adopted consumption and livelihood-based coping strategies. Households adopted more consumption-related strategies with frequency in order to meet household food needs. In addition, relatively more households adopted livelihood-based coping strategies which affected their ability to maintain or adopt new livelihoods. Despite this, WFP did not meet the annual targets due to a ration reduction to 50 percent of the food needs. As food assistance is the main livelihood in the camps, the reduced ration compounded by the economic crisis, hindered refugee households from maintaining acceptable levels of household food security.

Through existing primary health care units, WFP in collaboration with its partners supported HIV, TB and Kalazar patients with nutrition commodities to support treatment. Additionally, caretakers received food assistance during the patients' stay in hospitals. The program achieved a cure rate of 92 percent, above the minimum recommended rate of 75 percent. Defaulters were 3 percent, demonstrating the impact of the support in retaining patients to full recovery.

Under Activity 2, WFP supported refugee children between 6-59 months of age and PLWs in the treatment of malnutrition and children 6 -24 months of age with prevention of malnutrition. People living with HIV/TB received nutrition treatment support. Performance indicators for the treatment programme exceeded SPHERE standards, demonstrating a positive impact on the nutritional status.

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

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|---|---------------------|
| Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to criss-affected populations | 4 |
| Provide Food and Nutrition assistance to refugees | 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



1.4 million children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women projected to suffer from acute malnutrition



1,321,305 people treated for acute malnutrition with a **recovery rate of 91%**



491,007 moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G received **specialized counselling through SBCC** to improve nutritional status



55,746 people affected by TB/HIV were supported through the **Institutional Feeding Programme (IFP)** at **78 sites** (9% more than 2020)

In South Sudan, an estimated 1.4 million children and approximately half a million PLW were expected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2021. WFP, under strategic outcome 2, aimed to improve the nutritional status of these vulnerable groups through a comprehensive package of nutrition treatment and prevention activities, implemented in partnership with sister United Nations agencies, international and national non-governmental organisations, and the Government, aligned with the Ministry of Health's strategies. Complementing these were nutrition-sensitive activities such as facilitating Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) activities through partner agencies, and enhancing government ownership and commitment through support to multisectoral coordination under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement.

In 2021, the nutrition portfolio consisted of four main activities. The treatment of moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months, PLWs, a small number of elderly people, and people living with HIV/AIDS was implemented in collaboration with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Health. The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) was implemented in conjunction with general food assistance aimed to prevent a deterioration in nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months and PLWs in areas affected by emergencies or with global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates above ten percent.

Through its Institutional Feeding Programme (IFP), WFP supported access to HIV/AIDS treatment and support to families of children admitted to Stabilization Centres for treatment of severe acute malnutrition. Finally, capacity strengthening support was provided to the Ministry of Health on digitization of nutrition data through Conditional On Demand Assistance (CODA) and multisectoral nutrition programming through the SUN movement.

Out of approximately USD 100 million required for activities in 2021, USD 72 million (72 percent) was received as cash and in-kind contributions. Only 37 percent of the required funding was available in 2021 due to delays in funding. The remaining 35 percent will be carried forward to 2022 to help early prepositioning. These resource constraints limited the coverage of children.

In order to continue the malnutrition programme for vulnerable communities during periods of shortfall as a result of delays in delivery, WFP made nutritional commodity substitution. In the absence of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food, WFP ensured that Super Cereal Plus was available to continue the treatment programme.

WFP reached approximately 1,034,165 beneficiaries through the treatment of malnutrition programme. This represents 98 percent of the planned children under five and 100 percent of the planned PLWs. There was an overall increase in admissions by approximately 19 percent for children under 5 and 12 percent for PLWs compared to 2020. These increases resulted from a combination of factors, including unprecedented levels of flooding, enhanced community outreach and the rollout of the Family MUAC approach.

Under prevention of acute malnutrition, a total of 670,983 children and women (87 percent of the planned 2021 target) were reached with specialised nutritious foods aimed to prevent deterioration in their nutritional status. Accessibility

challenges due to floods, insecurity and the COVID-19 pandemic, combined with delayed in country arrival of in-kind commodities were key contributing factors to a lower achievement against the target.

The Institutional Feeding Programme (IFP) reached a total of 67,062 people with a combination of food and nutrition support across 78 institutional sites, which is nine percent higher than the total number of sites supported in 2020 and in line with the 2021 target.

Despite the challenges of increased insecurity, flooding and displacement, the treatment programme performed well in 2021 with MAM treatment performance indicators exceeding the SPHERE standards. Over 91 percent of children and women receiving treatment recovered and were successfully discharged, which is significantly higher than the 75 percent SPHERE target as well as the baseline of 88 percent. Compared to 2020, notable improvement was seen in defaulter rates, reducing from seven percent to below three percent, which is much lower than the acceptable SPHERE standard of 15 percent. In 2021, WFP increased the number of CNVs deployed to the community, which likely contributed to this improvement. The mortality rate across the country was 0.04 percent, significantly lower than the three percent target. The adherence rate of 88 percent was significantly higher than the target for 2021 of 66 percent. Under nutrition prevention, the improvement can be attributed to a scale-up of nutrition activities in areas of need, increased outreach, and several technical refresher training sessions.

Coverage of the prevention programme saw a dramatic improvement from 50 percent in 2020 to 96 percent in 2021. One of the key contributing factors was the alignment of the prevention of acute malnutrition with General Food Distributions. This ensured all households affected by emergencies, those in areas with a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence of above ten percent and highly vulnerable populations (e.g. in Protection of Civilian (POC) and refugee camps) received specialized nutritious food to prevent malnutrition. A revision of the ration size was undertaken for PLWs, moving from 150 grams to 100 grams to ensure more women in need could be assisted within the available resources.

Following a review of the Institutional Feeding Programme (IFP), the training package and implementation guide were revised and aligned with the Food and Nutrition Strategy and South Sudan Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) guideline. This is part of a large re-design process that started in 2021 that will be concluded in 2022. The performance indicators of the treatment programme were slightly lower in PLHIV, with a recovery rate of 89.3 percent and a defaulter rate of 4.7 percent. For TB patients, the recovery rate was higher at 90.9 percent whereas the defaulter rate was 4.8 percent. The defaulter rates improved compared to 2020 (13 percent and 14 percent for TB and HIV respectively), indicating the programme is able to retain beneficiaries longer for better outcomes.

Partnerships were critical to WFP delivering a comprehensive package of nutrition activities to populations in need. Close collaboration with UNICEF and the National Nutrition Cluster saw a revision of the COVID-19 guidance, the Community Nutrition Volunteers Terms of Reference and Training Package, as well as the Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition guidelines.

Under the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, WFP led the revitalisation of the UN Network for SUN and supported the Ministry of Health in virtually participating in the Nutrition for Growth Commitment in Tokyo.

The South Sudan HIV Stigma Index and Vulnerability Study report were finalized and disseminated in partnership with the South Sudan Network of People Living With HIV/AIDS and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). An HIV-sensitive Social Protection Mapping Exercise was undertaken jointly with UNAIDS and International Labour Organization (ILO). In partnership with UNAIDS, funds were received to support the capacity strengthening of partners implementing the Institutional Feeding Programme and support advocacy on World AIDS Day.

Several positive lessons were learned in 2021, including the importance of capacity strengthening at the community level which was identified as a key factor for sustained implementation. To access hard-to-reach areas, WFP used donkeys to deliver nutrition supplies to remote communities when traditional modes of transport were not feasible, ensuring programme continuity. Additionally, WFP was able to leverage technology to improve the quality of programme through digital platforms like CODA.

Continued efforts are needed to manage the supply chain of specialised nutritious foods, however, the Last Mile Project, which aims to optimise the supply chain and eventual uptake of specialised nutritious foods, is a good first step towards this.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of all activities that contributed to strategic outcome 2, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. Continued efforts were made to increase recruitment of female community nutrition volunteers and to encourage male caregivers to bring children to nutrition sites and participate in nutrition counseling. Currently, 42 percent of active CNVs are female, however, both male and female volunteers receive equal incentives to facilitate the delivery of their mandate in the community.

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

FFA



44,552 hectares of arable land cleared for crops through food assistance for assets activities

30,000 smallholder farmers trained in marketing and post-harvest skills



7,779 farmers supported WFP through local purchase of cereals and pulses to support food assistance



644 km of feeder and trunk roads maintained and rehabilitated

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2, WFP implemented resilience-building activities to improve resilience to natural and human-made shocks, support the recovery of the community asset base that was 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.

While most of the urban safety nets programme received support under SO1, WFP provided livelihood development opportunities to 2,270 households as part of the programme's shift towards resilience-building approaches. 515 individuals (381 female, 134 male) participated in vocational or skills training, including general electrics, auto mechanics, welding, construction, tailoring, hairdressing, and baking, targeting youth aged 18-35 years. In addition, 1,856 people (1441 female, 415 male) engaged in vegetable production, providing both a healthy food source and an income generating opportunity. To complement these livelihood activities, ten village savings and loan groups were established and trained in saving, financial management and investment.

Through the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS), WFP strengthened the capacity of 30,328 smallholder farmers, including 15,467 female, 14,861 male (out of 35,000 planned), through a mixed approach providing post-harvest management tools and equipment (such as weighing scales, moisture meters, sampling spears, etc.) and knowledge and skills transfer through training on post-harvest management, pricing, warehouse management. In addition, 35,400 hermetic bags and 2,800 tarpaulins were provided to reduce post-harvest losses at the household level. Five farmer organizations with several years of experience in collective aggregation and marketing received cocoons with 100 mt storage capacity. Despite this, food losses at warehouses remained a challenge due to delays in identifying competitive markets. Through the Post-Harvest Loss Venture, WFP through the Innovation Accelerator, supported the government and private sector in scaling up the promotion of low-cost hermetic storage, such as cocoons, coupled with training to mitigate against losses. The high number of people supported through SAMS was possible due to the integration of SAMS and FFA activities.

Following the signing of a Joint Action Agreement by WFP and the Government, represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) and the Agricultural Bank of South Sudan (ABSS), four joint missions were conducted, focusing on scaling up local procurement. Subsequently, WFP installed six Mobile Storage Units (MSU) with capacity to store 30,000 mt of cereals and procured 24,056 mt of food locally, worth USD 8.4 million.

The Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programming strategy is aligned to WFP's vision to address inequality and leave no one behind. In 2021, FFA was rolled out into hard-to-reach conflict affected locations of Greater Jonglei and Unity, reaching an additional 20,000 beneficiaries. This expansion included the roll out of pastoral FFA to four locations with a view to support Agro-pastoral and pastoral communities, including people living in cattle camps with the intention to support peacebuilding and community violence reduction through livelihood diversification, market access, and climate change adaptation. In 2021, through FFA WFP supported 710,600 beneficiaries with 14,372 mt and USD 10 million in cash. To ensure community engagement, WFP followed the 3PA approach to design and implement resilience building, safety nets, and disaster risk reduction activities, through which over 500 Community Based Participatory Planning sessions (CBPP) and 12 Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) sessions took place across the country. Through asset

creation activities, 162 dykes were constructed (66 percent of target), 44,552 hectares of land were cleared and cultivated (average 300kg of cereals harvested per household), 478 km of community access roads rehabilitated and 273 shallow wells created. In addition, a total of 109,000 participants received skills training in various aspects of livelihoods, infrastructure development, environmental management, and social cohesion.

Excessive flooding remained a critical shock in project locations with immediate impact on household food security, assets creation and livelihoods. Despite these setbacks, more than 75 percent of targeted households perceived that assets created contributed to the protection of arable land, crop diversification and improved their household food security. In addition, 2021 monitoring results demonstrated improved household food security status compared to the baseline in 2018, given the significant reduction in the percentage of households with poor food consumption. Similarly, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score significantly improved between the same period. However, the percentage of households with borderline food consumption slightly increased from baseline and did not meet the target. Beneficiary households also adopted fewer coping strategies and less frequently compared to the baseline. However, in 2021, coping strategy index results between June and November increased, due to the presence of shocks which affected households and led to the increase by nearly 10 points compared to 2020. Overall, households headed by females were slightly less food secure than their male counterparts. This was partially a result of women having comparatively limited livelihood options than their male counterparts, as normally they have only localized options and participate in less income-generating activities i.e., petty trade. Despite the progress, 2021 overall outcome results did not meet the annual target, which is attributed to climate related impacts, especially floods and gradual inflation of basic commodities. Households reported a ten percent decrease in household income as livelihoods were disrupted by floods. Based on the performance results and given the extent to which shocks affected households, moving forward WFP will consider corrective actions in project design to minimize the effect of external shocks.

To provide infrastructure development services for humanitarian access, WFP rehabilitated and maintained feeder roads, trunk roads and flood control dykes in 2021. The rehabilitation of feeder roads and flood control dykes aimed to build and strengthen community resilience and improve access to markets and other social services, whereas maintenance of trunk roads facilitated humanitarian operations while boosting commercial activities. WFP rehabilitated over 644 km of dilapidated feeder and trunk roads as well as 56 breach points of flood control dykes (18.4 km), connecting tens of thousands of people. Through the construction of the Torit Magwi road (48Km), WFP utilized manual labour, offering employment opportunity for surrounding communities. In addition, road rehabilitation improved access to markets and services which in turn enhances employment opportunities for communities. The trunk road maintenance works, especially in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity and Lake states contributed to the cost-effective delivery humanitarian supplies for WFP and partners.

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 in South Sudan has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available.



64,010 passengers transported on the **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service** (from 279 partner organizations)



214 locations serviced by the **Logistics Cluster**, facilitating humanitarian operations



18 humanitarian partners benefited from **efficient transportation services of WFP logistics** through road, river and air



15 security operations centers provided security telecommunications services to the humanitarian community (**25 percent increase from 2020**)



36 partners supported to register, analyse and manage **digital population data**

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 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) in South Sudan.

In 2021, UNHAS continued to provide a critical service to the humanitarian community, facilitating access to key locations in support of life-saving programmes through passenger and light cargo transport to areas of crisis and intervention. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, UNHAS transported 64010 passengers and 2802 mt of light cargo on behalf of 279 organizations, representing a significant increase in passengers (34 percent) and cargo (58 percent) transported in 2021 compared to 2020.

UNHAS continued to evacuate humanitarians from remote and conflict-affected areas when required, and while the number of medical evacuations (133) remained similar to 2020, the number of security-related evacuations increased (from 10 percent in 2020 to 23 percent in 2021) in line with increased levels of subnational conflict and localized violence. Due to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in some locations, UNHAS supported special flight requests for Inter-Agency Missions, which increased by 21 percent compared to 2020.

Results from UNHAS annual Passenger Satisfaction Survey and Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey indicated that user satisfaction remained high (90.5 percent satisfaction), exceeding the planned target of 85 percent. High levels of satisfaction were attributed to the reliability of cargo delivery within lead times, use of a dedicated humanitarian terminal at Juba International Airport, the efficiency of the UNHAS Booking Office and a positive in-flight experience. UNHAS continued to support COVID-19 MEDEVACs, COVID-19 sample transfers and played an important role in the COVID-19 National vaccination campaign by transporting vaccines and medical supplies from Juba to locations across the country in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, WHO, and UNICEF. Given the scale of needs, the UNHAS fleet in South Sudan is the largest across all operations, consisting of 12 air assets, including four helicopters. As part of local capacity-building efforts, UNHAS organized training on safety and security in aviation for 608 persons, drawn from UNHAS national staff, partners national staff, and Civil Aviation Authority staff from the Government.

Under Activity 6, the Logistics Cluster supported 183 humanitarian organizations with logistics coordination, information management, capacity building, and the facilitation of common services in 2021. As part of its strategy to reduce reliance on costly air transport and improve operational efficiencies, in 2021 the Logistics Cluster facilitated the

transport of 9,552 mt of non-food relief items, 2,087 mt more than last year. Of this, 58 percent was transported by river and road, an increase of 11 percent compared to last year. The Logistics Cluster coordinated the departure of 46 road convoys while roads were accessible to enable organisations to preposition their cargo ahead of the rainy season. A total of 214 locations were served in 2021, significantly exceeding the target of 130 locations, and demonstrating the ever-increasing demand for cargo transport in South Sudan. Various emergency responses were enabled by the Logistics Cluster, such as the multi-sectoral response scale-up for highly food insecure areas and the 2021 flood response, for which an additional helicopter was contracted. The end-of-year user feedback survey, which measures the extent to which Logistics Cluster partners value the assistance provided, demonstrated a 95 percent satisfaction rate with the Logistics Cluster services.

Under activity 7, WFP provided on-demand supply chain services to 18 partners in 2021, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and other international organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Medair and NGOs. The services included procurement and transportation of humanitarian cargo by road, river, and air; fleet management including vehicle repair and maintenance; and storage and warehousing services.

On-demand services provided in 2021 amounted to USD 1.5 million (a seven percent increase compared to 2020), representing increased demand due to the rise in humanitarian needs and reduction in COVID-19 transport restrictions. The top three partners supported with bilateral service provision included FAO, UNICEF, and UNHCR. 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 SDGs.

Under Activity 8, WFP provided security telecommunication services to the humanitarian community on a cost-recovery basis of 99 percent. WFP operated 15 Security Operation Centers (SOC) across field locations to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, representing a 25 percent increase compared to 2020. WFP continued to provide infrastructure maintenance support, by maintaining the Digital Radio Network infrastructure, conducting security telecom needs assessment missions, and training on radio programming.

To streamline the flow of security-related broadcasts between WFP, United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), and UNHCR telecom network, WFP installed gateways in nine offices. To create a partnership with the Interagency community, WFP continued to engage with the National Communication Authority (NCA) and ensured that the telecom services extended to counterparts complied with government policies. In support of the NCA, WFP provided eight repeaters, eight VHF base stations, 55 handheld radios, and eight solar power kits.

Under Activity 9, WFP remained the lead agency in beneficiary registration in South Sudan, registering a total of 4.3 million people in SCOPE. Of these, 3.4 million were direct beneficiaries of WFP interventions; there has been a 30 percent increase in beneficiaries using digital platforms for transfers of assistance in 2021. To ensure a unique registry of beneficiaries for assistance, WFP regularly cleans distribution lists to adjust for population movements, changes in household sizes and remove duplicates to increase efficiencies.¹ In 2021, more than 8,300 mt and over USD 7 million in cash were saved by cleaning lists within SCOPE.

In recognition of the importance of coordination among humanitarian actors to better support beneficiaries, WFP signed partnerships agreements with five new partner organizations to maximize the impact of SCOPE and extend support, through which an additional 250,000 beneficiaries can receive assistance. This is in addition to partnerships on common identities with IOM and the implementation of the UNHCR Global Data Sharing Agreement in South Sudan, facilitating the secure transfer of data to WFP. WFP provided digital beneficiary and transfer management services using the corporate system SCOPE to UN agencies, national and international NGOs in registering new beneficiary groups, providing cross verification, and providing training and technical support to partners, retailers, and financial service providers.

For the first time, in 2021, WFP launched a Business-to-Business model using a Market Infrastructure Support, Retail in a Box (RIAB) approach in Gorom Refugee Camp to facilitate the switch from in-kind to full cash assistance. Through this, WFP worked with selected wholesale suppliers and developed retail shops to ensure the provision of all basic facilities. Up to 2,138 beneficiaries in the camp now receive assistance through an e-voucher programme using SCOPE cards. WFP plans to scale up these market development approaches to over 200,000 beneficiaries in 2022.

WFP and UNDP, with the support of USAID, and in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, launched the IGNITE Youth Entrepreneur project in November seeking applications from South Sudanese youth entrepreneurs focused on food system businesses and ideas to tackle hunger and improve food security. The IGNITE Challenge allows selected local start-ups to grow and benefit from financial and technical investments by WFP with grants of USD 20,000 - USD 40,000.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

South Sudan ranks 165 out of 168 countries in the 2021/2022 Women Peace and Security Index. Insecurity and inaccessibility due to flooding, subnational and localized conflict, and the impact of COVID-19, contributed to the stark inequality. This is a result of various factors, particularly extreme poverty, which has further reinforced such patriarchal customs as dowries and child marriages. An estimated 70 percent of the country's women are illiterate (compared to 60 percent men) and discriminatory norms, customs, and traditions limit women's decision-making power in households and communities. Restrictions on women's political participation continued to result in gender inequalities, discrimination, and exclusion.

The ICSP delivery placed an emphasis on gender equality and women's empowerment, however, knowledge gaps and resource constraints impeded progress towards the delivery of a gender-transformative approach. In 2021, for activities 1, 2 and 4, more than 50 percent of the members in decision-making entities were women, reflecting an improvement from baseline and meeting the target, demonstrating strengthening of community participation approaches and women's empowerment. To ensure gender parity in leadership, Project Management Committees (PMC) had almost equal representation of men and women (53 percent women, a total of 4,600 female members) including mirrored roles, such as a Chairman/Chairwoman, resulting in proactive and gender intentional community outreach within communities. This was slightly above the target of 2021 but still in line with the goal of equal representation.

WFP commemorated the 16 Days of Activism campaign at the national and state level in collaboration with partners to create awareness of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), engage men and boys as champions of gender equality, and hold authorities accountable for preventing violence against women and girls. During the campaign, WFP facilitated local community groups and a radio talk show on the link between food security and GBV, allowing listeners to call in and give their feedback, reaching more than 50,000 people.

WFP conducted three training sessions on mainstreaming gender and protection in day-to-day programming in Torit, Rumbek, and Kuajok, reaching 93 people (57 men and 36 women), including WFP and cooperating partner staff, and government officials. WFP hired a consultant to conduct a gender-related assessment on Smallholder Agricultural Market Support projects through monitoring and auditing tools to identify the current context, gaps, mitigation steps, and responses. The findings will contribute to design initiatives that address context-related gender gaps, creating room for better gender programming and where possible, gender transformative programming.

At the national level, WFP was selected as chair of national-level Gender and inclusion Road Map Team (GIRT) with UNFPA (co-chair) and WFP contributed to the national gender technical working group for the Fortifying Equality and Economic Diversification project, providing technical support to influence gender-integrated and responsive programming.

WFP piloted the Commemoration of the International Day of Rural Women in six field offices to raise awareness on the contribution rural women make towards food security. Through resilience programming, WFP supported women empowerment initiatives with skills training on the production of sanitary pads for school-going girls, contributing towards improved attendance and linking them to markets.

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

Protection issues remain significant in South Sudan. Vulnerable people, particularly older persons, women, boys and girls and PWDs are at risk. Men and boys are at risk of forced recruitment by armed actors/street gangs, targeted detention, ill-treatment, and killings with high occurrences of physical assaults, theft and robberies. 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. GBV in its many forms remained common in South Sudan, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Conflict and violence have contributed to a rise in GBV incidents through rape, forced prostitution and other forms of sexual violence. Cultural and social perceptions lead to the social stigmatization of women and reinforce patriarchal practices denying women respect within the household and community. In addition to a fragile legal framework and enforcement mechanisms, fear of social repercussions compels women into tacit approval of violations and infringement on rights.

WFP designs and carries out programmes to ensure security and accessibility, in a way that does not increase protection risks for men, women, boys, girls, and PWD, but rather contribute to their safety, dignity and integrity. Monitoring data indicated that 98 percent of beneficiaries (surpassing both the baseline and target) across all modalities and emergency settings reported receiving assistance without any safety challenges and that WFP programmes are dignified. However, access impediments related to distance, physical ability and weather, environmental-based hazards and COVID-19 were reported during in-depth protection assessments, particularly for beneficiaries with disabilities.

Through data and community consultations, WFP identified beneficiary preferences for safe, accessible and cost-effective areas for food distributions. These changes made, which contributed to the 98 percent achievement rate, included increasing flexibility of distribution points (opening new points closer to affected communities and changing the start times) and expanding cash-based assistance to minimize safety and protection risks. WFP also continued to engage with local authorities to ensure the safety of beneficiaries when traveling to and from distribution points.

PWD and other marginalized groups continue to face significant challenges in accessing WFP programmes. Following a recommendation from a disability gap assessment conducted in a resilience site in Wau, through which WFP consulted organizations of Persons with Disability (OPDs), WFP streamlined disability and inclusion considerations into the main food security assessments and monitoring tools. WFP has established strong working relationships with OPDs at all levels, particularly aimed at the meaningful participation of PWDs in WFP programmes. In cooperation with Humanity and Inclusion (HI), WFP launched a pilot project to improve food security and build resilience amongst PWDs in Yambio, measuring gaps in programming to improve disability and inclusion and replicating best practices to other locations. In 2022, WFP plans to continue working to bridge the gap and ensure safe, dignified access to assistance for PWDs.

To further close the protection gap, WFP carried out a series of refresher training sessions for partners, key government stakeholders, and PMCs, which focused on targeting and streamlining protection issues, reaching 101 participants (39 women and 62 men). WFP partnered with Danish Refugee Council (DRC) to build capacity for protection mainstreaming and will begin third-party protection monitoring in 2022. WFP actively collaborated with the government at all levels and participates in the national protection clusters, including FSL cluster, CP Sub Cluster and GBV Cluster, for information sharing on regular protection assessment reports and to triangulate data through analytical tools. In Pibor, WFP conducted a protection risk assessment, the results of which led to the creation of two additional distributions points due to protection concerns reported by affected communities.

To contribute to the reduction of GBV, WFP has actively engaged with partners and set up referral systems at beneficiary registrations, which ensured close case management with protection partners. Some cases are addressed on-site while others are referred through the system. WFP actively participates in PSEA and is the co-chair of the national PSEA network. In 2021, to better support partners to strengthen their internal risk mitigation measures to prevent and respond to SEA, WFP held six intensive five-day workshops jointly with UNICEF for all 79 partners, reaching 120 staff.

WFP South Sudan developed a new Protection and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) strategy for 2021 and beyond to inform programming. Implementation began in 2021 and is operationalized through the Community

Feedback and Response Mechanisms, which include community outreach, the hotline, and the helpdesk, as well as the establishment of well-represented Project Management Committees (PMC). To ensure meaningful community participation and transparency, WFP involved beneficiaries in all programme stages. WFP ensured regular community engagement with community leaders and beneficiaries of different ages, gender, and diversity on rights and entitlements, processes and systems to ensure the provision of safe and dignified assistance. WFP strengthened the capacity of staff and partner staff through eight PMC training of trainers on AAP mainstreaming, reaching 162 men and 84 women. To maneuver COVID-19 challenges, WFP ensured access to the AAP online learning platform. Results indicate that 61 percent of beneficiaries know how to provide feedback, and that less than 20 percent have used the mechanisms in place. In 2021, 2,044 cases were received (34 percent male, 66 percent female), 97 percent of which were closed by end of the year. Most feedback related to challenges receiving or accessing assistance, selection criteria, registration and distributions processes. Overall, the proportion of households informed about the programme, including selection criteria, length and type of assistance, declined from baseline. This was a result of access challenges, particularly flooding and insecurity, which hindered the ability to effectively pass key messages to communities about the programmes when WFP and partner staff safety was a concern.

While mechanisms for providing complaints and feedback by beneficiaries are fully mainstreamed across all activities, there is a need to reinforce the utilisation of these moving forward. In 2022, WFP plans to strengthen engagement on the ground by bringing other community and partner stakeholders on board to collectively enhance community outreach and awareness campaigns, ultimately ensuring accountability to the people served.

Environment

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

South Sudan's climate is characterized by extremes and is highly vulnerable to natural hazards. Over the past 30 years, South Sudan has rapidly warmed, with temperatures increasing as much as 0.53C per decade which is 2.5 times greater than the global average. South Sudan has been hit by prolonged drought events, weather- and vegetation-induced locust infestations as well as record floods, which profoundly affect the country as nearly 87 percent of the population depends on agriculture, livestock, and forestry.¹ 2021 marked the third year of abnormal widespread flooding which devastated large parts of the country and the annual harvest. Pastoralist movements are informed by climatic changes, including migrations during long dry spells due to water scarcity, and movement to highlands due to flooding, which often lead to resource-based conflicts.

Despite low population density, deforestation is becoming a significant environmental issue. Fuelwood and charcoal account for over 80 percent of all wood in South Sudan, with an annual deforestation rate between 1.5-2 percent.¹ While South Sudan maintains a natural environment rich in biological resources largely unexploited, the lack of environmental standards and guidelines to safeguard the exploration and exploitation in the extractive industry have led to pollution in oil fields and surrounding areas, which could expand to other natural resources if not safeguarded.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP contributed towards solutions to key environmental issues in the country, enhancing livelihoods and resilience of food-insecure smallholder farmers to seasonal climate shocks. Nearly 26,000 households were supported in asset building to protect against climate-related shocks and rehabilitate the natural resource base, including the creation of 20 km of water drainage channels and 160 km of dykes to protect from flooding and 752,000 tree seedlings raised to strengthen ecosystems. These activities addressed environmental concerns through participatory planning processes.

Environmental and social risk screening was conducted to ensure that the assets being created did not have any adverse environmental consequences. WFP provided training to staff and partners to mitigate environmental or social risks related to asset creation and livelihoods activities. As a part of the requirements, all FFA partners(23) conducted risk screening at the county level. Where risks were identified, mitigation measures were put in place. No high risks that necessitated a change of plans altogether were detected.

Under infrastructure projects, WFP implemented mitigation measures in compliance with environmental conservation standards to minimize environmental impacts. For the major dyke reconstruction project in Jonglei, WFP conducted a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and engaged hydrological engineering specialists to ensure sustainable repairs. In flood affected areas, such as Jonglei State, WFP built 18 km of emergency dykes to protect communities and ensure access for the humanitarian community.

As the WFP compound relies on diesel generators, to reduce the consumption of fuel, WFP implemented Street Solar Lighting in the Juba compound and used recycled water from the waste treatment plant to irrigate the plants and flowers. MSB deployed a waste management expert stand-by partner to WFP for 6 months to assess and recommend waste management improvements.

Conflict Sensitivity

WFP South Sudan has developed processes for undertaking regular conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity risk assessments, translating the findings into recommendations that inform all stages of the programme cycle and strategic decision-making. To ensure conflict sensitivity, rapid Do No Harm assessments are now consistently used to determine the most appropriate modality of food assistance and ensure that communities are not prevented from accessing humanitarian food assistance by insecurity or hazardous distances.

WFP produced monthly updates for staff on conflict sensitivity to systematically enhance understanding of the context (including protection and accountability, conflict sensitivity, security, and access) in relation to WFP programmes; facilitated regular staff brown bag sessions on issues, raising awareness and building technical knowledge; and reviewed programming across locations and beneficiary cohorts to identify and integrate conflict sensitivity in programmes, including identification of risks and implementation of mitigation measures. WFP formalised collaboration through a dedicated Conflict, Security, and Access team (CSAT) which coordinates closely with relevant sections and field offices to negotiate and ensure adequate humanitarian space, and that assistance is delivered in a conflict sensitive manner.

By bringing together cross-cutting expertise in this team, WFP has gained a more detailed, ethnographic understanding of the relationship between armed groups and community authority structures in hotspots of violence. This facilitated a better understanding of how decisions are made and who makes them, which, in turn, has allowed WFP to better navigate the authority structures in place when negotiating humanitarian access.

In 2020, WFP developed a 2020-2030 Contributions to Peace (C2P) Strategy, which recognized that conflict in South Sudan from nationwide civil war to sub-national and localized violence is frequently a product of entrenched isolation and inequity. This offers a general framework for examining the interplay of hunger and conflict and how WFP may leverage its comparative advantages in hotspots for hunger and organized violence, including in hard-to-reach areas, and at scale across the country. To ensure intentionality in addressing both the organised direct violence and structural violence resulting from entrenched inequity and isolation, WFP's high-level geographical targeting is now informed by analysis of how and why organized violence is occurring. This enabled development of WFP-contextually specific and joint strategies with other international and national organisations for programming in violence and hunger hotspots across the country. This approach ensures programmatic coherence and increases programmatic effectiveness even when intervening in hard to reach and worst affected areas.

In operationalising the C2P Strategy, WFP largely focused its interventions on negative peace actions addressing grassroots layers of violence and promoting explicit links to longer term resilience interventions. Immediate and incremental contributions to negative peace are achieved through meaningful contributions to resilience. This occurs through reducing the impact of violence on household and community assets, and mobility and gradually reducing the ability for elites to exploit local grievances and mobilize communities for organized violence. To complement this, WFP developed a Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) Expansion Strategy to strengthen WFP's appetite to work in "hotspots of organised violence" by expanding interventions that more effectively address entrenched inequity and isolation. Deeper analysis of conflict dynamics allowed FFA programming to be used to directly and indirectly address the drivers of conflict and consequently strengthen the potential for contributing to prospects of peace in these areas. Based on priorities identified by the communities through participatory processes, FFA programming is used to support the development of assets and rebuilding of livelihoods. This strategy prioritizes interventions that counter multi-layered manifestations of violence and are perceived by beneficiary communities as direct dividends for their participation in ongoing peacebuilding and social cohesion programming.

In 2021, WFP initiated a joint project on community violence reduction in Jonglei and GPAA with UNMISS, Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP), and VSF-Germany that seeks to address drivers of community violence, build capacities to resolve conflict, and strengthen community resilience and access to basic services. WFP contributes to all three by leveraging extensive field presence, ability to partner with government and informal authorities at different levels, community engagement, and FFA activities. For WFP, the project is an opportunity to make a sustained impact on peace by leveraging the complementarities between programming in Jonglei, particularly FFA, with the peacebuilding capacity of other actors. By basing interventions on an in-depth gendered conflict analysis, WFP hopes to impact ongoing conflict dynamics by effectively raising the cost for mobilization of rural youths. WFP aims to expand its community violence reduction programming, in partnership with peacebuilding and stabilization actors, to areas in Greater Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Warrap states.

Data Notes

Overview

1. SDG related indicators are reported on in alignment to the results framework, therefore, the tables show no data on the contribution to national results as there is no national SDG framework.

Context and Operations

1. World Bank Economic Update South Sudan - Pathways to Sustainable Food Security June 2021

(<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/South-Sudan-Economic-Update-Pathways-to-Sustainable-Food-Security.pdf>)

2. UNICEF South Sudan - All Together Preventing Malnutrition

<https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/all-together-prevent-child-malnutrition#:~:text=1.4%20million%20children%20in%20South,treatment%20and%20saving%20their%20lives.>

3. Education in South Sudan (<https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/education-south-sudan>)

4. UNAIDS South Sudan (<https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/southsudan>)

5. Visceral leishmaniasis (VL), also known as kala-azar is fatal if left untreated in over 95% of cases. It is characterized by irregular bouts of fever, weight loss, enlargement of the spleen and liver, and anaemia. Most cases occur in Brazil, East Africa and in India. An estimated 50 000 to 90 000 new cases of VL occur worldwide annually, with only between 25 to 45% reported to WHO. It remains one of the top parasitic diseases with outbreak and mortality potential. In 2020, more than 90% of new cases reported to WHO occurred in 10 countries: Brazil, China, Ethiopia, Eritrea, India, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Yemen.

CSP Financial Overview

1. While the data tables indicate WFP was 96 percent funded, this does not reflect the reality as only 66 percent of funds received were available for use in 2021. A further USD 262 million was received in 2021 which was used to prepare the pipeline for 2022 as the contribution was not received early enough to support the 2021 operation. As highlighted in the section, given the long lead times in South Sudan and need for timely prepositioning ahead of the rainy season, resources confirmed in the last quarter of the year cannot be used within the same year to support operations, thus WFP was only 66 percent funded for 2021 operations.

Strategic outcome 01

1. The household Food Consumption Score (FCS) is associated with household food access and is therefore used as a proxy for household food security. Food consumption indicators are designed to reflect the quantity and quality of people's diets. Poor food consumption: Households that are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and never or very seldom consume protein-rich food such as meat and dairy. Borderline food consumption: Households that are consumer staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times a week. Acceptable food consumption: Households that are consumer staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses, and occasionally meat, fish, and dairy.

2. The Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), also called CSI food, is used to assess the level of stress³ faced by a household due to a food shortage. It is measured by combining the frequency and severity of the food consumption-based strategies households are engaging in. It is calculated using the five standard⁴ strategies using a 7-day recall period.

3. The livelihoods-based coping strategies module is used to better understand the longer-term coping capacity of households. For each country, the module must be adapted to suit each country's context and poor people's living conditions. This requires the selection of relevant coping strategies from the coping strategies master list (see Table 1 below). Each strategy is associated with a level of severity (none, stress, crisis, or emergency), which is country or context-specific. The module must include four stress strategies, three crisis strategies, and three emergency strategies (ten strategies in total). Stress strategies indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks as the result of a current reduction in resources or an increase in debts. Crisis strategies are often associated with the direct reduction of future productivity. Emergency strategies also affect future productivity but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature than crisis strategies

Data Notes:

1. Missing actual values and lack of planning figures are due to a beneficiary tagging issue.

2. Follow up values for retention, drop out and programme coverage rates have been waived due to lack of data.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] 1.8 percent of beneficiaries with biometrics are duplicate and the adjudication process of establish which of two households or locations the identity wishes to remain in is ongoing.

Environment

1. State of the Environment Outlook Report (June 2018)

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

|  SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|------|---------|------|--|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger | | | | | | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support) | | | | | |
| SDG Indicator | National Results | | | | | SDG-related indicator | Direct | | | | Indirect |
| | 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 | 2,466,193 | 1,495,200 | 3,961,393 | |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response | Number | 169,481 | 95,142 | 264,623 | |
| Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age | % | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes | Number | 793,738 | 198,350 | 992,088 | |
| 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 | 273,685 | 467,243 | 740,928 | |

|  SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------|------|-----------------------|---|---------|----------|--|--|
| WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs | | | | | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support) | | | | |
| SDG Indicator | National Results | | | SDG-related indicator | Direct | | Indirect | | |
| | 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 | 308 |
|---|--------|--|--|--------|-----|

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 2,157,357 | 2,513,940 | 117% |
| | female | 2,752,331 | 3,445,092 | 125% |
| | total | 4,909,688 | 5,959,032 | 121% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 342,765 | 346,895 | 101% |
| | female | 391,867 | 400,540 | 102% |
| | total | 734,632 | 747,435 | 102% |
| 24-59 months | male | 264,962 | 283,961 | 107% |
| | female | 301,098 | 327,117 | 109% |
| | total | 566,060 | 611,078 | 108% |
| 5-11 years | male | 445,763 | 572,813 | 129% |
| | female | 539,136 | 669,660 | 124% |
| | total | 984,899 | 1,242,473 | 126% |
| 12-17 years | male | 357,395 | 458,512 | 128% |
| | female | 437,939 | 553,981 | 126% |
| | total | 795,334 | 1,012,493 | 127% |
| 18-59 years | male | 716,446 | 813,064 | 113% |
| | female | 1,022,449 | 1,416,843 | 139% |
| | total | 1,738,895 | 2,229,907 | 128% |
| 60+ years | male | 30,026 | 38,695 | 129% |
| | female | 59,842 | 76,951 | 129% |
| | total | 89,868 | 115,646 | 129% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Resident | 4,286,789 | 4,990,186 | 116% |
| Refugee | 275,000 | 264,723 | 96% |
| IDP | 347,899 | 704,123 | 202% |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 763,000 | 740,928 | 97% |
| Prevention of Malnutrition | 623,300 | 747,486 | 119% |
| School-Based Programmes | 500,000 | 526,511 | 105% |
| Treatment of Malnutrition | 899,471 | 1,394,550 | 155% |
| Unconditional Resources Transfer | 2,965,168 | 3,791,180 | 127% |

Annual Food Transfer

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Beans | 28,423 | 3,985 | 14% |
| Corn Soya Blend | 1,824 | 1,916 | 105% |
| Dried Fruits | 0 | 50 | - |
| Iodised Salt | 2,937 | 1,050 | 36% |
| LNS | 990 | 343 | 35% |
| Maize | 0 | 40,745 | - |
| Peas | 0 | 2 | - |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 855 | 31 | 4% |
| Rice | 0 | 1 | - |
| Sorghum/Millet | 273,577 | 164,824 | 60% |
| Split Peas | 0 | 14,900 | - |
| Vegetable Oil | 18,675 | 13,285 | 71% |
| No one suffers from malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Corn Soya Blend | 13,389 | 11,943 | 89% |
| LNS | 6,304 | 8,588 | 136% |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 5,159 | 710 | 14% |
| Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Beans | 2,450 | 447 | 18% |
| Iodised Salt | 257 | 182 | 71% |
| Maize | 0 | 623 | - |
| Peas | 0 | 1 | - |
| Sorghum/Millet | 13,993 | 12,482 | 89% |
| Split Peas | 0 | 1,551 | - |
| Vegetable Oil | 1,376 | 1,250 | 91% |

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 | 19,120,668 | 28% |
| Value Voucher | 0 | 15,201,822 | - |
| Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition | | | |
| Cash | 9,147,000 | 10,106,555 | 110% |

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 all year round. | | | | Crisis Response | |
|---|----------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Output Results | | | | | |
| Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 293,366 | 485,120 |
| | | | Male | 249,902 | 413,248 |
| | | | Total | 543,268 | 898,368 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | ART clients | HIV Care & treatment | Female | 4,575 | 10,258 |
| | | | Male | 2,925 | 6,558 |
| | | | Total | 7,500 | 16,816 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Activity supporters | HIV Care & treatment | Female | 6,750 | 17,017 |
| | | | Male | 750 | 1,891 |
| | | | Total | 7,500 | 18,908 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Activity supporters | TB Care & treatment | Female | 585 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 65 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 650 | 0 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Activity supporters | Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition) | Female | 3,212 | 11,162 |
| | | | Male | 357 | 1,240 |
| | | | Total | 3,569 | 12,402 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 1,138,013 | 1,419,222 |
| | | | Male | 969,420 | 1,208,967 |
| | | | Total | 2,107,433 | 2,628,189 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | HIV Mitigation & Safety Nets | Female | 18,900 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 16,100 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 35,000 | 0 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | TB Mitigation & Safety Nets | Female | 3,348 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 2,852 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 6,200 | 0 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 240,000 | 294,183 |
| | | | Male | 160,000 | 196,121 |
| | | | Total | 400,000 | 490,304 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 25,000 | 20,140 |
| | | | Male | 0 | 13,427 |
| | | | Total | 25,000 | 33,567 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | TB treatment clients | TB Care & treatment | Female | 396 | 4,603 |
| | | | Male | 254 | 2,943 |
| | | | Total | 650 | 7,546 |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 270,131 | 211,717 |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 47,439,438 | 25,220,875 |
| Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 147,975 | 138,380 |
| | | | Male | 126,051 | 117,880 |
| | | | Total | 274,026 | 256,260 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | ART clients | HIV Care & treatment | Female | 201 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 129 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 330 | 0 |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | ART clients | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 0 | 465 |
| | | | Male | 0 | 297 |
| | | | Total | 0 | 762 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Activity supporters | HIV Care & treatment | Female | 199 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 22 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 221 | 0 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Activity supporters | TB Care & treatment | Female | 192 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 21 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 213 | 0 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Activity supporters | Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition) | Female | 432 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 48 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 480 | 0 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 138,805 | 138,962 |
| | | | Male | 118,245 | 118,376 |
| | | | Total | 257,050 | 257,338 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 12,740 | 12,495 |
| | | | Male | 11,760 | 11,533 |
| | | | Total | 24,500 | 24,028 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 7,421 | 4,455 |
| | | | Male | 6,851 | 4,112 |
| | | | Total | 14,272 | 8,567 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 21,500 | 12,737 |
| | | | Total | 21,500 | 12,737 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 9,881 | 8,125 |
| | | | Total | 9,881 | 8,125 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 9,000 | 1,584 |
| | | | Male | 6,000 | 1,056 |
| | | | Total | 15,000 | 2,640 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | TB treatment clients | HIV/TB Care&treatment; | Female | 0 | 107 |
| | | | Male | 0 | 12 |
| | | | Total | 0 | 119 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | TB treatment clients | TB Care & treatment | Female | 169 | 0 |
| | | | Male | 108 | 0 |
| | | | Total | 277 | 0 |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 57,150 | 29,413 |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 20,319,744 | 9,101,616 |

Output Results

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

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|-----------------|---------|--------|
| 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. | | | | |
| Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition) | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 75 | 150 |
| 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 | | | | |
| HIV/TB Care&treatment; | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted | health center | 50 | 180 |

| Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition) | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|---------|---------|
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 75 | 150 |
| Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 50 | 96 |
| 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 | | | | |
| School feeding (on-site) | | | | |
| A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | A.1.1: Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | individual | 221,043 | 147,831 |
| A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | A.1.8: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | individual | 197,193 | 129,138 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.) | non-food item | 93,901 | 133,704 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.1: Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed | non-food item | 649,729 | 283,036 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.9: Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed | non-food item | 553 | 1,954 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | school | 960 | 996 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.26: Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP | school | 12 | 12 |
| School feeding (take-home rations) | | | | |
| A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | A.1.1: Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | individual | 16,130 | 12,553 |
| A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | A.1.8: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | individual | 19,388 | |
| A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | A.1.9: Number of girls that received deworming treatment in government deworming campaign with the assistance of WFP | individual | | 14,447 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.1: Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed | non-food item | 36,753 | 28,813 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | school | 146 | 96 |
| B: Households with HIV and TB patients enrolled in treatment programmes receive nutrition sensitive conditional in-kind transfers in order to meet their basic food needs, in urban and rural settings | | | | |
| HIV/TB Care&treatment; | | | | |
| B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided | B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided | Mt | 312 | 286 |
| K: Vulnerable communities benefit from coordinated humanitarian mechanisms and development services to improve food security and livelihoods | | | | |
| General Distribution | | | | |
| K.1: Number of partners supported | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | partner | 19 | 19 |
| N*: Vulnerable primary school children in rural and urban settings receive nutrition-sensitive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs | | | | |

| School feeding (on-site) | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------|---------|--------|
| N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days | N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days | % | 98 | 61 |
| Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| 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 | | | | |
| HIV/TB Care&treatment; | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 8 | 18 |
| Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition) | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 9 | 6 |
| A: Moderately acute malnourished HIV, TB patients receive special nutritious food and nutrition counselling to support nutritional recovery | | | | |
| HIV/TB Care&treatment; | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 8 | 18 |
| Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 8 | 18 |
| 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 | | | | |
| Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted | health center | 8 | 16 |
| Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted | health center | 10 | 16 |
| B: Households with HIV and TB patients enrolled in treatment programmes receive nutrition sensitive conditional in-kind transfers in order to meet their basic food needs | | | | |
| HIV/TB Care&treatment; | | | | |
| B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided | B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided | Mt | 6 | 0 |
| B: Moderately acute malnourished refugee children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status | | | | |
| Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | |
| B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | Mt | 819 | |
| Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | |
| B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | Mt | 385 | 211 |
| B: Targeted refugee children 6-59 months and PLW receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education to prevent acute malnutrition | | | | |
| Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | |
| B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | Mt | | 1,629 |
| K: Vulnerable communities receive coordinated humanitarian and development services to improve food security and livelihoods. | | | | |
| General Distribution | | | | |
| K.1: Number of partners supported | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | partner | 4 | 4 |

Outcome Results

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

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Target Group: Crisis Affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new) | Overall | 2.5 | ≥5 | | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Crisis-Affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 11.83 | <10 | ≤10 | 11 | 6.81 | 13.79 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 9.95 | <10 | ≤11 | 11 | 5.67 | 18.63 | |
| | Overall | 11.37 | <10 | ≤10 | 11 | 6.4 | 14.87 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 1.4 | ≥12 | ≥13 | 3 | 2.7 | 3 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 1.2 | ≥15 | ≥14 | 2 | 3.3 | 1.9 | |
| | Overall | 1.4 | ≥13 | ≥13 | 3 | 2.9 | 2.6 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 7.1 | ≥9 | ≥10 | 15 | 17.9 | 17.9 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 9.8 | ≥10 | ≥10 | 16 | 12.2 | 26.6 | |
| | Overall | 7.5 | ≥9 | ≥10 | 16 | 15.8 | 20.3 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 17.4 | ≥16 | ≥20 | 45 | 20.3 | 30.8 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 19.5 | ≥22 | ≥20 | 45 | 18.9 | 35.1 | |
| | Overall | 17.8 | ≥19 | ≥20 | 45 | 19.8 | 32 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 58.1 | ≤23 | ≤52 | 39 | 61.4 | 62.8 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 47.7 | ≤20 | ≤45 | 39 | 59.9 | 51.4 | |
| | Overall | 56.6 | ≤25 | ≤51 | 39 | 60.9 | 59.2 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-----|-----|----|------|-------|--------------------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 24.7 | ≤15 | ≤20 | 12 | 21.5 | 19.7 | WFP |
| | Male | 13.5 | ≤15 | ≤13 | 10 | 19.6 | 15.4 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 22.9 | ≤18 | ≤16 | 11 | 20.8 | 18.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 62.3 | ≤42 | ≤43 | 45 | 23.3 | 40.7 | WFP |
| | Male | 66.2 | ≤44 | ≤43 | 40 | 24.5 | 33 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 62.9 | ≤40 | ≤43 | 42 | 23.8 | 38.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 40.5 | ≥41 | ≥43 | 58 | 35.9 | 34.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 51.2 | ≥40 | ≥43 | 59 | 36.7 | 46.7 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 42.1 | ≥43 | ≥43 | 58 | 36.2 | 38.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 57.8 | ≥48 | ≥58 | 40 | 58.2 | 49.5 | WFP |
| | Male | 66.9 | ≥50 | ≥67 | 45 | 61.5 | 49.5 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 59.3 | ≥50 | ≥60 | 43 | 59.4 | 49.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 30.6 | ≥25 | ≥31 | 40 | 58.8 | 41.5 | WFP |
| | Male | 24.1 | ≥23 | ≥25 | 44 | 63.3 | 40.4 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 29.6 | ≥27 | ≥28 | 42 | 60.4 | 41.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 31.05 | >49 | >47 | 54 | 33.7 | 43.9 | WFP |
| | Male | 15.65 | >53 | >49 | 66 | 36.7 | 53.05 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 25.75 | >51 | >48 | 60 | 34.8 | 45.85 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|-------|--|
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 33.5 | <34 | <34 | 32 | 43.1 | 36.05 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 49 | <38 | <38 | 22 | 43.1 | 35.15 | |
| | Overall | 38 | <35 | <35 | 26 | 43.1 | 36.05 | |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 35.75 | <18 | <19 | 14 | 23.2 | 20 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 33.7 | <11 | <13 | 12 | 20.2 | 11.85 | |
| | Overall | 35.5 | <14 | <17 | 14 | 22.1 | 18.1 | |
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 53.5 | <32 | <48 | 47 | 68 | 53.25 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 28 | <22 | <36 | 53 | 68 | 42.75 | |
| | Overall | 46.5 | <26 | <45 | 50 | 68 | 37.25 | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 20.5 | ≥25 | ≥23 | 28.1 | 45.1 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 31.35 | ≥31 | ≥29 | 38.6 | 43.6 | | |
| | Overall | 23.05 | ≥28 | ≥25 | 38.1 | 44.6 | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 7.4 | ≤7 | ≤6 | 1.5 | 27.7 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 7.95 | ≤7 | ≤6 | 1.5 | 26.8 | | |
| | Overall | 7.5 | ≤7 | ≤6 | 1.5 | 27.3 | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 63.65 | ≤46 | ≤61 | 56 | 12.2 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 50.5 | ≤44 | ≤54 | 56 | 13 | | |
| | Overall | 60.75 | ≤45 | ≤59 | 56 | 12.5 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|------|-----|------|------|-------|--------------------------|
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 8.4 | ≤7 | ≤8 | 3 | 15 | | WFP |
| | Male | 10.2 | ≤10 | ≤9 | 1 | 16.6 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 8.7 | ≤8.5 | ≤8 | 2 | 15.6 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 17 | ≥40 | ≥35 | 27.3 | 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) | Overall | 0 | ≥5 | ≥1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Crisis-Affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female | 7.1 | >25 | >8 | | 23 | 7.7 | WFP |
| | Male | 7.4 | >20 | >12 | | 15 | 19.65 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 7.1 | >23 | >8 | 3.6 | 20 | 10.35 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Crisis-Affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | | |
| Attendance rate (new) | Female | 74 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 81 | | | WFP |
| | Male | 74 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 85 | | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 74 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 83 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Enrolment rate | Female | 5.25 | >6 | >6 | 6 | | 2 | WFP |
| | Male | 4.51 | >6 | >6 | 12 | | 2.8 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 4.85 | >6 | >6 | 10 | | 2.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate | Female | | ≤121 | ≤12 | | | | |
| | Male | | ≤12 | ≤12 | | | | |
| | Overall | | ≤12 | ≤12 | | | | |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate | Female | | ≥88 | ≥88 | | | | |
| | Male | | ≥88 | ≥88 | | | | |
| | Overall | | ≥88 | ≥88 | | | | |
| Target Group: Crisis-Affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations) | | | | | | | | |

| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 6.07 | ≤4.5 | 4.4 | | | | WFP |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Male | 6.07 | ≤4.5 | 4 | | | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 6.07 | ≤4.5 | 4.45 | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: BSFP Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) | Female | 84 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 85.2 | | 77 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 84 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 87.5 | | 77 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 84 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 85.8 | 82 | 77 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: BSFP Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | 0 | >85 | >90 | 80 | 94.6 | 89.7 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | >75 | >80 | 80 | 97.8 | 86.3 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | >80 | >85 | 85 | 96.3 | 88.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 12.34 | ≤5 | ≤6 | 7 | 4.37 | 16.36 | WFP |
| | Male | 12.07 | ≤5 | ≤6 | 6 | 2.32 | 15.49 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 12.14 | ≤5 | ≤6 | 6 | 3.25 | 15.98 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new) | Female | 0 | ≥5 | | | | | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | ≥5 | | | | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | ≥5 | | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 1.5 | ≥3 | ≥15 | 13 | 2.9 | 0 | WFP |
| | Male | 1.3 | ≥3 | ≥16 | 14 | 1.9 | 12.5 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 1.4 | ≥3 | ≥16 | 13 | 2.3 | 11.8 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-----|-----|----|------|------|--|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 4.7 | ≥16 | ≥30 | 10 | 14.3 | 18.2 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 8.85 | ≥17 | ≥27 | 10 | 14.7 | 7.7 | |
| | Overall | 6.5 | ≥17 | ≥29 | 10 | 14.5 | 11.8 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 38.7 | ≥45 | ≥45 | 20 | 39.4 | 27.3 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 33.55 | ≥39 | ≥39 | 20 | 44.1 | 11.5 | |
| | Overall | 36.6 | ≥42 | ≥42 | 20 | 42 | 17.6 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 52.9 | ≤39 | ≤24 | 52 | 59.4 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 29.65 | ≤39 | ≤23 | 45 | 46.4 | 18.8 | |
| | Overall | 40.45 | ≤39 | ≤24 | 51 | 52.3 | 17.6 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 15.9 | ≤12 | ≤15 | 20 | 9.1 | 33.3 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 17.35 | ≤10 | ≤16 | 15 | 7.6 | 34.6 | |
| | Overall | 16.55 | ≤11 | ≤15 | 19 | 8.3 | 34.1 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 73.7 | ≤38 | ≤54 | 41 | 33.7 | 75.8 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 56.75 | ≤34 | ≤50 | 40 | 37 | 76.9 | |
| | Overall | 65.9 | ≤36 | ≤52 | 41 | 35.5 | 76.5 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 45.65 | ≥57 | ≥46 | 43 | 37.7 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 69.05 | ≥55 | ≥70 | 43 | 51.7 | 68.8 | |
| | Overall | 58.15 | ≥56 | ≥58 | 43 | 45.3 | 70.6 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-----|----|------|-------|--------------------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 45.4 | ≥40 | ≥40 | 50 | 51.4 | 39.4 | WFP |
| | Male | 49.1 | ≥45 | ≥45 | 53 | 48.3 | 53.8 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 46.85 | ≥43 | ≥43 | 51 | 49.7 | 48.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 21.7 | ≥46 | ≥16 | 26 | 52 | 6.1 | WFP |
| | Male | 34.4 | ≥49 | ≥22 | 24 | 48.3 | 15.4 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 28.05 | ≥47 | ≥19 | 26 | 50 | 11.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 46.5 | >44 | ≥54 | 47 | 62.3 | 52 | WFP |
| | Male | 52.5 | >53 | ≥66 | 49 | 64 | 65 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 49 | >49 | ≥60 | 48 | 63.2 | 59 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 38.5 | <40 | ≤32 | 34 | 28.6 | 34 | WFP |
| | Male | 32.5 | <30 | ≤22 | 38 | 28.9 | 22 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 35.5 | <35 | ≤26 | 35 | 28.8 | 27 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 15.5 | ≤15.5 | ≤14 | 19 | 9.1 | 14 | WFP |
| | Male | 16 | ≤15 | ≤12 | 13 | 7.1 | 13 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 15.5 | ≤15 | ≤14 | 17 | 8 | 14 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 52.5 | <55 | <47 | 32 | 71 | 38.6 | WFP |
| | Male | 59.5 | <46 | <53 | 22 | 75 | 37.5 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 56 | <50 | <50 | 26 | 73 | 38.15 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | 35.15 | ≥37 | ≥28.1 | 37 | 29.7 | | WFP |
| | Male | 36.1 | ≥37 | ≥38.6 | 34 | 33.6 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 35.5 | ≥37 | ≥38.1 | 36 | 31.9 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | 3.05 | ≤1.5 | ≤1.5 | 11 | 34.9 | | WFP |
| | Male | 2.95 | ≤1.5 | ≤1.5 | 9 | 24.2 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 3 | ≤1.5 | ≤1.5 | 11 | 29 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | 56.4 | ≤50 | ≤56 | 46 | 16 | | WFP |
| | Male | 57.95 | ≤50 | ≤56 | 51 | 20.9 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 57.1 | ≤55 | ≤56 | 47 | 18.7 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | 5.4 | ≤4 | ≤3 | 6 | 19.4 | | WFP |
| | Male | 2.95 | ≤2 | ≤1 | 5 | 21.3 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 4.4 | ≤4 | ≤2 | 6 | 20.5 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 24 | | >30 | 30 | 50 | 22.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female | 7.1 | ≥11 | ≥11 | | 25 | 14.4 | WFP |
| | Male | 7.1 | ≥11 | ≥11 | | 43 | 15 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 7.1 | ≥11 | ≥11 | 11.5 | 34 | 14.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations) | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment rate | Female | 1.67 | | >6 | 89 | | | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | | >6 | 86 | | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 1.67 | | >6 | 88 | | | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----|-----|-----|------|-------|----|--|----------------|
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate | Female | 17 | | ≤12 | | | | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | | ≤12 | | | | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 17 | | ≤12 | | | | | Secondary data |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate | Female | 83 | | ≥88 | | | | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | | ≥88 | | | | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 83 | | ≥88 | | | | | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| ART Default rate | Overall | 0 | <15 | <15 | 4.7 | 8 | | | Secondary data |
| ART Nutritional Recovery rate | Overall | 68 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 87.4 | | | | Secondary data |
| TB Nutritional Recovery rate | Overall | 69 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 87.4 | | | | Secondary data |
| TB Treatment Default rate | Overall | 0 | <15 | <15 | 4.7 | 8 | | | Secondary data |
| Target Group: TSFP Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) | Female | 41 | >70 | >70 | | 100 | 97 | | WFP |
| | Male | 36 | >70 | >70 | | 100 | 97 | | programme |
| | Overall | 39 | >70 | >70 | 92 | 100 | 97 | | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | | monitoring |
| Target Group: TSFP Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| MAM Treatment Default rate | Female | 4 | <15 | <15 | 1.73 | 0.48 | 2 | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 4 | <15 | <15 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 4 | <15 | <15 | 1.81 | 1.79 | 2 | | Secondary data |
| | | | | | | | | | Secondary data |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate | Female | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0.82 | 0 | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0.84 | 0 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0.83 | 0 | | Secondary data |
| | | | | | | | | | Secondary data |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate | Female | 5 | >15 | <15 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 4 | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 5 | >15 | <15 | 1.2 | 2.24 | 4 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 5 | >15 | <15 | 1.4 | 2.51 | 4 | | Secondary data |
| | | | | | | | | | Secondary data |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate | Female | 87 | >75 | >75 | 97 | 96.5 | 94 | | Secondary data |
| | Male | 88 | >75 | >75 | 97 | 93.82 | 95 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 88 | >75 | >75 | 97 | 95.67 | 94 | | Secondary data |
| | | | | | | | | | Secondary data |

| Strategic Outcome 02: People at risk of malnutrition in crisis-affected areas, especially young children, pregnant and lactating women and elderly (POC's only), are able to meet their basic nutrition requirements all year round | | | | | Crisis Response | |
|---|------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| Output Results | | | | | | |
| Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | | | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | ART clients | HIV Care & treatment | Female | 9,195 | 0 | |
| | | | Male | 5,879 | 0 | |
| | | | Total | 15,074 | 0 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | ART clients | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 0 | 10,217 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | 6,531 | |
| | | | Total | 0 | 16,748 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 247,988 | 292,584 | |
| | | | Male | 228,912 | 270,077 | |
| | | | Total | 476,900 | 562,661 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 279,916 | 363,620 | |
| | | | Male | 258,384 | 335,650 | |
| | | | Total | 538,300 | 699,270 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Other adults | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 1,003 | 1,127 | |
| | | | Male | 697 | 783 | |
| | | | Total | 1,700 | 1,910 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 100,400 | 148,060 | |
| | | | Total | 100,400 | 148,060 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 290,000 | 586,565 | |
| | | | Total | 290,000 | 586,565 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | TB treatment clients | TB Care & treatment | Female | 5,401 | 0 | |
| | | | Male | 3,453 | 0 | |
| | | | Total | 8,854 | 0 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | TB treatment clients | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female | 0 | 10,255 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | 6,557 | |
| | | | Total | 0 | 16,812 | |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 24,853 | 21,241 | |

| Output Results | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---------|--------|
| Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| A: Moderately acute malnourished HIV, TB patients receive special nutritious food and nutrition counselling to support nutritional recovery | | | | |
| Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted | health center | 75 | 150 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 75 | 150 |
| A: Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status. | | | | |
| Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted | health center | 1,160 | 2,320 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 177 | 150 |
| A: Targeted children 6-59 months, PLW and elderly (POC's only) receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition education to prevent acute malnutrition | | | | |
| Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted | health center | 187 | 374 |
| B: Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status. | | | | |
| Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | |
| B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | Mt | 8,394 | 7,867 |
| Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | |
| B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided | Mt | 16,763 | 13,273 |
| C: Nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from improved access to nutrition and health services through capacity development and strengthening of health and nutrition delivery systems. | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | |
| C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 40 | 60 |
| C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided | unit | 3 | 4 |
| E*: Moderately acute malnourished HIV, TB patients receive special nutritious food and nutrition counselling to support nutritional recovery | | | | |
| Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | |
| E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male) | Number | 1,024 | 13,466 |
| E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female) | Number | 1,024 | 15,759 |
| E*: Moderately acute malnourished children aged 6-59 months and PLW/G receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status. | | | | |
| Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | |
| E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male) | Number | 99,658 | 80,009 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--------|---------|-----------|
| E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female) | Number | 398,632 | 1,209,736 |
| Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | |
| E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male) | Number | 58,096 | 93,524 |
| E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches | E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female) | Number | 522,864 | 888,490 |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: BSFP Malnutrition Risk - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female | 7.1 | >15.2 | >15.2 | 23 | 23 | 11 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 7.1 | >15.2 | >15.2 | 16 | 15 | 25 | |
| | Overall | 7.1 | >15.2 | >15.2 | 20 | 20 | 14 | |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) | Female | 27 | >70 | >70 | 98 | 50 | 61 | Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data |
| | Male | 26 | >70 | >70 | 90 | 50 | 61 | |
| | Overall | 26 | >70 | >70 | 96 | 50 | 61 | |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | 0 | >66 | >66 | 87 | 93.5 | 91 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 0 | >66 | >66 | 91 | 93 | 90 | |
| | Overall | 0 | >66 | >66 | 88 | 93.3 | 98 | |
| Target Group: NACS Host - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| ART Default rate | Overall | 5 | <15 | <15 | 4.2 | 14.2 | | Secondary data |
| ART Nutritional Recovery rate | Overall | 85 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 90 | 61.3 | | Secondary data |
| TB Nutritional Recovery rate | Overall | 96 | ≥75 | ≥75 | 92.7 | 65.9 | | Secondary data |
| TB Treatment Default rate | Overall | 2 | <15 | <15 | 3.1 | 13.4 | | Secondary data |
| Target Group: TSFP Malnutrition Risk - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate | Female | 6 | <15 | <15 | 5.9 | 2.42 | 5 | Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data |
| | Male | 5 | <15 | <15 | 5.5 | 2.29 | 5 | |
| | Overall | 5 | <15 | <15 | 5.7 | 2.35 | 5 | |
| Target Group: TSFP Malnutrition Risk - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----|-----|-----|------|-------|-----|--------------------------|
| MAM Treatment Default rate | Female | 7 | <15 | <15 | 2.5 | 3.25 | 4 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 7 | <15 | <15 | 2.6 | 3.32 | 4 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 7 | <15 | <15 | 2.6 | 3.27 | 4 | Secondary data |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate | Female | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0.28 | 0.1 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0.33 | 0.1 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0.32 | 0.1 | Secondary data |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate | Female | 87 | >75 | >75 | 90.9 | 94.05 | 91 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 88 | >75 | >75 | 91.4 | 94.06 | 91 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 88 | >75 | >75 | 91.1 | 94.6 | 91 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new) | Overall | 0 | ≥2 | ≥2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) | Female | 36 | >50 | >50 | 66 | 66 | 75 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 23 | >50 | >50 | 66 | 66 | 75 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 23 | >50 | >50 | 66 | 66 | 75 | Secondary data |

| Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year | | | | | Resilience Building | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|--|
| Output Results | | | | | | |
| Activity 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | | | | | | |
| Detailed Indicator | Beneficiary Group | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 18,900 | 12,131 | |
| | | | Male | 16,100 | 18,197 | |
| | | | Total | 35,000 | 30,328 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 141,480 | 136,416 | |
| | | | Male | 120,520 | 116,207 | |
| | | | Total | 262,000 | 252,623 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 251,640 | 247,308 | |
| | | | Male | 214,360 | 210,669 | |
| | | | Total | 466,000 | 457,977 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 36,000 | 0 | |
| | | | Male | 24,000 | 0 | |
| | | | Total | 60,000 | 0 | |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 18,076 | 16,536 | |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 9,147,000 | 10,106,555 | |

| Output Results | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Activity 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| 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 | | | | |
| Food assistance for asset | | | | |
| A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA) | individual | 142,518 | 95,847 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed | non-food item | 493,775 | 360,000 |
| School feeding (on-site) | | | | |
| A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | A.1.1: Number of boys in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | individual | 6,528 | 7,907 |
| A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | A.1.3: Number of children in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | individual | | 7,279 |
| A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | A.1.8: Number of girls in WFP-assisted schools who received deworming treatment at least once during the year | individual | 5,959 | |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.) | non-food item | 93,901 | 0 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.1: Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed | non-food item | 16,943 | 15,186 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.9: Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed | non-food item | 15 | 0 |
| Smallholder agricultural market support activities | | | | |
| A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers | A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA) | individual | 35,000 | 30,000 |
| C: Smallholder farmers have improved market access through government official capacity building on extension and quality assurance services | | | | |
| Food assistance for asset | | | | |
| C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 72 | 60 |
| 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 | | | | |
| Food assistance for asset | | | | |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.133: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt) | Number | 60 | 58 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.136: Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use | Number | 430 | 273 |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------|---------|
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated | meter | 253,000 | 172,940 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared | Ha | 42,280 | 44,552 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created | Ha | 558 | 552 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.36: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built | Km | 522.2 | 481.2 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.43: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated | meter | 52,000 | 43,000 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.58: Number of culverts and drainage systems built (between 4-6m in width) | Number | 27 | 20 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed | Number | 16 | 14 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided | Number | 9,203,200 | 752,000 |
| F: Smallholder farmers and farmer organizations have improved market access through training in post-harvest handling techniques and technology, and institutional development | | | | |
| Smallholder agricultural market support activities | | | | |
| F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | F.1.10: Number of farmer individuals supported through local purchases | individual | 7,000 | 7,779 |
| F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills | farmer organization | 35 | 45 |
| F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | F.1.23: Number of farmers contributing to the quantity of food purchased by WFP | individual | 7,000 | 7,779 |
| F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling | individual | 35,000 | 30,000 |
| F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained | F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP | individual | 35,000 | 30,000 |
| G: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP | | | | |
| Climate adaptation and risk management activities | | | | |
| G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities | G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities | individual | 89,220 | 89,220 |
| L: Communities have improved access to assets, transport, markets and services, through feeder road and bridge construction | | | | |
| Food assistance for asset | | | | |
| L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type | L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented | unit | 0 | 1 |
| Smallholder agricultural market support activities | | | | |
| L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type | L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made | US\$ | 1,120,000 | 236,870 |
| 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 | | | | |

| School feeding (on-site) | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---------|--------|
| N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days | N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days | % | 80 | 61 |
| N*.3: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support | N*.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (male) | Number | 4,995 | 15,746 |
| N*.3: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support | N*.3.2: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (female) | Number | 7,492 | 15,498 |
| N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) | N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) | Number | 12,487 | 0 |
| Activity 11: Provide infrastructure development services for humanitarian access and community | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| C: Community members in targeted project sites receive training on basic road and infrastructure maintenance techniques for sustainability and ownership of the projects | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | |
| C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new) | C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 26 | 14 |
| L: Communities in targeted areas have improved access to markets, basic social services and project sites among others | | | | |
| Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | |
| L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type | L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented | unit | 1 | 1 |
| L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type | L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made | US\$ | 112,000 | 0 |

| Outcome Results | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Activity 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Residents - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | Female | 14.76 | <10 | <9.87 | 16 | 6.25 | 9.87 | WFP |
| | Male | 15.22 | <6.5 | <11.46 | 14 | 4.62 | 11.46 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 14.83 | <11 | <10.48 | 16 | 5.35 | 10.48 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | | ≥2 | ≥4 | 4 | 4.05 | | WFP |
| | Male | | ≥4 | ≥4 | 4 | 4.27 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 3.44 | ≥6 | ≥4 | 4 | 4.17 | 3.75 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new) | Overall | 0.3 | ≥5 | | | | | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|-------|--------------------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 0 | ≥8 | ≥6 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 5 | WFP |
| | Male | 8.75 | ≥8 | ≥6 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 4.75 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 4.65 | ≥8 | ≥6 | 3 | 1 | 4.85 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 11.8 | ≥14 | ≥13 | 19.2 | 28.5 | 45.25 | WFP |
| | Male | 11.7 | ≥14 | ≥13 | 23.3 | 27.5 | 40.3 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 11.4 | ≥14 | ≥13 | 21.2 | 28 | 40.85 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 9.8 | ≥16 | ≥15 | 28.1 | 32.7 | 51.15 | WFP |
| | Male | 19.15 | ≥16 | ≥15 | 35.1 | 37.7 | 54.15 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 14.05 | ≥16 | ≥15 | 31.6 | 35.4 | 51.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 63.3 | <48 | <47 | 63.9 | 70 | 10 | WFP |
| | Male | 47.4 | <15 | <47 | 51 | 64.6 | 28.6 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 54.9 | <32 | <47 | 57.5 | 67 | 22.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 43.1 | <40 | <40 | 20.4 | 13.5 | 13.5 | WFP |
| | Male | 37.2 | <40 | <40 | 15.9 | 9.5 | 9.5 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 41.7 | <40 | <40 | 18.2 | 11.3 | 11.95 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 51.4 | <51 | <50 | 37.8 | 23.5 | 45.25 | WFP |
| | Male | 59.7 | <51 | <50 | 29.8 | 20.9 | 40.3 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 55.3 | <51 | <50 | 33.8 | 22 | 40.85 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-----|--------|------|------|-------|--------------------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 36.75 | ≥49 | ≥48 | 33.3 | 29.6 | 53.9 | WFP |
| | Male | 43.85 | ≥49 | ≥48 | 45.7 | 33.9 | 40.05 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 40.45 | ≥49 | ≥48 | 39.5 | 31.9 | 45.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 47.1 | ≥45 | ≥45 | 51.5 | 53.8 | 35.35 | WFP |
| | Male | 40.45 | ≥45 | ≥45 | 49 | 52.8 | 36.1 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 44.3 | ≥45 | ≥45 | 50.2 | 53.3 | 36.95 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 36.75 | ≥39 | ≥38 | 43 | 48.1 | 20.35 | WFP |
| | Male | 28.65 | ≥39 | ≥38 | 46.9 | 51.6 | 25 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 33.35 | ≥39 | ≥38 | 45 | 50 | 23.95 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 24.15 | >59 | >59 | 35 | 48.1 | 59 | WFP |
| | Male | 31.45 | >57 | >56.95 | 51 | 52.2 | 59.95 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 27.8 | >58 | >55.65 | 41 | 50.3 | 55.65 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 32.85 | <21 | <20.95 | 39 | 36.9 | 20.95 | WFP |
| | Male | 38.85 | <27 | <26.5 | 34 | 34.5 | 26.4 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 34.95 | <24 | <24.2 | 37 | 35.6 | 24.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 42.95 | <21 | <20.05 | 25 | 15 | 20.05 | WFP |
| | Male | 29.75 | <17 | <16.6 | 15 | 13.3 | 16.6 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 37.25 | <19 | <20.2 | 21 | 14.1 | 20.2 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|-------|----------|---------|------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Food expenditure share | Female | 58.5 | <39 | <39 | 73 | 65 | | WFP |
| | Male | 58.5 | <45 | <45 | 70 | 68 | | programme |
| | Overall | 58.5 | <42 | <42 | 72 | 67 | | monitoring |
| WFP programme monitoring | | | | | | | | |
| Target Group: Resilience Beneficiaries - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base | Overall | 0 | ≥92 | ≥90 | 85 | 77 | 83.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Resilience - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | Female | 2.57 | <1.65 | <1.64 | 3 | | 1.64 | WFP |
| | Male | 2.43 | <1.99 | <1.99 | 3 | | 1.99 | programme |
| | Overall | 2.5 | <1.82 | <1.82 | 3 | | 1.82 | monitoring |
| WFP programme monitoring | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 19.5 | >35 | >30 | 29.7 | | 37.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks | Overall | 8.4 | >8.4 | >8.4 | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems | Overall | 1 | ≥6 | ≥5 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.25 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems | Overall | 20 | | ≥40 | 22 | 28 | 20 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD) | Overall | 138,000 | | ≥465,450 | 147,400 | 494,020.32 | 284,455.51 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT) | Overall | 320 | | ≥1,050 | 355 | 1,203.6 | 708.12 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Urban Safety Net - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) | Female | | ≤6 | | 13 | | | WFP |
| | Male | | ≤6 | | 12 | | | programme |
| | Overall | 6.7 | ≤6 | ≤6 | 12.7 | | | monitoring |
| WFP programme monitoring | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|------|-----|-------|------|--|--------------------------|
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | | ≤4 | ≤4.48 | 4.15 | | WFP |
| | Male | | ≤4 | ≤4.48 | 4.28 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 4.48 | ≤4 | ≤4.48 | 4.2 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | | ≥32 | ≥32 | 55.9 | | WFP |
| | Male | | ≥32 | ≥32 | 46 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 30 | ≥32 | ≥32 | 49.4 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | | ≤50 | ≤50 | 27 | | WFP |
| | Male | | ≤50 | ≤50 | 33.8 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 48.5 | ≤50 | ≤50 | 31.6 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | | ≤18 | ≤18 | 20.2 | | WFP |
| | Male | | ≤18 | ≤18 | 16.9 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 20.6 | ≤18 | ≤18 | 19 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food expenditure share | Female | | ≤65 | ≤65 | 73 | | WFP |
| | Male | | ≤65 | ≤65 | 70.6 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 95 | ≤65 | ≤65 | 72.2 | | WFP programme monitoring |

| Strategic Outcome 04: The humanitarian community in South Sudan 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 indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to affected populations | | | | | |
| Humanitarian Air Service | | | | | |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.127: Percentage response to medical and security evacuation | % | 100 | 100 | |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.128: Tonnage of light cargo transported monthly | Mt | 100 | 215 | |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services | agency/organization | 307 | 308 | |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.20: Number of assessments/surveys conducted | assessment | 2 | 2 | |
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported | H.4.21: Volume (m3) of cargo transported | m3 | 1,200 | 2,197 | |
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported | H.4.8: Percentage of cargo delivered within promised lead time | % | 90 | 98 | |
| H.7: Total number of passengers transported | H.7.13: Number of destinations served | unit | 50 | 57 | |
| H.7: Total number of passengers transported | H.7.3: Number of passengers transported | individual | 60,000 | 52,164 | |
| H.7: Total number of passengers transported | H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served | % | 80 | 90 | |
| K: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of air services in order to provide more efficient and effective responses to affected populations | | | | | |
| Humanitarian Air Service | | | | | |
| K.1: Number of partners supported | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | partner | 250 | 279 | |
| Activity 06: Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community | | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual | |
| 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 | | | | | |
| Logistics Cluster | | | | | |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.125: Percentage of logistics service requests fulfilled | % | 90 | 99 | |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.133: Units of standardized equipment made available | unit unit | 8 | 12 | |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.134: Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft | % | 100 | 100 | |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.23: Number of bulletins, maps and other information products compiled and shared | item | 200 | 164 | |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted | instance | 45 | 22 | |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.62: Number of locations served | site | 130 | 180 | |
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported | H.4.12: Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo moved through logistics common services | Mt | 6,500 | 9,000 | |
| 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 | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|---------|----------|
| Logistics Cluster | | | | |
| K.1: Number of partners supported | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | partner | 175 | 158 |
| 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 | | | | |
| Logistics Cluster | | | | |
| M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported | unit | 6 | 6 |
| Activity 07: Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives. | | | | |
| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
| 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 | | | | |
| Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | | | | |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.56: Number of humanitarian organizations utilizing the service | agency/organization | 1 | 1 |
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported | H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported | Mt | 700 | 1,454.46 |
| 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 | | | | |
| Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | | | | |
| H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type | H.14.12: Number of cargo fumigation services provided | Number | 1 | 1 |
| H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type | H.14.7: Number of fixed storage services provided | Number | 1 | 1 |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.130: Total storage space made available (mt) | Mt | 700 | 0 |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.15: Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities | agency/organization | 1 | 1 |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.56: Number of humanitarian organizations utilizing the service | agency/organization | 5 | 3 |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.67: Number of mobile storage tents/units made available | unit | 1 | 1 |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.95: Number of requests for storage services fulfilled | instance | 1 | 1 |
| 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. | | | | |
| Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | | | | |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.105: Number of services provided | service | 1,500 | 838 |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.56: Number of humanitarian organizations utilizing the service | agency/organization | 9 | 11 |
| H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested | H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested | % | 98 | 100 |
| 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 | | | | |
| Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | | | | |
| K.1: Number of partners supported | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | partner | 5 | 18 |
| 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 | | | | |
| Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | | | | |
| K.1: Number of partners supported | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | partner | 1 | 18 |

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.

Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|----|----|
| K.1: Number of partners supported | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | partner | 10 | 12 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|----|----|

Activity 08: Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|

H: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements

Emergency Telecommunication Cluster

| | | | | |
|--|---|------------|-----|-----|
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.105: Number of services provided | service | 1 | 1 |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.120: Number of UN agency and NGO staff trained | individual | 200 | 240 |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.20: Number of assessments/surveys conducted | assessment | 5 | 7 |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.41: Number of field coordination meetings convened | instance | 12 | 12 |
| H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type | H.1.62: Number of locations served | site | 12 | 12 |
| H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type | H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established | system | 1 | 1 |

K: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements

Emergency Telecommunication Cluster

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-----|-----|
| K.1: Number of partners supported | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | partner | 170 | 176 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-----|-----|

L: The humanitarian community benefits from the provision of security emergency telecommunication services to comply with mandatory safety and security requirements

Emergency Telecommunication Cluster

| | | | | |
|--|---|------|---------|--------|
| L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type | L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented | unit | 1 | 1 |
| L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type | L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made | US\$ | 127,000 | 76,501 |

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

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|

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.

CBT platform

| | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|----|----|
| H.11: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms | H.11.1: Number of agencies using common cash-based transfer platforms | agency/organization | 6 | 5 |
| H.12: Number of complementary services provided by type and by organization | H.12.3: Number of UN agency and NGO staff trained | individual | 40 | 50 |

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.

CBT platform

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|----|----|
| K.1: Number of partners supported | K.1.1: Number of partners supported | partner | 30 | 36 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|----|----|

Outcome Results

| Activity 05: Provide air services to the humanitarian community | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Humanitarian community - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery General | | | | | | | | |
| User satisfaction rate | Overall | 91 | >92 | >92 | 91 | 86 | 91 | WFP survey |
| Activity 06: Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Humanitarian community - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster | | | | | | | | |
| User satisfaction rate | Overall | 95 | >95 | ≥95 | 99 | 99 | 94 | WFP survey |
| Activity 07: Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives. | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Humanitarian community - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties | | | | | | | | |
| User satisfaction rate | Overall | 75 | >80 | >80 | 70 | 70 | 90 | WFP survey |

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

| Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Crisis Affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - - | Female | | =54 | =54 | 54 | | | - |
| | Male | | =46 | =46 | 46 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Crisis affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - - | Overall | 49 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 58 | 56 | 58 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 11 | ≥18 | ≥18 | 14 | 14.7 | 17.45 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men | Overall | 4 | ≤9 | ≤9 | 2 | 8.1 | 5.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women | Overall | 85 | ≤73 | ≤73 | 85 | 77.3 | 77.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - - | Overall | 38 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 58 | 58 | 58 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 21 | ≥22 | ≥22 | 13 | 27 | 14.45 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----|------|------|-----|------|-------|--------------------------|
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men | Overall | 16 | ≤15 | ≤15 | 11 | 9.4 | 10 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women | Overall | 63 | ≤63 | ≤63 | 76 | 63.7 | 75.55 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - - | Female | | =54 | =54 | 54 | | | - |
| | Male | | =46 | =46 | 46 | | | - |
| | Overall | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | | | WFP programme monitoring |

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

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: Crisis affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - - | Female | | =65 | =65 | 70 | | | - |
| | Male | | =35 | =35 | 30 | | | - |
| | Overall | 0 | =100 | =100 | 100 | | | WFP programme monitoring |

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

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: Residents - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - - | Overall | 50 | ≥60 | ≥60 | 51 | 51 | 51 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Resilience - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men | Overall | 24.67 | ≥38 | ≥38 | 33 | 28.6 | 34.05 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men | Overall | 6.33 | ≤5 | ≤5 | 5 | 4.8 | 3.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women | Overall | 69.33 | ≤57 | ≤57 | 61 | 66.5 | 62.05 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-----|------|------|-----|--|--|------------|
| Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - - | Female | 50 | =60 | =60 | 47 | | | WFP |
| | Male | 50 | =40 | =40 | 53 | | | programme |
| | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | | | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |

Protection indicators

| Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Crisis affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 85.7 | ≥100 | ≥92 | 95 | 95.2 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥92 | 96 | 93.6 | | |
| | Overall | 87.5 | ≥100 | ≥92 | 95 | 94.7 | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 96.1 | ≥100 | ≥97 | 97 | 98.6 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 98.4 | ≥100 | ≥97 | 97 | 97.1 | | |
| | Overall | 96.65 | ≥100 | ≥97 | 97 | 98.1 | | |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 97.2 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 99.6 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 99.7 | | |
| | Overall | 97.9 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 99.6 | | |
| Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 99.4 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 95.7 | | |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 97.4 | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 99.75 | ≥100 | ≥98 | 98 | 99.4 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 94.45 | ≥100 | ≥98 | 98 | 99.1 | | |
| | Overall | 97.45 | ≥100 | ≥98 | 98 | 99.2 | | |

| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 90.25 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 98.3 | | WFP |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Male | 94.1 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 99.5 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 91.9 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 99 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Resilience - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | | ≥100 | ≥92 | 92 | 96.9 | | - |
| | Male | | ≥100 | ≥92 | 92 | 97.2 | | - |
| | Overall | | ≥100 | ≥92 | 92 | 97 | | - |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 92.8 | ≥100 | ≥97 | 97 | 98.8 | | WFP |
| | Male | 95.6 | ≥100 | ≥97 | 96 | 98.7 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 94.25 | ≥100 | ≥97 | 97 | 98.8 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 97.3 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | | WFP |
| | Male | 98.85 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 98.15 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | | WFP programme monitoring |

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 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: All - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - - | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Crisis affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 45.5 | ≥67 | ≥62 | 44 | 38.4 | 49.1 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 58.5 | ≥67 | ≥62 | 45 | 40.1 | 48.5 | |
| | Overall | 52 | ≥67 | ≥62 | 44 | 39 | 49.4 | |
| Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 43 | | ≥40 | 51 | 45.4 | 75 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 52 | | ≥26 | 39 | 47.4 | 33 | |
| | Overall | 47 | | ≥66 | 45 | 46.5 | 57 | |
| Activity 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Resilience - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 44.33 | ≥67 | ≥62 | 54 | 43.7 | 80.72 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 28.67 | ≥67 | ≥62 | 59 | 41.9 | 83.05 | |
| | Overall | 37 | ≥67 | ≥62 | 56 | 42.7 | 82.2 | |

Environment indicators

| Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Crisis Affected Population - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - - | Overall | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - - | Overall | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | | | - |
| Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: TSFP Malnutrition Risk - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - - | Overall | 0 | =0 | =0 | 0 | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2021 Target | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | 2019 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Resilience - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - - | Overall | 0 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 100 | | | WFP programme monitoring |

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A flood affected community from Northern Jonglei arriving on boats in the port of Mingkaman

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

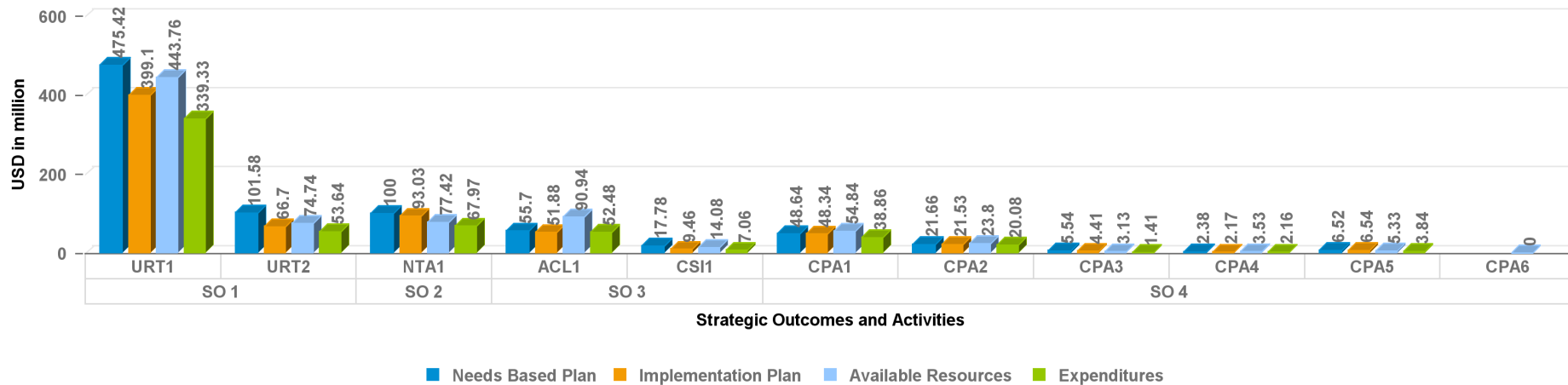
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



| Code | Strategic Outcome |
|------|---|
| SO 1 | Food-insecure women, men and children in crisis-affected areas and refugees have access to safe and nutritious food all year round. |
| 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 in South Sudan 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 |
| CSI1 | Provide infrastructure development services for humanitarian access and 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 |

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South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 all year round. | Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | 475,418,429 | 399,098,993 | 443,758,356 | 339,329,654 |
| | | Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | 101,575,486 | 66,698,889 | 74,740,015 | 53,638,494 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 28,408 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 576,993,915 | 465,797,882 | 518,526,786 | 392,968,148 |

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 | 99,995,484 | 93,028,283 | 77,424,665 | 67,974,104 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 6,195,078 | 0 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | | | 0 | |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 99,995,484 | 93,028,283 | 83,619,744 | 67,974,104 |

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|---|--|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 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 | 55,700,076 | 51,877,398 | 90,936,602 | 52,481,068 |
| | | Provide infrastructure development services for humanitarian access and community | 17,777,937 | 9,461,619 | 14,081,296 | 7,059,624 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 12,908,276 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 73,478,013 | 61,339,017 | 117,926,173 | 59,540,693 |

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--|---|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 8 | The humanitarian community in South Sudan has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available. | Provide air services to the humanitarian community | 48,636,360 | 48,336,294 | 54,841,373 | 38,864,478 |
| | | Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community | 21,658,180 | 21,531,176 | 23,795,683 | 20,079,927 |
| | | Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives. | 5,540,952 | 4,405,536 | 3,125,766 | 1,414,212 |
| | | Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community | 2,383,379 | 2,172,966 | 3,530,646 | 2,161,851 |
| | | Provide a digital beneficiary and transfer management service using corporate system SCOPE to humanitarian and development partners | 6,517,210 | 6,540,523 | 5,325,877 | 3,843,293 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 84,736,082 | 82,986,495 | 90,619,345 | 66,363,762 |

Annual Country Report

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 10,432,532 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 10,432,532 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 835,203,494 | 703,151,676 | 821,124,580 | 586,846,706 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 36,451,128 | 33,265,521 | 42,206,022 | 24,155,150 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 871,654,621 | 736,417,197 | 863,330,602 | 611,001,857 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 56,281,670 | 47,567,211 | 31,768,049 | 31,768,049 |
| Grand Total | | | 927,936,291 | 783,984,408 | 895,098,651 | 642,769,906 |



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

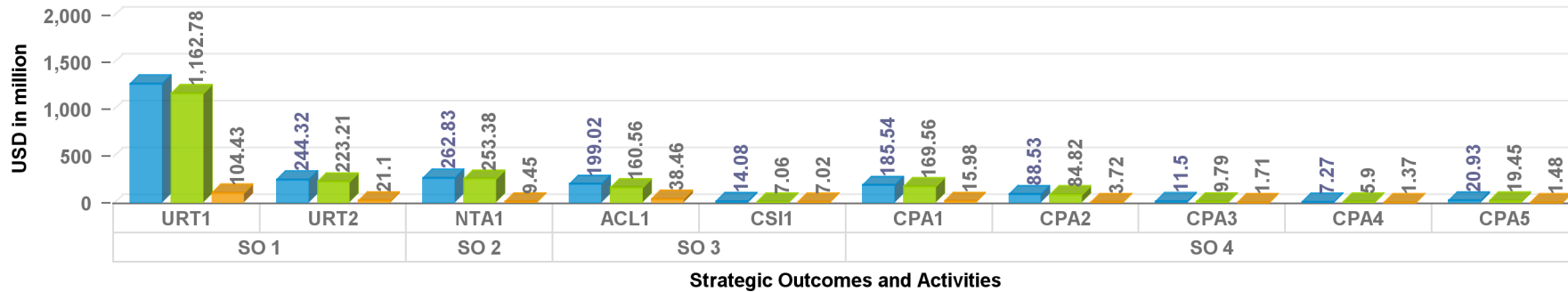
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 all year round. |
| 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 in South Sudan 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 |
| CSI1 | Provide infrastructure development services for humanitarian access and 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 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 all year round. | Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees | 428,583,741 | 244,316,153 | 0 | 244,316,153 | 223,214,632 | 21,101,521 |
| | | Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations | 1,958,463,566 | 1,248,398,630 | 18,806,509 | 1,267,205,139 | 1,162,776,436 | 104,428,703 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 28,408 | 0 | 28,408 | 0 | 28,408 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 2,387,047,307 | 1,492,743,198 | 18,806,509 | 1,511,549,707 | 1,385,991,069 | 125,558,638 |

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 | 492,940,871 | 262,834,755 | 0 | 262,834,755 | 253,384,193 | 9,450,561 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 6,195,078 | 0 | 6,195,078 | 0 | 6,195,078 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 492,940,871 | 269,029,833 | 0 | 269,029,833 | 253,384,193 | 15,645,640 |

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 infrastructure development services for humanitarian access and community | 17,777,937 | 14,081,296 | 0 | 14,081,296 | 7,059,624 | 7,021,672 |
| | | Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households | 247,157,195 | 199,015,004 | 0 | 199,015,004 | 160,559,471 | 38,455,533 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 12,908,276 | 0 | 12,908,276 | 0 | 12,908,276 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 264,935,132 | 226,004,576 | 0 | 226,004,576 | 167,619,095 | 58,385,481 |
| 8 | The humanitarian community in South Sudan has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available. | Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community | 87,635,092 | 88,533,494 | 0 | 88,533,494 | 84,817,739 | 3,715,755 |

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 in South Sudan has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available. | Provide a digital beneficiary and transfer management service using corporate system SCOPE to humanitarian and development partners | 48,091,928 | 18,151,295 | 2,779,378 | 20,930,673 | 19,448,090 | 1,482,584 |
| | | Provide air services to the humanitarian community | 186,928,268 | 185,541,330 | 0 | 185,541,330 | 169,564,435 | 15,976,895 |
| | | Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives. | 20,435,952 | 11,498,307 | 0 | 11,498,307 | 9,786,753 | 1,711,554 |
| | | Provision of IT data communication services to the humanitarian community | 1,152,166 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community | 8,624,127 | 7,268,497 | 0 | 7,268,497 | 5,899,702 | 1,368,795 |

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 in South Sudan has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available. | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16) | | | 352,867,533 | 310,992,923 | 2,779,378 | 313,772,301 | 289,516,717 | 24,255,583 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 10,432,532 | 0 | 10,432,532 | 0 | 10,432,532 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 10,432,532 | 0 | 10,432,532 | 0 | 10,432,532 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 3,497,790,843 | 2,309,203,061 | 21,585,887 | 2,330,788,949 | 2,096,511,074 | 234,277,874 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 159,989,828 | 98,428,907 | 244,921 | 98,673,828 | 80,622,956 | 18,050,871 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 3,657,780,671 | 2,407,631,968 | 21,830,808 | 2,429,462,776 | 2,177,134,031 | 252,328,745 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 236,365,390 | 144,968,693 | | 144,968,693 | 144,968,693 | 0 |
| Grand Total | | | 3,894,146,061 | 2,552,600,661 | 21,830,808 | 2,574,431,469 | 2,322,102,724 | 252,328,745 |

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures