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# South Sudan

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2022

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# Overview

South Sudan faced unprecedented humanitarian needs driven by protracted violence, flooding, and the impacts of global food crisis. In response, WFP provided lifesaving food and nutrition assistance, prioritizing communities facing the highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. To protect livelihoods and promote longer-term self-reliance, WFP scaled-up resilience-building and climate adaptation initiatives, leveraged partnerships across the Peace-Development-Humanitarian nexus, and strengthened programme integration.

Overall, WFP assisted 5.6 million people[1] with 190,000 metric tons (mt) of food and USD 39.6 million of cash-based transfers. This included supporting 3.5 million people, including refugees, with general food assistance, 1.5 million children aged 6 - 59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls with specialized nutritious foods for treatment and prevention of malnutrition, and 576,336 school-going children with school meals. To enhance livelihoods and resilience to seasonal shocks, WFP assisted 797,326 people through asset creation activities and supported 42,306 smallholder farmers through training on marketing, post-harvest handling, nutrition, and gender mainstreaming. Further, WFP helped transform food systems by linking smallholder farmers to markets, and promoting homegrown school feeding.

WFP prioritised resources for the most vulnerable due to persistent funding gaps. From May 2022, WFP only provided general food assistance (GFA) to people facing emergency and catastrophic food insecurity. The targeted population was reduced by 1.7 million people. Thanks to donors response in July, WFP reinstated GFA to 1.1 million people from September.[2] However, late funding, insecurity, and flooding affected WFP's capacity to reach people timely. All the targeted people were assisted using 46 percent of food and 39 percent of cash based transfer planned, respectively.[3]

WFP provided 70 percent rations to prevent famine and halved rations for rest of the targeted people to spread resources to more people, and for a longer period, in counties where people faced catastrophic food insecurity levels. WFP engaged traditional donors and explored new ones, simultaneously fundraising for 2022 funding gaps and the new country strategic plan (2023-2025). Despite challenges, WFP responded to ad hoc emergencies, assisting newly conflict-displaced people in Abyei and Upper Nile State, and flood-displaced people in Warrap and Unity States.

Furthermore, WFP collaborated with national and local authorities, UN agencies, NGOs, international financial institutions, and private sector entities on policy and operational issues. WFP bolstered partnership with UNICEF in addressing malnutrition and strengthening government capacity, FAO in building community resilience, and United Nations Mission in South Sudan, UNDP, WHO, Nonviolent Peaceforce, and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - Germany to implement the Community Violence Reduction project in Jonglei through the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for reconciliation, stabilization and resilience. The project contributed to peace as it leveraged WFP's resilience programming and partners' peace-building capacities. WFP co-led a joint interagency flood-mitigation task force with the Ministry of Roads and Bridges to coordinate infrastructure works in priority areas. The National Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) taskforce implemented the PSEA strategy and the 2022 action plan to address SEA.

WFP supported humanitarian response across different sectors by providing reliable common services. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service; the Logistics; and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters provided efficient humanitarian response to affected populations. With over 60 percent of the country inaccessible by road, WFP delivered 259,925 mt of food for all its activities, representing 104 percent of requirements. Of this, 40,000 mt arrived late in the fourth quarter while 71,382 mt was carried over to 2023.[4]

WFP rehabilitated 165 km of choke points along seven major supply routes, rendering 629 km of road accessible, and rehabilitated 50 km of dike in Jonglei State. The infrastructure strengthened communities' resilience to shocks, improved access to markets, facilitated humanitarian operations, and stimulated commercial activities.

WFP and Humanity and Inclusion completed a six-month disability project which promoted meaningful participation of persons with disabilities. Under SDG 2 (prevalence of malnutrition), WFP and partners reached 1.6 million people and supported 797,326 small-scale producers through income generation. Additionally, 234 partners were supported through multi-stakeholder platforms under SDG 17. WFP participated in developing the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) monitoring and evaluation framework (2023-2025), co-chaired result groups 2 (improving food security and recovering local economies), result group 3 (strengthened social services), and the Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group. WFP aligned its country strategic plan with UNSDCF.

# 5,640,342

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



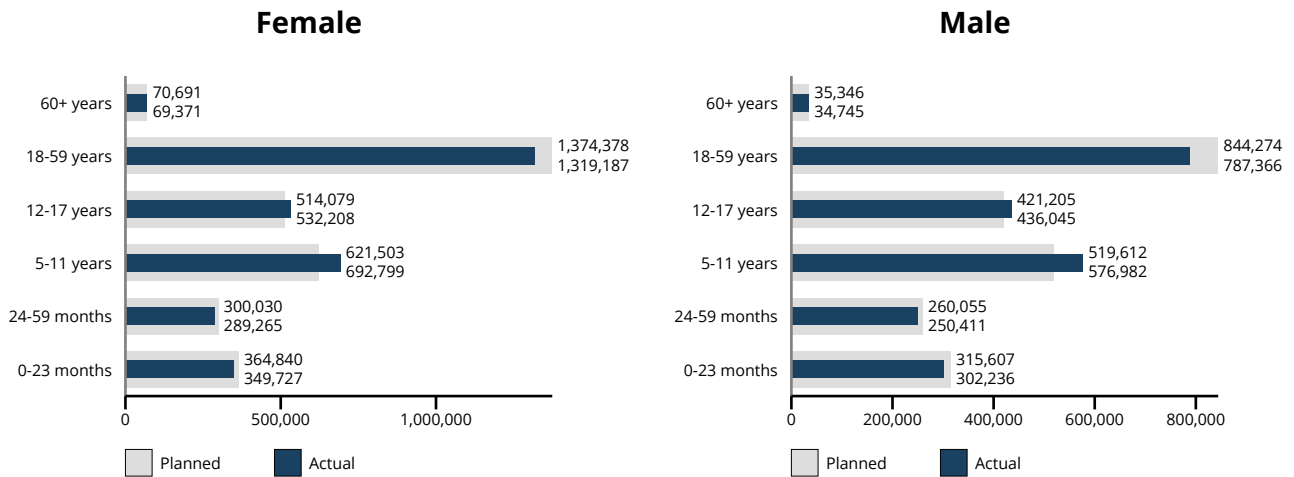
58% female



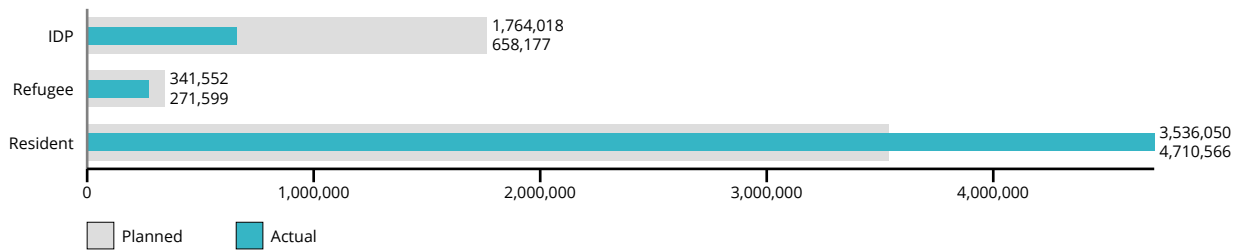
42% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 129,472 (54% Female, 46% Male)

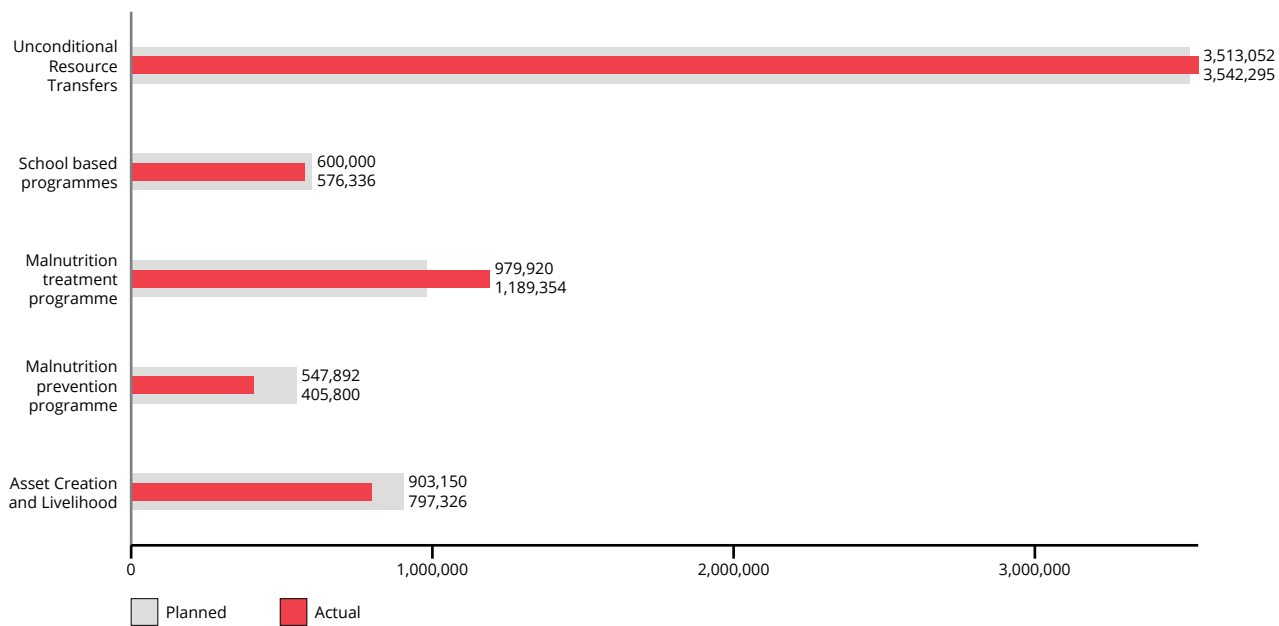
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



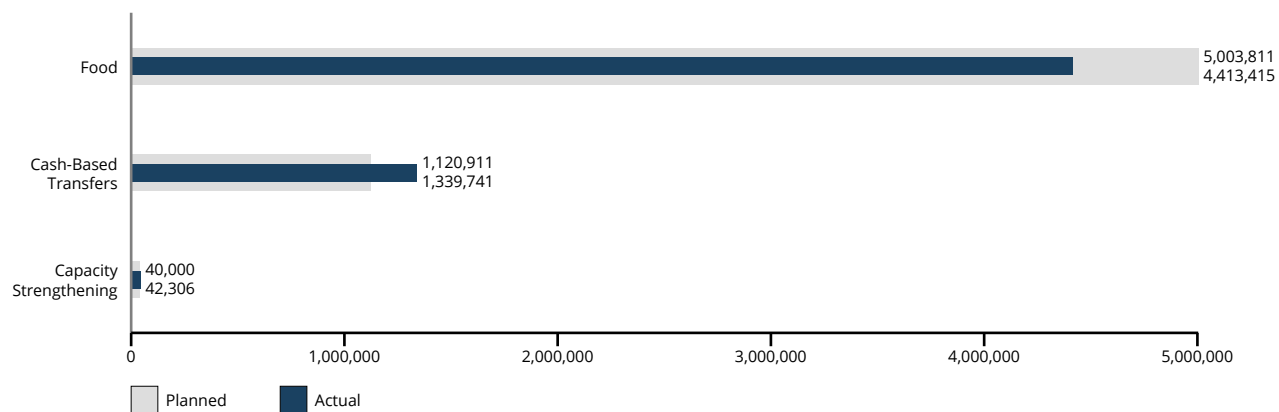
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



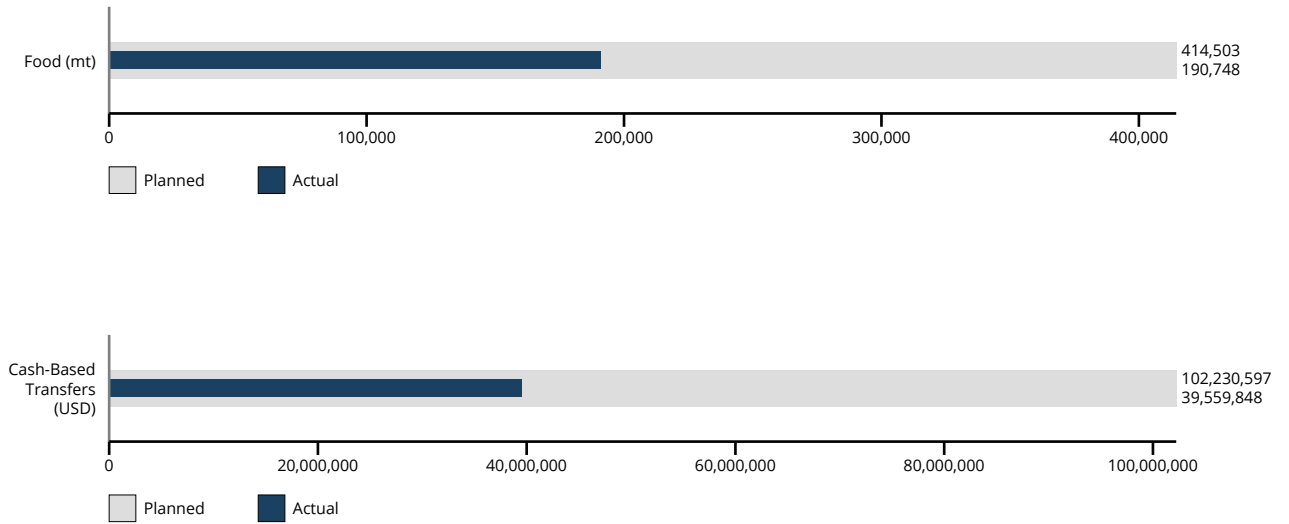
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



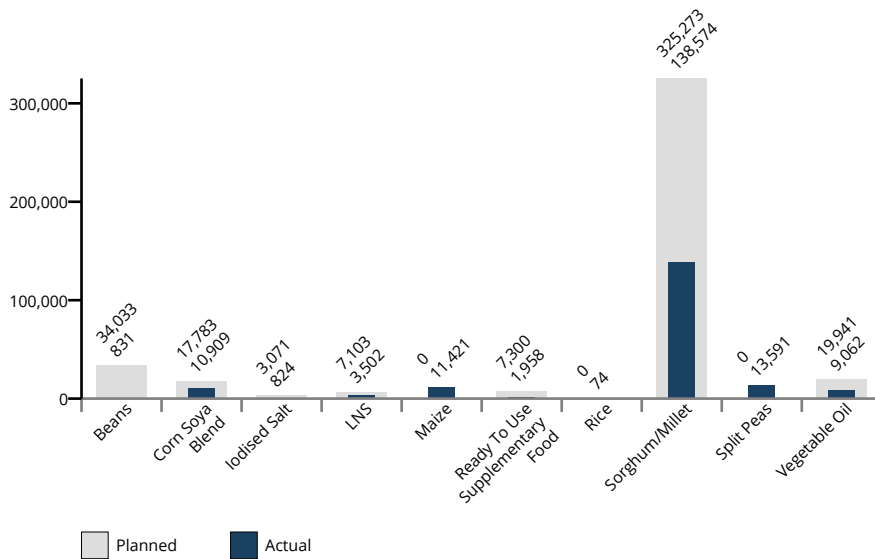
### Beneficiaries by Modality



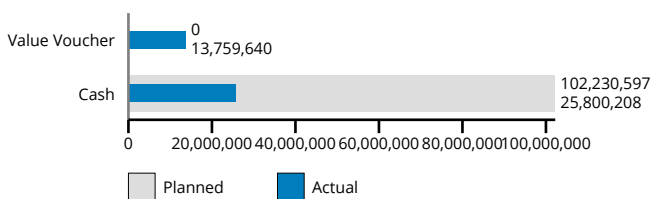
### Total Transfers by Modality



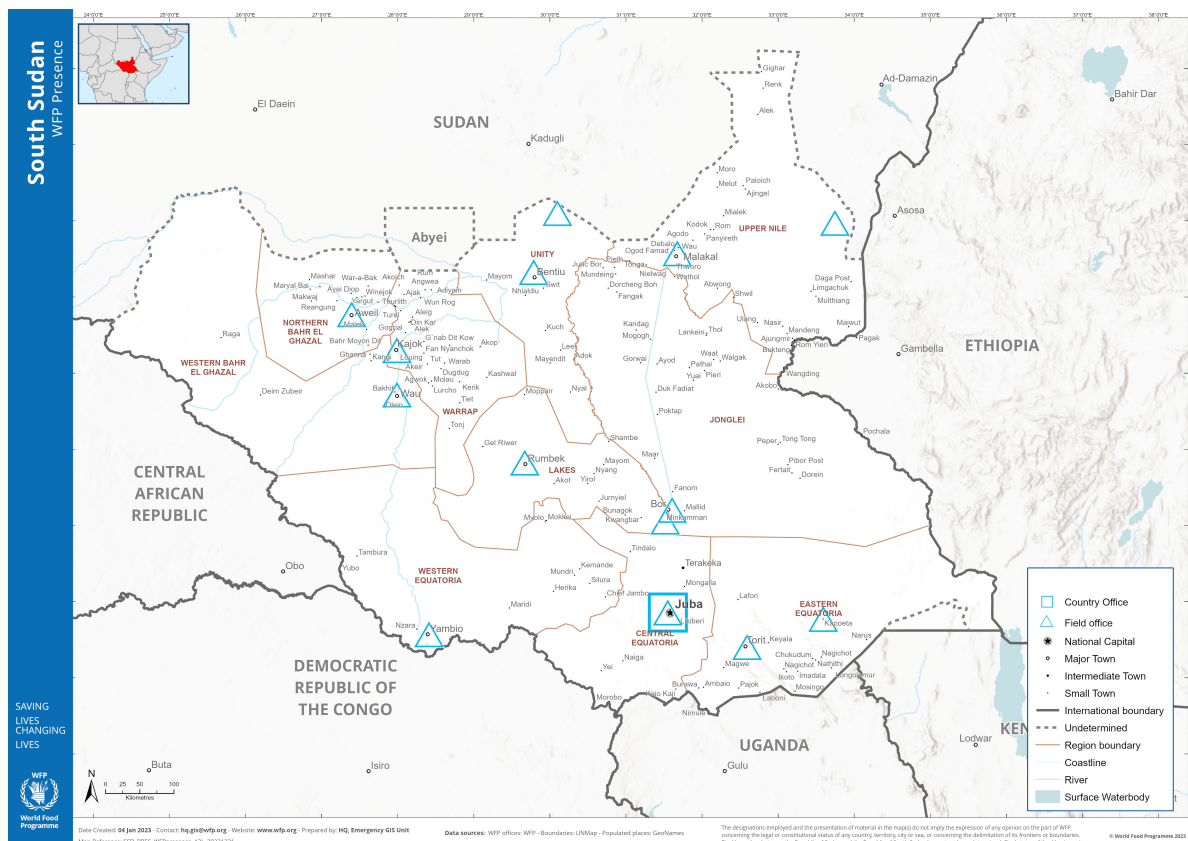
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



In 2022, conflict at the national level and intensification of subnational and localized violence continued to affect WFP operations, especially in the Greater Upper Nile region. To mitigate security and protection risks, WFP made programmatic adjustments including limiting food prepositioning in areas facing high levels of insecurity, while maintaining advocacy and engagement with key stakeholders for safe and unhindered humanitarian access. Displacement driven by conflicts and natural shocks remained high and increased the vulnerability of communities and households.

The number of people requiring humanitarian assistance doubled in the last decade, from 4.6 million in 2013 to 8.9 million in 2022.[1] At least 7.7 million people, including refugees, faced severe food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, IPC 3 and above) during the 2022 lean season (April - July), with 87,000 people facing catastrophic (IPC 5) food insecurity levels (IPC 5).[2] Moreover, 2.2 million people remained internally displaced.

Two million people remained at risk of acute malnutrition, including 302,078 children with severe acute malnutrition, 1 million children with moderate acute malnutrition, and 675,548 pregnant and lactating women with acute malnutrition. This represented an increase of 100,000 people (5.2 percent) from 1.9 million people who were at risk of malnutrition in 2021.[3]

From August, severe floods ravaged communities across the country, affecting 1.1 million people from 39 of the 79 counties. The worst affected were people from Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Unity, Upper Nile, and Western Equatoria states.[4] The floods damaged livelihood assets, food crops, and livestock, thereby diminishing people's ability to recover from social and economic shocks. While floods submerged some areas during the June-September season, other areas experienced multi-year floods and remained flooded, subjecting communities to long-term vulnerability. Some flood-affected areas remained inaccessible by road, hampering assistance to vulnerable people and forcing WFP to deliver assistance by air.

Increasing global fuel prices, depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound, obstacles to trade like strict border point controls and seasonal factors such as flooding that limit accessibility, drove up food and fuel prices. By December 2022, the average cost of minimum expenditure basket[5] had increased by 108 percent compared to December 2021. In addition to the shocks associated with the global food crises, supply chain disruptions resulting from poor road conditions, impassable rivers, and tighter border controls contributed to food price hikes, exacerbating the vulnerability of poor households.

Severe infrastructural gaps continued to exacerbate the economic crisis. With most roads unpaved and impassable during the rainy seasons, commercial and humanitarian barges were prone to attacks as rivers separated warring factions in some cases. Illegal checkpoints negatively affected both road and river passages. The gaps affected the country's connections with its neighbours, creating severe trade and humanitarian inefficiencies that contributed to food and non-food items price hikes.

Social and economic realities define gender relations in South Sudan. Cultural norms marginalize women from participating in decision-making. This context also limits women, girls, youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities access to services. Because of heavy involvement of men in armed conflict, women head 80 percent of displaced households, increasing their vulnerability to gender-based violence. Since 2021, 2.8 million children (65 percent of all school-aged children) remained out of school, with more girls dropping out after completing their primary education. The enrolment rate remains more than four times higher at the primary than the secondary level of education (62.9 percent and 13.4 percent, respectively) as most children do not transition to secondary school.[6] The national social protection system is nascent, with its programmes mostly funded by external resources and implemented by non-government actors including WFP. The Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare is responsible for policy, multi-sectoral coordination, service delivery and information management, but faces resourcing challenges to carry out its mandate and expand the social protection sector, especially for the most vulnerable.

The Government has over the last five years developed policies to address the humanitarian and development challenges, including the South Sudan Vision 2040 and the 2021-2024 revised national development strategy. The strategy aims to consolidate peace, reduce the humanitarian footprint, stabilize the economy, and promote sustainable development. Priority thematic areas include institutional strengthening, infrastructure development, human capital development, and protection of vulnerable people. Other sectoral strategies and plans include the 2021 durable solutions strategy and plan of action for refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees, and host communities, the 2017-2022 general education strategic plan, and the 2020-2024 national home-grown school feeding strategy.

Under the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2018-2022, WFP's response in South Sudan comprised crisis response and resilience building, including providing relief to conflict-affected populations and rebuilding livelihoods. Strategic outcomes 1, 2, and 3 contributed to sustainable development goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger) while strategic outcome 4 contributed to SDG 17 (partnerships). Strategic outcome 1 focused on meeting the basic food requirements of people affected by shocks through unconditional cash and food transfers. Strategic outcome 2 addressed the nutritional needs of vulnerable populations. Through strategic outcome 3, WFP and partners enhanced people's resilience by supporting the establishment of productive assets for smallholder farmers and targeted communities in crisis-prone areas. The infrastructure development ensured that communities benefited from assets, including feeder roads that improved access to markets and delivery of humanitarian assistance in hard-to-reach areas. Strategic outcome 4 maintained an efficient humanitarian response by providing air transport, coordinating logistics services, security telecommunications services, and a digital beneficiary management service.

Following extensive consultations with the Government, other UN agencies, development partners, international financial institutions, civil society organizations, NGOs and affected communities, and the ICSP evaluation that highlighted lessons learnt and recommendations, WFP developed a new three-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2025, building on its life-saving support to create pathways for resilience, development, and peace. Under the CSP, WFP seeks to reduce entrenched inequity and isolation by fostering unified, interconnected, and peaceful communities with the goal of 'leaving no one behind'. Guided by the humanitarian-development-peace nexus,[7] WFP will support zero hunger objectives while contributing to peace and climate resilience over the next three years and in the longer term.

## Risk Management

WFP remained exposed to high-level risks of recurring sub-national conflict, climate shocks, economic instability, and inflation. Violence disrupted people's livelihoods, with shocks and stressors compounded by high levels of existing vulnerability. WFP operations remained exposed to insecurity, violence against humanitarian personnel and assets, and operational interference. WFP worked with local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to maintain effective and high-quality humanitarian response in hard-to-reach areas while maintaining its risk prevention, mitigation, and management capacity.

WFP worked closely with emergency preparedness and disaster management stakeholders to mitigate climatic shocks while focusing on longer-term resilience building. Measures to prevent and mitigate supply chain disruptions included identifying and upgrading alternative supply chain options such as airdrops, procurement through the Global Commodity Management Facility, and building and rehabilitating community infrastructure. WFP pre-positioned food across the country during the dry season in preparation for the rainy season. WFP coordinated with cooperating and



peace partners to monitor conflict risks to allow for early warning and response.

South Sudan faced financial risks including a global financial recession and inflation. WFP undertook regular food security, market, and supply chain assessments to adjust its operations. WFP applied risk management and internal control procedures in decision-making to address risks by reviewing risk mitigation actions and monitoring their progress. WFP updated the risk register to reflect changes in the operating environment and corresponding risk mitigation measures.

WFP organized anti-fraud awareness activities for all staff, encouraging them to complete online anti-fraud trainings. It also conducted fraud assessments on third party management to identify risks and define mitigation measures.

An internal audit conducted in 2022 established that governance arrangements, risk management, and controls were working well. WFP continued to address areas where the audit recommended improvement, including strengthening guidance on beneficiary targeting, cooperating partners performance evaluations, and improving NGO warehouse risk assessments.

# Partnerships

WFP maintained partnerships with development and humanitarian donors, Government, UN Agencies, local and international partner organizations, and international financial institutions to contribute to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. These partnerships helped WFP achieve the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) goals before the roll out of a new CSP from January 2023.

WFP strengthened engagement with government stakeholders through capacity strengthening, and by concluding memorandums of understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and the Ministry of Water Resources to promote sustainable agriculture, and improve integrated water resources and irrigation management. WFP and the Ministry of General Education and Instruction advocated for increased resources for school feeding, secure representation in the Global Child Nutrition Forum, and joining the School Meals Coalition.

In addition, WFP worked with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and as well as the Disaster Management's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission to coordinate the humanitarian response at the state and national level by deliberating distribution plans, security, and sensitization to facilitate access and timely response. For data collection, WFP worked with the National Bureau of Statistics on market and food security analysis and price monitoring.

WFP partnered with 76 NGOs, 34 of which were local as the localization agenda[1] remained a top priority. WFP identified local partners through the UN partner portal which enabled high success rates for local NGOs. Further, WFP micro-assessed 21 cooperating partners to identify areas for improvement [2] and the assessment recommendations will inform the development of improvement plans for relevant partners. In addition, WFP conducted onboarding trainings for all NGO partners and financial service providers to orient them on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). A PSEA capacity assessment was also launched as part of the capacity strengthening plan for partners.

WFP co-led the Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Resilience Trust Fund with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), Nonviolent Peace Force, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany, and Bridge Network Organization on community violence reduction. The project reduced multi-layered violence, managed inter and intra-communal relations, and enhanced accountability in the operational areas. WFP concluded a memorandum of understanding with the University of Juba in October which leveraged joint actions, including research for nutrition programmes, advocacy, thought leadership and policy dialogue in the humanitarian and development space.

WFP, UN Women, and FAO, in collaboration with Detro Research and Advisory, started a joint study to assess the impact of the global economic crisis on food security and mitigate its impacts on lives and livelihoods, with funding from the UN Joint SDG Fund. The study aims to improve understanding of the full impact of the global crisis on the already fragile food security situation in South Sudan and generate recommendations to tackle the impact.

WFP and UNICEF implemented the global partnership framework focused on the prevention of all forms of malnutrition while supporting early detection and treatment of acutely malnourished children. The partners scaled up maternal, infant and young child nutrition activities including growth monitoring, co-led the development of the Global Action Plan for Wasting, and reinforced partnership convergence by using the same partners for delivery of treatment services. By 31 December 2022, WFP and UNICEF had realized 97 percent convergence (same implementing partner, same nutrition site), and planned to increase convergence to 100 percent in 2023 for increased efficiency and better beneficiary management. WFP and UNICEF also continued to support the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement by co-chairing the UN Network for SUN, providing financial and technical support to the SUN Civil Society Alliance and the Academia Network. With funding from Germany's development bank (KfW), the two UN agencies implemented a joint resilience integrated programme in urban centres of Aweil, Juba, Torit, and Yambio.

The programme integrated education, water, sanitation and hygiene, child protection, and livelihoods components, and coordinated with the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) projects, making it a pioneer example in WFP. WFP also participated in the social protection partners' working group for programme coordination with UNICEF, UNOPS and the World Bank.

WFP and FAO continued to coordinate implementation of the UK Aid funded multi-year food security and livelihood project, 'Building Resilience through Asset Creation and Enhancement (BRACE II)', in all counties of Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Twic County of Warrap State since 2016. Complementary gains accrued from the joint partnership where WFP provided cash-based transfers while FAO provided agricultural inputs. The project helped to strengthen resilience of communities to reduce over-reliance on food assistance.

The World Bank allocated USD 6 million to WFP nutrition activities through UNICEF. WFP continued to position itself as a recognized partner in evidence generation, and lead in programme implementation in agri-food systems transformation for inclusive sustainable growth, infrastructure investments, institutional capacity and system strengthening for social service delivery and human capital development, in line with the World Bank's Country

Engagement Note (2021-2023). WFP and UNICEF strengthened nutrition-related collaboration through the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition, community outreach and the integrated rapid response mechanism. During the last quarter of 2022, WFP, IOM, and UNICEF finalized a plan for the European Union funded joint programme for resilience and education, whose implementation starts in 2023.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) leveraged WFP's data collection and analysis capacities to support its evidence generation. WFP price monitoring data enabled IMF to construct alternative consumer price index statistics. WFP and IMF will support data generation for future analyzes and strengthen capacity of government departments on data collection and analysis.

WFP advocated for increased support from private sector partners. WFP USA, Japan Association for WFP, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints formed avenues for private sector funding for WFP. Under the Ignite Food System Innovation Challenge project ,funded by the Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance and DANIDA, WFP and UNDP worked with nine young entrepreneurs to support businesses that contribute to strengthening food systems and improving food security. Tailored to build an entrepreneurship by providing financial and technical support to foster South Sudan's entrepreneurs, the project tapped into the potential of youth towards contributing to the country's development.

# CSP Financial Overview

Overall, WFP operations were funded at 76 percent of the annual requirements, with resources skewed towards crisis response which constituted 78 percent of the allocated funding. Strategic outcome 1 was funded at 72 percent, strategic outcome 2 at 68 percent, strategic outcome 3 at 74 percent, and strategic outcome 4 at 107 percent. Of the total funding WFP received in 2022, 97 percent was direct funding from donors while 3 percent was from flexible multilateral allocations. The flexible funding allowed WFP to adapt its interventions and allocate resources to respond to the greatest needs.

Late confirmation of funding limited WFP's ability to pre-position food ahead of the rainy season as rains pose challenges of transporting food to hard-to-reach areas. WFP reprioritized its assistance to cope with funding constraints by suspending food assistance to 1.7 million people from May 2022. The 2022 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) informed the reprioritization, with WFP prioritizing counties with people facing catastrophic and emergency levels of food insecurity and suspending the school feeding programme in 21 counties. The confirmation of additional funding in July allowed WFP to resume food assistance in some areas from September.[1] WFP optimized the use of internal funding mechanisms and the Global Commodity Management Facility to advance pre-positioning of food to various locations ahead of the rainy season, resulting in reduced lead times, cost efficiencies, and timely response.

In partnership with UNDP, UNMISS, WHO, Nonviolent Peaceforce, and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - Germany, WFP co-led the Community Violence Reduction project in Jonglei. The project contributed to peace by leveraging the complementarities of WFP resilience programming and development, including the peace-building capacities of other actors. WFP partnered with UNICEF on a multi-year agreement with Germany's development bank (KfW) to implement a three-year (2020-2023) resilience project in urban and peri-urban settings. Funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the project targeted Aweil, Yambio, Torit and Juba counties. The agreement was the first KfW-funded joint UN programme in South Sudan and marked WFP's first engagement with KfW in the country.

WFP continued to implement ration cuts as resources dwindled. To mitigate deeper cuts in food assistance, WFP engaged its traditional donors through regular bilateral meetings and explored new ones as the Organization simultaneously fundraised for the 2022 funding gaps and for the new Country Strategic Plan (2023 - 2025).

In addition, WFP South Sudan received the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund allocation for Reconciliation, Stabilization and Resilience to support two projects: the Community Violence Reduction in Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, and another one in Greater Tonj. The projects helped to lay the foundation for peaceful, stable, and resilient communities in an area embroiled in intercommunal violence, with implications for food security and access to humanitarian assistance.













WFP and FAO built on their coordinated resilience and agriculture livelihoods programmes to leverage joint financing through United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) for a multi-year programme that started in 2016 and supported climate adaptation under the Building Resilience through Asset Creation and Enhancement project.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	686,203,896	511,659,853	496,338,897	367,936,927
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO01: Food-insecure women, men and children in crisis-affected areas and refugees have access to safe and nutritious food all year round.	686,203,896	511,659,853	496,338,897	367,936,927
Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	575,705,247	447,933,851	426,866,228	316,972,964
Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	110,498,648	63,726,001	69,472,668	50,963,963
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	119,201,908	89,532,912	80,617,007	62,500,663
SO02: 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	119,201,908	89,532,912	80,617,007	62,500,663

Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition	119,201,908	89,532,912	76,770,139	62,500,663
Non-activity specific	0	0	3,846,868	0
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	144,300,989	79,551,644	106,910,524	57,332,736
SO03: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year	144,300,989	79,551,644	106,910,524	57,332,736
Activity 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	126,456,742	61,775,512	76,766,470	44,466,293
Activity 11: Provide infrastructure development services for humanitarian access and community	17,844,247	17,776,131	20,526,359	12,866,442
Non-activity specific	0	0	9,617,694	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	85,857,544	81,072,262	91,765,124	67,456,701
SO04: The humanitarian community in South Sudan has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available.	85,857,544	81,072,262	91,765,124	67,456,701

Activity 05: Provide air services to the humanitarian community	49,983,353	49,159,512	57,337,328	40,574,885
Activity 06: Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community	21,992,371	21,818,564	23,576,621	18,392,062
Activity 07: Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives.	4,450,944	4,450,944	5,281,403	4,586,909
Activity 08: Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community	2,290,496	2,726,559	3,965,103	2,518,293
Activity 09: Provide a digital beneficiary and transfer management service using corporate system SCOPE to humanitarian and development partners	7,140,379	2,916,681	1,604,667	1,384,550
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
Non-strategic result	0	0	12,043,719	0
<b>Total Direct Operational Costs</b>	<b>1,035,564,338</b>	<b>761,816,672</b>	<b>775,631,553</b>	<b>555,227,029</b>
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	44,019,737	45,654,851	48,886,751	34,102,598

Total Direct Costs	 1,079,584,076	 807,471,524	 824,518,304	 589,329,627
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 69,871,355	 52,178,999	 35,072,170	 35,072,170
Grand Total	 1,149,455,432	 859,650,523	 871,634,195	 624,401,798



# 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.



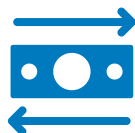
**3.4 million**  
**crisis-affected** people  
including refugees  
received food and  
cash-based transfers



**410,915 school children**  
received a **meal** every  
school day



**21,803** children and  
pregnant and lactating  
women and girls **treated**  
for **moderate acute**  
**malnutrition**



**USD 35.4 million**  
distributed as cash-based  
transfers



**159,873 metric tons** of  
food distributed

Under this strategic outcome, WFP ensured that crisis-affected populations in South Sudan, including refugees, internally displaced people, and host population, received their food and nutrition assistance during and in the aftermath of crises. The strategic outcome consisted of Activities 1 and 2. Activity 1 sought to provide food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations affected by crises while Activity 2 ensured the provision of food and nutrition assistance to refugees in eight refugee camps across the country. WFP linked humanitarian assistance with resilience building activities to strengthen household and communities' self-reliance and recovery, contributing to social cohesion and peace.

The strategic outcome was funded at 72 percent of the annual requirements. The ration cuts that started in April 2021 continued into 2022. As a result, WFP continued to provide 50 percent rations to vulnerable people in counties with sections of the population facing emergency levels of food insecurity, including refugees and internally displaced people, and 70 percent in counties with sections of population facing catastrophic levels of food insecurity.

In May 2022, severe funding gaps under Activity 1 forced WFP to reprioritize and reduce the number of targeted people from 3.7 million to 2 million people facing the highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. Further, WFP reduced the duration of assistance for people targeted to receive food assistance during the lean season. Out of 1.1 million flood-affected individuals, WFP managed to reach 480,558, representing 44 percent of the total affected population. WFP reached antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients on care and treatment under activity 1 and under the refugee operations. The reprioritization also affected 178,000 school-going children in 21 counties where WFP suspended the programme. Upon receiving supplementary funding from donors in July, WFP resumed school feeding for 120,000 pupils, leaving 58,000 pupils without school meals. Late funding led to delays in procurement and the repositioning of food required to assist vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas before the rainy season, thereby increasing reliance on air deliveries.

With the available funding, WFP provided life-saving food and nutrition assistance to 3.1 million crisis-affected people in 73 counties. Insecurity and flooding resulted in large-scale displacement, loss of livelihoods and destruction of food crops, driving up humanitarian needs and household vulnerabilities. To ensure timely response, WFP had to use airdrops as flooding and insecurity hampered river transport. In addition to the regular general food assistance, WFP also delivered immediate response rations to households in hard-to-reach areas through the rapid response mechanism.

As part of the nutrition sensitive programming, WFP implemented complementary activities such as micronutrient fortification and establishment of school gardens. A micronutrient acceptability study demonstrated that all parents and school administrators accepted the programme. About 347 school gardens were established, representing 30 percent of the targeted schools.

WFP used a combination of in-kind, cash-based transfers, a hybrid of cash and in-kind assistance, and the business to business (B2B) model[1] to assist vulnerable people. WFP provided cash-based transfers (CBT) to over 1 million people in 16 counties including refugees, representing 79 percent of the people reached with CBT in 2022. Market functionality assessments informed the viability of cash based transfers. Overall, WFP distributed USD 35.4 million under strategic outcome one.

Under Activity 2, WFP provided unconditional food assistance through in-kind and CBT to refugees in eight camps spread across four counties. In addition, WFP provided children aged 6 - 59 months, and pregnant and lactating women and girls in all refugee camps with nutritious food to prevent acute malnutrition. Additionally, WFP treated children aged 6-59 months for moderate acute malnutrition. School going children in the refugee camps received school meals to encourage them to attend school and concentrate in class.

Over the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2018 - 2022 period, the proportion of crisis affected, and refugee households with poor food consumption first improved between 2018 (baseline) and 2020. However, from 2020 to 2022, the proportion of crisis-affected households with poor food consumption gradually increased from baseline values, from 36 percent in 2018 to 38 percent in 2022. The proportion of refugee households with poor food consumption increased over the same period, from 15 percent in 2018 to 40 percent in 2022. Further, WFP and partners could not meet the ICSP targets for food consumption patterns and adoption of consumption-based coping strategies, implying a general decline in food security over the years.

Reduction in ration entitlements, increased food prices, floods, persistent subnational conflict, and the residual effects of COVID-19 remained the key drivers of deteriorating food security. Refugees bore the brunt of the economic hardships because the vast majority were entirely dependent on assistance and had limited livelihood options and access to social protection, thus explaining the deterioration in their food consumption. WFP continued to explore sustainable solutions for the crisis-affected people to access their food needs by promoting vegetable gardening, and trainings on agricultural practices.

Performance indicators such as the recovery rate, death rate, default rate and non-response rate of WFP's treatment programme exceeded SPHERE targets[2] indicating that the quality of services provided were effective in responding to increasing malnutrition levels. The coverage for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and the blanket supplementary feeding programme among the refugees remained above SPHERE standards.

WFP implemented the school feeding programme in all ten states and contributed to enhancing children's access to education through improved school enrollment in targeted schools in vulnerable communities, including refugees. In local communities where WFP implemented onsite school feeding and take-home ration, the average change in enrollment from 2021 to 2022 was 13 percent.[3][4] WFP commissioned school feeding programme evaluation to assess the performance of the programme and inform the development of a new school feeding strategy. The evaluation will be finalized in 2023.

WFP coordinated with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management's state-level Relief and Rehabilitation Commission officials to mobilise food and nutrition assistance for targeted communities. This collaboration helped WFP to coordinate access and consider conflict sensitivity in ensuring food reached the right people in a manner that did not contribute to conflict between communities. It also provided an important linkage with safety nets and resilience in areas such as the development of programme design, beneficiary targeting, selection and registration, and distribution planning. WFP worked with UNHCR to provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees through the Joint Plan of Action following the 2021 Joint Assessment Mission exercise which aimed at updating the food security and nutrition status of the refugees and analysing the efficiency, effectiveness, and appropriateness of the ongoing activities. WFP and UNHCR continued to strengthen the resilience and livelihood component of refugee assistance,[5] and plan to introduce targeting in refugee areas so that the most vulnerable groups will receive need-based assistance.

In view of the deteriorating food security situation and dwindling resources, WFP will continue to enhance its targeting and re-profiling of its beneficiaries, especially static internally displaced people, to ensure that the most vulnerable benefit from the limited available resources. Going forward, WFP will develop a set of targeting criteria to shift vulnerability status to food insecurity status of the households.

The implementation of this outcome fully integrated gender and age, receiving a Gender and Age Marker - Monitoring code 4. WFP and its partners mainstreamed gender equality approaches and systematically undertook gender and age analyses to tailor the food assistance to the needs of women, men, girls, boys, and people with disabilities.

## **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



**590,642** children and **514,608** pregnant and lactating women and girls treated for **moderate acute malnutrition**



**214,246** children **received** specialized nutritious food to **prevent** moderate acute malnutrition



**118,577** pregnant and lactating women and girls **received** specialized nutritious food to **prevent** moderate acute malnutrition

Strategic outcome 2 focused on improving the nutrition status of vulnerable groups through a set of nutrition interventions, including nationwide interventions to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition. It comprised Activity 3 which combined nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programmes including maternal infant and young child feeding, and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

The strategic outcome targeted pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6 - 59 months across all ten states and administrative areas of the country through nutrition specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. The interventions included treatment and prevention of MAM, and nutrition recovery for people living with HIV or TB. Activities under this outcome comprised an integrated package including targeted supplementary feeding, community mobilisations, maternal infant and young child feeding (MIYCF), health, and water, sanitation and hygiene messaging.

This strategic outcome was funded at 68 percent against the annual requirements. Inadequate funding level led to a reduction in the number of nutrition sites and vulnerable people originally targeted to align it with the available resources. With these resources, WFP reached 1.1 million women, men, boys, and girls, representing 82 percent of the targeted people. Delays in the confirmation of the funding hampered the timely procurement and delivery of nutrition food, forcing WFP to reprioritize its food and nutrition assistance. The reprioritization saw the suspension of the inpatient institutional feeding programme, household, and caretaker rations and revised the targeting criteria for the blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) from children aged 6 - 59 months down to children aged 6-23 months, reducing the number of targeted children by 11 percent. In addition, WFP reduced the duration of assistance for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) under BSFP from six to four months. The distribution of BSFP food for children and PLWG is done together with general food assistance (GFA) where GFA beneficiaries received BSFP rations if their households had a child and/or PLWG. Consequently, when WFP reprioritized GFA and discontinued support due to funding constraints, BSFP was also impacted, resulting in 100,000 children and PLWG not receiving a malnutrition prevention ration.

WFP reached 590,642 children aged 6 - 59 months and 514,608 PLWG through treatment of MAM programme, representing 90 percent and 95 percent of the planned targets, respectively. Admissions in MAM treatment programmes increased by 10 percent and 15.6 percent among children aged 6-59 months and PLWG, respectively, compared to 2021. The increase was due to an overall deterioration in food and nutrition security situation across the country. The use of family mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) through which caretakers of children monitored their children's nutrition status also contributed to a higher uptake of nutritional services.

Under the BSFP, WFP reached 214,246 children and 118,577 PLWG through the prevention of MAM, representing 92 percent and 76 percent of those targeted, respectively. Accessibility challenges due to floods and insecurity, supply chain related delays and timeliness of funding remained the main challenges to improved coverage.

WFP's institutional feeding programme provided food and nutrition support across 78 institutional sites. The programme adopted an innovative approach that included the piloting of the cash-based transfers in stabilization centres[1] where WFP previously provided in-kind food assistance. WFP implemented capacity strengthening initiatives, including awareness creation workshop on HIV prevention, reaching 1,115 community members such as faith-based organization leaders, security forces and community health workers. In addition to treatment, WFP and partners delivered key nutrition, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene messages. WFP supported 11 state-level trainings based on the needs established jointly through the nutrition cluster. The trainings provided capacity building for partners on community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) and maternal infant and young child feeding (MIYCN) and reached 2,147 people (1,289 men and 858 women) and 1,824 people (1,163 men and 661 women) on CMAM and MIYCN, respectively.

Despite challenges posed by insecurity, flooding and displacement, the malnutrition treatment programme gained positive outcomes. Standard indicators all reported above the expected SPHERE standards.[2] The recovery rates for both children and PLWG, reported at 95 percent, exceeded the recommended minimum SPHERE standard of >75 percent whilst the defaulter death rate and non-respondent rate for the targeted children and PLWG remained within the SPHERE standards. About 50 percent of the PLWG and children participated in the treatment programme, meeting the planned target of more than 50 percent in rural settings where most WFP-supported nutrition sites were located. WFP maintained the same spatial coverage of the treatment programme as in 2021 as the implementation of the programme was already at scale.

Factors that contributed to the high performance of the nutrition programme included ring-fencing of nutrition activities, partners' ability to deliver treatment services through outreach and mobile clinics which maintained the nutrition support in flood and conflict-affected areas. An enhanced community mobilization programme, including the roll-out of the family MUAC approach, supported early case identification and referral. WFP's comparative advantage in logistics using sherps,[3] aircraft and canoes ensured that food supplies reached vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas.

WFP supported PLWHIV, and TB and Kalazar patients to enhance their nutrition recovery and support their adherence to the treatment regime. IFP registered a recovery rate of 88.9 percent, 80.3 percent for ART and TB, respectively, all above the recommended recovery of >75 percent. Default rates stood at 5.5 percent and 12 percent for ART and TB respectively. Mortality rate stood at 1.1 percent and 0.9 percent for ART and TB respectively, while non-response rate was 4.3 percent and 6.2 percent for ART and TB respectively.

Poor feeding practices remained a concern, with the overall minimum acceptable diet falling below the acceptable level of 70 percent. This resulted from poor mother and childcare practices, limited nutritional knowledge on dietary diversity, a poorly developed agricultural sector, access challenges, and market functionality. WFP conducted nutrition education to improve breastfeeding and child feeding practices, and supported the establishment of women support groups, cooking demonstrations and kitchen gardening.

To create an enabling environment for the effective implementation of nutrition interventions especially those addressing the underlying and basic causes of malnutrition, WFP, through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network, supported the Government to develop documents, guidelines, and policies to strengthen its capacity. Documents developed in 2022 included the school health policy, school gardening quick guidance, national nutrition curriculum, and national nutrition policy.

WFP implemented nutrition assistance in partnership with UNICEF, the Ministry of Health and national and international NGOs ensuring a continuum of care was accessible to targeted beneficiaries. WFP supported the training of partners and the Ministry of Health to strengthen the delivery of health and nutrition services and enhancing government ownership by supporting multi-sectoral coordination under the SUN movement.

WFP strengthened partnerships across three key areas: firstly, the implementation partnerships with UNICEF, South Sudan's Ministry of Health, the Nutrition Cluster and NGO partners ensured a coordinated approach to training, capacity strengthening, and advocacy. Joint partner selection with UNICEF led to greater efficiency and effectiveness in nutrition service delivery. Secondly, strategic partnerships with other UN agencies and different line ministries allowed WFP to take a multi-sectoral approach to addressing malnutrition including factoring in livelihood activities and addressing the needs of adolescent populations. Lastly, the start of the strategic partnership with Juba University has set the foundation for evidence generation in 2023.

A review of the implementation of conditional on-demand assistance (CODA)[4] showed that the CODA system contributed to improved implementation of the nutrition programmes through increasing the effectiveness and efficiency in protocols/processes, treatment follow-up, and data management and reporting. It reduced the waiting time in general for beneficiaries and improved data accuracy by reducing human errors. Further, CODA improved health outcomes of beneficiaries, for example higher recovery rate and low default rates were reported in CODA sites than in non-CODA centres.

WFP integrated gender into the implementation of all activities that contributed to this strategic outcome, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker code of 4. WFP made efforts to increase recruitment of women as community nutrition volunteers and to encourage male caregivers to bring children to nutrition sites and receive nutrition counseling.

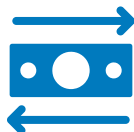
## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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



**35,429** primary school **children** received school feeding **meals**



**USD 4.1 million** distributed as cash-based transfers



**15,522 metric tons** of food distributed

Strategic outcome 3 aimed to ensure that food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones had enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks. The outcome comprised two activities: Activity 4 (livelihood support and resilience) and Activity 11 (infrastructure development). WFP continued to expand its resilience activities from non-conflict zones to conflict-affected zones and hunger hotspots.

Linked to SDG target 2.3, the outcome focused on improving resilience to seasonal climate shocks such as flooding, drought, pests and diseases, and preventing negative coping strategies. WFP's interventions under Activity 4 remained integrated as they included support for asset creation, safety nets and sustainable livelihoods, and enabling food insecure households to meet their immediate food needs.

Because of growing humanitarian needs, resilience-oriented activities faced significant resource gaps. They were funded at 74 percent against the annual requirements. Due to these gaps and logistical challenges, WFP reached less people than the planned. Resource constraints forced WFP to reduce ration sizes and the duration of months of assistance from six to four, affecting 260,000 people under the food assistance for assets. In addition, WFP suspended vocational trainings for 2,000 people under the urban safety nets intervention in October due to unexpected funding gap for capacity strengthening. However, trainings were restarted in November. Complementary to the unconditional cash transfers provided through the urban safety nets programme that benefited 104,000 people, WFP supported targeted people through vocational and income-generating trainings. The trainings included baking, farming, agriculture, marketing, and tailoring. The recipients of the trainings started small businesses, including bakeries and small-scale farming.

Under food for assets, WFP supported food insecure households and communities to build assets and infrastructure necessary for self-reliance and resilience in the face of increased shocks and stressors. Participating households created assets across the project sites, completing and rehabilitating community access roads, multipurpose ponds, shallow wells, flood dikes and water canals. The assets created, such as multipurpose ponds and shallow wells, helped to provide water for irrigation, livestock drinking, and domestic use while road rehabilitation enhanced access to markets and basic services and connected productive areas to markets. The dikes enabled communities to mitigate the adverse effects of increasing floods. The participating households also cleared and cultivated land, with each harvesting about 100 kg of cereals.

WFP conducted six trainings to its field offices and cooperating partners on ways of improving the quality of environmental/social screening, and mitigating environmental/social risks related to asset creation and livelihoods activities. This helped partners conduct risk screening while considering asset creation plans for their respective operational areas. Where risks of land degradation, air and water pollution were identified, WFP put in place mitigation measures, including limiting excessive human activities and controlling tree cutting. Six partners (30 participants) received the environmental and social safety guards training.

WFP trained 42,306 smallholders (25,384 men and 16,922 women) on post-harvest handling; focusing on storage, drying, pest control, stacking, warehouse management and use of hermetic bags. This achievement (against the planned 45,000) was due to the integration of the Smallholders Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) activities, especially post-harvest management in some food for assets locations, including areas affected by flooding and violence. SAMS activities led to reduced food losses and increased marketable surplus. Additionally, two seedbanks were constructed for use by 2,000 smallholder farmers to enhance seed availability in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. SAMS enhanced market linkages for smallholders through WFP local procurement initiatives. WFP procured 517 mt of maize worth USD 198,932 from 3,805 smallholders (1,255 women) through the pro-smallholder food supply agreements. The maize procured was used for school feeding in 46 schools where WFP piloted home-grown school feeding, reaching 27,515 school children (13,648 girls).

WFP and cooperating partners established 125 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) comprising 2,875 people (1,639 women) to enhance financial inclusion among targeted households. Collectively, VSLA members saved USD 9,500. Twenty-five agribusiness groups were formed to support farmers to transport their produce to markets at a fee and 20 artisans trained through the programme sold tools worth USD 5,574. To enhance access to inputs, SAMS project supported farmers and agro-dealers to organize seed fairs, and sold seeds worth USD 47,801, enhancing their incomes.

As part of the Community Violence Reduction project, WFP and a consortium of partners brought together communities embroiled in conflict to identify sources of conflict, and explore mechanisms to reduce it, including addressing past grievances through interventions mutually benefiting them. Men and women built community infrastructure such as access roads, dikes, drainage canals, and multipurpose ponds. These aimed at improving connectivity and livelihoods, and addressing the root causes of violence and hunger such as physical isolation, climatic shocks and limited livelihood opportunities, especially amongst women and youth in Akobo in Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area.

Under Activity 11, WFP rehabilitated feeder roads, trunk roads and flood-control dikes in Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei States. To strengthen the capacities in road rehabilitation and maintenance, WFP involved state engineers in supervising the works and trained local road maintenance groups in road maintenance. WFP rehabilitated 165 km of choke points along seven supply routes rendering 629 km of road accessible, including 18 km of Bentiu - Panakuach road, facilitating access to Bentiu from Sudan. Furthermore, WFP rehabilitated 34 km dike in Jonglei State's Bor South and Twic East Counties, constructed 16 km of dike in Fangak County and constructed dikes in New Fangak in Jonglei. WFP repaired warehouses across different counties. In Maban, WFP repaired the Yusuf Batil Bridge before the flooding.

WFP's outcome monitoring showed a deterioration of food security compared to 2021, because of economic shocks that people faced, combined with asset loss and livelihood disruption due to shocks such as flooding. The frequency and intensity of shocks increased household vulnerability and adoption of negative coping capacities as seen from the increased adoption of negative consumption and livelihood-based coping strategies during the hunger period peak. WFP could not deliver the planned assistance timely and in the expected quantity due to resource constraints which affected households' consumption patterns during the lean season.

Monitoring of pastoral food-for-assets activities highlighted the seasonal food insecurity that migratory populations faced during the dry season when milk production and other animal products were at their lowest. When WFP conducted its baseline survey in June/July (typically the most food secure period for pastoralists), 12 percent of households were severely food insecure. WFP tested the use of the resilience capacity score (RCS)[2] methodology in the pastoral food for assets programme. Results showed that 40 percent of the pastoralists had a low RCS, indicating that they felt unprepared to withstand shocks and stressors. To strengthen resilience of the pastoralists, WFP and partners supported small-scale production, community asset roads, and shelters within the camps, and market sheds for milk.

WFP and cooperating partners facilitated seasonal livelihood programming in four counties where asset creation/livelihood activities started in 2022, and conducted community-based participatory planning in 536 communities. The planning involved local authorities and community leaders. The structures helped communities, WFP and partners to identify appropriate conflict-sensitive interventions, including access roads to connect communities based on the specific context, rather than applying a one-size-fits-all approach.

WFP worked with the Ministry of General Education and Instruction, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, and Ministry of Health to implement capacity strengthening activities. WFP's partnership with UNICEF helped integrate activities such as school feeding, teachers' training, and infrastructure development (boreholes, latrines and classrooms) in 44 schools which enhanced service delivery complementarity. WFP and UNICEF partnered with NGOs to coordinate activity implementation. The World Bank released the preliminary findings of the impact evaluation of WFP and UNICEF Joint Resilience Programme. Findings showed improvements in food security resulting from WFP's assistance. However, impacts of food-for-assets activities on the adaptive/transformational capacities may take longer to materialize. Further, the evaluation showed that programme impacts depended on how shocks affect different households, country's progress towards stability, and the development of infrastructure and basic services.

WFP integrated gender into the activity implementation, with a gender and age marker code of 4. The programme contributed to gender equality, promoting women's empowerment by building their resilience.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide livelihood support and build resilience for rural households	4

## Strategic outcome 04: The humanitarian community in South Sudan has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available.



**72,229 passengers** transported through UNHAS and **32 partners** provided with on-demand bilateral supply chain services in 2022



**782,670 people** registered in SCOPE in 2022

Strategic outcome 4 focused on crisis response, ensuring that the humanitarian community had access to reliable common services. It comprised five activities including air operations (Activity 5), coordination of logistics common services (Activity 6), provision of bilateral logistics services (Activity 7), security telecommunications services (Activity 8), and digital beneficiary management services (Activity 9). Linked to strategic SDG target 17.16, it focused on providing common services, shared platforms, and coordination mechanisms to humanitarian actors to implement programmes that benefit the affected populations. This strategic outcome was funded at 107 percent against the needs-based plan, with a substantial variation of funding at activity level.

Under the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), Activity 5 received 54 percent of its budget from donors and the rest from a partial cost recovery system through nominal fees for transporting passengers and cargo. The Logistics Cluster (Activity 6) faced significant funding gaps from April 2022 due to late donor contributions, forcing the cluster to shift all river cargo transport to WFP's Bilateral Service Provision, with full or partial cost recovery from the requesting organizations. The abrupt transition and required adjustments to existing processes reduced the quantity of the cargo moved by river through the Cluster. WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE)[1] activities remained adequately funded from the programme budget given its cross-cutting nature.

Under Activity 5, UNHAS remained a vital enabler to the wider humanitarian community and their life-saving operations, facilitating access to various locations to support life-saving programmes by offering passenger and light cargo transport for the humanitarian community to areas of crisis and intervention. UNHAS transported 72,229 passengers and 2,233 mt on behalf of 234 organizations. Because of the increase in humanitarian needs, requests for special flights to support inter-agency missions to assess population needs in hard-to-reach locations increased by 24 percent compared with requests received in 2021. UNHAS continued to support the COVID-19 national vaccination campaign by transporting vaccines and medical supplies from Juba to the field based on request from partners. UNHAS carried out 98 medical evacuations and 10 security relocations for 113 passengers from six locations. UNHAS' annual passenger satisfaction survey showed high levels of user satisfaction, with 94 percent of users reporting satisfaction with the services. The high levels were attributed to the reliability of cargo delivery within lead time, the efficiency of the UNHAS booking office and a positive in-flight experience.

To enable the humanitarian response to the high number of emergencies across the country such as flooding and sub-national conflict, the Logistics Cluster (Activity 6) supported 182 humanitarian organizations with logistics coordination, information management, capacity strengthening, and facilitation of common services. Through its cargo transport services, the Cluster transported 6,392 mt of non-food items, a 33 percent reduction from 2021. The decrease was due to the significantly lower quantity of cargo transported by river after the shift to Bilateral Service Provision[2] for river transport in early 2022. Through the Cluster, WFP delivered humanitarian supplies to 195 locations in 2022, significantly exceeding the target of 130 locations. As part of its capacity strengthening, the Cluster trained 397 humanitarian staff in 9 locations in essential logistics skills. The Logistics Cluster's end-of-year user feedback survey, which measures the extent to which Cluster partners value the assistance provided, demonstrated a 99 percent satisfaction rate. The Logistics Cluster worked with the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Common Transport Service (CTS) project, which provided short-distance road transport between airport, riverside, and warehouse in Logistics Cluster hubs. In addition, the Cluster facilitated access to the CTS trucks for partners to move their cargo from hubs to project locations accessible by road.

Under Activity 7, WFP provided on-demand supply chain services to 32 partners in 2022, including UN agencies, and other humanitarian partners. The services included sherp[3] leasing, transportation of humanitarian cargo by river and air, fleet management, fumigation, storage, and warehousing services. On-demand services provided in 2022 amounted to USD 3.5 million, representing an increase of 171 percent compared to 2021 (USD 1.3 million). The increase in demand was due to the rise in humanitarian needs following the fourth consecutive year of flooding. To facilitate food deliveries to hard-to-reach locations, WFP increasingly relied on river deliveries (54 percent in 2022 compared to 38 percent in 2021) to access hard-to-reach locations. For the first time, WFP eliminated the need for air operations in



the Central Unity State by rolling out different modes of transport, including barges, trucks, and canoes to reach locations cut off by floods. Using diverse transport modes, WFP delivered 1,756 mt of food to Unity State, resulting in USD 4.3 million savings.

WFP worked with UN agencies and national and international NGOs for bilateral service provision.[2] UN agencies included United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), FAO, UNICEF, and WHO, among others. The transportation of relief items by air and river for other agencies met the prevailing need given the limited private sector capacity and partners’ recognition of WFP’s experience and ability to deliver cargo in a cost-efficient and timely manner. Other services included sherp[3] leasing to UNMISS and FAO. WFP availed its strengths in logistics through partnerships with other organizations to serve the affected people and to further the achievement of SDGs.

Under Activity 8, WFP operated 12 Inter-Agency Security Operation Centers in various locations of South Sudan, delivering security telecommunication services that guaranteed safety of the humanitarian personnel. To streamline the flow of security related broadcasts between WFP, UNMISS and UNHCR, WFP maintained gateways in various locations. WFP engaged the National Communication Authority on government regulatory requirements related to importing, licensing, and importation of communication equipment, and ensured that the inter-agency telecom services delivered to humanitarian agencies complied with the local government policy.

Under Activity 9, WFP remained the lead agency in beneficiary registration and transfers management in South Sudan, registering 782,670 new people in SCOPE in 2022. By 31 December, WFP had registered 5.2 million people through SCOPE. WFP extended support to various organizations by signing SCOPE service agreements and coordinating the use of SCOPE by those partners, signing five new agreements with NGOs, and one with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to check biometric duplication in its registered households under a World Bank project. SCOPE improved efficiency, increased accountability to people targeted by humanitarian assistance, and supported WFP and humanitarian partners' activities, including capacity strengthening on digital literacy.

In September, the International Civil Aviation Organization’s (ICAO) issued a serious safety concern notice following an infraction on its convention. ICAO’s recommendations affected nine aircraft managed by WFP through UNHAS South Sudan and from mid-September the affected aircrafts could only fly lifesaving cargo. As UNHAS heavily relies on these types of aircraft to ensure unimpeded access and transport of humanitarians in hard-to-reach areas, the ICAO notice forced UNHAS to replace the affected aircraft. The limited market availability led to major challenges in mobilizing alternative aircraft, affecting UNHAS capacity to meet passenger requests. Thus, between September and October, eight hundred humanitarian workers could not reach 18 locations that were only accessible by helicopters. Further, UNHAS was unable to accommodate any special flight for inter-agency assessment missions and light lifesaving cargo. The suspension also affected WFP’s capacity to transport food by air, and to carry out airdrops in inaccessible areas. However, WFP aviation kept working on mobilizing alternative aircraft to decrease the delays and minimize disruptions for its operations.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Operate air services for the humanitarian community	N/A
Coordinate the logistics cluster in support of the humanitarian community	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender issues permeate South Sudan's development. Access constraints due to insecurity and intercommunal violence adversely affect men, women, boys, and girls. Over 2.2 million people remained internally displaced, with 80 percent of displaced households headed by women.[1]

Gender determines the food security of the household in South Sudan, with households headed by women and the elderly[2] slightly more food insecure.[3] Women and girls remain primary victims of discrimination and gender inequalities. Prevalent harmful traditional practices exclude women and girls from decision making processes. Early and forced marriages, denial of property rights, limited access to education, employment, and conflict-induced violence against women remain pervasive.

WFP conducted a gender audit for Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) in Yambio and Kuajok in Warrap State. The audit showed that women in rural households had improved access to markets through SAMS interventions, contributing to improved incomes. It also revealed increased and participatory decision making by men and women on the use of cash at the household level. WFP also conducted a global analysis to assess gender-related barriers that affect peoples' ability to access food assistance and identify strategies to improve equitable access to humanitarian assistance for women, girls, men, and boys in complex emergencies. The recommendations informed programming in the new country strategic plan. For instance, WFP revived farmer groups to improve women's access to markets.[4]

To strengthen capacities and promote gender equality programming, WFP conducted 15 gender trainings for 500 people (300 women) for WFP staff, members of project management committees, cooperating partners and government officials. The training elaborated gender-sensitive programming including gender equality, disability inclusion, conflict sensitivity, gender mainstreaming, gender based violence, and WFP Global Gender Policy (2022-2026) roll out.

WFP chaired the Gender and Inclusion Roadmap Team (GIRT) for six months to support the rollout of the roadmap. WFP organized a two-day gender equality and disability inclusion training for local organizations, Organization of Persons with Disability, international NGOs and GIRT members. The training reinforced the importance of incorporating gender equality, women empowerment, and disability inclusion in their work.

Overall, women's meaningful participation in and benefits from WFP programmes improved in 2022 compared to 2021. Under the food assistance for assets, more than half of the interviewed households reported that women made household decisions on the use of cash assistance unilaterally, at 65 percent, or jointly with men, at 27 percent. For the crisis-affected people, the proportion of women making household decisions stood at 73 percent while households where men and women made joint decisions on the use of in-kind food assistance was 24 percent. For refugees, decision making on the use of assistance received remained a preserve of the women at 63 percent. For urban safety nets, 77 percent of households reported that women made decisions, with 7 percent reporting that women and men made decisions jointly and 14 percent stated that men made decisions unilaterally. Compared to the baseline, joint decision making had improved for crisis affected beneficiaries and had slightly increased for food for assets and refugee beneficiary households.

# 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**

South Sudan continues to face a multidimensional humanitarian crisis. The stability and peace experienced in 2019 remains largely fragile and not reflected at local levels where conflict persists. Conflict is mainly ignited by cattle raiding, youth agitations, revenge killings, and dispute over resources such as housing, land, food, and water. Children remain subject to child rights violations, including exposure to sexual violence, child labour and forced marriages. Conflict-related sexual violence is widespread while intimate partner violence affects 51 percent of women and girls. Two-thirds of women have experienced physical and/ or sexual violence in their lifetime.[1]

Globally, South Sudan is one of the highest risk locations for sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). In 2022, WFP had a dedicated prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) adviser who enhanced awareness to staff and communities, worked with partners to prevent, report, and facilitate response to SEA. To entrench zero tolerance to SEA in operations, WFP conducted mandatory staff sessions on special measures for South Sudan, and 1,266 staff (332 women) completed a PSEA online course. WFP trained 75 cooperating partners, launched the PSEA capacity assessment, and co-chaired the inter-agency PSEA task force.

In 2022, WFP continued to roll out the Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) policy in areas not covered in 2020 and 2021. The rollout involved stakeholder trainings for WFP and cooperating partner staff, relevant ministries and grassroots actors, including organizations working for persons with disability, and women organisations. WFP trained 500 staff (300 women) on the protection policy to reinforce centrality of protection and AAP in its programmes. WFP also trained 20 local partners and stakeholders on protection principles, maintaining conflict and gender-sensitive lens in operations, and improving systems for protection, data collection and analysis. This was aimed at facilitating safe, accountable, and dignified access to humanitarian assistance.

WFP contributed to protection and AAP by implementing food assistance activities in a manner that did not increase protection risks for the affected population. WFP conducted 22 context analyses across its field offices, rapid response mechanism locations and protection site monitoring. The analyses offered insights into the needs, gaps, resources, capacities, and conflict dynamics to facilitate planning and designing appropriate response for equally accessible, safe, accountable, and dignified delivery of assistance. To respond to the dynamic nature of its operational context, WFP initiated monitoring initiatives to assess the impact of its assistance.

In collaboration with the protection cluster and its partners, WFP conducted a protection risk assessment in Malakal protection of civilian site, Malakal town, and Melut County in Upper Nile State to assess the impact of reduced rations and reprioritization of assistance. Findings showed that WFP food assistance was the main source of food for households in these locations, and that ration cuts had affected 32 percent, 16 percent, 11 percent, and 15 percent of elderly people,[2] child-headed households, women-headed households and people with disabilities, respectively. Results showed increased negative coping mechanisms, including skipping meals, gender-based violence (GBV), child protection risks, and communal conflicts.

WFP also conducted 659 consultations with 11,768 affected people to record their preference for cash/in-kind modality before interventions. Further, WFP consulted affected communities across age, gender, and disability to collect their views regarding their meaningful participation in decision making. Their feedback continued to inform the design of WFP programming.

WFP remained an active member at the national protection cluster, food security and livelihood cluster cluster, cooperating partner subcluster, and GBV cluster. In coordination with the clusters, WFP received regular protection assessments reports, inter-agency assessment, REACH[3] reports and data, and protection cluster data on protection trends in the country. WFP triangulated the relevant reports and shared specific protection recommendations and guidance to support decision making before providing food assistance to the crisis affected populations. Some of the best practices in collaborating with protection actors included information sharing with protection cluster related to protection trends across the country.

WFP and Humanity and Inclusion continued to pilot a disability inclusion project in Yambio that started in 2021. The project continued with advancing disability and inclusion through implementing the recommendations. By the end of

2022, WFP and Humanity Inclusion had started planning for assessments in areas where people faced emergency and catastrophic food insecurity levels on livelihoods of persons with disability. The recommendations will be used to increase access and meaningful participation of persons with disability. To ensure accountable, meaningful, and productive participation of the Project Management Committees (PMCs)[4] comprising 8,507 members (4,274 women) in WFP food assistance programmes, WFP updated the PMC policy, PMC's terms of reference, and developed a PMC code of conduct.

WFP implemented the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) for managing feedback and complaints from the affected populations. The CFM comprised the help desks in all WFP distribution sites and a hotline for receiving, documenting and resolving feedback, complaints and compliments from beneficiaries. WFP managed a free call centre and offered beneficiaries an opportunity to contact WFP directly through a hotline for questions, feedback, or complaints. WFP's CFM operated at the local level, with a 360-degree monitoring, reporting and feedback process in place. In 2022, the CFM received and handled 3,742 complaints (77 percent from women) from the helpdesks, hotline, and community outreach. Of these cases, WFP closed 3,710 cases.

WFP conducted post distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys which provided information on the protection risks and concerns raised by the affected communities including, insecurity caused by subnational violence, forced and early marriages, GBV and child abuse. PDM results showed that 98 percent of crisis-affected people and refugees felt safe travelling to and from WFP programme sites while 99 percent reported that the conditions of WFP's programmes were dignified. About 85 percent of refugee households, 73 percent of crisis affected households and 87 percent of food for assets households knew about the programme, including targeting criteria, entitlements and how and where to make complaints and provide feedback. Going forward, WFP is considering organizing massive awareness raising campaigns focusing on information sharing on programme activities, entitlements and where to report complaints/concerns related to WFP assistance to the affected populations.

# Environment

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

South Sudan's environment remains severely degraded due to high incidence of poverty and prolonged conflict that has affected the country for decades. In addition, the country is also suffering from the impacts of climate change, experiencing warmer temperatures that lead to increased evaporation, more droughts and widespread floods. In 2022, South Sudan experienced abnormal flooding which devastated large parts of the country and the annual harvest for the fourth time. These climate shocks are further aggravating the food insecurity situation of the population, forcing them towards internal displacement and adopting negative coping strategies for survival, such as cutting trees for charcoal production, further increasing deforestation and environmental degradation.

WFP continued to address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable, supporting as far as possible longer-term solutions to hunger. Under the resilience building portfolio, activities contributed towards a more sustainable use of natural resources through community water management infrastructure, introduction of drought and flood resistant crops, and agroforestry. In addition, pilot projects are testing potential innovations in flooded areas, like floating gardens and hyacinth-based charcoal briquettes for cooking.

WFP started the process of safeguarding its own programme activities to ensure they do not cause any harm to the environment and people. In 2022, all food for assets activities were screened for environmental and social risks, including twenty-four field level agreements. The exercise helped in identifying diverse issues such as health and safety concerns around deep excavations especially for shallow wells which formed breeding ground for mosquitoes and other pathogens in situations of stagnant water. In 2023, it is envisaged that the rest of the programme portfolio will undergo an environmental and social risk screening, as mandated by WFP's sustainability framework.

Environmental protection reached not only programme interventions. WFP South Sudan made efforts to reduce its environmental footprint by reducing air deliveries and replacing them (to the extent possible) with road and river transport. WFP also enhanced the use of solar energy across warehouses and launched a mobile storage units project to reduce plastic waste. Going forward, WFP is progressively introducing the use of labour-based work as opposed to total mechanization of the road/dike maintenance works, hence promoting the green approach, and reducing the organization's carbon footprint.

In addition, WFP, through its environmental management system, identified, managed, and reduced its environmental and carbon footprint with a primary focus on management of energy, waste, water and wastewater. This was done along with sustainable procurement and staff environmental awareness and training.

Furthermore, WFP launched other environmentally friendly initiatives such as recycling office papers (average of 4 cubic meters per month) through a partnership with Salesian Don Bosco Sisters, who use the paper to produce paper briquettes for cooking. WFP plans to construct a wastewater treatment plant for Juba and other field offices where effluent will be used for irrigation. On water management and conservation, WFP fitted all washing sinks with water sensors to minimize water waste and improve conservation efforts.

# Extra Section



Since 2011, South Sudan has faced challenges of stability and conflict at all levels, compounded by short and long-term impacts of climate change. The negative occurrences have strongly impacted the country, increasing disaster risks by changing the magnitude and frequency of extreme events.

With the predominance of rain-fed agriculture, agropastoralism and pastoralism, climate hazards are significantly affecting South Sudan's food security, nutrition, and livelihoods of vulnerable communities. In turn, these negative effects are further compounding existing shocks of conflict and structural issues such as poverty and macroeconomic decline since independence in 2013. The October-November 2022 integrated food security phase classification (IPC) estimated that 7.76 million people will experience severe food insecurity (IPC level 3 and above) at the peak of the 2023 lean season, representing 63 percent of the population.

While the Government has accomplished initial steps in the fight against climate change by putting in place a climate change agenda, it is still work in progress to integrate climate change reduction and mitigation in planning frameworks or in sectoral policies and plans, more importantly in the national budget. Positive initiatives undertaken include the development of a National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2021) and drafting of a disaster risk management law led by the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. On the other hand, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the second national determined contribution and the national adaptation plan prioritised the development of an early warning system (EWS) for extreme events and proposed concrete areas of intervention for climate adaptation work, focusing on agriculture and livestock. Concrete resources were required to ensure that these efforts materialized.

As a result, WFP, along with its humanitarian and development partners, took the responsibility to address the gaps in action, resources, and capacity, considering that food security is one of the areas most affected by climate change. Before reprioritization in 2022, WFP aimed to assist 6.2 million vulnerable people with a portfolio of lifesaving and resilience programmes valued at USD 1.1 billion. WFP recognized the need to strengthen climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable energy and environmental activities across the portfolio to transform the programmes to be more shock-responsive. This was aimed at preventing negative impacts and promoting, protecting and transforming the livelihoods of vulnerable populations and communities from climatic shocks while improving their food security and nutrition.

In addition, some initiatives were launched to help both systems and communities prepare for and respond to climate hazards. These initiatives included institutional support WFP provided to the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster management to build its capacity on early warning, the implementation of climate adaptation projects to strengthen the resilience of communities in areas affected by floods and dry spells (introducing new adapted or more resistant crop varieties), and the testing of innovations such as floating gardens and alternative cooking fuels in flooded areas.

While the work deployed reflects commitment and good results, WFP also considered it important to adopt a more integrated approach to climate change adaptation and disaster risk management. Climate work aims to achieve long-term goals, as such sustainability of interventions entails a strong partnerships component. Since August 2022, WFP strongly worked to position itself as a valuable partner in climate action with the Government, UN partners, academia, and cooperating partners.

A comprehensive mapping of the government agenda on climate adaptation, current and upcoming climate-related projects in the country and WFP's activities with impact on climate work was done to feed a climate approach to guide WFP's work under the new country strategic plan (2023-2025). The internal work of alignment and restructuring, along with externally positioning WFP, aimed not only to improve internal performance and efficacy, but also to reach to climate funding since these types of funds could be a long-term reliable source for resilience building portfolio. The approach also offered an opportunity to WFP to learn about different nature-based approaches to manage natural resources in a sustainable manner.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] These are unique beneficiary figures.

[2] Following the confirmation of new contributions in July, WFP started consultations with national and state-level authorities and the affected populations. The consultations sought to agree on geographical areas to reinstate into the programme and those not to because the new contributions were not enough to reinstate into the food assistance all the people that reprioritization had excluded.

[3] WFP planned to distribute 414,503 mt of food and USD 102,230,597 as cash-based transfers. By the end of 2022, WFP had distributed 39 percent and 46 percent of that food and cash-based transfers, respectively.

[4] This tonnage included 82,933 mt that was prepositioned before the rainy season and 86,614 mt delivered in time to reduce reliance on airdrops in hard-to-reach areas.

## Context and Operations

[1] 2022 South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

[2] South Sudan: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis (February - July 2022) Issued: 9 April 2022.

[3] South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 (February 2022).

[4] OCHA (2022). South Sudan: Humanitarian Snapshot (November 2022).

[5] A Minimum Expenditure Basket refers to what a household requires to meet their essential food and nutrition needs, on a regular basis and its cost.

[6] South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023 (November 2022).

[7] The nexus is an agenda to halt spiraling humanitarian assistance requirements by tackling root causes, with the SDGs as a tool to set national priorities. It aims to strengthen collaboration, coherence and complementarity by capitalizing on the comparative advantages of each pillar to reduce overall vulnerability and the number of unmet needs, strengthen risk management capacities and address root causes of conflict.

## Partnerships

[1] Localization agenda aims to promote local ownership of interventions to foster sustainability and facilitate easier access for actors. It ensures that humanitarian assistance is led by local actors and enables communities to drive programmes and services that support their needs.

[2] Micro-assessments review the cooperating partners' internal control systems and identify areas that require strengthening. In addition, the programmatic aspects are reviewed and assessed through a performance assessment tool that is carried out twice a year.

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] WFP planned to resume distributions in 18 counties classified as IPC 4 (emergency), including Akobo East, Aweil North, Aweil South, Aweil West, Baliet, Bor South, Fashoda, Gogrial East, Longuchok, Malakal, Mayom, Melut, Renk, Rumbek Centre, Rumbek East, Twic East, Yirol East and Yirol West. By 31 December, distributions had not resumed in Mayom county due to insecurity.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Business to Business (B2B) model is an assistance model where WFP engages large retailers who in turn subcontract small-scale retailers located in areas where the targeted people reside to distribute food through the vouchers.

[2] According to the Sphere Project (2011), sphere targets refer to a set of minimum standards in key lifesaving sectors such as water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion, food security and nutrition, shelter, settlement and non-food items, and health action.

[3] This report did not analyse attendance indicators because there were technical glitches with MODA that affected the quality of the attendance data. WFP plans to undertake a panel study for future reporting on attendance indicators.

[4] In 2021, the enrollment stood at 297,279 (142,848 girls) and in 2022, it stood at 337,329 (155,472 girls), representing an average change of 13 percent.

[5] WFP continued to advocate and coordinate with UNHCR to increase the livelihood component, and supported briquette production, vocational trainings, and other income generating activities. There was a need for continuous advocating for funding to scale up these activities. The WFP-UNHCR Joint Plan of Action (JPA) advocated for the scaling up of resilience and livelihood programming.

[6] Regarding reference to the therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition) in the data tables (Output A1 under Activity 1 and Output A2 under activity 2), WFP does not support the treatment of the severe acute malnutrition (SAM) directly. However, WFP provided hot-meals to the caretakers of severely malnourished children admitted in health facilities to enable the caretakers to stay throughout the duration of stabilization of children. This helped to keep caretakers in the treatment facilities until severely malnourished children completed their SAM treatment.

[7] The country office will not be reporting Retention rate/Drop-out rate (new). Data will not be available.



## Strategic outcome 02

[1] A stabilization centre is a ward where children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) along with other issues like medical complications/poor appetite are admitted for stabilizing their health.

[2] According to the Sphere Project (2011), sphere targets refer to a set of minimum standards in key lifesaving sectors such as water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion, food security and nutrition, shelter, settlement and non-food items, and health action.

[3] A sherpa is an all-terrain vehicle that can plod through water, mud and snow.

[4] CODA is a multifaceted digital solution designed to simplify and support the delivery of nutrition and health programmes through the digitization of contextualized protocols and the continuous recording of individualized data throughout a beneficiary's journey on the continuum of care.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] RCS indicator measures household resilience to adverse events based on the perception of their capacities to anticipate, absorb, adapt, and transform livelihoods in a way that ensures that shocks and stressors do not have long-lasting adverse development consequences. The indicator was only applicable to pastoral FFA, and given that it is a new indicator, it was not in the ICSP logframe and therefore not included in the data tables.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfer platform. Its functionalities and capabilities facilitate WFP's work by making daily tasks easier and more efficient. The data stored in it can be used to identify trends, emerging needs, and issues, allowing WFP to know the people and the context so that humanitarian partners can adapt and provide more meaningful services. SCOPE helps WFP and humanitarian partners to enhance the impact of humanitarian operations by ensuring the right person receives the intended benefit at the right time and in the best way.

[2] Bilateral Service Provision refers to tailored, on-demand WFP supply chain services that WFP offers on a cost-recovery basis to governments, UN agencies, NGOs and others, supporting diverse humanitarian and development actors to implement their programmes as efficiently and effectively as possible.

[3] A sherpa is an all-terrain vehicle that can plod through water, mud, and snow.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023 (November 2022).

[2] Households headed by the elderly refer to those households headed by men and women above 60 years.

[3] South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023 (November 2022).

[4] To improve access to markets, WFP has revived farmer organizations/producer groups within the communities where farmers, particularly women (the majority), 'bulk' their farm produce at community stores. WFP field team then links the farmer/producer group to the buyers. When they negotiate individually, rural women have low bargaining power. Bulking helps them get reasonable prices, reduce the need for middlemen, and are assured of payment (avoiding post-harvesting losses).

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 (February 2022).

[2] Households headed by the elderly refer to those households headed by men and women above 60 years.

[3] REACH is a humanitarian initiative that provides granular data, timely information and in-depth analysis from contexts of crisis, disaster and displacement.

[4] There were PMCs for all WFP programme activities except nutrition. WFP and partners conducted 929 PMCs meetings across different food distribution meetings in 2022. PMCs members met once a month but ad hoc meetings could be convened whenever there was a need to communicate urgent information to the community.

## Extra Section

Photo: Women in Unity State with harvest from floating vegetable gardens set up after flood waters inundated communities for 4 consecutive years.

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# 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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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 malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	1,143,932	430,880	1,574,812	
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	427,172	370,154	797,326	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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	234			

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,396,099	2,387,785	100%
	female	3,245,521	3,252,557	100%
	total	5,641,620	5,640,342	100%
By Age Group				

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
0-23 months	male	315,607	302,236	96%
	female	364,840	349,727	96%
	total	680,447	651,963	96%
24-59 months	male	260,055	250,411	96%
	female	300,030	289,265	96%
	total	560,085	539,676	96%
5-11 years	male	519,612	576,982	111%
	female	621,503	692,799	111%
	total	1,141,115	1,269,781	111%
12-17 years	male	421,205	436,045	104%
	female	514,079	532,208	104%
	total	935,284	968,253	104%
18-59 years	male	844,274	787,366	93%
	female	1,374,378	1,319,187	96%
	total	2,218,652	2,106,553	95%
60+ years	male	35,346	34,745	98%
	female	70,691	69,371	98%
	total	106,037	104,116	98%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	3,536,050	4,710,566	133%
Refugee	341,552	271,599	80%
IDP	1,764,018	658,177	37%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	903,150	797,326	88%
Malnutrition prevention programme	547,892	405,800	74%
Malnutrition treatment programme	979,920	1,189,354	121%
School based programmes	600,000	576,336	96%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	3,513,052	3,542,295	100%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	29,291	617	2%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	1,584	680	43%
Iodised Salt	2,592	718	28%
LNS	855	305	36%
Maize	0	10,920	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,008	32	3%
Rice	0	74	-
Sorghum/Millet	294,948	126,500	43%
Split Peas	0	12,007	-
Vegetable Oil	17,137	8,021	47%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	16,199	10,229	63%
LNS	6,248	3,196	51%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	6,292	1,926	31%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	4,742	214	5%
Iodised Salt	479	107	22%
Maize	0	502	-
Sorghum/Millet	30,325	12,074	40%
Split Peas	0	1,585	-
Vegetable Oil	2,804	1,041	37%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	59,972,192	21,651,260	36%
Value Voucher	0	13,759,640	-
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	42,258,405	4,148,948	10%

## 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	206,691	432,965
			Male	176,070	368,823
			<b>Total</b>	<b>382,761</b>	<b>801,788</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	1,757	4,581
			Male	1,123	2,930
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>7,511</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	4,752	13,520
			Male	528	1,502
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>15,022</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female	1,728	4,481
			Male	192	498
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>4,979</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	1,613,754	1,279,208
			Male	1,374,680	1,089,697
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,988,434</b>	<b>2,368,905</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	18,922	0
			Male	16,118	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>35,040</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	328,247	290,859
			Male	218,831	193,905
			<b>Total</b>	<b>547,078</b>	<b>484,764</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	25,085	21,376
			Male	0	14,251
			<b>Total</b>	<b>25,085</b>	<b>35,627</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	1,757	4,581
			Male	1,123	2,930
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>7,511</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	294,405	135,792
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	32,143,591	23,259,767
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	135,000	139,630
			Male	115,000	118,945
			<b>Total</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>258,575</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	263	245
			Male	169	156
			<b>Total</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>401</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	713	198
			Male	79	22
			<b>Total</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>220</b>

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	130 14 <b>144</b>	109 12 <b>121</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	131,738 112,221 <b>243,959</b>	144,800 123,347 <b>268,147</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	14,820 13,680 <b>28,500</b>	24,428 22,549 <b>46,977</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	34,944 32,256 <b>67,200</b>	6,073 5,605 <b>11,678</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	12,000 <b>12,000</b>	26,000 <b>26,000</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	28,800 <b>28,800</b>	10,125 <b>10,125</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	990 660 <b>1,650</b>	12,309 8,207 <b>20,516</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	263 169 <b>432</b>	216 138 <b>354</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	53,010	24,081
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	27,828,601	12,151,133

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	82	
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	91	130	
Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)					
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	75	82	
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition					
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	50	50	
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	120,599	0	

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	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	12,500	11,239
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.1: Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	non-food item	250,550	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.9: Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	700	684
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	1,100	802
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.26: Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	12	9
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	0
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	120,599	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.1: Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	non-food item	36,753	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	146	68
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	1,964.5
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	18
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	%	198	170
<b>Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees</b>				
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	2
Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	9	3
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	9
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	8	9
A: Moderately acute malnourished refugee children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) receive specialized nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutritional status				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	8	8
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	10	9
A: School aged-children in refugee camps receive hot meals or take-home rations in order to meet basic food needs				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	0	40,376
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.9: Number of jerrycans (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	0	415
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	38	12
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	9.7
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				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	385	179.5
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	819	807.3
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
N*: School aged-children in refugee camps receive 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	%	126	136

## Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** Crisis Affected - **Location:** South Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female		≥5	≥5	3			WFP
	Male		≥5	≥5	8.1			programme
	Overall	2.5	≥5	≥5	4.1			monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis-Affected - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	11.83	<10	<10	9	11	6.81	WFP
	Male	9.95	<10	<10	7	11	5.67	programme
	Overall	11.37	<10	<10	9	11	6.4	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.4	≥12	≥12	8.1	3	2.7	WFP
	Male	1.2	≥15	≥15	7.5	2	3.3	programme
	Overall	1.4	≥13	≥13	8	3	2.9	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.1	≥9	≥9	5.2	15	17.9	WFP
	Male	9.8	≥10	≥10	5.4	16	12.2	programme
	Overall	7.5	≥9	≥9	5.3	16	15.8	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.4	≥16	≥16	16.5	45	20.3	WFP
	Male	19.5	≥22	≥22	20.4	45	18.9	programme
	Overall	17.8	≥19	≥19	17.4	45	19.8	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.1	≤23	≤23	56.1	39	61.4	WFP
	Male	47.7	≤20	≤20	48.4	39	59.9	programme
	Overall	56.6	≤25	≤25	54.4	39	60.9	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.7	≤15	≤15	27.3	12	21.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.5	≤15	≤15	16.7	10	19.6	
	Overall	22.9	≤18	≤18	25	11	20.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62.3	≤42	≤42	64.9	45	23.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.2	≤44	≤44	47.8	40	24.5	
	Overall	62.9	≤40	≤40	61.4	42	23.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.5	≥41	≥41	35.8	58	35.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51.2	≥40	≥40	44.1	59	36.7	
	Overall	42.1	≥43	≥43	37.6	58	36.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	57.8	≥48	≥48	56.2	40	58.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.9	≥50	≥50	62.9	45	61.5	
	Overall	59.3	≥50	≥50	57.7	43	59.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.6	≥25	≥25	29.8	40	58.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.1	≥23	≥23	46.8	44	63.3	
	Overall	29.6	≥27	≥27	33.5	42	60.4	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31.05	>49	>49	25.2	54	33.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.65	>53	>53	39.8	66	36.7	
	Overall	25.75	>51	>51	28.4	60	34.8	

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	33.5	<34	<34	36.1	32	43.1	WFP
	Male	49	<38	<38	26.3	22	43.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	38	<35	<35	34	26	43.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	35.75	<18	<18	38.7	14	23.2	WFP
	Male	33.7	<11	<11	33.9	12	20.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.5	<14	<14	37.6	14	22.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	53.5	<32	<32	73	47	68	WFP
	Male	28	<22	<22	63.3	53	68	programme monitoring
	Overall	46.5	<26	<26	70.9	50	68	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20.5	≥25	≥25	41.1	28.1	45.1	WFP
	Male	31.35	≥31	≥31	37.1	38.6	43.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.05	≥28	≥28	40.2	38.1	44.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.4	≤7	≤7	9.9	1.5	27.7	WFP
	Male	7.95	≤7	≤7	13.4	1.5	26.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.5	≤7	≤7	10.7	1.5	27.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	63.65	≤46	≤46	42.4	56	12.2	WFP
	Male	50.5	≤44	≤44	39.8	56	13	programme monitoring
	Overall	60.75	≤45	≤45	41.9	56	12.5	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	8.4	≤7	≤7	6.6	3	15	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.2	≤10	≤10	9.7	1	16.6	
	Overall	8.7	≤8.5	≤8.5	7.3	2	15.6	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	17	≥40	≥40	36.6	27.3	45.1	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	≥5	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis-Affected - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	74	≥75	≥75			81	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74	≥75	≥75			85	
	Overall	74	≥75	≥75			83	
Enrolment rate	Female	5.25	>6	>6	12	6		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.51	>6	>6	14	12		
	Overall	4.85	>6	>6	13	10		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female		≤121	≤121				
	Male		≤12	≤12				
	Overall		≤12	≤12				
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female		≥88	≥88				
	Male		≥88	≥88				
	Overall		≥88	≥88				
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis-Affected - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (take-home rations)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	74	>75	>75			84	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74	>75	>75			86	
	Overall	74	>75	>75			85	

Enrolment rate	Female	5.25	>6	>6	22	21	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.51	>6	>6	6	25	
	Overall	4.85	>6	>6	14	23	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	17	≥17	≥17			WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	0	≥0	≥0			
	Overall	17	≥17	≥17			
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	83	<83	<83			WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	0	<0	<0			
	Overall	83	<83	<83			

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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#### 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	Secondary data Secondary data WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84	≥70	≥70			87.5	
	Overall	84	≥70	≥70	96		85.8	

#### 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	>85	76.4	80	94.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>75	>75	79.6	80	97.8	
	Overall	0	>80	>80	77.7	85	96.3	

#### 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	≤5	9	7	4.37	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.07	≤5	≤5	6	6	2.32	
	Overall	12.14	≤5	≤5	9	6	3.25	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	0	≥5	≥5	4.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥5	≥5	8.6			
	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	6			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.5	≥3	≥3	0.1	13	2.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.3	≥3	≥3	1.2	14	1.9	
	Overall	1.4	≥3	≥3	0.6	13	2.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.7	≥16	≥16	6.7	10	14.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.85	≥17	≥17	16	10	14.7	
	Overall	6.5	≥17	≥17	10.5	10	14.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.7	≥45	≥45	14.8	20	39.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.55	≥39	≥39	18.2	20	44.1	
	Overall	36.6	≥42	≥42	16.2	20	42	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.9	≤39	≤39	73.5	52	59.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.65	≤39	≤39	56.3	45	46.4	
	Overall	40.45	≤39	≤39	66.4	51	52.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.9	≤12	≤12	25.1	20	9.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.35	≤10	≤10	23.4	15	7.6	
	Overall	16.55	≤11	≤11	21.4	19	8.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	73.7	≤38	≤38	59.1	41	33.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.75	≤34	≤34	44.5	40	37	
	Overall	65.9	≤36	≤36	53.1	41	35.5	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.65	≥57	≥57	26.3	43	37.7	WFP
	Male	69.05	≥55	≥55	42.5	43	51.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	58.15	≥56	≥56	33	43	45.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.4	≥40	≥40	60.1	50	51.4	WFP
	Male	49.1	≥45	≥45	58.5	53	48.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	46.85	≥43	≥43	59.4	51	49.7	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	≥46	32.4	26	52	WFP
	Male	34.4	≥49	≥49	39.5	24	48.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	28.05	≥47	≥47	36.3	26	50	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46.5	>44	>44	19.2	47	62.3	WFP
	Male	52.5	>53	>53	31.1	49	64	programme monitoring
	Overall	49	>49	>49	21.1	48	63.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38.5	<40	<40	37	34	28.6	WFP
	Male	32.5	<30	<30	35.1	38	28.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.5	<35	<35	36.3	35	28.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15.5	≤15.5	≤15.5	43.8	19	9.1	WFP
	Male	16	≤15	≤15	33.7	13	7.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.5	≤15	≤15	39.6	17	8	WFP programme monitoring



Food Expenditure Share	Female	52.5	<55	<55	54.8	32	71	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59.5	<46	<46	50.7	36	75	
	Overall	56	<50	<50	53.1	26	73	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	35.15	≥37	≥37	54.8	37	29.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.1	≥37	≥37	48.3	34	33.6	
	Overall	35.5	≥37	≥37	52.1	36	31.9	
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	9.8	11	34.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.95	≤1.5	≤1.5	10.4	9	24.2	
	Overall	3	≤1.5	≤1.5	10	11	29	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	56.4	≤50	≤50	30.1	46	16	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.95	≤50	≤50	34.3	51	20.9	
	Overall	57.1	≤55	≤55	31.8	47	18.7	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	5.4	≤4	≤4	5.3	6	19.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.95	≤2	≤2	7	5	21.3	
	Overall	4.4	≤4	≤4	6.1	6	20.5	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	24			30	30	50	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	7.1	≥11	≥11			25	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.1	≥11	≥11			43	
	Overall	7.1	≥11	≥11	4.6	11.5	34	
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								

ART Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	6.7	4.7	8	WFP programme monitoring
ART Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	68	≥75	≥75	81.3	87.4		WFP programme monitoring
TB Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	69	≥75	≥75	78.9	87.4		WFP programme monitoring
TB Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	8.1	4.7	8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> TSFP Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	41	>70	>70			100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	>70	>70			100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39	>70	>70	95.6	92	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> TSFP Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	4	<15	<15	0.9	1.73	0.48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	<15	<15	1.2	1.9	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	<15	<15	1	1.81	1.79	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.3	0	0.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.1	0	0.83	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	5	<15	<15	3.4	1.6	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	<15	<15	3.3	1.2	2.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	<15	<15	3.4	1.4	2.51	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	87	>75	>75	95.7	97	96.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88	>75	>75	95.2	97	93.82	
	Overall	88	>75	>75	95.5	97	95.67	

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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,793	8,447	
			Male	1,147	5,400	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>13,847</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	185,668	111,408	
			Male	171,386	102,838	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>357,054</b>	<b>214,246</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	233,688	307,133	
			Male	215,712	283,509	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>449,400</b>	<b>590,642</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Other adults	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	840	413	
			Male	0	287	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>700</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	150,338 <b>150,338</b>	118,577 <b>118,577</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	378,000 <b>378,000</b>	514,608 <b>514,608</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1,793	7,097	
			Male	1,147	4,538	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>11,635</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	28,739	15,352	

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	74
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	75	74
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	1,174
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	177	177
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	320
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	9,000	2,954.5
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	12,378.9
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	41
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	3
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	3,822
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	15,289
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	107,123

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	225,700
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	42,428
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	806,146

Outcome Results									
Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition									
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source	
<b>Target Group:</b> BSFP Malnutrition Risk - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	7.1	>15.2	>15.2			16		
	Overall	7.1	>15.2	>15.2	5.2		20		
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	27	>70	>70			98	Secondary data	
	Male	26	>70	>70			90		
	Overall	26	>70	>70	30.8		96		
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66	90.9		87	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	0	>66	>66	87.5		91		
	Overall	0	>66	>66	90.1		88		
<b>Target Group:</b> NACS Host - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition									
ART Default rate	Overall	5	<15	<15	5.5		4.2	14.2	WFP programme monitoring
ART Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	85	≥75	≥75	88.9		90	61.3	WFP programme monitoring
TB Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	96	≥75	≥75	80.3		92.7	65.9	WFP programme monitoring
TB Treatment Default rate	Overall	2	<15	<15	12		3.1	13.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> TSFP Malnutrition Risk - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition									

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	6	<15	<15	2.5	5.9	2.42	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	<15	<15	2.1	5.5	2.29	
	Overall	5	<15	<15	2.3	5.7	2.35	
<b>Target Group:</b> TSFP Malnutrition Risk - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	7	<15	<15	3	2.5	3.25	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7	<15	<15	2.9	2.6	3.32	
	Overall	7	<15	<15	3	2.6	3.27	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.09	0	0.28	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.08	0	0.33	
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.1	0	0.32	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	87	>75	>75	94.2	90.9	94.05	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88	>75	>75	94.8	91.4	94.06	
	Overall	88	>75	>75	94.5	91.1	94.6	
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	4	2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	36	>50	>50		66	66	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	>50	>50		66	66	
	Overall	23	>50	>50	50.4	66	66	

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	21,600	19,461
			Male	18,400	22,845
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>42,306</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	192,861	150,864
			Male	164,289	128,514
			<b>Total</b>	<b>357,150</b>	<b>279,378</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	70,740	0
			Male	60,260	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>131,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	294,840	256,847
			Male	251,160	218,795
			<b>Total</b>	<b>546,000</b>	<b>475,642</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	15,712	21,257
			Male	10,475	14,172
			<b>Total</b>	<b>26,187</b>	<b>35,429</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	38,350	15,522
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	42,258,405	4,148,948

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	132,855
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	493,775	439,701
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	15,320	5,003
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	14,208	4,818
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	12,789
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.1: Number of Albendazole Tablets (400mg) distributed	non-food item	16,943	8,705
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	40,000	42,306
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	0
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	52
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	370
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	219,854



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	44,913	50,000
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	490
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	604
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	48,000
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	25
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	15
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	8,500,000
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	10,000	10,605
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	10,000	10,605
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	Individual	40,000	42,306
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	40,000	42,306
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	134,000
L: Communities have improved access to assets, transport, markets and services, through feeder road and bridge construction				
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	3,500,000
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	%	198	120
N*.3: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N*.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (male)	Number	15,320	5,003

N*.3: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N*.3.2: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (female)	Number	14,208	4,818
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	Number	12,487	27,515
<b>Activity 11: Provide infrastructure development services for humanitarian access and community</b>				
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	4	2
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	0	2
L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type	L.2.1: Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	100,000	0

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.76	<4.5	<4.5	9	7.5	6.25	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.22	<6.5	<6.5	7	3.6	4.62	
	Overall	14.83	<11	<11	8	6	5.35	
Dietary Diversity Score	Female		≥2	≥2	3.5	4	4.05	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥4	≥4	3.88	4	4.27	
	Overall	3.44	≥6	≥6	3.67	4	4.17	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female		≥5	≥5	2.6			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥5	≥5	3.5			
	Overall	0.3	≥5	≥5	3			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥8	≥8	4.4	2.7	0.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.75	≥8	≥8	4.9	3.3	1.6	
	Overall	4.65	≥8	≥8	4.6	3	1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.8	≥14	≥14	13.3	19.2	28.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.7	≥14	≥14	14.4	23.3	27.5	
	Overall	11.4	≥14	≥14	13.8	21.2	28	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.8	≥16	≥16	21.6	28.1	32.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.15	≥16	≥16	26.8	35.1	37.7	
	Overall	14.05	≥16	≥16	23.9	31.6	35.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.3	<48	<48	64.8	63.9	70	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47.4	<15	<15	57.1	51	64.6	
	Overall	54.9	<32	<32	61.3	57.5	67	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.1	<40	<40	20.1	20.4	13.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.2	<40	<40	22.8	15.9	9.5	
	Overall	41.7	<40	<40	25	18.2	11.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.4	<51	<51	53.1	37.8	23.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59.7	<51	<51	45.7	29.8	20.9	
	Overall	55.3	<51	<51	49.8	33.8	22	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.75	≥49	≥49	30.9	33.3	29.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.85	≥49	≥49	38	45.7	33.9	
	Overall	40.45	≥49	≥49	34.1	39.5	31.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.1	≥45	≥45	53.3	51.5	53.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.45	≥45	≥45	53.1	49	52.8	
	Overall	44.3	≥45	≥45	53.2	50.2	53.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.75	≥39	≥39	33.6	43	48.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.65	≥39	≥39	39.9	46.9	51.6	
	Overall	33.35	≥39	≥39	36.4	45	50	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	24.15	>59	>59	35.9	35	48.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.45	>57	>57	41.5	51	52.2	
	Overall	27.8	>58	>58	38.4	41	50.3	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.85	<21	<21	34.1	39	36.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.85	<27	<27	34.7	34	34.5	
	Overall	34.95	<24	<24	34.4	37	35.6	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	42.95	<21	<21	29.9	25	15	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.75	<17	<17	23.9	15	13.3	
	Overall	37.25	<19	<19	27.2	21	14.1	

Food expenditure share	Female	58.5	<40	<40	65.4	73	65	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58.5	<46	<46	56.8	70	68	
	Overall	58.5	<42	<42	61.6	72	67	
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience Beneficiaries - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥92	≥92	76.8	85	77	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	2.57	<1.65	<1.65	2.67	3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	2.43	<1.99	<1.99	2.77	3		
	Overall	2.5	<1.82	<1.82	2.71	3		
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	19.5	>35	>35	32.5	29.7	WFP programme monitoring	
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	8.4	>8.5	>8.5	2.7		WFP programme monitoring	
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	1	≥6	≥6	2.35	0.35	0.34	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female			<20.95	33	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring		
	Male			<26.5	67			
	Overall	20		<24.2	59		22	28
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	138,000	≥465,450	≥465,450	198,932	147,400	494,020.32	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	320	≥1,050	≥1,050	517	355	1,203.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Urban Safety Net - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.78	≤6	≤6	11	13	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.62	≤6	≤6	9	12	
	Overall	6.22	≤6	≤6	10	12.7	
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.48	≤4	≤4	4.12	4.15	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.82	≤4	≤4	4.33	4.28	
	Overall	4.65	≤4	≤4	4.19	4.2	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	30.3	≥32	≥32	24.2	55.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.3	≥32	≥32	28.2	46	
	Overall	30	≥32	≥32	25.6	49.4	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	48.3	≤50	≤50	42.3	27	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.7	≤50	≤50	42.5	33.8	
	Overall	48.5	≤50	≤50	42.3	31.6	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	21.4	≤18	≤18	33.5	20.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≤18	≤18	29.3	16.9	
	Overall	20.6	≤18	≤18	32.1	19	
Food expenditure share	Female		≤65	≤65	41.1	73	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤65	≤65	30.9	70.6	
	Overall	95	≤65	≤65	37.5	72.2	

**Target Group:** Urban Safety nets - **Location:** South Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	7.1	>5	>5				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.7	>5	>5				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.3	>5	>5				WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	56.3	≥58	≥58	42.1	39.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60.8	≥59	≥59	49.4	43.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57.7	≥58	≥58	44.6	41		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.1	<14	<14	10.4	20.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.1	<14	<14	7.3	15.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.8	<14	<14	9.3	23		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.6	<8	<8	43.5	19.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.6	<7	<7	35.1	9.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.2	<8	<8	40.6	17		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14.1	≤20	≤20	4.1	20.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.6	≤20	≤20	8.1	31.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.2	≤20	≤20	5.5	19		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	120	186	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	agency/organization	308	320	
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	2,000	2,233	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.8: Percentage of cargo delivered within promised lead time	%	98	98	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.13: Number of destinations served	unit	57	59	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	Individual	72,000	72,229	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	90	91	
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	290	234	
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	95	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.133: Units of standardized equipment made available	unit	8	16	
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	169	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.25: Number of cluster coordination meetings conducted	instance	45	30	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.62: Number of locations served	site	130	195	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.12: Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo moved through logistics common services	MT	6,500	6,392	
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	182
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	776.7
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	500
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	3	12
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	5,081
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.56: Number of humanitarian organizations utilizing the service	agency/organization	9	19
H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	%	98	99
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	18	19
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	18	1

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	12	12
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**Activity 08: Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community**

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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	0
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.120: Number of UN agency and NGO staff trained	Individual	200	198
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.20: Number of assessments/surveys conducted	assessment	12	8
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	0

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	165
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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\$	100,000	86,572

**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
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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	4
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	270

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	36	10
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**Outcome Results**

Activity 05: Provide air services to the humanitarian community								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian community - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery General								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	91	>92	>92	94	91	86	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian community - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	95	>95	>95	99	99	99	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian community - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	75	>80	>80	85	70	70	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Affected - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	0	=54	=54		54		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=46	=46		46		
	Overall	0	=100	=100		100		
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	49	≥50	≥50	41	58	56	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	23.9	14	14.7	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	3.6	2	8.1	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	72.6	85	77.3	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	38	≥50	≥50	41	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	27.8	13	27	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	9.7	11	9.4	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	63	≤63	≤63	62.5	76	63.7	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 Male Overall		=54 =46 =100	=54 =46 =100		54 46 100		- - WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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 Male Overall		=65 =35 =100	=65 =35 =100		70 30 100		- - WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	46	51	51	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	27.1	33	28.6	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	7.6	5	4.8	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	65.4	61	66.5	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 programme monitoring
	Male	50	=40	=40		53		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100		100		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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	85.7	≥100	≥100	93.3	95	95.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	96.8	96	93.6	
	Overall	87.5	≥100	≥100	94	95	94.7	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	96.1	≥100	≥100	97	97	98.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.4	≥100	≥100	100	97	97.1	
	Overall	96.7	≥100	≥100	97.7	97	98.1	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	97.2	≥100	≥100	99.7	100	99.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	100	99.7	
	Overall	97.9	≥100	≥100	99.8	100	99.6	
Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	≥100	91.5	100	99.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	93	100	95.7	
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	92.1	100	97.4	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.8	≥100	≥100	97.9	98	99.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.5	≥100	≥100	98.4	98	99.1	
	Overall	97.5	≥100	≥100	98.1	98	99.2	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90.3	≥100	≥100	98.7	100	98.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.1	≥100	≥100	97.8	100	99.5	
	Overall	91.9	≥100	≥100	98.4	100	99	

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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#### Target Group: Resilience - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	93.4	≥100	≥100	94.3	92	96.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.5	≥100	≥100	94.1	92	97.2	
	Overall	95.8	≥100	≥100	94.2	92	97	

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	92.8	≥100	≥100	95.1	97	98.8	- WFP programme monitoring -
	Male	95.6	≥100	≥100	92.6	96	98.7	
	Overall	94.3	≥100	≥100	94	97	98.8	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	97.3	≥100	≥100	99.7	100	100	- - WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.9	≥100	≥100	100	100	100	
	Overall	98.2	≥100	≥100	99.8	100	100	

#### Target Group: Urban safety nets - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female		=100	=100	99.8			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring -
	Male		=100	=100	99.6			
	Overall		=100	=100	99.7			



## 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	96	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	45.5	≥67	≥67	72.7	44	38.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58.5	≥67	≥67	75.8	45	40.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52	≥67	≥67	73.4	44	39	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	43	≥66	≥66	86.8	51	45.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52	≥66	≥66	81.2	39	47.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	≥66	≥66	84.5	45	46.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	≥67	86.5	54	43.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.67	≥67	≥67	86.9	59	41.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≥67	≥67	86.7	56	42.7	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Urban safety nets - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female		≥66	≥66	80.7			-
	Male		≥66	≥66	81.1			-
	Overall		≥66	≥66	80.8			-

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
<b>Activity 01: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Affected Population - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> TSFP Malnutrition Risk - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience - <b>Location:</b> South Sudan - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	≥100	≥100	100	100		-

Cover page photo © WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua

Women harvesting rice in Warrap State. WFP introduced rice cultivation to mitigate effects of floods and enable families become food secure.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

Mary-Ellen McGroarty

mary-ellen.mcgroarty@wfp.org

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

# Financial Section

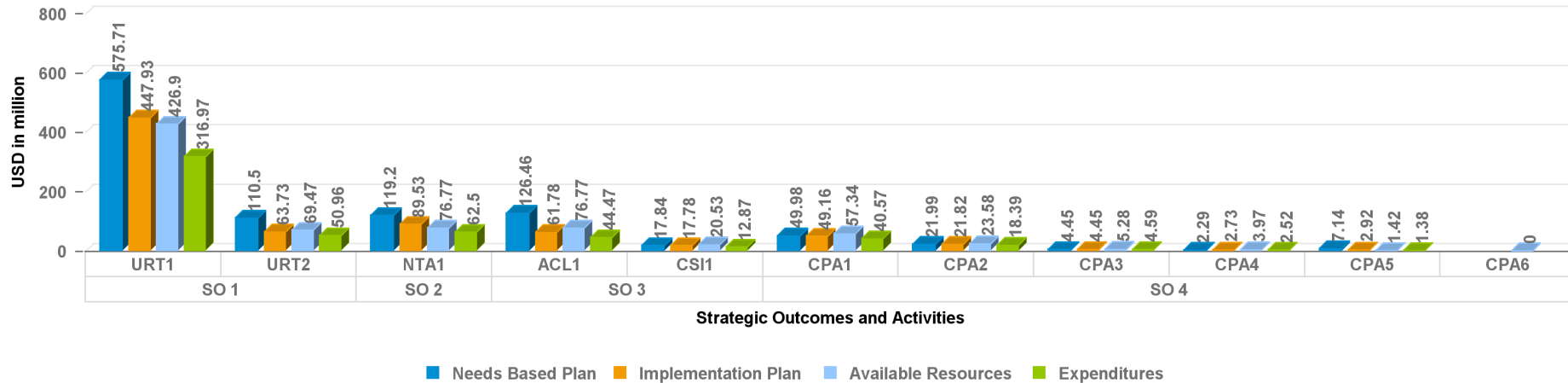
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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

# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	575,705,248	447,933,852	426,897,716	316,972,964
		Provide food, nutrition and school meals assistance to refugees	110,498,649	63,726,002	69,472,669	50,963,964
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>686,203,896</b>	<b>511,659,853</b>	<b>496,370,385</b>	<b>367,936,928</b>

# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	119,201,908	89,532,913	76,770,139	62,500,664
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,846,868	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>119,201,908</b>	<b>89,532,913</b>	<b>80,617,007</b>	<b>62,500,664</b>

# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	126,456,742	61,775,513	76,766,470	44,466,294
		Provide infrastructure development services for humanitarian access and community	17,844,247	17,776,132	20,526,359	12,866,442
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,617,695	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>144,300,989</b>	<b>79,551,644</b>	<b>106,910,524</b>	<b>57,332,736</b>



# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	49,983,354	49,159,512	57,337,329	40,574,885
		Coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services and information management in support to the humanitarian community	21,992,372	21,818,565	23,576,621	18,392,062
		Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives.	4,450,944	4,450,944	5,281,404	4,586,910
		Provision of Security Emergency telecommunication services to the humanitarian community	2,290,496	2,726,560	3,965,103	2,518,294
		Provide a digital beneficiary and transfer management service using corporate system SCOPE to humanitarian and development partners	7,140,380	2,916,681	1,420,905	1,384,551
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>85,857,545</b>	<b>81,072,262</b>	<b>91,581,362</b>	<b>67,456,702</b>

# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,043,719	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,043,719</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,035,564,339</b>	<b>761,816,672</b>	<b>787,522,998</b>	<b>555,227,030</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>44,019,738</b>	<b>45,654,852</b>	<b>49,039,026</b>	<b>34,102,598</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>1,079,584,077</b>	<b>807,471,524</b>	<b>836,562,024</b>	<b>589,329,628</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>69,871,356</b>	<b>52,179,000</b>	<b>35,072,171</b>	<b>35,072,171</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,149,455,432</b>	<b>859,650,524</b>	<b>871,634,195</b>	<b>624,401,799</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

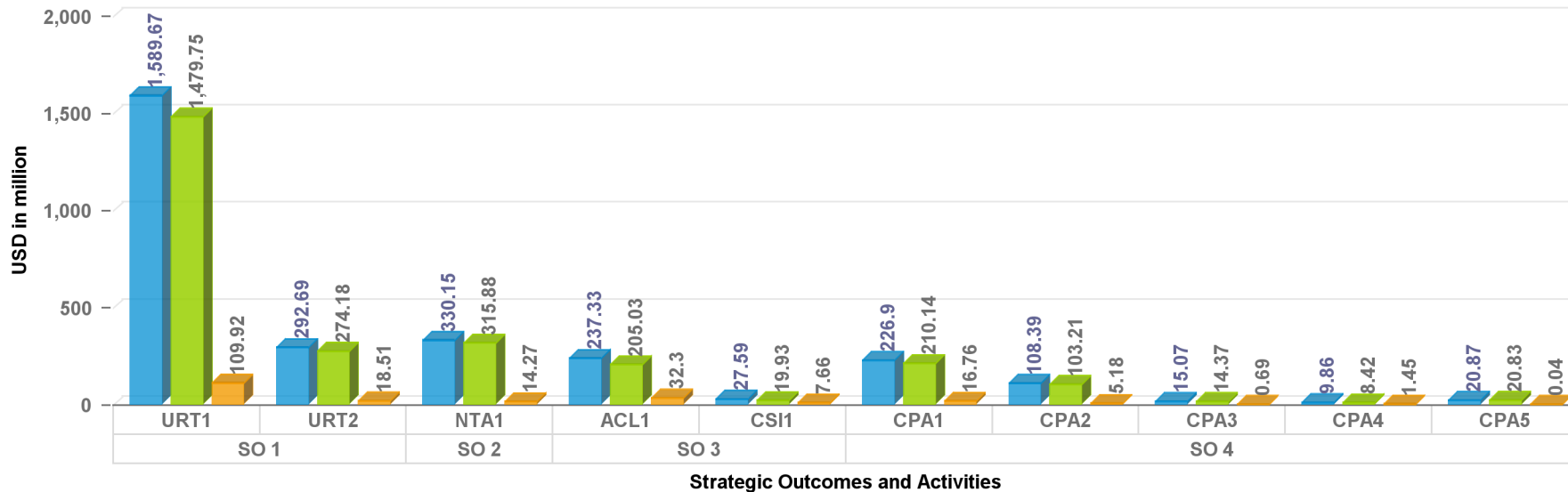
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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

# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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 2022 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	539,082,390	292,687,301	0	292,687,301	274,178,596	18,508,705
		Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	2,534,168,813	1,589,674,153	0	1,589,674,153	1,479,749,401	109,924,752
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>3,073,251,203</b>	<b>1,882,361,454</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,882,361,454</b>	<b>1,753,927,996</b>	<b>128,433,458</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	612,142,779	330,154,333	0	330,154,333	315,884,857	14,269,475
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,846,868	0	3,846,868	0	3,846,868
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>612,142,779</b>	<b>334,001,201</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>334,001,201</b>	<b>315,884,857</b>	<b>18,116,343</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	35,622,184	27,585,984	0	27,585,984	19,926,066	7,659,917
		Provide livelihood support and build resilience of targeted households	373,613,938	237,325,941	0	237,325,941	205,025,765	32,300,176
		Non Activity Specific	0	9,617,695	0	9,617,695	0	9,617,695
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>409,236,122</b>	<b>274,529,619</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>274,529,619</b>	<b>224,951,831</b>	<b>49,577,788</b>
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	109,627,464	108,394,360	0	108,394,360	103,209,801	5,184,559

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# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	55,232,307	20,868,995	0	20,868,995	20,832,641	36,354
		Provide air services to the humanitarian community	236,911,622	226,901,764	0	226,901,764	210,139,320	16,762,443
		Provide bilateral logistics services on cost recovery basis for humanitarian actors to achieve their objectives.	24,886,896	15,068,156	0	15,068,156	14,373,663	694,494
		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	10,914,623	9,864,805	0	9,864,805	8,417,995	1,446,810

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# Annual Country Report

## South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>438,725,078</b>	<b>381,098,079</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>381,098,079</b>	<b>356,973,419</b>	<b>24,124,660</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	12,043,719	0	12,043,719	0	12,043,719
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>12,043,719</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,043,719</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,043,719</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>4,533,355,182</b>	<b>2,884,034,073</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,884,034,073</b>	<b>2,651,738,104</b>	<b>232,295,969</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>204,009,566</b>	<b>129,661,983</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>129,661,983</b>	<b>114,725,555</b>	<b>14,936,428</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>4,737,364,748</b>	<b>3,013,696,055</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,013,696,055</b>	<b>2,766,463,659</b>	<b>247,232,396</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>306,236,746</b>	<b>180,040,864</b>		<b>180,040,864</b>	<b>180,040,864</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>5,043,601,494</b>	<b>3,193,736,919</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,193,736,919</b>	<b>2,946,504,522</b>	<b>247,232,396</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures