Monitoring Methodology and Coverage

WFP South Sudan conducts monitoring activities in order to ensure the people we serve and their communities are treated with respect and dignity. WFP also ensures that activities are undertaken according to field level agreements and corporate policies and that monitoring activities enhance programmatic decision-making.

In quarter one of 2019, regular monitoring of programme implementation across the country and a baseline for WFP’s Wau Urban Project were conducted.

### Monitoring Activities

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### Process Monitoring

The regular monitoring of programme implementation covers all WFP programme activities such as General Food Distribution (GD), Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP), Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP), Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), School Feeding, Institutional Feeding Programme (IFP) and warehouse monitoring. Up until March 2019, all the 10 former states of South Sudan and 72 percent of counties were covered.

### Highlights

- 2.24 M beneficiaries assisted in the first quarter of 2019.
- 828 sites monitored, almost four times more in comparison to the same period in 2018.
- 646 cases inputed into the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism database.
- 618 households interviewed during a baseline survey for the Wau Urban project.

![Source: WFP South Sudan](image)

In an effort to increase the monitoring coverage in 2019, 20 percent of final distribution points per field office are randomly selected on a monthly basis. When selecting the sites a risk-based monitoring approach is used, which includes three elements: conflict (UN Security Level and access constraint), food security (based on IPC latest classification), and climate risk (propensity to flood or drought). In the first quarter of 2019, WFP was able to monitor almost four times more sites in comparison to the same period last year.

![Source: WFP South Sudan](image)
WAU Urban Project baseline

In February 2019, WFP South Sudan conducted a baseline survey in Wau town, an urban area characterized by limited basic services and resources. This urban project started to support over 4,900 targeted vulnerable households in Wau for six months. Participants benefited from the commencement of training activities in February, whilst the conditional cash transfer was provided as of April 2019 aiming at enhancing food security levels.

Source: Wau Baseline, 2019 WFP South Sudan

For the baseline, 618 households were interviewed, of which 69 percent were project participants and 31 percent non-participants. The majority of surveyed households (80 percent) in Wau were female-headed.

Source: Wau Baseline 2019, WFP South Sudan

Out of the surveyed households, 3 percent are categorized as returnees, 12 percent as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 85 percent as host-community households. The survey also showed that over 20 percent had at least one disabled and/or one chronically ill member. Furthermore, the study reported that very few households had training such as hygiene promotion (19 percent) as well as nutrition awareness and home gardening (7 percent) before the start of the project. Given the needs of the community, the Wau Urban Project training topics were designed to include nutrition, hygiene, gender and protection.

Food Security Profile

According to WFP’s Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), over 46 percent of the participant households were food insecure, out of which 4 percent were classified as severely food insecure.

The Food Consumption Score (FCS), which composes the CARI and measures food security in terms of how frequent various food groups were eaten over a period, shows that over 57 percent of the participants had poor or borderline food consumption patterns.

The baseline survey findings also highlight a high level of food insecurity among IDP population (61 percent), female-headed households (47 percent), child-headed households (50 percent), separated, single and divorced headed households (54, 53 and 52 percent respectively). Based on this analysis and close ongoing monitoring, WFP is working to ensure evidence-based planning for the second phase of the programme, to include the most vulnerable people.

Source: Wau Baseline, 2019 WFP South Sudan

Complaints and Feedback Mechanism

To date, WFP has been advancing the activation of the formal Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) system across all field office locations through our cooperating partners. The CFM comprises of a hotline, helpdesks and community outreach. In regard to the community outreach, it is primary done through Project Management Committees (PMCs), who amongst other duties, facilitate community consultations and feedback, disseminate information on registrations and distributions and provide relevant links to administrative authorities.

In the first quarter in 2019, 646 cases were inputted into the CFM Database and referred to the relevant focal points at the field offices, technical units and where necessary, to external agencies for resolution. Sixty-one percent of the complaints recorded were received through the helpdesks and 39 percent through the hotline. Despite the limited access to phones and lack of networks, the hotline mechanism also complements the helpdesk mechanism.