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South Sudan

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2025

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Overview

In 2023, South Sudan endured its worst humanitarian crisis since independence. The effects of insecurity, violence, macroeconomic challenges, the climate crisis, and the Sudan conflict¹ jeopardized development gains, heightened protection risks, and increased food insecurity for millions of South Sudanese families. Consequently, 76 percent² of the country's population needed humanitarian assistance in 2023, representing a 5 percent increase from 2022.³ Two-thirds of the population grappled with food insecurity, making South Sudan one of the world's worst food insecurity crises. Humanitarian needs increased amid severe resource constraints, demanding resolute interventions.

WFP provided food assistance to crisis-affected people to meet their food and nutrition needs, including conditional and unconditional food and cash-based transfers. Overall, WFP assisted 5.4 million people with 184,000 metric tons (mt) of food and USD 58 million in cash-based transfers.⁴ WFP assisted 3.6 million people under the emergency response, including internally displaced persons, refugees, and new arrivals from Sudan with general food assistance, 1.5 million children aged 6 - 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls with specialised nutritious foods to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition and 469,000 school-going children with school meals. WFP assisted 494,000 people through asset creation and livelihood activities, including 43,000 smallholder farmers through gender-responsive training on marketing, post-harvest handling, and nutrition. WFP contributed to improved food systems by linking smallholders to homegrown school feeding. WFP purchased 15,000 mt of food from traders and smallholder farmers, injecting USD 8 million into the local economy.

WFP rehabilitated 569 km of roads in Jonglei, Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Unity and Upper Nile States and 40 km of dykes in Jonglei State. This infrastructure enhanced trade, market integration, and reduced the cost of delivering humanitarian assistance. The completed emergency protective dykes in Fangak County of Jonglei State helped protect the lives and livelihoods of 100,000 people⁵ while rehabilitated roads enhanced the flow of humanitarian and commercial supplies between States, including areas bordering Sudan.

Together with other UN agencies, WFP supported anticipatory action and climate services feasibility assessments and reviewed the National Social Protection Policy Framework. WFP also strengthened climate change adaptation and disaster management systems to enhance national institutions' capacity to anticipate and respond to shocks. These initiatives strengthened the government's capacity and laid a foundation for future food and nutrition security and build a more resilient and food-secure South Sudan.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service enabled a safe humanitarian response, especially in remote areas. The Logistics Cluster offered coordination, information, and logistics services to humanitarian agencies. Through its supply chain services, WFP delivered 154,000 mt⁶ of food to various locations. Poor road conditions during the rainy season and insecurity constrained food deliveries in hard-to-reach areas.

WFP contributed to accelerating progress towards zero hunger objectives by strengthening synergies between humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts. The WFP-led Reconciliation Stabilization Rehabilitation Trust Fund project in Jonglei and Warrap States engaged communities in peace dialogues and resilience activities, benefiting 45,000 participants. This fostered food security and stability, with participants appreciating its contributions to shelter, hygiene, and increased milk production, making asset creation activities a tangible peace dividend.

The protracted, multidimensional food insecurity crisis exacerbates pre-existing gender inequalities. This context impacts women's participation in decision-making and public life due to power imbalances, unequal resource distribution, and limited access to information. WFP's proactive gender responsive approach, embedded in its programming and strategic partnerships, yielded impressive results. WFP post-distribution monitoring⁷ showed that 99 percent of women, men, boys, and girls reported empowered voices and positive community contributions, demonstrating the efficacy of this approach in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment.

WFP collaborated with UN agencies, nongovernmental organisations, international financial institutions, private sector entities, and the Government to tackle policy and operational challenges, and deliver humanitarian assistance and resilience-building for shock-affected people. WFP strengthened its collaboration with UNICEF to combat malnutrition and enhance government capacities, and with FAO to foster community resilience. WFP also collaborated with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, UNDP, WHO, Nonviolent Peace Force, and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - Germany to implement the Community Violence Reduction project in Jonglei and Warrap States via the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund. This initiative promoted peace by capitalizing on WFP's resilience programmes and partners' peace-building skills. WFP worked with the Ministry of Roads and Bridges to coordinate infrastructure development and flood-mitigation efforts in priority areas. Together with other UN agencies, WFP conducted the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) capacity assessments for cooperating partners. The development of capacity strengthening plans started and UN agencies planned to support cooperating partners to strengthen their PSEA capacity in 2024. WFP held inclusive community consultations with a range of stakeholders, including representatives of

persons with disabilities, to address barriers in accessing services, including in WFP distribution sites. WFP assisted 121,000 people living with disabilities.

South Sudan remained at a crossroads, with swift action needed to quell chronic violence, ramp up humanitarian assistance to those most in need, and advance efforts towards durable peace.⁸ The country's progress towards the sustainable development goals (SDGs) lagged, with persistently high malnutrition levels among children (SDG 2:2),⁹ high mortality rates in children (SDG 3) and 2.8 million children remaining out-of-school (SDG 4).¹⁰ Contributing towards SDG target 2.1 on access to food (prevalence of undernourishment), WFP provided food assistance to 4.1 million people, provided nutrition assistance to 1.5 million people under SDG 2.2 (prevalence of malnutrition), assisted 82,000 small scale producers¹¹ through income generation under SDG 2.4. WFP supported 243 partners through multi-stakeholder platforms under SDG 17.

Severe funding gaps persisted throughout 2023. WFP reduced its target from 7.7 million people to 5.4 million, and provided 70 percent of the food basket to people facing famine-like conditions and 50 percent to people facing emergency food insecurity levels. Further, WFP deprioritized people facing crisis food insecurity levels and scaled down food systems and resilience activities. WFP engaged traditional donors and explored new ones to fundraise for the 2023 funding gaps.

5,356,413

Total beneficiaries in 2023



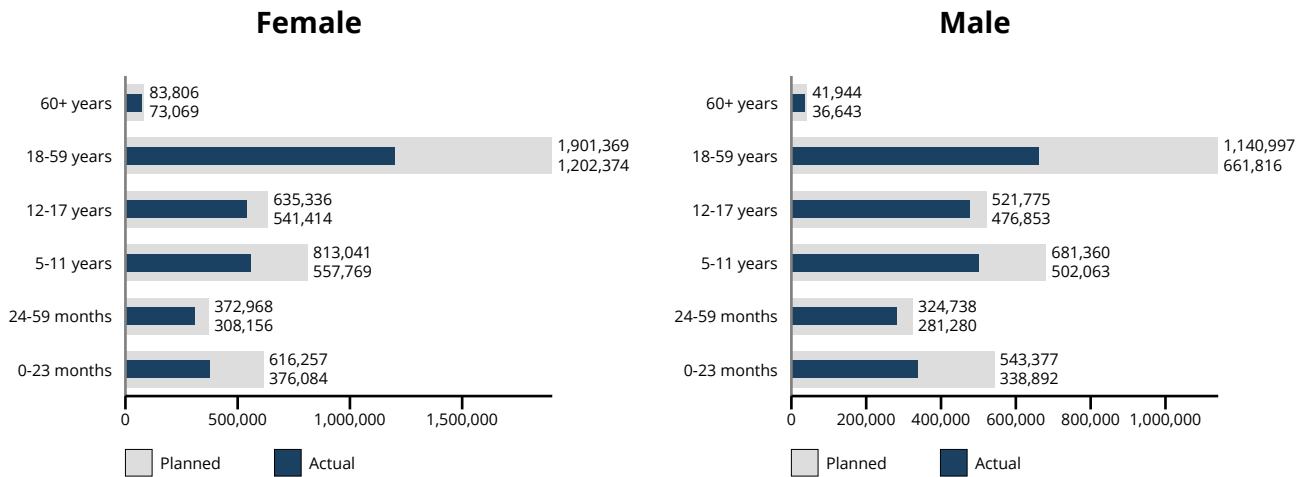
57% female



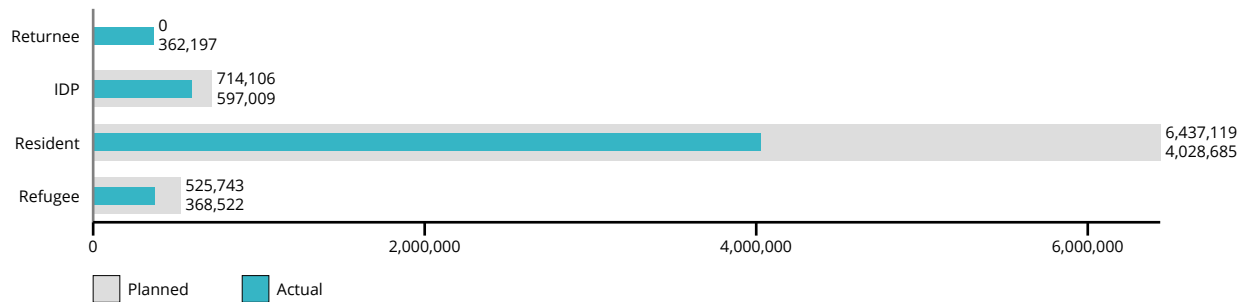
43% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 121,516 (54% Female, 46% Male)

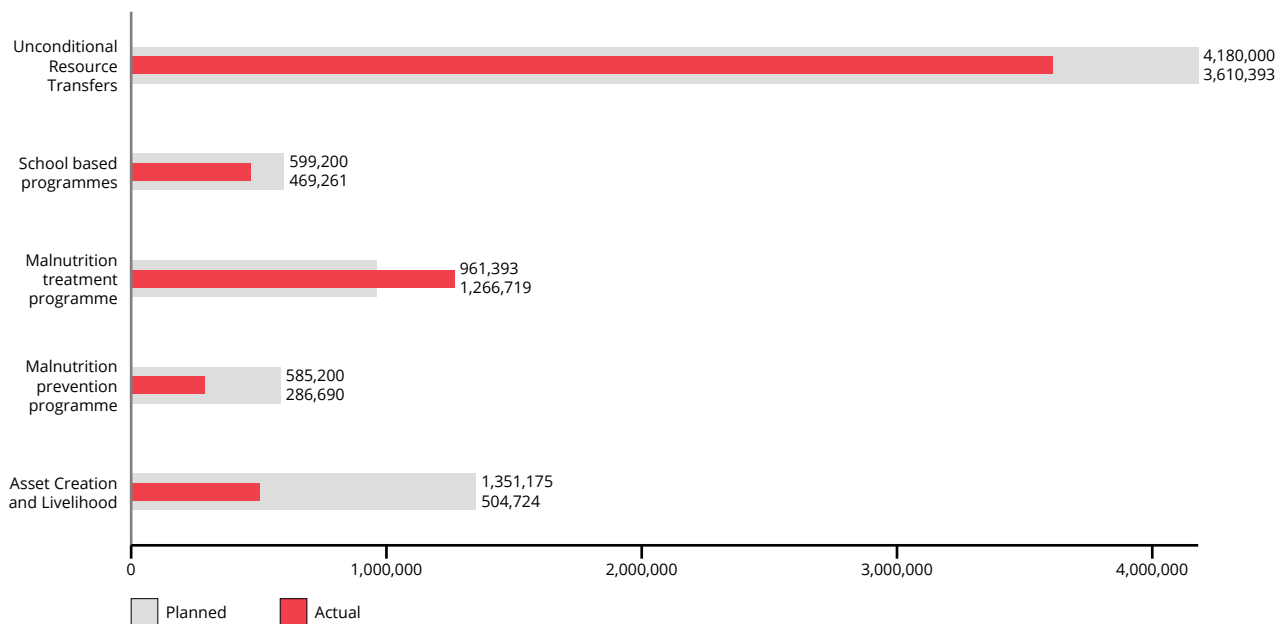
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



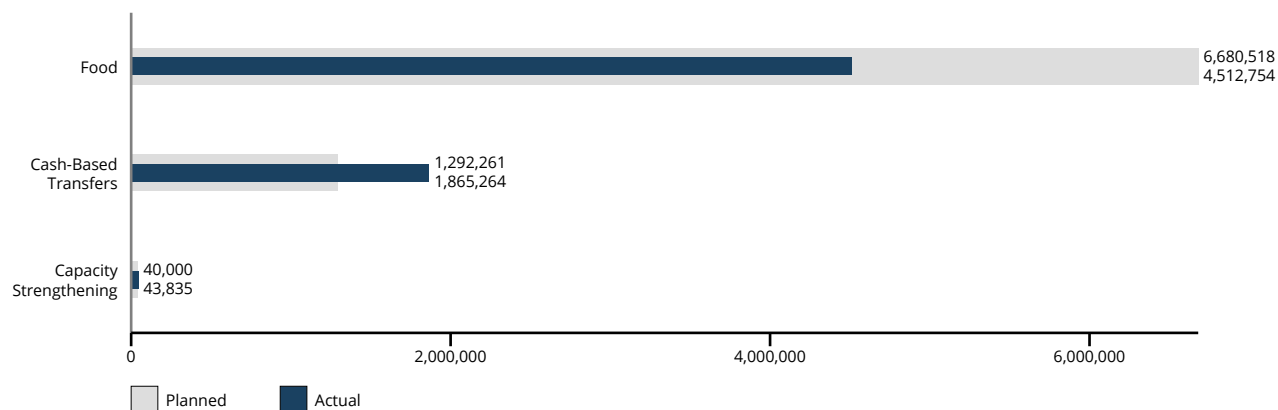
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



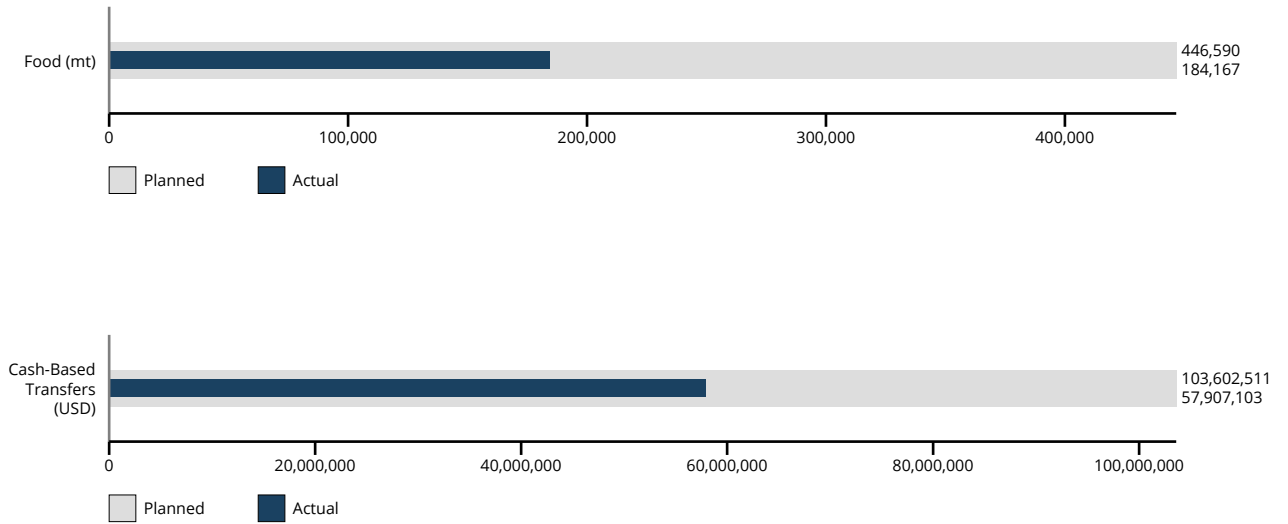
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



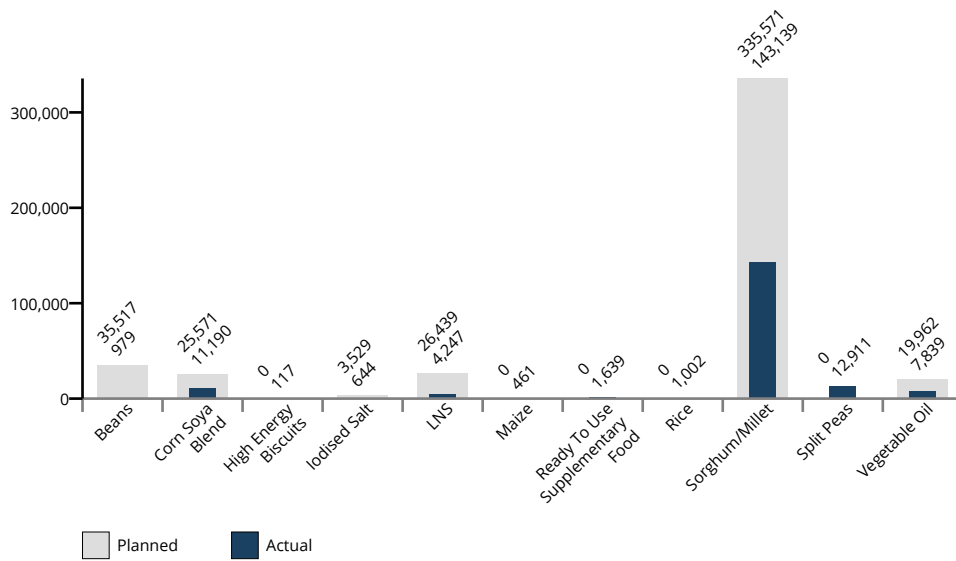
Beneficiaries by Modality



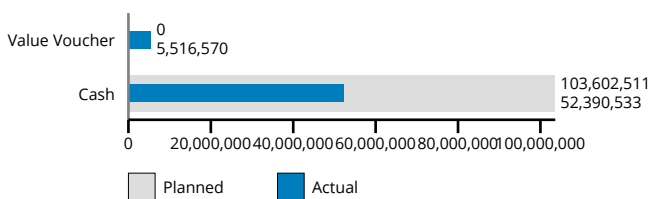
Total Transfers by Modality



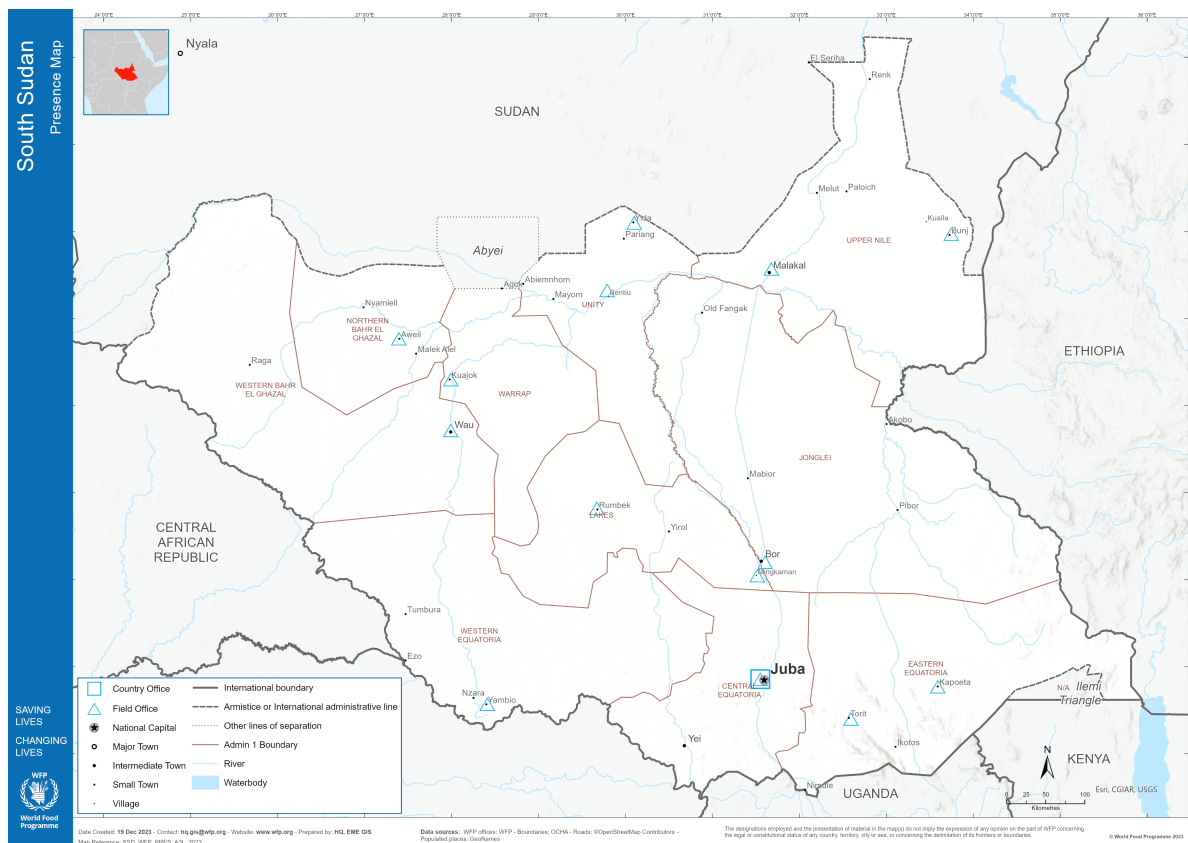
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Humanitarian conditions continued to deteriorate in 2023. About 9.4 million people required humanitarian assistance and protection services, representing 76 percent of the country's population.¹ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) results released in November 2023 showed that South Sudan remained one of the countries with the highest proportion of food-insecure people globally.² About 5.8 million people experienced high levels of acute food insecurity classified as IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse) between September and November. The results predicted that 7.1 million would face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) during the 2024 lean season, with 1.2 million children and 870,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls facing moderate acute malnutrition.

The outbreak of the conflict in the neighbouring Sudan exacerbated the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, causing an influx of 480,000 refugees and returnees³ into South Sudan, a country with 2.2 million people internally displaced.⁴ The impact of the Sudan crisis was compounded by the spontaneous arrival of returnees from Ethiopia. Between August and December 2023, over 70,000 South Sudanese⁵ returned from Ethiopia's Gambella and satellite refugee camps, citing insecurity in Ethiopia as the primary reason forcing them to return. The Sudan conflict negatively impacted trade between Sudan and South Sudan, leading to shortage of imports into South Sudan, triggering a rise in the food basket cost ranging from 30 to 70 percent in Upper Nile State and 50 to 130 percent in Unity State.⁶

South Sudan remained vulnerable to the effects of climate change and natural disasters, compounding the country's humanitarian crisis, jeopardizing recovery, and undermining development efforts. Twelve years after independence, the country continued to suffer from severe droughts (2011, 2015) and floods (2014, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022), resulting in large displacements and loss of lives and livelihoods.⁷

Harmful gender norms marginalize South Sudanese women and girls, particularly in rural areas, excluding them from decision-making and participating in public affairs. While women account for 50 percent of the population, only 8 percent are literate.⁸ Low literacy hinders women's active participation in economic activities. Gender-based violence, especially intimate partner violence, remains prevalent.⁹ The impact of protracted humanitarian crises and the patriarchal socio-cultural set up disadvantages women and girls, resulting in gender-based violence and social exclusion.¹⁰ Meanwhile, 82 percent of women are unable to meet their dietary diversity requirement.

Chronic instability and shocks necessitated a shift in WFP's approach to meet the escalating food and nutrition needs amid severe funding gaps. WFP prioritized assistance based on the severity of food insecurity and vulnerability, focusing on saving lives and protecting the livelihoods of crisis-affected populations, including internally displaced

people, returnees, and refugees.

Over the years, the Government has responded to humanitarian crises through policy development and implementation. The Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS, 2021-2024) remains one of the primary blueprints. Under the theme of 'Consolidate Peace, Stabilize the Economy,' R-NDS aims to transition from dependence on humanitarian assistance to a development path using the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus approach.¹¹ 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, the 2015 National Social Protection Policy Framework and the 2020-2024 national home-grown school feeding strategy.

The Government worked with UN agencies and other partners to support humanitarian response and maintained an open-door policy to people fleeing the Sudan conflict. It offered security to humanitarian staff, facilitated safe passage of humanitarian supplies and worked with humanitarian partners to facilitate onward movement of returnees from transit centres to their final destinations.

To strengthen the government's capacity to manage climate risks, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management to carry out anticipatory action and climate services feasibility assessment and analyse the early warning system pillars, focusing on gaps and identifying how the existing disaster risk management framework could support anticipatory actions. Following the feasibility assessment, WFP, the Ministry, and FAO agreed to develop a joint Anticipatory Action and Climate Services programme in 2024 to manage climate-related risks.

Despite these efforts, security, economic and climate-related crises persist. South Sudan continues to grapple with the aftermath of a five-year civil war that ended in 2018, subnational violence, economic stagnation, and extreme weather events in recent years. WFP provides food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected people in South Sudan. Its operations fall under the crisis response and resilience-building focus areas, providing relief to conflict-affected people and rebuilding livelihoods in areas of relative stability. Contributing towards SDG 2, Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on meeting the food requirements of shock-affected people through unconditional cash and food transfers. Strategic Outcome 2 addresses the nutritional status of people in vulnerable situations in line with national protocols and Strategic Outcome 3 contributes to ensuring that food-insecure and shock-affected populations have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems. Strategic Outcome 4 contributes to strengthening national institutions and partners capacity to manage food security, nutrition, social protection, and climate adaptation policies and programmes. Contributing towards SDG 17, Strategic Outcome 5 provides reliable common services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners to reach people in vulnerable situations.

In January 2023, WFP rolled out a new Country Strategic Plan (2023 - 2025). The plan aligns with national development plans, supporting national priorities agreed with the Government and partners. It is informed by South Sudan Vision 2040, R-NDS (2021-2024), 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan, 2021 National Food Systems Dialogue, 2021 Common Country Analysis, other sectoral strategies, and the 2023-2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.¹²

WFP integrated lessons learned from the evaluation of previous strategic plans into its planning and implementation. WFP piloted the conflict sensitivity mainstreaming indicators to strengthen its conflict sensitivity framework by improving conflict identification, analysis, documentation and monitoring, and risk mitigation. The pilot established a network of trained focal points which facilitated cross-unit actions and ensured informed programme decisions around the impact of targeting, enhancing WFP's capacity to implement conflict-sensitive operations.

Risk management

South Sudan faced risks related to the secure, safe and predictable delivery of humanitarian assistance. WFP strengthened internal controls by updating its risk register, reviewing prevailing risks, tracking mitigation actions and reinforcing risk monitoring.

Physical access challenges caused by poor infrastructure inhibited movement of humanitarian supplies during the rainy season. The impact of consecutive years of flooding continued to affect millions of families across states where water levels remained high. Early prepositioning enabled WFP to assist those most in need during rainy seasons.

Political instability, localized violence, chronic armed clashes, and subnational violence impacted humanitarian operations and access to humanitarian assistance. Economic downturn, hunger, and persistent insecurity increased roadside attacks and looting of humanitarian supplies. While authorities launched investigations following attacks and lootings, they yielded limited accountability, contributing to further attacks. Illegal taxation, bureaucratic impediments and political interference also impeded humanitarian operations. WFP worked with communities to foster local

acceptance, maintaining space for principled, safe and dignified delivery of humanitarian assistance in line with the humanitarian principles.

To mitigate against diversion of humanitarian supplies, WFP paused operations in areas with cases of actual or suspected aid diversion to ensure relevant stakeholders to adequate actions. WFP engaged with authorities on measures to address looting and the sale of humanitarian food assistance in markets. WFP conducted regular spot checks on cooperating partners, fraud awareness sessions, strengthened the community feedback mechanisms, and intensified field monitoring. In 2023, WFP implemented all internal audit recommendations and developed a Reassurance Action Plan which helped identify gaps and address risks related to monitoring, cooperating partners, cash-based transfers, and supply chain activities. WFP registered 6.4 million people in SCOPE, 70 percent with biometric and biographic data, and developed a robust identity management action plan focusing on providing further assurances to cash and in-kind distributions.

Lessons learned

WFP continued to build on its repository of evidence and learning that informed the design of its CSP to inform programme adaptations during implementation. Evaluation results from the Interim CSP (ICSP, 2018-2022), the asset creation and livelihoods decentralized evaluation, and the WFP-UNICEF joint impact evaluation laid the groundwork for a more collaborative and climate-resilient approach.

Lessons emerged, including broader engagement of national stakeholders in the peace nexus and climate adaptation. Responding to evaluation recommendations, WFP established memorandums of understanding for capacity strengthening with line ministries, UN agencies, and the University of Juba. WFP also continued to strengthen linkages between asset creation and livelihoods, smallholder agricultural market support, and school feeding activities.

By the end of 2023, WFP was conducting a school feeding decentralized evaluation to assess programme performance and inform the development of a new school feeding strategy. WFP planned to integrate lessons learnt and evaluation recommendations into unit workplans to be regularly reviewed by WFP senior management from 2024.

Country office story

Salwa and Grace: building resilience inside the family



© WFP/Eulalia Berlanga

Grace and Salwa, mother and daughter, posing for a portrait.

In Yambio, the capital of Western Equatoria State, Salwa starts getting ready early in the morning to go to school. It is still quiet in her neighbourhood and the plants sway in the breeze while her mother Grace prepares her breakfast: hot tea and mandazi, a popular fried dough.

As she eats breakfast, Salwa talks about her dreams of becoming a doctor so she can help people. But that future is a long way off. Salwa is in her final year of primary education but motivated to continue her studies by her mother's love and support.

"My mother struggled a lot and even now she works very hard to pay my school fees and bring us food every day. This makes me want to go to school and study very hard to help her in the future," explains Salwa.

Grace didn't go to school as a child and now is focused on making sure her children do. The single mother is upskilling herself to ensure she can provide for her children in the future through WFP's resilience projects, namely vegetable gardening, and critical road repairs.

"I had a lot of problems before joining the project; I didn't have enough money to pay school fees and my children were falling sick because there was not enough food in the house. Now my children eat at least two meals every day and school fees are a priority," says Grace.

Under the WFP projects, Grace receives cash assistance while she cultivates her plot in a vegetable garden that she shares with other people. With the cash she receives she can pay school fees and buy food and clothes for her children while she gets her produce business off the ground.

"I made 50,000 SSP (or around USD 47) from my first harvest. With the money I bought a machine to make peanut butter from the groundnuts in my garden and a bicycle. I use the bicycle to go to a market that's a bit far but where the

palm oil is sold at a lower price and then I sell it here in the community."

South Sudan is an agricultural country with farming and gardening being a key piece of the food security puzzle. The capital of Western Equatoria state, Yambio - where Grace and Salwa live, is a very fertile area and is sometimes described as the country's breadbasket.

"Yambio is a great example of what is possible for South Sudan," says Mary-Ellen McGroarty, WFP's Country Director in South Sudan. "Five years ago, WFP was providing humanitarian assistance to farmers in Yambio, but when I was there more recently farmers told me they now sell food to WFP. This shows how much empowerment and self-reliance can be achieved when there is investment in providing communities with the tools and infrastructure needed to ensure long term food security without the need for humanitarian assistance."

A key part of ensuring families are able to dig their way out of food insecurity is by ensuring there is a comprehensive social safety net to take daily pressures off families while they build their assets and businesses.

Back at Salwa's school, the teenager and her friends cultivate a garden in which they grow fresh fruits and vegetables, teaching them valuable practical skills for the future but also providing fresh produce to complement the school meals that WFP provides to Salwa and her classmates.

The school meals are provided in partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and General Instruction, ensuring that school children and their families receive the educational, nutritional, and livelihoods support they need in the immediate future to ensure they don't need any support in the more distant future.

Back at home after a long day of work and study, Salwa and Grace reflect on how much their life has changed as they've become self-sufficient.

"I have come a step forward, I have progressed, and I am not going to backslide to go back again to my previous life" says Grace.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in South Sudan including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations are able to meet their food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.



3.6 million crisis-affected people including, returnees, refugees received food and cash-based transfers



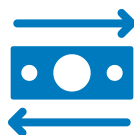
399,000 returnees and refugees from Sudan received food and nutrition assistance



271,000 school children received a meal every school day



79,000 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received specialized food to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition



USD 49 million distributed as cash-based transfers



156,000 metric tons of food distributed

Strategic Outcome 1¹ contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2.1² by ensuring that crisis-affected populations, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations are able to meet their food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises. It was funded at 66 percent of its annual requirements.³ Approximately, 50 percent of the funding was timely, allowing WFP to start prepositioning food and avert a further deterioration of food security and nutrition.

General Food Assistance

Overall, under this Strategic Outcome, WFP distributed 149,000 mt of food and USD 49 million as cash-based transfers (CBT) to 3.6 million people, representing 86 percent of the targeted population. The people assisted included the new arrivals fleeing the Sudan conflict, refugees, host communities and internally displaced persons. Of the people assisted, 368,000 were refugees. WFP's food assistance included unconditional food and CBT to targeted people through general food distributions (GFDs), nutrition assistance to nutritionally vulnerable people among the refugees, and school meals to school-going children in targeted areas to support improved educational and nutrition outcomes.

WFP used air, river, and road transport to deliver food to those in need and prevent hunger caused by isolation, conflict, and climatic shocks among the people in hard-to-reach locations.⁴ Air transport remained a last resort transport mode, considering its high cost. Delayed deliveries due to poor road conditions caused by heavy rains, insecurity, and limited air transport capacity, compounded by reduced funding, limited WFP's capacity to reach all targeted people.

Crisis-affected people participated General Food Distribution Plus (GFD+) activities.⁵ These included providing complementary, unconditional solutions alongside emergency GFD to support recovery, improve resilience and livelihoods of crisis-affected people to promote self-reliance. Under this approach, WFP engaged 106,000 GFD-targeted households in low-tech livelihood and peacebuilding initiatives, supporting their transition and recovery.

WFP trained 868 project management committees (461 women)⁶ on their roles to ensure strong linkages between communities and partners. The training helped them manage food distributions effectively, and enhanced women's leadership and decision-making capacities. The participants improved their community mobilizations to be more

inclusive when sharing key messages and planning distributions.

Response to the Sudan Crisis

In response to the Sudan crisis, WFP reached 399,000 new arrivals through a two-phase strategy. Phase I provided immediate food and nutrition assistance, including fortified biscuits, specialized nutritious food and hot meals to new arrivals at the entry point and transit centres. Phase II provided a one-off three-month food assistance to returnees in their final destinations and monthly assistance to refugees up on settling in refugee camps. In June, WFP introduced cash assistance for new arrivals in Renk, Malakal and Abyei Administrative Area to substitute hot meals. Cash assistance helped address immediate needs and empowered them to buy the food they wanted.

WFP and UNHCR introduced biometric registration for returnees and refugees, respectively. The biometric registration enhanced accountability by mitigating the risk of double-dipping,⁷ ensuring that food assistance reached only eligible new arrivals. To fast-track cash distributions and meet the emergency response standards of providing humanitarian assistance within 72 hours of arrival, WFP integrated in-house digital master card delivery instrument (SCOPE master card)⁸ with financial service providers, reducing the duration between arrival and assistance from 72 hours to 24 hours. From October, WFP started registering spontaneous returnees from Ethiopia in counties like Ulang, Fashoda and Akobo in the Greater Upper Nile. By 31 December 2023, WFP had biometrically registered 8,000 returnees from Ethiopia.

WFP's collaboration with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission ensured conflict sensitivity, guaranteeing that food assistance reached the targeted people without inter-community conflicts. WFP worked with UNHCR to deliver food and nutrition assistance to refugees while strengthening the resilience and livelihood component of refugee assistance. WFP, UNHCR, and the Joint Excellence Hub conducted a joint targeting assessment in refugee camps. Based on the findings, WFP and UNHCR planned to align their 2024 assistance strategy with the assessment's recommendations, including assisting targeted people based on needs rather than status, thereby improving operational effectiveness and efficiency.

The food security status of the crisis-affected people slightly deteriorated, with the proportion of households with poor food consumption increasing from 26 percent at the baseline to 28 percent. Consequently, households resorted to more negative coping strategies to meet their food needs.⁹ Despite receiving food/cash assistance, the worsening economic situation, reduced rations, and delays in food/cash distribution affected households' food consumption. The food security status of the refugees improved, as evidenced by a decrease in the proportion of households with poor food consumption, from 24 percent to 16 percent. Overall, female-headed households exhibited worse food consumption patterns than male-headed.¹⁰ WFP's food assistance helped prevent the food security status from worsening given the operational and economic challenges. WFP continued to explore alternative food delivery methods, including cash interventions where feasible considering limited market functionality and infrastructure, and advocating for increased government budgetary allocation to cover the needs of the affected populations.

Strengthening Early Warning Systems

WFP, FAO, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and South Sudan Red Cross assessed national institutions' capacity and conducted a feasibility assessment for Anticipatory Action and Climate Services in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Unity States by evaluating the viability of implementing the Anticipatory Action and Climate Services programme. It examined current activities in the early warning and anticipatory action realm, identified gaps and reviewed national and sub-national legislative frameworks, plans, strategies, and policies related to disaster risk management and preparedness. Preliminary results identified National Disaster Risk Management Policy, disaster risk coordination structures, and quality of the seasonal forecasts as some of the elements that could support effective Anticipatory Action and Climate Services programming. The results will inform Anticipatory Action and Climate Services programme design.

Nutrition

Nutrition interventions included providing a prevention ration for children aged 6 - 23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) accompanied with general food assistance, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6 - 59 months and PBW/G, and food security and nutrition support to People Living with HIV/AIDs and TB patients. WFP provided 79,000 children and PBW/G and 3,800 HIV Aids and TB patients with nutrition and health packages to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition and improve their nutrition status.

The prevention of acute malnutrition programme targeted children aged 6-23 months and PBWG while the treatment of MAM programme targeted children between 6-59 months and PBW/G among the refugees. The treatment programme performance was within the SPHERE standards, recording a cure rate, death rate, defaulter rate and nonresponse rate of 94.3 percent, 0 percent, 2.1 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively.¹¹

School Feeding

WFP's school feeding programme for crisis-affected people operated across all the ten states. It improved children's access to education by increasing school enrolment and attendance in 400 targeted schools in shock-affected communities, including 36 schools in refugee-hosting areas. WFP introduced the programme in hard-to-reach areas like Ayod, Nyirol, Akobo, and Panyijar. Overall, 271,000 children received school meals through on-site and take-home rations.¹² The food basket for the onsite school feeding included cereals, vegetable oil, pulses, and salt while the take-home ration comprised cereals and vegetable oil.

WFP's school feeding programme delivered impressive results. In communities where WFP implemented onsite school meals and take-home rations, enrolment increased by 31 percent, compared to 2022's 13 percent. Attendance and retention rates increased to 88 percent and 81 percent, respectively, confirming the crucial role school meals played in keeping children in classrooms.¹³ In refugee camps, attendance, enrolment, and retention rates reached 12, 82 and 71 percent, respectively. This performance stemmed from two factors: The programme alleviated immediate hunger, incentivizing families to send their children to schools, while the Government's announcement of universal primary education boosted participation. WFP launched a decentralized evaluation, due early 2024, to identify strengths and weaknesses, laying the groundwork for greater impact.

Gender and Age Marker

WFP incorporated gender and age in activity implementation, as showed by Gender and Age Marker (GAM) code 4.¹⁵ From planning to distribution, WFP assistance met the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Crisis-affected populations in South Sudan including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population are able to meet their food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Populations in vulnerable situations in South Sudan have enhanced nutrition, health and education and improved access to safety nets all year round.



665,000 children and 548,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls treated for moderate acute malnutrition



176,000 children received specialized nutritious food to prevent moderate acute malnutrition



51,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received specialized nutritious food to prevent moderate acute malnutrition



3,000 people trained on community management of acute malnutrition



197,000 children received school meals

This Strategic Outcome contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 2.2,¹ and is aligned with National Development Plans.² It supports communities with comprehensive nutrition and health packages (Activity 2) and nutritious school meals and safety nets (Activity 3) to improve, protect, and build on the progress made to meet nutrition requirements, develop and protect the productive capacity of current and future generations, address structural inequality, and support social cohesion and peace.

The Strategic Outcome was funded at 52 percent against its annual requirements.³ Due to funding gaps, WFP reduced the prevention of wasting programme duration and removed the household ration from the institutional feeding programme (IFP).

Nutrition Assistance to Prevent and Treat Malnutrition

WFP provided a comprehensive package of nutrition and health support to targeted groups, including preventing and treating malnutrition and community-led Social Behaviour Change Communication to improve health, nutrition knowledge and practices, and address gender barriers, including by encouraging fathers to support the health and nutrition of their families.

WFP implemented treatment and prevention programmes targeting children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) to address moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevent mortality associated with malnutrition. The treatment programme operated across all the 80 counties in collaboration with 41 cooperating partners, reaching 665,000 children aged 6 - 59 months and 548,000 PBW/G, including returnees from Sudan once settled in their final destinations. The prevention programme⁴ reached 176,000 children aged 6-23 months and 51,000 PBW/G to prevent MAM.

Within the framework of the Joint Resilience Programme, WFP implemented a prevention of wasting programme⁵ in Juba, Torit, and Aweil counties. This intervention bolstered resilience amongst vulnerable populations through nutritional support. Prevention of wasting programme analysis demonstrated its impact in preventing new cases of MAM with the incidence rate four times higher in deprioritized locations than those targeted.

WFP and nutrition partners delivered key messages and screened children and PBW/G during prevention activities, focusing on health, sanitation, hygiene, and dietary diversity. Overall, 173,300 PBW/G benefited from nutrition counselling and 1 million women received health and nutrition education.

The IFP reached 24,000 People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) and Tuberculosis and Kala-azar patients⁶ to treat them for malnutrition, improve adherence to the treatment protocols in food-insecure areas, and address household food

insecurity.

Together with partners, WFP participated in policy and advocacy work by supporting the National Nutrition Policy, National School Health Policy, National Nutrition Annual Review Meeting and a Food Expo on Innovative Solutions to Improve Dietary Diversity in Children. WFP provided financial and technical support to the Government to develop the nutrition policy and contributed to the revision of the national community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) guidelines to reflect the programming evidence generated in the past five years. WFP engaged the University of Juba to support the 2023 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis and profiling local recipes for addressing acute malnutrition in Eastern Equatoria State. WFP provided financial and technical support to the Ministry of Health to train 3,000 participants on CMAM, Infant and Young Child Feeding, gender and accountability.

The nutrition programme recorded impressive results, with 94.6 percent cure rate, 2.8 percent default rate, and 2.3 percent nonresponse rate,⁷ exceeding the SPHERE standards⁸ and demonstrating its effectiveness in treating MAM. This performance reflected close monitoring by WFP, Government, and the nutrition cluster, who addressed challenges and tracked progress through monthly reviews and biannual assessments. The coverage for the treatment programme surpassed the targets, reaching 64.7 percent and 79 percent for children and PBW/G, respectively. The IFP achieved a 79 percent cure rate, with low defaulter and non-response rates. Early detection was key, thanks to community nutrition volunteers and a robust active case-finding system with efficient referrals.

The deployment of the Conditional On-Demand Assistance (CODA) system helped streamline nutrition care, improving efficiency, data accuracy, and follow-up. This lesson was crucial as WFP and partners planned to scale up CODA in 2024. Strong partnerships with the Government, UN agencies, and local leaders improved programme efficiency. WFP, UNICEF, and the nutrition cluster advocated for the elimination of food diversion, especially the ready-to-use supplementary food. Joint communication discouraged the sale of nutrition commodities, with some local authorities enacting bylaws to penalize such sales.

School Feeding and Rural Youth Skills Training

WFP provided school-going children with school meals supplemented by fresh produce, where possible, and engaged vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training. WFP and partners extended the school feeding programme across 15 counties in six states, providing school meals to over 197,000 children. The number of children reached represented 49 percent of the plan due to severe funding constraints that forced WFP to scale down the programme.

The school feeding programme adopted a dual approach which included direct on-site feeding with freshly prepared meals providing 600 kcals/child/day, and take-home rations to entire families. The on-site feeding addressed immediate hunger needs, ensuring children attend schools. WFP also supported the national back-to-learning campaign targeting girls to return to school as take-home rations boosted girls' attendance and retention to prevent early marriage. Overall, the programme fostered short-term hunger alleviation and long-term educational objectives.

The homegrown school feeding programme operated in 63 schools across Lakes and Western Equatoria States. WFP distributed USD 32,000 in commodity vouchers, enabling schools to purchase fresh food from 1,400 smallholder farmers, of whom 800 were women. The programme contributed to gender equality outcomes by enhancing access to markets and financial inclusion of women smallholder farmers. This approach benefited 5,000 children from July to October 2023, increasing access to nutritious food, stimulating the local economy, and fostering longer-term sustainability.

WFP's school feeding programme yielded significant results. In communities receiving on-site meals and take-home rations, the enrolment increased by a 19-percentage point compared to 2022, alongside 82 percent average attendance rate. This increase was due to the school meals programme and government's efforts to raise school enrolment.

Youth Skills Training through Urban Safety Nets

WFP distributed cash-based transfers⁹ to 10,000 people in Juba and Aweil for eight months targeting households burdened by food insecurity, poor housing, or high dependency, including those headed by children, elderly persons, pregnant and breastfeeding women. Cash Plus activities empowered the affected people with vocational training in tailoring, baking, farming, welding, and computer skills fostering livelihood diversification and employability. These hands-on programmes equipped the targeted people with income-generating skills, such as baking, computer/word processing, hairdressing, mechanics, and tailoring, and supported them with micro-credit (e.g., village saving and loan associations) and paving way for sustainable economic integration within their communities.

WFP reviewed its urban safety nets programme, taking stock of its actions and how they meshed with national policies. This review will guide WFP's alignment with national tools and inform efforts to strengthen social protection systems, focusing on reaching the right people, improving beneficiary information management, and using cash transfers effectively.

The proportion of households with poor food consumption patterns reduced from 20 percent (baseline) to 13 percent, meeting the annual targets. Despite this improvement, households employed consumption-based coping strategies, as evidenced by an increase from a baseline of 8 to 9, exceeding the targets. These findings suggest that while food consumption patterns showed positive trends, households faced difficulties accessing adequate food. About 28 percent of households reported expenditures surpassing the minimum expenditure basket. This finding signified an increase from baseline, indicating an augmented capacity among households to meet essential needs. The proportion of households adopting emergency coping strategies increased from 31 percent (baseline) to 40 percent, revealing that more households experienced asset depletion.

Partnerships

WFP partners included local and international NGOs and the Ministries of Health, Education and General Instruction, Agriculture and Food Security, and Gender, child and Social Services. Partnerships with UNICEF, WHO, FAO, IOM and the Nutrition Cluster helped deliver an integrated nutrition and resilience response. WFP’s partnership with UNICEF increased operational efficiencies in delivering CMAM services through use of the same cooperating partners in the same locations, coordinating monitoring, supervision and capacity strengthening across all sites, programme quality and reducing operational costs. WFP and UNAIDS implemented IFP to address the nutritional needs of TB, HIV, and Kala-azar patients. To reach the most remote areas, WFP partnered with local NGOs like Universal Development Organization and Christian Mission for Development.

Gender and Age Marker

WFP incorporated gender and age in activity implementation, as showed by Gender and Age Marker code 4. Reporting disaggregated data by gender and age.¹⁰

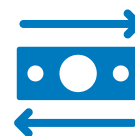
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide nutritious school meals to schoolchildren and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities (SMP-1.5: School based programmes)	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas especially women and youth have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2030.



494,000 people assisted through asset creation and livelihood activities



USD 8.2 million distributed as cash-based transfers to households participating in asset creation activities



7,000 mt of food distributed to households participating in asset creation activities



569 kms of roads rehabilitated in 2023

This Strategic Outcome contributes to SDG target 2.4¹ and supports food-insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas, especially women and youth, to improve their livelihoods, withstand future shocks, and thrive in more resilient and sustainable food systems. It comprises three activities: Activity 4 (Asset Creation and Livelihoods, ACL) focused on supporting communities to create assets and strengthen their livelihoods, Activity 5 (Smallholder and Agriculture Market Support, SAMS) focused on strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers in agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods, and Activity 6 (Infrastructure Development) provided technical support to the Government and partners to develop essential infrastructure.

It was funded at 46 percent of its annual requirements, with ACL, SAMS, and infrastructure development funded at 52 percent, 100 percent, and 8 percent, respectively.² Funding constraints forced WFP to reduce activities in counties with people facing crisis food insecurity levels. WFP could not expand activities in counties with people facing Emergency and Catastrophe food insecurity levels.

Asset Creation and Livelihoods

WFP supported 82,000 households (494,000 people) to establish and rehabilitate community and household assets to increase connectivity, access to water, agricultural production, protect livelihoods from hazards, and invest in non-agricultural livelihoods in 43 counties. Overall, WFP distributed 7,200 mt of food and USD 8.2 million in cash transfers to participating households, including 49,000 people under the European Trust Fund project in the Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile. To enhance choice, increase efficiency, and stimulate the local economy, WFP shifted from in-kind to cash transfers in 17 counties.

Productive assets created and rehabilitated included community access roads, shallow wells, multipurpose ponds, flood control dykes, tree seedlings, among others. WFP provided gender-transformative trainings on livelihood and infrastructure skills for 122,000 people (63,000 women) and 493 participants (159 women), respectively, including cooperating partners, government staff and community members. Topics included land and site preparation, agronomical practices, post-harvest management, infrastructure designs, etc.

WFP, FAO, and the Government promoted climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive agriculture like crop diversification, including drought-tolerant crops, integrated pest management and water harvesting technologies. Support to lowland rice production using flood water³ extended to 365 ha in Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Warrap States, reaching 17,000 people. WFP piloted briquette production using biomass and fuel-efficient stoves in highly flooded areas in Unity State, with 5,360 briquettes and 165 fuel efficient stoves produced. This provided participants (612 women) access to cleaner energy sources and a reliable source of income.

In Warrap and Jonglei States, ACL activities remained instrumental to peace, with youth and local authorities engaging in peace dialogues through the WFP-led Reconciliation Stabilization Resilience Trust Fund project. The project's Resilience Pillar targeted violence-prone areas, helping communities shun conflict and focus on resilience activities. It benefitted 45,000 participants, contributing to improvements in food security, peace, and stability. During focus group discussions, the participants, including men, women and youth, lauded its contributions to shelter, fodder

production, vegetable production, hygiene, and sanitation, particularly its impact on milk production and market linkage, making ACL a tangible peace dividend.

The proportion of ACL households reporting poor food consumption reduced from 34 percent (baseline) to 18 percent, falling within the target. Also, consumption-based coping strategies decreased from 11 (baseline) to 9. These results suggest improved households' food accessibility attributed to WFP assistance. However, there was an increase in the proportion of households resorting to emergency coping strategies,⁴ from 42 percent to 55 percent, indicating increase in asset depletion. Despite these shifts, the proportion of assisted households reporting benefits derived from assets improved, from 62 percent to 82 percent, surpassing the annual targets. Similar positive trends were observed among households reporting environmental benefits.

The perception of households on the effectiveness of the training to improving their resilience against climate shocks and variability by adapting agricultural practices and livelihoods has improved. The proportion of households with a medium to high climate adaptation benefit score increased from 11 percent to 17 percent.⁵ Also, the resilience to adverse climatic events remained robust, as perceived by the households' capacities to anticipate, absorb, adapt, and transform livelihoods. The proportion of households with a medium to high climate resilience capacity score remained at 88 percent.

Smallholder and Agriculture Market Support

WFP empowered 43,000 smallholder farmers (29,000 women) through capacity building and infrastructure development. The home-grown school feeding programme remained a critical entry point for improving food systems. WFP linked schools to the agricultural sector by purchasing 15,000 mt of food from smallholders, injecting USD 8 million into the local economy.

WFP trained smallholders on production, storage, agribusiness skills, and financial literacy while constructing market access roads and rural aggregation centres in Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal States. This holistic approach boosted agricultural production, reduced post-harvest losses,⁶ and enhanced market access, empowering rural communities towards sustainable livelihoods.

WFP helped 8,000 smallholders access inputs through seed fairs and 5,000 others to acquire 334 donkey ploughs for clearing land, with farmers contributing 25 percent of the costs. WFP supported them to establish 19 farmer organizations to promote aggregation and marketing and assisted some with threshers, increasing efficiency in post-harvest handling and reduced losses.

WFP supported 2,000 smallholders (1,000 women) to establish 100 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), trained them on VSLA methodology, and supported them with kits. Overall, the VSLA members saved USD 98,396. These activities enabled the farmers to borrow and invest in small businesses, generate income, improve their livelihoods and meet household needs.

Lessons learnt through SAMs included the importance of context integration in planning and the criticality of VSLAs. In the absence of credit facilities, especially in rural areas, VSLAs provided a source of microcredit for livelihood diversification and meeting household needs, especially for women starting and expanding small businesses. Additionally, context-specific programmes remained vital for resilience against hazards. WFP and partners leveraged these programmes to support climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods, exemplified by the expansion of lowland rice cultivation.

Infrastructure Development

WFP invested in infrastructure such as roads, bridges, riverways, ports and flood dykes to enhance trade, and market integration, reduce the cost of delivering humanitarian assistance and enhance community resilience, particularly in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States. Together with the Ministry of Roads and Bridges, WFP rehabilitated and maintained 569 km of roads across different States, including the Bor-Ayod road linking Bor South, Twic East, Duk and Ayod counties in Jonglei State, the Bentiu-Panakuach road linking Bentiu, etc. The roads eased the movement of commercial supplies between States, enhancing local trade by facilitating linkages between markets. WFP repaired 40 km of flood control dykes in Jonglei and Upper Nile States which helped protect the lives and livelihoods of people living in dyke-protected communities.

Partnerships

WFP strengthened its climate footprint at the national and community level by developing a climate approach paper to articulate its interlinked pathways of climate risk assessment, climate services, climate proofing and resilience building and national capacity strengthening in climate adaptation and mitigation. WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The aim was to integrate WFP activities within the first National Adaptation Plan and support the Government to mobilize resources and strengthen governance systems, information management, community adaptation action, and partnerships. Together with the United Nations

Environmental Programme, WFP supported the Government to conceptualize a programme on integrated sustainable water and land management and tap into climate finance.

WFP collaborated with partners to support value chain development, food systems transformation, and social protection systems. With the Japan International Cooperation Agency, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to identify good practices in lowland rice production from Uganda, supporting the government’s plan to boost rice production for climate adaptation, diversification, and food sufficiency. WFP strengthened ties with FAO and IFAD to enhance programme impact using its community-based planning tool to align investments with community and government priorities. WFP and the Ministry of Roads and Bridges focused on urgent and long-term infrastructure needs.

Gender and Age Marker

Cooperating partners integrated data disaggregated by gender, age, and disability in reporting, as reflected by the Gender and Age Mark code of 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities including through community asset creation and climate adaptation using a conflict-sensitive and gender-transformative approach (ACL-1.6: Community and household asset creation)	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Engage targeted food-insecure populations, especially women and youth, in livelihood development and market support activities (SMS-1.8: Smallholder agricultural market support programmes)	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Develop, rehabilitate and maintain essential infrastructure for targeted communities (ACL-1.6: Community and household asset creation)	N/A

Strategic outcome 04: National institutions and partners in South Sudan have strengthened capacity and systems for managing food security, nutrition, social protection and climate adaptation policies and programmes by 2030.



Capacities of line ministry strengthened on early warning, emergency preparedness, and anticipatory actions



Four line ministry staff trained on lowland rice farming supported the establishment of demonstration gardens for 3,000 farmers

Strategic Outcome 4¹ focuses on strengthening national institutions and partners' capacity and systems to manage food security, nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, climate adaptation and disaster risk management policies and programmes.

Comprising only Activity 7 (capacity strengthening), this Strategic Outcome was funded at 55 percent of its annual requirements. WFP stepped up its engagement with government institutions through various Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with the Ministries of Agriculture and Food Security, Roads and Bridges, Water Resources and Irrigation, Education and General Instruction, Health, and Gender, Child, and Social Welfare to advance joint priorities. WFP's collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Planning saw WFP allocated USD 15 million by the Government to provide vital assistance to crisis-affected populations and support resilience building across the country.

WFP's support to the Government and partners included identifying and filling gaps and strengthening implementation capacities and systems. Its contribution included i) supporting the Government in analysis, strategy development and planning to respond to national development needs; and ii) working with the Government to implement relevant policies, plans and programmes in areas of WFP's comparative advantage like food security, nutrition, social protection, disaster risk management, avoiding duplication and optimizing interventions.

Support in Policy Development

WFP provided technical support in reviewing and updating the National Nutrition Policy, including incorporating nutrition components and indicators into the School Health Guidance and the overarching Health Sector Strategy, respectively. This paved the way for future activities for implementation at the school level to integrate health and nutrition perspectives to benefit children and the community.

Support towards Data Collection, Analysis and Evidence

WFP also supported the Government to review the beneficiary registry for its Safety Net programme. The review helped the Government prevent duplication of the assistance between its programme and WFP's ongoing activities. Through this platform, WFP advocated for the expansion of existing social assistance to support returnees fleeing the Sudan crisis, contributed to the design of the National Social Protection Policy Framework Review, and advocated the reactivation of the government-led National Social Protection Working Group.

WFP concluded a scoping study for social protection which helped to better inform the strategic direction, opportunities and entry points for WFP strategic engagement and support to the national social protection goals and systems in the short, medium, and long term. The study's recommendations provided crucial evidence for strengthening WFP's value proposition, supporting advocacy efforts and informing ongoing dialogue with relevant social protection stakeholders in the country.

Together with FAO, World Bank, UNOPS, and UNICEF, WFP supported the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management to conduct field assessments and develop an Anticipatory Action and Climate Services programme. The collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, the University of Juba, FAO, and University of Wageningen helped convene food systems dialogues and define localized pathways in different States. WFP collaborated with FAO, UNICEF and the Ministries of Agriculture and Food Security, Health, the National Bureau of Statistics, and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission to conduct a nationwide Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Survey covering 80 counties.² Partnering with the FAO and Wageningen University in food systems analysis allowed for a deeper understanding of local vulnerabilities. These collaborations leveraged diverse competencies, significantly amplifying the reach and impact of WFP's initiatives in South Sudan.

Systems Strengthening

In collaboration with FAO, WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management to organize a National Anticipatory Action and Climate Services Stakeholder workshop to sensitize relevant stakeholders on the Anticipatory Action (AA)³ concept and share successful experiences on the AA programme design and implementation. The workshop enabled the ministry officials and other participants to map out relevant actors in early warning, preparedness, response actions and risk analysis. The stakeholders identified community engagement strategies and response actions to inform community participation in early warning.

Further, WFP and FAO supported the ministry in conducting Anticipatory Action and Climate Services field-level assessments in Unity, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria States and provided technical support on data analysis and reporting writing. Once the assessment findings are verified in 2024, WFP and FAO plan to provide technical support to the ministry to develop an Anticipatory Action and Climate Services programme and mobilize resources for implementation. WFP also supported the ministry in strengthening the national multi-hazard early warning system by seconding staff to the ministry. This support drew expertise from WFP global, regional and country offices on detecting, monitoring, analyzing, and forecasting natural hazards and associated impacts on food security, nutrition, and vulnerability.

WFP, FAO, and other UN Agencies helped strengthen the government capacity on relevant technical elements of food security analyses, including data collection, cleaning, analysis, and visualization. During the FSNMS, the relief and rehabilitation commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and the Ministry of Health staff received training on data collection, cleaning, analysis, and visualization, enabling them to collect data across all the 80 counties.

WFP and UNICEF launched the Nutrition Vulnerabilities Assessment in Crisis initiative. The initiative aimed to support a Nutrition Information System strengthening approach to optimize the impact of humanitarian nutrition responses through predictable and reliable information on nutrition vulnerabilities and ensure better decision making.

Institutional Capacity Strengthening

In collaboration with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), WFP supported four technical staff from Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to participate in the Training of Trainers (ToT) on lowland rice farming in Uganda. The ToT was instrumental in scaling up rice production in Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states and setting up demonstration gardens for 3,000 farmers (1,200 men and 1,800 women) to learn rice cultivation good agronomic practices in Jonglei state. In Aweil East, for example, rice production increased from 4 feddans⁴ in 2022 to 150 feddans in 2023, with demonstration farms established in all the five counties in Northern Bahr el Ghazal.⁵ These interventions were complemented by institutional capacity strengthening of 24 national and state-level government extension staff on post-harvest handling to improve production, productivity, and value addition around selected value chains for cereals, pulses, and vegetables. The training helped to strengthen the capacity of the technical staff, enabling them to provide appropriate agricultural extension support to smallholders through post-harvest management.

WFP remained instrumental in fostering leadership and advocacy through participation in international fora like the African Day of School Feeding, Global School Meals Coalition meeting and the Regional School Meals Coalition forum where Ministry of General Education and Instruction staff participated. To complement these efforts, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry to continue providing school feeding services, strengthening institutional capacities, and coordinating with relevant stakeholders and advocating for resource mobilization. WFP also conducted Home Grown School Feeding workshops, targeting government officials from six counties to introduce cash-based transfers for school feeding in South Sudan for the first time in 2023.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide policy support and technical assistance to the Government and partners in the areas of food security, nutrition, social protection, anticipatory action, emergency preparedness and response, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management (EPA-1.1: Emergency preparedness and early action)	N/A

Strategic outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners in South Sudan have access to reliable common services and expertise enabling them to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.



Over 3,000 mt of food and NFIs amounting 13,000 cubic metres transported on behalf of 40 partners through the on-demand supply chain services



50 road convoys comprising over 5,000 trucks coordinated through the Logistics Cluster, transporting 18,000 mt to various destinations



75,000 passengers transported through UNHAS in 2023



977,000 People registered in SCOPE in 2023

Strategic Outcome 5 is aligned with strategic SDG target 17.16¹ and contributes to ensuring humanitarian and development partners in South Sudan have access to reliable common services and expertise, enabling them to reach shock-affected people and respond to their needs. It comprises three Activities: air operations (Activity 8), coordination of logistics common services (Activity 9), and bilateral logistics or on-demand services, including interagency telecommunication services, beneficiary data and transfer management, supply chain and information and communications technology services to humanitarian and development partners (Activity 10).

The Strategic Outcome was funded at 100 percent of its requirements, with varied funding at different levels. Activity 8 was funded at 120 percent and received 54 percent of its budget from donors and the rest from a partial cost recovery through nominal fees for transporting passengers and light cargo. Activity 9 and 10 were funded at 113 and 70 percent, respectively.²

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

WFP-managed UNHAS remained the only air service available to support humanitarian operations, enabling the Government and humanitarian partners to support life-saving programmes in various locations. UNHAS transported 75,000 passengers and 1,100 mt on behalf of 243 organizations. To respond to the Sudan crisis, UNHAS increased its weekly flights to Renk, the primary county of entry of new arrivals, from two to eight flights. The service conducted 95 medical evacuations and 10 security relocations for 94 passengers. UNHAS' passenger satisfaction increased from 92 percent to 96 percent. This increase signified a significant improvement in customer experience, solidifying a positive trajectory due to the reliability of cargo delivery within lead time, the efficiency of its booking system, and a positive in-flight experience.

UNHAS enhanced its operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness. By rehabilitating airstrips for fixed-wing aircraft in former helicopter-reliant locations, it reduced its helicopter fleet from four to three. Two relocated helicopters, now based in Bor in Jonglei, minimized flight hours and overall costs. Though facing increased aircraft expenses in 2023, UNHAS transported 6 percent more passengers than 2022, achieving a 2 percent reduction in the overall operational costs. This strategic shift helped it deliver vital services while maximizing cost efficiency.

UNHAS prioritized workforce development. Over 338 trainees from 24 organizations received security, safety, and aviation training, bolstering humanitarian response capacity. Additionally, its inaugural female volunteer programme empowered four university students with four-month aviation placements, fostering gender equity in the aviation sector.

The Logistics Cluster

The Logistics Cluster supported 147 humanitarian organizations with coordination, information management, capacity strengthening, and facilitation of common logistics services. The Cluster transported 6,193 mt of humanitarian supplies to 155 destinations. In line with its cost-efficiency strategy, it transported 70 percent of the cargo by road or river,

ensuring most of the cargo transported by air was mainly for the Sudan response particularly in Renk. The cluster coordinated 50 road convoys comprising over 500 trucks, transporting 18,000 mt to northern Jonglei, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Western Equatoria States and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area. It trained 378 humanitarian staff on selected topics related to humanitarian logistics and tailored to partner's needs. The Cluster's user satisfaction survey surpassed the baseline, with 92 percent of users satisfied with its services. The high satisfaction was due to the cluster's overall efficiency in facilitating services to locations requiring humanitarian assistance.

The Cluster prioritized essential services and operational efficiency. It streamlined operations, focusing on dry season prepositioning and coordinating inter-agency road convoys. It optimized the fixed-wing aircraft for priority locations inaccessible by land or river, while a helicopter supported ad-hoc emergencies. It implemented a cost-effective, consolidated river movement to Renk starting in December 2023, paving the way for regular river transport by mid-2024 and ultimately replacing costly air deliveries.

On-demand Supply Chain Services

WFP provided on-demand supply chain services to 33 partners, including UN agencies and other humanitarian partners. The services included leasing of SHERPS³ to partners, transporting food and non-food items (NFIs) by both air and river, fleet management and fumigation and spraying of warehouses.

Overall, WFP transported 3,300 mt of food and NFIs amounting 13,000 cubic metres on behalf of 40 partners. It leased 8,000 sqm of warehouse house space to 4 partners, 17 SHERPS to two partners, and managed fleet for 12 partners. WFP provided fumigation services to partners, enabling them to maintain 1,500 mt of food in acceptable quality and avoid warehouse-related food losses from pests and rodents. Overall, the on-demand services generated USD 8.9 million.

WFP relied on river deliveries to access hard-to-reach locations, with river deliveries accounting for 49 percent of all deliveries compared to 54 percent in 2022. The reduction was due to increased insecurity, low water levels in some locations and boat-related incidents. WFP strived to eliminate need for reliance on air operations in the Central Unity State by prepositioning food before the rainy season and employing multiple transport modes, including using barges, trucks, and canoes to reach hard-to-reach locations cut off by floods. Early prepositioning, multiple transport modalities and investing in strategic road infrastructure resulted in cost savings amounting to USD 43 million. These innovations reduced the food transport cost by USD 265 per mt, representing 18 percent reduction in the overall supply chain costs.

WFP's interagency security telecommunications bolstered humanitarian operations across South Sudan. Operating 15 security centres, it delivered vital services ensuring staff and asset safety, including routine radio checks, movement tracking, mission support, and radio trainings. Responding to the Sudan crisis, WFP and partners established communication infrastructure in Renk and optimized security broadcast flow. This robust network safeguarded humanitarian personnel and enabled effective crisis response.

To bolster resilience and meet evolving needs, WFP implemented two strategic initiatives in 2023: The cash-based transfer (CBT) Scale-up Strategy (2023-2025) targeted financial inclusion, women's empowerment, and market development, placing affected-people's needs at the forefront. Additionally, the Beneficiary Identity Management Framework, integrated with SCOPE,⁴ mitigated food-aid diversion and ensured assistance reached those in need. WFP registered 977,000 people in SCOPE, bringing the number of people registered to 6.4 million, including 314,000 new arrivals from Sudan.

These initiatives ensured secure and targeted assistance, maximizing the impact of humanitarian operations, and ensuring the right people received the right support. WFP had four service provision agreements with six humanitarian agencies and conducted 22 trainings on CBT, benefiting 639 humanitarian staff and retailers and helping them comply with the CBT assurance framework. WFP introduced a Real-Time Biometric Identification solution, which helped avoid 42,000 duplicated identities from double dipping.⁵ This improved the operational efficiency and enhanced accountability in humanitarian operations.⁶

Partnerships

WFP worked with UN agencies and national and international NGOs for bilateral service provision. UN agencies included United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), FAO, IOM, UNICEF, and WHO, International Organization for Migration (IOM), among others. WFP's collaboration with UNMISS force protection enabled it to deliver food in the most insecure areas. The Logistics Cluster and IOM's Common Transport Service (CTS) project provided short-distance transport between various hubs. Funded by IOM and coordinated by the Cluster, CTS helped partners transport cargo to remote areas, reducing reliance on air transport and ensuring timely implementation of intersectoral responses, especially in areas with limited commercial trucks.

Lessons Learned

Key lessons learnt in 2023 included the cost-effectiveness of early prepositioning and cost sharing. Early prepositioning reduced reliance on air transport, creating operational efficiencies ahead of the lengthy rainy season and enabling WFP to assist those most in need. WFP's delivery of common services through a cost-sharing approach enhanced operational sustainability. The cost-recovery model remained strategic, enabling WFP to maintain its operations while focusing on the quality and efficiency of its services. It ensured the services were reliable and sustainable, which was crucial for the long-term success of humanitarian efforts in South Sudan.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) and aviation sector technical assistance to the humanitarian community and other partners (HAS-2.3: United Nations Humanitarian Air Service)	N/A
Provide mandated information management, logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster (LCS-2.1: Logistics clust	N/A
Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

South Sudan's food insecurity crisis remains protracted, multidimensional, and highly gendered, with spiraling impacts on gender equality and food security outcomes.¹ Power, gender, ethnicity, resources, social status, education, access to information, household chores determine who is seen, who is listened to and who has the time to participate in public affairs. WFP applied a gender responsive approach through programming and strategic partnerships with multiple stakeholders to accelerate progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment. Post Distribution Monitoring on women's engagement in Project Management Committees² revealed that 99 percent of women, men, boys, and girls felt they had a voice to contribute to positive changes in their community.³ Progress has been made towards increasing women's role in decision-making on food and cash, representation and participation (72 percent) in asset creation and livelihood activities and 82 percent utilization of community assets.

Societal and cultural norms limit women's ability to participate in decision-making, restrict their involvement outside the household and limit them to domestic and caregiving roles. Other barriers include a lack of information, awareness of leadership opportunities, and education.⁴ Child marriage is driven by gender inequality and the belief that girls are somehow inferior to boys.⁵ According to UNFPA, 40 percent of South Sudanese girls marry before they reach 18 years which affect their school attendance and increases the risk and of complications during pregnancy and giving birth, economic dependency and limitations on personal development.⁶

Men predominantly own land and inheritance practices favour them. Women cannot own land, and this discourages many from investing time and resources into sustainable farming practices.⁷ This means less income and less food for their household. Cultural practices mean that women are also likely to eat last and less, which may result in malnutrition, fatigue and general bodily weakness, meaning they feel this setback multiple times.⁸ Addressing gender inequality is core to successful food and nutrition programmes.

An estimated 2.8 million people, the majority being women and girls, risked facing gender-based violence (GBV) in 2023, representing a 9 percent increase from 2022 estimates. Conflict, perennial flooding, and drought continue to contribute to the high risk of GBV.⁹

Following the outbreak of the Sudan conflict and reported increase in GBV reports,¹⁰ WFP partnered with the GBV subcluster lead to train 100 WFP and cooperating partner staff (49 men and 51 women) on GBV. The staff disseminated GBV messages on safety to over 9,000 women and girls while 38 cases were referred for specialised GBV support.

South Sudan employed a partnership approach to accelerate progress on gender equality and women's empowerment. Together with Plan International and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, WFP supported 30 girls aged 14 to 24 years selected from across ten States for a girls' leadership forum and institutional takeover. The takeover aimed to challenge biased stereotypes about women's leadership roles and create a platform for transformation by interacting with leaders across all the sectors and advocating for their rights. Participants expressed confidence and motivation, particularly following interactions with the first female Vice President of South Sudan. A girl-led leadership camp was organized as part of the International Day of the Girl Child.

WFP identified strategic partnerships to support women empowerment. WFP concluded a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare to enhance safe, equitable, and accountable access to assistance and services for women, girls, men, boys, and persons with disability promote gender equality and women's empowerment. The partnership developed a joint work plan with activities that include capacity development and mission to support to the Sudan response areas. Through the UNICEF and WFP joint work plan and UNFPA letter of engagement, draft activity plans identified activities across nutrition, general food assistance, and livelihoods. WFP maintained an active presence in the GBV subcluster, including membership to the GBV Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) and supported the review of GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) under the South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan proposals.

In line with the South Sudan GBV AoR's objective to empower women-led organisations and support the Humanitarian Country Team's localisation agenda, WFP partnered with a local women-led organisation, Women Agency for Resilience and Transformation (WART) for the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence activities. WART also conducted a two-day GBV training for 31 staff (21 women and 10 men) to promote women's safety and addressing harmful masculinities that discriminate against women and girls and perpetuate sexual violence. About 92 WFP staff (35 women and 57 men) participated in gender transformation awareness sessions targeting men as agents for change which led to self pledges towards addressing GBV. Nine field offices organized mass events on awareness creation of GBV prevention through radio talk shows, drama performances by different groups reaching out to 15,000 people (9,000 women and 6,000 men) in nine WFP field offices.

In 2023, South Sudan participated in a gender analysis,¹¹ focusing on barriers faced by affected populations to access WFP assistance. Findings included limited access to information by women and girls due to low literacy rates, remote areas, distance, difficult terrain and natural hazards which prevent women and girls, and Security concerns. In 2024, WFP planned to implement recommendations on rethinking access through a gender lens and partnerships for integrated programming and ensure women and girl's meaningful participation in the programme.

WFP and UNFPA, supported by OCHA, continued co-chairing the HCT-endorsed Gender and Inclusion Taskforce Team, reporting progress on Gender equality for humanitarian agencies ensured that different clusters mainstreamed and coordinated any gender analysis exercise; the platform has made progress on developing gender minimum standards for all Clusters in South Sudan. The task force is undertaking rapid Gender Analysis for all clusters in South Sudan whose findings and recommendations will help to improve programming in emergencies.

WFP ensured the integration of gender in key assessments, including the Anticipatory Action and Climate Services feasibility assessments review of the National Social Protection Policy Framework design and supporting the Decentralised Evaluation of school feeding in South Sudan. The integration of gender during assessments is an effective gender mainstreaming measure to ensure outcomes contribute towards gender equality and women empowerment.

WFP championed gender-responsive procurement. Collaborating with UN Women, the two partners pre-qualified 20 local women-owned businesses for supply roles, paving the way for a historic milestone. One woman-led business, after going through nine competitive bids, secured a contract to supply over 3,000 mt of sorghum the largest contract awarded to a woman-owned entity in the operation's history. Further solidifying its commitment, WFP as part of the UN Procurement Working Group leadership, co-organized the UN Conference for women-led businesses, empowering 40 women with insights on doing business with UN agencies. Smallholder Agriculture Market Access activities promoted women's meaningful participation in financial literacy, agribusiness, and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). Through agribusiness training, women established micro-businesses and contributing to gender equality outcomes such as enhanced leadership skills in the management of Rural Aggregation Centers and VSLAs. These initiatives fostered inclusive economic opportunities for women in South Sudan.

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

A South Sudan Protection Cluster report on conflict and food security indicated that human rights violations linked to the food crisis had increased.¹ The top protection issues were child labour, civil documentation issues, lack of humanitarian assistance, and sexual violence, safety, security and displacement. An increase in violent incidents that impacted civilians included fatalities, injuries, abductions, and conflict-related sexual violence.² Nearly 100 percent of beneficiaries reported they did not face safety concerns in accessing WFP assistance and were treated with respect.

WFP process monitoring identified child protection concerns that included early marriages among young girls,³ safety and security issues among women and persons with disabilities when accessing WFP registration and food distribution sites. WFP shifted its distribution modality and locations of food distribution centres to address safety issues, ensuring they were accessible for all genders and persons with disabilities. WFP utilized existing referral pathways to address specific issues. In Kapoeta, 100 girls living in a school for fear of early forced marriage had requested sanitary towels, which WFP referred to the GBV subcluster. The child protection and GBV actors continued to address issues of early marriage according to the national plan. In Renk, WFP collaborated with Jesuit Refugee Service to deliver food to persons with disabilities and with child protection actors to identify unaccompanied and separated minors and ensure they receive assistance.

A protection assessment conducted by WFP and partners⁴ raised concerns about the impact of the reprioritization strategy implemented by WFP since April 2021.⁵ The reduction of the number of people targeted and food assistance provided had adverse effects on communities, potentially compromising their protection. Review and potential adaptations were necessary to ensure WFP's assistance aligned with the evolving needs of vulnerable populations across the country. About 87 percent of interviewed families resorted to child labour to raise family income, with anecdotal evidence suggesting some families resorted to child marriage for income or to reduce family size amid food insecurity. Severe food insecurity created social tensions, with 74 percent of respondents reporting having experienced or witnessed heightened tensions within families and communities. Nearly 70 percent reported adopting harmful coping mechanisms, including begging, theft, vandalism, and substance abuse. WFP advocated for multi-stakeholder support, urging the introduction of livelihood and resilience programmes in high-risk areas. Additionally, WFP integrated protection measures into its food assistance, pairing distributions with awareness campaigns and collaborating with local communities to ensure security at distribution sites. WFP advocated with the Government, urging increased budgetary allocation for humanitarian and resilience activities, particularly those empowering women, protecting children, and strengthening local food systems.

Throughout 2023, WFP prioritized community engagements to ensure its transition from in-kind to cash assistance was inclusive, empowering, and people centred. Fifteen participatory consultations engaging over 1,100 people, including 630 women, revealed crucial insights. Women identified potential protection risks where men diverted household cash and requested tailored messaging to address these challenges. WFP integrated gender and GBV awareness into general food assistance and nutrition messaging and monitored concerns raised from the pilot to inform a scale-up of this approach. This responsive approach, informed by the affected people, empowered communities, and enhanced the effectiveness of food assistance by contributing to protection outcomes.

In April 2023, WFP conducted consultations in Nassir County of Upper Nile State on the impact of shifting from airdrop to river transport. The shift had resulted in longer distance for people to travel to collect food and possible exclusion due to travelling distance, especially for women, children and persons with disabilities. The findings informed changing the locations of the food distribution points, ensuring all the affected people accessed them.

The WFP and UNHCR Joint Excellence hub held community consultations across four refugee sites focusing on the approach to and implications of targeting and prioritization arising from funding constraints. Recommendations varied across the camps around factors influencing the determination of and perceptions of vulnerability. WFP and partners will use findings and recommendations of these consultations to inform the development of appeals and community feedback structures, and messaging on the transition.

The Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) remained central to WFP operations, acting as a vital conduit for community voices. Encompassing help desks, a hotline, and suggestion boxes, the CFM received 11,949 pieces of feedback. The helpline received 849 calls (389 women and 460 men), the helpdesks recorded feedback from 11,078 people (7,873 women and 3,205 men), and suggestion boxes captured 22 concerns (12 women, 10 men). WFP resolved 11,827 issues, with 124 cases undergoing follow-up by 31 December 2023. Notably, 98 percent of the matters were related to practice challenges in receiving assistance, like food assistance inquiries, lost ration cards, SCOPE and innovation challenges, and delayed distributions. More sensitive and high-priority matters included accountability concerns, protection challenges, long distances to food distribution points, allegations of fraud and sexual exploitation and abuse, all of which WFP addressed. To strengthen the CFM effectiveness, WFP trained 206 WFP and cooperating partner staff across thirteen field offices on reporting data protection and participatory community awareness. The training improved the cooperating partners' adherence to the reporting timelines, improved complaints and feedback collection, support to the CFM information dissemination, and inclusion of persons with disability.

WFP trained 838 people (461 women), including the Project Management Committees (PMCs) members to improve community participation.⁶ The training helped the participants understand the roles of different players, including PMCs, local leaders, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and WFP coordination with the affected people. Following the training, RRC helped to minimize the affected people's concerns related to taxation and referred protection issues to the specialized protection partners.

New arrivals fleeing the Sudan conflict experienced challenges finding important information to make informed decisions or plan for their future in South Sudan. WFP partnered with Internews Communications⁷ to provide timely and accessible information to new arrivals. WFP printed and disseminated 600 pictorial and textual messages on protection, entitlement, complaints feedback and cash distribution processes in the Sudan emergency response locations. WFP developed and disseminated 4,000 pictorial community messages to create awareness on child labour and promoting education to the community. The messages were in English and Juba Arabic and were displayed on riverbanks and boats.

To understand the SEA risks associated with the Sudan crisis response in South Sudan and inform effective SEA mitigation and response, WFP and IOM led an inter-agency rapid SEA risk assessment in Renk. Afterwards, WFP supported the establishment of an inter-agency field level PSEA taskforce in Renk and establishment and management of SEA referral systems and community-based complaints mechanisms to improve systemwide PSEA management and coordination in collaboration with the affected population.

To contribute to global interagency efforts on rolling out the UN Protocol on Allegations of SEA involving Implementing Partners, WFP trained all its cooperating partners on the PSEA capacity assessment process. Twenty-six partners were assessed and capacity strengthening plans developed to address the gaps identified.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

South Sudan is amongst the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, with severe exposure to climate-related hazards including droughts, recurrent floods, and highly variable seasonal rainfall.¹ The country experienced unprecedented flooding from 2019 to 2022, leading to over 1,000,000 people internally displaced.² Internal displacement limited access to markets and contributed to loss of arable land, exacerbating existing hunger levels and malnutrition.³

Further, 79 percent the population is in rural areas and highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture.⁴ Grain and cereal, the main staple crops in South Sudan, are sensitive to changes in rainfall. High variability in seasonal rainfall led to 70 percent variability in grain and cereal production, affecting food security and nutrition.⁵

South Sudan experienced reduced rainfall for the March - August 2023 rainfall season, particularly in Central and Eastern Equatoria States. Dryness experienced in May affected first season crop development and delayed planting to June. The situation could impact on crop production and food security.

Forests have been severely degraded by prolonged conflict in the country. South Sudan has lost about 40 percent of forest cover since independence, with deforestation occurring at 0.84 percent per annum at the national level.⁶ Deforestation continues to exacerbate climate change effects and associated negative impacts on food security in the country.

WFP worked with climate-affected communities to implement long term solutions to environmental challenges through asset creation and livelihoods (ACL) such as building 350 shallow wells and 40 multipurpose ponds to improve water availability for agricultural use in 43 ACL counties, building and rehabilitating 175,000km of dykes to mitigate flooding and, rehabilitating and maintaining 569 kms of dilapidated roads and 38 kms of flood control dykes to improve access to markets in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States. WFP introduced rice production in flooded areas establishing 364 hectares of rice farms in Warrap, Jonglei and Northern Bahr el Ghazal States. WFP also distributed 7.7 million tree seedlings to the affected people for planting to improve the forest cover.

As mandated by the WFP Environmental Policy (2017) and its sustainability framework, ACL activities implemented under 21 field level agreements (FLA) were screened for environmental and social risks before implementation in 2023. Additionally, the rehabilitation of 93 km of Jonglei Dyke, invasive aquatic grass cutting, and the installation of water ultrafiltration unit in Bor in Jonglei State were all preceded by environmental and social risk screening.

Some activities under asset creation, SAMS and Logistics demonstrated medium environmental risks when screened against WFP's eight environmental and social standards. Environmental and social risk management plans were prepared to mitigate the risks. Water ultrafiltration project risk was classified as medium risk due to the potential to produce air pollution from the use of diesel generator. WFP continued to pursue the possibility of reducing the risk from medium to low through solarization of the Bor field office.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP's Environmental Policy recognizes that achieving food security requires healthy natural ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources. One of the pillars for operationalizing this policy is implementing an Environmental Management System (EMS).⁷ In 2023, WFP launched an EMS in South Sudan to mainstream environmental considerations in its in-house operations in line with the 2020-2030 UN-Strategy for sustainability management.⁸ During the launch, WFP conducted environmental assessments focusing on energy, waste and water management. WFP started multiple projects under the EMS umbrella focusing on energy, waste, water, awareness, and training.

WFP took concrete steps to reduce energy consumption and cut Greenhouse Gas emissions. WFP identified the WFP sites with larger energy needs and conducted third party on-site energy audits. The energy assessments identified opportunities for energy efficiency measures and renewable energy and provided high-level design of renewable energy systems with integrated cost-benefit analyses. Building on the energy audits, WFP continued to define priority target sites for decarbonization and mobilising resources for implementation. It installed an energy metre at the WFP South Sudan's switch gear panel to establish energy consumption trends. The resultant energy profile would help identify opportunities for implementation of energy efficiency initiatives and provide a baseline for solarization of the country office. Preliminary consumption data already showed opportunities exist to reduce energy consumption by replacing fluorescent fittings with Light Emitting Diode fittings.

On waste management, WFP started quantifying different waste streams produced at its premises to provide a frame of reference for waste reduction/recycling initiatives. It determined the carbon footprint associated with paper disposal and organic waste in landfill based on estimates of generated quantities. WFP continued to pursue the possibility of composting organic and paper waste, which could potentially reduce the carbon footprint associated with their disposal by 98 percent, i.e., from 44.3 mt to 0.9 mt of carbon dioxide per year. WFP diverted 40 kg of single use plastic bottles generated in WFP premises every week to the local Salesian sisters AES for reuse as construction material, translating to reuse of 1.1 mt of single use plastics in 2023. Further, WFP continued to pursue the potential for replacing polyethylene bin liners with biodegradable bin liners for collecting organic waste in the central cafeteria in WFP offices in Juba. The cafeteria alone uses 14,400 polyethylene bin liners per year, which in a landfill with devastating consequences to the environment.

WFP contracted a company to collect and recycle scrap, tires and wet batteries generated in its facilities. By 31 December, it had collected 54,250 kgs of scrap metal, 15,500 kgs of tires and 7,750kgs of wet batteries for recycling from its Juba premises, fleet and Kuajok field office.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP Programmes

Nutrition is firmly anchored into the WFP South Sudan country strategic plan (2023 - 2025) through Strategic Outcome 2 and related indicators. In 2023, the WFP undertook a programme consolidation exercise where mainstreaming of nutrition was a key programmatic principle. WFP developed thematic guidance documents for the emergency response and the food systems and livelihoods on concrete actions that were necessary to make these programmatic areas nutrition sensitive. As a result of this integration action, over 72,000 General Food Distribution Plus (GDF Plus) targeted people benefited from nutrition sensitive messaging.

At the community level, WFP continued to ensure that its programmes are layered, sequenced and integrated so that all stages of the lifecycle were addressed. Deliberate programmatic integrations allowed for the addressing of underlying causes of malnutrition. For example, in households with malnourished People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), WFP supported not only the nutrition treatment but also provided training and seeds for the PLHIV to cultivate their own kitchen gardens. Over 100 PLHIV benefited in 2023. All WFP sub-activities included a component of nutrition awareness raising and/or social and behaviour change. WFP shared information on how to improve dietary diversity, better care for children, and ensure health and water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services remained accessible and that timely medical attention was available when needed.

The nutrition services remained integrated into existing primary health care centres enabling children and women to access immunization and antenatal care services in addition to nutrition treatment. Beneficiaries discharged as cured from the nutrition program were linked to other existing SafetyNet and livelihood programmes where feasible.

At household and individual level, WFP trained caretakers of children on the importance of a diverse diet, and the contributors to malnutrition, including factors such as poor sanitation and environmental health. To complement this knowledge, where possible, WFP selected implementing partners that could support households with the "how", e.g., how to address dietary diversity through kitchen gardens, development of local recipes etc, and how to reduce diarrhoeal diseases through safe WASH practices.

By introducing value vouchers, WFP made strides in improving the dietary diversity of children participating in the school feeding programme. In addition to contributing to the daily caloric intake, value vouchers enabled WFP to introduce fresh food items in the daily menu. Value vouchers enhanced the scope for introducing a broader variety of fresh food items which can be used to include all food groups. It implemented Home-Grown School Feeding modality in a selected number of states with functional markets and planned to scale it up further in 2024.

The Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) by design and implementation promoted production, consumption, and marketing of nutri-dense crops, especially those grown by women (pulses and vegetables). Through SAMS, WFP supported farmers to produce vegetables and sell them to schools through the home-grown school feeding programme, especially through the voucher system.

WFP Systems

In 2023, WFP South Sudan focussed on two things: laying the groundwork to improve the timeliness of nutrition deliveries so that supplies reached the targeted people on time. WFP started procuring speed boats that would help deliver nutrition commodities. Given their small quantities, most transporters prefer to transport other food commodities and therefore speed boats would be the most suitable for these smaller commodities. The second area of focus was the development of an enhanced nutrition dashboard, accessible by all field offices and which would allow them to view nutrition process and programmatic data to better decision making.

WFP piloted the Nutrition Vulnerability Assessment in Crisis to enable better data informed decisions for early action and, timelier and more effective nutrition response. The first phase of the pilot mapped the nutrition sensitive indicators collected regularly by other clusters other than the nutrition cluster.

WFP People

To ensure that WFP South Sudan had a workforce that was also nutrition sensitive, the WFP undertook a capacity strengthening exercise targeting nutrition, supply chain and field office focal points with training on the basics of nutrition and on how to undertake effective programming of WFP nutrition activities. WFP delivered face to face, practical trainings to 46 WFP field staff across four field offices.

Partnerships

WFP had limited multiyear funding in 2023, at 10 percent of WFP's available resources. Leveraging the agility of the flexible funding, WFP prioritized critical interventions addressing immediate needs. Infrastructure development, including strategically located roads, facilitated rainy season access to populations in isolated locations, fostering long-term trade and economic resilience. This approach underscored the crucial role of flexible funding in enabling WFP to navigate dynamic challenges and deliver impactful, cost-effective assistance.

WFP had a series of trainings with cooperating partners in 2023. Over 200 participants from 64 NGOs attended sessions on financial management, risk and compliance, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, gender and protection. WFP organised sessions with partners focusing on measures to prevent food diversions, including partners' responsibilities in curbing food diversions. The session helped improve the quality and timeliness of invoicing. In 2023, WFP digitalized the field level agreement process which enabled changes to be tracked, digital signatures, and internal and external sharing, and avoided physical printing. By 31 December 2023, partners had submitted 95 percent of the invoices, with WFP processing those invoices, enhancing its IPSAS¹ compliance in financial accountability. WFP revised the tool for capturing cooperating partners' performance, which improved the process of evaluating partner's performance. Operating on smart phones, the tool allows field offices to record findings and evaluation in real time at distribution points or cooperating partner warehouses. Entries are logged directly into the mid-year or end-of-year evaluations.

International Financial Institution engagements

WFP scaled up its dialogue with International Financial institutions through a regional level meeting on strengthening the collaboration between the World Bank and WFP Sudan, South Sudan, and Ethiopia in February 2023. The meeting offered a platform for a deep dive between WFP and the World Bank planned for Juba in 2024. WFP and the IMF continued their engagement, including through regular exchanges and information sharing on economic developments like prices, food security, and flooding. This included data sharing and joint analytical work on Internal Trade Barriers in South Sudan.

Collaboration with the Host Government

WFP signed an MoU with the Ministry of Finance and Planning to support those in need in South Sudan. The collaboration formed a critical part of WFP's IFI engagement efforts and saw WFP receive USD 15 million from the International Monetary Fund Food Shock Facility the Government. This funding supported WFP's general food assistance, school feeding, urban safety nets and capacity strengthening activities.

Enhanced engagement with the Government remained a priority for 2023 to accelerate localization and achieve lasting impact. WFP maintained its vision to support government priorities while also seeking opportunities to strengthen government capacities to lead humanitarian and development interventions.

WFP concluded an MoU with the Ministry of Roads and Bridges, providing a framework for support to the Government in infrastructure development. It also developed a joint workplan with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security following an MoU. The work plan provided a road map for WFP's support to the Ministry and outlined priority areas where WFP could leverage its expertise to support government objectives.

Private Sector partnerships

While the private sector in South Sudan remained nascent, WFP sought avenues for partnership, including with financial sector, transport and mobile service providers. Private sector funding made up less than 1 percent of WFP funding. However, there is potential for collaboration and support in technical assistance and longer-term sustainable solutions, making private sector engagement crucial. Successful collaborations with private sector entities resulted in WFP receiving over USD 8.5 million, including through innovative approaches like the individual giving campaign through ABC news and newly secured funding from the Netherlands' National Postcode Loterij. Of the total funding received from private donors, 64 percent was from individual donors, highlighting WFP's increased advocacy efforts.

Focus on localization

NGO Partnerships

WFP placed the localization agenda at the centre of its field level agreement strategy, prioritizing local NGOs for their lower costs and potential scalability. It piloted a partnership between a local NGO Smile Again Africa Development Organization (SAADO) and an international NGO (World Vision) in Central Equatoria, where SAADO staff gained experience through apprenticeship. WFP planned to integrate this model into future partnership frameworks. Overall, WFP worked with 63 NGOs (25 local) and actively identified and trained local partners.

WFP collaborated with NGO partners with a strong presence in particular geographical areas, having their own funding and running projects. This complementarity enhanced efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. It also informed WFP's partner selection process, with WFP giving preferences to cooperating partners proposing complementary projects. It reduced operational cost and maximized the use of resources. NGOs with a strong local presence demonstrated a deeper understanding of the local context, including the needs and challenges of the local communities.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In June, WFP signed an MoU with FAO to promote inclusive and sustainable agri-food system and rural development, considering long-term structural changes including climate variability and change impacts. The MoU aligned with the global agreement signed between WFP, FAO and IFAD in Juba in July, solidifying collaboration in operational areas and enabling the three partners to maximize collective impact through strategic partnerships.

WFP and UNICEF formalized their collaboration through a Joint Action Plan, enabling them to maximize efficiency and impact in delivering humanitarian assistance. The longstanding German Government-funded Joint Resilience Project, in its fifth year, bolstered school feeding, asset creation and livelihoods, and WASH activities across Juba, Torit, Yambio, and Aweil. WFP partnered with UNICEF and IOM in the EU's department for International Partnership-supported the initiative dubbed 'strengthening access to education and livelihoods and fostering reintegration and community cohesion in displacement-affected areas' of Western Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap States.

WFP worked with IOM and UNHCR to deliver assistance to new arrivals from Sudan. They built synergies on interventions, including registering new arrivals and harmonizing assistance. UNAIDS and WFP conducted Food Security and Nutrition Vulnerability Assessment among people living with HIV aids in Lakes, Unity and Western Equatoria States.

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Financial Overview

2023 marked the first year of transition from the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP, 2018 -2022) to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2023 - 2025). Overall, WFP's operation was funded at 63 percent of its annual requirements. About 63 percent of contributions were confirmed for 2023, and the rest were balances carried over from 2022. Of the resources programmed in 2023, WFP utilized 72 percent and carried over the rest to 2024. The confirmed contributions in 2023 decreased by 28 percent compared to 2022.

Strategic Outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4 were funded at 66 percent, 52 percent, 46 percent and 55 percent, respectively. On average, the four outcomes were resourced at 74 percent, forcing WFP to implement operational strategies to deal with the funding gaps.¹ The measures included reducing the targeted people from 7.7 million to 5.4 million, maintaining a reduced food basket, and deprioritizing Counties where people faced Crisis food insecurity levels.

Strategic Outcome 5 remained well funded, at 100 percent against its annual requirements, with varied funding at activity level. UNHAS, logistics cluster and on-demand services were funded at 120 percent, 113 percent and 70 percent against their annual requirements, respectively. These activities were mainly funded through a cost recovery strategy.

WFP received contributions from 13 governments, 12 private sector donors and UN funds including, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund and Country Based Pooled Funds (South Sudan Humanitarian Fund). Of the funding received, 90 percent was direct funding from donors and 10 percent was from flexible multilateral allocations. Unearmarked funds enabled WFP to prioritize strategically, optimize planning, and implement underfunded activities, thus maximizing the impact of these resources and speedy response to immediate needs.

An increasingly uncertain funding environment forced WFP to use its internal financing mechanism.² This mechanism helped prevent imminent food and cash pipeline breaks and disruption of food assistance and other services. It enabled WFP to maintain its operations and continue assisting people amid uncertain external funding environment, acting as a financial safety net and ensuring continuity of operations.

















Thanks to the carryover resources from 2022 and early confirmation of funding for 2023, WFP prepositioned 97 percent of the 2023 prepositioning requirement by June. Despite early confirmation of some of the resources, a proportion of the funding was confirmed late, including in the last quarter of the year, limiting WFP's ability to utilize resources within the year. Consequently, resources utilized fell below the confirmed resources, forcing WFP to carry over part of the 2023 resources to 2024. WFP maintained a reduced operational capacity throughout the year by scaling down planned activities, targeted people, and reducing rations.

WFP engaged its traditional donors and broadened its donor base to continue humanitarian assistance to those most in need. This included intensifying engagement with the host Government and international Financial Institutions. In 2023, WFP received funding from the Government of South Sudan and joint funding in partnerships with other UN agencies and the private sector. Together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), the World Health Organization (WHO), Nonviolent Peaceforce, and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - Germany, WFP implemented the joint funded Reconciliation Stabilization and Rehabilitation Trust Fund project in Jonglei and Warrap State. This project fostered peace by capitalizing on the synergies of WFP's resilience programming and development, inclusive of the peace-building capabilities of other stakeholders. Furthermore, WFP implemented a multi-year agreement with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Germany's development bank in urban and peri-urban environments. This project targeted people in Aweil, Yambio, Torit, and Juba counties.

In the Abyei Administrative Area, WFP, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, and FAO collaborated in the KOICA-funded project. The project strengthened social cohesion and economic resilience among communities, bridging the humanitarian-development gap and promoting sustainable peace through economic empowerment and social harmony. WFP also collaborated with UNDP on a UNIFSA-funded programme within the Abyei Administrative Area. The programme prioritized vulnerable populations, providing crucial nutrition assistance while promoting conflict prevention and reducing vulnerability.













South Sudan's plight faced concurrent climate extremes in 2023. While vast swathes of land remained submerged in floods for the fourth consecutive year, other regions experienced severe dryness. This unprecedented reality trapped internally displaced populations, barring their return and jeopardizing food security as arable land remained inaccessible. Compounding these climate shocks were skyrocketing food and fuel prices, further crippling livelihoods. The outbreak of the Sudan conflict in April compounded an already dire situation, exacerbating an already dire humanitarian crisis. WFP optimized the Global Commodity Management Facility, improving supply chain efficiency by reducing procurement lead time, accelerating delivery amid the crisis, and enabling local purchases when international market prices were favourable. This resulted in reduced lead times, improved cost efficiencies and timely response.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 673,077,199	 469,312,386	 590,624,659	 385,758,011
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in South Sudan including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations are able to meet their food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.	 673,077,199	 469,312,386	 590,624,659	 385,758,011
Activity 01: 01: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance, readiness, and recovery	 673,077,199	 469,312,386	 590,624,659	 385,758,011
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	 281,282,650	 122,201,316	 160,452,000	 116,836,801
SO02: Populations in vulnerable situations in South Sudan have enhanced nutrition, health and education and improved access to safety nets all year round.	 281,282,650	 122,201,316	 160,452,000	 116,836,801
Activity 02: 02: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups	 217,757,771	 105,627,932	 133,168,412	 105,635,356
Activity 03: 03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.	 63,524,878	 16,573,383	 19,805,186	 11,201,444
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 7,478,402	 0

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	171,441,537	67,378,509	85,709,946	44,853,779
SO03: Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas especially women and youth have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2030.	171,441,537	67,378,509	85,709,946	44,853,779
Activity 04: 04: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities including through community asset creation and climate adaptation using a conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approach	100,905,956	45,669,065	65,099,745	36,058,973
Activity 05: 05: Engage targeted food-insecure populations, especially women and youth in livelihood development and market support activities	6,230,418	4,693,153	10,131,223	4,002,874
Activity 06: 06: Develop, rehabilitate and maintain essential infrastructure for targeted communities	64,305,162	17,016,290	4,952,204	4,791,932
Non-activity specific	0	0	5,526,772	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,291,124	903,786	708,499	50,584
SO04: National institutions and partners in South Sudan have strengthened capacity and systems for managing food security, nutrition, social protection and climate adaptation policies and programmes by 2030.	1,291,124	903,786	708,499	50,584

Activity 07: 07. Provide policy support, and technical assistance to the Government and partners in the areas of food security, nutrition, social protection, anticipatory action, emergency preparedness and response, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.	1,291,124	903,786	708,499	50,584
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	80,227,718	68,755,197	88,502,311	65,905,833
SO05: Humanitarian and development partners in South Sudan have access to reliable common services and expertise enabling them to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	80,227,718	68,755,197	88,502,311	65,905,833
Activity 08: Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) and aviation sector technical assistance to the humanitarian community and other partners.	49,269,602	48,876,780	59,019,233	44,387,665
Activity 09: Provide mandated information management, logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster.	18,270,413	17,453,870	20,606,791	14,660,538
Activity 10: 10: Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners.	12,687,703	2,424,546	8,876,285	6,857,629
Non-SDG Target	0	0	20,174,376	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	1,207,320,230	728,551,195	946,171,794	613,405,010
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	49,360,797	47,677,897	52,083,746	33,419,174

Total Direct Costs	 1,256,681,027	 776,229,093	 998,255,541	 646,824,184
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 80,825,848	 50,286,982	 33,373,593	 33,373,593
Grand Total	 1,337,506,876	 826,516,075	 1,031,629,134	 680,197,778

Data Notes

Overview

[1] According to the UNHCR and IOM (2023) New Arrivals Dashboard, 480,461 individuals crossed into South Sudan from Sudan from 16 April to 31 December 2023

[2] South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2023 (December 2022)

[3] South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2023 (December 2022)

[4] WFP assisted 5.6 million people with 190,000 metric tons (mt) of food and USD 39.6 million in cash-based transfers in 2022. The number of people assisted in 2023 stood at 5.4 million.

[5] WFP South Sudan External Sitrep (June 2023)

[6] The tonnage delivered in 2023 is less than the tonnage distributed because there were carryover food stocks from 2022 in WFP and cooperating partners' warehouses in the field. The 154,000 mt is what WFP received from hubs outside South Sudan and delivered to WFP's extended delivery points (warehouses) or final distribution points in South Sudan.

[7] WFP South Sudan post-distribution monitoring (December 2023)

[8] UN News Global Perspective Human stories

[9] SDG 2.2 focuses on ending malnutrition, SDG 3 on good health and wellbeing, and SDG 4 on quality education.

[10] UNICEF (2022) Country Office Annual Report

[11] The 4.1 million people reached under the prevalence of undernourishment is a combination of 3.6 million people reached under emergency and protracted crisis and 504,000 people reached to improve their food security. The 82,000 small scale producers comprise 38,000 asset creation and livelihoods participants under Activity 4 and 43,000 smallholder farmers targeted under Activity 5.

[12] Under the 'beneficiaries by programme area chart' in the overview section, the 504,000 people reached under Asset Creation and Livelihoods (ACL) include smallholder and agriculture support (SAMs), and 10,000 people reached under the urban safety nets. The inclusion of the urban safety net beneficiaries was occasioned by a tagging issue in COMET where they were tagged under the food assistance for asset.

Operational context

[1] South Sudan 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan

[2] South Sudan: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Snapshot September 2023 - July 2024

[3] UNHCR and IOM (2023) New Arrivals Dashboard.

[4] South Sudan 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan

[5] UNHCR and IOM (2023) New Arrivals Dashboard.

[6] The World Bank (2023). The World Bank in South Sudan

[7] AMREF (2022) Breaking Gender Barriers: Experiences of Women and Girls in South-Sudan

[8] United Nations: UN News Global Perspective Stories

[9] UNFPA South Sudan (2023) Gender and Social Inclusion

[10] The Revised National Development Strategy for South Sudan (2021- 2024)

[11] WFP Country Strategic Plan (2023 – 2025)

[12] WFP Country Strategic Plan (2023 – 2025)

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Under the WFP Strategic Plan (2022 – 2025), Strategic Outcome 1 contributes to ensuring people are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs.

[2] Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 2.1 focuses on access to food, aiming to end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

[3] The percentage of the confirmed funding for this Strategic Outcome as reflected in the narrative is lower than what is indicated in the 'Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome' table under the Financial Overview Section. This is because the column 'Available Resources' in the financial overview table includes USD 178 million that was confirmed in 2023 for utilization in 2024. This contribution affected Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3.

[4] In 2023, WFP delivered 75,809 mt of food by river, 66,189 mt by road, and 12,725 mt by air.

[5] WFP South Sudan general food distribution plus (GFD+ Strategy, 2021).

[6] Project Management Committee members act as vital liaisons between WFP and communities. Elected by their communities, they support WFP in planning and monitoring food distributions, ensuring transparency, fairness, and adherence to program guidelines. They do not substitute the existing community leadership structures. However, they amplify local needs and concerns, ultimately strengthening the effectiveness and community ownership of WFP's food assistance.

[7] Double-dipping refers to the situation where individuals or households attempt to fraudulently receive food assistance more than once within the same distribution cycle. It can divert resources away from those who genuinely need them, leading to food shortages for others. The introduction of biometric registration for the Sudan response prevented an inclusion error of 42 percent at the household level and 28 percent at the individual level.

[8] The SCOPE master card is a digital solution created by WFP to ensure accountability when formal systems are not yet established. By 31 December, WFP had reverted to the normal way of using "ID as a Token" to enhance accountability.

[9] WFP South Sudan post-distribution monitoring (December 2023)

[10] Contributing factors included the nature of livelihood activities undertaken by women, such as petty trade, which typically yields limited financial returns compared to the options accessible to men, as well as household needs. Assuming a dual role as both providers and caregivers amplifies the challenges women face in meeting the nutritional needs of their household.

[11] These indicators were within the minimum sphere standard targets of >75 percent cure rate, <3 percent death rate and <15 percent defaulter rate. Programme performance indicators within the recommended SPHERE standards ensure that a significant proportion of cases identified receive treatment to full recovery, putting children on the path to optimal growth and development. A high cure rates indicates a programme that is effective in preventing children from deteriorating to severe acute malnutrition, a state with an increased risk of death.

[12] On-site school feeding is the main form of school feeding assistance provided to address short term hunger faced by children through freshly prepared meals. Take-home rations, on the other hand, targets extremely vulnerable students in certain areas to provide an extra incentive to send children to school.

[13] The enrolment growth rate was higher for girls than for boys, from 14 percent to 19 percent and from 12 percent to 14 percent, respectively. Girls achieved a higher attendance rate of 92 percent and surpassed the retention rate of boys at 80 percent compared to 76 percent.

[14] For the retention rate results for the crisis affected population, this ACR regarded 2023 results as the CSP baseline since it was the first time WFP reported on this indicator. For the refugee population, attendance rate, annual enrolment rate and retention rates, the ACR considered the 2023 results as the CSP baseline since this was the first time WFP reported on these indicators. This is why there were no values for the 2023 follow-up for these indicators.

[15] The WFP Gender and Age Marker (GaM) is a corporate tool that codes – on a 0 to 4 scale – the extent to which gender and age are integrated into the design and monitoring of a WFP programme.

[16] Outputs A.1.2 (All), A.1.2 (Inpatients), A.1.2 (TB treatment clients), A.1.2 (ART clients) and A.4.1 (total value of vouchers transferred) appear incomplete on SPRING due to activity tagging issue in COMET.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Sustainable development Goal (SDG) 2.2 focuses on ending malnutrition.

[2] The Revised National Development Strategy is one of South Sudan's primary development blueprints. Under the fourth and fifth core objectives (pillars), South Sudan seeks to increase support to the social sector for human capital development and protect the vulnerable population (objective 4); and mainstream gender in all development policies and programmes and empower women and youth as drivers of growth and nation-building (objective 5).

[3] The percentage of the confirmed funding for this Strategic Outcome as reflected in the narrative is lower than what is indicated in the 'Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome' table under the Financial Overview Section. This is because the column 'Available Resources' in the financial overview table includes USD 178 million that was confirmed in 2023 for utilization in 2024. This contribution affected Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3.

[4] The prevention of wasting programme was delivered in complementarity with general food assistance.

[5] The prevention of wasting programme targets all pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 6 – 59 months who are not malnourished within a specific location. It is a food-based preventive package that offers specialised nutritious food with nutrition and health education.

[6] Kala-azar, also known as Leishmaniasis, is a disease caused by protozoan parasites which are transmitted by the bite of infected female phlebotomine sandflies. It affects some of the world's poorest people and is associated with malnutrition, population displacement, poor housing, a weak immune system and lack of financial resources (WHO, 2023).

[7] The targets for cure rate, defaulter rate, death and nonresponse rate were > 75 percent, <15 percent, < 3 percent and < 10 percent, respectively.

[8] The Sphere standards are a set of principles and minimum humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response: Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), Food security and nutrition, Shelter and settlement, and Health.

[9] The average daily transfer value per person was USD 0.30, corresponding to the average monthly local market price of 50 percent of the standard food basket used for general food assistance.

[10] For the retention rate results, this ACR regarded 2023 results as the CSP baseline since it was the first time WFP reported on this indicator. This is why there were no values for the 2023 follow-up for these indicators.

[11] Output indicator A.1.2: Actual figures for beneficiary group 'HIV/TB Care & treatment' are incomplete due to a beneficiary tagging issue in COMET.

[12] For the output indicator A.3.1, WFP planned to distribute CBT to care takers of TFP inpatients but following an assessment, it opted to provide in-kind assistance.

[13] CSP Output 08, the actuals (USD 32,000) appear under Activity 3 without output description. WFP conducted a pilot where it provided school meals to a few selected schools through local purchases using value vouchers. The pilot happened a few months during the second half of the year and was not in the need-based plan. Hence, the output description and the planned values are missing from the tables.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2.4 focuses on Sustainable Food Systems.

[2] The percentage of the confirmed funding for this Strategic Outcome as reflected in the narrative is lower than what is indicated in the 'Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome' table under the Financial Overview Section. This is because the column 'Available Resources' in the financial overview table includes USD 178 million that was confirmed in 2023 for utilization in 2024. This contribution affected Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3.

[3] WFP started promoting lowland rice production in 2020.

[4] Emergency coping strategies included the selling or slaughtering of remaining cows and goats, traveling to other villages to look /search (begging) for food, using community leaders and local courts to collect debts or bride wealth/dowry, and gaining support of food or other resources from other community members.

[5] The climate adaptation score measures households' perception of the extent to which they benefited from trainings, information or advice received to improve their resilience to climate shocks, stressors, and variability by adapting agricultural practices and livelihoods.

[6] As a result of increased production and reduced post-harvest losses, farmers had quality marketable surplus with 650 mt of maize sold to WFP and an additional 100 mt to other bulk buyers.

[7] The outcome indicator (percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions) is missing the 2023 follow up values. There were data quality issues caused by erroneous coordinates hence WFP could not report on this indicator.

[8] The baseline for the indicators (average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at storage space) and (percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops) was collected in May 2023. The follow up values will be collected in May 2024.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] WFP Strategic Plan's Strategic Outcome 1 contributes to strengthening national programmes and systems.

[2] The FSNMS report would be ready in early 2024.

[3] The anticipatory action aims to prevent or reduce the impact of predicted imminent extreme weather events on at-risk populations. It requires linking forecast triggers to pre-defined actions and prearranged funding to reach households or communities ahead of a forecast weather shock (WFP, 2022).

[4] A feddan is a unit of land that measures about 0.42 hectare (WFP, 1997).

[5] Northern Bahr el Ghazal State comprises Aweil East, Aweil West, Aweil North, Aweil South and Aweil Central Counties.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] SDG 17.6 contributes to enhancing the global partnership for sustainable development.

[2] The Cluster received funds for the Sudan crisis which had not been factored in the annual plans at the beginning of the year. This accounted for the overall increase in the allocations received compared to the plan.

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

[4] 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.

[5] The term double dipping means people receiving food assistance more than once within one distribution cycle.

[6] Recognizing the user survey's importance for on-demand services, WFP opted to postpone the survey in 2023 to implement a revamped approach. WFP planned to refine the survey tool, starting early 2024, and conduct a phased rollout: an initial survey within the first quarter of 2024 followed by potential further development and a final survey in the fourth quarter. This would ensure a more robust and South Sudan-specific tool for future user satisfaction surveys.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- [1] <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/world/ocha-discussion-paper-gendered-drivers-risks-and-impacts-food-insecurity-sahel-and-horn-africa>
- [2] The committees' roles include information sharing, awareness creation on protection, accountability to the affected population (AAP) and acting as a bridge between WFP and the affected population.
- [3] WFP Post Distribution Monitoring (December 2023)
- [4] [RGA-Power-and-Participation-Wau-South-Sudan_Final-Version-Dec.-2022.pdf](#)
- [5] South Sudan Women's Empowerment Network: Girls Not Brides
- [6] The United Nations Population Fund (2018) Child Marriage: A Threat to Lives and A Future of South Sudan Report
- [7] What we know in 2022 about gender equality in South Sudan | Concern Worldwide
- [8] <https://newgo.wfp.org/news/new-study-unequal-access-gendered-barriers-to-humanitarian-assistance>
- [9] South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan 2023 (December 2022)
- [10] Crisis in Sudan - GBV AoR Sudan Brief Final for Distribution.pdf
- [11] Unequal Access: Gendered Barriers to Humanitarian Assistance (2023)

Protection and accountability to affected populations

- [1] The South Sudan Protection Cluster report on conflict and food security (May 2023)
- [2] https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/sites/default/files/2024-02/protection_monitoring_end-of-the-year_report_for_2023.pdf
- [3] Early marriage and unintended pregnancies the 'elephant in the room' in camp for displaced persons, South Sudan
- [4] The assessment was conducted by WFP and the Protection Cluster in March 2023 in Wau County in Western Bahr El Ghazel State, Mundri East and Mvolo Eastern in Equatoria State, and the Malakal Protection of Civilians Site, Malakal Town, and Melut IDP camps in Upper Nile State.
- [5] WFP and South Sudan Protection Cluster Report (November, 2022). Impact of Ration Reductions from A Protection Perspective. The assessment was conducted in Wau County in Western Bahr El Ghazel State, Mundri East and Mvolo Eastern in Equatoria State, and the Malakal Protection of Civilians Site, Malakal Town, and Melut IDP camps in Upper Nile State.
- [6] Project Management Committee members act as vital liaisons between WFP and communities. Elected by their communities, they support WFP in planning and monitoring food distributions, ensuring transparency, fairness, and adherence to program guidelines. They do not substitute the existing community leadership structures. However, they amplify local needs and concerns, ultimately strengthening the effectiveness and community ownership of WFP's food assistance.
- [7] Internews Communication is an accountability to the affected population specialised international NGO.
- [8] The PSEA and anti-fraud anti-corruption quiz is a set of questions WFP administers to its staff annually to test of the level of awareness on the policies and its applications.
- [9] The number of respondents rose from 448 to 526 staff in 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Maplecroft. (2016, November 14). Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2017. Retrieved from Relief web: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/climate-change-vulnerability-index-2017>

[2] International Crisis Group (2021). Floods, Displacement, and violence in South Sudan. Retrieved from southsudan.crisisgroup.org: <https://southsudan.crisisgroup.org/>.

[3] South Sudan: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Malnutrition Snapshot September 2023 - July 2024

[4] World Bank. (2022). Rural Population (% of total population)-South Sudan. Retrieved from THE WORLD BANK: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS?end=2022&locations=SS&most_recent_value_desc=false&start=1960

[5] Philip Omondi (2020). South Sudan and Climate Change trends-Looking to 2050. Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility, South Sudan.

[6] UNEP. (2007). Sudan Post-conflict environmental assessment. Retrieved from Unep.org: <https://www.unep.org/resources/assessment/sudan-post-conflict-environmental-assessment>

[7] EMS is a framework aimed at improving the environmental performance by identifying, managing, and reducing environmental impacts from in-house operations in a systematic way.

[8] The 2020-2030 UN-Strategy for sustainability management aims to make the UN a global leader in integrating environmental and social sustainability throughout its work, setting an example for others to follow. This means balancing people's needs, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity for all.

Partnerships

[1] The International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) are a set of accounting standards issued by the IPSAS Board for use by public sector entities around the world in the preparation of financial statements (United Nations (2016) Policy Framework for International Public Sector Accounting Standards).

[2] This list is arranged in an alphabetical order.

Financial Overview

[1] The percentage of the confirmed funding reflected in the narrative is lower than what is indicated in the above table. This is because the column 'Available Resources' in the table includes USD 178 million that was confirmed in November and December 2023, but these were resources for 2024. This contribution affected Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 (Activities 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5). This means that the total contribution of USD 1.032 B indicated for 2023 should be less by USD 178 million.

[2] The principal aims of WFP's internal funding mechanisms are to increase the predictability of resources available to programmes to reduce the time needed to reach people in need, and to facilitate investments in operational efficiency and effectiveness.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	3,254,191	2,297,547	71%
	female	4,422,777	3,058,866	69%
	total	7,676,968	5,356,413	70%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	543,377	338,892	62%
	female	616,257	376,084	61%
	total	1,159,634	714,976	62%
24-59 months	male	324,738	281,280	87%
	female	372,968	308,156	83%
	total	697,706	589,436	84%
5-11 years	male	681,360	502,063	74%
	female	813,041	557,769	69%
	total	1,494,401	1,059,832	71%
12-17 years	male	521,775	476,853	91%
	female	635,336	541,414	85%
	total	1,157,111	1,018,267	88%
18-59 years	male	1,140,997	661,816	58%
	female	1,901,369	1,202,374	63%
	total	3,042,366	1,864,190	61%
60+ years	male	41,944	36,643	87%
	female	83,806	73,069	87%
	total	125,750	109,712	87%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	525,743	368,522	70%
Resident	6,437,119	4,028,685	63%
IDP	714,106	597,009	84%
Returnee	0	362,197	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	1,351,175	504,724	37%
Malnutrition prevention programme	585,200	286,690	48%
Malnutrition treatment programme	961,393	1,266,719	131%
School based programmes	599,200	469,261	78%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	4,180,000	3,610,393	86%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	28,684	471	2%
Corn Soya Blend	1,169	758	65%
High Energy Biscuits	0	117	-
Iodised Salt	2,806	547	19%
LNS	1,147	131	11%
Maize	0	313	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	67	-
Rice	0	522	-
Sorghum/Millet	295,702	134,980	46%
Split Peas	0	11,836	-
Vegetable Oil	16,677	7,064	42%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	3,255	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	24,402	10,431	43%
Iodised Salt	364	47	13%
LNS	25,292	4,116	16%
Maize	0	148	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	1,572	-
Rice	0	480	-
Sorghum/Millet	16,259	2,595	16%
Split Peas	0	464	-
Vegetable Oil	1,138	268	24%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	3,578	508	14%
Iodised Salt	358	49	14%
Sorghum/Millet	23,610	5,564	24%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Split Peas	0	611	-
Vegetable Oil	2,147	508	24%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	66,124,249	43,460,349	66%
Value Voucher	0	5,483,860	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	20,770,716	723,039	3%
Value Voucher	0	32,710	-
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	16,707,546	8,207,145	49%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in South Sudan including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations are able to meet their food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: 01: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance, readiness, and recovery					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys receive food and/or cash-based transfers that enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	2,257,200	1,931,285
			Male	1,922,800	1,679,108
			Total	4,180,000	3,610,393
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	337,082	149,043.22
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	66,124,249	43,460,348
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		5,483,860
CSP Output 04: Crisis-affected girls and boys attending school receive school meals that meet their food and nutrition needs, support learning outcomes and empower girls.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	118,689 79,125 197,814	117,721 138,196 255,917
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	903 601 1,504	9,383 6,255 15,638
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	6,697	6,683.03
B.1.4 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from emergency school-based programming			MT	554	693.89

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: Crisis-affected children age 6-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and clients on antiretroviral therapy or tuberculosis directly observed treatment (ART/TB-DOT) receive nutrition and health packages to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve their nutrition status.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total		593 379 972
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	288 32 320	1,725 192 1,917
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	244 156 400	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	18,750 18,750	25,422 23,466 48,888
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	13,728 12,672 26,400	6,875 6,347 13,222

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Inpatients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	195 125 320	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	16,250 16,250	9,856 9,856
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	11,100 11,100	8,508 8,508
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total		577 369 946
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,407	1,080.98
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	6	14.16
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,317	908.92

Other Output

Activity 01: 01: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance, readiness, and recovery

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 03: Crisis-affected beneficiaries participate equitably in livelihood support and communal activities that improve their food security and nutrition status, build their self-reliance and promote social cohesion and peace building.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	6,650	5,891
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.4: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	21.75	44.51

D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.5: Kilometres of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km		186	184
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CSP Output 04: Crisis-affected girls and boys attending school receive school meals that meet their food and nutrition needs, support learning outcomes and empower girls.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	0	22
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	43	401
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	70	74
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	18	18

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: Crisis-affected children age 6-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and clients on antiretroviral therapy or tuberculosis directly observed treatment (ART/TB-DOT) receive nutrition and health packages to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve their nutrition status.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	HIV/TB Care & treatment	centre/site	8	8
			centre/site	8	8
			centre/site	8	8

Outcome Results

Activity 01: 01: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance, readiness, and recovery

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis Affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.72	≤8.5	≤11.7	14	WFP
	Male	11.97	≤9	≤11	13	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.34	≤8.8	≤11.3	14	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	33.3	≤35.6	≤33.7	40.9	WFP
	Male	44.6	≤47.6	≤44.6	43.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	39	≤41.6	≤39.1	41.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	39.7	≤44.7	≤43.7	28.8	WFP
	Male	29.8	≤32.8	≤33.8	31.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	34.8	≤38.8	≤38.8	29.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	26.7	≥19.7	≥22.7	30.3	WFP
	Male	25.6	≥19.6	≥21.6	24.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	26.2	≥19.7	≥22.2	28.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.9	≥43.9	≥42.9	40.5	WFP
	Male	45.1	≥46.1	≥45.1	40.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≥45	≥44	52	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.5	≥50.5	≥47.5	38.7	WFP
	Male	47.6	≥51.4	≥49.6	44.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	46.6	≥51	≥48.6	40.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.6	≤5.6	≤9.6	20.8	WFP
	Male	7.3	≤2.5	≤5.3	14.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.5	≤4.1	≤7.5	18.7	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.2	≥48.1	≥47.1	46.8	WFP
	Male	52.4	≥52.4	≥52.5	51	programme monitoring
	Overall	49.8	≥49.8	≥49.8	48.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.6	≥48.6	≥47.6	39	WFP
	Male	44.6	≥46.8	≥45.6	40.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.6	≥45.6	≥46.6	39.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.3	≤3.3	≤5.3	74	WFP
	Male	2.9	≤0.8	≤1.9	8.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.6	≤4.6	≤3.6	41	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.2	≥46.5	≥47.3	40.4	WFP
	Male	50.5	≥51.5	≥50.5	47.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	48.9	≥48.9	≥48.9	43.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	27.6	≥32.6	≥29.6	36	WFP
	Male	30.2	≥35.2	≥32.2	33.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	28.9	≥33.9	≥28.9	35	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.2	≤19.2	≤11.7	23.6	WFP
	Male	19.3	≤13.3	≤17.3	19	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.3	≤16.25	≤22.3	21.9	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25.6	≥25.6	≥25.6	26	WFP
	Male	23.4	≥23.4	≥23.4	38	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.5	≥24.5	≥24.5	32	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25	≥23	≥23	21	WFP
	Male	33.9	≥25.9	≥30.9	22	programme monitoring
	Overall	29.5	≥24.5	≥27	22	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22.3	≥19	≥21.3	20	WFP
	Male	26.1	≥20.1	≥24.1	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.2	≥19.6	≥22.7	18	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	27	≤32.4	≤30.1	33	WFP
	Male	16.6	≤30.6	≤21.6	23	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.8	≤31.5	≤27.3	28	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.1	≤8.1	≤8.1	10.8	WFP
	Male	8.5	≤8.5	≤8.5	12.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	≤8.3	≤8.3	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	43.7	≤37.7	≤41.7	35.4	WFP
	Male	43.9	≤35	≤40.9	43.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	43.8	≤36.2	≤40.8	38.3	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	5.6	≤5.6	≤5.6	4.5	WFP
	Male	6.8	≤6.8	≤6.8	5.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.2	≤6.2	≤6.2	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	42.6	≥48.6	≥44.6	49.4	WFP
	Male	40.7	≥49.7	≥43.8	38.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	41.7	≥49.3	≥44.7	45.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Crisis Affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	14	≥9	≥6	19	WFP
	Male	12	≥8	≥6	14	programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥8	≥6	17	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	86	≥80	≥80	92	WFP
	Male	83	≥85	≥80	84	programme monitoring
	Overall	84	≥82.5	≥80	88	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	80	≥85	≥85		WFP
	Male	76	≥85	≥85		programme monitoring
	Overall	81	≥85	≥85		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9	≤8.5	≤8.5	13	WFP
	Male	8	≤6.2	≤6.2	10	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.5	≤7.35	≤7.35	12	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugee - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	96	≥90	≥90	81	WFP
	Male	96	≥90	≥90	81	programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥90	≥90	81	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31.4	≥31.4	≥31.4	43	WFP
	Male	40.5	≥40.5	≥40.5	47.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.9	≥36	≥36	45.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	41.3	≥47.3	≥43.3	40	WFP
	Male	37.6	≥43.5	≥39.5	38.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	39.5	≥45.4	≥41.4	39.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22	≤21.3	≤25.3	17	WFP
	Male	27.3	≤16	≤20	14	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.7	≤18.7	≤22.7	15.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.7	≥58.7	≥58.7	57	WFP
	Male	41.3	≥41.3	≥41.3	45	programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	50.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.4	≥35.8	≥34.5	28.9	WFP
	Male	48.1	≥51.1	≥49.1	41	programme monitoring
	Overall	40.8	≥43.5	≥41.8	34.9	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.8	≤5.5	≤6.8	14.1	WFP
	Male	10.6	≤7.6	≤9.6	14.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.2	≤6.6	≤8.2	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	61.5	≥67.2	≥62.5	63	WFP
	Male	45	≥50	≥46	51.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	53.4	≥58.6	≥54.3	57.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.7	≥32.8	≥35.7	32.8	WFP
	Male	53.4	≥50	≥52.4	44	programme monitoring
	Overall	44.9	≥41.4	≥44.1	38.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.8	≤1.8	≤1.8	4.2	WFP
	Male	1.6	≤1.6	≤1.6	4.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.7	≤1.7	≤1.7	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.3	≥63.3	≥63.3	66.2	WFP
	Male	55.3	≥55.3	≥55.3	52.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	59.3	≥59.3	≥59.3	59.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.2	≥18.2	≥16.2	23.7	WFP
	Male	21.7	≥25.7	≥23.7	32	programme monitoring
	Overall	17.95	≥21.95	≥19.95	27.8	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.5	≤18.5	≤20.5	10.1	WFP
	Male	23	≤19	≤21	15.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.8	≤18.8	≤20.8	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14.2	≤14.2	≤14.2	18	WFP
	Male	16.4	≤16.4	≤16.4	20	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.3	≤15.3	≤15.3	19	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6.1	≤6.1	≤6.1	20	WFP
	Male	4.8	≤4.8	≤4.8	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.4	≤5.5	≤5.5	18	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	4.08	≤36.7	≤38.6	30	WFP
	Male	50.8	≤45	≤48	32	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.7	≤40.9	≤43.4	31	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	39	≥43	≥41	32	WFP
	Male	28	≥33.8	≥30.8	33	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.6	≥38.4	≥35.9	32	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.3	≤4.3	≤4.3	5.2	WFP
	Male	9.3	≤9.3	≤9.3	10.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.7	≤6.8	≤6.7	8	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	47.3	≤41.3	≤45.3	40.5	WFP
	Male	26.7	≤23.7	≤25.7	45.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	37.3	≤32.5	≤37.3	43.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	3.8	≤3.8	≤3.8	4.7	WFP
	Male	5.3	≤5.3	≤5.3	7.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.5	≤4.6	≤4.5	6.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	44.6	≥50.6	≥46.6	49.6	WFP
	Male	58.7	≥61.7	≥59.7	35.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	51.6	≥56.2	≥51.5	42.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment						
Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes	Overall	3.6	<15	<15	5.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.4	<15	<15	2.8	WFP
	Male	2	<15	<15	2.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.6	<15	<15	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.1	<5	<5	2.5	WFP
	Male	4	<5	<5	3.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.3	<5	<5	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	80.9	≥99.7	≥99.7	88	WFP
	Male	80.9	≥99.2	≥99.2	88	programme monitoring
	Overall	80.9	≥99.5	≥99.5	88	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	13	≥8	≥6		WFP
	Male	12	≥9	≥6		programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≥8.5	≥6		WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	80	≥80	≥80		WFP
	Male	82	≥80	≥80		programme monitoring
	Overall	81	≥80	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	71	≥85	≥85		WFP
	Male	71	≥85	≥85		programme monitoring
	Overall	71	≥85	≥85		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	87.7	>75	>75	86.3	WFP
	Male	81.59	>75	>75	87	programme monitoring
	Overall	85.1	>75	>75	85	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	94	≥90	≥90	94.9	WFP
	Male	94	≥90	≥90	94.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	94	≥90	≥90	94.9	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Populations in vulnerable situations in South Sudan have enhanced nutrition, health and education and improved access to safety nets all year round.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 02: 02: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 05: Children age 6-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and ART/TB-DOT clients have access to nutrition and health packages that prevent and treat malnutrition and enhance their nutrition and health status.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female	1,708	437	
			Male	1,092	279	
			Total	2,800	716	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female	5,805	1,289	
			Male	645	142	
			Total	6,450	1,431	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female	18,178		
			Male	11,622		
			Total	29,800		
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3,049	13,450	
			Male	1,949	8,600	
			Total	4,998	22,050	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	153,270	91,844	
			Male	141,480	84,779	
			Total	294,750	176,623	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	320,627	346,312	
			Male	295,963	319,673	
			Total	616,590	665,985	

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Other adults	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	206 144 350	869 579 1,448
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	255,450 255,450	51,323 51,323
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	259,065 259,065	548,809 548,809
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	1,708 1,092 2,800	436 279 715
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	55,533	16,169.34
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	204,240	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	353	2.55
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	49,694	16,119.29

Activity 03: 03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.

Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 10: Vulnerable populations participating in safety net programmes, especially women, the youth and people with disabilities benefit from skills training that empowers them, enhances their self-reliance and expands their employment prospects.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	74,277 63,273 137,550	5,665 4,827 10,492
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	20,566,476	723,039

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 08: Boys and girls attending school benefit from school, health and education packages linked to home-grown school feeding that meets their food and nutrition requirements, improves school enrolment, attendance and retention, and empowers girls.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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			USD		32,710
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	233,292 155,528 388,820	109,777 73,184 182,961
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	6,637 4,425 11,062	8,846 5,899 14,745
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	15,178	3,951.05
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	1,150	312.46

Other Output

Activity 02: 02: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 05: Children age 6-59 months, adolescent girls, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and ART/TB-DOT clients have access to nutrition and health packages that prevent and treat malnutrition and enhance their nutrition and health status.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	HIV/TB Care & treatment	centre/site	115	126
			centre/site	129	129
			centre/site	1,179	1,179

CSP Output 06: Pregnant women and girls and new mothers, caregivers and community members receive social and behaviour change communication that improve nutrition and health related knowledge and practices that prevent malnutrition.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Individual	46,744	40,484
			Individual	85,833	59,491
			Individual	472,845	856,707

CSP Output 07: Targeted populations benefit from enhanced capacity of health and nutrition delivery systems to improve their nutrition and health status.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	20	20
			Number	20	30
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	20	20
			Number	111	179

Activity 03: 03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 10: Vulnerable populations participating in safety net programmes, especially women, the youth and people with disabilities benefit from skills training that empowers them, enhances their self-reliance and expands their employment prospects.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	500	473

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 08: Boys and girls attending school benefit from school, health and education packages linked to home-grown school feeding that meets their food and nutrition requirements, improves school enrolment, attendance and retention, and empowers girls.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	80	32
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school school	843 71	412 63
A.6.3: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	A.6.3.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	School feeding (on-site)	Number	24	24
A.6.7: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	A.6.7.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	School feeding (on-site)	Number	813	691
A.6.8: Number of WFP-assisted schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	A.6.8.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	School feeding (on-site)	Number	813	813
A.6.9: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	A.6.9.1: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	School feeding (on-site)	Number	15	15
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Rice)	School feeding (on-site)	% %		
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	School feeding (on-site)	Number	72	124
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	% %	80 80	63 80
N.11: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported by WFP	N.11.1: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	813	813
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	% %	18 18	18 18
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.g.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	School feeding (on-site)	Individual Individual	254,000 15,900	29,802 0

N.4.1: Number of children receiving micronutrient powder	N.4.1.g.1: Number of children receiving micronutrient powder	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	23,000	0
CSP Output 09: Targeted school children benefit from the enhanced capacity of the Government and partners to meet their food and nutrition needs and, support learning outcomes and girls' transition to and performance in upper primary and secondary schools.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	310	236
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	7

Outcome Results						
Activity 02: 02: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: BSFP Malnutrition - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	30.8	≥70	≥70	18.5	WFP
	Male	30.8	≥70	≥70	18.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	30.8	≥70	≥70	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: BSFP- Malnutrition - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	83.2	≥66	≥66	81	WFP
	Male	83.2	≥66	≥66	81	programme monitoring
	Overall	83.2	≥66	≥66	81	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Capacity strengthening - Nutrition and SM - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	4	≥4	≥4	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: TSFP Malnutrition - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	2	<15	<15	2.8	WFP
	Male	2	<15	<15	2.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	2	<15	<15	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3	<5	<5	2.5	WFP
	Male	2	<5	<5	3.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	2	<5	<5	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	95.3	>75	>75	86	WFP
	Male	95.5	>75	>75	87	programme monitoring
	Overall	95.4	>75	>75	85	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	62	≥50	≥50	64.7	WFP
	Male	62	≥50	≥50	64.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	62	≥50	≥50	64.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: TSFP malnutrition - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment						
Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes	Overall	12	<15	<15	5.7	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: 03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School based programmes - **Location:** South Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=1	≥1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=1	≥1	13	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	=1	≥1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School feeding - Residents - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	14	≥9	≥6	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≥8	≥6	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥9	≥6	17	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	75	≥85	≥80	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	84	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	78	≥82.5	≥80	88	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	80	≥85	≥85		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79	≥85	≥85		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81	≥85	≥85		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Urban safety nets - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8	≤5	≤7	9.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≤5	≤7	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.5	≤5	≤7	9	WFP programme monitoring

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	18.4	≥18.4	≥18.4	24.5	WFP
	Male	26.8	≥26.8	≥26.8	34.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.6	≥21.4	≥21.4	27.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	26.5	≤31	≥31	44.9	WFP
	Male	26.4	≤30	≥30	56.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	26.5	≤30.5	≥30.5	48.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	48.7	≤48	≥48	42.9	WFP
	Male	59	≤57	≥57	30.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	53.9	≤52.5	≥52.5	38.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	24.7	≥21	≤21	12.3	WFP
	Male	14.6	≥13	≤13	13	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.7	≥17	≤17	12.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.4	≥40	≥40	26.5	WFP
	Male	33.3	≥34	≥34	34.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	36.4	≥37	≥37	29.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.6	≥52	≥52	61.2	WFP
	Male	52.1	≥52	≥52	34.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	51.9	≥52	≥52	52.8	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9	≤8	≤8	12.2	WFP
	Male	14.6	≤14	≤14	30.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.8	≤11	≤11	18.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.9	≥47	≥47	40.8	WFP
	Male	37.5	≥38	≥38	43.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	41.7	≥42.5	≥42.5	41.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53	≥53	≥53	57.1	WFP
	Male	62.5	≥61	≥61	52.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	57.75	≥57	≥57	55.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.1	≤1	≤1	2	WFP
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	4.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.55	≤0.5	≤0.5	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.8	≥46	≥46	40.8	WFP
	Male	34	≥34	≥34	39.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	39.4	≥40	≥40	40.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.6	≥38	≥38	55.1	WFP
	Male	52.8	≥54	≥54	34.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	44.7	≥46	≥46	48.6	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18.2	≤16	≤16	4.1	WFP
	Male	13.2	≤12	≤12	26.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.9	≤14	≤14	11.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33.7	≤30	≤30	33.7	WFP
	Male	36.8	≤34	≤34	36.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.25	≤32	≤32	35.25	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	21.5	≤20	≤20	21.5	WFP
	Male	11.8	≤10	≤10	11.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.65	≤15	≤15	16.65	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.1	≤14	≤36	15.1	WFP
	Male	13.2	≤12	≤12	13.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.15	≤13	≤13	14.15	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	29.7	≥36	≥14	29.7	WFP
	Male	38.2	≥44	≥44	38.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.95	≥40	≥40	33.95	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6.1	≥6.1	≥6.1	6.1	WFP
	Male	16	≥16	≥16	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.1	≥11.1	≥11.1	11.1	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	45.2	≥40	≥40	45.2	WFP
	Male	16.7	≥16.7	≥16.7	16.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	30.95	≥28.4	≥28.4	30.95	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	4.3	≤4.3	≤4.3	4.3	WFP
	Male	9	≤9	≤9	9	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.65	≤6.7	≤6.7	6.65	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	44.4	≤49.6	≤49.6	44.4	WFP
	Male	58.3	≤58.3	≤58.3	58.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	51.35	≤54	≤54	51.35	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas especially women and youth have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2030. **Resilience Building**

Output Results

Activity 04: 04: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities including through community asset creation and climate adaptation using a conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approach

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 11: Food insecure populations and shock-affected communities especially women and youth benefit from productive community assets to enhance their livelihoods, strengthen their resilience to shocks and support social cohesion and peace building in a conflict-sensitive manner

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			MT		21.45
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	652,158 561,467 1,213,625	273,015 221,217 494,232
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	29,692	7,217.88
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	16,707,546	8,207,145

Activity 05: 05: Engage targeted food-insecure populations, especially women and youth in livelihood development and market support activities

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 13: Smallholder farmers and other food system actors particularly women and youth, have enhanced capacity to increase their production and control over resources through access to markets and financial and other related services, that promote sustainable livelihoods and strengthen their resilience to shocks.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male Total		23,671 20,164 43,835

Other Output

Activity 04: 04: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities including through community asset creation and climate adaptation using a conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approach

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 11: Food insecure populations and shock-affected communities especially women and youth benefit from productive community assets to enhance their livelihoods, strengthen their resilience to shocks and support social cohesion and peace building in a conflict-sensitive manner

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	424	405
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	412	397
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	37,727	36,000
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	570	530
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	196	175
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.9: Number of culverts and drainage	Food assistance for asset	Number	23	19
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	7,730,688	7,730,688
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	123,900	122,000
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	62.54	64.83

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 12: Vulnerable populations benefit from improved gender-sensitive climate adaptation services and technologies that enable them to shift to more climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods and better withstand and recover from climate shocks.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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 (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	1,500,000	1,500,000
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Activity 05: 05: Engage targeted food-insecure populations, especially women and youth in livelihood development and market support activities

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 13: Smallholder farmers and other food system actors particularly women and youth, have enhanced capacity to increase their production and control over resources through access to markets and financial and other related services, that promote sustainable livelihoods and strengthen their resilience to shocks.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	40,000	34,951
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	17
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	150	84

CSP Output 14: Smallholder farmers have increased capacity and access to information, services and technologies, as a result of which they are better able to aggregate surplus, add value, reduce post-harvest losses and access markets.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	14,000	14,035
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	26,000	29,800
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	30
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	11
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	2
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	22

CSP Output 15: Food insecure populations benefit from more inclusive pro-smallholder food supply chains that improve their production and economic capacity to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	12
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	150	65

CSP Output 15: Food insecure populations benefit from more inclusive pro-smallholder food supply chains that improve their production and economic capacity to meet their food, nutrition and other essential needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	63	63
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	5,000	1,430

Activity 06: 06: Develop, rehabilitate and maintain essential infrastructure for targeted communities

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 16: Food insecure and shock-affected populations have enhanced access to markets, assets and basic services through roads, bridges, key river ports and other climate-resilient infrastructure that supports their livelihoods, reduces isolation, and promotes social cohesion.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)	US\$	900,000	850,000
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Km	600	569
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Km	40	40.1

Outcome Results

Activity 04: 04: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities including through community asset creation and climate adaptation using a conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approach

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	88.9	≤88.9	≤88.9	82.7	WFP programme monitoring
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	2.3	≥2.3	≥2.3	0.5	WFP programme monitoring

Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	8.8	≥8.8	≥8.8	16.8	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	12.4	≤12.4	≤12.4	9	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	69	≥69	≥69	69.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	18.6	≥18.6	≥18.6	21.8	WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.5	≥8.5	≥10.5	9.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.92	≥7.92	≥9.92	8.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.21	≥8.21	≥10.21	9.4	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	4.9	≥18.4	≥25	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.1	≥26.8	≥25	5.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥21.4	≥24	4.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	30.6	≥37	≥37	48.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≥38	≥36.5	57.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32.3	≥37.5	≥36.8	52.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	33.3	≥37	≥35	30.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.1	≥39	≥34.5	27.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.7	≥38	≥34.8	29.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	36.1	≤24	≤28	20.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.9	≤25	≤29	15.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≤24.5	≤28.5	17.8	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	54.8	≥55	≥55	64	WFP
	Male	51.8	≥54	≥54	52	programme monitoring
	Overall	53.3	≥54	≥54	58.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35.3	≥38	≥37	22.7	WFP
	Male	35.8	≥38	≥36	34.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.6	≥38	≥37	28.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.9	≤7	≤8	13.7	WFP
	Male	12.4	≤8	≤10	13.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.2	≤8	≤9	13.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	61.8	≥61.8	≥61.8	64	WFP
	Male	60.2	≥61	≥61	52	programme monitoring
	Overall	61	≥61.4	≥61.4	58.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.5	≥35.9	≥35.5	20	WFP
	Male	36.1	≥37	≥37	28.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.3	≥36.5	≥36.3	23.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.7	≤2.3	≤2.7	2.8	WFP
	Male	3.6	≤2	≤2	1.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.7	≤2.2	≤2.4	2.2	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	59.4	≥60	≥60	73	WFP
	Male	59.5	≥59	≥59	69.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	59.5	≥60	≥60	71.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.8	≥26	≥25	19.6	WFP
	Male	27.9	≥31	≥30	24.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	25.9	≥29	≥28	21.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.7	≤14	≤15	7.3	WFP
	Male	12.7	≤10	≤11	6.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.7	≤12	≤13	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22.7	≤20	≤22	22.7	WFP
	Male	24	≤18	≤21	24	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	≤19	≤22	26.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22.7	≤18	≤19	16.5	WFP
	Male	22.6	≤17	≤23	17.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.7	≤18	≤21	17.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17.4	≤12	≤15	14.7	WFP
	Male	15.9	≤11	≤14	17.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.7	≤12	≤15	15.9	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37.3	≥50	≥44	41.2	WFP
	Male	37.5	≥54	≥43	40.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	37.4	≥52	≥43	40.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10	≤6	≤9	7.7	WFP
	Male	9.7	≤7.7	≤8	8	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.9	≤7	≤9	7.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	43.1	≤33	≤40	52.9	WFP
	Male	40	≤24	≤35	57.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	41.6	≤29	≤37	55	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	5.4	≤3	≤3	2	WFP
	Male	4	≤2.4	≤5	5	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.7	≤3	≤4	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	43	≥58	≥48	37.4	WFP
	Male	44.9	≥65.9	≥52	29.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≥62	≥50	33.7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	50	≥58	≥52		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	60.99	≥60.99	≥60.99	84.5	WFP
	Male	62.57	≥62.57	≥62.57	78.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	61.79	≥61.79	≥61.79	81.5	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	44.61	≥44.61	≥44.61	62.06	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: 05: Engage targeted food-insecure populations, especially women and youth in livelihood development and market support activities						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SAM - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	37	≤18	≤35		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	29	≥68	≥35		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	59	≥75	≥59	22	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	198,932	≥1,800,000	≥600,000	198,932	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	198,932	≥1,800,000	≥600,000	198,932	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	517	≥3,000	≥1,000	500	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	517	≥3,000	≥1,000	500	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions and partners in South Sudan have strengthened capacity and systems for managing food security, nutrition, social protection and climate adaptation policies and programmes by 2030.					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
Activity 07: 07. Provide policy support, and technical assistance to the Government and partners in the areas of food security, nutrition, social protection, anticipatory action, emergency preparedness and response, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 17: National institutions and partners benefit from strengthened capacity and systems for planning and managing gender-sensitive food and nutrition programmes.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	7	7	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	30	26	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	7	6	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	2	
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 07: Government and partners benefit from improved early warning, anticipatory action and emergency preparedness and response capacity and systems that reduce risks and facilitate emergency responses.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	33.33	33.33	

Outcome Results						
Activity 07: 07. Provide policy support, and technical assistance to the Government and partners in the areas of food security, nutrition, social protection, anticipatory action, emergency preparedness and response, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: National institutions and partners - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥7	5	WFP programme monitoring

Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	=2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥500,000	≥500,000	500,000	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian and development partners in South Sudan have access to reliable common services and expertise enabling them to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year. **Crisis Response**

Other Output

Activity 08: Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) and aviation sector technical assistance to the humanitarian community and other partners.

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 21: Crisis-affected populations benefit from life-saving assistance delivered through timely and efficient air transport services offered to humanitarian and key partners.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	2,400	1,080
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	72,000	75,253

Activity 09: Provide mandated information management, logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster.

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 22: The humanitarian and development community benefits from information management, coordination, and common logistics services provided through the logistics cluster to facilitate the delivery of assistance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	6,000	6,177

Activity 10: Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners.

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 23: Crisis-affected populations targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from on-demand services and expertise by receiving life-saving assistance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.5: Number of innovation solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	2	2
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	5,500	3,301

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) and aviation sector technical assistance to the humanitarian community and other partners.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Humanitarian air service - **Location:** South Sudan - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Common Air Transport Services

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	92	≥95	≥94	94	WFP survey
Activity 09: Provide mandated information management, logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Logistics Cluster - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	99	≥92	≥99	92	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: 01: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance, readiness, and recovery						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis Affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	53	=100	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	=100	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	=100	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	113	=100	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81	=100	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	76.9	≥100	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.9	≥100	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76.9	≥100	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	104	≥100	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	≥100	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: 03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Urban Safety Nets - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						

Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	34.7	≥100	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.7	≥100	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.7	≥100	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: 04: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities including through community asset creation and climate adaptation using a conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approach						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	36.8	≥100	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.8	≥100	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.8	≥100	≥50		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: 01: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance, readiness, and recovery						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis Affected and refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	41.18	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: 02: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nutrition treatment and prevention - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: 03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School meals - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Urban Safety Nets - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: 04: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities including through community asset creation and climate adaptation using a conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approach						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥50	68.75	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: 01: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance, readiness, and recovery						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	30.1	≥40	≥30	69.18	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	21.9	≥35	≥35	32	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	8.4	≥20	≥20	15	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	69.8	≥65	≥65	53	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	22.5	≥40	≥30	63.64	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	31	≥20	≥20	20	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	22	≥35	≥35	6	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	47	≥65	≥65	74	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: 03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Urban Safety Nets - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	25.2	≥40	≥30	75.51	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	27.9	≥20	≥35	26.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	9.2	≥35	≥20	4.2	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	62.8	≥65	≥65	69.4	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: 04: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities including through community asset creation and climate adaptation using a conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approach						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	67	≥40	≥30	52.62	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	27	≥20	≥20	31	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	9	≥35	≥35	6	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	62	≥65	≥65	64	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

Activity 01: 01: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance, readiness, and recovery

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis Affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥30000	≥30,000	40,653	WFP
	Male	0	≥30000	≥30,000	30,668	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60000	≥60,000	71,321	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.3	=100	=100	99.23	WFP
	Male	99.3	=100	=100	97.71	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.3	=100	=100	98.69	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	98.98	WFP
	Male	99	=100	=100	98.86	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	98.94	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95	=100	=100	92.44	WFP
	Male	95	=100	=100	88.79	programme monitoring
	Overall	95	=100	=100	91.13	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥4000	≥4,000	4,621	WFP
	Male	0	≥4000	≥4,000	3,486	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥8000	≥8,000	8,107	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	47.1	=100	=100	99.51	WFP
	Male	56.9	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	52	=100	=100	99.75	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99.7	=100	=100	99.01	WFP
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	98.02	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	98.52	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.4	=100	=100	98.02	WFP
	Male	97.4	=100	=100	97.75	programme monitoring
	Overall	97.4	=100	=100	97.89	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: 02: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nutrition TSFP and BSFP - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥10000	≥10,000	18,423	WFP
	Male	0	≥10000	≥10,000	13,898	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥10000	≥10,000	32,320	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: 03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Urban Safety Nets - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥100	≥100	132	WFP
	Male	0	≥100	≥100	99	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥200	≥200	231	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	62.6	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	62.6	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	62.6	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	97.96	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.61	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	75	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	75	=100	=100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	75	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 04: 04: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities including through community asset creation and climate adaptation using a conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approach

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥5000	≥4,000	6,197	WFP
	Male	0	≥4000	≥3,000	4,675	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥9000	≥7,000	10,873	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	63.4	=100	=100	99.92	WFP
	Male	59.1	=100	=100	99.91	programme monitoring
	Overall	61.25	=100	=100	99.91	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100	=100	99.76	WFP
	Male	99	=100	=100	99.64	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	99.7	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	93	=100	=100	98.38	WFP
	Male	93	=100	=100	98.37	programme
	Overall	93	=100	=100	98.38	monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	1,446,232	≥3000000	≥3,000,000		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1,231,975	≥2000000	≥2,000,000		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2,678,207	≥5000000	≥5,000,000		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: 01: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance, readiness, and recovery						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis Affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	60.1	≥80	≥80	72.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60.1	≥80	≥80	80.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60.1	≥80	≥80	75.51	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	76.6	≥80	≥80	53.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.6	≥80	≥80	42.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76.6	≥80	≥80	47.83	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: 03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Urban Safety Nets - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	13.85	=80	=80	36.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.85	=80	=80	35.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.85	=80	=80	35.85	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: 04: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities including through community asset creation and climate adaptation using a conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approach						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						

Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	61.6	≥80	≥80	42.96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.6	≥80	≥80	34.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61.6	≥80	≥80	39.15	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Eulàlia Berlanga

Students at St Bakhita Primary School in Yambio, collecting okra from the school's vegetable garden.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

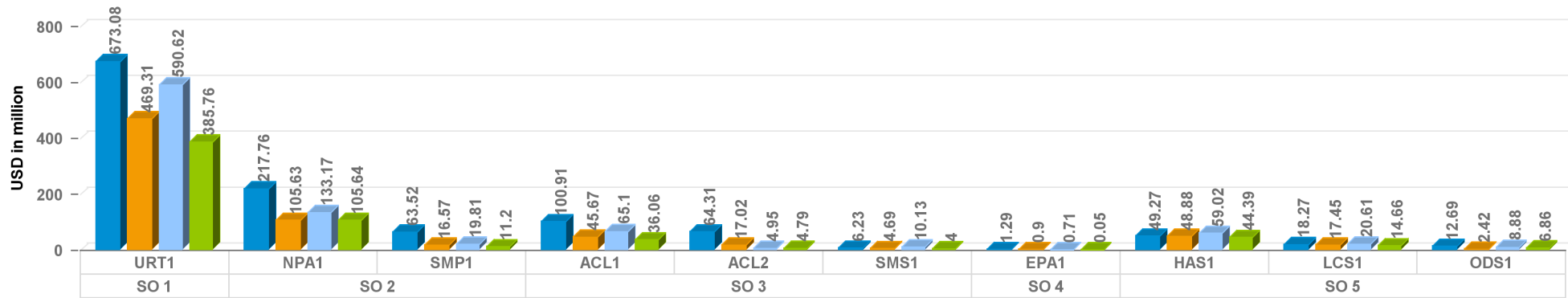
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

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

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in South Sudan including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations are able to meet their food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.	
SO 2	Populations in vulnerable situations in South Sudan have enhanced nutrition, health and education and improved access to safety nets all year round.	
SO 3	Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas especially women and youth have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2030.	
SO 4	National institutions and partners in South Sudan have strengthened capacity and systems for managing food security, nutrition, social protection and climate adaptation policies and programmes by 2030.	
SO 5	Humanitarian and development partners in South Sudan have access to reliable common services and expertise enabling them to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	01: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance, readiness, and recovery
SO 2	NPA1	02: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups
SO 2	SMP1	03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.
SO 3	ACL1	04: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities including through community asset creation and climate adaptation using a conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approach
SO 3	ACL2	06: Develop, rehabilitate and maintain essential infrastructure for targeted communities
SO 3	SMS1	05: Engage targeted food-insecure populations, especially women and youth in livelihood development and market support activities
SO 4	EPA1	07: Provide policy support, and technical assistance to the Government and partners in the areas of food security, nutrition, social protection, anticipatory action, emergency preparedness and response, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.
SO 5	HAS1	Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) and aviation sector technical assistance to the humanitarian community and other partners.
SO 5	LCS1	Provide mandated information management, logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster.
SO 5	ODS1	10: Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners.

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South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	20,174,377	0
Subtotal SDG Target (SDG Target)			0	0	20,174,377	0
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in South Sudan including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations are able to meet their food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.	01: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance, readiness, and recovery	673,077,200	469,312,386	590,624,660	385,758,011
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			673,077,200	469,312,386	590,624,660	385,758,011
2.2	Populations in vulnerable situations in South Sudan have enhanced nutrition, health and education and improved access to safety nets all year round.	02: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups	217,757,772	105,627,933	133,168,412	105,635,357
		03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.	63,524,879	16,573,383	19,805,186	11,201,445
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	7,478,402	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			281,282,651	122,201,316	160,452,001	116,836,801

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas especially women and youth have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2030.	04: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities including through community asset creation and climate adaptation using a conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approach	100,905,957	45,669,065	65,099,746	36,058,973
		05: Engage targeted food-insecure populations, especially women and youth in livelihood development and market support activities	6,230,418	4,693,154	10,131,224	4,002,874
		06: Develop, rehabilitate and maintain essential infrastructure for targeted communities	64,305,162	17,016,290	4,952,204	4,791,932
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,526,773	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			171,441,537	67,378,509	85,709,946	44,853,780

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	National institutions and partners in South Sudan have strengthened capacity and systems for managing food security, nutrition, social protection and climate adaptation policies and programmes by 2030.	07. Provide policy support, and technical assistance to the Government and partners in the areas of food security, nutrition, social protection, anticipatory action, emergency preparedness and response, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.	1,291,124	903,787	708,500	50,585
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,291,124	903,787	708,500	50,585

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners in South Sudan have access to reliable common services and expertise enabling them to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	10: Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners.	12,687,703	2,424,546	8,876,286	6,857,629
		Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) and aviation sector technical assistance to the humanitarian community and other partners.	49,269,603	48,876,781	59,019,234	44,387,666
		Provide mandated information management, logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster.	18,270,413	17,453,870	20,606,791	14,660,538
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			80,227,719	68,755,197	88,502,311	65,905,833
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,207,320,231	728,551,196	946,171,795	613,405,010
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			49,360,797	47,677,898	52,083,747	33,419,175
Total Direct Costs			1,256,681,028	776,229,093	998,255,541	646,824,185

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			80,825,849	50,286,982	33,373,593	33,373,593
			1,337,506,876	826,516,076	1,031,629,135	680,197,778



Wanee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

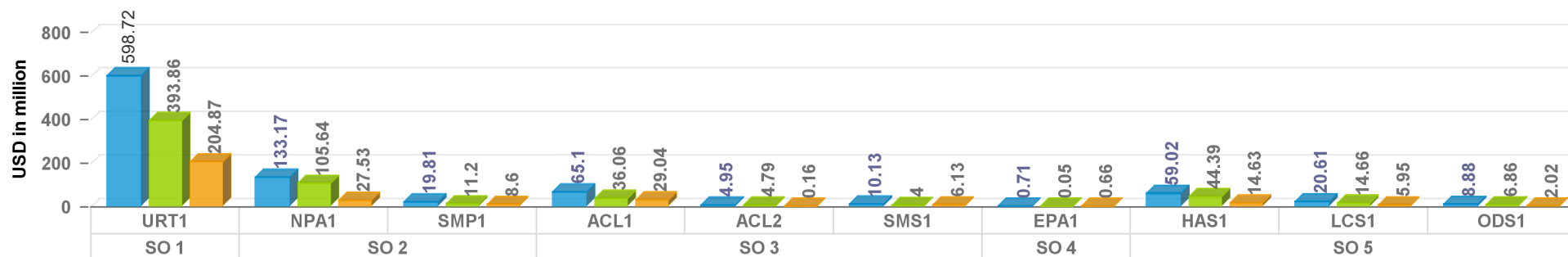
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in South Sudan including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations are able to meet their food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.
SO 2	Populations in vulnerable situations in South Sudan have enhanced nutrition, health and education and improved access to safety nets all year round.
SO 3	Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas especially women and youth have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2030.
SO 4	National institutions and partners in South Sudan have strengthened capacity and systems for managing food security, nutrition, social protection and climate adaptation policies and programmes by 2030.
SO 5	Humanitarian and development partners in South Sudan have access to reliable common services and expertise enabling them to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	01: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance, readiness, and recovery
SO 2	NPA1	02: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups
SO 2	SMP1	03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.
SO 3	ACL1	04: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities including through community asset creation and climate adaptation using a conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approach
SO 3	ACL2	06: Develop, rehabilitate and maintain essential infrastructure for targeted communities
SO 3	SMS1	05: Engage targeted food-insecure populations, especially women and youth in livelihood development and market support activities
SO 4	EPA1	07: Provide policy support, and technical assistance to the Government and partners in the areas of food security, nutrition, social protection, anticipatory action, emergency preparedness and response, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.
SO 5	HAS1	Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) and aviation sector technical assistance to the humanitarian community and other partners.
SO 5	LCS1	Provide mandated information management, logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster.
SO 5	ODS1	10: Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners.

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in South Sudan including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations are able to meet their food and nutrition needs in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises.	01: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance, readiness, and recovery	673,077,200	585,750,040	12,972,144	598,722,184	393,855,536	204,866,649
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			673,077,200	585,750,040	12,972,144	598,722,184	393,855,536	204,866,649

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Populations in vulnerable situations in South Sudan have enhanced nutrition, health and education and improved access to safety nets all year round.	02: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups	217,757,772	131,445,528	1,722,885	133,168,412	105,635,357	27,533,056
		03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.	63,524,879	19,418,474	386,712	19,805,186	11,201,445	8,603,741
		Non Activity Specific	0	7,478,402	0	7,478,402	0	7,478,402
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			281,282,651	158,342,404	2,109,597	160,452,001	116,836,801	43,615,199
2.4	Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas especially women and youth have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2030.	04: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities including through community asset creation and climate adaptation using a conflict-sensitive and gender transformative approach	100,905,957	64,276,018	823,728	65,099,746	36,058,973	29,040,773

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas especially women and youth have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2030.	05: Engage targeted food-insecure populations, especially women and youth in livelihood development and market support activities	6,230,418	10,131,224	0	10,131,224	4,002,874	6,128,349
		06: Develop, rehabilitate and maintain essential infrastructure for targeted communities	64,305,162	4,952,204	0	4,952,204	4,791,932	160,272
		Non Activity Specific	0	5,526,773	0	5,526,773	0	5,526,773
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			171,441,537	84,886,218	823,728	85,709,946	44,853,780	40,856,167

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	National institutions and partners in South Sudan have strengthened capacity and systems for managing food security, nutrition, social protection and climate adaptation policies and programmes by 2030.	07. Provide policy support, and technical assistance to the Government and partners in the areas of food security, nutrition, social protection, anticipatory action, emergency preparedness and response, climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.	1,291,124	708,500	0	708,500	50,585	657,915
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,291,124	708,500	0	708,500	50,585	657,915
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners in South Sudan have access to reliable common services and expertise enabling them to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	10: Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners.	12,687,703	8,876,286	0	8,876,286	6,857,629	2,018,657
		Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) and aviation sector technical assistance to the humanitarian community and other partners.	49,269,603	59,019,234	0	59,019,234	44,387,666	14,631,568

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2023-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners in South Sudan have access to reliable common services and expertise enabling them to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	Provide mandated information management, logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster.	18,270,413	20,606,791	0	20,606,791	14,660,538	5,946,253
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			80,227,719	88,502,311	0	88,502,311	65,905,833	22,596,478
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	20,174,377	0	20,174,377	0	20,174,377
Subtotal SDG Target (SDG Target)			0	20,174,377	0	20,174,377	0	20,174,377
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,207,320,231	938,363,851	15,905,469	954,269,320	621,502,535	332,766,785
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			49,360,797	52,083,747	0	52,083,747	33,419,175	18,664,572
Total Direct Costs			1,256,681,028	990,447,598	15,905,469	1,006,353,066	654,921,710	351,431,356
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			80,825,849	54,293,201		54,293,201	54,293,201	0
Grand Total			1,337,506,876	1,044,740,799	15,905,469	1,060,646,267	709,214,911	351,431,356

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures