



World Food Programme
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

Country strategic plan revision

South Sudan country strategic plan, revision 1

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	1 January 2023 - 31 December 2025	No change	1 January 2023 - 31 December 2025
Beneficiaries	7,206,494	478,485	7,684,979
Total cost (USD)	3,770,722,263	(637,803,390)	3,132,918,873
Transfer	3,042,358,409	(535,644,117)	2,506,714,291
Implementation	358,901,876	(57,283,581)	301,618,295
Direct support costs	141,721,370	6,230,787	135,490,583
Subtotal	3,542,981,655	(599,158,486)	2,943,823,169
Indirect support costs	227,740,608	(38,644,904)	189,095,704

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL: ED

1. RATIONALE

1. South Sudan continues to grapple with multiple and interrelated crises. Progress on the peace agreement is slow and key benchmarks remain incomplete including preparations for the first democratic elections scheduled for December 2024. Humanitarian needs remain persistently high due to conflict, subnational violence, climate, and economic shocks. Over 9 million people (75 percent of the population) require humanitarian assistance in 2024. The food insecurity crisis is projected to deteriorate during the ongoing lean season (April to July). An estimated 7.1 million people (56.3 percent of the population) are projected to face severe food insecurity during this period with 1.6 million children and 870,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women acutely malnourished. The conflict in neighbouring Sudan is exacerbating an already dire humanitarian situation, escalating the food crisis, and disrupting markets in South Sudan. Since April 2023, more than 768,000¹ returnees, refugees, and asylum seekers have fled to South Sudan. People trapped at the intersection of conflict, fragility, and climate vulnerability are the most vulnerable especially women, girls (most at risk to gender and sexual-based violence), displaced populations, and other marginalized groups.
2. This budget revision reflects operational changes to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) budget and beneficiary caseload for 2024 and 2025 to respond to escalating humanitarian needs

¹ [Sudan crisis displacement dashboard](#)

amid dwindling resources resulting in the difficult decision to further prioritize assistance to the most vulnerable populations. This revision envisages the provision of life-saving assistance to 478,485 newly conflict-affected people related to the Sudan crisis², bringing the total number of unique beneficiaries over the duration of the full CSP to 7.6 million people. This adjustment is offset by a deprioritization of assistance for approximately 1,880,000 people in the original number of beneficiaries targeted for general food assistance in 2024 and 2025.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

3. This budget revision does not change the strategic orientation of the CSP.

CSP outcomes

Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis

4. Reduced funding is forcing WFP to scale back life-saving support amid escalating humanitarian needs. This budget revision proposes to revise downwards the overall planned beneficiary caseload for 2024 from 7.3 million to 5.4 million people with food and nutrition assistance (or a 26 percent reduction from the original needs-based plan), while maintaining lifesaving assistance to newly displaced populations affected by the Sudan crisis. In 2025, WFP plans to reach 5.2 million people against an initial caseload of 7.3 million people with lifesaving assistance which translates to a 28 percent reduction from the original needs-based plan.
5. WFP is providing only 70 percent and 50 percent of rations to people facing IPC 5 (Catastrophe) and IPC 4 (Emergency) food insecurity, respectively. Areas facing IPC 3 (Crisis) are not receiving relief assistance and risk slipping into worse hunger conditions. Targeting is informed by food security and nutrition assessments, conflict analysis, and community-based participatory planning processes, taking into consideration factors including gender, age, disability, displacement, socioeconomic status, access to coping mechanisms, power dynamics, and geographical location.
6. Under activity 2 (prevention of malnutrition), WFP plans to reach 1.98 million people against an initial caseload of 1.47 million people. This adjustment takes into account assistance to over 508,231 new beneficiaries for both Sudan and South Sudan operations.
7. Under activity 3 (school feeding), WFP will recalibrate the beneficiary caseload to about 645,466 people against an initial caseload of 585,980 people, factoring in assistance to over 108,034 displaced people affected by the Sudan crisis.
8. Under activity 4 (asset creation), WFP plans to reach 1.1 million people against an initial caseload of 1.6 million people, to align with the reduced funding levels, which have forced WFP to scale back on assistance.

Transfer modalities

² The beneficiary caseload is informed by evidence from IPC results and rapid food security assessments targeting returnees from Sudan.

9. Cash-based transfers (CBTs) will be adjusted downwards corresponding to a decrease of USD 73.7 million in the overall budget. WFP will maintain the flexibility to switch between transfer modalities taking into account cost-effectiveness, timeliness, seasonality, access, market functioning, gender, age and protection analyses and other operational considerations.

Partnerships

10. WFP will continue to expand long-term partnerships across the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus to strengthen synergies and reach those furthest behind. WFP maintains its partnerships with the Government, its primary partner to enhance national leadership and ownership and advocate for increased national budget allocations to key priorities.
11. WFP will scale up engagements with non-traditional donors, international and national financial institutions, and the private sector to diversify its donor base while advocating for flexible, timely, and multi-year contributions.
12. Collaboration with other United Nations entities especially the Rome-based Agencies and UNICEF remains a top priority. To deliver assistance to affected populations, WFP will work closely with its cooperating partners. Engagement with knowledge partners will inform evidence-based planning, programming, and implementation, and demonstrate value for money.

Country office capacity

13. WFP has implemented an organizational alignment exercise to ensure the Country Office has a financially viable structure in place and frontline field offices are empowered to deliver on the ground. Periodic adjustments will be done throughout the CSP cycle to adjust staff requirements according to operational needs.

Supply chain

14. WFP will continue to invest in strategic infrastructure – including roads, bridges, ports, and river networks – to reach people in need and reduce the costs of humanitarian operations, particularly in the most remote and conflict-affected areas. WFP is increasingly scaling upriver and road transport, and pre-positioning life-saving humanitarian supplies in strategic locations during the dry season to reduce dependence on costly airdrops and make humanitarian operations more environmentally sustainable.

Monitoring & Evaluation

15. In line with the minimum monitoring requirements, WFP will continue to strengthen its monitoring, evaluation, and reporting systems to inform learning, decision-making, and adaptive programming whilst ensuring accountability to affected people and adequate support to its implementing partners to carry out assistance. WFP – in collaboration with key knowledge-based partners – is investing in the production, dissemination, and management of quality and timely data to support evidence-based planning and demonstrate value for money. A number of activity-specific reviews are ongoing to document programme evidence and impact to guide future adaptive programming. A robust issue escalation system is being rolled out with Headquarters support to expedite the tracking and implementation of response actions to monitor findings. Real-time distribution reporting is being implemented in phases as a mechanism of ensuring timely corrective action to contextual challenges affecting food assistance distribution plans while accounting for food commodity balances after each distribution. A CSP evaluation is also planned for 2025.

Accountability to affected populations, protection risks, restrictions of gender and disabilities

16. South Sudan is one of the top four countries in the world considered as a hotspot for sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).³ WFP will continue to enforce and systematically integrate SEA prevention and mitigation into its operations and engage with partners to safeguard beneficiaries and mitigate risks.
17. Gender, protection, disability inclusion, and conflict sensitivity will continue to inform WFP's operations, deliberately contributing to inclusive and equitable outcomes. Accessible and safe community feedback mechanisms – including help desks and Project Management Committees (PMCs)⁴ – will be strengthened to allow people to raise concerns and receive feedback from WFP while informing programme adjustments. Community engagement action plans will be devised for increased accountability to affected people.

Risk Management

18. Insufficient funding constitutes a major strategic risk. WFP will consolidate collaboration with existing resource partners and continue to expand its partnerships with new donors including financial institutions. WFP continues to prioritize life-saving assistance, focusing first on the people in greatest need in the most marginalized areas due to reduced funding. Protracted insecurity, attacks and violence against humanitarian personnel and assets, bureaucratic impediments, operational interferences, and poor infrastructure hinder timely prepositioning and prevent humanitarian assistance from reaching the most vulnerable. In collaboration with key partners, WFP will adapt its humanitarian access strategy based on the evolving context to gain safe and unhindered access to hard-to-reach locations. Conflict sensitivity analysis will guide WFP's assistance delivery.
19. To mitigate inflation and currency depreciation risks and minimize their impact on beneficiaries, WFP will undertake regular food security, market, and supply chain assessments and monitoring, and adjust its activities as needed. Modality choices will be informed by market conditions, beneficiary preferences, and consultations with national actors and authorities. The country office has developed a costed assurance action plan in accordance with the corporate Global Assurance Framework. In collaboration with key partners, WFP will ensure that risk management is embedded in all interventions to mitigate major risks to its operations, adapt and respond to a fast-changing country context.

³ Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Risk Overview. 2022. <https://psea.interagencystandingcommittee.org/iasc-sea-risk-overview-index>

⁴ Project management committees (PMCs) are voluntary mechanisms established at community level to support two-way feedback mechanism, minimize inclusion and exclusion errors and contribute to programme change management. The PMCs are supported by WFP and its cooperating partners to achieve no less than 50 percent females to ensure participatory and inclusive decision-making (e.g., Chairwoman, Chairman).

Beneficiary analysis

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY CSP OUTCOME, ACTIVITY & MODALITY ⁵								
CSP Outcome	Activity	Modality	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-18 years)	Boys (0-18 years)	Total
01	01	Capacity Strengthening	Current	-	-	-	-	-
			Increase/Decrease	-	-	-	-	-
			Revised	-	-	-	-	-
		Cash-Based Transfer	Current	118,454	96,242	281,326	244,307	740,329
			Increase/Decrease	16,826	13,671	39,960	34,703	105,160
			Revised	135,280	109,913	321,286	279,010	845,489
		Food	Current	632,135	491,098	1,590,048	1,355,517	4,068,798
			Increase/Decrease	52,166	40,333	205,503	160,310	458,312
			Revised	684,301	531,431	1,795,551	1,515,827	4,527,110
02	02	Cash-Based Transfer	Current	1,800	200	-	-	2,000
			Increase/Decrease	(135)	(15)	-	-	(150)
			Revised	1,665	185	-	-	1,850
		Food	Current	542,086	14,663	475,962	439,508	1,472,219
			Increase/Decrease	321,774	14,953	88,586	81,902	507,215
			Revised	863,860	29,616	564,548	521,410	1,979,434
	03	Capacity Strengthening	Current	-	-	-	-	-
			Increase/Decrease	-	-	-	-	-
			Revised	-	-	-	-	-

⁵ The envisioned changes within this BR relate to years 2024 and 2025 and have been outlined in detail in the narrative sections. The table of direct beneficiaries considers the overall unique total by strategic outcome, activity and modality over the CSP period 2023-2025.

		Cash-Based Transfer	Current	77,992	66,438	-	-	144,430
			Increase/Decrease	(3,715)	(3,165)	64,075	42,717	99,912
			Revised	74,277	63,273	64,075	42,717	244,342
		Food	Current	-	-	264,930	176,620	441,550
			Increase/Decrease	-	-	(24,255)	(16,171)	(40,426)
			Revised	-	-	240,675	160,449	401,124
03	04	Capacity Strengthening	Current	23,000	27,000	-	-	50,000
			Increase/Decrease	(23,000)	(27,000)	-	-	(50,000)
			Revised	0	0	-	-	0
		Cash-Based Transfer	Current	313,224	266,821	-	-	580,045
			Increase/Decrease	(87,292)	(74,360)			(161,652)
			Revised	225,932	192,461	-	-	418,393
		Food	Current	574,036	488,994	-	-	1,063,030
			Increase/Decrease	(163,046)	(138,891)	-	-	(301,937)
			Revised	410,990	350,103	-	-	761,093
	05	Capacity Strengthening	Current	-	-	-	-	-
			Increase/Decrease	23,000	27,000	-	-	50,000
			Revised	23,000	27,000	-	-	50,000
		Cash-Based Transfer	Current	-	-	-	-	-
			Increase/Decrease	-	-	-	-	-
			Revised	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL without overlap at CSP Level			Current	1,859,898	1,392,206	2,141,043	1,813,347	7,206,494
			Increase/Decrease	65,617	(140,837)	305,270	248,435	478,485
			Revised	1,925,515	1,251,369	2,446,313	2,061,782	7,684,979

	Current budget		Increase/decrease		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	899,731	332,527,196	(188,797)	(81,576,520)	710,934	250,950,676
Pulses	96,551	63,958,877	(22,449)	(17,716,477)	74,102	46,242,400
Oil and Fats	56,151	84,915,774	(13,592)	(20,168,601)	42,559	64,747,173
Mixed and blended foods	141,739	299,215,496	(36,529)	(92,199,152)	105,210	207,016,344
Other	9,918	1,327,000	(2,679)	(405,091)	7,239	921,910
TOTAL (food)	1,204,091	781,944,342	(264,047)	(212,065,841)	940,044	569,878,501
CBT (USD)		367,009,415		(73,754,150)		293,255,266
TOTAL (food & CBT USD)	1,204,091	1,148,953,758	(264,047)	(285,819,991)	940,044	863,133,767

3. COST BREAKDOWN

WFP strategic outcomes	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	Total
CSP outcomes	CSP 1	CSP 2	CSP 3	CSP 4	CSP 5	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	(191,057,536)	(223,720,841)	(115,121,633)	0	(5,744,108)	(535,644,117)
Implementation	(18,750,341)	(20,674,874)	(17,850,367)	(8,000)		(57,283,581)
Direct support costs	<i>(no figures in the grey cells)</i>					(6,230,787)
Subtotal						(599,158,486)
Indirect support costs						(38,644,904)
TOTAL						(637,803,390)

WFP strategic outcomes	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	Total
CSP outcomes	CSP 1	CSP 2	CSP 3	CSP 4	CSP 5	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	1,477,154,732	496,719,123	296,149,932	2,821,258	233,869,247	2,506,714,291
Implementation	169,604,509	66,690,868	62,832,988	1,347,457	1,142,472	301,618,295
Direct support costs	79,900,088	26,675,574	17,100,611	207,487	11,606,823	135,490,583
Subtotal	1,726,659,330	590,085,565	376,083,531	4,376,202	246,618,542	2,943,823,169
Indirect support costs	112,232,856	38,355,562	24,445,429	284,453	13,777,403	189,095,704
TOTAL	1,838,892,186	628,441,126	400,528,960	4,660,656	260,395,945	3,132,918,873