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World Food Programme

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WFP South Sudan

Resilience Strategy 2024-2030

Scaling up Resilience Building in Hotspots of Hunger, Conflict and Climate Shocks in South Sudan

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Executive summary

The South Sudan Resilience Strategy 2024-2030 reaffirms WFP's long-term commitment to strengthening the capacity of people, communities and systems to better anticipate, prevent, withstand and recover from crises. This strategy is strongly anchored to WFP's 13-year vision in South Sudan, which aims to reduce entrenched inequity and isolation by fostering unified, interconnected and peaceful communities. It builds on the renewed partnership between the Government of South Sudan and development partners to tackle the underlying drivers of conflict and fragility and lay the foundations for a more sustained inclusive development trajectory.

Building resilience will start in the humanitarian space to save lives, reduce needs sustainably and mitigate costs of delivering assistance. WFP will leverage its comparative strengths in emergency response, human capital development, social safety net, food systems, climate action and supply chain to pursue integrated pathways to strengthen anticipatory, absorptive, adaptive and transformative resilience capacities, ultimately contributing to food security and peace. Wherever appropriate and possible, WFP will deliberately layer, sequence and integrate complementary humanitarian and resilience building investments in areas of recurrent and protracted humanitarian assistance, targeting the same populations over a sustained period of time to achieve lasting impact.

WFP will focus on marginalized and hard-to-reach communities, including in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) level 4 and 5 prevailing areas where it can make the greatest difference and turn the tide of rising needs, bringing to bear its strengths and capabilities. Institutional capacity and system strengthening of the government and local actors as the key stakeholders will be critical for ensuring ownership and sustainability. In doing so, WFP will build on complementarity, co-location and scale with key partners across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to increase the impact and sustainability of interventions and contribute to changing the country's narrative of fragility, hunger, and malnutrition.

Informed by robust evidence and adaptive learning, WFP's approach to resilience building will be flexible, pragmatic and progressive, seizing opportunities to reduce needs and supporting lasting change. WFP will work to ensure resilience interventions reflect the voices, needs, experiences and aspirations of the most at risk, in particular women, children, youth, displaced and resident populations, people with disabilities, pastoral communities and other marginalized groups. WFP will continue to play a key role in emergency response and famine prevention, protecting the most vulnerable people when crises occur in line with core humanitarian principles.

The present document was developed through extensive consultations with the Government, United Nations agencies, development partners, the private sector, cooperating partners, civil society organizations and affected communities at the national and subnational levels. It is the culmination of fruitful cross-functional consultations between the Country Office, the WFP Regional Bureau in Nairobi and Headquarters. It is seen as a living and iterative document that will be reviewed and updated periodically in collaboration with key stakeholders.

1. Country context

Conflict, subnational violence and economic shocks are escalating humanitarian needs and undermining fragile development gains in South Sudan. The climate crisis is a risk multiplier threatening lives, eroding already fragile food systems and ecosystems, and heightening social tensions and conflicts over depleted resources. As of 2024, the ongoing conflict in neighboring Sudan is dramatically exacerbating a dire situation. Humanitarian needs remain alarmingly high, yet funding needed to respond to all needs is not keeping pace. An estimated 9 million people require humanitarian assistance, with over 7 million (56 percent of South Sudan's population) acutely food insecure and 79,000 at catastrophic food insecurity levels in 2024.

About 80 percent of the estimated 13.7 million population lives below the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day.¹ Over 74 percent of the population is under 30 years of age. Young people face high rates of unemployment and precarious employment. Almost half of school-aged children (around 3 million) are out of school.² Social protection coverage remains very low with only 2.4 million people covered by social protection programmes in 2019.³ Pervasive inequities in education and employment opportunities combined with lack of access to essential services contribute to trapping women and girls in a vicious cycle of vulnerability, amplifying hunger and exclusion.

2. Why this strategy?

In its 13-year vision and Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2025, WFP has committed to supporting the Government of South Sudan to reduce humanitarian needs by addressing the root causes of hunger, especially in marginalized areas of the country.⁴ This strategy complements existing corporate and country-specific strategies and brings more focus to programme design and implementation laying out the *who, where, how, and with whom*, with a particular emphasis on the resilience agenda.

The strategy draws on the results achieved, evaluations, reviews and lessons learnt from WFP's operations in South Sudan and other countries.⁵ It builds on consultations with key humanitarian, development and peace partners to bring together complementary investments to sustainably address the root causes of fragility, boost community resilience, and accelerate efforts to break the grip of food dependency in the long run.

As a frontline agency with a dual mandate to save lives and change lives, WFP is uniquely positioned to work with all its partners to enable people, communities and systems to withstand and reverse the impacts of shocks and stressors and build long-term resilience, deliberately contributing to peace.

1 World Bank. 2023. South Sudan Economic Monitor © World Bank

2 Ministry of Finance and Planning, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and UNICEF. 2021. [The Situation of Children and Women in South Sudan, 2018-2020](#).

3 UNICEF. 2019. [Mapping and Analysis of Social Protection in South Sudan](#).

4 The strategy is grounded in and supports national priorities and investment objectives, as set out in the 2021-2024 Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS) and key sectoral strategies and state development plans. It is informed by the 2023-2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

5 Evaluation of the WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022), local economy-wide impact evaluations, decentralized evaluation of food assistance for assets (FFA), WFP research on its contribution to peace, 2023 South Sudan Resilience Learning impact evaluation, 2023 Policy Evaluation of Building Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition.

3. WFP's value proposition

WFP's comparative advantage in the resilience space is exemplified by its operational strengths including:

- Readiness to scale up implementation based on a deep field footprint including in fragility, conflict and violence (FCV) affected contexts leveraging co-financing through a multi-donor base.
- Longstanding partnerships with government and non-government actors to achieve scale and sustained impact in the most vulnerable communities and households.
- Robust infrastructure investment capabilities that facilitate agri-food system development, strengthen linkages between urban and rural economies, and connect isolated and marginalized communities.
- Ability to design and implement innovative and integrated interventions for food systems transformation by strengthening production capacity, improving the governance of producer organizations, and catalyzing collective marketing.
- Unparalleled supply chain capacities that enable WFP and key partners to reach the last mile and move with unique agility and versatility between different modalities and contexts.
- Globally recognized thought leader and partner of choice in school-based programmes as a platform for human capital development and inclusion with more than 60 years of experience.
- Largest provider of cash transfers in South Sudan in support of the national safety net and social protection system with an average value of over US\$ 50 million disbursed annually.
- Solid analytical and research capabilities in climate, food security and vulnerability, and markets.
- Extensive experience in conflict-analysis and nexus programming to access and operate in remote and conflict-affected areas where other entities have less presence.



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4. WFP's vision and approach to Resilience

WFP South Sudan's vision is to create a future where **the most vulnerable and marginalized people in South Sudan are more sustainably resilient in the face of shocks and stressors, thereby reducing reliance on humanitarian assistance and deliberately contributing to peace over time.**

Box 1: Core design principles

- 
Local ownership and leadership to ensure relevance and sustain resilience gains, promoting multi-sectoral and intragovernmental harmonization of efforts.
- 
Deliberate famine prevention approach with a greater focus on anticipation, preparation and management of crises and reduction and elimination of IPC 5 occurrences in South Sudan.
- 
Non-prescriptive packages. Intervention design and implementation adapted to local contexts and needs.
- 
People-centric. Continuous community engagement throughout the programme cycle with key actors to reflect the needs and priorities of local communities – especially women, youth, displaced and mobile populations including pastoralists and returnees, people with disabilities, etc.
- 
Conflict-sensitive programming to deliberately address the drivers of violence and enhance social cohesion.
- 
Risk informed and evidence-based. Robust and credible data collection and analysis to inform quality and impactful design, programming and implementation.
- 
Tightened geographic focus for impact. Focus on marginalized and hard-to-reach areas with a history of IPC4+ occurrence, leaving room for exceptions to support resilience and development investments through joint programming.
- 
Whole of society approach. Co-design, co-location, complementarity and scale with key actors across the nexus for greater impact leveraging WFP's convening role to support better coordination.
- 
Long-term. Having a long-term perspective that resilience gains will be incremental, building on complementary lifesaving and resilience building interventions in line with WFP's 13-year vision.





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WFP's ambition is to see a sustained reduction of acute food insecurity in hotspots of hunger, conflict and climatic shocks by supporting vulnerable households and communities in greatest need to meet immediate food gaps, prevent famine, and break the recurring cycle of crises and response. WFP will intentionally bring together its entire portfolio – combining safety nets, agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods, asset creation and infrastructure development, ecosystem restoration and capacity strengthening activities in the same locations, where appropriate, to achieve transformative impact (*Ref. figure 1: theory of change*).

Gender equality and women's empowerment, protection and accountability to affected populations, conflict-sensitive programming, climate adaptation and environmental sustainability will be mainstreamed across the programme cycle to ensure the priority needs and experiences of affected populations are central to programming and people and communities at heightened risk of marginalization – especially women and girls – are empowered.

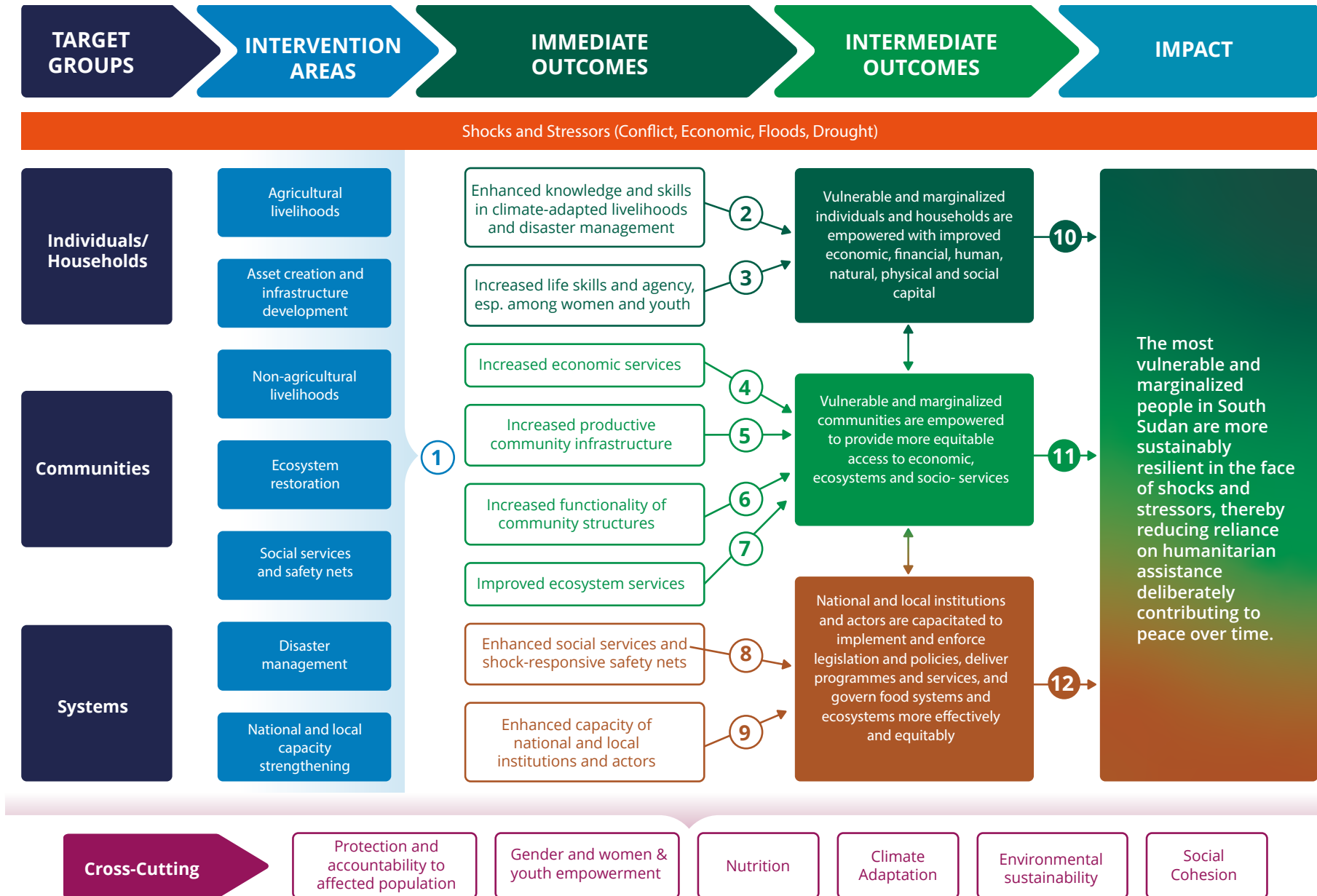
WFP will also apply a nutrition lens in its work, integrating nutrition-sensitivity across all programmes as part of a life-cycle approach to tackle the underlying and immediate drivers of malnutrition and improve health and nutrition outcomes, especially for women and girls. Representing a major programmatic shift in the communities in which WFP has focused on lifesaving assistance, all interventions will integrate robust social behavior change (SBC) messages at the grass-root and institutional levels to raise awareness and contribute to changing mindset with the ultimate objective of reducing dependency on humanitarian food assistance in the long run.

This strategy is designed on the assumptions that South Sudan remains fragile and at a high risk of sustained humanitarian and development needs during the strategy period. Conflicts and their drivers are complex, deep-seated and unlikely to be comprehensively resolved in the short to medium term. In addition, the path from humanitarian assistance to recovery and development is non-linear as shocks and stressors occur regularly amid dwindling resources.

When the magnitude of shocks overwhelms the capacities of vulnerable households and communities and the intensity of resilience investments, there is substantial risk that humanitarian assistance will be necessary. Hence, base levels of security and stability, government's commitment to credible political and economic reforms alongside sustained access and adequate funding will be core enablers for the success of the strategy.

WFP will maintain its capacity to respond to large-scale crises that overpower national systems to meet urgent needs and help vulnerable communities bounce back from shocks. WFP will adopt a risk-based approach to programming and decision making, maintaining its flexibility to adapt to evolving circumstances and draw down as well as scale-up as the context dictates.

Figure 1: Theory of Change



5. Resilience where?

WFP will deliberately concentrate its efforts in areas with a history of IPC 4+ to reduce their occurrence and depth and protect the most at-risk groups in situations of crisis and vulnerability [annex 1&2]:

- **Higher incidence of IPC4+.** Saving lives and preventing famine will remain WFP's highest priority in areas with frequent localized conflicts, active violence and risks of famine and famine-like conditions. WFP will work with key partners to anticipate and prepare for crises while seizing opportunities to contribute to reducing acute humanitarian needs – including through light conditionalities linked to complementary essential life changing investments (e.g. education, health services and social safety nets) – to gradually create a space for resilience interventions.
- **Lower incidence of IPC4+ and/or high incidence of IPC3+.** In these locations, WFP will build on the stability dividend and the potential for resilience building and systems strengthening to further layer, sequence, and integrate its existing programmes to support resilience outcomes. Interventions will focus on restoring ecosystems and livelihoods, strengthening climate adaptation, catalyzing inclusive and resilient food systems, and complementing national safety net programmes to protect food security and nutrition status and empower communities and households to withstand shocks.

6. Resilience for whom?

WFP will target marginalized and vulnerable groups including women, children, youth, people with disabilities, displaced and resident populations, and mobile populations, including pastoralists and returnees, in priority areas where hunger, conflict and climate shocks converge. WFP will assist the same population groups to maximize the opportunities to gradually reduce reliance on unconditional humanitarian assistance over the next six years.

Transitioning from unconditional general food assistance to resilience building activities at household and community levels will be guided by robust eligibility and needs-based targeting criteria. Eligibility will depend on the context, nature of shocks (recent vs protracted), population mobility, protection concerns, recipient preferences and consultations with partners. WFP's digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform will be one of the primary tools used to ensure assistance reaches its intended recipients and provide the basis for referral pathways where feasible.



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Key transformative pillars

To deliver its vision, WFP will work simultaneously across three mutually reinforcing pillars to lessen the impact of crises and gradually reduce reliance on unconditional food assistance over the next six years:

- Pillar 1 - Individual and household resilience focuses on protecting marginalized and vulnerable people and communities from shocks and stressors in anticipation of, during and in the aftermath of crises – anticipatory, absorptive and adaptive capacity building (years 1 to 3 and as required).** WFP’s assistance will include seasonal safety nets, anticipatory action, nutrition support and school feeding to reduce immediate food and nutrition gaps, prevent famine, and protect livelihoods. As the situation stabilizes and food security status improves, WFP will facilitate pathways to help crisis-affected populations shift towards more comprehensive and integrated resilience building activities under pillar 2.
- Pillar 2 - Community-wide resilience seeks to support early recovery efforts paving the way for future resilience to shocks – anticipatory, adaptive and transformative capacity building (years 1 to 6).** Agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods, asset creation and infrastructure development, ecosystem restoration and disaster risk mitigation activities will focus on transforming food systems, developing economic services and markets, strengthening community structures, and boosting community resilience to shocks and stressors by year 6.
- Pillar 3 - Systems resilience supports strengthening governance and institutional capacity and systems at the national and subnational levels focusing on policy support and project management – transformative capacity building (years 1 to 6).** WFP will focus on strengthening leadership and programme and service delivery by national and local actors, where feasible. WFP will prioritize areas of comparative strengths – food security and nutrition, food systems, climate change adaptation and disaster management, emergency preparedness and response, infrastructure development, as well as social protection that enable systems to preempt, protect people, and withstand crises.

WFP will pursue a flexible, pragmatic, and progressive approach to resilience building that will be responsive to contextual changes and the needs on the ground. Activities will be nuanced to suit levels of vulnerability and different livelihood zones and will be driven by the priority needs and preferences of local communities.



7. Integrated resilience package in action



Pillar 1. Individual and Household Resilience

Outcome 1: Vulnerable and marginalized individuals and households are empowered with improved economic, financial, human, natural, physical and social capital.

WFP will use its short-term relief support to protect food and nutrition security and provide pathways to resilience through conditional assistance. In deep IPC 4 areas, General Food Distribution plus (GFD+) will be used as a platform to promote mindset change through SBC activities and the uptake of livelihoods through light-touch productive activities to pave the way for more comprehensive resilience building activities such as asset creation and livelihoods (ACL) and smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS).⁶ ACL and SAMS activities will be expanded in areas where GFD+ has been phased out, will be reduced over time, and/or where conditions permit. Where feasible, Social Safety Nets (SSN) will be implemented alongside ACL and SAMS to support the most vulnerable households to ensure economic access to basic needs. WFP will advocate for additional resources, including for the crisis modifier, to provide assistance before, during and after a shock to already assisted and newly identified affected vulnerable households.

WFP will shift from in-kind food support to cash-based transfers (CBT) in the locations where markets are developing and/or functional to empower people to choose what they need and when they need it and to stimulate private sector development and the local economy.⁷ CBT will be complemented by SBC activities and capitalize on the development of digital and other services to support access to nutritious and healthy diets, improve health and nutrition practices, promote financial and digital inclusion, and advance the economic empowerment of women, youth, people with disabilities, pastoral communities and other vulnerable groups. Where feasible, WFP will work with key partners to transition affected populations to government-led shock-responsive social and productive safety net programmes.

⁶ GFD+ falls under CSP Strategic Outcome 1 Activity 1 and is a complementary, and unconditional early recovery and livelihood support initiative designed to operate alongside GFD. It focuses on mindset change and encourages beneficiaries to participate in various household and communal activities to better adapt and overcome different shocks and stressors.

⁷ In situations where the market system is developing, WFP will apply a Business to Business (B2B) approach as a provisional step to develop the local supply chain and pave the way for unrestricted cash.

Nutrition support will be integrated across WFP's interventions as part of a lifecycle approach. WFP will provide preventative and curative support to address and prevent all forms of malnutrition, promote knowledge, health and hygiene practices, and enable the adoption of positive behaviors and practices to effect change at individual, household, and community levels. Interventions will prioritize high-burden areas focusing on nutritionally vulnerable groups from the first 1,000 days of life through pre-school and school-age children and adolescents to women of reproductive age. Enhanced synergies with partners and integration of nutrition activities with complementary sectors (agriculture, education, nutrition, health and social protection) will be sought to address the underlying causes of malnutrition and achieve sustainable impact. Together with key partners such as UNICEF, WHO and FAO, WFP will invest in optimizing availability and quality of information and services (nutrition surveillance, nutrition and food security information systems) through greater co-location and integration.

As part of WFP's human capital development agenda, WFP will provide primary school children in crisis-affected locations with safe and nutritious school meals – on-site and/or take-home rations – to keep children in school and support learning outcomes. In collaboration with the Government, UNICEF, FAO, IFAD, IOM and other partners, school-based programmes will be used as a platform for addressing hunger, enhancing education outcomes, linking schools to smallholder farmers and other local market actors, and boosting the local economy while supporting health, nutrition and gender equality objectives.⁸ WFP will layer its school-based programmes with livelihoods activities to ensure that the school food demand benefits smallholder farmers, especially women, increases WFP pro-smallholder purchase, and catalyzes inclusive and resilient food systems.

Expected results:

- Increased number of households with economic capacity to meet their food and other essential needs;
- Increased number of households in targeted communities accessing basic services;
- Improved education and health outcomes for children in the supported communities;
- Increased percentage of households reporting benefits from enhanced assets as a result of WFP's livelihood support;
- Increased percentage of households reporting a diversified income source including through formal and informal safety nets as a result of WFP's livelihoods support; and
- Increased percentage of people engaged in income generating activities (IGA) as a result of WFP's livelihood support

⁸ This includes exploring the feasibility of other models such as catering, decentralized procurement and indirect procurement from smallholders and additional markets and partners to increase demand for local produce.



Pillar 2. Community Resilience

Outcome 2: Vulnerable and marginalized communities are empowered to provide more equitable access to economic, ecosystems and social services.

This outcome centres on protecting, enhancing, and sustaining resilience gains, preventing and mitigating the impact of crises, and fostering social cohesion by strengthening community resilience capacities in the long run. WFP will support vulnerable communities in building, rehabilitating, and expanding the livelihood base such as community structures (e.g. committees and groups), ecosystem and social services, markets and other infrastructure to preserve and restore the environment, enhance climate-adapted livelihoods, and strengthen community-level disaster risk management capacities and safety nets.⁹

WFP will support the formation and capacity building of community bodies and mechanisms, including women and youth groups, to collectively engage in productive activities and micro credit schemes (i.e. village savings and loan associations), strengthen community-led local governance, including on disaster risk management and environmental conservation, and promote peace. WFP will also leverage nexus opportunities such as the catalytic area-based initiative Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Resilience Trust Fund (RSRTF) to place resilience support within a broader programme to rebuild confidence and trust, foster social cohesion, reduce intra/inter-communal violence, and catalyze long-term resilience and development investments.¹⁰

WFP will step up risk assessment and action in climate adaptation and environmental sustainability, particularly through ACL's productive safety net approach. This will involve restoring degraded landscapes, including leveraging local and endogenous knowledge, enhancing water management for crop and livestock production and disaster risk reduction, promoting climate-smart and regenerative agriculture, and diversifying livelihoods. Based on capacity needs and aspirations, WFP will provide life and vocational skills development opportunities including in financial literacy to enhance the livelihood base and better manage risks.

Greener energy solutions such as fuel efficient stoves, biomass-based briquettes and solar-generated

⁹ Asset creation interventions will take into account current climate state and future projections to ensure longevity and sustainability and to protect resilience gains in the event of a shock.

¹⁰ [South Sudan Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Resilience Trust Fund](#).

equipment will be promoted for environmental and social safeguards as income-generating opportunities and to reduce WFP's carbon footprint. Access to and control of productive resources - agricultural land, water and pasture especially for women, youth, pastoral communities and other marginalized groups - will be considered carefully to enhance gender equality and mitigate livelihood-based conflicts including in cross-border areas.

Where appropriate, WFP will work with local authorities and communities to build, rehabilitate and expand productive community infrastructure such as feeder roads, community access roads, flood control dykes, multipurpose ponds, shallow wells, as well as aggregation and marketing centers. Assets will be selected through community-based participating planning, which location will be carefully decided with due consideration for the environment (e.g., watersheds), conflict dynamics, and access to schools, health centers and markets. In so doing, WFP will bring economic and social services closer to at-risk populations and marginalized communities, link surplus and deficit areas, and transform food and market systems.

WFP through SAMS will provide capacity support to smallholder farmers, women and youth, especially from current and graduated ACL-participating households, producer groups and cooperatives, and other market actors¹¹ to boost production and productivity, enhance agricultural and related businesses, increase access to finance and technology, facilitate private sector investments, and develop value chains. Activities will focus on training, mentorship, facilitation (building backward and forward linkages), innovation and investment in cooperative and agribusiness development, post-harvest management and value addition, and collective marketing while enhancing individuals' access to climate and market information and services for technology adoption such as climate-resilient and nutritious crops, irrigation kits, hermetic storage bags, etc.

In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF), the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF), FAO, IFAD and other food system actors, WFP will strengthen the capacity of producer groups and cooperatives to enable them to access quality inputs (improved seeds and planting materials), tools and equipment, markets, extension and advisory services in crops, livestock, fisheries and agroforestry.

Targeted communities will also benefit from strategic infrastructure investments that help develop markets, drive food systems transformation, enhance community adaptation to the climate crisis, improve access to basic services, and connect isolated and marginalized areas. WFP will continue to scale up river transport and improve roads, where feasible, to reduce reliance on costly airdrops¹² and make humanitarian operations more environmentally sustainable.

Expected results:

- Increased percentage of communities with improved capacity to manage climatic shocks;
- Increased percentage of smallholder farmers in targeted communities linked to markets;
- Increased percentage of households reporting benefits from enhanced assets as a result of WFP's livelihood support;
- Increased percentage of households reporting a diversified income source including through formal and informal safety nets as a result of WFP's livelihoods support; and
- Increased percentage of people engaged in income generating activities (IGA) as a result of WFP's livelihood support.

¹¹ Private sector includes institutional buyers, financial service providers-banks and micro-finance institutions, agro-dealers (inputs).

¹² Airdrops are six times more expensive than road transport.



Pillar 3. Systems Resilience

Outcome 3: National and local institutions and actors are capacitated to implement and enforce legislations and policies, deliver programmes and services, and govern food systems and ecosystems more effectively and equitably.

WFP will invest in complementing and strengthening nationally-led systems in emergency preparedness and response, anticipatory action, social protection, food systems, climate and environment, disaster management, and infrastructure development to mitigate the human and financial costs of crises and reduce the need for humanitarian action in the longer term.¹³ This includes strengthening the capacities and systems of relevant national and local institutions to improve food security, nutrition and market monitoring and surveillance to prevent shocks before they turn into full-blown crises.

Enhancing in-country early warning, anticipatory action, emergency preparedness and response, disaster risk reduction and management capacities and systems at the national and sub-national levels will be a key priority. WFP will support the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMD), the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), the South Sudan Meteorological Services and other government agencies in developing threshold and forecast trigger mechanisms for floods and drought that can support anticipatory action activation and implementation. This includes integrating and institutionalizing anticipatory action within government disaster management and social protection systems while enhancing the availability, analysis and dissemination of climate data and projections. WFP will seek to play a leadership role in supporting the government and key stakeholders to facilitate the establishment of financing mechanisms and access to prearranged financing for anticipatory action and disaster risk management.

WFP will also support in enhancing in-country detection, observation, monitoring and forecasting of hazards, including through climate modelling and forecasting; strengthening community and national emergency preparedness protocols; strengthening climate adaptation and disaster management strategies; and strengthening collaboration with FAO and other United Nations entities to extend the Automated Weather Station (AWS) network in the country. WFP will continue to play a key role in supporting the development of more effective and shock-responsive social protection systems that link humanitarian and social services leveraging cash-transfers, among others. Technical assistance will focus on system architecture, programme design and delivery in productive and social safety nets including budgeting and financing, policy support, multi-sectoral coordination, knowledge creation

¹³ To better engage the Government, WFP has established strategic agreements with key ministries including agriculture, gender, child and social welfare, environment and forestry, health, humanitarian affairs, roads and bridges, water resources, general education and instruction.

and sharing. Support to the social registry agenda and management information systems (MIS) interoperability will be a central pillar of work, leveraging WFP's relationships with the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare, UNICEF, and World Bank.

WFP will provide technical assistance to the government to design integrated resilience building programmes in e.g. climate adaptation, food systems resilience and value chain development, unlock financing from multilateral institutions and other resource partners, and where appropriate support in programme implementation, evidence generation and research. WFP will engage in advocacy and policy dialogue together with sister UN agencies for increased national budget in the economic, natural resources and social and humanitarian sectors. WFP will participate in and support national and subnational-level coordination platforms in these sectors to strengthen national ownership, avoid duplication, harmonize approaches, achieve scale, and ensure sustainability towards the national development objectives and SDGs.

WFP will also collaborate with key partners such as the World Bank to strengthen government capacity and systems with regard to coordination, maintenance, and rehabilitation of infrastructure projects. Policy support/dialogue and advocacy at all levels will be pursued with key partners to influence the government agenda for increased resource allocation and enhanced multi-sectoral coordination to social delivery.

In collaboration with the Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs) and other key partners, WFP will support the government to explore the feasibility of establishing strategic food reserves to contribute to food security objectives and connect high production to food deficit areas. WFP will also collaborate with partners to strengthen food safety and quality systems including laboratory infrastructure and disseminate food standards amongst producers and other market actors to promote the consumption of quality and nutritious foods in households and institutions including schools, reduce losses, improve product quality on the local market, and tap into diverse marketing opportunities including WFP, other humanitarian and resilience actors, and exports.

Expected results:

- Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support;
- Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support;
- Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy and;
- Number of joint programmes implemented for enhanced resilience outcomes/impacts on targeted communities and households.

8. Measuring results and generating evidence

Monitoring and measurement of resilience outcomes will be at the heart of WFP's work to build a robust evidence base for quality and adaptive programming, strategic decision-making, and accountability to affected populations and key partners. Investing in measuring progress and impact against targets on the same communities over time will be a key priority.

WFP will leverage digital tools to efficiently collect, analyse, and share information and knowledge. WFP's Resilience Results Framework will be the basis for assessing and tracking changes resulting from the implementation of the planned interventions.

WFP will expand collaboration with its cooperating and knowledge partners including local universities and research institutes to monitor outcomes and measure effectiveness and impact. Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) and remote monitoring approach will be used to overcome access challenges and where mobile network is available. Community feedback mechanisms including help desks and community outreach will be strengthened to engage and empower affected communities throughout the programme life cycle and inform adaptive programming. WFP will also undertake thematic research and cost-benefit analyses on integrated resilience activities to demonstrate the positive impact of resilience investments and value for money.

9. Partnerships

WFP will reinforce and extend partnerships with the Government, development partners, financial institutions, private sector actors and United Nations entities to reach people in need, maximize results, and ensure sustainability through complementary action, geographical coordination, harmonized approaches and joint programming. Collaboration with academia, research institutes and think tanks will underpin WFP's interventions to generate evidence that supports data-driven adaptive programming and decision making.

WFP will also reinforce its collaboration with well-established and new cooperating partners, especially implementing partners with expertise in gender transformative, disability inclusion, and conflict sensitive programming, to deliver timely and adequate assistance in the most effective way possible, promoting diversity, inclusion and gender equality. Where feasible, WFP will leverage multi-year integrated programme agreements to allow a continuum of support to shock-affected communities and households for resilience building.

Engagement with local actors including civil society organizations (CSOs), community-based institutions – especially grassroots, women and youth-led entities as well as organizations of people with disabilities will be at the front and centre of WFP's interventions to empower affected communities. WFP will work with the local media, particularly community-based institutions such as radio stations, to help sensitize communities, authorities, and partners on the benefits and criticality of resilience programmes, contributing to changing mindsets and reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance over time.

WFP South Sudan Resilience Strategy

Annex 1: Activity Focus and Food Security Classification

County-Level Food Security Status	Objectives	Programmatic Approach
Pockets of IPC5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent famine Bring down to IPC4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life-saving unconditional assistance
High incidence of IPC4 with persisting conflict, inaccessibility, no markets and residual impacts of past major shocks, limiting livelihood opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid severe malnutrition and hunger, falling back to famine-like conditions Protect or minimize human capital losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lean season unconditional assistance with light-touch livelihood support Layered with nutrition and school-based programs
High incidence of IPC4 in relatively stable areas, signs of livelihood activities and market development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid severe malnutrition and hunger, falling to famine-like conditions Reduce # of households facing IPC 4 to 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lean season unconditional assistance with light-touch livelihood support Transition to conditional livelihood support in pockets of opportunity Layered with nutrition and school-based programs
Lower incidence of IPC4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce # of households facing IPC4 and support them onto a path to marginal food security (IPC2). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gradual phase out of lean season unconditional assistance Transition to social safety net and/or conditional livelihood support incl. technical assistance for government-led programs Layered with nutrition and school-based programs Layered with market-based support
IPC3 with occasional IPC4 occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce # of households facing IPC3 to support a sustained path to marginal food security and food security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social safety net support, incl. technical assistance for government-led programs Conditional livelihood support with progressive shift to focus on market-based support Layered with nutrition and school-based programmes



WFP South Sudan Resilience Strategy

Transitioning from humanitarian to resilience building support



WFP to government-led Nutrition and School Based Programmes

wfp.southsudan@wfp.org

