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South Sudan

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

South Sudan faced multiple intersecting crises in 2024, with chronic food insecurity, conflict spillover from Sudan, severe flooding, and economic collapse exacerbating humanitarian needs.

WFP assisted 4.5 million people with food and cash-based transfers, but severe funding gaps and operational challenges limited the scale of support. Crisis-affected populations, malnourished children, and schoolchildren remained priority groups.

WFP adapted its approach to maximize impact, integrating resilience-building with humanitarian efforts. This included livelihood support for smallholder farmers, infrastructure repairs, and a shift toward more sustainable assistance models amid dwindling resource constraints.

South Sudan faced a confluence of crises in 2024, characterised by long-term chronic food and nutrition insecurity, effects of the Sudan conflict, subnational violence and flooding. The country experienced a deteriorating economy compounded by the rupture of critical oil infrastructure, which reduced oil revenues, triggering nationwide inflation. The chronic food and nutrition insecurity left millions facing acute food insecurity and malnutrition. Floods affected 1.4 million people, destroying homes, livelihoods, and critical infrastructure. The economic crisis eroded people's purchasing power while the Sudan conflict displaced hundreds of thousands into South Sudan, and disrupted the flow of commercial supplies.

Overall, WFP assisted 4.5 million people with 163,000 metric tons (mt) of food and USD 60 million in cash-based transfers.^[1] Of these, WFP assisted 2.9 million crisis-affected people, including host communities, internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees and those affected by floods. The number of crisis-affected people assisted exceeded the target due to the flood and Sudan crisis response.^[2] About 1.5 million children aged 6 - 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women received specialised nutritious foods to supplement and prevent moderate acute malnutrition. WFP assisted 368,000 school-going children through school meals and 432,000 people through asset creation and livelihood activities, including 39,000 smallholder farmers through trainings on marketing and post-harvest handling. About 189,000 crisis-affected people participated in the General Food Distribution Plus initiative.^[3] The initiative provided immediate relief while empowering the participants to achieve self-sufficiency and withstand future shocks. WFP bought 10,000 mt of food worth USD 6.4 million from local traders and smallholder farmers, linking 3,000 farmers to markets and injecting USD 6.4 million into the local economy. WFP injected another USD 118 million into the economy through its supply chain delivery.

WFP contributed to accelerating progress towards zero hunger by fostering synergies between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding initiatives. The WFP-led Reconciliation Stabilization Rehabilitation Trust Fund (RSRTF) project in Jonglei State and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area and Warrap State engaged 35,000 participants in peace and resilience-building activities, targeting primary conflict hotspots and prioritizing cross-border social cohesion. The RSRTF Kong Koc programme endline survey conducted in October 2024 showed the project's interventions in social cohesion, peacebuilding and stabilization yielded positive outcomes, as communities engaged in dialogues and more peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms. The project contributed to improved agricultural practices, increased food production, and enhanced participants' skills on climate-smart agriculture.

Together with the Government and other partners, WFP launched the South Sudan Resilience Strategy (2024-2030) in November. The strategy seeks to implement integrated approaches to address the needs of targeted populations in areas facing acute food insecurity, conflict, and climate shocks. It clarifies how WFP will support a path to resilience by introducing light-touch resilience building activities amongst food-insecure communities and households that receive general food distribution.^[4] It emphasizes a shift towards a more comprehensive livelihood support and disaster risk reduction, and nutrition support and school feeding to foster human capital development.

WFP repaired critical infrastructure, including roads and dykes. The 830 km of roads rehabilitated across Jonglei, Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Unity, and Upper Nile States, facilitated trade between states, strengthened market integration, and enhanced delivery of humanitarian assistance. Rehabilitating 200 km of drainage canals and flood protection dykes helped protect the lives and livelihoods of people living along the dykes, including mitigating the impact of the floods.^[5]

WFP, FAO and the South Sudan Red Cross supported the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management to implement anticipatory action (AA) and climate services (CS). This initiative followed institutional capacity assessments at national and state levels,^[6] which evaluated the suitability of South Sudan's context, including stakeholders' capacities. The findings revealed that AA and CS could mitigate the impacts of floods and droughts. WFP and other stakeholders developed an AA Road Map encompassing a robust Coordination Framework for AA and CS, Coordinated Contingency Planning, Impact-based Forecasting Framework, the integration of Gender and Protection into AA Plan, among others.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service enabled a timely humanitarian response, particularly in remote regions. The service transported 65,000 passengers and 957 mt of light cargo to various locations. The Logistics Cluster facilitated the transport of 5,600 mt of critical supplies for health, logistics, protection, food security, and WASH supplies to 122 destinations by river and air. The Cluster also coordinated 15,000 mt of relief items through road convoys. WFP leveraged its robust supply chain capabilities to deliver over 198,000 mt of food to diverse locations within South Sudan. Additionally, WFP handed 5,000 mt of food to cooperating partners from Sudan for Yabus^[7] and Kauda^[8] counties of Sudan, ensuring people affected by the Sudan crisis received timely food assistance. Heavy rains and insecurity hindered timely food deliveries in hard-to-reach areas.

WFP registered 1.2 million people in SCOPE,^[9] bringing the total number of people registered to 7.4 million. SCOPE registration ensured secure and targeted assistance, maximizing the impact of humanitarian operations and improving the overall operational efficiency.

The pre-existing gender inequalities in South Sudan exacerbate food insecurity, limiting women's access to resources. WFP integrated a gender mainstreaming checklist into the 2025 Field Level Agreements with cooperating partners, ensuring partners addressed gender considerations in food assistance. WFP conducted gender mainstreaming activities during new arrival registration processes, reaching 19,000 women and girls with gender-based violence prevention messages. This approach increased awareness of women's rights and access to protection services.

South Sudan lags behind in achieving the SDGs, with a performance score of 32 percent.^[10] The country grapples with persistent challenges, including high child malnutrition rates (SDG 2.2),^[11] high child mortality rates (SDG 3),^[12] and 2.8 million out-of-school children (SDG 4). WFP contributed to SDG 2.1 (access to food) by providing food assistance to 2.9 million crisis-affected people, nutrition assistance to 1.5 million people (SDG 2.2), and income generation support to 39,000 small-scale producers (SDG 2.4). WFP collaborated with 239 partners through multi-stakeholder platforms, contributing to SDG 17. Of the people assisted, 96,000 were people living with disabilities.

WFP forged strategic partnerships with UN agencies, NGOs, International Financial Institutions, private sector entities, and the Government to address policy and operational challenges, and deliver humanitarian assistance and resilience-building solutions for shock-affected populations. WFP collaborated with UNICEF to combat malnutrition and enhance government capacities, and with FAO to foster community resilience. WFP partnered with the UN agencies and NGOs^[13] to implement area-based nexus programmes for community violence reduction via the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund. This initiative leveraged WFP's resilience programming and partners' stabilization and peacebuilding expertise to promote peace. WFP worked with the Ministry of Roads and Bridges to coordinate infrastructure development and flood-mitigation efforts in priority areas.

Severe funding gaps forced WFP to revise its Country Strategic Plan (2023-2025) budget, reducing the targeted population from 7.3 million to 4.5 million by deprioritizing assistance in certain locations.^[14] WFP maintained a reduced food basket of 70 percent to people facing famine-like conditions and 50 percent to refugees and people facing emergency acute food insecurity levels. WFP provided year-round assistance to refugees, IDPs, and new arrivals, while host communities received support during the lean season. A vulnerability-based targeting approach optimized resource allocation by deprioritizing 183,000 less vulnerable refugees for some months. WFP engaged traditional donors and explored new ones to secure resources for its 2024 operations and preposition food for the 2025 operations.^[15]

4,489,843

Total beneficiaries in 2024



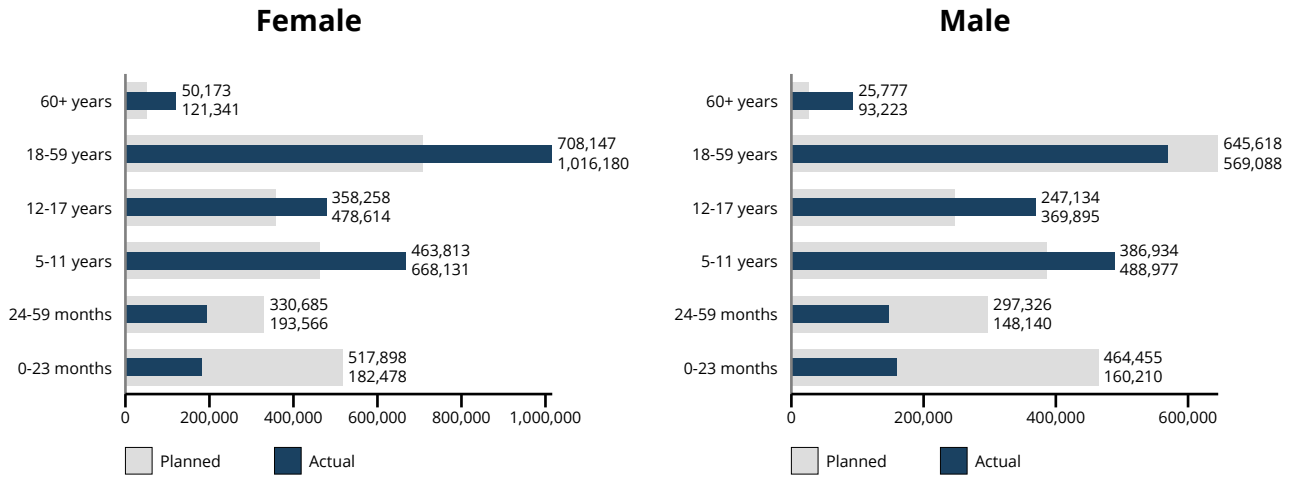
59% female



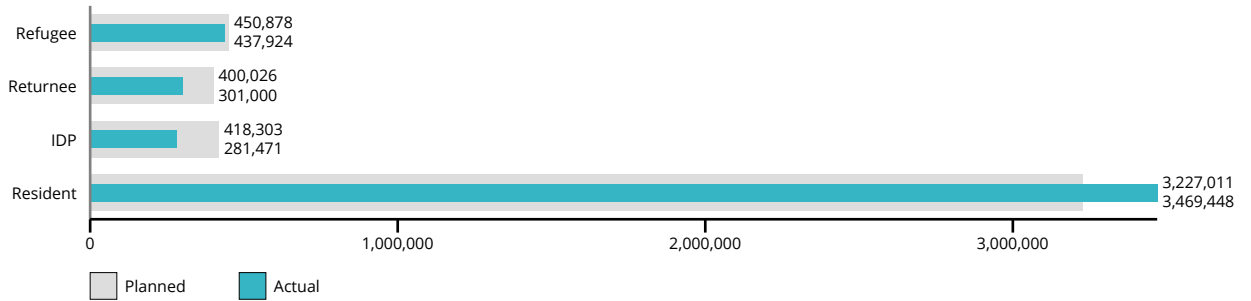
41% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 96,227 (54% Female, 46% Male)

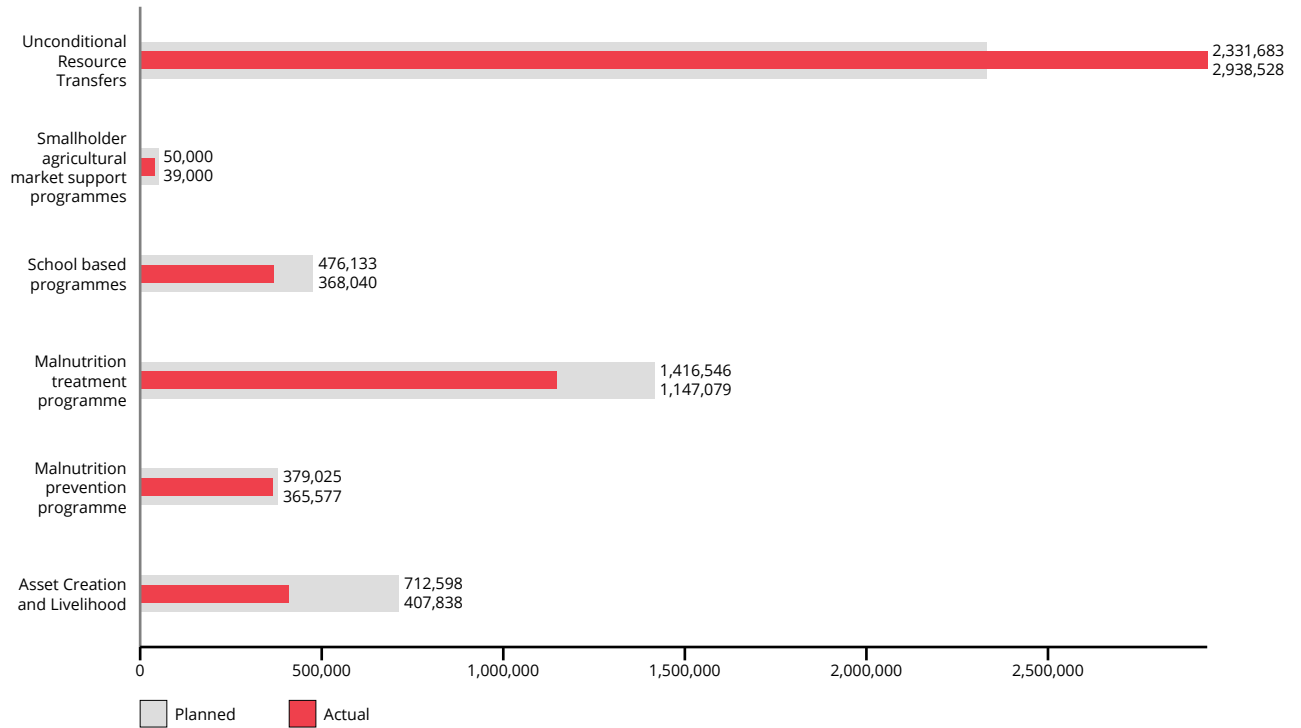
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



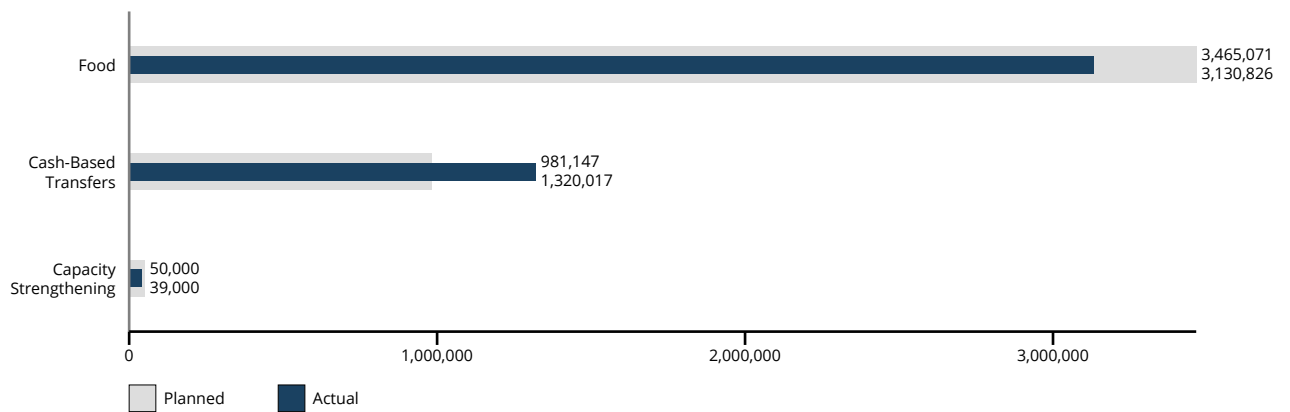
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



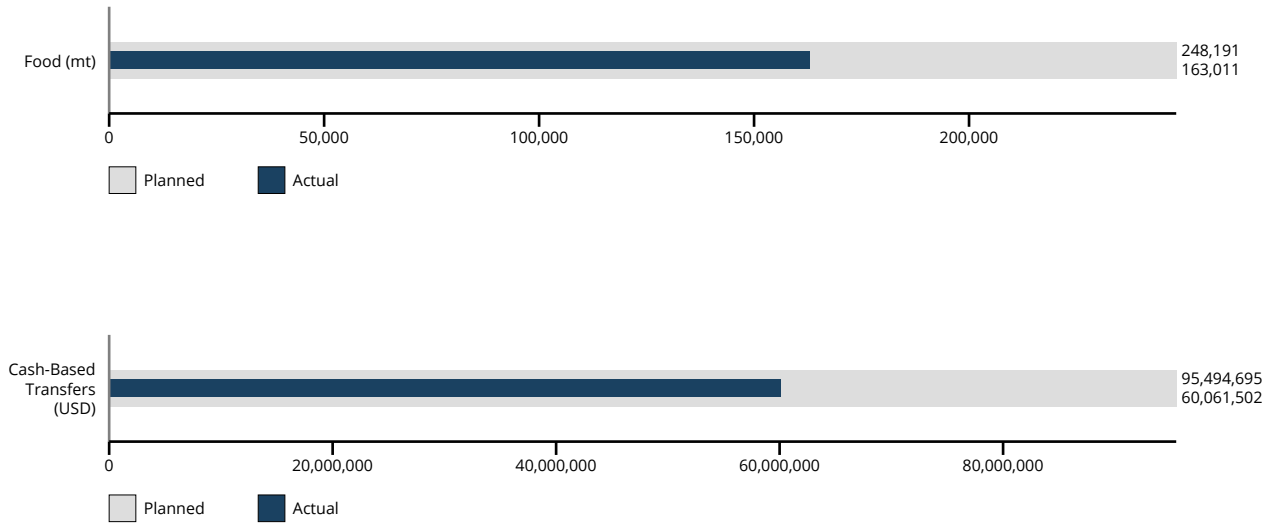
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



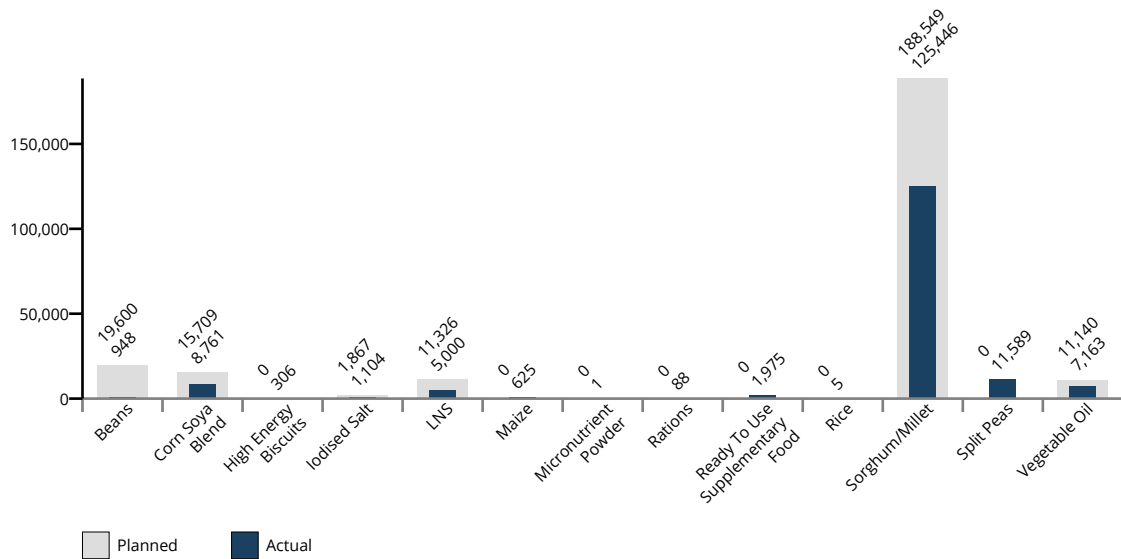
Beneficiaries by Modality



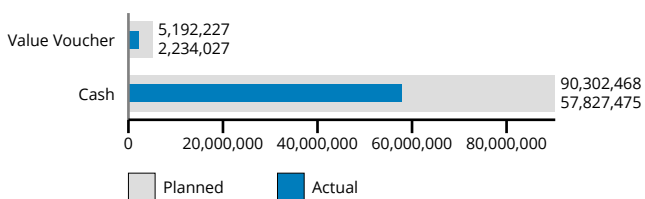
Total Transfers by Modality



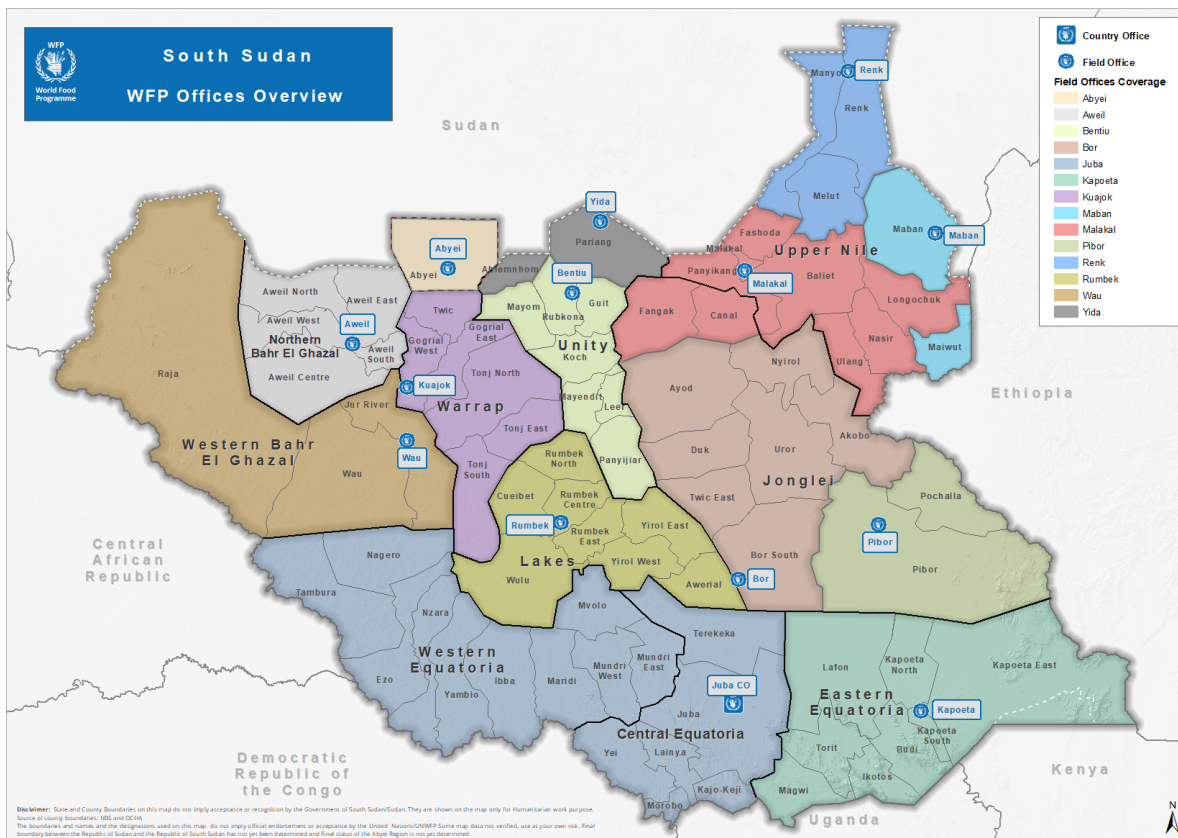
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



South Sudan faced multiple crises in 2024, including subnational violence, flooding, economic instability and food insecurity, pushing millions of families towards unprecedented levels of insecurity, humanitarian, economic and political vulnerability.

Nine million people^[1] out of South Sudan's population of 12.4 million required humanitarian assistance in 2024, with 7.1 million people^[2] facing acute food insecurity during the April-July 2024 lean season. Global Acute Malnutrition stood above the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent in 46 out of 79 counties,^[3] with 2.5 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-59 months acutely malnourished during the lean season.^[4] About 1.8 million people^[5] remained internally displaced due to years of violence and climate change. South Sudan hosted 514,000 refugees^[6] from neighbouring countries. The Sudan conflict exacerbated the humanitarian situation, forcing 508,000 people into South Sudan in 2024. Since the start of the conflict, 996,000^[7] new arrivals had entered South Sudan.

South Sudan ranks the second most vulnerable country globally to the impacts of climate change, and one of the least resourced countries to cope with associated shocks.^[8] Thirteen years since independence, the country continues to endure severe droughts (2011, 2015) and floods (2014, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2024), resulting in displacement and loss of lives and livelihoods.^[9] The 2024 floods affected 1.4 million people,^[10] with the most affected states being Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile, among others.

The country experienced unprecedented economic shocks, fuelled by the Sudan conflict which disrupted oil revenues and food supply.^[11] Between January and October, the South Sudan Pound depreciated by 65 percent^[12] and 74 percent^[13] in the reference and parallel markets, respectively, against the US dollar. The divergence between the two rates widened from 7 percent to 44 percent, triggering nationwide inflation, increasing operational costs,^[14] eroding households' purchasing power and exacerbating their vulnerability.

South Sudan grappled with severe health crises, marked by frequent disease outbreaks, with vulnerable groups having limited access to health care. Key risks included acute watery diarrhoea and cholera outbreaks.^[15] The cholera outbreak in October 2024 saw the country record 13,000 suspected cases and 200 fatalities by 31 December.^[16]

The transitional government extended its period by two years, postponing elections to December 2026.^[17] The civil society and international partners expressed concerns over another extension without substantial progress in achieving the benchmarks required by the 2018 Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the conflict in South

Sudan.

Gender relations in South Sudan shape the social and economic realities that women face, manifesting in low female literacy, inadequate health services and harmful traditional practices. Gender-based violence (GBV) remains prevalent, with women and children being the most vulnerable. Over 65 percent of women have experienced some form of GBV.^[18] The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) report documented over 200 incidents of violence affecting 792 civilians between July and September 2024, including 32 cases of conflict-related sexual violence.^[19] Infant mortality rates among children below 5 years remain high, at 99 deaths per 1,000 live births.^[20] Education indicators remain low, with 27 percent of the adult population literate (40 percent of men compared to 16 percent of women).^[21] About 2.8 million children of school going age remain out of school.^[22]

Despite the high humanitarian needs, the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan remained underfunded, at 64 percent by 31 December.^[23] WFP prioritized assistance based on levels of food insecurity and vulnerability, focusing on saving lives and protecting livelihoods for crisis-affected populations, including IDPs, returnees, and refugees.

Poor road conditions undermine South Sudan's development trajectory, impeding economic growth, limiting access to essential services and undermining social cohesion.^[24] The poor road infrastructure where most roads close for 4-6 months each year, hampers trade, restricts market access for producers and traders and discourages foreign direct investments, undermining economic growth.^[25] It also hinders humanitarian response, compelling WFP and partners to rely on costlier transport modes when roads close.

South Sudan faces significant challenges in building resilient systems and addressing complex humanitarian and development needs. Existing systems for social protection, data analysis, early warning and institutional capacity remain underdeveloped, hindering government's ability to respond to crises and implement sustainable development strategies.

The Government has in the past responded to humanitarian crises through policy development, culminating in policy frameworks such as the Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS).^[26] The R-NDS seeks a transition from aid dependency to a development trajectory, employing a nexus approach that integrates humanitarian, development and peace dimensions. Complementary policies include the Durable Solutions Strategy and Plan of Action, National Social Protection Policy Framework and National Home-Grown School Feeding Strategy, among others, all designed to address the multifaceted challenges posed by humanitarian crises. The Government formulated a bill on gender-based violence in 2024, a crucial step towards combating GBV.

The Government worked with humanitarian partners to support the crisis response, including facilitating safe passage of humanitarian supplies and the onward movement of returnees from transit centres to final destinations. It led the national flood response taskforce and helped form state-level flood taskforces.

Despite policy and coordination efforts by the Government, South Sudan remains burdened by persistent political, security, economic, and climate-related challenges. The country continues to grapple with the lingering effects of a five-year civil war concluded in 2018, subnational violence and the impact of climate crises.

WFP's operations align with national crisis response and resilience-building strategies, delivering relief to conflict-affected communities and supporting livelihood recovery in areas experiencing relative stability. Contributing towards SDG 2, WFP's Strategic Outcome 1 prioritizes addressing the immediate food needs of shock-affected populations through unconditional food and transfers. Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on improving the nutritional status of vulnerable individuals. Strategic Outcome 3 aims to enhance the livelihoods and food security resilience of food-insecure and shock-affected populations by promoting sustainable food systems. Strategic Outcome 4 contributes to strengthening national institutions and partners' capacities to manage food security, nutrition and climate adaptation programmes. Supporting SDG 17, Strategic Outcome 5 provides essential common services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners, enabling them to reach vulnerable populations more effectively.

Risk management

WFP faced significant risks, including security challenges, late arrival of food, prepositioning constraints, economic decline and fraud. WFP updated its risk register to track risks and mitigation actions.

To address security challenges, WFP engaged with relevant authorities to ensure the safety of staff, assets and partners. WFP worked with UNMISS to monitor security risks, negotiate access and advocate for principled programming to foster acceptability. Poor road conditions and delayed funding hampered prepositioning, causing delays in last mile deliveries. WFP advocated for timely funding confirmation to allow early prepositioning.

South Sudan remains a high-risk context for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). WFP implemented a Protection from SEA action plan, including training partners and contractors on prevention, reporting and corrective actions.

WFP monitored aid diversion and sale of food risks through various mechanisms. Monthly process monitoring tracked the risks, while the Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM)^[27] facilitated reporting of incidents. The monitoring findings tracker facilitated the resolution of reported cases, while COMET^[28] and LESS^[29] reconciliations identified discrepancies requiring follow up. Using biometric data addressed inclusion errors, with last mile trainings enhancing partner supervision. To address inflationary risks, WFP monitored food prices and exchange rates, and adjusted cash-based transfers (CBT) values monthly.

WFP conducted fraud risk assessments on CBT, cooperating partner management and augmented commodity accounting exercises to identify its vulnerability. WFP maintained segregation of duties, developed compliance strategies, including enforcing a mandatory anti-fraud course by staff. An internal audit conducted in October observed strong governance, risk management and internal controls, with improvement needed in monitoring, CFM and prepositioning.

Overall implementation of the Assurance Action Plan stood at 90 percent. WFP completed actions on biometric registrations, review of targeting modalities, and use of LESS' last mile to confirm receipts by picking actual locations of food received by LESS to allow capturing of losses and damages.

Lessons learned

The Decentralized Evaluation of the school feeding programme provided invaluable insights on the programme. The evaluation confirmed the programme's positive impact on enrolment, attendance and retention rates, particularly for girls, highlighting better academic performance in WFP-assisted schools than non-assisted schools. It revealed challenges, including expanding humanitarian needs and limited government funding. WFP integrated the findings in its implementation and fundraising strategies.^[30]

A 2023 evaluation of WFP's PSEA work revealed that despite progress, WFP faced challenges in fully implementing its zero-tolerance policy and integrate PSEA considerations into programme design. Key issues included limited understanding of SEA risks across different contexts and partnerships. WFP strengthened its risk assessments and reinforced inter-agency collaboration on PSEA.

WFP integrated conflict sensitivity into its operations, ensuring humanitarian access and effective assistance delivery in complex environments. By leveraging the Conflict Sensitivity Assessment Tool, embedded within protection assessments, WFP identified and mitigated risks, tailoring its programmes to the evolving context. WFP incorporated lessons learned from these assessments into strategic documents, including the targeting and prioritization strategy, the resilience strategy and the flood concept of operations. This approach enabled WFP to anticipate challenges, strengthen partnerships with local actors and enhance the impact of its interventions in conflict-affected areas.

Opportunities for girls



© WFP/Eulalia Berlanga
Teacher and student at class.

In the sunlit schoolyard of Kapoeta in south-east South Sudan, 16-year-old Elizabeth blends in effortlessly with her peers. She skips rope, goes to school, and enjoys her lunch. Yet, when class ends and her classmates return to their homes, Elizabeth heads to a dormitory behind the classroom, a sanctuary for girls like her seeking safety and a better future.

South Sudan, the world's youngest nation, ranks among the lowest in gender equality according to the World Bank. Over half the country's children are out of school, with girls disproportionately affected. Here, a girl is more likely to die in childbirth than to graduate from secondary school. Yet, initiatives like the World Food Programme's (WFP) School Meals are rewriting this painful narrative and transforming lives.

Elizabeth's story would be much different without school meals. The now 16-year-old had been married off when she was just 11 years old following her father's death. Scared she fled her home and found refuge at the school she now attends.

Elizabeth's journey underscores the impact of the programme. "Life was good in the village," Elizabeth recalls. "But when my father died, my uncles and brothers forced me to get married, but I left on the first night and came here."

The school has become Elizabeth's haven, providing not just education but also daily meals and additional food support from WFP, even during school holidays. These meals are more than sustenance, they're the key to her staying in school. For girls like Elizabeth, who face immense social and economic pressures, this support is life-changing.

More than a meal

Across South Sudan, WFP's School Meals programme is a lifeline, addressing food insecurity and strengthening food systems while also improving educational outcomes and addressing persistent gender inequalities. Data shows that schools supported by WFP report higher enrolment and attendance, especially among girls. For families struggling to

make ends meet, these meals are also a critical relief that reduces the burden on parents and ensures their children receive at least one reliable meal each day.

As the programme's success is being felt across communities, WFP is further improving the programme to increasingly benefit entire communities and food systems. The Homegrown School Meals model marks a shift from traditional rations of sorghum, pulses, and fortified oil to more diverse, and nutritious meals. These include proteins, vegetables, and cereals, sourced locally from smallholder farmers and traders. This approach strengthens local food systems, supports livelihoods, and ensures fresh, culturally relevant meals for students.

Building a bright future

South Sudan faces immense challenges, an unprecedented economic crisis, successive climate shocks, and ongoing subnational conflict among them. While the outlook can sometimes look bleak, school meals provide a beacon of hope amidst the hardship.

"WFP's school meals have helped us a lot," says Hellen, a teacher at the Kapoeta school Elizabeth attends. "Without food the girls cannot focus in class and with the high prices in the market, we are not in a position to go and buy it for them."

Education is the foundation of development, fostering opportunities and empowering individuals. In South Sudan, the saying goes, "If you educate a girl, you educate a nation." This wisdom resonates deeply with Elizabeth.

"My dream is to finish school so my family and my community can see the importance of education," says Elizabeth determinedly. "I can change my community and my family by being the first girl to complete my education."

By ensuring girls like Elizabeth can stay in school, WFP's School Meals programme is not just feeding children, it's nurturing dreams, fostering resilience, and building the foundation for a brighter, more equitable South Sudan, proving that a daily school lunch really is more than just a meal.

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.



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



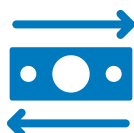
452,000 returnees and refugees from Sudan received food and nutrition assistance in 2024



192,000 school children received a meal every school day



90,000 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received specialized food to supplement and prevent moderate acute malnutrition



USD 46.9 million distributed as cash-based transfers



130,000 metric tons of food distributed

This Strategic Outcome contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 2.1.^[1] It focuses on ensuring that crisis-affected people, including host communities, refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), have access to food and nutrition before, during, and after emergencies.

The Strategic Outcome secured 98 percent^[2] of its annual funding requirements under the revised Country Strategic Plan (2023 - 2025) budget.^[3] WFP provided 70 percent of the ration entitlements to people in counties experiencing Catastrophe food insecurity levels^[4] and 50 percent of entitlements to the rest of the targeted populations, including refugees and IDPs.^[5]

WFP distributed 130,000 mt of food and USD 46.9 million in cash-based transfers (CBT) to 2.9 million people under this Strategic Outcome, exceeding the planned population due to the flood and Sudan crises. WFP also assisted the host communities through General Food Distributions (GFDs) during the lean season.^[6] Refugees, IDPs and new arrivals received the assistance throughout the year, while people affected by new crises received assistance through ad hoc crisis responses. Other interventions included nutrition and emergency school feeding.

Lean Season Response

WFP assisted 1.3 million people in 39 counties between January and August for varying number of months depending on the food insecurity level, with Priority 1 counties^[7] being the most food insecure. Poor road conditions, insecurity, late confirmation of funding, and temporary imposition of new taxes between February and June affected WFP's capacity to reach all the targeted people.

Food Assistance to Refugees

WFP provided a comprehensive food and nutrition assistance package to refugees, through GFDs, nutrition assistance, and emergency school feeding, reaching 437,000 refugees. WFP transitioned from a status-based to vulnerability-based targeting in 2024. The shift followed a WFP and UNHCR joint assessment^[8] which revealed disparities in vulnerability levels among the refugees and the refugee camps.^[9] WFP and UNHCR adopted a hybrid targeting approach, combining

blanket assistance for specific months with vulnerability-based targeting for the remaining months.^[10] This new approach deprioritized 183,000 refugees from GFD for some months during the year, enhancing resource optimization and ensuring the most vulnerable refugees continued to receive food assistance.

Sudan Conflict Response

WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to new arrivals at the entry border points, during transit, and at final destinations. By 31 December, 452,000 people had received food assistance in 2024, bringing the total number of new arrivals assisted since the start of the crisis started in April 2023 to 851,000 people.

In June, WFP started providing a protective ration in the form of CBT for newly arriving families in Renk with children aged 6 - 23 months,^[10] reaching 8,000 people (4,000 female, 4,000 male) with USD 269,000.^[11] The ration helped complement the nutrition support and addressed high acute malnutrition rates.

WFP, together with Internews, The Radio Community and Community Engagement Network provided the new arrivals with essential information on CBT, child nutrition, food-related hygiene and registration processes using different languages and communication channels.^[12] This helped the new arrivals understand their entitlements, enhancing accountability in food assistance.

Flood Response

WFP provided food assistance to 1.3 million flood-affected people across 38 counties between September and December, including 89,000 children aged 6-23 months and 2,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) in flood-affected areas who received specialized nutritious foods to prevent moderate acute malnutrition. The flood-response targeted counties in the most affected states, including Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal, Warrap, Unit and Greater Upper Nile States, among others.

Transition towards Self-reliance

WFP supported 189,000 crisis-affected people (118,000 women) through the General Food Distribution Plus initiative,^[13] representing a 78 percent increase from 2023. The participants received training in climate-smart agriculture, business skills, financial literacy, and social cohesion awareness sessions. They rehabilitated 53 km of roads and 104 km of flood control dykes and drainage systems around farms, established 8,000 vegetable gardens and planted 26,000 seedlings, contributing to enhanced households and community resilience.

WFP trained 283 members of Project Management Committees (118 women), bolstering the local capacity for managing food assistance and enhancing community ownership and accountability mechanisms.

Food Security results

The food security of crisis-affected households deteriorated slightly. The proportion of households with poor food consumption rose from 26 percent (baseline) to 28 percent in 2023 and improved to 23 percent in 2024. However, the proportion of households employing emergency strategies rose slightly from 38 percent in 2023 to 39 percent in 2024, and the proportion of households adopting crisis strategies increasing from 5 percent in December 2023 to 9 percent in 2024.^[14] Inflation, subnational violence, climatic shocks, and logistical delays in distributions forced households to adopt livelihood coping mechanisms.

Refugee households also experienced a decline in food security, with households with poor food consumption rising from 16 percent in 2023 to 34 percent in 2024. This trend highlights worsening food security outcomes, reflecting growing vulnerabilities for the refugee population due to reduced assistance, high food prices, and limited income opportunities. About 41 percent of male-headed households experienced poor food consumption compared to 29 percent of female-headed households. Female-headed households prioritize expenditure on food more than male-headed households. Many complementary humanitarian programmes target female-headed households than male-headed households due to their perceived vulnerability, resulting in better food access for female-headed households.

WFP's food assistance averted deeper declines in food security amid severe operational constraints. WFP explored alternative approaches, including CBT, where feasible, to provide flexible support and advocated increased government funding to meet people's food and nutrition needs.

Nutrition assistance

WFP provided specialized nutritious food to 50,000 children aged 6-23 months and PBW/G to prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and 40,000 children aged 6-59 months and PBW/G to supplement MAM.^[15] WFP reached 2,500 people through the institutional feeding programme targeting malnourished people living with HIV/TB and Kalazar.^[16] These nutrition interventions targeted vulnerable refugees, contributing to their improved nutritional status and wellbeing.

The MAM supplementation programme performance was within the SPHERE standards, recording a cure rate, death rate, defaulter rate and nonresponse rate of 93 percent, 0.2 percent, 2.1 percent, and 4.5 percent, respectively.

Emergency School Feeding

WFP provided school meals to 192,000 crisis-affected school going children across eight states. The programme improved children’s access to education by boosting school enrolment and attendance in 402 targeted schools, including 36 schools in refugee-hosting areas.

In communities where WFP provided on-site meals and take-home rations, school enrolment increased by 11 percent in 2024, although this was lower than the 17 percent rise recorded in 2023. Attendance rates dropped from 88 percent in 2023 to 81 percent in 2024, due to floods and teacher absenteeism caused by delayed salaries.

In refugee camps, attendance remained stable at 81 percent. Despite enrolment growth in refugee camps reducing from 12 percent at baseline to 7 percent in 2024, it remained above the target (6 percent). These achievements were driven by strong collaboration between WFP, the Ministry of Education, UNHCR and other partners.

Capacity Strengthening

WFP supported the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management to establish the National Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action (NTWG-AA), bringing together representatives from government ministries, UN agencies, NGOs, and research institutions to coordinate AA activities and provide technical guidance to government in planning and implementing AA initiatives. The NTWG-AA helped integrate and institutionalize AA within government systems.

Partnerships

WFP's partnerships with the Government, UN agencies and cooperating partners were instrumental in driving progress towards the SDGs. In collaboration with UNHCR and IOM, WFP provided assistance to new arrivals, refugees and IDPs. The partnership with UNHCR facilitated messaging around the vulnerability-based targeting. The Government led the national flood response taskforce to support response efforts. Cooperating partners contributed technical expertise and brought in complementary funding, enhancing the overall food assistance impact. These partnerships leveraged the strengths of each partner, ensuring efficient interventions for the crisis-affected people.

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.



621,000 children and **441,000** pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received nutrition support to manage moderate acute malnutrition



199,000 children received specialized nutritious food to prevent moderate acute malnutrition



115,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received specialized nutritious food to prevent moderate acute malnutrition



175,000 children received school meals



14,000 people received USD **1.2 million** as CBT to enable them smooth consumption and meet health, education, and other needs



520 received vocational skills trainings to enhance their resilience to shocks and improve their food security

This Strategic Outcome invests in human capital development by enhancing nutrition, health, and education outcomes for people living in vulnerable situations, while also improving access to safety nets. It contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 2.2,^[1] the United Nations Sustainable Development Corporation Framework,^[2] and South Sudan's Revised National Development Strategy.^[3]

It comprises two activities. Activity 2 delivers a comprehensive package of nutrition and health support to targeted groups. This package includes preventing and supplementing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and community-led social behaviour change communication to improve health and nutrition knowledge and practices. Activity 3 provides nutritious school meals to school children and engages vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training.

The Strategic Outcome secured 83 percent^[4] of its 2024 funding requirements, with Activity 2 and 3 funded at 75 percent and 78 percent, respectively. Funding gaps forced WFP to focus on 60 high-priority counties where the acute malnutrition prevalence remained above 10 percent in the past six years. The remaining 20 counties transitioned to the government and UNICEF support.

Nutrition Assistance

WFP implemented MAM supplementation^[5] and prevention programmes targeting children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) to supplement MAM and prevent associated mortality. The supplementation programme reached 621,000 children aged 6-59 months and 441,000 PBW/G across 59 prioritized counties.^[6] The prevention programme reached 199,000 children aged 6-23 months and 115,000 PBW/G.^[7] WFP conducted screenings to identify individuals requiring acute malnutrition supplementation and delivered key messages to 1 million mothers on health, nutrition, and hygiene practices.

The GFD Plus reached 110,000 vulnerable people (up from 77,000 in 2023), with crucial messages on exclusive breastfeeding, diet diversity, food preparation and handling and complementary feeding to promote healthy dietary practices. About 270 people (200 female, 70 male) participated in cooking demonstrations, gaining practical skills to prepare nutritious meals. WFP trained communities on good agronomic practices and post-harvest handling. These activities empowered communities to produce food, contributing to food security and resilience. People interviewed reported increased income by selling vegetables in markets and schools implementing Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF).

WFP and UNICEF implemented a prevention of wasting programme in Juba, Torit, and Aweil counties within the Joint Resilience Programme Framework. This intervention enhanced resilience among vulnerable populations through nutritional support.^[8]

The Institutional Feeding Programme (IFP) reached 21,000 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), tuberculosis (TB) and kala-azar patients,^[9] treating them for malnutrition while improving adherence to treatment. WFP assisted 19,000 caregivers of hospitalized malnourished children and HIV/TB patients to complement their dietary intake, enabling them to meet their nutritional needs to support nutritional recovery while improving adherence to treatment.

WFP and South Sudan AIDS Commission conducted a Food Security, Nutrition and Socio-Economic Vulnerability Assessment for PLHIV in three high burden states.^[10] Out of the 1,124 PLHIV surveyed, 38 percent were undernourished while 13 percent were either overweight or obese. About 65 percent of HIV-affected households had poor food consumption, suggesting limited access to adequate nutrition. The findings will inform the IFP implementation, especially strengthening linkages with resilience programming. With support from the Unified Budget Resource and Accountability Framework funding, WFP trained 48 PLHIV in Kuajok on breadmaking as a livelihood activity. The group saved USD 120 which they re-invested in the business.

The nutrition programme achieved a 94 percent cure rate, 3 percent default rate, and 3 percent non-response rate.^[11] This performance exceeded SPHERE standards,^[12] demonstrating its effectiveness in supplementing MAM. The high performance resulted from close monitoring by WFP, Government and the nutrition cluster, who tracked progress through regular reviews and assessments. The MAM supplementation coverage rate reached 67 percent, an improvement from 65 percent in 2023. The IFP achieved an 81.3 percent cure rate, with acceptable defaulter and non-response rates.

South Sudan piloted the new WHO guidelines where WFP and UNICEF helped establish taskforces to oversee implementation poised to start in 2025. Nutrition sites in Lakes and Northern Bahr el Ghazal States started piloting the Conditional On-demand Assistance (CODA) which helped streamline nutrition care, data accuracy and follow-up.^[13] CODA will gradually scale up to all the sites in the two states in 2025 concurrently with the piloting of the new guidelines.

School Feeding

WFP implemented the school feeding programme in 16 counties across seven states, assisting 175,000 children. The programme included on-site feeding with freshly prepared meals and take-home rations providing cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and salt.

Under the on-site feeding, WFP provided either food or CBT to schools to buy fresh produce from traders and prepare the meals through the HGSE. WFP distributed USD 1.6 million to schools through value vouchers under the HGSE, enabling schools to purchase fresh foods from 1,800 smallholders (1,500 women). The programme enhanced access to markets and financial inclusion of women smallholders. Overall, WFP assisted 82,000 students in 163 schools through the CBT.

WFP distributed take-home rations to boys and girls to take home and share with their families.^[14] This encouraged school attendance particularly among girls, supported food-insecure families, improved children's nutrition, and enhanced community perceptions on the importance of girls' education.

The school feeding programme achieved impressive results. Enrolment in WFP-supported schools rose by 10 percent, while the average attendance rate was 77 percent (78 percent for girls), all falling below the target (80 percent).^[15] The government's ongoing efforts to provide free education contributed to increased enrolment. Low class attendance resulted from teachers' absenteeism over delayed salaries.

WFP supported the school feeding programme's first annual review. Involving the Ministry of Education staff in the review and training them on review methodologies enhanced their capacity, strengthening South Sudan's capacity to conduct reviews.

Social Safety Net Programme

WFP distributed USD 1.2 million as CBT to 14,000 people (6,000 male, 8,000 female) in Juba and Aweil urban and peri-urban communities during the lean season. The cash helped smooth the household consumption while enabling them to meet the health, education and other needs.

WFP trained 520 people (375 female, 145 male) on tailoring, beauty, plumbing and soap making. Additionally, 934 people (716 female, 218 male) participated in retail grocery, restaurant business, peanut butter making, poultry farming and vegetable production. These activities enhanced people's resilience to shocks and improved their food security by providing alternative income sources and empowering them to produce own food.

The targeted people established 28 village saving and loan associations (VSLAs)^[16] comprising 1,600 women and 100 men in Juba and Aweil. The VSLA generated savings of USD 29,000, enhancing their financial inclusion.

WFP and State Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare piloted mobile money in Aweil Centre County, reaching 1,000 households (5,000 people).^[17] MTN-Fintech provided mobile phones and trained recipients how to receive

entitlements. Using mobile money reduced risks associated with transporting cash, reduced distance participants travelled to receive cash and improved financial inclusion of women and youth.

The proportion of food secure households participating in urban safety nets was 91 percent, representing an increase from 88 percent in 2023.^[18] The proportion of households with poor food consumption decreased from 13 percent in 2023 to 9 percent against a target of 16 percent. The consumption-based coping mechanisms increased from 9 to 12. Emergency and crisis livelihood strategies rose from 42 percent to 54 percent, signaling increased asset depletion. This deteriorating food security was due to increased food prices linked to currency depreciation and the Sudan crisis, and flooding which affected food access and availability.^[19]

Lessons learned

The decentralized evaluation of the school feeding programme confirmed the programme's positive impact on enrolment, attendance, and retention rates, particularly for girls. The findings will help education partners to optimize resource allocation, refine targeting strategies, and strengthen the programme's impact on educational outcomes.^[20] Programme scale up will be contingent on geographical vulnerability and resource availability.

Partnerships

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and other partners to provide nutrition services to vulnerable individuals. Jointly funded initiatives, such as those supported by the European Union, German's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and German Development Bank, helped WFP deliver nutrition assistance, including health education campaigns. WFP's partnerships with the Ministry of Education and General Instruction, UN agencies, and NGOs advocated the integration of school feeding into the broader education sector, leading to its inclusion in the Global Partnership for Education South Sudan compact. Joint capacity-building initiatives with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare strengthened the government's ability to deliver effective social protection programmes.

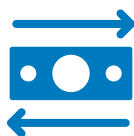
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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.



393,000 people assisted through asset creation and livelihood activities



USD 10.8 million distributed as cash-based transfers to households participating in asset creation activities



4,700 mt of food distributed to households participating in asset creation activities



778 kms of roads rehabilitated in 2023



98 km of flood-control dykes built and rehabilitated



1 million people benefitted from WFP-supported assets and climate adaptation practices.

This Strategic Outcome supports food-insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas to improve their livelihoods, withstand future shocks, and thrive in more resilient and sustainable food systems. It contributes to SDG target 2.4,^[1] the South Sudan's Revised National Development Strategy and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.^[2]

It comprises three activities: Asset Creation and Livelihoods (ACL), Smallholder and Agriculture Market Support (SAMS), and infrastructure development. The Strategic Outcome secured 82 percent^[3] of its 2024 funding requirements. At activity level, ACL, SAMS, and infrastructure development were funded at 77 percent, 42 percent, and 94 percent, respectively. Funding shortfalls and late funding confirmation forced WFP to reduce ACL's food or cash-based transfers (CBT) in 12 counties^[4] and delayed food distributions in hard-to-reach locations.

Asset Creation and Livelihoods

WFP supported 393,000 food-insecure people (212,000 women, 181,000 men) through ACL activities across 33 counties. Households created community assets and received trainings to strengthen agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods while WFP provided safety nets by distributing 4,700 mt of food and USD 10.8 million as CBT during the lean season.

WFP trained participating households in sustainable land management, water harvesting, integrated pest management and harvesting of staple and climate-resilient crops like cassava, rice and vegetables. Households cultivated 28,000 hectares of crops and 1.2 million square metres of vegetable gardens, improving their diets and incomes.

The households built and rehabilitated 80 km of flood-control dykes, 350 km of community access roads, 164 water points, and planted 797,000 tree seedlings. These assets protected livelihoods, facilitated ecosystem restoration, boosted agricultural production, and connected communities to markets.

WFP trained 2,400 women in Bentiu to make briquettes from water hyacinths and energy-efficient clay stoves. The skills helped reduce protection concerns in firewood collection and provided women with income generating opportunities. Overall, 1 million people benefitted from WFP-supported assets and climate adaptation practices.

The WFP-led Reconciliation Stabilization Rehabilitation Trust Fund projects in Jonglei and Warrap States and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area engaged 35,000 participants in peace and resilience-building activities, targeting conflict hotspots and prioritizing cross-border social cohesion. The endline survey conducted in October 2024 showed the project enabled communities to seek more peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms. It also contributed to improved agricultural practices, increased food production, and enhanced skills in climate-smart agriculture. Consequently, the proportion of households reporting medium and high climate adaptation practices increasing from 18 percent (2023) to 36 percent in 2024.

WFP trained government ministries, academia, and cooperating partners on diverse topics, including the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA)^[5] and Seasonal Livelihood Programming^[6] for resilience building. A 3PA training equipped 32 staff from the University of Juba, the Ministries of Agriculture and Food Security, Livestock and Fisheries, and Environment and Forestry with skills to strengthen the resilience-building, safety net, and disaster risk reduction programmes. The adoption of these practices by government ministries constituted a step towards integrating them into wider development efforts.

The proportion of households reporting poor food consumption dropped from 34 percent (baseline) to 18 percent by December 2023, but rose to 24 percent by December 2024, lower than the target (26 percent). Consumption-based coping strategies decreased from 11 (baseline) to 9 percent in December 2023 and further decreased to 7 percent in 2024. Worsening food security outcomes indicate food availability and access challenges while increased emergency coping strategies suggest asset depletion with longer term implications on resilience building. This decline resulted from socioeconomic pressures like inflation and unemployment, conflicts, displacement and flooding.

Despite the deterioration in food security, households reporting asset-derived benefits increased from 62 percent in December 2023 to 86 percent by December 2024, surpassing the target. Perceptions of training effectiveness in climate resilience improved, with the climate adaptation score increasing from 17 percent to 35 percent by December 2024. The resilience capacity score remained strong, at 31 percent.

Households perceived benefits from WFP programmes, but did not follow a linear path to food security and resilience, implying the need to strengthen capacity support for communities and households to better cope with shocks and stressors. WFP continued to work with the Government and partners to establish the anticipatory action system for drought and flooding and incorporate the crisis modifier in contribution agreements, where opportunity arose.

Smallholder and Agricultural Market Support

WFP trained 39,000 smallholder farmers (18,000 male, 21,000 female) on post-harvest handling and value addition, and provided 12 milling machines to 12 producer organizations. This initiative reduced food losses, enhanced farmers' incomes through selling the groundnut paste and providing milling services, contributing to sustainable community empowerment.

WFP constructed four rural aggregation centres (RACs), benefiting over 3,500 smallholder farmers in Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. Through the RACs, farmers sold 500 mt of sorghum and groundnuts worth USD 192,000, enabling them to access quality-oriented markets at competitive prices.

WFP procured 650 mt of maize worth USD 322,000 from 1,600 smallholder farmers in Magwi, Yambio, Ezo, Nzara, Maridi and Tambura counties for the homegrown school feeding programme. Other buyers purchased 146 mt of white maize worth USD 46,000 through the WFP-supported farmer groups and cooperatives. Purchasing from smallholders boosted the local economy and enhanced food security and livelihoods within rural communities.

WFP's food safety and quality (FSQ) expertise ensured locally sourced maize met its food safety standards. Aflatoxin levels in 88 mt were a concern due to climate conditions. WFP coached suppliers on improved post-harvest grain handling to mitigate this. WFP integrated FSQ into the procurement of 8,000 mt of sorghum in Renk, encompassing activities like monitoring, cleaning and re-bagging.

WFP supported 129 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in Northern and Western Bar el Ghazal States. These VSLAs, comprising 1,700 women and 1,300 men, received trainings on financial literacy and business planning, enabling the members to manage their savings and loans and improve household livelihoods. The VSLAs accumulated USD 28,000 as savings, which members invested in diverse livelihood activities, contributing to long-term community resilience.

The proportion of smallholders selling through WFP-supported Rural Aggregation Centres (RACs) remained above the target. RACs helped reduce the average post-harvest losses at the storage stage from 37 percent at baseline to 16 percent in 2024. The European Union Trust Fund Midterm Review Evaluation on smallholders corroborated these findings, revealing that 52 percent of farmers in the Greater Bahr el Ghazal sold their produce through the RACs, enhancing their access to markets, improving storage and facilitating value-addition through onsite agro-processing equipment. The evaluation noted an improvement in subjective resilience scores among smallholders, with low resilience capacity in the two regions, indicating an increase in their capacity to withstand and recover from shocks.

Infrastructure Development

WFP rehabilitated critical infrastructure in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile States to enhance operational efficiency and bolster community resilience. Overall, WFP rehabilitated 428 km of dilapidated roads across South Sudan,^[7] and 18 km of drainage canals and flood protection dykes. The rehabilitated roads enhanced the flow of humanitarian and commercial supplies between States, reduced reliance on air transport and facilitated access to markets. Reinforcing the dyke mitigated the impact of flooding, protected lives and livelihoods of local communities, and safeguarded critical

trade routes.

Partnerships

WFP collaborated with partners to implement its activities. WFP, FAO, IFAD, and the International Trade Centre undertook a value chain assessment in Western Equatoria. The assessment identified potential marketing channels, constraints, and key actors within the grain value chain. WFP collaborated with UNMISS, UNDP, WHO, Nonviolent Peace Force, and VSF-Germany to implement the Community Violence Reduction project in Jonglei and Warrap States, leveraging WFP's resilience programming and partners' peacebuilding expertise to foster peace and stability. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Roads and Bridges to develop infrastructure and safeguard communities from the effects of floods.

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

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.



Government capacities strengthened in early warning and preparedness, enabling it to warn **205,000** people in communities vulnerable to floods



41 government staff trained on emergency preparedness and response to strengthen their capacity in preparedness and response against identified risks.

This Strategic Outcome 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. It contributes to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation strategic priority 3,^[1] South Sudan's Revised National Development Strategy Pillars 4 and 5,^[2] and the Sustainable Development Goal 17.9.^[3] Comprising only capacity strengthening, this Strategic Outcome secured 62 percent of its 2024 funding requirements, forcing WFP to prioritize only critical capacity strengthening activities.

WFP's capacity strengthening activities adopted a systemic view to transformative capacity change, identifying complementarities across diverse change pathways. The pathways included enhancing Government's analytical capacity and evidence generation, policy development, institutional effectiveness, systems strengthening and programme design.

Technical Assistance in Analysis

In collaboration with FAO, UNICEF and South Sudan's Ministries of Agriculture and Food Security, and Health, and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), WFP conducted the annual Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Survey (FSNMS) and Food Security Phase Classification^[4] Staff from the relevant ministries facilitated access to relevant data and participated in technical working groups and validating the findings. Their participation offered critical insights into the food security and nutrition situation, enabling evidence-based decision-making and targeted interventions.

WFP also strengthened the education ministry's monitoring and evaluation systems by supporting the first annual review of the school feeding programme. Involving ministry staff in the review process and providing targeted training on review methodologies strengthened the country's overall capacity to conduct programme reviews, ensuring the sustainability of the programme.

Policy Development and Advocacy

WFP supported the Ministry of Health to finalize South Sudan's National Nutrition Policy (2023 - 2033). This policy establishes a framework for integrated, coordinated, and sustainable nutrition investments across the country. WFP also contributed to the development of a nutrition pre-service curriculum. Once finalized, all partners will use it to train health workers, ensuring a standardized and comprehensive approach to nutrition education.

WFP collaborated with the World Bank in coordinating the review of the draft Social Protection Policy, with the Bank availing a consultant to lead the drafting process.^[5] WFP facilitated the review process, including providing feedback on the policy. Notably, WFP advocated for the inclusion of critical thematic areas such as the Shock-Responsive Social Protection programme, to strengthen the policy's impact.

WFP supported the drafting of the Sector Strategy through the Natural Resources Sector Working Group comprising the Ministries of Agriculture and Food Security, Environment and Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries, Water Resources and Irrigation, and Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism. The strategy will help strengthen donor coordination and resourcing for critical interventions in natural resource management sector as identified by sector working group members, aligning with respective member mandate.

WFP, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security undertook a scoping mission in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap States to advocate initiatives that mitigate climate shock impacts. The mission yielded valuable insights, including a critical need for strengthened land restoration to minimize river silting and enhance water accessibility. It also identified the need to support value chain development, particularly for

climate-resilient crops like cassava and rice, and empower women in businesses, focusing on vegetable production. The findings informed the development of a concept note for the Green Climate Fund.

Institutional Capacity Strengthening

WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Roads and Bridges, the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to improve infrastructure. This partnership fostered collaboration in infrastructure-related initiatives, sharing of workplans, minimizing duplication of efforts, and optimizing resource utilization. The partnership ensured effective infrastructure development, which is vital for the South Sudan's economic growth and humanitarian response.

WFP participated in international fora such as the African Day of School Feeding and the Regional School Meals Coalition forum to bolster the capacity of the Ministry of General Education and Instruction. These engagements, coupled with the implementation of a comprehensive workplan aligned with the MOU with the Ministry, fostered robust stakeholder collaboration which is vital for sustainability of the school feeding programme.

WFP supported RRC to develop a tailored training on emergency preparedness, response, and anticipatory action and supported the commission to deliver the training at national level. Forty-one government staff benefitted from the training, strengthening their capacity in emergency preparedness and response against identified risks. Twenty-six trained personnel cascaded the trainings to Unity, Jonglei, Northern Bahl el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria states, strengthening capacities at subnational level in emergency preparedness and response.

Through International Monetary Fund's support, WFP handed over 5 speed boats and 5 canoes to RRC to boost its capacity to respond to flooding. The boats and canoes supported the evacuation of flood-affected people particularly the elderly, women and children, and facilitated the needs assessments and monitoring of response activities.

Systems Strengthening

WFP Supported the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare staff who participated in the Government-led approaches to the integrated social protection workshop in Nairobi, enabling them to learn from their counterparts in the region. This workshop culminated with the Ministry developing key priorities for the social protection sector.

WFP strengthened RRC's capacity in Early Warning and Emergency Preparedness to mitigate the impact of disasters on communities by supporting the commission develop and disseminate early warning messages via local telecommunication companies. The initiative helped warn 205,000 people in communities vulnerable to floods and proposed a list of mitigation actions. Providing timely information and actionable advice helped communities take preventive measures, including moving to safer grounds and securing properties, thereby reducing casualties, damage, and vulnerability. WFP also trained 256 members of County Early Warning Technical Working Groups across eight counties on their roles in delivering early warning messages. Empowering the working groups helped them support communities to prepare for impending disasters, including taking timely actions to protect themselves and their livelihoods, and enhancing their resilience.

WFP, FAO and the South Sudan Red Cross supported the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management to implement anticipatory action (AA) and climate services (CS). This followed comprehensive institutional capacity assessments in Unity, Jonglei, and Eastern Equatoria States which evaluated the suitability of South Sudan's context and the capabilities of key stakeholders for successful implementation of AA and CS. The findings revealed that AA and CS held potential to mitigate the impacts of floods and droughts. WFP, the ministry and other stakeholders developed an AA Road Map, encompassing a robust Coordination Framework for AA and CS, Coordinated Contingency Planning, a Sustainable Financing Mechanism for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the integration of Gender and Protection into AA, among others.

WFP strengthened nutrition information systems at the national level by supporting the nutrition data collection and analysis via the Nutrition Cluster, conducting nutrition surveys in high-need areas, co-funding the annual FSNMS, co-leading the IPC analysis and completing the first phase of the Nutrition Vulnerability Analysis in Crisis initiative. At the sub-national level, WFP bolstered the Community Nutrition Volunteers' capacity and implemented the Family Mid Upper Arm Circumference Approach, which was crucial for the prevention, early detection and treatment of wasting.

Programme Design

Technical staff from WFP, UNDP, FAO, the Ministries of Environment and Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries, and Agriculture and Food Security received trainings to design and implement climate resilience and nature-based programmes. Eleven national and state-level staff from Kapoeta North and Aweil Centre counties received skills on nature-based solutions for landscape restoration and context-specific action plans that integrate these solutions into ongoing resilience programmes. Equipping government staff to design and implement climate-resilient and nature-based solutions contributed to building the long-term resilience of South Sudanese communities and preparing the Government to take a more sustainable approach to addressing the challenges posed by climate change.

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.



65,000 passengers transported through UNHAS in 2024



15,000 mt of cargo transported to response locations through 44 road convoys.



2,000 mt of food and NFIs, equivalent to 4,000 cubic metres transported on behalf of 18 partners.



1.2 million people biometrically registered in SCOPE, bringing the total number of registered people to 7.4 million.

This Strategic Outcome 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. It contributes to SDG target 17.16^[1] and comprises three Activities: air operations (Activity 8), coordination of logistics common services (Activity 9), and on-demand services (Activity 10), including interagency telecommunication services, beneficiary data management, supply chain and communications technology services to partners.

The Strategic Outcome secured 114 percent^[2] of its annual funding requirements, with varied funding at activity levels. Activity 8 was funded at 117 percent while Activities 9 and 10 were funded at 114 percent and 98 percent, respectively. WFP carried the surplus funding to 2025 operations.

Air operations

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provided the sole air transport for humanitarian operations, enabling partners to deliver life-saving assistance to remote areas across South Sudan.

The service relied on a unique funding model, combining donor contributions with passenger and light cargo fees to cover the operational costs. While UNHAS remained fully funded in 2024, a decrease in passenger numbers impacted cost recovery, reducing its carry-over funds compared to 2023.

UNHAS transported 65,000 passengers and 957 mt of cargo for 239 organizations across 48 destinations and evacuated 108 passengers and 17 passengers for medical and security purposes, respectively. UNHAS also managed nine logistics and logistics cluster aircraft, supporting the transport of 16,000 mt of cargo. The service's 2024 performance fell below targets due to imposition of new fuel levies that constrained fuel delivery to South Sudan between April and June.

The service trained over 200 staff on aviation safety and dangerous goods handling, including the South Sudan Civil Aviation Staff. It launched a volunteer programme in collaboration with local universities, providing valuable opportunities for female graduates to gain experience in humanitarian aviation. Twelve young women benefited from the programme, empowering them in the aviation sector.

UNHAS' customer satisfaction survey revealed that passenger satisfaction rose to 98 percent, up from 94 percent in 2023, indicating improvements in cargo delivery, booking efficiency, and in-flight experience.

UNHAS rehabilitated airstrips to accommodate fixed-wing aircraft, which have higher payload capacities and lower operating costs than helicopters. Rehabilitating the Bor airport runway reduced helicopter usage and improved cost efficiency. Building on this success, UNHAS rehabilitated the Renk airstrip to support the Sudan crisis response. Repairing the airstrip enhanced access, safety and efficiency of operations. The move enabled the service to optimize its air fleet by decommissioning a Dornier 228 aircraft, resulting in significant cost savings.

In August, UNHAS experienced an aviation incident involving a chartered DHC 8 aircraft which forced it to do an emergency landing at the Malakal airport. All passengers were evacuated, underscoring the service's rigorous safety measures despite operating in a challenging environment.

Logistics Cluster

The logistics cluster provided information management, logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community. During the dry season, the cluster provided a convoy coordination mechanism for organizations, leveraging on the cheapest transport modality. With the onset of the floods and foreseeing increased demand for water sanitation and hygiene, shelter and health programmes, the cluster contracted two helicopters to provide immediate support to prioritized locations through the Inter-cluster coordination group. The cluster leveraged WFP's on-demand service for river transport, sharing costs with partners, reserving airlifts only for critical, time-sensitive supplies, while consolidating bulky cargo and transporting it by river.

The cluster supported 126 organizations, representing an 8 percent decrease from 2023 due to reduced funding and depleted stockpiles. Despite these challenges, the cluster transported 5,675 mt of multisectoral relief cargo to 122 destinations. To maximize efficiency, it transported 83 percent of the cargo via road or river, with air transport limited to 17 percent. This approach resulted in a 13 percent increase in cost-efficiencies compared to 2023. The cluster also coordinated 44 road convoys, transporting 15,429 mt of cargo to response locations.

The cluster supported the cholera preparedness and response efforts, utilizing both river and air transport to deliver critical cargo to affected areas like Malakal and Renk. It advocated dry season prepositioning and coordinated inter-agency road convoys, ensuring timely delivery of assistance to strategic locations.

The cluster trained 276 humanitarian staff on humanitarian logistics, mobile storage units' installation, logistics and fraud awareness amongst others, enabling staff to respond to humanitarian crises and enhancing their operational capabilities.

The cluster's user satisfaction survey revealed positive results, with 92 percent of respondents expressing satisfaction with the cluster's services. The high satisfaction was due to cluster's efficiency in facilitating common logistics services to areas in need of humanitarian assistance.

On-demand Services

WFP provided on-demand services and expertise, including inter-agency security telecommunication services, beneficiary data and transfer management, supply chain and information and communications technology services to 28 partners.

WFP provided a comprehensive range of logistics services, including the leasing of SHERPS, air and river transportation of food and non-food items (NFIs), fleet management, and warehouse services. WFP transported 2,172 mt of food and NFIs, equivalent to 4,364 m³ on behalf of 18 partners. Additionally, WFP leased 8,328 M² of warehouse space to four partners and 15 SHERPS to one partner. WFP maintained and repaired the fleet for 13 partners and provided fumigation services to one partner, preserving 1,711 mt of seeds which prevented food loss due to pests and rodents.

Overall, on-demand services generated a revenue of USD 4.7 million. These services ensured timely delivery of life-saving aid to people in vulnerable situation, which helped alleviate food insecurity and enhance the resilience of communities affected by conflict and natural disasters.

WFP's interagency security telecommunications service ensured robust security communication systems, enhancing the safety and security of humanitarian operations. WFP maintained critical infrastructure, including High and Very High Frequency radios and satellite communication systems, ensuring continuous availability of security communication services in all locations across South Sudan. WFP also delivered essential services like radio programming, call sign database maintenance, and basic radio training to 15 humanitarian partners, maintained 350 radios, installed six additional satellite repeaters to enhance crisis response, and maintained 13 inter-agency and four WFP-specific security operation centres.

WFP made significant strides in 2024 in delivering essential food assistance and innovating its programme delivery mechanisms. WFP introduced Mobile Money to 1,000 households in Aweil, an innovative solution that enhanced financial inclusion and stimulated the local economy. WFP transitioned from a WFP-led to an NGO-led biometric registration approach, reducing the operational costs by 35 percent. Throughout 2024, WFP registered 1.2 million people biometrically in SCOPE, bringing the total number of registered people to 7.4 million. WFP's real-time deduplication solution prevented the registration of 67,000 duplicate identities, enhancing accurate targeting and resource optimization. Issuing WFP's SCOPE Identity cards helped deal with the challenge of the lack national identity cards, ensuring only the right people received food assistance. In collaboration with UNHCR, WFP expanded the use of ID as a token delivery instrument for refugees, enhancing anomaly detection, error reduction, and reconciliation processes.

Partnerships

The logistics cluster worked with the Global Logistics Cluster, OCHA, and other UN agencies, and NGOs to improve humanitarian logistics in South Sudan. WFP's collaboration with the South Sudan National Bureau of Standards enhanced food safety and quality standards, bolstering efficiency in securing necessary clearances for cross-border food shipments. WFP strengthened its data sharing partnerships by signing agreements with OXFAM and GOAL International. This collaboration facilitated rapid scaling of programme responses during crises and emergencies.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Many South Sudanese, especially women and children face violence, exploitation and abuse, including conflict-related sexual violence, Gender-based Violence (GBV) and child protection concerns.^[1] In 2024, humanitarian partners recorded a spike in sexual violence due to increased conflict and economic hardships. Sexual Violence rose from 37 percent to 47 percent,^[2] with 33 percent of the perpetrators being close to survivors.^[3] Women with disability were ten times more likely to experience GBV than women without disability due to the intersecting of identities.^[4]

The limited participation of women in leadership positions continues to hinder women's meaningful involvement in decision making at the household and community levels. WFP promoted women's leadership by prioritizing women's representation in Project Management Committees (PMCs). This enhanced decision-making on vital community projects and cash/food distributions, promoting gender equity. In crisis response, 68 percent of households reported that women made decisions over food assistance while 21 percent reported joint decisions by women and men. Asset creation and livelihood activities saw 53 percent women made decisions and 36 percent joint decisions. For refugees, 53 percent of households reported women made decisions, and 24 percent joint decisions. In urban safety nets, 69 percent reported women made decisions and 24 percent joint decisions. Joint decision-making increased for refugees and urban safety nets, indicating growing gender equity.

Women leadership in political and public spaces is key in South Sudan. The Gender Equality in Public Administration Study found limited participation of women in those spaces,^[5] including in the civil service where women comprise 37 percent of the workforce. While marking the International Day of the Girl Child, WFP, the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare, and Plan International partnered to amplify girls' voices in advocacy. The event, themed 'Girl's Vision for the Future,' aimed to cultivate future leaders by providing girls with hands-on leadership experiences, including a symbolic "Girl's Takeover" of the Country Director's role. The collaboration underscored the critical role of strategic partnerships in advancing women's empowerment and ensuring a brighter future for all. A collaboration with UN Women led to the inauguration of South Sudan's first 'Ring the Bell for Gender Equality,' campaign.^[6] The initiative brought together women entrepreneurs and the private sector, including Alpha Bank, African Development Bank, Cooperative Bank, M-Gurush and Chamber of Commerce, providing a platform for women to discuss challenges and opportunities to accelerate gender equality.^[7]

WFP partnered with Women Agency for Resilience and Transformation, a local women-led organization, to support gender transformative actions through norm shifting activities targeting WFP staff and communities.^[8] The partnership focused on positive and negative masculinity and its effect at the family, community and society level. It fostered commitments by male staff on supporting women and girls in achieving their dreams at workplace and community.

WFP supported a three-day workshop for 35 staff (13 male, 22 female) from the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare focusing on evidence-based policy making, gender mainstreaming, IGAD women's land rights, gender analysis, understanding vulnerability and gender-responsive budgeting and reflection. The workshop fostered stronger government partnerships, with the Government co-leading initiatives such as the advocacy to end violence against women through legal and policy reforms and tackling increasing child protection concerns.

WFP participated in key coordination platforms, including the government-led UN Country Team platforms to discuss UN commitments towards gender equality like the Gender Technical Group, Gender Inclusion Taskforce Team (GITT) and GBV subcluster. WFP co-chaired the GITT which developed the minimum standards for gender mainstreaming in emergencies. The engagement resulted in the adoption of gender indicators and contributed to advocacy for women's safety and security in accessing food assistance.

The lack of income for women and girls remained one of the factors contributing to GBV, exposing them to negative coping mechanisms like early and forced marriages and intimate partner violence. WFP supported the establishment of 120 Village Saving and Loans Associations comprising 70 percent women, where members received financial literacy and small-scale business skills training. Of the 500 small businesses WFP supported, women owned 75 percent, with

each business owner receiving a USD 200 seed grant. These initiatives enabled women to access resources for the welfare of their families.

South Sudan rolled out the Gender Mainstreaming checklist to support WFP to improve the quality of gender mainstreaming across its operations without perpetuating gender or intersectional inequities. The checklist provided practical guidance on strengthening gender mainstreaming to address broader gender issues, gaps and needs.^[9] To bolster the implementation of gender equality initiatives and measure progress, WFP trained its programme staff and cooperating partners on the checklist rollout, enabling them to incorporate gender related issues into programming.

WFP conducted a gender capacity assessment with 25 nutrition partners, which helped identify gender capacity gaps, including the lack of a dedicated indicator to address GBV in nutrition and absence of a performance appraisal system to measure staff capacities. WFP conducted capacity building trainings to partners and developed a template for reporting 2025 gender achievements.

South Sudan participated in a Regional Gender and Water Study^[10] which examined regional trends for women's access and control over productive water resources and the development partners' capacity to respond and identify the entry points for gender transformative thinking and practices in water management. Preliminary findings reinforced previous studies which showed that cultural and societal factors play a significant role in deciding the support provided by women and men in their families. The findings offered a holistic understanding of the challenges faced by women, providing a strong foundation for developing integrated programmes that promote gender equality in resilience programmes.

To inform the development of its Anticipatory Action Plan, WFP conducted a Gender Analysis in collaboration with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and Eastern Equatoria State. The analysis sought to understand the nuanced barriers that contribute to women and girls' disproportionate impact of extreme climate conditions that are rooted in sociocultural norms. This approach provided a pathway to ensure all community members have equitable access to and can meaningfully benefit from anticipatory action interventions.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Protection

South Sudan continues to grapple with multiple crises. The Sudan conflict has exposed 2.5 million children to displacement and exploitation. Women and children face protection crises characterized by violence, exploitation and abuse.^[1] About 20 percent of women experience intimate partner violence,^[2] 33 percent higher than other forms of violence.^[3]

About 43 percent of the population continue to experience safety issues, 42 percent Gender-based violence (GBV), 63 percent child protection issues, and 42 percent family separation.^[4] The proportion of households reporting no safety concerns while participating in WFP programmes increased from 61 percent (2023) to 99 percent. This was due to protection monitoring and improved information dissemination.^[5]

WFP's protection analysis identified increased risks for children, women, and people living with disabilities, including child labour, violence, information gaps and exclusion. WFP and child protection partners deployed child monitors to support child-headed households' access to cash. Through nutrition outreach volunteers, WFP disseminated GBV key messages to 19,000 women and girls. This approach helped identify 198 cases, of which 51 cases were referred to specialized agencies.^[6]

South Sudan faces high Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) risk, exacerbated by high poverty levels.^[7] The 2024 Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Deep Dive Review^[8] and the 2024 Inter-agency SEA Risk Assessment identified challenges such as the acceptance of some norms that condone workforce exploitative behaviours, including forcing victims to marry perpetrators. In November, WFP and the protection cluster started screening new arrivals arriving through unofficial entry points.^[9] WFP and partners screened 8,800 people, ensuring they received appropriate assistance. WFP South Sudan implemented a retention, storage, and deletion strategy for beneficiary data to improve and align its data and systems with the corporate data protection principles.

Together with protection, GBV and child protection agencies, WFP trained 329 people (216 males, 113 females) in Bor, Wau, Pibor, Bentiu, Kuajok, Aweil, Kapoeta Aweil and Juba counties. The participants included cooperating partners, government staff, women associations, protection monitoring committees and Organizations for Persons with Disabilities (OPDs). The training will help mainstream crosscutting issues in 2025 field-level agreements and performance management through quarterly reporting.^[10]

An accessibility audit conducted in collaboration with South Sudan Union of Persons with Disabilities highlighted promising steps towards fostering an inclusive working environment and mainstreaming DI across programmes. Gaps identified included physical accessibility of WFP office buildings and recruitment processes. It recommended the need to explore options for inclusive recruitment, formal partnerships with OPDs and strengthening DI.^[11]

WFP and Humanity and Inclusion (HI) conducted a barriers and facilitators assessment on accessing food and livelihoods for persons living with disability in Aweil and Pibor. The study identified good practices, opportunities and entry points which included information sharing. Barriers included exclusion and failure to allocate resources to address disability-specific protection concerns. HI trained 164 participants (116 men, 48 women) from the relevant line ministries, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, WFP, cooperating partners and OPDs. About 571 persons with disabilities (298 women, 273 men) reported improved participation in WFP's General Food Distribution Plus initiative, while 25 people (7 women, 18 men) received mobility devices and rehabilitation services, fostering resilience, reducing stigma, and enabling access to integrated support.

A baseline survey conducted by WFP and Trinity College Dublin to assess the perceptions of DI among WFP and partners' staff showed that staff viewed disability mainstreaming as vital for food security. The survey will guide WFP in enhancing disability inclusion and programme quality by engaging people living with disabilities.^[12]

WFP and partners launched a PSEA digitalization pilot project, 'SaferShare' to disseminate PSEA information to selected beneficiaries. The project leverages 'rapid pro' and 'Primer' open software^[12] while utilizing technology for PSEA awareness, reporting, and case management. WFP oriented partners on the revised proposal evaluation process,

emphasizing the inclusion of PSEA activities. WFP organized PSEA 'speak up' sessions with staff, and mandatory orientation to new staff on WFP PSEA policy and SEA reporting obligations.

Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP's partnership with The Radio Community (TRC) and Community Engagement Network enhanced communication and recording of programme adjustments from beneficiary feedback. In Renk, WFP implemented a block-based distribution system to address complaints of long waiting time during distributions while in Aweil, WFP and TRC produced public service announcements (PSAs) to educate mothers on the importance of exclusive breastfeeding. Responding to the Sudan emergency, WFP and partners developed 540 PSAs on cash distribution, malnutrition prevention and hygiene promotion. To foster peace and unity, the partners initiated a sports programme to unite the host community and refugees.

WFP conducted community outreach sessions in seven locations^[13] to gather feedback regarding the transition from in-kind to cash-based assistance. Over 3,600 participants (2,600 women, 1,000 men) expressed satisfaction with the shift, highlighting increased autonomy, purchasing power and opportunities for savings. In Wau, consultations with vegetable sellers revealed enhanced women's empowerment through decision making within households.

To enhance access to information, WFP collaborated with local artists to produce 100 pictorial banners and 1,000 leaflets and distributed them in Aweil, Renk and Malakal, delivering key messages in English, Arabic and local languages to new arrivals. Community leaders disseminated accurate messages on targeting and eligibility criteria, promoting transparency and inclusion in programme implementation.

Access to information increased in 2024 for Urban Safety Nets and Asset Creation and Livelihoods households, rising to 61 percent and 58 percent, respectively, compared to 2023. For crisis-affected host populations, access reduced because of access constraints and shifting community engagement from WFP to partners. The 2025-2026 Accountability to Affected Populations Action Plan will address this challenge.

WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism proved vital, receiving 10,084 pieces of feedback, including 8,790 from helpdesks (3,150 male, 5,640 female) and 1,134 from the hotline (678 male, 456 female). Key concerns included accessing food assistance, particularly top-ups (43 percent) and lost ration cards (18 percent), alongside high-priority protection challenges like taxation, all of which WFP addressed. WFP resolved 10,035 issues, with 49 issues under follow-up by 31 December. To enhance CFM, WFP trained 64 partner staff on data protection, reporting, community engagement, complaint handling and inclusion of persons with disabilities.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

South Sudan faces severe environmental challenges that impact food security and nutrition. Climate change manifests through erratic rainfall patterns, leading to prolonged droughts and devastating floods.^[1] In 2022 and 2024, floods affected 1 million and 1.4 million people across South Sudan, respectively.^[2] Rainfall in South Sudan has decreased by 10-20 percent since the mid-1970s.^[3] These extreme weather events disrupt agricultural production, destroy crops and livestock, and displace communities.

Land degradation, caused by deforestation, overgrazing, and unsustainable farming practices, further erodes soil fertility and reduces agricultural productivity.^[4] About 27,019 km² (4.32 percent) out of the country's 624,919.2 km² was degraded as of 2020.^[5] Water scarcity, exacerbated by climate change and poor water management, limits access to clean water for both consumption and irrigation.

These environmental factors interact with the subnational violence and political instability, creating a complex humanitarian crisis. The violence disrupts agricultural activities, displaces populations, and hinders access to markets and humanitarian assistance.^[6]

WFP played a crucial role in addressing the above challenges by providing emergency food assistance to 2.9 million vulnerable populations affected by conflict, climate shocks and displacement in 39 counties across South Sudan. WFP promoted climate-resilient agriculture practices such as drought-resistant crop varieties and improved water management techniques, including working with communities to develop early warning systems for climate-related disasters, enabling timely humanitarian response.

WFP's capacity support to agricultural livelihoods emphasized sustainable practices to minimize environmental impact, including training communities on sustainable land management techniques to prevent soil erosion and enhance fertility such as agroforestry and crop rotation. WFP also promoted water harvesting techniques to improve water efficiency and reduce reliance on unsustainable irrigation methods. Furthermore, WFP encouraged the adoption of climate-resilient crops and practices, including supporting the affected communities to grow climate-resilient crops like rice and cassavas to mitigate the impacts of climate change on agricultural production.

WFP collaborated with communities impacted by climate change in 33 counties to implement long-term solutions through asset creation and livelihood (ACL) activities. These efforts focused on improving water availability for agriculture by constructing 120 shallow wells and 14 multipurpose ponds. WFP addressed the significant challenge of flooding by building and rehabilitating 98 kilometres of flood-control dykes.

To enhance market access in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states, WFP rehabilitated and maintained over 400 km of community access roads. Recognizing the potential of rice cultivation in flood-prone areas, WFP supported flood-affected communities to establish rice farms in Warrap State. To improve forest cover and mitigate the effects of deforestation, WFP distributed 797,000 tree seedlings to affected communities for planting in all 33 locations implementing ACL.

To safeguard its programmes from causing environmental harm, WFP implemented a comprehensive set of environmental and social safeguards which helped to identify, assess, and manage potential environmental and social risks associated with WFP's activities. These safeguards involved the integration of environmental considerations into the design and implementation of its programmes, including conducting environmental and social impact assessments to identify potential risks and develop mitigation measures.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP South Sudan has been implementing an Environmental Management System (EMS) since 2023, consistent with its commitment to identify, reduce and manage environmental impacts and risks. EMS is a corporate framework provided by WFP's Environmental Policy and focuses on implementing environmental improvements in five focus areas: energy management, waste management, water management, sustainable procurement and awareness and training. Initial environmental assessments conducted in the country office and field offices identified high impact areas and environmental risks. These assessments have since enabled subsequent sustainable initiatives in the EMS focus areas.

In sustainable energy management, use of energy metres in Juba and Bor, has enhanced monitoring of energy consumption, while highlighting consumption trends that inform both energy efficiency and renewable energy implementation. Energy efficiency has been addressed in Juba through the installation of energy efficient equipment such as a central air-conditioning system, and induction stove plates for cooking, which have reduced energy consumption. To support the transition to renewable energy, WFP, in collaboration with other UN agencies, is assessing the potential for installing medium to large scale size solar systems in its premises, through use of long-term energy contracts. This approach is data driven, and the selection of priority sites for solarization is based on information provided in previously conducted energy audits. This will significantly increase renewable energy use, reduce reliance on fossil fuels which are expensive and often less accessible, reduce common risks associated with the operation and maintenance of larger solar systems, and foster interagency collaboration within the UN system.

On water management, the installation of water meters has improved the monitoring of water consumption, to enable review and water efficiency interventions. One such intervention is aerators, which have been installed in Juba, to reduce water consumption. To improve wastewater management, a wastewater treatment plant has been installed at the Country Office. This has allowed the recycling of water for irrigation purposes, and simultaneously reduced water consumed for the same purpose.

Sustainable waste management is a continued priority and through use of recycling contracts and collaboration with a local organization, 4,500 litres of oil and 9 mt of plastic bottles generated from WFP operations has been recycled in 2024. Continuous engagement with two local waste management actors, AMS integrated solutions and EcoClean, allowed WFP to map developing opportunities to recycle and manage solid waste locally.

For increased awareness on environmental themes, and better integration of sustainable practices into WFP operations, multiple training sessions were conducted throughout the year to stakeholders such as staff, and contractors. Awareness materials were also developed to further educate staff on measures they can implement to conserve energy and water, and reduce or segregate waste.

WFP South Sudan will continue to develop, implement, and scale up sustainable solutions that are adaptable to its context, to improve its environmental performance and uphold sustainability commitments.

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 South Sudan's nutrition activities are designed in consultation with key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and community representatives and adjusted upon the receipt of new information or survey data to ensure an adaptive response. One such example is the transitioning out of food-based preventative assistance for children to local food solutions under selected locations of the Joint Resilience Programme. In 2024, WFP engaged in a concerted effort to ensure nutrition-sensitive programming as a key consideration across the WFP South Sudan Country Strategic Plan (2023-2025) portfolio. This included the development of specific guidance notes for each programme area such as emergency, school feeding, asset creation and livelihood to facilitate the inclusion of nutrition sensitive activities such as awareness raising, provision of child friendly spaces and inclusion of nutrition as part of targeting criteria.

WFP and partners established a Nutrition Sensitive/Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) taskforce which met monthly to discuss key issues around nutrition integration. Key achievements include the dissemination of nutrition messages under the General Food Distribution Plus initiative^[1] in coordination with the community nutrition volunteers, the development of a school health referral system where teachers were trained to identify common illnesses amongst school children and referred them to health services and the development of a joint workplan with FAO on addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition, including a focus on increasing household food productivity through home gardens.

Following the influx of new arrivals fleeing the Sudan conflict, WFP and partners made emergency response activities in Renk, the primary entry point for new arrivals, more nutrition sensitive. WFP provided protective rations in the form of cash-based transfers to vulnerable households who had stayed in Renk transit centres for a long period. The rations complemented the nutrition support and facilitated their access to basic food and contributed towards addressing one of the underlying causes of malnutrition. They also helped mitigate the sharing of specialized nutrition commodities within the household. With malnutrition trends for Renk showing high proxy malnutrition rates of 25 percent^[2] at the transit centre and younger children being increasingly vulnerable, households eligible for the protective ration had to have a child aged below two years. The rations were distributed alongside the nutrition-sensitive SBCC. Findings from key informant interviews showed that households receiving the protective cash-based transfers used them to buy fresh foods such as milk, fish, lentils and vegetables which are of high nutritional value while some households ventured into small businesses. Given the transient nature of the population in the transit centres, a representative nutritional assessment was not feasible. However, regular MUAC screening of children at the protective ration distribution point indicated a reduction in proxy malnutrition rates from 25 percent to 19 percent.

In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP integrated gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation measures into nutrition sites and conducted awareness raising, staff capacity building and strengthened referrals to services. This integration empowered GBV survivors to seek help, equipped staff at nutrition sites to identify and respond to cases of GBV and enabled GBV survivors to access essential services.

Partnerships

Quality Flexible Funding

In 2024, WFP received USD 12 million as flexible multilateral allocations, enabling the rapid response to critical humanitarian needs. The multilateral funds^[1] helped WFP target the most vulnerable populations with tailored interventions in crisis response, nutrition, and resilience. WFP also benefited from centralised mechanism allocations^[2] for UNHAS activities. This funding enabled WFP to scale-up operations, including the rehabilitation of the Renk airstrip. This rehabilitation facilitated a robust response to the Sudan crisis, as Renk is the primary entry point for new arrivals fleeing the Sudan conflict.

Engagements with the Government and International Financial Institutions

WFP maintained a strong partnership with the Government of South Sudan to ensure effective delivery of humanitarian and development assistance to people in vulnerable situations. In collaboration with key government ministries, departments and agencies, WFP aligned its operations with national goals to guarantee safe and unhindered access to people living in vulnerable situations.^[3] WFP's partnership with the University of Juba helped foster evidence generation for informed decisions.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Finance and Planning to implement the IMF Food shock facility^[4] towards crisis response, school meals, urban safety nets and capacity strengthening activities. WFP and the Central Bank of South Sudan collaborated to find solutions to mitigate the impact of the currency fluctuation on humanitarian assistance.

WFP expanded its partnerships with International Financial Institutions, including an agreement with the African Development Bank to bolster flood response and implement resilience-building initiatives. To further strengthen South Sudan's climate resilience, WFP collaborated with government authorities to develop a Green Climate Fund Concept Note, laying the groundwork for a comprehensive proposal to be submitted in 2025.

WFP's robust field presence, data analysis, and experience in delivering large-scale humanitarian assistance made it a valuable partner for international financial institutions like the World Bank and IMF. By providing critical food security information and analyses, WFP contributed to informed decision-making and policy development. Collaborating with other UN agencies, NGOs, and government ministries, WFP ensured effective and efficient humanitarian response in challenging contexts, particularly in remote and conflict-affected areas.

NGO Collaboration

WFP conducted regular trainings and briefing sessions to NGOs implementing food assistance activities, targeting NGO staff on various levels, including managers, programme coordinators, warehouse points and finance officers. The sessions focused on thematic areas like business process flows, warehouse management, targeting, financial spot checks, fraud and corruption prevention and protection and accountability to affected populations. Additionally, WFP engaged specialized NGOs such as Internews Agency to reinforce community feedback mechanisms and engagement. Investing in capacity building and partnership development helped WFP optimize programme delivery and greater impact.

WFP forged strategic partnerships with 55 NGOs, executing 89 field level agreements (FLAs) valued at USD 59 million. To streamline operations and enhance efficiency, WFP consolidated multiple FLAs into single NGO agreements. This strategic move, coupled with optimized FLA budgets and the digitalization of NGO management workflows, improved NGO management.

WFP continued to use the UN Partner Portal to select NGOs and centralise FLA management processes. By centralizing these functions through the portal, WFP and its cooperating partners benefited from a unified platform for tracking, renewing, and approving FLAs digitally. This approach enhanced efficiency and transparency in partnership management.

WFP concluded the protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) capacity assessment, engaging 48 cooperating partners. This assessment established each partner's SEA risk rating and provided insights into their current PSEA capacities. Thirty-one partners demonstrated full PSEA capacity. WFP continued to collaborate with 17 partners exhibiting low and medium PSEA capacities to develop tailored capacity strengthening plans.

Private Sector

WFP continued to solidify its partnerships with the private sector in 2024 to support its operations. New contributions, received through WFP USA and the Japan Association for WFP, illustrated the effectiveness of the engagement through various private sector networks. Additionally, continued support from private sector foundations such as the Ajram

Foundation, which supported emergency life-saving food assistance, enabling WFP to implement critical programmes and initiatives.

WFP continued to engage its international government donors and partners. Despite competing global priorities, WFP continued to collaborate with traditional resource partners while opening up relationships with new donors. Of the funding received in 2024, 96 percent was from international government partners. WFP worked also with the private sector on innovative activities, including the 'Ripple Effect' project through which 2,400 people received trainings in briquette-making, producing 16 mt of water hyacinth-made briquettes (400,000 briquettes).

WFP South Sudan thanks Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Private donors, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, UNCBPF, UNISFA, UAE, United Kingdom, and USA.^[5]

Focus on localization

Through the Smallholder Agriculture and Market Support activities, WFP partnered with local and international organizations to empower smallholders and their cooperatives. The empowerment focused on enhancing agricultural resilience by promoting climate-smart practices, improving postharvest handling and agro-processing, and facilitating market access. By leveraging diverse local expertise including smallholder cooperatives, these initiatives helped boost agricultural productivity, strengthen livelihoods, and contribute to the development of resilient food systems that ensured both immediate and long-term food security for farming communities. In 2024, WFP worked with 55 NGOs, of which 18 were local through Field Level Agreement (FLAs) worth USD 8 million, representing 14 percent of the total value for all the FLAs. Partnering with local NGOs helped leverage deeper understanding of local contexts, tap into community networks, and lower operational costs. It also enhanced sustainability and strengthened local capacities.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP's partnership with UNICEF led to 100 percent convergence of intervention areas, guaranteeing a continuum of care for people in vulnerable situations. WFP collaborated with IOM and UNICEF to scale up the Joint Project on Access to Education, Livelihoods, and Peace. The work with FAO and UNICEF strengthened nutrition prevention interventions focusing on the underlying causes of malnutrition. By working with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and UNHCR, WFP optimized the delivery of humanitarian assistance, with UNMISS providing force protection as WFP convoys delivered food in insecure areas. WFP and FAO's partnership ensured households targeted under WFP's lean season response received FAO's livelihood support. This partnership ensured the lean season response targeted people remained food secure after the lean season.^[6]

Under the Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Rehabilitation Trust Fund (RSRTF) project, WFP collaborated with the UNMISS, UNDP, WHO, Nonviolent Peace Force, and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - Germany to implement the Community Violence Reduction project in Jonglei and Warrap States and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area via the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund. The project engaged 35,000 participants in peace dialogues and resilience-building activities, prioritizing cross-border social cohesion. The endline survey in October 2024 revealed impressive results, including strengthened social cohesion through improved conflict resolution, increased food production and enhanced skills in climate-smart agriculture, demonstrating the project's positive impact on livelihoods and resilience.

Financial Overview

WFP revised its 2024 budget, reducing its needs-based plan from USD 1.2 billion to USD 897 million. This 27 percent decrease prioritized resources for people facing the most acute needs, specifically those in Emergency or Integrated Food Security Phase (IPC Phase 4) and 5 Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) as determined by assessments. To ensure the most effective allocation of resources, WFP temporarily scaled back resilience-based programmes in favour of life-saving assistance. By 31 December 2024, WFP had mobilized USD 1.08 billion, including funds carried over from 2023. WFP carried over 46 percent of the available resources to 2025, with half of them received at the end of 2024.

Strategic Outcomes 1, 2, 3, and 4 were funded at 98 percent, 83 percent, 82 percent, and 62 percent respectively. To address the funding shortfall, WFP implemented operational strategies such as reducing the targeted population from 7.3 million to 4.5 million, maintaining a reduced food basket in counties with sections of people facing Emergency and Catastrophe food insecurity levels, and deprioritizing counties facing crisis levels of food insecurity. Strategic Outcome 5 was funded at 114 percent of its annual requirements, albeit with varying funding levels at the activity level. UNHAS, the logistics cluster, and on-demand services were funded at 117 percent, 114 percent, and 98 percent of their annual requirements, respectively, primarily through a cost recovery strategy.

Eighty percent of contributions received in 2024 were earmarked for specific strategic outcomes or activities, with a strong focus on crisis response. About 65 percent of allocated contributions directly supported crisis response (Strategic Outcome 1), reflecting the ongoing critical need for immediate assistance. Nutrition and school feeding (Strategic Outcome 2) received 12 percent and 2 percent of contributions, respectively. Resilience activities (Strategic Outcome 3) secured 9 percent of funding, while capacity building (Strategic Outcome 4) received less than one percent, limiting the implementation of associated activities. Service provision to the humanitarian community (Strategic Outcome 5) accounted for 12 percent of mobilized funds.

Of the funding WFP received in 2024, 90 percent (or USD 475 million) constituted directed contributions^[1] by resource partners. Multilateral allocations^[2] contributed an additional USD 28 million (1.4 percent). To ensure the timely delivery of life-saving assistance, WFP South Sudan leveraged internal funding mechanisms such as the Macro-Advance Financing^[3] and Immediate Response Account,^[4] amounting to USD 35 million. These funds facilitated the early utilization of expected resources, enabling critical prepositioning of food and rapid response to the urgent needs of people in vulnerable situations.

WFP continued to advocate with donors for early confirmation or indication of funding allocations to facilitate effective planning for food assistance delivery. Late confirmation of funding resulted in delayed commodity arrival, forcing WFP to more expensive transport modalities like air and river during the rainy season, when most roads became impassable. This limited WFP's ability to support people in hard-to-reach areas, impacting over 1.6 million people due to insufficient prepositioning. To optimize supply chain efficiency, WFP continued advocating the need to secure at least 40 percent of required funding for the subsequent year by the third quarter of the preceding year, with a gradual increase of 10 percent per month, reaching 90 percent by May of the subsequent year.

WFP received joint funding in partnerships with other UN agencies and the private sector. The Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Rehabilitation Trust Fund (RSRTF) project, implemented jointly with UNDP, UNMISS, WHO, Nonviolent Peaceforce, and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - Germany, fostered peace in Jonglei and Warrap states by leveraging WFP's resilience programming and development expertise, combined with the peacebuilding capabilities of other stakeholders. Additionally, WFP continued its multi-year partnership with UNICEF and the German Development Bank (KfW) to execute a resilience project in urban and peri-urban areas in Aweil, Yambio, Torit, and Juba counties, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Furthermore, WFP, UNICEF, and IOM collaborated on a European Commission (INTPA)-funded project to strengthen access to education and livelihoods in Wau and Kuajok. This four-year initiative helped deliver school meals, resilience, and WASH activities to returnees.













Four consecutive years of severe flooding prevented displaced populations from returning home and resuming productive activities, while also preventing the affected people from reclaiming lost arable land. Intensifying subnational conflict and communal tensions drove up displacements, with over 2.2 million people remaining internally displaced in 2024.^[5] These compounding shocks, coupled with rising food and fuel prices and fluctuating exchange rates, exacerbated South Sudan's humanitarian crisis. WFP optimized its supply chain efficiency through the Global Commodity Management Facility, which helped reduce procurement lead times, accelerating deliveries, and enabling strategic local purchases when market conditions were favourable.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	487,147,838	349,811,554	622,388,787	346,895,681
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	231,871	0
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.	487,147,838	349,811,554	622,156,916	346,895,681
Activity 01: 01: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance, readiness, and recovery	487,147,838	349,811,554	622,156,916	346,895,681
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	142,195,825	99,477,417	156,023,371	64,912,642
SO02: Populations in vulnerable situations in South Sudan have enhanced nutrition, health and education and improved access to safety nets all year round.	142,195,825	99,477,417	156,023,371	64,912,642
Activity 02: 02: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups	118,385,421	84,260,518	127,295,912	54,053,723
Activity 03: 03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.	23,810,404	15,216,900	18,592,124	10,858,919

Non-activity specific	0	0	10,135,335	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	92,893,639	54,925,348	84,015,633	40,751,297
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.	92,893,639	54,925,348	84,015,633	40,751,297
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	61,295,273	39,723,270	46,971,562	33,419,323
Activity 05: 05: Engage targeted food-insecure populations, especially women and youth in livelihood development and market support activities	11,543,714	6,933,958	4,811,357	3,892,719
Activity 06: 06: Develop, rehabilitate and maintain essential infrastructure for targeted communities	20,054,652	8,268,120	26,603,649	3,439,255
Non-activity specific	0	0	5,629,066	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,488,829	541,857	919,675	423,539
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.	1,488,829	541,857	919,675	423,539

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.	1,488,829	541,857	919,675	423,539
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	77,549,412	67,282,263	106,886,947	65,900,123
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.	77,549,412	67,282,263	106,886,947	65,900,123
Activity 08: Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) and aviation sector technical assistance to the humanitarian community and other partners.	50,006,958	48,372,159	77,084,503	46,486,057
Activity 09: Provide mandated information management, logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster.	17,382,516	15,146,051	19,822,060	11,468,005
Activity 10: 10. Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners.	10,159,938	3,764,053	9,980,384	7,946,061
Non-SDG Target	0	0	15,201,471	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	801,275,542	572,038,439	985,435,885	518,883,282
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	42,231,017	39,931,414	64,732,988	33,321,431

Total Direct Costs	 843,506,559	 611,969,853	 1,050,168,873	 552,204,713
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 54,132,724	 39,516,298	 31,108,598	 31,108,598
Grand Total	 897,639,284	 651,486,151	 1,081,277,470	 583,313,310

Data Notes

Overview

[1] In 2024, the quantity of food distributed decreased by 11 percent compared to 2023 due to a reduction in the number of people assisted. Conversely, cash-based transfers (CBT) distributed increased by 3 percent. This shift was driven by two key factors. Firstly, access constraints in certain locations such as Maban necessitated the substitution of in-kind with CBT, directly accounting for both the increased CBT distributed and the reduced food distributed. Secondly, inflationary pressures required adjustments to cash transfer values, further contributing to the overall increase in CBT distributed.

[2] The number of crisis-affected people reached exceeded the target by more than 600,000.

[3] General Food Distribution Plus (GFD Plus) is a humanitarian intervention that goes beyond traditional emergency food assistance. It integrates value-added solutions and community-driven approaches to address the root causes of food insecurity and build long-term resilience among vulnerable populations.

[4] WFP South Sudan Resilience Strategy (2024-2030). Accessed at <https://www.wfp.org/publications/wfp-south-sudan-resilience-strategy-2024-2030>

[5] WFP rehabilitated strategic infrastructure through a multi-pronged approach encompassing community-driven initiatives and large-scale engineering interventions. The total kilometres of roads and drainage canals and dykes rehabilitated include those rehabilitated under Activity 1, 4 and 6. Under activity 1, people participating in the GFD Plus Initiative voluntarily rehabilitated feeder roads and drainage canals across various bomas while receiving unconditional food assistance while under activity 4, ACL participating households rehabilitated community access roads and drainage canals using community labour, with WFP providing them with conditional food assistance. To improve inter-state/county connectivity, Activity 6 leveraged WFP's engineering capacity and heavy machinery to rehabilitate critical roads linking states and counties.

[6] At the state level, WFP conducted capacity assessment in in Unity, Jonglei, and Eastern Equatoria States.

[7] Yabus is a town in the Southern Blue Nile State of Sudan. The Blue Nile State is situated in the south-eastern part of Sudan, bordering Ethiopia and South Sudan.

[8] Kauda is a town in the South Kordofan state of Sudan. South Kordofan is in the southern part of Sudan and shares an international border with South Sudan. The state capital is Kadugli.

[9] 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 people receive the intended benefit at the right time and in the best way.

[10] The 2020 Africa SDG and Index Dashboards Report. Accessed at https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2020/2020_africa_index_and_dashboards.pdf

[11] The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification results released in November 2024 showed that 2.1 million children were at risk of malnutrition between July 2024 and June 2025, representing an increase from 1.6 million children that were at risk of malnutrition between July 2023 and June 2024.

[12] The mortality rates for children aged below 5 years stand at 98.8 deaths per 1,000 live births according to UNICEF. Accessed at <https://data.unicef.org/country/ssd/>

[13] IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, Nonviolent Peace Force (NP), Save the Children International (SCI), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - Germany (VSF-G), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), The Organisation for Children's Harmony (TOCH), Peace Canal (PC).

[14] WFP deprioritized support to counties with people facing integrated food security phase classification (IPC 3) and assistance for protracted IDPs in Mangalla Payam (Juba County), Bor South County and Awerial County. See WFP South Sudan External Sitrep (March 2024). Accessed at <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/wfp-south-sudan-situation-report-321-31-march-2024>

[15] See WFP South Sudan External Sitrep (October 2024). Accessed at <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/wfp-south-sudan-situation-report-328-31-october-2024>

[16] Under the 'beneficiaries by programme area chart' in the overview section, the 407,838 people reached under Asset Creation and Livelihoods (ACL) include 14,000 people reached under the urban safety nets. The inclusion of the people assisted under the urban safety was occasioned by a tagging issue in the WFP country office tool for managing (programme operations) effectively, where they were tagged under the ACL. So, the actual number of people reached under ACL was 393,479 as indicated under Activity 4 and 39,000 smallholder farmers.

Operational context

- [1] South Sudan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024 (Issued November 2023).
- [2] South Sudan: IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis September 2023 - July 2024. Accessed at <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-ipc-acute-food-insecurity-and-acute-malnutrition-analysis-september-2023-july-2024-published-november-6-2023>.
- [3] UNICEF and WFP (2024): Progress on the UNICEF and WFP Enhanced Partnership in South Sudan 2021-2023.
- [4] WFP South Sudan External Sitrep (July 2024). Accessed at <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/wfp-south-sudan-situation-report-325-31-july-2024>.
- [5] UNHCR South Sudan Operational Portal. Accessed at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/ssd>. Accessed on 15 January 2025.
- [6] UNHCR South Sudan Operational Portal. Accessed at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/ssd>. Accessed on 15 January 2025.
- [7] The Conflict in the neighbouring Sudan started in April 2023. About 75 percent of the new arrivals were South Sudanese returnees, 23 percent Sudanese refugees, and the rest were people from other neighbouring countries caught up by conflict in Sudan.
- [8] World Bank (2023). Rising from the Depths: Water Security and Fragility in South Sudan. The 2023 INFORM Risk Index.
- [9] World Bank Group in South Sudan (2024). Accessed at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/southsudan/overview>.
- [10] World Bank Group in South Sudan (2024). Accessed at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/southsudan/overview>.
- [11] African Development Bank Group Country Focus Report (2024). Driving South Sudan's Transformation: The Reform of the Global Financial Architecture accessed at https://vcda.afdb.org/en/system/files/report/south_sudan_2024.pdf.
- [12] Bank of South Sudan Daily Quotation (2024).
- [13] WFP South Sudan Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping.
- [14] The rapid depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound created a significant gap between the reference (official) and parallel exchange rates. The wedge between the rates drove runaway inflation, forcing WFP to adjust the transfer values to enable households to maintain their purchasing power. This adjustment increased the cost of CBT operations.
- [15] World Health Organization South Sudan: Public Health Situation Analysis (15 July 2024). Accessed at <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-public-health-situation-analysis-pha-15-july-2024#:~:text=SUMMARY%20OF%20CRISIS%20AND%20KEY%20FINDINGS&text=The%20nation's%20health%20system%2C%20heavily,risks%20of%20illness%20and%20mortality>.
- [16] World Health Organization South Sudan: Cholera Outbreak Situation Report (30 November 2024). Accessed at https://www.afro.who.int/sites/default/files/2024-12/South%20Sudan%20Cholera%20Situation%20Report_Issue%20%2305.pdf.
- [17] United Nations (2024): UN News Global perspective Human stories. Accessed at <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/11/1156661>.
- [18] Concern Worldwide (2022). Gender Equality in South Sudan: What We Know in 2022. Accessed at <https://www.concern.net/news/gender-equality-in-south-sudan>.
- [19] United Nations Mission in South Sudan (2024). Brief on Violence Affecting Civilians. Accessed at [https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/unmiss-brief-violence-affecting-civilians-july-september-2024#:~:text=Between%20July%20and%20September%202024,related%20sexual%20violence%20\(CRSV\)](https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/unmiss-brief-violence-affecting-civilians-july-september-2024#:~:text=Between%20July%20and%20September%202024,related%20sexual%20violence%20(CRSV)).
- [20] World Bank Group Data. Accessed at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT?locations=SS>.
- [21] Care (Undated). Gender in Brief. Accessed at <https://www.care.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Gender20in20Brief20South20Sudan20.pdf>.
- [22] UNICEF (2022). Education in South Sudan Briefing Note (October – December 2021). Accessed at https://www.unicef.org/southsudan/media/9296/file/Education%20Briefing%20Note_2021%20Q4.pdf.
- [23] The 2024 South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan. Accessed at <https://fts.unocha.org/plans/1157/clusters>. Accessed on 13 January 2025.
- [24] Gai Chol Paul (2023). Road Maintenance Challenges: The Greatest Obstacle to Sustainable Development in South Sudan. Journal of Sustainable Social Change, Volume 15, Issue 1, Pages 31–41. Accessed at <https://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1366&context=jsc>.
- [25] World bank Group (2018). Southern Sudan Road Maintenance Project. Accessed at <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P118579>.

[26] The Republic of South Sudan (2022). The Revised National Development Strategy for South Sudan (2021- 2024). Accessed at <https://www.undp.org/south-sudan/publications/revised-national-development-strategy-south-sudan-2021-2024>.

[27] CFM includes the hotline and helpdesks.

[28] COMET stands for the Country Office Tool for Managing (Programme Operations) Effectively. It is WFP's comprehensive online tool to design, implement and monitor programmes and performance management. COMET's technology platform allows managers in the field and in headquarters to view updated information on a project's performance at any given time.

[29] LESS stands for Logistics Execution Support System. It is a tool used by WFP to manage and track commodities in the supply chain. LESS allows for real-time management of commodities from the point of receipt to the final delivery point. LESS is a corporate commodity tracking system that captures end-to-end data. It can be used by both WFP distribution teams and cooperating partners.

[30] Key government ministries, departments and agencies and other humanitarian and development partners took part in reviewing, formulating and validating the recommendation of the evaluation.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 2.1) focusses on access to food. By 2030, 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.

[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 212 million that was confirmed in 2024 for utilization in 2025. This contribution affected Strategic Outcomes 1 (Activity 1), 2 (Activity 2) and 3 (Activity 6) and 5 (Activity 8).

[3] Severe funding gaps forced WFP to revise its Country Strategic Plan (2023 – 2025) budget. The revision reduced the targeted population from 7.3 million to 4.5 million. The gaps compelled WFP to maintain a reduced food basket of 70 percent to people facing famine-like conditions and 50 percent to refugees and people facing emergency acute food insecurity levels.

[4] Catastrophe food insecurity level is also referred to as the integrated food security phase classification (IPC phase 5) while Emergency food insecurity level is also referred to as IPC 4.

[5] The need-based plan took into consideration 70 percent of the ration entitlement to people in counties experiencing Catastrophe food insecurity levels and 50 percent of entitlements to the rest of the targeted populations, including refugees and IDPs. WFP had been providing reduced rations since 2021. Therefore, 98 percent funding was based on the already reduced rations.

[6] WFP's General Food Distributions (GFDs) under the lean season response targeted counties where people faced Emergency food insecurity levels during the lean season (January – August 2024). The lean season response (LSR) begins from April and ends in July. However, prioritization of counties to receive assistance is determined by the immediate state of food security at the point when the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) findings are presented. The counties with people facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food insecurity levels with pockets of areas with people facing Catastrophe (IPC 5) food insecurity levels population begin the response early in January as a form of famine prevention strategy. Counties with pockets of people facing Catastrophe food insecurity levels begin receiving assistance in January since they are determined to be severely food insecure from the end of the previous quarter.

[7] In 2024, 39 counties were categorized into three priorities: Priority 1, 2 and 3 as determined by the severity of food insecurity and the proportion of population facing Emergency and above food insecurity levels, with Priority 1 counties being the most severely food insecure.

[8] The vulnerability assessment was supported by the Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub, a joint initiative by the UNHCR and WFP to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian responses, particularly in situations involving forced displacement. The Hub provides technical support to UNHCR and WFP operations at the global, regional, and country levels.

[9] This assessment was conducted in 2022.

[10] The vulnerability-based targeting resulted in differentiated assistance for refugees through seasonal targeting and vulnerability targeting. For instance, in Maban and Yida, WFP provided eight months seasonal blanket assistance to the protracted refugees from January to August, and a vulnerability top up ration for the protracted refugees for four months from September to December. In Juba, WFP provided six months seasonal blanket assistance to the protracted refugees from January to June, and a vulnerability top up ration for the protracted refugees for six months from July to December. In Yambio, WFP provided four months seasonal blanket assistance to the protracted refugees from January to April, and a vulnerability top up for the protracted refugees for eight months from May to December. WFP did not implement differentiated assistance in Aweil because all the refugees had arrived in 2023 and 2024 and the settlement was set up in response to the Sudan crisis. Newly arrived refugee were not subject to targeting. The nutrition and school feeding programmes were not part of the targeting in the refugee camps and settlements.

[10] WFP delivered the protective ration though cash-over the counter as a CBT delivery mechanism.

[11] The roll out of the protective ration followed mass screening results that revealed rising malnutrition among children at the Renk transit centre.

[12] WFP provides food assistance while enhancing its information management through two key communication methods: engaging communities to help them understand its food assistance programmes and conducting assessments to identify their information needs and gaps related to access to humanitarian assistance. This approach aligns with WFP's Protection and Accountability Strategy for Affected Populations (2020) and the Community Engagement Strategy (2021-2026). In 2024, WFP collaborated with Internews to assess information needs in Aweil, Malakal, and Renk, focusing on displaced communities affected by the Sudan crisis. This partnership helped address gaps in language and communication preferences.

[13] The General Food Distribution Plus (GFD Plus) is a humanitarian intervention that goes beyond traditional emergency food assistance. It integrates value-added solutions and community-driven approaches to address the root causes of food insecurity and build long-term resilience among vulnerable populations.

[14] Livelihood crisis coping strategies include households seeking food support from others, sending more members to cattle/fishing camps due to food/money shortages, and consuming or selling seeds meant for planting due to lack of food or money. On the other hand, livelihood emergency coping strategies include households resorting to desperate coping strategies. For instance, they may sell or slaughter their remaining livestock. Households may also travel to other villages, resorting to begging for food or other essential resources. In some cases, households utilize community leaders or local courts to pursue debt collection, including bride wealth or dowry, or to secure support, such as food or resources, from other community members, all due to the critical lack of food or money.

[15] The 2023 WHO guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema included a shift in terminology from treatment to supplementation of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). In this report, the narrative sections reflect 'supplementation of MAM' but the indicators presented on tables/matrices still reflect 'treatment of MAM' due to ongoing adjustments in the WFP corporate M&E systems that have not been finalized.

[16] 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).

[17] 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.

[18] The indicators 'N.3.2: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support from emergency school-based programming (Female)' and 'N.3.2.1M: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support from emergency school-based programming (Male)' have no actual values. The successful implementation of school-based deworming programmes relied on strong inter-ministerial collaboration. Challenges arose in coordinating efforts between the relevant line ministries, resulting in logistical and funding hurdles that affected availability of deworming tablets to schools.

[19] For the refugee population, annual change enrolment rate and retention rates, the 2023 results were 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. The 2024 follow values were the first follow up values for the two indicators.

[20] The indicator 'A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)' appears without planned values. This is because WFP planned to distribute only cash. However, during implementation, WFP distributed both cash and vouchers.

[21] The indicator A.2.7 lacks planned values. This focuses the food distributed to GFD Plus beneficiaries for road and drainage rehabilitation under Output 3 which are also a subset of GFD beneficiaries. Under GFD Plus, WFP distributed 4,689 mt to 189,000 crisis-affected people.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] SDG Target 2.2 seeks to end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

[2] The United Nations Sustainable Development Corporation Framework's strategic priority 3 supports social development, including the protection of the most vulnerable people in South Sudan. It supports SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6) Accessed at <https://southsudan.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-02/UN%20Sustainable%20Development%20SOUTH%20SUDAN-%20FINAL.pdf>

[3] 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).

[4] 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 212 million that was confirmed in 2024 for utilization in 2025. This contribution affected Strategic Outcomes 1 (Activity 1), 2 (Activity 2) and 3 (Activity 6) and 5 (Activity 8).

[5] The 2023 WHO guidelines on the prevention and management of wasting and nutritional oedema included a shift in terminology from treatment to supplementation of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). In the 2024 Annual Country Report, the narrative sections reflect 'supplementation of MAM' but the indicators presented on tables/matrices still reflect 'treatment of MAM' due to ongoing adjustments in the WFP corporate M&E; systems that have not been finalized.

[6] The number of children aged 6-59 months and PBW/G reached in 2024 under the MAM supplementation programme represents an reduced by 14 percent compared to 2023. The decrease was due to the transitioning of 20 counties from WFP to the government and UNICEF support. Under the treatment programme, children aged 6 – 59 months received ready to use supplementary foods (RUSF) while pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received supercereal plus.

[7] The number of children aged 6-59 months and PBW/G reached in 2024 under the prevention programme represents an increase of 27 percent compared to 2023. The increase was due to the preventative nutritional support provided to populations affected by the Sudan crisis, the floods and the droughts. All these locations had GFD activities implemented together with the blanket supplementary feeding programme's prevention component. While some of the targeted people under prevention were reached under the Strategic Outcome 1, the largest portion was reached under this Strategic Outcome. Under the prevention programme WFP distributed Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement – Medium Quantity (LNS-MQ) and super cereal plus to children and women, respectively.

[8] The intervention, funded by German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through the KfW Development Bank (KfW/BMZ), was earmarked for the three counties.

[9] 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).

[10] WFP and South Sudan AIDS Commission collected data in Lakes, Unity and Western Equatoria States towards the end of 2023 and held a validation workshop with government representatives and partners in October 2024.

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

[12] 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.

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

[14] WFP implemented Take Home Rations in schools where the provision of regular school meals was not possible.

[15] In 2023, the enrolment and attendance stood at 17 percent and 88 percent, respectively.

[16] A Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) is a group of people who manage their own finances. They pool their money together, which allows members to save, borrow money when needed, and even get insurance coverage for emergencies. This self-help group operates without any outside funding.

[17] The targeted people received money through their phones which they went and withdraw from the mobile network operator agents within their locality. Over 900 mobile accounts were registered with women.

[18] These percentages combine the acceptable and borderline food consumption.

[19] These results are based on Round 2 of PDM (December 2024 Data) compared to 2023.

[20] The Ministry of Education and General Instruction and the relevant departments and agencies participated in validating the findings and recommendations.

[21] 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.

[22] The indicators 'Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support under the take-home ration and onsite feeding' have zero actual values. The successful implementation of school-based deworming programmes relied on strong inter-ministerial collaboration. Challenges arose in coordinating efforts between the relevant line ministries, resulting in logistical and funding hurdles that affected availability of deworming tablets to schools.

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

Strategic outcome 03

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

[2] The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework's (UNSDCF) Strategic Priority 2 focuses on sustainable economic growth and diversification.

[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 212 million that was confirmed in 2024 for utilization in 2025. This contribution affected Strategic Outcomes 1 (Activity 1), 2 (Activity 2) and 3 (Activity 6) and 5 (Activity 8).

[4] People in four counties received cash-based transfers. These counties are Tonj South, Twic, Cuibet, and Gogrial West). People in eight received inkind, including Abyei, Rumbek North, Koch, Panyijar, Gogrial East, Twic East, Tonj North, and Tonj East.

[5] Three-pronged approach aims to strengthen the design, planning, implementation of programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness. The three-pronged approach is made of 3 interrelated tools at 3 different levels: i) the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) at the national level, ii) the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) at the sub-national level, and the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) at the local level (WFP (2024) Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) factsheet (Updated in June 2024).

[6] The Seasonal Livelihoods Programming (SLP) is a planning tool applied at the sub-national level, bringing together local needs and experiences so that multi-sectoral programmes and interventions can be coordinated, planned, and delivered. SLP is part of the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), an innovative multi-level programming tool developed by WFP in consultation with governments and partners (WFP (2024) Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) factsheet Updated in June 2024).

[7] Some of the roads rehabilitated include the Bentiu-Panakwach, Mayom Lach – Ayai, and Babur – Bargar – Mapel in Unity, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el State, respectively.

[8] 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.

[9] The Indicator 'D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite' has not actual value. WFP initially considered using the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) in 2024, but encountered challenges. Many potential assets were agricultural plots with short growing cycles scattered across households, making long-term landscape progression tracking difficult. Furthermore, including selected physical assets in the "Ad hoc Package" proved more expensive than the "Standard Package," leading WFP to abandon the AIMS approach for the 2024 cycle.

[10] 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. So, there was no follow up value for 2024. The follow up values were collected in 2024.

[11] The indicator 'Shock Exposure Index (SEI)' was introduced in 2024. Therefore there is no follow up value for 2023.

[12] The Indicator 'Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions' has no actual value. WFP initially considered using the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) in 2024, but encountered challenges. Many potential assets were agricultural plots with short growing cycles scattered across households, making long-term landscape progression tracking difficult. Furthermore, including selected physical assets in the "Ad hoc Package" proved more expensive than the "Standard Package," leading WFP to abandon the AIMS approach for the 2024 cycle.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] South Sudan's UNSDCF priority 3 contributes to social development and protection of the most vulnerable (in support of SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6).

[2] Under the fourth and fifth core objectives (pillars) of the R-NDS, 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] SDG 17.9 seeks to enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

[4] The IPC focused on Acute Food Insecurity (AFI) and Acute Malnutrition (AMN)

[5] The World Bank hired a Consultant on behalf of the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare to review the National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF). As the Chair of Partner Social Protection Working Group (SPPWG), WFP coordinated the review of the draft policy and submitted comments and feedback on the draft policy on behalf of SPPWG.

Strategic outcome 05

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

[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 212 million that was confirmed in 2024 for utilization in 2025. This contribution affected Strategic Outcomes 1 (Activity 1), 2 (Activity 2) and 3 (Activity 6) and 5 (Activity 8).

[3] 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 people receive the intended benefit at the right time and in the best way.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Protection Monitoring Report (January-June 2024).

[2] Protection Monitoring Report (January - June 2024).

[3] GBV IMS Report (January-September 2024).

[4] How Women with Disabilities Experience GBV in South Sudan- Gender Talk 211: South Sudan.

[5] Gender Equality in Public Administration Studies (National and State Level)

[6] The event is a global initiative of the United Nations for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment held annually during International Women's Day.

[7] Alhuriya Media (2024) UN Women Launches 'Ring the Bell for Gender Equality' Campaign in South Sudan. Accessed at <https://alhuriya.space/un-women-launches-ring-the-bell-for-gender-equality-campaign-in-south-sudan/>.

[8] This partnership was in line with South Sudan GBV Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR) Strategic Plan 2022-2025 to promote local women-led organizations and build their capacity to implement quality and meaningful activities. South Sudan GBV AoR Strategic Plan 2024-2025.

[9] Gender Mainstreaming Checklist- WFP South Sudan

[10] The Study was Commissioned by WFP, UN Women, UNICEF, CGIAR and IGAD

[11] The indicator "Proportion of women and men in WFP food assistance decision-making entities who report meaningful participation" is a newly introduced indicator. WFP will work to strengthen programming efforts to improve this outcome.

[12] System glitches affected the presentation of the indicator the 'Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation.' The indicator should only have the first three rows for each target group, that is, (male, female and overall) for crisis affected, refugees, urban safety nets and Asset Creation and Livelihoods (ACL/FFA). However, a system misalignment affected baselines, follow-up and targets values, resulting in blank entries.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] South Sudan: Protection Monitoring Spotlight (September 2024). Accessed at

<https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-protection-monitoring-spotlight-september-2024>

[2] The 2024 Gender-based violence (GBV) Information Management System report

[3] South Sudan: Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2024 (Issued November 2023). Accessed at

<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-humanitarian-needs-and-response-plan-2024-issued-november-2023>

[4] South Sudan: Protection Monitoring Spotlight (September 2024). Accessed at

<https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-protection-monitoring-spotlight-september-2024>.

[5] WFP Post Distribution Monitoring Report (June 2024)

[6] The 51 cases were referred in Renk, Malakal, Aweil and Bentiu field offices.

[7] According to the World Bank Group (2023) Poverty and Equality Brief, 67 percent of South Sudan's population live below USD 2.15 per day. Accessed at

https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/poverty/987B9C90-CB9F-4D93-AE8C-750588BF00QA/current/Global_POVEQ_SSD.pdf

[8] See the 2024 Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Deep Dive Review. Accessed at <https://southsudan.un.org/en/287059-south-sudan-psea-deep-dive-review>.

[9] WFP and partners conducted the protection monitoring. In Renk, WFP, IOM and UNHCR formed a committee to make recommendations following an influx of new arrivals entering South Sudan through unofficial entry points.

[10] The training focused on Disability Inclusion, GBV risk mitigation, and child protection.

[11] WFP and South Sudan Union of Persons with Disabilities Accessibility Assessment Report (September 2024).

[12] These are open software for digital public good. WFP and partners piloted the project in Malakal, Juba and Aweil in 2024 to disseminate PSEA information to selected people via text messages and 'Primer', an open-source software for the management of SEA allegations where the participating Cooperating Partners and WFP staff have user-based access rights to a web-platform where they can report SEA allegations.

[13] These locations were Bentiu, Pibor, Kuajok, Wau, Renk, Maban, and Aweil.

[14] The indicator '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)' was first reported in 2023. So, 2023 values were baseline. The first was in 2024.

Environmental sustainability

[1] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis (Cambridge University Press 2021).

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2022). South Sudan: Flooding Situation Report No. 1 (As of 31 October 2022)

[3] United Nations Development Programme (Undated) National Adaptation Plans in focus: Lessons from South Sudan. Accessed at

https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/resources/south_sudan.pdf

[4] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022 (FAO 2022).

[5] Directorate for Agricultural Research Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Juba, Republic of South Sudan (2020) Republic of South Sudan Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Final Report.

[6] International Crisis Group, South Sudan: A Fragile Peace (International Crisis Group 2023).

Nutrition integration

[1] General Food Distribution Plus (GFD Plus) is a humanitarian intervention that goes beyond traditional emergency food assistance. It integrates value-added solutions and community-driven approaches to address the root causes of food insecurity and build long-term resilience among vulnerable populations. Under the GFD Plus, WFP engaged 204 (97 female) nutrition volunteers to reach to 110,000 people with messages.

[2] Mass screening report (January and March 2024)

[3] The indicator 'Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component' was first reported in 2023. Therefore, the 2023 values were baseline values. No follow-up values were reported for the remainder of 2023.

Partnerships

[1] Multilateral Contributions are funds provided by donor countries or organizations through international institutions like the United Nations. These contributions are pooled together and then allocated to different countries or regions based on needs assessments and strategic priorities.

[2] Centralized funding allocation refers to the process of pooling and distributing funds from various donors to different WFP operations. This centralized approach allows for a more efficient and equitable allocation of resources, ensuring that funds are directed to the areas of greatest need.

[3] Some of the Ministries, Agencies and Departments WFP collaborated with included the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, and the Ministry of Roads and Bridges, and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission.

[4] The IMF Food Shock Window is a financing tool that IMF approved in 2022 to help low-income countries deal with the effects of the global food crisis. It is part of the Rapid Credit Facility, which provides quick financial assistance to low-income countries facing urgent balance-of-payment needs. The IMF approved a disbursement of USD 114.8 million for South Sudan under the Food Shock Window in March 2023 to help the country address the heightened food insecurity it was facing due to because of historic floods, rising food prices and conflict and insecurity.

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

[6] The partnership was a pilot and WFP and FAO planned to scale up the partnership in various.

Financial Overview

[1] Directed Contributions refer to specific funds that donors allocate to WFP for a particular purpose, activity or geographic location. Unlike general contributions, which WFP can use flexibly to address the most pressing needs, directed contributions are earmarked for specific purpose, activity, or geographic location.

[2] Multilateral Contributions are funds provided by donor countries or organizations through international institutions like the United Nations. These contributions are pooled together and then allocated to different countries or regions based on needs assessments and strategic priorities.

[3] Macro-Advance Financing is a mechanism WFP uses to provide country offices with advance funding, allowing them to initiate and implement programmes and activities before receiving confirmed contributions from donors.

[4] The Immediate Response Account is WFP's emergency fund. It allows WFP to rapidly respond to crises and provide immediate life-saving assistance, even before receiving formal donor commitments. This is crucial in situations where time is of the essence, such as natural disasters, conflicts, or economic shocks.

[5] OCHA: South Sudan: Floods Snapshot (As of 15 November 2024). Accessed at <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-floods-snapshot-15-november-2024>

[6] The percentage of the confirmed funding reflected in the narrative is lower than what is indicated in the financial overview table above. This is because the column 'Available Resources' in the table includes USD 212 million that was confirmed in late in 2024, but these were resources for 2025. This contribution affected Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3 (Activities 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5). This means that the total contribution of USD 1.08 B indicated for 2024 should be less by USD 212 million.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,067,244	1,829,533	89%
	female	2,428,974	2,660,310	110%
	total	4,496,218	4,489,843	100%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	464,455	160,210	34%
	female	517,898	182,478	35%
	total	982,353	342,688	35%
24-59 months	male	297,326	148,140	50%
	female	330,685	193,566	59%
	total	628,011	341,706	54%
5-11 years	male	386,934	488,977	126%
	female	463,813	668,131	144%
	total	850,747	1,157,108	136%
12-17 years	male	247,134	369,895	150%
	female	358,258	478,614	134%
	total	605,392	848,509	140%
18-59 years	male	645,618	569,088	88%
	female	708,147	1,016,180	143%
	total	1,353,765	1,585,268	117%
60+ years	male	25,777	93,223	362%
	female	50,173	121,341	242%
	total	75,950	214,564	283%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	3,227,011	3,469,448	108%
IDP	418,303	281,471	67%
Returnee	400,026	301,000	75%
Refugee	450,878	437,924	97%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	712,598	407,838	57%
Malnutrition prevention programme	379,025	365,577	96%
Malnutrition treatment programme	1,416,546	1,147,079	80%
School based programmes	476,133	368,040	77%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	50,000	39,000	78%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	2,331,683	2,938,528	126%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	17,219	878	5%
Corn Soya Blend	715	806	113%
High Energy Biscuits	0	306	-
Iodised Salt	1,644	1,013	62%
LNS	434	569	131%
Maize	0	31	-
Rations	0	88	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	119	-
Rice	0	5	-
Sorghum/Millet	175,465	120,234	69%
Split Peas	0	10,310	-
Vegetable Oil	10,118	6,486	64%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	1,101	9	1%
Corn Soya Blend	14,994	7,955	53%
Iodised Salt	95	32	33%
LNS	10,892	4,431	41%
Maize	0	594	-
Micronutrient Powder	0	1	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	1,856	-
Sorghum/Millet	4,189	1,669	40%
Split Peas	0	628	-
Vegetable Oil	254	242	95%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	1,280	61	5%
Iodised Salt	128	60	47%
Sorghum/Millet	8,895	3,543	40%
Split Peas	0	651	-
Vegetable Oil	768	435	57%

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	71,223,847	46,324,748	65%
Value Voucher	0	573,242	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	2,133,704	731,643	34%
Value Voucher	5,192,227	1,660,785	32%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	16,944,917	10,771,084	64%

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	1,259,109	1,620,940	
			Male	1,072,574	1,317,588	
			Total	2,331,683	2,938,528	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	195,511	130,858.01	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	71,223,847	46,324,748	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		573,242	
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	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT		4,689.19	
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	138,668	112,254	
			Male	92,447	74,836	
			Total	231,115	187,090	
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	2,665	3,428	
			Male	1,776	2,287	
			Total	4,441	5,715	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	8,660	3,721.33	
B.1.4 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from emergency school-based programming			MT	822	307.54	
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)	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	2,762 308 3,070	771 492 1,263
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	1,593 1,019 2,612	
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	10,493 9,686 20,179	15,203 14,034 29,237
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	5,489 5,067 10,556	12,588 11,621 24,209
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	563 359 922	771 492 1,263
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 Total	15,417 15,417	20,799 20,799
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 Total	6,272 6,272	15,809 15,809
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,424	1,575.88
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	18	6.39

B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,149	1,442.87
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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.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	7,964	8,060
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: Kilometres of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	76	53
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: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	100	104

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	200	141
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	402
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)	%	75	69
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	16
N.3.2: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support from emergency school-based programming	N.3.2.1F: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support from emergency school-based programming (Female)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	4,000	0

N.3.2: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support from emergency school-based programming	N.3.2.1M: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support from emergency school-based programming (Male)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	6,000	0
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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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	8	14
			centre/site	8	14
			centre/site	8	14

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≤10.7	11.49	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.97	≤9	≤10	9.53	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.34	≤8.8	≤10.4	10.92	14	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	33.3	≥35.6	≥36.6	43	40.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.6	≥47.6	≥46.6	44.3	43.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39	≥41.6	≥41.1	43.3	41.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	39.7	≥44.7	≥41.7	32.5	28.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.8	≥32.8	≥32.8	37.2	31.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.8	≥38.8	≥37.25	33.9	29.8	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	26.7	≤19.7	≤20.6	24.5	30.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.6	≤19.6	≤20.6	18.6	24.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.2	≤19.7	≤21.15	22.8	28.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25.6	≥25.6	≥25.6	34.87	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.4	≥23.4	≥22	32.5	38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.5	≥24.5	≥23.8	34	32	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25	≥23	≥21.1	23	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.9	≥25.9	≥21.1	14.9	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.5	≥24.5	≥21.1	20.6	22	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22.3	≥19	≥20.3	19.4	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.1	≥20.1	≥21	21.8	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.2	≥19.6	≥20.65	20.1	18	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	27	≤32.4	≤32	23	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.6	≤30.6	≤30	30.8	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.8	≤31.5	≤31	25.3	28	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	8.1	≤8.1	≤8.1	9.1	10.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.5	≤8.5	≤8.5	7.8	12.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	≤8.3	≤8.3	8.7	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	38.6	35.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.9	≤35	≤40.9	38.4	43.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43.8	≤36.2	≤40.8	38.5	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	8.5	4.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.8	≤6.8	≤6.8	12.7	5.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.2	≤6.2	≤6.2	9.7	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	43.8	49.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.7	≥49.7	≥43.8	41.1	38.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41.7	≥49.3	≥44.7	43	45.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage Increase in Purchasing Power of WFP Voucher Beneficiaries	Overall	33	≥33	≥33	21		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of Essential Need Items Available to Beneficiaries in the Targeted Markets where WFP Operates	Overall	43	=100	=100	33		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Crisis Affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	14	≥9	≥7	12	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≥8	≥8	10	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥8	≥7	11	17	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	86	≥80	≥80	80	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83	≥85	≥80	82	84	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84	≥82.5	≥80	81	88	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	13.64	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≤6.2	≤6.2	10.49	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.5	≤7.35	≤7.35	12.38	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	≥96	≥96	66.49	81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	≥96	≥96	64.35	81	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96	≥96	≥96	65.66	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	25.5	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.5	≥40.5	≥40.5	19.9	47.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.9	≥36	≥36	23.2	45.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	41.3	≥47.3	≥45.3	45.2	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.6	≥43.5	≥41.5	38.9	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39.5	≥45.4	≥43.4	42.6	39.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22	≤21.3	≤23.3	29.4	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.3	≤16	≤18	41.2	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.7	≤18.7	≤20.7	34.1	15.5	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14.2	≤14.2	≤14.2	25.2	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.4	≤16.4	≤16.4	28.1	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.3	≤15.3	≤15.3	26.3	19	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6.1	≤6.1	≤6.1	13.3	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.8	≤4.8	≤4.8	14.9	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.4	≤5.5	≤5.5	14	18	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	4.08	≤36.7	≤37.7	36.1	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.8	≤45	≤46	35.5	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.7	≤40.9	≤41.9	35	31	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	39	≥43	≥42	25.5	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≥33.8	≥32.8	23	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.6	≥38.4	≥37.4	24.7	32	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.3	≤4.3	≤4.3	2.4	5.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.3	≤9.3	≤9.3	5	10.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.7	≤6.8	≤6.8	3.4	8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	47.3	≤41.3	≤43.3	41.8	40.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.7	≤23.7	≤24.7	34.4	45.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37.3	≤32.5	≤34	38.8	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	3.6	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.3	≤5.3	≤5.3	3.6	7.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.5	≤4.6	≤4.6	3.6	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	≥48.6	52.1	49.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58.7	≥61.7	≥60.7	55.7	35.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	51.6	≥56.2	≥54.7	54.1	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	<3.6	<3.6	9.3	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	<1.4	<1.4	2.1	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	<2	<2	2.1	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.6	<1.6	<1.6	2.1	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.1	<1.1	<1.1	3.7	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	<4	<4	5.5	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.3	<2.3	<2.3	4.5	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	66.49	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80.9	≥99.2	≥99.2	64.35	88	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80.9	≥99.5	≥99.5	65.66	88	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							

Annual change in enrolment	Female	13	≥8	≥7	8	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	12	≥9	≥8	7	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	12	≥8.5	≥7.5	7	WFP programme monitoring	
Attendance rate	Female	80	≥80	≥80	78	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	82	≥80	≥80	79	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	81	≥80	≥80	79	WFP programme monitoring	
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<0	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<0	<0	0.3	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0.2	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	87.7	>86.3	>86	94	86.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81.59	>87	>87	92	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.1	>85	>85	93	85	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	94	≥90	≥90	93	94.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94	≥90	≥90	94	94.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	≥90	≥90	93	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	591	3,035	
			Male	379	1,941	
			Total	970	4,976	
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	3,904	8,957	
			Male	434	995	
			Total	4,338	9,952	
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		1,608	
			Male		179	
			Total		1,787	
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	24,400	11,661	
			Male	15,600	7,456	
			Total	40,000	19,117	
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	118,826	103,927	
			Male	109,686	95,932	
			Total	228,512	199,859	
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	407,508	372,751	
			Male	376,160	248,501	
			Total	783,668	621,252	

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	4,720 3,280 8,000	297 207 504
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 Total	114,917 114,917	115,682 115,682
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	288,688 266,480 555,168	441,971 441,971
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	591 379 970	3,035 1,941 4,976
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	26,237	14,473.93
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	22	12.53
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	25,886	14,242.14

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	14,385 12,253 26,638	7,754 6,605 14,359
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,133,704	731,643

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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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	136,963 91,310 228,273	101,157 67,438 168,595
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	7,383 4,921 12,304	3,984 2,656 6,640
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	5,288	2,942.19
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	5,192,227	1,660,785
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	327	260.53

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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	115	218
			centre/site	129	520
			centre/site	1,179	1,764

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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual	46,744	35,203
			Individual	85,832	125,038
			Individual	855,132	999,817

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	Number	20	20
		Treatment (CCS)	Number	20	20
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	Number	20	18
		Treatment (CCS)	Number	111	67

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	650	520

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
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	30	158
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 (take-home rations)	school school	863 60	696 64
A.6.3: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	A.6.3.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	School feeding (on-site)	Number	30	79
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	312
A.6.8: Number of WFP-assisted schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials	A.6.8.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials	School feeding (on-site)	Number	813	312
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	10
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	99	200
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 (take-home rations)	% %	85 85	76.5 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	624

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 (take-home rations)	% %	18 18	18 18
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1F: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Female)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Individual Individual	117,000 7,300	0 0
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1M: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Male)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Individual Individual	137,000 8,000	0 0
N.4.1: Number of children receiving micronutrient powder	N.4.1.1F: Number of children receiving micronutrient powder (Female)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	10,580	23,124
N.4.1: Number of children receiving micronutrient powder	N.4.1.1M: Number of children receiving micronutrient powder (Male)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	12,420	24,620
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	70	326
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	150	612

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	325	450
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	13

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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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	79.9	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.8	≥70	≥70	77.2	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30.8	≥70	≥70	79	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	70.26	81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.2	≥66	≥66	67.68	81	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	83.2	≥66	≥66	69.42	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	<2	<2	2.1	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	<2	<2	3.3	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	<2	<2	3	2.7	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<0	<0	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<0	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0.1	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3	<2.5	<2.5	3.2	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	<3.1	<3.1	2.2	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	<2.8	<2.8	3	2.8	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	95.3	>85	>86	96	86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.5	>87	>87	93	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.4	>86	>85	94	85	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	62	≥50	≥50	66	64.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62	≥50	≥50	68	64.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	62	≥50	≥50	67	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	<12	<12	5.7	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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 implemented 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	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented 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	20	13	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented 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	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	≥8	8	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≥8	≥7	11	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥9	≥8	10	17	WFP programme monitoring

Attendance rate	Female	75	≥85	≥80	78	92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	75	84	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	78	≥82.5	≥80	77	88	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	≤6	12.32	9.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≤5	≤6	9.71	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.5	≤5	≤6	11.77	9	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	18.4	≥18.4	≥65.6	35.6	24.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.8	≥26.8	≥55.2	37.6	34.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.6	≥21.4	≥60.4	36.1	27.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	26.5	≤31	≥35	42	44.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.4	≤30	≥34	34.1	56.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.5	≤30.5	≥34	40.3	48.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	48.7	≤48	≥48	42.4	42.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59	≤57	≥51	45.9	30.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53.9	≤52.5	≥49.5	51	38.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	24.7	≥21	≤17	5.7	12.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.6	≥13	≤14	20	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.7	≥17	≤15.5	8.7	12.5	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33.7	≤30	≤30	62.5	33.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.8	≤34	≤34	47.1	36.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.25	≤32	≤32	59.2	35.25	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	21.5	≤20	≤20	11.4	21.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.8	≤10	≤10	10.6	11.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.65	≤15	≤15	11.2	16.65	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.1	≤14	≤14	13.6	15.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.2	≤12	≤12	17.6	13.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.15	≤13	≤13	14.4	14.15	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	29.7	≥36	≥36	12.6	29.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.2	≥44	≥44	24.7	38.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.95	≥40	≥40	15.2	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	2.5	6.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	≥16	≥16	1.2	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.1	≥11.1	≥11.1	2.2	11.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	45.2	≥40	≥40	52.4	45.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.7	≥16.7	≥16.7	48.2	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30.95	≥28.4	≥28.35	51.5	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	2.8	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	≤9	≤9	2.4	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.65	≤6.7	≤6.7	2.7	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	42.3	44.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58.3	≤58.3	≤58.3	48.2	58.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	51.35	≤54	≤53.95	43.5	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	
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	370,418	212,478	
			Male	315,542	181,001	
			Total	685,960	393,479	
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	11,071	4,750.27	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	16,944,916	10,771,084	
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	23,000	21,000	
			Male	27,000	18,000	
			Total	50,000	39,000	
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	318	280	
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	238	164	

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	30,000	28,000
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	Food assistance for asset	Km	428	350
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	145	80
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	17	10
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	1,000,017	797,187
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	99,120	77,000
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	

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
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	1,125,000	1,000,000

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 production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100,000	303,579

F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	12	12
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	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	200	173

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	18,000
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	29,800	21,800
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	46
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	40	33
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	2
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	40	17

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
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	200	172

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 (HGSE) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSE) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	70	153
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	7,000	1,600

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\$	14,000,000	6,596,394
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	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Km	600	428
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	30	18

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	64.4	82.7	WFP programme monitoring
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	2.3	≥2.3	≥2.3	0.7	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	8.8	≥8.8	≥8.8	34.8	16.8	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	12.4	≤12.4	≤12.4	4.5	9	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	69	≥69	≥69	64.2	69.2	WFP programme monitoring
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	18.6	≥18.6	≥18.6	31.3	21.8	WFP programme monitoring

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.5	≤8.5	≤9.5	7.57	9.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.92	≤7.92	≤8.92	7.27	8.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.21	≤8.21	≤9.21	7.43	9.4	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	49	≥18.4	≥18.4	16	45.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51	≥26.8	≥26.8	15.2	56.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥21.4	≥21.4	15.6	45.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	30.6	≥37	≥37	41.3	48.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≥38	≥36.5	48	57.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32.3	≥37.5	≥36.8	44.3	52.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	33.3	≥37	≥37	31.7	30.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.1	≥39	≥37.5	31.6	27.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.7	≥38	≥37.3	31.7	29.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	36.1	≤24	≤26	27	20.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.9	≤25	≤26	20.5	15.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≤24.5	≤26	24	17.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22.7	≤20	≤22	25.6	22.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24	≤18	≤19	37.3	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.4	≤19	≤20	30.9	26.2	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	22.7	≤18	≤20	21.5	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.6	≤17	≤19	15.2	17.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.7	≤18	≤19	18.6	17.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17.4	≤12	≤14	18.1	14.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.9	≤11	≤11	12.7	17.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.7	≤12	≤13	15.6	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	34.8	41.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.5	≥54	≥52	34.8	40.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37.4	≥52	≥48	34.8	40.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10	≤8.9	≤7	2.8	7.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.7	≤6.6	≤9.7	2.4	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.9	≤7.8	≤8	2.7	7.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	43.1	≤49.8	≤33	42.3	52.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≤61.9	≤31	48.2	57.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41.6	≤55.3	≤32	43.5	55	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	5.4	≤3.4	≤4	2.8	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≤4.1	≤5.3	2.4	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.7	≤3.7	≤5	2.7	3.4	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	43	≥37.9	≥56	42.3	37.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.9	≥27.5	≥54	48.2	29.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≥33.1	≥55	43.5	33.7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	50	≥58	≥55			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	60.99	≥60.99	≥66.6	85.29	84.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.57	≥62.57	≥66	87.81	78.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61.79	≥61.79	≥66.3	86.44	81.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	44.61	≥44.61	≥44.61	77.78	62.06	WFP programme monitoring
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	8.66	≤6.66	≤6.66	7.94		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.38	≤7.38	≤7.38	7.26		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.03	≤7.03	≤7.03	7.63		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≤28	16		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	29	≥68	≥53	15.5		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	59	≥5	≥5	20.8	22	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	198,932	≤1,800,000	≤1,200,000	368,000		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	517	≤3,000	≤2,000	796		WFP programme monitoring

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	198,932	≥1,800,000	≥1,200,000	1,200,000	198,932	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	198,932	≥1,800,000	≥1,200,000	1,200,000	198,932	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	517	≥3,000	≥2,000	2,000	500	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	517	≥3,000	≥2,000	2,000	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
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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	41
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	7
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	1	1

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	%	0	33.33
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	12,000	205,656

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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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	≥2	2	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	≥1	1	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	≥940,912	≥940,912	299,488	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
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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	1,080	957
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	68,000	65,000

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	5,400	5,675

Activity 10: 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	32
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	6,000	3,701

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian air service - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	92	≥95	≥95	98	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥92	92	92	WFP survey
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Cross-cutting Indicators

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	3.2	=50	=50	78		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	=50	=50	76		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.7	=50	=50	77		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				54		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				17		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				71		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				31		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				10		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				41		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				32		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				40		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				57	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	94.9	≥65	≥65	93.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91.1	≥65	≥65	95.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93.7	≥65	≥65	94.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	4.4	=50	=50	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.5	=50	=50	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.2	=50	=50	96	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				10	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				28	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				16	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted</i>	Female				16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				24	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				26	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	98.1	≥65	≥65	97.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.1	≥65	≥65	99.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.7	≥65	≥65	98.4	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Urban Safety Nets - **Location:** South Sudan - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	33.8	=50	=50	85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.2	=50	=50	67	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.8	=50	=50	81	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				109	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				30	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				139	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				95	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted</i>	Female				91		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				21		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				112		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				99		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				24		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				123		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	88.9	≥65	≥65	71.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	≥65	≥65	55.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.1	≥65	≥65	68.3		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: FFA - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	18.2	=50	=50	89		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	=50	=50	84		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.2	=50	=50	86		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				54		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				57		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				111		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				42	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				80	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted</i>	Female				49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				49	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				98	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				85	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	86.7	≥65	≥65	88.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91.7	≥65	≥65	85.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.2	≥65	≥65	87	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	Meets standard		WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0		≥48,100	56,774	70,026	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		≥47,100	39,453	52,826	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		≥85,200	99,227	122,852	WFP programme monitoring

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis Affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.3	=100	=100	96.86	99.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.3	=100	=100	98.29	97.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.3	=100	=100	97.28	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	99.09	98.98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	99.76	98.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	99.28	98.94	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95	=100	=100	96.66	92.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	=100	=100	97.56	88.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	=100	=100	96.92	91.13	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	47.1	=100	=100	98.79	99.51	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.9	=100	=100	99.55	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52	=100	=100	99.09	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	97.58	99.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	97.74	98.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	97.64	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	97.58	98.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.4	=100	=100	95.93	97.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.4	=100	=100	96.91	97.89	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Urban Safety Nets - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	62.6	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.6	=100	=100	98.82	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	62.6	=100	=100	99.75	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	100	97.96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=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	95.3	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	=100	=100	96.29	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: FFA - **Location:** South Sudan - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	63.4	=100	=100	98.98	99.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59.1	=100	=100	98.77	99.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61.25	=100	=100	98.88	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	100	99.76	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	99.64	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=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	99.32	98.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	=100	=100	97.95	98.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93	=100	=100	98.7	98.38	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	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	≥3,000,000	≥3,000,000	1,103,259		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1,231,975	≥2,000,000	≥2,000,000	1,059,994		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2,678,207	≥5,000,000	≥5,000,000	2,163,253		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis Affected - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	60.1	≥80	≥80	34.14	72.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60.1	≥80	≥80	32.52	80.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60.1	≥80	≥80	33.67	75.51	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	76.6	≥80	≥80	34.14	53.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.6	≥80	≥80	32.52	42.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76.6	≥80	≥80	33.67	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Urban Safety Nets - Location: South Sudan - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	13.85	=80	=80	61.13	36.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.85	=80	=80	61.18	35.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.85	=80	=80	61.14	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: FFA - **Location:** South Sudan - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	61.6	≥80	≥80	59.04	42.96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.6	≥80	≥80	57.79	34.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61.6	≥80	≥80	58.47	39.15	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥100	23.81	41.18	Secondary data
Activity 02: 02: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥100	0	0	Secondary data
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥10	0	0	Secondary data
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	≥100	0	0	Secondary data
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥100	0	68.75	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	Not applicable	≥12	≥12	10		Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥75	53		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53	=100	≥75	53		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	=100	≥75	53		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	≥75	77		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.9	≥100	≥75	77		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76.9	≥100	≥75	77		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥75	35		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.7	≥100	≥75	35.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.7	≥100	≥75	35		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥75	38.51		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.8	≥100	≥75	35.55		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.8	≥100	≥75	37		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Samantha Reinders

Children having lunch at a WFP supported school in Kuajok.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

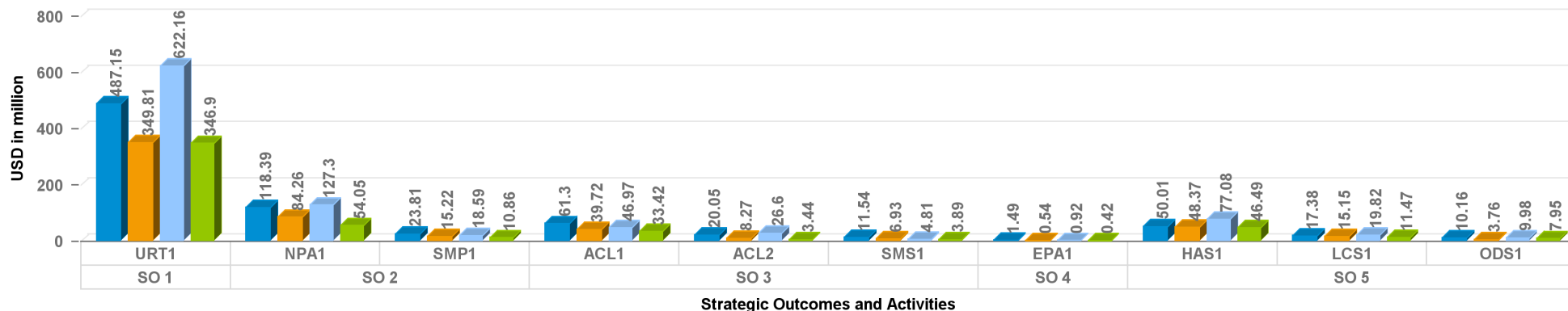
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ 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.

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	231,871	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			487,147,838	349,811,554	231,871	346,895,681
2.2	Populations in vulnerable situations in South Sudan have enhanced nutrition, health and education and improved access to safety nets all year round.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,135,335	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			142,195,825	99,477,417	10,135,335	64,912,642
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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	5,629,066	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			92,893,639	54,925,348	5,629,066	40,751,297
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	487,147,838	349,811,554	622,156,917	346,895,681
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			487,147,838	349,811,554	622,156,917	346,895,681

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	118,385,421	84,260,518	127,295,912	54,053,723
		03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.	23,810,404	15,216,900	18,592,124	10,858,919
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			142,195,825	99,477,417	145,888,036	64,912,642

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	61,295,273	39,723,270	46,971,562	33,419,323
		06: Develop, rehabilitate and maintain essential infrastructure for targeted communities	20,054,652	8,268,120	26,603,649	3,439,255
		05: Engage targeted food-insecure populations, especially women and youth in livelihood development and market support activities	11,543,714	6,933,958	4,811,357	3,892,719
2.4)	Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		92,893,639	54,925,348	78,386,567	40,751,297
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.	1,488,829	541,857	919,675	423,539
	Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)		1,488,829	541,857	919,675	423,539

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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.	Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) and aviation sector technical assistance to the humanitarian community and other partners.	50,006,958	48,372,159	77,084,503	46,486,057
		Provide mandated information management, logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster.	17,382,516	15,146,051	19,822,060	11,468,005
		10: Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners.	10,159,938	3,764,053	9,980,384	7,946,061
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			77,549,412	67,282,263	106,886,947	65,900,123
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	15,201,471	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	15,201,471	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			801,275,542	572,038,439	985,435,885	518,883,282
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			42,231,017	39,931,414	64,732,988	33,321,431
Total Direct Costs			843,506,559	611,969,853	1,050,168,873	552,204,713
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			54,132,724	39,516,298	31,108,598	31,108,598
Grand Total			897,639,284	651,486,151	1,081,277,470	583,313,310


 Michael Hemling, Chief, CFORC
 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

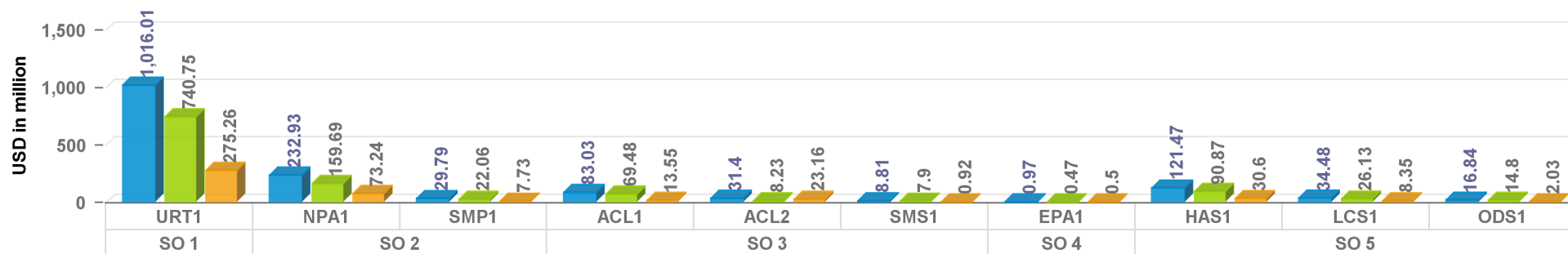
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 2024 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	1,160,225,038	896,428,787	119,583,665	1,016,012,452	740,751,216	275,261,236
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	231,871	0	231,871	0	231,871
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,160,225,038	896,660,658	119,583,665	1,016,244,323	740,751,216	275,493,107

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	336,143,193	195,634,336	37,296,933	232,931,269	159,689,080	73,242,189
		03: Provide nutritious school meals to school children and engage vulnerable urban and rural youth in skills training activities.	87,335,283	29,579,057	214,512	29,793,569	22,060,364	7,733,204
		Non Activity Specific	0	10,135,335	0	10,135,335	0	10,135,335
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			423,478,476	235,348,728	37,511,445	272,860,173	181,749,444	91,110,729
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	162,201,229	82,573,607	456,928	83,030,535	69,478,296	13,552,239

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	17,774,132	8,814,231	0	8,814,231	7,895,594	918,637
		06: Develop, rehabilitate and maintain essential infrastructure for targeted communities	84,359,815	31,395,581	0	31,395,581	8,231,187	23,164,394
		Non Activity Specific	0	5,629,066	0	5,629,066	0	5,629,066
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			264,335,176	128,412,484	456,928	128,869,412	85,605,077	43,264,336

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	2,779,953	970,260	0	970,260	474,124	496,136
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,779,953	970,260	0	970,260	474,124	496,136

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	10: Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners.	22,847,641	16,838,013	0	16,838,013	14,803,690	2,034,324
		Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) and aviation sector technical assistance to the humanitarian community and other partners.	99,276,560	110,063,091	11,409,078	121,472,169	90,873,723	30,598,446
		Provide mandated information management, logistics and coordination services to the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster.	35,652,929	34,482,598	0	34,482,598	26,128,544	8,354,054
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			157,777,130	161,383,702	11,409,078	172,792,781	131,805,956	40,986,824
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	15,201,471	0	15,201,471	0	15,201,471
Subtotal SDG Target			0	15,201,471	0	15,201,471	0	15,201,471
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,008,595,773	1,437,977,303	168,961,117	1,606,938,420	1,140,385,817	466,552,603

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Annual Country Report

South Sudan Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	91,591,814	89,383,074	8,769,088	98,152,163	66,740,606	31,411,557
		Total Direct Costs	2,100,187,587	1,527,360,377	177,730,205	1,705,090,582	1,207,126,423	497,964,160
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	134,958,573	85,390,869		85,390,869	85,390,869	0
		Grand Total	2,235,146,160	1,612,751,246	177,730,205	1,790,481,451	1,292,517,291	497,964,160

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFORC
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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