



# WFP South Sudan Country Brief

## WFP Assistance

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
<b>Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan</b>			
EMOP 200859 (Oct 2015 – Sept 2017)	1.3 b	911 m (70%)	93.8 m (28%)
<b>Food &amp; Nutrition Assistance for Relief &amp; Recovery, Supporting Transition &amp; Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure Sustainable Hunger Solutions</b>			
PRRO 200572 (Jan 2014 – Dec 2017)	959 m	611 m (64%)	46.8 m (36%)
<b>South Sudan Logistics Cluster Activities in Support of the Humanitarian Situation in South Sudan</b>			
SO 200778 (Jan 2015 – Dec 2016)	88 m	84 m (95%)	8.4 m
<b>Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in South Sudan</b>			
SO 2001029 (Jan 2017-Dec 2017)	58 m	39 m (67%)	9.4 m
<b>Feeder Road Construction in Support of WFP Operations in South Sudan</b>			
SO 200379 (Mar 2011 – Dec 2018)	167 m	97 m (58%)	n/a

**GENDER MARKER 2A** EMOP 200859 \*July - December 2017

**EMOP 200859:** WFP’s emergency operation (EMOP) aims to provide life-saving assistance to 3 million people displaced and affected by conflict and acute food insecurity through food distributions and blanket and targeted supplementary feeding to prevent and treat acute malnutrition. In line with deepening food insecurity and expansion of conflict to new areas, the EMOP has shifted away from geographic targeting in the Greater Upper Nile Region to provide life-saving food assistance to populations throughout South Sudan. The [Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster](#), which WFP co-leads with FAO, has been incorporated under the EMOP, and seeks to ensure the most efficient response to food insecurity.

**PRRO 200572:** Through WFP’s protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), WFP aims to provide food assistance to 1.1 million people, focusing on refugee populations and areas in the country that are more stable, where opportunities exist for transition and recovery activities: blanket and targeted supplementary feeding to prevent acute malnutrition, food assistance for assets (FFA), cash based transfers (CBT), food for education and [Purchase for Progress](#) (P4P).

## Highlights

- WFP assisted a total of 2.4 million people with 23,500mt of food commodities across the country in May. This is the highest quantity of food distributed in one single month by WFP in South Sudan.
- Latest IPC update warns that as many as 6 million people– half the population– face severe food insecurity in South Sudan. Out of these, 1.7 million people are at the brink of famine.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Sudan and South Sudan to use four Northern Corridors has been extended for one year.

**SO 200778:** Through the Logistics Cluster, WFP supports the humanitarian community by providing logistical expertise, coordination and transportation of humanitarian cargo. In 2016, the Logistics Cluster provided support to 117 humanitarian partners in South Sudan and facilitated cargo delivery to 76 locations. More information: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/ssd11a>.

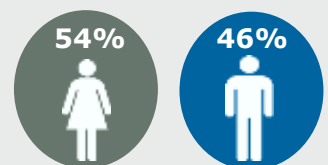
**SO 201029:** WFP operates the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) on behalf of the humanitarian community, providing safe and reliable air transport to thousands of humanitarian personnel. In 2016, UNHAS provided transport to 240 humanitarian organizations, serving 61 scheduled locations and 18 ad-hoc locations.

**SO 200379:** The feeder roads operation is dedicated to linking farmers and communities to markets and basic services as well as to reducing transportation costs and improving delivery efficiency for humanitarian partners. All ongoing road works are expected to be completed by April 2017.

## In Numbers

- 2.4 million** people assisted by WFP in May
- 2 million** internally displaced people (OCHA)
- 1.8 million** South Sudanese refugees (UNHCR)
- 216.956** people seeking shelter with the UN (UNMISS)
- 6 million** people estimated to be severely food insecure (IPC, June 2017)

**People Assisted**  
May 2017



**June 2017**

**Main Photo** Credit: WFP/George Fominyen  
Caption: Schoolgirl receiving hot meal through the WFP School Meals Programme.



## Operational Updates

- **Food Assistance:** So far this year, WFP has dispatched almost 200,000mt of food and nutrition commodities by road, air and river to provide food and nutrition assistance to 3.4 million people in South Sudan. Out of these, 1.3 million people have been assisted in hard-to-reach areas through the WFP integrated rapid response mission (IRRM) teams in 111 missions. In May, despite security, access and weather challenges, WFP assisted a total of 2.4 million people with 23,500mt of food and nutrition commodities. This is the highest quantity of food distributed in one month by WFP in South Sudan in 2017.
- **Updated Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC):** The latest IPC update released on 21 June highlights that the situation remains dire across the country as the number of people struggling to find enough food each day has grown to 6 million –up from 4.9 million in February– and is the highest level of food insecurity ever experienced in South Sudan. According to the report nearly 45,000 people in the former Unity and Jonglei States are still experiencing extreme hunger conditions and are at risk of facing starvation if assistance is not sustained. Out of the 6 million people who are food insecure, 1.7 million people require immediate regular humanitarian assistance to prevent a catastrophe. The report shows that famine has eased in South Sudan after a significant scale-up in the humanitarian response. It states that famine is no longer occurring in Leer and Mayendit counties, and further deterioration was prevented in Koch and Panyijiar Counties of Southern Unity State.
- **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Sudan and South Sudan:** On 20 June, the MoU between the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan was extended for one year (1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018) to transport food commodities through four corridors from Sudan to South Sudan. This allows WFP to provide assistance to northern parts of South Sudan more swiftly and cost-efficiently.
- **China Contribution:** During a handover ceremony on 6 June, WFP welcomed a contribution of USD 5 million from the Government of the People's Republic of China to provide food assistance to 160,000 people affected by acute hunger in South Sudan, including 30,000 children under the age of five. The contribution from China will allow WFP to buy and distribute 2,400 mt of sorghum, the local staple. This is the second time in two years that China is contributing to WFP's food assistance operation in the country.

## Challenges

- WFP's latest market monitoring bulletin indicates that macro-economic pressure and the overall limited food supply continue to affect households' purchasing power. Shortages and depreciation of local currency, coupled with rising cereal prices and shortages of imported commodities in local markets are affecting the food security of households and increasing vulnerability.
- The heavy and continuous rainfall combined with insecurity across the country makes most of the main routes difficult to access or impassable. In order to ensure the availability of food items in inaccessible areas of operation, WFP has prepositioned 116,600 mt of food commodities (or 102 percent of its 115,000mt planned) in strategic locations across South Sudan. This is the largest amount of food prepositioned by WFP South Sudan despite the most challenging security conditions for logistics operations since independence in 2011.

## Country Background & Strategy



In July 2011, the Republic of South Sudan gained independence from Sudan, ending one of the longest civil wars on record, and remains the world's youngest nation. In December 2013, armed conflict broke out between forces loyal to President Salva Kiir and those loyal to Vice President Riek Machar, who had been ousted during a power struggle. After two years of conflict, in April 2016, Riek Machar returned to South Sudan and was sworn in as the first Vice President within the Transitional Government of National Unity, as part of the compromise peace agreement. Renewed fighting erupted in mid-July, resulting in increased violence and insecurity throughout the country. As a result, Riek Machar fled the country and Taban Deng Gai was appointed first vice president which has led to increased factions within the Opposition.

The country has some of the world's worst socio-economic indicators. Despite the nation's vast arable land, oil reserves, untapped water resources and large stocks of cattle and fisheries, the general lack of road infrastructure, market integration, or investment in agriculture, coupled with more than three years of conflict, has led to widespread food and nutrition insecurity. As many as 6 million people are currently facing severe food insecurity—up from 4.9 million in February– and is the highest level of food insecurity ever experience in South Sudan. Nearly 45,000 people are experiencing extreme hunger conditions and face starvation if assistance is not sustained. In all, 1.7 million people require immediate regular humanitarian assistance to prevent a catastrophe.

In 2016 WFP provided food assistance to 4 million people throughout South Sudan. WFP support includes emergency food assistance and recovery operations. WFP has been present in South Sudan as a Country Office since independence in 2011 (and in Sudan since 1963).

Population: **11.7 million**

2015 Human Development Index:  
**169 out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower**

Chronic malnutrition: **33% of children between 6-59 months**

### Donors (2017, listed alphabetically)

Australia, Brazil, Canada, CERF, China, Denmark, European Commission, Faroe Islands, Finland, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, UN South Sudan Humanitarian Fund, UN Funds and Agencies (excluding CERF), UK, USA

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