



# WFP South Sudan Country Brief

## Highlights

- Fighting and insecurity continue to displace thousands of South Sudanese.
- Since the beginning of the year, a total of 155,000mt of food commodities have been dispatched by road and air providing assistance to 2.5 million people in South Sudan.
- WFP released a graphic novel focusing on the situation in South Sudan.
- WFP rolls out a new Nutrition & HIV strategy across the country

## 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	900 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	79 m (90%)	9.4 m
<b>Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in South Sudan</b>			
SO 2001029 (Jan 2017-Dec 2017)	58 m	23 m (39%)	7.7 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 \*May - October 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).

**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>.

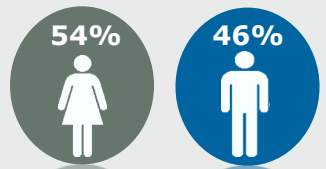
**SO 201029:** WFP operates the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) on behalf of the humanitarian community, providing safe and reliable air transport to thousands of humanitarian personnel. In 2016, UNHAS provided transport to 240 humanitarian organizations, serving 61 scheduled locations 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 million** people assisted by WFP in March
- 1.9 million** Internally displaced people (OCHA)
- 1.7 million** South Sudanese refugees (UNHCR)
- 217,622** people seeking shelter with the UN (UNMISS)
- 4.9 million** people estimated to be severely food insecure (IPC, Feb 2017)

**People Assisted**  
March 2017



## Operational Updates

- Food Assistance:** So far this year, WFP has dispatched 127,906 mt of food commodities by road and 26,743 mt by air to provide food assistance to 2.5 million people in South Sudan. Over the next three months, WFP plans to preposition 115,000 mt of food commodities to strategic locations in South Sudan to ensure that food is available during the rainy season when roads become impassible. So far, WFP has completed 84 percent (96,000 mt) of its prepositioning plan.
- WFP Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM):** In 2017, the IRRM has scaled up in response to the famine declaration, and deployed over 70 missions serving 1.4 million beneficiaries country-wide, with 323,000 of them specifically in the famine affected areas. The IRRM is currently composed of a network of 30 deployable teams staffed by WFP and eight partner NGOs. Over 90 percent of deliveries and team deployments are done by air, with WFP aviation tasking more than 20 flights per day, air lift and air drop, in support of IRRM operations.
- WFP Graphic Novel:** This week WFP released the graphic novel "LL-3: Living Level -3 South Sudan" that depicts the experiences of a young aid worker fighting hunger and fear on the frontline, but it is also a story about the struggles of Adut and her husband Akot in a context where hunger is forcing them to flee their home. It can be read online [here](#).
- New Nutrition and HIV Strategy:** WFP rolls out a new Nutrition & HIV Strategy in seven out of the former 10 states in South Sudan (exempting the Greater Upper Nile region). Over the past five years, WFP supported the Institutional Feeding Programme (IFP) for people living with HIV across the country. The new strategy focuses on nutrition rehabilitation and improved treatment outcomes and supports the households of people living with HIV. The selection of beneficiaries will be based on the Nutrition Assessment, Counselling and Support (NACS) criteria of admission which considers the most vulnerable patients.

## Challenges

- The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan was released in February, identifying 7.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance this year. Humanitarian partners are appealing for USD 1.6 billion to provide life-saving assistance and protection services for 5.8 million of the most vulnerable people. As compared to last year, the needs have risen by 1.4 million people which suggests a worsening humanitarian crisis in South Sudan after more than three years of conflict.
- WFP's latest market monitoring bulletin reports that macroeconomic pressures 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.
- Conflict and food insecurity continue to push people from South Sudan to neighbouring countries at an alarming state (on average 1,500 people per day fleeing to Uganda alone), with the total number of South Sudanese displaced to neighbouring states reaching 1.7 million, according to UNHCR.

## 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 fractures 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 4.9 million people are currently facing severe food insecurity—more than double compared to the same time last year, and this is expected to deteriorate further during the peak of the lean season, which typically lasts from May to July, with 5.5 million people projected to be severely food insecure.

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), United Kingdom, United States of America

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Further information: [www.wfp.org/countries/south-sudan](http://www.wfp.org/countries/south-sudan)