



WFP South Sudan Country Brief

Highlights

- In June, WFP assisted a total of 2.8 million people across the country. This is the highest number of people served in one single month by WFP in South Sudan, exceeding the previous highest number of 2.4 million people assisted in May 2017.
- WFP and World Vision teams have deployed to Western Equatoria for the first round of cash transfers that will help 18,000 people meet their immediate food needs.
- WFP is expanding its Complaints and Feedback Mechanism across the country in order to enhance two-way communication between WFP and the communities it serves.

WFP Assistance

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan			
EMOP 200859 (Oct 2015 – Sept 2017)	1.3 b	1.01 m (79%)	102.2 m (25%)
Food & Nutrition Assistance for Relief & Recovery, Supporting Transition & Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure Sustainable Hunger Solutions			
PRRO 200572 (Jan 2014 – Dec 2017)	959 m	640 m (67%)	51 m (49%)
South Sudan Logistics Cluster Activities in Support of the Humanitarian Situation in South Sudan			
SO 200778 (Jan 2015 – Dec 2016)	88 m	84 m (95%)	8.4 m
Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in South Sudan			
SO 2001029 (Jan 2017-Dec 2017)	50.4 m	51.2 m	820,000
Feeder Road Construction in Support of WFP Operations in South Sudan			
SO 200379 (Mar 2011 – Dec 2018)	167 m	97 m (58%)	n/a

GENDER MARKER 2A EMOP 200859 *August 2017 – January 2018

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

2.8 million people assisted by WFP in June

2 million internally displaced people (OCHA)

1.8 million South Sudanese refugees (UNHCR)

217,969 people seeking shelter with the UN (UNMISS)

6 million people estimated to be severely food insecure (IPC, June 2017)

People Assisted
June 2017



Main Photo Credit: WFP/George Fominyen
Caption: People assisted by WFP South Sudan through general food distributions.

July 2017



Operational Updates

- **Food Assistance:** So far this year, WFP has dispatched over 213,000mt of food and nutrition commodities by road, air and river to provide food and nutrition assistance to 3.8 million people in South Sudan, including 900,000 children under the age of 5 and 220,000 pregnant and nursing women. Out of these, 1.5 million people have been assisted in hard-to-reach areas through WFP integrated rapid response mission (IRRM) teams. In June, despite security, access and weather challenges, WFP assisted a total of 2.8 million people with 27,000mt of food and nutrition commodities. This is the highest quantity of food distributed in one month by WFP in South Sudan.
- **Food assistance for assets (FFA) Eastern Equatoria State:** In June, WFP and World Vision teams deployed to Western Equatoria State to distribute the first round of cash transfers that will benefit 18,000 people in 38 locations to meet their immediate food needs. Through WFP's FFA programme, people are engaged in income generating and agricultural based activities that help them improve their household food security and increase the availability of nutritious foods. Such income generating activities include in the case of Western Equatoria vegetable gardens, ponds and crop farms. In 2017, WFP aims to assist around 500,000 people through FFA activities, including around 265,000 women and girls, in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Warrap, Lakes, Abyei and Western Equatoria States.
- **Complaint and Feedback Mechanism:** WFP is gradually expanding the implementation of its South Sudan Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) throughout the country to enhance two-way communication between WFP and the communities it serves and to take appropriate measures on the issues raised. The three-month pilot CFM project, which includes helpdesks and a hotline, was officially launched in January 2017. It targeted cash-based transfer (CBT) locations in Juba, Mingkaman and Aweil. The majority of feedback and complaints (71-93 percent) received were from women aged 26-45 years and were related to registration, information on entitlements, and the implementation of SCOPE. This feedback allowed WFP to coordinate with relevant stakeholders to discuss and identify possible solutions as well as strengthening its existing programme. Based on this successful pilot, WFP plans to expand its CFM from July to November to Malakal, Bentiu, Maban, Bor, Wunrok, Torit and Kapoeta.

Challenges

- Widespread insecurity and sporadic fighting in the Equatoria region continue to uproot many people and disrupted farming in South Sudan's traditional 'breadbasket' region. Farmers continue to flee across the border into Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which has serious implications for the country's overall cereal production. A total of 4,142 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Uganda between 5 and 18 July alone, bringing the total number to 994,903 people (UNHCR). Despite prevailing challenges, WFP assisted 480,000 people in the Equatoria region in June through general food distributions, nutrition assistance, school meal programmes and food assistance for assets activities.

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, France, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Japan, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, South Korea, Switzerland, UN South Sudan Humanitarian Fund, UN Funds and Agencies (excluding CERF), United Kingdom, United States of America

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