



# 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)	1.4 b	1.15 b	187.7 m (39%)
<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	658 m	54 m (41%)
<b>South Sudan Logistics Cluster Activities in Support of the Humanitarian Situation in South Sudan</b>			
SO 200778 (Jan 2015 – Dec 2016)	90.9 m	90.8 m	10.9 m
<b>Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in South Sudan</b>			
SO 2001029 (Jan 2017-Dec 2017)	58.8 m	59.6 m	9 m
<b>Feeder Road Construction in Support of WFP Operations in South Sudan</b>			
SO 200379 (Mar 2011 – Dec 2018)	144.4 m	97 m	n/a

**GENDER MARKER 2A** EMOP 200859 \*December 2017 – May 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. To address the 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 its 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

- The fourth corridor for delivery of humanitarian assistance from Sudan to South Sudan is open. The first WFP convoy has successfully reached Aweil from El-Obeid.
- WFP and partners assisted 16,700 people in Baggari, Western Bahr El Ghazal, where people face Humanitarian Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) food insecurity levels.

**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>.

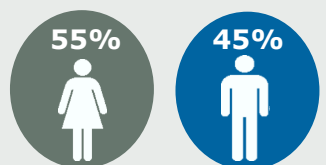
**SO 201029:** WFP operates the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) on behalf of the humanitarian community, providing safe and reliable air transport to thousands of humanitarian personnel. So far in 2017, UNHAS has transported a total of 48,800 passengers and 857mt of light humanitarian cargo on behalf of 271 organizations to 69 destinations. In addition, UNHAS performed 305 medical and security evacuations in South Sudan.

**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 early 2019.

## In Numbers

- 4.6 million** people assisted by WFP in 2017
- 2 million** internally displaced people (OCHA)
- 1.95 million** South Sudanese refugees (UNHCR)
- 209,885** people seeking shelter with the UN (UNMISS)
- 4.8 million** people estimated to be severely food insecure (IPC, November 2017)

**People Assisted**  
October 2017



**November 2017**

**Main Photo** Credit: WFP/Lara Atanasijevic  
Caption: Women with WFP tokens at the food distribution site in Baggari, Western Bahr El Ghazal State.



## Operational Updates

- **Food Assistance:** So far this year, WFP has dispatched over 258,000 mt of food and nutrition commodities by road, air and river to provide food and nutrition assistance to 4.6 million people in South Sudan. Out of these, 1.8 million people have been assisted in hard-to-reach areas through the WFP integrated rapid response mechanism (IRRM) teams. In October, despite security, access and weather challenges, WFP assisted 2.6 million people with 24,100 mt of food and nutrition commodities.
- **Baggari Response:** WFP and partners have assisted a total 16,700 people facing Humanitarian Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in Baggari region southwest of Wau in Western Bahr el Ghazal State. Humanitarian partners provided life-saving food, nutrition services, health care, household items, hygiene and sanitation assistance. Baggari was of great concern according to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) with 10 percent of its population of 25,000 in Catastrophe due to insecurity, sporadic humanitarian access since 2016, a lack of freedom of movement and a loss of livelihoods. The last humanitarian response by WFP and partners in that area, assisting 16,600 people, was in mid-September 2017.
- **Third Northern Corridor Open:** The first WFP convoy of 19 trucks, carrying 500 mt of cereals departed El Obeid (Sudan) on 21 November and arrived in Aweil (South Sudan) on 27 November. Opening the third corridor from Sudan to South Sudan allows WFP to augment its food delivery requirement to assist people in Greater northern Bahr el Ghazal region. Transporting food commodities through this corridor, from El-Obeid in Sudan over Kordofan to Aweil in South Sudan, allows WFP to deliver humanitarian assistance faster and more cost efficient compared to its southern corridors from Kenya and Uganda. Moreover, moving food into northern parts of South Sudan gives WFP up to one and a half months longer to preposition food ahead of the rainy season. In addition to this newly opened corridor, WFP also uses the corridor from El-Obeid to Bentiu and from Kosti to Renk.

## Challenges

- WFP's latest Market Price Monitoring Bulletin reports that the macroeconomic crisis and hyperinflation 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 monthly consumer price index rose by 8.1 percent from in September 2017. In September, the parallel market exchange rate was 54 percent higher than the official exchange rate at 118 SSP per US Dollar. This is the highest divergence since November 2015.

## 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 4.8 million people are currently facing severe food insecurity. At the beginning of 2018 the number of severely food insecure people is expected to increase to 5.1 million. Nearly 25,000 people are experiencing extreme hunger conditions and face starvation if assistance is not sustained. In all, 2 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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