



WFP South Sudan Country Brief

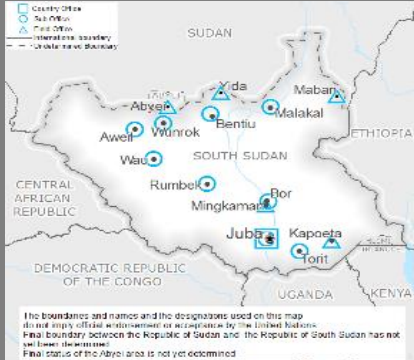
April 2018

Operational Context

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, a power struggle between the president and vice president, Salva Kiir, and Riek Machar, broke into armed conflict. An internationally mediated peace agreement was signed in August 2015, and in April 2016 Machar returned to Juba to form a Transitional Government of National Unity with Salva Kiir. 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. However, on 22 December 2017 the Government and several opposition groups signed a cessation of hostility agreement. Moreover, the second phase of the High Level Revitalization Forum for the South Sudan peace talks in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in February ended reaching no agreement, and will resume on 27 April 2018.

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 five straight years of conflict, has led to widespread food and nutrition insecurity. Some 7.1 million will be severely food insecure during the peak of the lean season in May to July with 155,000 who could face "catastrophe" levels of food insecurity.

In 2017 WFP provided food assistance to 4.8 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: 13 million	2016 Human Development Index: 181 out of 188
Income Level: Lower	Chronic malnutrition: 33% of children between 6-59 months

In Numbers

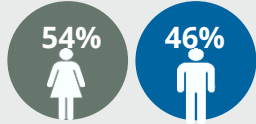
19,633 mt of food assistance distributed*

US\$ 1.04 m cash based transfers made*

US\$ 350 m six months (May-October 2018) net funding requirements

1.97 m people assisted

*in March 2018



Operational Updates

- Food & Nutrition Assistance:** In March, WFP dispatched 19,633 mt of food and nutrition commodities by road, air and river to provide food and nutrition assistance to 1.97 million people in South Sudan. Of these, 483,000 people including 94,000 children under five years in 28 hard-to-reach locations received assistance through WFP's integrated rapid response mission (IRRM) teams.
- From January to March 2018, WFP and partners have so far distributed 60,000 mt and US\$ 3.9 million through cash based transfers reaching 3.05 million people (55 percent female and 26 percent children under 5 years old). WFP distributed a total US\$ 1.04 million to 342,219 people in various locations of Juba, Pariang and Maban.
- Food Security Situation:** Mid-May marks the start of the peak hunger season which typically runs until July. The peak season has started much earlier this year compared to previous years. Unless a sustained and comprehensive humanitarian response is provided, millions are at risk in this fifth straight year of conflict. An estimated 7 million people – more than half the population – are estimated to be severely food insecure with fears of 155,000 people moving into 'famine-like' conditions as was the case last year. The May-July lean season arrives during the rainy season, WFP is pre-positioning food before many communities become inaccessible by road.
- WFP Response:** As part of a larger response that aims to reach 4.8 million people with assistance by July 2018, WFP has so far prepositioned 105,000 mt of food - equivalent to 77 percent of the 140,000 mt target. Deliveries of assorted food commodities are coming through Kenya, Sudan and Uganda to strategically positioned warehouses across the country. WFP is now racing against time to complete the exercise before the onset of the main rainy season which cuts access to 60 percent of the country from mid-May.

*April figures are being consolidated and will be reported in the next brief

Main WFP/ Charlie Musoka
Photo School children assemble before receiving their school meals. In March, WFP provided school meals to 189,000 children.

Contact info: wfp.southsudan@wfp.org
Country Director: Adnan Khan
 Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/south-sudan

WFP Country Strategy

Total Requirement (in USD)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding requirements (in USD)
Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018-2020)		
3.2 b	274.74 m*	350.08 m
Strategic Result 1: Access to food		
Strategic Outcome 1: Food-insecure people in crisis-affected areas have access to safe and nutritious food all year round.		
2.2 b	156.39 m	252.4 m
Strategic Result 2: End Malnutrition		
Strategic Outcome 2: People at risk of malnutrition in crisis-affected areas, especially young children and pregnant and lactating women, are able to meet their basic nutrition requirements all year round.		
532 m	10.99 m	49.18 m
Strategic Result 3: Smallholder Productivity and Income		
Strategic Outcome 3: Food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year.		
193 m	16.41 m	18.83 m
Strategic Result 8: Global Partnership		
Strategic Outcome 4: The humanitarian community in South Sudan has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available.		
246 m	46.4 m	29.67 m

*includes USD 46.55 m of non-activity specific funding

WFP Country Activities

- SO 1** Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations.
Provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees
- SO 2** Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition
- SO 3** Provide livelihood support and build the resilience of rural households
- SO 4** Operate Air Services for the Humanitarian Community
Coordinate the Logistics Cluster in Support of the Humanitarian Community

Donors (2018, listed alphabetically) *

Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, United States of America

*Excluding multilateral and private donors

- **Supply Chain:** WFP is repairing all identified choke points* on the Juba – Terekeka – Mingkaman – Yirol – Rumbek road in anticipation of the rainy season which will make the road impassable. Contractors will stay on site to continue spot repairs during the rainy season to ensure continued access.

*A choke point is a point in the road which is particularly vulnerable to becoming impassable during the rainy season.

- As part of cost-efficiency measures currently being undertaken, WFP started operating airdrops into South Sudan out of Gulu town, northern Uganda. The move will help reduce air operation costs due to the proximity of the town to various locations where airdrops are required. Until now, part of the WFP air operations into South Sudan were done out of Entebbe, Uganda.
- **Logistics Cluster:** The Logistics Cluster continues to drive efficiencies and encourages organizations to maximize the use of roads before the rainy season sets in and roads become inaccessible. As part of capacity building efforts in the country, the Logistics Cluster continues to conduct logistics trainings for humanitarian organizations in the country. Two trainings were conducted for 19 staff from two organizations. The trainings are part of the cluster's effort to increase logistics capacities amongst humanitarian organizations in the country and to train 300 national staff by the end of the year. So far, 184 people have already been trained.

Challenges

- **Access:** The onset of the rainy season coupled with limited or absence or poor road conditions in the country means assistance may be inadequate, irregular or delayed.
- **Insecurity:** Humanitarian space continues to dwindle in the country as conflict rages on. Active conflict in parts of the country and along most trade and supply routes threaten to jeopardise ongoing activities with devastating effects on the most vulnerable. Whilst general criminality and organised crime targeting relief organizations and aid workers is on the rise.