



WFP South Sudan

Country Brief

June 2019

World Food Programme

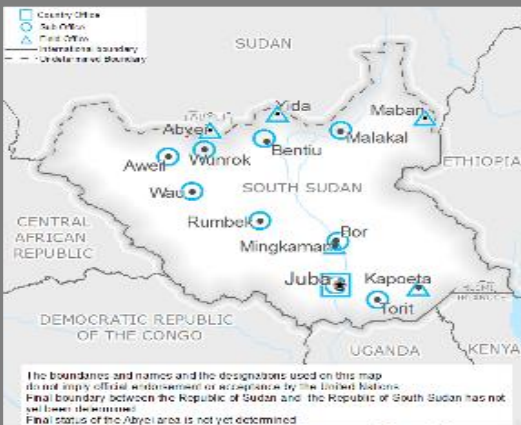
SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



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 President Salva Kiir, and Vice President, 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 with Salva Kiir. Renewed fighting erupted in mid-July, resulting in increased violence and insecurity throughout the country. In September 2018, a new cease fire and power sharing agreement was signed. The agreement offers some hope to the South Sudanese people that peace may return, and livelihoods can be rebuilt. However, the situation remains dire on the ground.

South Sudan has some of the world's worst socio-economic indicators. Despite the nation's vast arable land, oil reserves, wide spread food and nutrition insecurity is led by untapped water resources and large stocks of cattle and fisheries, general lack of road infrastructure, market integration, or investment in agriculture, compounded by the protracted conflict.



Operational Updates

- In May 2019, WFP and cooperating partners reached approximately 3.22 million people with a total of approximately 28,233 mt and US\$ 3.29 million in cash in South Sudan. The overall achievement for the month shows 77 percent of the planned beneficiaries were reached, 80 percent of planned tonnage, and 65 percent of planned cash was distributed in comparison with the monthly implementation plan.
- As of June 2019, an estimated 6.96 million people (61 percent of the population) are currently likely to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity or worse. An estimated 1.82 million people are likely to face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity, and 21,000 will likely be in Catastrophe (IPC phase 5). This is the highest number of people ever to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity or worse. In addition, compared to the January 2019 projection analysis of the May-July 2019 period, an additional 81,000 people are likely to fall into Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity or worse. This deterioration is mainly attributed to the delayed rainfall that is expected to affect the improvement in the availability of wild foods, fish and livestock products as well as delay the green harvest.
- WFP has successfully registered one million people in its beneficiary and transfer management platform-SCOPE. The milestone is due to WFP's efforts to carry out biometric registrations, including in hard-to-reach areas, collaboration with partners, and the first successful interagency data migration. In fact, as part of the data sharing agreement between WFP and IOM, which aims to harmonize and synchronize WFP's SCOPE with IOM's BraVe systems to enhance efficiency in the delivery of assistance and to support collaboration, the two agencies recently managed the first successful beneficiary data migration.

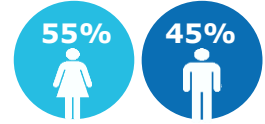
In Numbers

28,233 mt of food and nutrition assistance distributed*

US\$ 3.29 m in cash-based transfers made*

US\$ 189.3 m six months (June - November 2019) net funding requirements

3.2 m people assisted*
*in May 2019



Population: **12 million**

2018 Human Development Index: **188 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

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

WFP Country Strategy

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018-2020)

| Total Requirement (in USD) | Allocated Contributions (in USD) | Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 2.99 b | 1.04 b | 234.1 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.

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations.
- Provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees

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.

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition

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.

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

- Provide livelihood support and build the resilience of rural households

Strategic Result 8: Global Partnerships

Strategic Outcome 4: The humanitarian community in South Sudan has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available.

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- Operate Air Services for the Humanitarian Community
- Coordinate the Logistics Cluster in Support of the Humanitarian Community
- Supply Chain provision
- Inter-Agency IT Communication Service
- SCOPE Service to humanitarian partners
- Provision of IT services to the humanitarian community

- WFP is supporting households affected by floods in 17 villages in Aweil town. House-to-house verification of the affected households started on June 12 and is ongoing. Approximately 16,500 beneficiaries (3,300 households) will be targeted for assistance. WFP has commenced food distribution for families that have already been verified.
- WFP and the European Union (EU) have handed over the 120-metre Kwajok bridge. This is part of a US\$ 24.8 million EU-funded project to construct and maintain 100 kilometers of road infrastructure in Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. Built at a total cost of US\$ 6.5 million, the bridge will connect

tens of thousands of people and is key not only for humanitarian operations but is expected to boost farm-to-market access and commercial activities in the region as well.

- WFP hosted a three-day Gender Training for 32 of the newly elected members of the Gender Results Network (GRN). The members included senior staff members and representatives of all field offices, technical units, and support offices of WFP South Sudan. The GRN is responsible for measurably integrating gender across all areas of work with a focus on achieving transformative gender equality and women's empowerment. The GRN focuses on evidence-based programming, improvements in women's decision making, meaningful participation and leadership, and gender and protection.
- As part of Ebola Virus Disease Preparedness actions, the Logistics Cluster continues to scale-up internal preparedness by conducting briefings in Field Offices and to contractors. Missions to assess the final set-up of isolation units in Yambio, Yei, and Nimule are ongoing; and the units have been handed over to the managing organisation for each site.

Challenges

- Access across the country has generally improved since the signing of the peace agreement, except for pockets of insecurity in areas where non-signatories are operating. Concerns remain with regards to continuous crime, banditry, and inter-clan conflicts across the country.
- On June 11, the government of Uganda and WHO declared an outbreak of Ebola in the country, after confirmation of a case of a five-year-old boy who had travelled to the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for the burial of a relative. Upon return in Uganda, the boy developed symptoms and was confirmed to be the country's first confirmed case. Currently, there are no cases of Ebola in South Sudan, but we continue as a community to improve our preparedness and monitor the situation closely.
- Slow progress has been reported in the preparation for the formation of a unity government, currently expected for November 2019.

Donors (listed alphabetically) *

Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia South Korea, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America

*Excluding multilateral and private donors