



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP South Sudan Country Brief

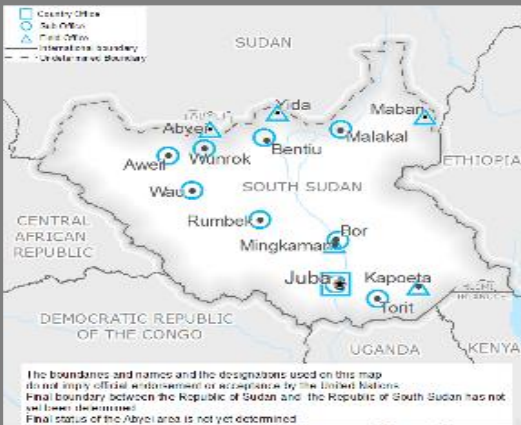
December 2019



## Operational Context

In July 2011, the Republic of South Sudan gained independence from Sudan, ending one of the longest civil wars on record, and it 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, and a Transitional Government of National Unity is expected to be formed November 12, 2019. 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, untapped water resources and large stocks of cattle and fisheries, wide spread food and nutrition insecurity is driven by general lack of road infrastructure, market integration, or investment in agriculture, compounded by the protracted conflict.



Population: **12 million**

2019 Human Development Index: **188 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

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

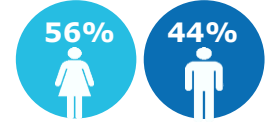
## In Numbers

**16,310 mt** of food and nutrition assistance distributed\*

**US\$ 2.66 m** in cash-based transfers made\*

**US\$ 309 m** six months (January – June 2020) net funding requirements

**1.7 m people assisted\***  
\*in November 2019



## Operational Updates

### Food and Nutrition Assistance

- WFP and cooperating partners reached 1.7 million people with a total of approximately 16,310 mt of mixed food commodities and US\$ 2.66 million in cash in November.
- Under the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM), WFP and cooperating partners assisted some 88,100 beneficiaries, including 20,800 children under five, in hard-to-reach areas with 2,760 mt of food in December.
- WFP faces a US\$ 270 million shortfall to continue providing assistance for the first six months of 2020 including prepositioning. Urgent donor support is required to allow timely procurement and transportation of food to remote locations before these locations get cut off from supply sources. Urgency is of the essence as an earlier and longer lean season is foreseen due to the impact of flooding.

### Flooding

- By the end of December, WFP had reached more than 789,600 flood-affected people across the country with life-saving food and nutrition support.
- Verification and registration of flood-affected beneficiaries was completed in Aweil, former Northern Bahr el Gazal state and distribution commenced for the 73,340 flood-affected beneficiaries in December.
- In Pibor, former Jonglei state, one of the worst flood-affected areas, WFP was able to access all flood-affected areas including Gumuruk, Verthet, Lekuangle and Pibor town counties. More than 65,000 people received food and nutrition assistance across Pibor.
- WFP anticipates that flood-affected communities will need food and nutrition support throughout 2020 due to the impact of flooding on crops, livestock, livelihoods and market prices.

Photo: WFP/ Gabriela Vivacqua

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Further information: <https://www1.wfp.org/countries/south-sudan>

## WFP Country Strategy

### Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018-2020)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>2.99 b</b>	<b>1.09 b</b>	<b>309 m</b>

#### 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

- As of end of October 2019, the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) cluster reached a total of 4 million unique beneficiaries (95 percent reached by WFP and 5 percent by other partners) with unconditional and transitional emergency food assistance. The FSL cluster reached over 406,000 (76 percent FAO, 34 percent FSL partners) unique households with livelihood kits to improve food production and respond to the extensive flooding. During the same period a further 124,700 unique households received trainings to build their capacity and reduce dependency on food and agricultural assistance.

## Gender and Protection

- As part of the WFP partnership and collaboration with Humanity and Inclusion (HI), WFP has been reviewing its strengths and gaps in ensuring that persons with disabilities are meaningfully engaged as agents of change in their own lives. In December, a half-day roundtable discussion was held jointly between WFP, HI and Organization of Persons with disabilities and stakeholders, with a total of 21 participants (15 female & 6 male). The key objectives of the discussion was to identify gaps for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in terms of risk and barriers to quality access to service delivery, Gender-Based Violence related risks and how to support PWDs to have meaningful access to services. The next steps will be for WFP and HI to jointly prepare an action plan for 2020, reflecting the outcomes of the roundtable.
- The Gender analysis of Food assistance for Assets (FFA) activities has been received by WFP. As a result of the FFA programme, both men and women reported meeting their immediate food needs, farming more land, increasing their knowledge and skills and starting new or expanding existing livelihoods. They also reported needing to rely less on different gendered coping mechanisms. Women were less likely to engage in less-preferred livelihoods such as collecting wild food or money and collecting and selling firewood

## Challenges

- Access across the country remains improved since the signing of the peace agreement, except for small pockets where some resistance from local authorities is encountered. Concerns remain with regards to bureaucratic impediments largely affecting National and International NGOs, as well as continuous crime, banditry, and inter-clan conflicts across the country.
- Currently, there are no cases of Ebola in South Sudan. WFP continues as part of the humanitarian community to improve national preparedness and to monitor the situation closely. The WFP-led UNHAS flights dedicated to Ebola preparedness and response are operational and in use. The flights are used to support preparedness activities.

#### 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