



WFP South Sudan Country Brief

January 2020

World Food Programme

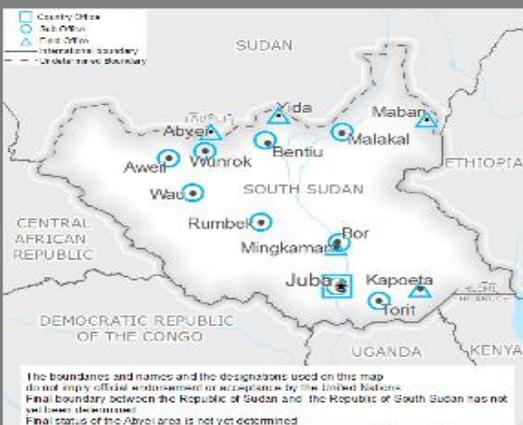
SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES



Operational Context

In July 2011, the Republic of South Sudan gained independence from Sudan, ending one of the longest civil wars on record, and 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.



The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

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

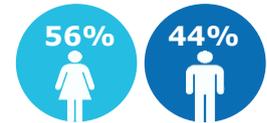
16,850 mt of food and nutrition assistance distributed*

US\$ 3.64 m in cash-based transfers made*

US\$ 331 m six months (February – July '20) net funding requirements

1.64 m people assisted*

*in December 2019



Operational Updates

- WFP has extended the Level 3 emergency response in South Sudan until January 2021. The extension in time considered an analysis of the scale, complexity, urgency, capacity and reputational risk involved with the crisis. Notwithstanding the peace agreement, the level of complexity of the operation remains high, as the situation is still fluid and tenuous. Food security and nutrition indicators continue to be at critical levels, as well as the number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in need of assistance. Whilst overall access has improved, localized insecurity continues to prevent WFP and other humanitarian organizations from reaching the most vulnerable.

Food and Nutrition Assistance

- WFP and cooperating partners reached 1.64 million people with a total of approximately 16,850 mt of mixed food commodities and US\$ 3.64 million in cash in December.
- 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 January.

Flooding

- By the end of January, WFP had reached more than 925,300 flood-affected people across the country with life-saving food and nutrition support.
- 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. The flood response will continue until the end of February 2020 in some of the locations, after which the lean season response for 2020 will commence.

WFP Country Strategy

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018-2020)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
2.97 b	1.45 b	331 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 has begun the 2020 prepositioning exercise. Most roads are accessible, but some chokepoints remain, repairs are planned to facilitate timely delivery. With an ambitious prepositioning target of 190,000 mt, up from 175,000 mt in 2019, WFP is planning to erect 150 Mobile Storage Units (MSU) in 2020 to expand storage capacity in the country to accommodate the increase of tonnage prepositioned. The erection of the MSUs will reduce outdoor stacking and increase secure storage for food commodities.

- The Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster partners reporting during the month of December assisted 1.2 million beneficiaries with unconditional and transitional emergency food assistance. The FSL Cluster reached 64,700 (48 percent FAO, 52 percent FSL partners) households with livelihood kits (fishing, vegetable & crop kits) to improve food production in December. A further 13,700 households received different types of trainings to build their capacity and reduce dependency on food and agricultural assistance.
- In December 2019, WFP surpassed two million identities registered in SCOPE. This was achieved by teams registering over one million people across the country in 2019 and through importing over 300,000 identities from IOM's BRaVe system into SCOPE. The South Sudan team will continue with the SCOPE scale up in 2020 to ensure all assistance is delivered using SCOPE.
- WFP is leading a collaboration between World Vision South Sudan, the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Sub-Cluster, the FSL Cluster and WFP on GBV across the food and livelihoods sector. The collaboration includes the development of an FSL GBV safety audit tool, FSL capacity development on GBV awareness, mitigation, prevention and referrals, data analysis for localized and broader trends in GBV experiences of persons accessing FSL assistance, and necessary actions for ongoing GBV intervention in the sector. The collaboration was informally launched on January 15.

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-communal conflicts across the country.
- Currently, there are no cases of Ebola, nor Corona Virus, in South Sudan. WFP continues as part of the humanitarian community to improve national preparedness and to monitor the situation closely.

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