In Numbers

- **14,530 mt** of food and nutrition assistance distributed*
- **USD 1.02 m** in cash-based transfers made*
- **USD 274.5 m** six months (February – July 21) net funding requirements
- **1.15 m people assisted**
  *in December 2020

Operational Updates

**IPC Phase 5 response**
- The global IPC analysis identified six counties in Jonglei, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states - Akobo, Western Pibor, Aweil South, Tonj East, Tonj North, Tonj South – where between five to ten percent of the population is living in IPC Phase 5, facing ‘catastrophe’ levels of food insecurity.
- During the South Sudan Humanitarian fund Advisory Board, the Humanitarian Coordinator identified six counties facing the worst food insecurity, giving them priority consideration for humanitarian assistance. “Priority One Counties” and “Priority Two Counties” were defined, to address critical gaps in food security and livelihoods, nutrition, health, water and sanitation, and logistics, while mainstreaming key protection concerns. The targeted Priority One Counties are: Pibor, Akobo, Tonj North, Tonj South, Tonj East and Aweil South. The targeted Priority Two Counties are: Ayod, Duk, Twic East and Bor.
- In January, WFP assisted a total of 263,556 (97 percent of the targeted people) people living in Priority One Counties, with over 7,800 mt of food and nutrition items.
- For the month of February 2021, WFP plans to reach 283,168 beneficiaries in Priority One Counties. Additionally, WFP plans to reach 258,627 beneficiaries in Priority Two Counties.

**Food and Nutrition Assistance**
- In the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, WFP distributed a total of 2,575 mt of food and nutrition items to 93,450 beneficiaries (100 percent of targeted people).
- In Warrap State, WFP distributed 263 mt of food and nutrition items to 8,052 people in Tong East, 626 mt to 24,333 people in Tonj North, and 1,358 mt to 50,000 people in Tonj South.

**Urban Safety Net**
- WFP revised its objective for the Urban Safety Net project, and will be only able to provide assistance to 98,000 beneficiaries (from the original plan of 131,000 beneficiaries) in the cities of Juba, Wau, Aweil and Rumbek. This diminution of people served is due to an anticipated increase in the cash-based transfer (CBT) value over the course of the year, calculated following an analysis of price evolution forecasts, as well as financial constraints that impeded WFP to provide adequate CBT entitlements to the initial number of beneficiaries. WFP provides direct cash for emergency food needs and support skills development through vocational training opportunities, such as home gardening, small business management, saving and lending schemes, hygiene promotion, basic financial numeracy and craft and sawing. Additionally, a further 5,500 beneficiaries will receive support in Juba and Aweil, focusing on vocational training and income generating activities.
WFP Country Strategy

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018-2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.88 b</td>
<td>2 b</td>
<td>274.5 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
- Provision of infrastructure development services for humanitarian access and community

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

Food Assistance for Assets
- WFP plans to expand its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities to 11 new counties. WFP and its implementing partners are working with communities to identify bomas and households previously supported through General Food Distribution (GFD) who are willing and interested to participate.

COVID-19 Updates
- WFP and WHO, through the Logistics Cluster – as co-leads of the Operational Support and Logistics Pillar of the National COVID-19 Response Plan – continue to coordinate requests for provision and transport of personal protective equipment (PPE) from humanitarian organisations working across South Sudan.

Common Services

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)
- As of 15 January 2021, UNHAS transported 1,427 passengers and 106.7 mt of light humanitarian cargo to 54 destinations across South Sudan.
- During the final two weeks of January, UNHAS performed five medical evaluations on behalf of four organisations from Rubkona, Gaynel, Maban and Yida, to Juba. Additionally, UNHAS transported 27 COVID-19 suspected samples from Rubkona and Agok to Juba, successfully collecting 100 percent of suspected sample requests.

Logistics Cluster
- Since 15 January, the Logistics Cluster has coordinated three road humanitarian convoys towards the Western Corridor – Kajo Keji and Yambio – enabling the transportation of approximately 1,400 mt of humanitarian cargo.
- The Logistics Cluster continues to advocate to partners for cargo prepositioning ahead of the rainy season when roads are mostly accessible.
- Following rehabilitation, the Juba – Bor road is now open to trucks carrying up to 40 mt of cargo. This road is accessible up to the airport. However, the road section between Bor airport, Bor town and Bor town port remains inaccessible. As a consequence, the Logistics Cluster will cease facilitating the temporary cargo transportation services between Juba and Bor, and will resume normal operations and request partners to preposition cargo at the Logistic Cluster Bor warehouses for onward river and air movement.

Challenges
- Violence and insecurity continue to be a threat for WFP’s operations, as conflict considerably restrains access to several areas and continues to put trucks and commodities at risk of being looted, thus impeding distributions. On 27 January, five WFP trucks carrying sorghum and cooking oil to the Luachjang community were stopped and subsequently looted near Kacuat.

Donors (listed alphabetically) *
Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia South Korea, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America
*Excluding multilateral and private donors