



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

SOUTH SUDAN

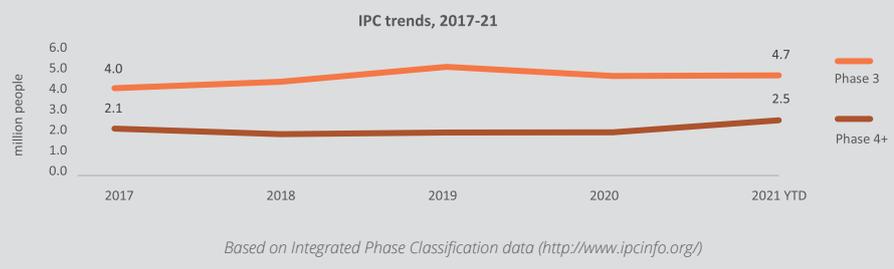
PLAN TO REACH **2.5 MILLION PEOPLE** AT RISK OF FAMINE

South Sudan is one of **the worst hunger crises globally**, with **2.5 million people** in emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity, of which **108,000 people** are estimated to already face famine-like conditions. Considering also **the 4.7 million people** in crisis levels, this is worst food security situation since the 2011 independence. **Conflict** is a main driver of food insecurity, and households' purchasing power is further diminished by **high inflation**.

WFP works to ensure that vulnerable people can meet their food and nutrition needs through conditional or unconditional **food distributions**, the provision of hot meals or take-home rations for school children and food transfers for patients suffering from an illness. Moreover, **specialized nutritious food** is provided to pregnant and breastfeeding women and children between 6 and 11 months of age. Across all of its activities, WFP South Sudan reached 4.8 million people during the first nine months of 2021. This included unconditional food assistance to 3.1 million people, while resilience programmes reached 542,000 people and school meals were served to over 373,000 school children. About 750,000 people were enrolled in the nutrition programmes to treat moderate acute malnutrition.

In non-conflict affected areas, WFP promotes enhanced resilience for **smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations** by supporting the building or repairing of infrastructure; training in areas including natural resources management, climate change adaptation, post-harvest storage; and strengthening government capacities in early warning systems and disaster risk management. This year, some **22,500 smallholder farmers** are supported through the resilience interventions.

For 2021, WFP requires **US\$ 927.9 million** to implement its current operations. In 2022, WFP will require **US\$ 1.15 billion** to continue saving lives of the most vulnerable communities, scale up its resilience programmes and provide common services to the entire humanitarian community.



12-month requirements for IPC4+ only
(as of 10 Nov 2021)

US\$ 992M

PROPOSED PLAN TO ASSIST BENEFICIARIES AT RISK OF FAMINE (for 12 months)

<p>In-Kind Food US\$ 681M (403,722 mt)</p> <p>1.9M Beneficiaries</p>	<p>Cash-based transfers US\$ 311M</p> <p>0.6M Beneficiaries</p>	<p>Total US\$ 992M</p> <p>2.5M Beneficiaries</p>
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RATIONS OVERVIEW

FOOD				CASH BASED ASSISTANCE		
COMMODITY	GRAMS/ PERSON/DAY	MT	US\$ MILLION	ITEM	US\$/PERSON/ DAY	US\$ MILLION
Sorghum/Millet	500	345,062	84	Cash & Voucher	1.00	230
Iodized Salt	5	3,450	1			
Vegetable Oil	30	20,704	25			
Beans	50	34,506	25			
Subtotal	585	403,722	135	Subtotal	1.00	230
Transport & Delivery			403	Transfer & Delivery		16
TOTAL		403,722	538	TOTAL		246

BREAKDOWN BY COST CATEGORY

COST CATEGORY	US\$ MILLION	%
FOOD (INCLUDING DELIVERY)	538	54%
CASH-BASED TRANSFERS	246	25%
IN-COUNTRY OPERATING COSTS	148	15%
OVERHEAD COSTS	60	6%
TOTAL	992	100%

In-country operating costs refer to country-specific costs to design, scale-up, and manage efficient and effective programs. These costs are adapted to the in-country conditions and operational risks and include office and satellite-office facilities and their security and are used to effectively monitor distributions and results ensuring the assistance reaches the most vulnerable.

In addition to the country office located in Juba, WFP has 17 offices in South Sudan.

WFP MAIN FINANCIAL INJECTIONS INTO THE LOCAL ECONOMY

ITEM	UNIT OF MEASURE	2020	2021 TO DATE
In-country procurement of food and goods & services	US\$ million	49.3	48.7
Cash distribution	US\$ million	63.7	48.8
Salaries	US\$ million	25.5	26.0

SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES AND TRANSFER MODALITIES

Beneficiaries are selected using a combination of economic vulnerability criteria and food insecurity/nutrition indicators. This includes overall vulnerability, refugee status or populations affected by crisis such as natural disasters and conflict. For targeted programmes such as nutrition, other specific indicators are used. For unconditional food distributions in areas with high proportion of people at risk of famine, WFP provides food for the entire population in the county to avert any hunger-related deaths.

Throughout 2021 inflation has been relatively stable, with IMF and the government leading efforts to control foreign exchange helping to broadly stabilize prices. This has created a more conducive environment for the expansion of Cash-Based Transfers (CBT). The risk of inflation returning is high considering regional insecurity, and global food markets, so WFP carries out continuous price monitoring to evaluate feasibility and impact of cash-based transfers. CBT result in the establishment of and strengthening of local markets, with direct WFP engagement in market development, increased demand for financial/banking services and infrastructure. CBT is delivered via cash distributions by banks and through electronic vouchers.

LOGISTICS CONSIDERATIONS

South Sudan is a **landlocked country** dependent on neighboring countries for sourcing and delivery of humanitarian relief. The operating environment is **extremely insecure** due to conflict; **seasonal variations** (e.g., rainy season) creating access issues, thus a variety of transport mechanisms (airdrops, barge, etc.) are required to ensure delivery of commodities. Transport costs are as high as 3-4,000 US\$/mt when commodities are delivered in country by air; the window of opportunity to **preposition more than 200,000 mt of food** to areas not always accessible by road transport is limited to six months per calendar year.

In South Sudan, WFP maintains a fleet of 248 heavy duty trucks. In addition to this, WFP relies on 181 commercial transporters to provide trucks, barges and boats for a total of 8,700 trucks and boats.

Due to the logistical challenges, WFP deploys 21 aircrafts in South Sudan. Out of those, two are operated by the Logistics Cluster providing service to the greater humanitarian community and seven by WFP logistics to carry out airdrops. The WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provides common air services for the humanitarian community and operates 12 aircrafts serving 57 destinations on a regular basis and an additional 47 as required on an ad hoc basis.

TOTAL TONNAGE OF FOOD MOVED FOR WFP OPERATIONS (MT)

	2020	2021
In-country	10,600	17,900
Ocean transport	-	-
Overland transport (regional purchases)	274,400	213,900

