



# WFP South Sudan Country Brief

February 2022

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES



## Operational Context

In 2022, approximately 9 million people in South Sudan need some form of humanitarian assistance, 8.3 million of which are severely food insecure, the worst figure on record since independence. This is a result of multiple compounding factors, including continued subnational and localized conflict and violence, climatic shocks such as flooding and a widespread economic crisis.

Subnational conflict persists, and conflict dynamics remain volatile. In 2021, insecurity disrupted WFP operations in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Jonglei, Warrap, Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, and Western Equatoria. Frequent roadside robberies, ambushes and attacks continue to affect supply chain routes.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to present serious risks to an already fragile situation, threatening to further exacerbate acute food insecurity, particularly for market-reliant populations. South Sudan has had a total of 16,955 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 137 deaths.

To respond to increased needs and align with the next United Nations Cooperation Framework in South Sudan, the 2018-2021 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) has been extended to 2022.



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: <b>12 million</b>	2019 Human Development Index: <b>185 out of 189</b>
Income Level: <b>Low</b>	Chronic malnutrition: <b>33 percent of children</b>

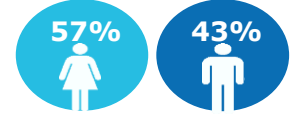
## In Numbers

**12,562 mt** of food and nutrition assistance distributed\*

**USD 2.26 m** in cash-based transfers made\*

**USD 476.3 m** six months (February to July 2022) net funding requirements

**1.43 m** people assisted\*  
\*in February 2022



## Operational Updates

- **Tensions remain in Jonglei and on 28 February, a Force Protection peacekeeper traveling with WFP's second convoy to Northern Jonglei was shot at during an ambush.** The convoy was able to deliver supplies and is now safely back in Bor. This route is critical due to the blockade at Anyidi, which since 21 January has denied access of commercial/humanitarian supplies to the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA), therefore, WFP is engaging for regular escorts along this route to support prepositioning.
- **Central Unity State remains volatile after the attack in Leer County on 24 February, which resulted in the looting of WFP commodities from Mirmir.** Despite a lull in clashes over the past week, WFP will continue to closely monitor the conflict dynamics to assess the potential impact on ongoing operations given the unpredictable security environment which will affect WFP's access.
- **Tensions persist along the boundary areas between the Ruweng Administrative Area (RAA) and Unity State relating to cattle movements.** The ongoing dispute has impacted WFP operations, as youth threatened movement of WFP supplies from Sudan through the RAA to Bentiu. WFP is working to identify alternative access points, as well as engaging with all sides.
- **The Abyei Administrative Area (AAA) saw a significant increase in violence on 5-6 March** and the situation has deteriorated since fighting first broke out on 10 February regarding longstanding border disputes. A cooperating partner's security guard was fatally shot while fleeing fighting near WFP's warehouse. WFP's emergency response has consequently been put on hold due to the pervading insecurity.
- **Violence in Central Equatoria raises concerns for humanitarian space.** In Lainya County, at least 53 civilians were attacked in Kupera Payam on 27 February. The following day a clearly marked NGO convoy was attacked on the Yei-Maridi Road.

## Food and Nutrition

- In February, WFP and partners reached **1.43 million** people (out of **2.15 million** planned, 66 percent) with a total of **12,562 mt** of food and **USD 2.26 million** in cash-based transfers (CBT).
- To support the flood response, **144,192 flood-affected people** were reached in February with food and nutrition assistance, which was the third cycle of flood assistance since October 2021.

## Safety Nets and Resilience

- Through **Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)**, WFP reached **112,595 people** with assistance (through both food and cash-distribution). Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) meetings were conducted from 21-27 February in Tiam, Payam of Uror County where 1,000 households were registered to start FFA this year.
- **Through the Urban Safety Nets Programme**, WFP completed

## Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022)

Total Requirement 2021 (in USD)	Allocated Contributions in 2021 (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>927.9 m</b>	<b>767.9 m</b>	<b>476.3 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
- 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
- SCOPE Service to humanitarian partners
- Provision of IT services to the humanitarian community
- Provision of infrastructure development services

**Donors (listed alphabetically) \***

Canada, Estonia, European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Kuwait, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, UN COUNTRY BASED POOLED FUNDS, UN Other Funds and Agencies, United Kingdom, USA

\*Excluding multilateral and private donors

registration of beneficiaries in Wau for the Urban Phase IV, with 24,250 individuals (5,210 households) registered.

- Urban Safety Nets trainees graduated on 14 February 2022 at St. Vincent De Paul, with the theme “Vocational training is the key to communal stability, peace and nation development.” 20 trainees graduated from tailoring while 17 graduated from general electricity. All students were given start up kits.
- Since 2021, WFP has been expanding the **School Feeding programme** to food insecure hotspot areas of conflict in Jonglei through sequencing and layering with FFA activities. School Feeding is planned to start in the Walgak payam of Akobo this year. In the Waat Payam, Nyirol County, CBPP is ongoing and the community has already highlighted the need for education. School feeding will start to **583,500 school children** when schools open in April 2022 for the next academic year.

## Supply Chain

- By the end of February, **93,000 mt** of food has been brought into the country for the 2022 operation, which represents **22 percent** of the 415,000 mt needs-based plan requirements to provide full rations in 2021 and 33 percent of the operational plan requirements of 281,000 mt (based on expected funding).
- In Jonglei, roads are drying out, however, the security situation remains the main concern for food deliveries. The second convoy successfully delivered supplies to Northern Jonglei and is now safely back in Bor. WFP is liaising closely with UNMISS for regular movements to ensure prepositioning ahead of the rainy season.
- WFP continues road repair works from Bor to Baidit and to date, 17.7 km of road have been raised in height and regraded. Along the Bor South section, contractors have raised the height of the dyke and repaired breaks along 4 km from Adwar to Jalle.
- WFP continues engineering works to reopen the road connecting Bentiu to the Main Supply Route to the north and to date, **9.5 km (out of 18 km) of dyke** had been completed. Works are urgently ongoing ahead of the rains as this route is critical to ensure humanitarians can bring in supplies to support nearly 200,000 people in need of assistance whom are cut off due to the flooding.

## Common Services

- In January, UNHAS transported **5,551 passengers** and **252 mt** of light humanitarian cargo across South Sudan, supporting 186 organizations.
- In February, the Logistics Cluster transported a total of **414 mt** of humanitarian cargo on behalf of **52 organizations** to **72** locations. **46 percent** of this cargo was transported by road or river.
- The Logistics Cluster continued to support the flood response in Bentiu with the facilitation of air cargo transport from Juba to accessible locations, facilitating delivery of **40 mt** of flood relief items.

## Challenges

- The humanitarian needs in South Sudan are growing exponentially due to a third year of unprecedented flooding and recurring conflict and violence, which has led to new and multiple population displacements and an increase in people in need. Resources are stretched thin, and WFP is having to re-prioritize its response to support newly displaced people, particularly due to flooding. Due to limited resources, WFP is providing 50 percent rations to vulnerable, food insecure households across the country.