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. Already in the first few months of 2022, insecurity has disrupted WFP operations in the Abyei, Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Jonglei, Unity, Warrap, Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, and Central Equatoria. Frequent roadside robberies, ambushes and attacks continue to affect supply chain routes.

Security updates
• The security situation in South Sudan remained volatile throughout July. Sub-national and localized violence continued in different parts of the country, impacting the movement of goods and people along the main supply routes, and driving up displacements where 2.2 million people are internally displaced. Insecurity compounded the rising levels of vulnerability in most South Sudanese families, where three in four people continue to live below the international poverty line, and at least 60 percent continue to face severe acute food insecurity. WFP and partners continued to engage with the national, state and county-level authorities, including the local community leaders across the affected regions, to address the rising insecurity to ensure the safety of the humanitarian staff and assets.

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.

In Numbers
21,277 mt of food and nutrition assistance distributed*
USD 2.6 million in cash-based transfers made*
USD 368 million six months (August 2022 to January 2023) net funding requirements
2.4 million people assisted in July 2022

Operational Context

Operational Updates

Economic situation
• Increasing global fuel prices, depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound (SSP), obstacles to trade and seasonal factors have led to food and fuel price hikes in South Sudan. By the end of July 2022, prices of staple cereals such as sorghum and maize had doubled in all monitored markets in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, and the Eastern Equatoria States when compared to the pre-Ukraine crisis in late February this year. Supply chain disruptions resulting from poor road conditions and impassable rivers, tighter border point controls and intermittent communal conflicts continued to drive up the prices, exacerbating the vulnerability of poor households.

Support to crisis affected population
• WFP continued to provide crisis-affected people in South Sudan with food and nutrition assistance through cash and food transfers while supporting resilience-building activities under the food assistance for assets. General Food Distributions (GFD) continued in various counties where sections of the population face catastrophe and emergency food insecurity levels. In addition, WFP distributed food and cash transfers to refugees and IDPs.

WFP conducted a market assessment in the Ajong Thok and Pamir refugee camps as part of the preparation for the planned rollout of the cash-based transfers in the refugee camps located in the Jamjang administrative area and Maban county. WFP will start offering retail traders best practices training and agree on innovative solutions to support the market during the rainy seasons.

Safety nets and resilience
• WFP continued to implement the Smallholder Agri-culture and Market Support (SAMS) activities in various regions across the country. In Western Equatoria, WFP implements SAMS in Ezo, Ibba, Maridi, Nzara, Tambura, and Yambio counties. SAMS activities support smallholder farmers in 20 rural aggregation centres (RACs) to promote the sale of grain by smallholders to WFP for its food assistance programmes. Since 2018, 5,638 farmers have sold maize grain worth USD 665,000. In 2022, farmers sold 71.6 mt of white maize grain worth USD 29,213.
**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

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**Strategic Result 2: End malnutrition**

**Strategic Outcome 2:** People at risk of malnutrition in crisis-affected areas, especially young children, 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

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**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

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**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

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**Donors (listed in alphabetic order)**
Canada, Estonia, European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Kuwait, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, UN COUNTRY BASED POOL FUND, UN Other Funds and Agencies, United Kingdom, USA
*Excluding multilateral and private donors

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**WFP Country Strategy**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement 2022 (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions in 2022 (in USD)</th>
<th>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.149 m</td>
<td>759.9 m</td>
<td>368 m</td>
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**Nutrition**
- In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP organised community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) training for partners and government staff implementing nutrition activities in Upper Nile State in July. Drawn from the Government and seven non-governmental organisations, 18 participants attended the training that presented an opportunity to address nutrition issues around screening, targeting, and treatment modality during and after the COVID-19 restrictions.

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**Logistics operations**
- In July, WFP did a road assessment from Bentiu to Manga port. Findings indicated that the road was passable and could allow the delivery of 2,000 mt of food from Manga to Rubkona for the next few months until the Western corridor road dries up. However, the assessment revealed that the Bentiu-Kuaik road was impassable due to heavy rainfall. WFP will use river transport and the Rubkona-Manga port road to deliver food.

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**Infrastructure work**
- WFP continued to build the Bentiu-Panakuach dyke/road project Phase II, completing 16 km out of 18 km of road embankment. Spreading of murram on the road had commenced by 31 July.
- WFP repair works continued for the 72 km Leer-Adok-Mimir-Koch Road. By the end of July, WFP had repaired 1.7 km of checkpoints, constructed 1.9 km of roadside dyke, and cleared 4.5 km of the bush, enabling WFP to preposition 95 percent of the food requirements for June and July in Koch County.
- By 31 July, WFP had completed building the 12.5 km New Fangak Dyke and additional works continued to finalize the construction of water retention pits. The building of the Old Fangak dyke continued, with WFP completing 3.1 km out of the 5.6 km by the end of the month.

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**Common services**
- The logistics cluster helped 26 organizations to transport 353 mt of humanitarian supplies to 28 destinations across the country in July. UNHAS transported 6,046 passengers to 61 destinations. UNHAS transported 167 mt of humanitarian light cargo and conducted ten medical evacuations, assisting 182 partners throughout July.

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**Challenges**
- The humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate due to multiple shocks. Violence, access constraints, operational interference, and economic and climatic shocks continued to impact South Sudanese vulnerable households, increasing the humanitarian needs amid dwindling resources.
- Due to severe funding constraints, WFP continued to provide 70 percent of the ration entitlements in all the eight counties where sections of the population continue to face catastrophic food insecurity levels and in rapid response delivery locations. For counties with people facing emergency levels of food insecurity, including refugees and IDPs, WFP provided 50 percent of the entitlements.

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**WFP South Sudan Country Brief**
July 2022