



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES

# WFP South Sudan Country Brief

November 2022



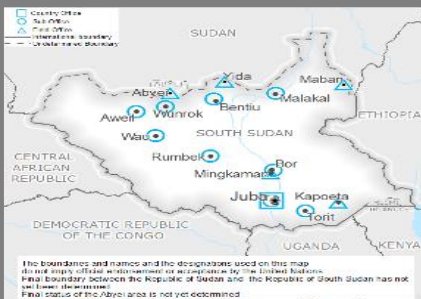
## Operational Context

In 2022, 8.9 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. 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.

South Sudan continues to see the impacts of the Ukraine crisis as prices of fuel and basic good have increased. This affects humanitarian operational costs as well as purchasing power of vulnerable households which threatens to further exacerbate acute food insecurity, particularly for market-reliant populations.

In consultation with partners, WFP has developed a new three-year Country Strategic Plan (2023-2025) building on its life-saving support to create pathways for resilience, development, and peace. The WFP Executive Board will approve the CSP in November 2022 and internal preparations are going on to rollout it out in January next year.



Population: **12.4 million**

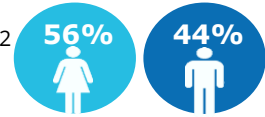
Country GDP: **USD 2.9 billion**

Income Level: **Low**

Chronic malnutrition: **33 percent of children**

## In Numbers

**11,058 mt** of food and nutrition assistance distributed  
**USD 2.72 million** in cash-based transfers distributed  
**USD 582 million** six months (January – June 2023) net funding requirements  
**1.3 million** people assisted in November 2022



## Operational Updates

### Humanitarian situation

- South Sudan faces a multidimensional crisis, combining security, social, economic, and political challenges. Climatic shocks, population displacements, and loss of livelihoods remain the main drivers of food insecurity. Insecurity escalated in the Greater Upper Nile as subnational violence persisted, fuelling political uncertainty and waves of communal violence and tensions.
- The humanitarian situation remained dire as conflict, insecurity, and extreme weather events such as floods disrupted livelihoods across different areas in the country. Torrential rains and floods continued to affect more vulnerable households. By 30 November, floods had affected **1.1 million people** across 39 counties. Water levels remained high and continued to rise in parts of Unity State, increasing the risk of submerging Bentiu and Rubkona towns. Overall, the total flooded area in South Sudan continued to surge and could expand further towards the seasonal maximum in early January 2023.

### Economic updates

- In Juba, the South Sudanese Pound (SSP) traded at an average of SSP 636 per US dollar at the commercial banks and forex bureaux and SSP 635 in the parallel market. The SSP continued to weaken, with its value ranging from 620 and 650 for each US dollar in the state markets. Cumulatively, the pound has depreciated by 29 to 33 percent since the beginning of the global crisis in February 2022, increasing the vulnerability of poor households.

### Support to crisis affected population

- In November, WFP provided food assistance to 1.3 million people, including refugees and IDPs, through general food distributions, nutrition assistance, school feeding, food assistance for assets, and smallholder agriculture market access. From January to November 2022, WFP assisted 5 million people out of the targeted 5.6 million people in 2022.
- WFP faces a funding gap of USD 582 million from January to June 2023 and has continued to provide 70 percent of the ration entitlement to people in all the counties with pockets of people facing Catastrophe levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 5) and 50 percent of the entitlements in counties with people facing emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 4), including to refugees, IDPs and in rapid response locations.
- WFP continued to resume general food assistance (GFA) to 1.1 million out of the 1.7 million targeted people it had not reached since April 2022 due to funding challenges. While the targeted people had received food in most of the counties targeted for GFA resumption, insecurity, flooding, and lack of enough aircraft to deliver food delayed distributions in several counties spread across Upper Nile and Jonglei States. WFP continued to mobilize alternative aircraft to minimize delays and disruptions in its operations.
- WFP continued to respond to ad hoc emergencies, completing distributions to the internally displaced people (IDP) at the protection of civilian (POC) in Malakal in Upper Nile State and to those recently displaced by the Tonga conflict.

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Photo: A woman farmer preparing cowpea seeds for planting (WFP/Marwa Awad)

# WFP Country Strategy

## Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) & Country Strategic Plan (2023-2025)

Total Requirement 2022 (in USD)	Allocated Contributions in 2022 (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
1.149 m	843	582 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
- 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 Service Provision
- Inter-Agency IT Communication Service
- SCOPE Service to humanitarian partners
- Provision of IT services to the humanitarian community

## Safety nets and resilience

- Under the Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS), WFP supports smallholder farmers to access market for their marketable surplus through a network of community rural aggregation centres, established by WFP, Government, and other nongovernment partners. The market linkage activity includes connecting farmers to WFP's procurement footprint to supply grain for food assistance programmes. In 2022, WFP purchased 517 mt of maize grain, valued at USD 198,932, from two aggregators in Magwi County in Eastern Equatoria State, and in Yambio County in Western Equatoria State. Farmers used the money earned to improve their livelihoods such as housing and income generating activities.

## Nutrition

- WFP treated 1 million children aged 6 – 59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) for malnutrition and provided specialized nutritious food to 405,800 children aged 6-59 months and PLWG to prevent malnutrition between January and October 2022. In November, WFP worked with other nutrition stakeholders in South Sudan to advocate for the prioritization and inclusion of nutrition needs in the National Health Sector Strategic Plan (NHSSP), including preparing an action plan and the budget required to implement the activities. The plan focused on policy and strategy, capacity strengthening, prevention, and treatment of malnutrition.

## Logistics operations

- By 30 November, WFP had sourced 250,790 mt of food into South Sudan, representing 93 percent of the annual requirements, and had dispatched 209,790 mt to various locations within the country using road, river, and air transport.
- WFP assessed roads, including the road from Bentiu to the Unity oil field. The assessment found that some roads had submerged and were not usable by trucks and light vehicles. WFP cleared choke points along the routes to deliver food in some locations. In November, WFP repaired 79 km of choke points on Panakuach, Terekeka, Adok-Pileny, Mundri, Abyeimnhom roads in Unity, Western Equatoria and Central Equatoria States. The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) provided force protection to WFP convoys to deliver food in high-risk security areas.

## Common services

- In November, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the transportation of 821 mt of non-food items (NFIs) to 41 destinations on behalf of 87 organizations. River transport accounted for 54 percent of the cargo transported by the Cluster, facilitating river movement within Jonglei State (from Bor to Akobo, Canal, New Fangak, and Old Fangak), and from Bor to Ulang in Upper Nile State.
- In November 2022, UNHAS transported 6,887 passengers and facilitated ten medical evacuations on behalf of eight organizations, including one security relocation from Pibor in Jonglei State to Juba City in Central Equatoria State.

## Challenges

- The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate due to multiple shocks. Floods and sub-national conflicts made most areas inaccessible by road. WFP resources are stretched, limiting the level and duration of support that it can provide to flood-affected people. WFP requires USD 582 million for the next six months (January- June 2023) to cover the most severe needs.

### 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 POOLED FUNDS, UN Other Funds and Agencies, United Kingdom, USA  
\*Excluding multilateral and private donors