



# WFP South Sudan

## Country Brief

July 2021

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES



### Operational Context

In 2021, approximately 8.3 million people in South Sudan need some form of humanitarian assistance, nearly 70 percent of the population, of which 108,000 people are in IPC Phase 5 "Catastrophe". This steep increase in needs across the Country is a result of multiple compounding factors, including continued subnational conflict, climatic shocks and the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Subnational conflict persists, and conflict dynamics remain fragile. In 2021, insecurity has disrupted WFP operations in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Jonglei, Warrap and Eastern Equatoria. Roadside robberies, ambush and assault have been frequent on the Bor-Gadiang-Pajut road to Northern Jonglei and on the Bor-Gadiang-Manyabol road to Pibor, and as a result, commercial transporters have been reluctant to deliver along these roads.

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 so far a total of 10,834 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 117 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) will be extended to 2022.



Population: **12 million**

2019 Human Development Index: **188 out of 189**

Income Level: **Low**

Chronic malnutrition: **33 percent of children between 6-59**

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Photo: Donkeys carry nutrition supplies to remote areas (WFP/ Marwa Awad)

## In Numbers

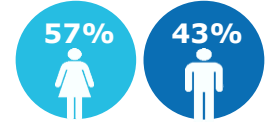
**30,980 mt** of food and nutrition assistance distributed\*

**USD 5.42 m** in cash-based transfers made\*

**USD 230.4 m** six months (August 2021 to January 2022) net funding requirements

**2.95 m people assisted\***

\*in June 2021



### Operational Updates

- Localized violence, looting, roadside attacks and ambushes continue to affect communities and impede humanitarian assistance. On 8 and 9 July, localized violence erupted in Tonj North, Warrap State between armed youth from Paliang and Marial-Lou. During the fighting, WFP's warehouse was overrun and 234 mt of food commodities were looted. On 15 July, a WFP convoy of ten trucks carrying 70 mt of Super Cereal Plus from Bentiu to Kuajok got stuck on the way due to bad road conditions and later was ambushed by a heavily armed group who looted all the food.
- Frustration among refugees is growing since the reduction of food assistance rations to 50 percent of the food basket due to funding constraints. On 23 July, refugees in Yusif Batil refugee camp in Maban County, Upper Nile, detained 11 staff members from WFP, UNHCR, and two NGOs for several hours, while demanding food distributions start immediately. While UNMISS troops attempted to support, they were blocked from entering the camp. After negotiations and engagement with the community and the County commissioner's intervention, the humanitarian team and their vehicles were released.
- In Western Equatoria, tensions remain high due to increased violence in Tambura, which according to reports has displaced 15,000 people. WFP provided a one-off distribution to 7,795 internally displaced people (IDP) and stands ready to provide further assistance should violence disrupt further operations and lead to larger scale displacement.

### Food and Nutrition

- In June, WFP and partners provided food assistance to 2.95 million people with a total of 30,980 mt of food and USD 5.19 million in cash-based transfers (CBT). WFP and partners provided food assistance to 302,036 people in the six IPC Phase 5 counties (Akobo, Aweil South, Pibor, Tonj East, Tonj North and Tonj South), representing an overall achievement rate of 84 percent of the number beneficiaries targeted by WFP.
- From January to May, WFP has supported **over 4.1 million people** in the Country.

### Safety Nets and Resilience

- WFP is collaborating with FAO to avail access to agricultural and other livelihood inputs for beneficiaries enlisted in WFP's food assistance for assets (FFA) and Urban Safety Nets

## Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>3.88 b</b>	<b>2.35 b</b>	<b>230.4 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

programmes. FAO and WFP plan to jointly support urban/peri-urban vegetable gardening to scale up the agricultural production in rural parts of the Country.

- Following the reopening of schools in May 2021, WFP, through its school feeding programme, continues to support the National and State Ministry of Education (MOGEI) in the country wide 'Back to Learning' Campaign by engaging parents, learners, government officials and other education stakeholders to encourage children to return to school.

## Supply Chain

- The primary mode of delivery of food commodities in July was by road (60 percent) followed by river (25 percent) and air (15 percent).
- WFP plans to transport 306,000 mt of food in 2021. By July, WFP had transported 240,946 mt of food in South Sudan, representing 79 percent of the yearly requirements.

## Common Services

- In July, UNHAS transported 1,791 passengers and 115 mt of light humanitarian cargo to 52 destinations across South Sudan.
- UNHAS performed two medical evacuations on behalf of one organization from Torit to Juba and two security relocations of 12 persons from Old Fangak, Pagil, Wai, Nyanapol and Katdalok to Juba.
- UNHAS performed two Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) missions transporting 16 passengers from Juba to Ayod and Marial Lou.
- In July, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the transport of 436 mt of humanitarian cargo to 49 destinations (29 percent was transported by river and road), supporting a total of 42 organisations.
- In July, the Logistics Cluster coordinated the departure of two Western Corridor Convoys from Juba, carrying about 960 mt of non-food items (NFIs) in total. Additionally, two road convoys were facilitated, including one from Juba to Maridi and Yambio, transporting 320 mt of cargo and one convoy from Juba to Torit and Kapoeta with 140 mt of NFIs.
- The Logistics Cluster set up a mobile storage unit (MSU) of 240 m<sup>2</sup> in Tonj South, one of the Priority 1 counties for the multi-sectoral response scale up for highly food insecure areas, to serve as common storage space for the humanitarian community.

## COVID-19 Updates

- Through UNHAS and the Logistics Cluster, WFP continues to support the national vaccination scheme. UNHAS is supplying the delivery of COVAX vaccines to 33 destinations in support of WHO, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health.

## Challenges

- On 9 July South Sudan marked the 10th anniversary of its independence.
- However, there is little cause for celebration due to the slow progress on the implementation of the peace agreement and a lack of development and opportunities for the population. In 2021, insecurity has disrupted humanitarian operations in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, Jonglei, Warrap and Eastern Equatoria and the conflict dynamics in the country remain fragile. Since January, over 1,000 mt of food commodities has been looted from WFP's warehouses or through roadside ambushes on convoys.