



# WFP South Sudan Country Brief

## WFP Assistance

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
<b>Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan</b>			
EMOP 200859 (Oct 2015 – Sept 2017)	1.4 b	1.15 m	61.2 m
<b>Food &amp; Nutrition Assistance for Relief &amp; Recovery, Supporting Transition &amp; Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure Sustainable Hunger Solutions</b>			
PRRO 200572 (Jan 2014 – Dec 2017)	959 m	655 m	13.6 m
<b>South Sudan Logistics Cluster Activities in Support of the Humanitarian Situation in South Sudan</b>			
SO 200778 (Jan 2015 – Dec 2016)	87.9 m	95.8 m	0
<b>Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in South Sudan</b>			
SO 2001029 (Jan 2017-Dec 2017)	58.8 m	59.6 m	4.2 m
<b>Feeder Road Construction in Support of WFP Operations in South Sudan</b>			
SO 200379 (Mar 2011 – Dec 2018)	144.4 m	97 m	n/a

**GENDER MARKER 2A** EMOP 200859 \*October 2017 – March 2018

**EMOP 200859:** WFP's emergency operation (EMOP) aims to provide life-saving assistance to 3 million people displaced and affected by conflict and acute food insecurity through food distributions and blanket and targeted supplementary feeding to prevent and treat acute malnutrition. To address the deepening food insecurity and expansion of conflict to new areas, the EMOP has shifted away from geographic targeting in the Greater Upper Nile Region to provide life-saving food assistance to populations throughout South Sudan. The [Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster](#), which WFP co-leads with FAO, has been incorporated under the EMOP, and seeks to ensure the most efficient response to food insecurity.

**PRRO 200572:** Through its protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), WFP aims to provide food assistance to 1.1 million people, focusing on refugee populations and areas in the country that are more stable, where opportunities exist for transition and recovery activities: blanket and targeted supplementary feeding to prevent acute malnutrition, food assistance for assets (FFA), cash based transfers (CBT), food for education and [Purchase for Progress](#) (P4P).

## Highlights

- WFP has assisted 4.5 million people since the beginning of the year. This is the highest number of people served by WFP in South Sudan.
- Visit of the newly appointed USAID Administrator to South Sudan to witness WFP, UNICEF and IOM projects funded by the United States.
- For the first time since the suspension of activities in Baggari area, Western Bahr el Ghazal in April 2017, WFP reached 16,600 people in September.

**SO 200778:** Through the Logistics Cluster, WFP supports the humanitarian community by providing logistical expertise, coordination and transportation of humanitarian cargo. In 2016, the Logistics Cluster provided support to 117 humanitarian partners in South Sudan and facilitated cargo delivery to 76 locations. More information: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/ssd11a>.

**SO 201029:** WFP operates the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) on behalf of the humanitarian community, providing safe and reliable air transport to thousands of humanitarian personnel. So far in 2017, UNHAS has transported a total of 48,800 passengers and 857mt of light humanitarian cargo on behalf of 271 organizations to 69 destinations. In addition, UNHAS performed 305 medical and security evacuations in South Sudan.

**SO 200379:** The feeder roads operation is dedicated to linking farmers and communities to markets and basic services as well as to reducing transportation costs and improving delivery efficiency for humanitarian partners. All ongoing road works are expected to be completed by early 2019.

## In Numbers

**2.9 million** people assisted by WFP in August

**2 million** internally displaced people (OCHA)

**1.8 million** South Sudanese refugees (UNHCR)

**219,465** people seeking shelter with the UN (UNMISS)

**6 million** people estimated to be severely food insecure (IPC, June 2017)

**People Assisted**  
August 2017



**September 2017**

**Main Photo** Credit: WFP/Lara Atanasijevic  
Caption: Women and children at the WFP distribution of nutritious food in Baggari area, Western Bahr el Ghazal.



## Operational Updates

- **Food Assistance:** So far this year, WFP has dispatched over 236,800 mt of food and nutrition commodities by road, air and river to provide food and nutrition assistance to 4.5 million people in South Sudan. Out of these, 1.8 million people have been assisted in hard-to-reach areas through WFP integrated rapid response mechanism (IRRM) teams. In August, despite security, access and weather challenges, WFP assisted a total of 2.9 million people with over 27,000mt of food and nutrition commodities.
- **US High-Level Visit:** Newly appointed USAID Administrator, Ambassador Mark Green visited South Sudan on 1 and 2 September 2017. As part of the visit, he traveled to Wau with WFP and IOM, to observe USAID-funded nutrition and food assistance activities supporting malnourished children and other vulnerable people living in the protection of civilians (POC) site. In Juba, WFP led the delegation through its warehouse and logistics hub, where they were shown first-hand the logistics operation that delivers life-saving food and nutrition assistance across the country.
- **Baggari Response:** In a rapid response mission, WFP in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO, Johanniter, AFOD and REACH, conducted nutrition screening and distribution of food and non-food items in Mboro and Farajallah in the Baggari area, Western Bahr El Ghazal. WFP assisted over 16,600 people with food and nutrition commodities. This is the first time WFP has responded in Baggari area since operations were suspended following the detention of WFP staff in late April 2017.
- **Gender and Protection Training of Trainers (ToT):** During the last week of September, WFP Gender and Protection teams conducted ToTs for 22 cooperating partners and WFP field staff on the creation and functions of Programme Management Committees (PMC) in Torit and Kapoeta in Eastern Equatoria. In addition, WFP trained cooperating partners on the complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM). These trainings are part of WFP's gradual expansion of the implementation of its South Sudan Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) CFM throughout the country to enhance two-way communication between WFP and the communities it serves and take appropriate measures on issues raised.

## Challenges

- The May to August issue of the quarterly National Hazard Early Warning Bulletin produced by the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM) and WFP has been released. The bulletin identified humanitarian crises and hazards that have negative impact on lives and livelihoods of the South Sudanese population. It indicated that some counties in the former Unity, Jonglei, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal and Greater Central Equatoria are in Phase 4 (emergency) of the IPC. Furthermore, ongoing conflict, internal and external displacements have increased by 100,000 and 500,000 respectively since March 2017. The report further noted that the Fall Army Worm infestation in many areas has damaged crops, particularly maize.

## Country Background & Strategy



In July 2011, the Republic of South Sudan gained independence from Sudan, ending one of the longest civil wars on record, and remains the world's youngest nation. In December 2013, armed conflict broke out between forces loyal to President Salva Kiir and those loyal to Vice President Riek Machar, who had been ousted during a power struggle. After two years of conflict, in April 2016, Riek Machar returned to South Sudan and was sworn in as the first Vice President within the Transitional Government of National Unity, as part of the compromise peace agreement. Renewed fighting erupted in mid-July, resulting in increased violence and insecurity throughout the country. As a result, Riek Machar fled the country and Taban Deng Gai was appointed first vice president which has led to increased factions within the Opposition.

The country has some of the world's worst socio-economic indicators. Despite the nation's vast arable land, oil reserves, untapped water resources and large stocks of cattle and fisheries, the general lack of road infrastructure, market integration, or investment in agriculture, coupled with more than three years of conflict, has led to widespread food and nutrition insecurity. As many as 6 million people are currently facing severe food insecurity—up from 4.9 million in February— and is the highest level of food insecurity ever experienced in South Sudan. Nearly 45,000 people are experiencing extreme hunger conditions and face starvation if assistance is not sustained. In all, 1.7 million people require immediate regular humanitarian assistance to prevent a catastrophe.

In 2016 WFP provided food assistance to 4 million people throughout South Sudan. WFP support includes emergency food assistance and recovery operations. WFP has been present in South Sudan as a country office since independence in 2011 (and in Sudan since 1963).

Population: **11.7 million**

2015 Human Development Index: **169 out of 188**

Income Level: **Lower**

Chronic malnutrition: **33% of children between 6-59 months**

### Donors (2017, listed alphabetically)

Australia, Brazil, Canada, CERF, China, Denmark, European Commission, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Hungary, Japan, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, South Korea, Switzerland, UN South Sudan Humanitarian Fund, UN Funds and Agencies (excluding CERF), United Kingdom, United States of America

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