



# WFP South Sudan

Situation Report #300 20 April 2022

## Highlights

- The 2022 IPC analysis was released on 9 April which demonstrates a deteriorating food security situation in South Sudan. WFP has begun to re-prioritize its food and nutrition assistance, focusing on the most vulnerable communities in hard-to-reach locations and counties with pockets of IPC 5 (Famine) as well as areas with significant population in IPC 4. The continued displacement of populations across the country is stretching the already limited resources and IPC 2 and 3 populations will be deprioritized for relief assistance for the remainder of 2022.
- In Unity State, the security situation has deteriorated significantly following very violent clashes, disrupting humanitarian operations.

## Situation Update

- **At the national level, there are ongoing tensions related to the formation of the Unified Command Structure**, with SPLM/A-IO voicing opposition to the current composition. WFP continues to monitor the situation and potential implications on operations.
- **In Unity State, the security situation has deteriorated significantly**, resulting in multiple casualties and very violent clashes in areas of Koch, Mayendit and Leer counties. Due to the security situation in and around Leer, over twenty humanitarians were relocated by UNMISS forces on 09 and 10 April. Attacks on communities were reported in several locations, resulting in an unconfirmed number of civilian deaths, cases of rape, widespread displacement and the destruction of property. At least one humanitarian fatality was reported. WFP has suspended the response in central Unity pending safety assurances for staff and assets, as well as to assess the number and locations of the displacement to better inform the response.
- **In Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA), the consistent raids and looting** have continued to impact the fragile security situation, disrupting humanitarian operations. Six people have been killed since January 2021 during food deliveries in Northern Jonglei and the situation remains tense. WFP is working with peacebuilding partners to create incentives to maintain the Pieri Peace Agreement while also adapting its operational approach to mitigate the risks of any large-scale violence. Engagement is also ongoing to end the impasse along the Bor-Pibor road which is the lifeline for supplies into the GPAA.
- **In Eastern Equatoria, road insecurity remains the major concern**, with an attempted ambush on a WFP convoy in the Khor Dhuluma area of Kapoeta East on 12 April. Four WFP staff members were held at gunpoint by unknown armed individuals who demanded food.

Photo: In Bor town, beneficiaries use cash assistance provided by WFP in the market (Eulalia Berlanga/ WFP).

## In The Numbers

**6 million** people WFP plans to assist in 2022



**2.1 million** assisted in March

**7.74 million** people facing severe food insecurity across 78 counties (IPC)



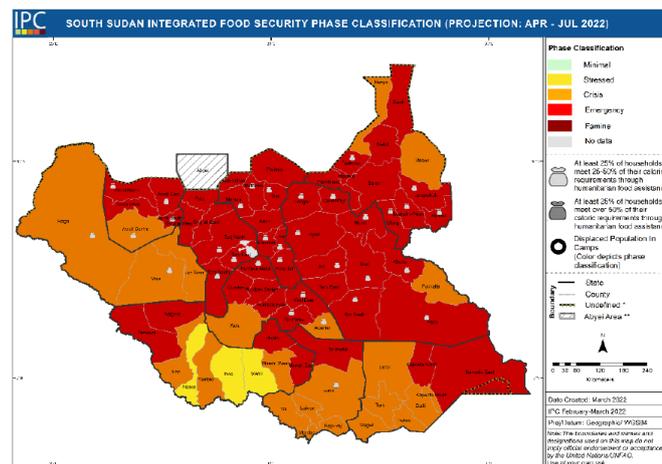
Of this, **87,000** in IPC 5, 2.8 million in IPC 4, 4.7 million in IPC 3.

**2 million** acutely malnourished women and children

**2 million** internally displaced people

**2.3 million** South Sudanese refugees

**USD 583.2 million** WFP six month net funding requirement from May to October 2022



## WFP Response



### Food and Nutrition Assistance

- **The 2022 IPC analysis was released which highlighted the deteriorating food security situation in South Sudan.** Food insecurity is expected to rise by seven percent compared to 2021 with 7.74 million people expected to face IPC 3 (Crisis) or worse during the lean season. **Eight counties are expected to have pockets of IPC 5 (Famine)** including Fangak, Canal/Pigi, Ayod, Pibor, Cueibet, Rumbek North, Leer, and Mayendit and **one county, Tonj East,** was expected to be in IPC 5 last year and was not accessible for data collection.
- WFP is working to **reprioritise the most vulnerable caseloads for food and nutrition assistance** and has postponed its Lean Season Response (LSR) until the beginning of May 2022 in several counties to mitigate breaks in the food commodity pipeline. In counties with pockets of IPC 5, WFP will provide 70 percent food rations (up from the current 50 percent) to reduce the severity of food insecurity. The remainder of the emergency relief assistance will provide 50 percent rations. The continued displacement of populations across the country is stretching the already limited resources and IPC 2 and 3 populations will be deprioritised for relief assistance for the remainder of 2022.
- In March, WFP assisted **2.12 million people** with food and nutrition assistance.
- **For the nutrition programme, WFP partners ACF, World Vision and MSF** conducted MUAC screening in all IDP camps in Twic which revealed a proxy GAM rate of 9.6 percent (SAM rate of 1.6 percent and MAM rate of 8 percent), which indicates urgent need to scale up the response.



### Safety Nets and Resilience

- **Through the Smallholder Agriculture and Market Support (SAMS) programme,** WFP conducted a crop production rapid assessment in Cueibet and Wulu counties in Lakes State. The finding indicated that the farming communities are producing good quantity of sorghum and groundnuts and that there is a surplus of cereal stocks.
- Through the **School Feeding Programme,** WFP is exploring introducing micronutrient fortification for the first time in South Sudan. WFP conducted stakeholder training on school meals micronutrient fortification in Rumbek as part of the fortification acceptability study prior to piloting the use of micronutrient powder (MNP) in schools.



### Innovations & Cash-Based Transfers

- **4.5 million people** are currently registered in SCOPE, 92 percent with full demographic information and 66.6 percent with fingerprints.

- **Through the Ignite Food Systems Challenge,** the entrepreneur bootcamp and training took place from 28 March to 02 April. 16 businesses run by young South Sudanese, food system entrepreneurs took part in a range of skills training sessions over three days to prepare them for the pitch event scheduled for 11 May.



### Supply Chain

- In 2022, WFP plans to transport **280,000 mt** of food (out of the **415,000 mt** needs-based plan requirement), including **171,000 mt** for the prepositioning exercise. As of 17 April, 114,500 **mt** of food has been sourced in or brought into South Sudan.
- The **Inter-agency task force on flood mitigation infrastructure** projects conducted a mission to **Old and New Fangak,** which found that there is an urgent need to raise the dyke around both towns, upgrade the port to allow for continued access, and improve storm water management. WFP is actively working to deploy machinery to rebuild the dykes, however, there are delays due to inaccessibility.
- **As part of the flood infrastructure works,** the main supply route Bentiu – Panakuach (18 km) was opened. Additional funding has been secured to raise the road to extend use into the rainy season. Work has also begun to open the final 30 km link to connecting the Bentiu junction at Unity to Mayom, which will open up access to the Western Corridor.
- Through the **Jonglei dyke project,** a total of 31 km of dykes have been repaired/constructed between Baidit and Jalle.
- WFP organized several **Last Mile Trainings** to cooperating partners to ensure real-time data on food receipt and deliveries. So far, 250 individuals were trained in Wau, Aweil, Kuajok, Malakal, Bentiu, Nyal, Bor, Mingkaman and Juba.



### Logistics Cluster

- In March, the Logistics Cluster transported a total of **491 mt** of humanitarian cargo on behalf of **67 organizations** to **63 locations.**
- A new route Pibor, Jonglei, was opened, enabling humanitarian organizations to successfully reach this destination via road. Other locations reached included along the Western Corridor, Northern Jonglei, Yei, Ezo and Tambura.
- The latest Physical Access Constraints Map, which is updated on a weekly basis, can be found [here](#).



### UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

- In March, UNHAS transported **6,697** passengers and **194 mt** of light humanitarian cargo across South Sudan, supporting **189** organizations.
- UNHAS facilitated **5** medical evacuations, **1** security relocation and **2** inter-cluster working group missions supported.

# In Focus: Promoting livelihoods diversification among local farmers in Twic

In Twic, WFP works with Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to implement Food Assistance (FFA) activities across 12 Bomas. Through FFA, the project aims to create productive assets through the construction of community asset roads, fruit and vegetable production. To promote climate adaptation and innovation, WFP introduced rice farming in swampy/flooded areas as well as drought resilience crops (i.e. sweet potatoes) in drought affected areas. The general food security situation in Twic County is gradually improving as farmers have begun harvesting from their farms for consumption within their households. Currently, the large scale harvest of rice is ongoing until the end of November.

Akok, a farmer within the FFA programme highlighted that “The project has improved my access to essential food commodities in the local markets and paying my children fees in the school through the earnings from my farm produce.” Akok said that together with the other eight household members, they cultivated a 1-feddan farm for rice each in addition to 1-feddan for sorghum in Mangok village. Rural farmers who wanted to learn rice production in Mangok and surrounding villages used their farms as farmer-field schools.

Thanks to the rice production, she is now able to access other items in the local market, which she otherwise would not have been able to afford before the project. As one of the first farmers in Mangok to produce rice, she is particularly appreciative because the project has now supported the entire community and group members who have benefitted from the farms are now able to afford to purchase medicines and diversify their household diets.



Photos: Akok shows off their farm produce in Mangok, Twic and stands with her children during rice thrashing (NRC)

## WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan

	Total Requirements (millions in USD)	Allocated Contributions (millions in USD) *	6 Months Net Funding Requirements May 2022 to Oct 2022 (millions in USD)	People Assisted (March 2022)	Female	Male
<b>ICSP TOTAL (2018-2021)</b>	5,045.3	2,850.8	583.2	2,121,377	1,187,971	933,406
<b>Activity 1:</b> Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	2,698.9	1,365.7	329.5	1,603,938	914,245	689,693
<b>Activity 2:</b> Provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees	574.1	249.1	45.9	265,565	151,372	114,193
<b>Activity 3:</b> Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition	651.9	275.3	78.8	228,405	130,191	98,214
<b>Activity 4:</b> Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	397.9	138.5	101.6	23,469	13,377	10,092
<b>Activity 5:</b> Operate air services for the humanitarian community	252.3	209.1	10.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Activity 6:</b> Coordinate the Logistics Cluster in support of the humanitarian community	116.8	112.0	7.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Activity 7:</b> Supply Chain provision	26.5	14.2	0.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Activity 8:</b> Inter-Agency IT Communication Service	11.6	7.8	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Activity 9:</b> SCOPE Service to humanitarian partners	58.8	16.8	6.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Activity 10:</b> Provision of IT services to the humanitarian community	1.3	0	2.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Activity 11:</b> Provision of infrastructure development services for humanitarian access and community	17.8	16.1	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Non-Activity Specific funding</b>		446.2				

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