



WFP South Sudan

Situation Report #305

30 September 2022

Highlights

- WFP has assisted 4.6 million people with food and nutrition assistance across South Sudan between January and August 2022.
- Sub-national and localized violence continued in different areas of the country, leading to additional displacements and escalation of ethnic tensions in the Greater Upper Nile region and spilling over to the neighbouring states.
- Thanks to new contributions from donors, WFP started to reinstate food assistance to 1.1 million out of the 1.7 million people who could not be reached since April owing to funding challenges.

Situation Update

- The security situation in South Sudan remained volatile throughout September. Sub-national and localized violence continued in different areas of the country, leading to additional displacements and escalation of ethnic tensions in the Greater Upper Nile region and spilling over to the neighbouring states.
- The humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate as conflict and insecurity disrupted livelihood activities such as farming, livestock rearing and trade activities across different areas of the country. About 8.9 million out of the 12.4 million South Sudanese people living in South Sudan require humanitarian assistance. Of the 8.9 million, 7.7 million people face severe food insecurity (IPC 3 and above), while 87,000 people are already experiencing catastrophe (IPC 5).
- In August and September, severe floods swept through the Greater Upper Nile region, affecting more than [616,000 people across the 22 counties and Abyei](#). The floods damaged livelihood assets, food crops, and livestock, diminishing the communities' ability to recover from social and economic shocks. On 9 September, the Government of South Sudan declared flood-affected parts of the country as national disaster areas and appealed to humanitarian organizations to assist.
- Since the beginning of the Ukraine crisis, the food basket cost per person per month saw an increase in all markets, reaching 272 percent, 128 percent, 117 percent, and 110 percent in Yida, Kapoeta, Wau and Bunj markets, respectively, as of the last week of September. However, the South Sudanese Pound (SSP) continued to appreciate against the US dollar. At the end of September, the average reference exchange rate stood at SSP 624 per USD, a four percent appreciation rate compared to the end of August. The food basket cost in the last week of September remained stable or slightly reduced, compared with the last week of August in most WFP-monitored markets. The availability of commodities from early seasonal harvest and a steady exchange rate contributed to the stability of the food basket cost.

*All food distribution data used in the report is as of 31 August 2022.

In The Numbers

5.6 million people WFP plans to assist in 2022

2.2 million assisted in August

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

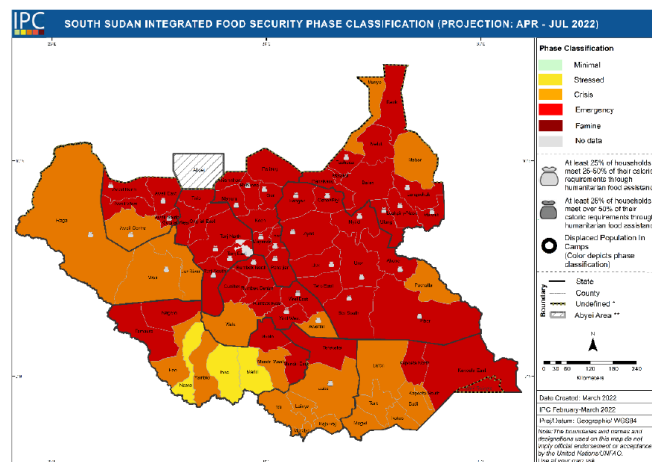
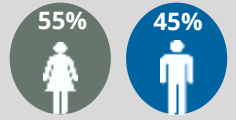
Of this, **87,000** in IPC 5, 2.8 million in IPC 4, 4.7 million in IPC 3.

2 million acutely malnourished women and children

2.2 million internally displaced people

2.3 million South Sudanese refugees

USD 676 million WFP six month net funding requirement from October 2022 to March 2023



WFP Response



Food and Nutrition Assistance

- WFP continued to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance while scaling up and expanding resilience programming to contribute to peace and address inequity and isolation, ensuring alignment with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.
- WFP provided General Food Distributions (GFD) to the people facing Catastrophe and Emergency levels of acute food insecurity, reaching 2.2 million people in August through food and cash-based transfers, including the refugees and IDPs.
- WFP also provided food and nutrition assistance to vulnerable people at risk of malnutrition, school-going children and people participating in resilience activities. Overall, WFP assisted 4.6 million people out of the targeted 5.6 million people in 2022 between January and August 2022.
- Because of funding constraints, WFP could only provide 70 percent of the ration entitlement to people in all the counties facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) and 50 percent of the entitlements in counties with people facing emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of food insecurity, including to the refugees, IDPs and in rapid response delivery locations.
- Thanks to the new contributions received from donors in August, WFP started to reinstate food assistance to 1.1 million out of the 1.7 million targeted people who could not receive assistance since April owing to funding challenges. This meant that 600,000 people who still require assistance will not receive it.
- Out of the 18 counties in which general distributions resumed, WFP completed distributions in Aweil South, Aweil West, Rumbek East, Rumbek Centre and Gogrial East, and food distributions went on in Aweil North, Akobo East, Bor South, Longuchok, Twic East, Malakal, Baliet, Fashoda, Renk and Melut. The new contributions enabled WFP to resume school feeding targeting 120,000 school-going children in counties classified as IPC 4.
- WFP supported the South Sudan AIDS Commission to conduct an awareness creation campaign in Juba for 50 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV). The awareness focused on information about HIV/AIDS, positive living, importance of food nutrition for PLHIV, and the HIV/AIDS-related stigma.



Safety Nets and Resilience

- In collaboration with the Ministry of General Education and Instruction, WFP and UNICEF are implementing the Joint Resilience Project (JRP) in Aweil, Juba, Torit, and Yambio. The project assists 56 schools comprising 33,000 students with an integrated support package, which includes training of parent-teacher associations, provision of school materials, back-to-school campaigns, linkage with child protection services, school feeding, nutrition educa-

tion, drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes, construction of latrines, and the establishment of school gardens. The interventions helped improve school enrolment, attendance, and retention. Between January and June 2022, the assisted schools saw an overall enrolment increase by 1,503 students (1,434 girls, 69 boys), representing a five percent increase from 31,244 students (15,498 girls, 15,746 boys) in January to 32,747 students (16,932 girls, 15,815 boys) in September.



Innovations & Cash-Based Transfers

- By 30 September, WFP had registered 4,913,956 people in SCOPE since the start of SCOPE registration, with 523,188 people registering in 2022.



Logistics

- As of 30 September, WFP had delivered 213,448 mt into South Sudan, representing 85 percent of the 2022 requirements. Insecurity, flooding, torrential rains, and access challenges affected operations. Floods washed roads in the western part of the country and the Northern Bahr el Ghazal, constraining the delivery of food to the vulnerable people.
- WFP used innovative approaches to continue delivering food to the affected populations. To transport food to Unity State, WFP used a combination of different modes of transport, including transporting it to Adok Port by river using barges, loading it into trucks for transport to Piliniek, and loading it into canoes for final delivery to emergency locations within Unity. This approach helped to minimize the costly air transport. WFP continued to build dykes and repair damaged sections of the roads along routes that were accessible.



Logistics Cluster

- The Logistics Cluster facilitated the transport of 373 mt of humanitarian supplies to 21 destinations across the country on behalf of 31 organizations in September. The cluster airlifted 154 mt of health, nutrition, shelter and WASH relief items to Malakal and Old Fangak for the Tonga emergency response.



UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

- In September, UNHAS transported 6,183 passengers to 50 destinations, 180 mt of humanitarian light cargo and conducted 12 medical evacuations. By 30 September, UNHAS had supported 180 partners. WFP identified helicopters to replace the current fleet following contractual changes. Because of the limited aircraft in the markets, the deployment of new aircraft in South Sudan could delay by a few weeks and limit UNHAS' capacity to deliver the required level of humanitarian air services. However, WFP is working to reduce the delays to minimize disruptions in its operations.

Feuding communities find peace growing crops as part of a World Food Programme project

For three decades, John Mabior lived in fear of the next attack, looting or killing. His community of Malual Mok, in South Sudan's midwestern Tonj South, had always been at war with its neighbours across the river – the Thony community.

Competition over water, land, cattle and crops never ceased, leading to distrust, grievances and conflict on both sides.

In recent years, however, both groups have managed to put aside their differences, farming and trading together.

In late 2018 Mabior and others in Malual Mok joined a series of livelihoods projects run by the World Food Programme (WFP) and its partners.

The aim was to bring communities together with the common goal of growing food and, in the process, peace. A newly formed cooperative trained farmers in using additional crops, including climate-resilient ones like cassava, to increase harvests.

WFP also rallied young men and women from both communities to work on labour-intensive projects such as building community dykes to prevent the flooding of farmland. This provided a year-long source of water for farmers and cattle keepers in both Malual Mok and Thony. Within three years Mabior managed to triple his harvest, working on his own land and in community farms to help others.

His farming expanded beyond groundnut and sorghum to include growing sukuma (collard greens), cowpeas, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava and even rice. "I am still feeding my family from last year's crop," he says, referring to his 2021 harvest. "My life has changed so much in the last three years. I am no longer hungry." Now in his thirties, Mabior is financially secure and able to put two of his five children through school.



John Mabior with local farmers at Malual Mok, in South Sudan's Tonj South. Photo: WFP/Marwa Awad

WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP)

	Total Requirements (millions in USD)	Allocated Contributions (millions in USD)	3 Months Net Funding Requirements Oct–Dec 2022 (millions in USD)**	People Assisted (August 2022)	Female	Male
ICSP TOTAL (2018-2022)	5,943.6	2,936.6	53	2,205,721	1,213,727	991,994
Activity 1: Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations	2,820	1,429.4	23.7	1,378,977	758,800	620,177
Activity 2: Provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees	600.1	252.5	18.3	265,858	146,292	119,566
Activity 3: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition	681.1	290	0	181,300	99,763	81,537
Activity 4: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households	415.8	145.9	0	379,586	208,872	170,714
Activity 5: Operate air services for the humanitarian community	263.8	215.9	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity 6: Coordinate the logistics cluster in support of the humanitarian community	121.9	109.1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity 7: Supply Chain provision	26	15.7	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity 8: Inter-agency IT communication service	12.2	8.8	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity 9: SCOPE Service to humanitarian partners	61.8	14.5	3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity 10: Provision of IT services to the humanitarian community	1.3	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity 11: Provide infrastructure development services for humanitarian access and community	39.6	16.5	7.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non-Activity Specific funding	900	437.9	0			

**The current ICSP ends in December 2022 and the new CSP starts in January 2023. Due to the variation of activities between the ICSP and CSP, the funding statistics for ICSP and CSP are separate.

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. Life-saving food and nutrition assistance remains WFP's highest priority under the new CSP. WFP will also scale up livelihoods and resilience-building interventions to address root causes of conflict and hunger and contribute to peace. The new CSP also focuses on strategic investments in infrastructure, bringing significant cost savings to the operation and reducing reliance on air transport. It also focuses on human capital development through better integration and convergence of its nutrition, health, and education activities, enhancing access to essential services for the most vulnerable. The WFP Executive Board will approve the CSP in November 2022 and internal preparations are going on to rollout the CSP out in January next year. Below is the January—March 2023 funding outlook for the CSP.

WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) - 2023—2025

	Total Requirements (millions in USD)	Allocated Contributions (millions in USD)	3 Months Net Funding Requirements Jan—Mar 2023 (millions in USD)
CSP TOTAL (2023-2025)	3,772.1	0	623.2
Activity 1: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations	2,056.5	0	404.1
Activity 2: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups	674.7	0	178.3
Activity 3: Provide nutritious school meals to school children	222.2	0	31.2
Activity 4: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities	385.9	0	0
Activity 5: Engage targeted food-insecure populations in livelihood development and market support activities	28.1	0	2.5
Activity 6: Develop, rehabilitate and maintain essential infrastructure for targeted communities	133	0	10.9
Activity 7: Provide policy support, and technical assistance to the Government and partners	4.6	0	0.3
Activity 8: Operate air services for the humanitarian community	168.4	0	0.5
Activity 9: Coordinate the Logistics Cluster in support of the humanitarian community	56.9	0	0
Activity 10: Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners	41.8	0	1.2
Non-Activity Specific funding		0	

Thank you to our donors

