WFP South Sudan
Situation Report #307 30 November 2022

Highlights

- The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projects that an estimated 7.76 million will face severe acute food insecurity – at the Crisis level (IPC Phase 3) or higher during the April-July 2023 lean season.
- Since August 2022, torrential rains and flash floods ravaged the country, affecting more than 1.1 million people spread across 39 counties.
- WFP provided 5 million people with food and nutrition assistance across South Sudan between January and November 2022, with 1.3 million people assisted in November.

Situation Update

- 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 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.

- The October-November Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projects that an estimated 7.76 million will face severe acute food insecurity – at the Crisis level (IPC Phase 3) or higher during the April-July 2023 lean season. Of the 7.76 million, 2.9 million people will face Emergency (IPC 4) acute food insecurity, and 43,000 people will be in Catastrophe (IPC 5) acute food insecurity in Akobo, Canal/Pigi and Fangak counties of Jonglei State, and Leer and Mayendit counties of Unity State. The rest, 4.8 million people, will face crisis (IPC 3) conditions. Further, 1.4 million children aged 6 – 59 months will likely be acutely malnourished in 2023, marking the highest level yet observed and surpassing the levels seen during the conflict in 2013 and 2016.

- 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.

In The Numbers

5.6 million people WFP plans to assist in 2022

1.3 million assisted in November

7.76 million people facing severe food insecurity across 78 counties

Of this, 43,000 in IPC 5, 2.9 million in IPC 4, 4.8 million in IPC 3

2 million acutely malnourished women and children

2.2 million internally displaced people

258,570 refugees reached with food assistance in November 2022.

USD 582 million WFP six month net funding requirement from January — June 2023

*Photo: Collecting water hyacinth to transform into bioenergy for sustainable cooking fuel in Bentiu, Unity State. WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua
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. In November, WFP provided food assistance to 1.3 million people in South Sudan, 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 people facing Catastrophe levels of food insecurity (IPC 5) and 50 percent of the entitlements in counties with people facing emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC 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.

- Under the nutrition programme, 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 in 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 activities focused on policy and strategy, capacity strengthening, prevention and treatment of malnutrition.

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 non-government partners. The market linkage activity includes connecting farmers to WFP’s procurement footprint to supply grain for food assistance pro-

grammes. In 2022, WFP purchased 517 mt of maize grain, valued at USD 198,932, from two aggregators in Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State, and in Yambio, Western Equatoria State. Farmers used the money earned to improve their livelihoods such as housing and income generating activities.

Innovations & Cash-Based Transfers

- By 30 November 2022, 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, Abyeiimnhom 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.

Logistics Cluster

- 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 movements from Bor to Ulang, Akobo (via Malakal), Canal, New Fangak, and Old Fangak. It repositioned a helicopter to Malakal to transport critical Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Health items to support the emergency response in Kodok and coordinated three road convoys to various destinations in Eastern Equatoria and along the Western Corridor up to Aweil. Additionally, the Logistics Cluster supported 34 humanitarian practitioners with hands-on training in humanitarian logistics.

UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

- In November 2022, UNHAS transported 6,887 passengers and facilitated ten medical evacuations on behalf of eight organizations, including one security relocation from Pibor to Juba.
A nutrition success story: Nyawud

Nyawuok Muon (20) and her daughter, Nyawud (seven months) have a reason to smile, they have recently been discharged from WFP’s nutrition programme in Juba. The family has been living in an IDP camp since 2019 when record floods washed away their village in Mayendit, Unity State.

In June 2022 misfortune struck once more though when baby Nyawud came down with an unspecified illness. She ended up in hospital and was severely dehydrated. While she recovered from her illness, she was left malnourished and in need of some support so WFP enrolled her in the nutrition programme for moderately malnourished children.

“There is a difference when she was admitted and now, she has gained weight and is healthy,” says Nyawuok. “Her appetite is also back and we feed her eight times in a day. She eats porridge, drinks milk, and the problem that was disturbing her is not longer.”

The change is obvious to even a casual observer with Nyawud barely sitting still as she is eager to explore everything around her. Throughout the three months she was in the programme, Nyawud was receiving a ready-to-use supplementary food from WFP while her mother received nutritional and hygiene advice at every check-up. Her response to treatment has been successful and she is about to be discharged. Watch Nyawud's story here.

In consultation with partners, WFP developed a 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 of its nutrition, health, and education activities, enhancing access to essential services for the most vulnerable people in South Sudan.

The WFP Executive Board will approve the CSP in mid-November 2022, and internal preparations are going on to roll out the CSP in January next year. Below is the January—June 2023 funding outlook for the CSP.

### WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Total Requirements (millions in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (millions in USD)</th>
<th>6 months Net Funding Requirements Jan-Jun 2023 (millions in USD)**</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSP TOTAL (2023-2025)</td>
<td>3,770.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity 1: Provide life-saving food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations</td>
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<td>Activity 2: Provide nutrition and health support to targeted groups</td>
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<td>Activity 3: Provide nutritious school meals to school children</td>
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<td>Activity 4: Engage targeted communities in resilience building activities</td>
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<td>Activity 5: Engage targeted food insecure populations in livelihood development and market support activities</td>
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<td>Activity 6: Develop, rehabilitate and maintain essential infrastructure for targeted communities</td>
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<td>Activity 7: provide policy support, and technical assistance to the government partners</td>
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<td>Activity 8: Operate air services for the humanitarian community</td>
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<td>Activity 9: Coordinate the Logistics Cluster in support of the humanitarian community</td>
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<td>Activity 10: Provide on-demand services and expertise to humanitarian and development partners</td>
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<td>Non-Activity Specific funding</td>
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<td>11.3</td>
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The current ICSP ends in December 2022 and the new CSP starts on 1 January 2023.

Thank you to our donors

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Nyawuok Muon poses for a portrait with her daughter Nyawud (7 months old) inside their family hut in Juba IDP camp, South Sudan family hut. WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua