Situation Update

- **Tensions appear to be on the rise in Jonglei State and WFP together with partners is closely monitoring the situation for further mobilization.** On 23 January, a large-scale attack occurred in Baidit (Bor South), resulting in 32 fatalities. Following the major attack, there were a series of more minor incidents in areas like Duk, Pochalla, and Uror. Despite sustained attempts, including through the WFP-supported community violence reduction programming, to persuade key community leaders to exercise restraint. Given the high levels of persisting food insecurity in Jonglei, WFP has developed a response plan which addresses strategic community engagement, programme adaptation modalities, river and road security, and warehouse security and prepositioning.

- **Armed conflict between the SSPDF and the National Salvation Front (NAS) is increasing during the dry season in Greater Equatoria.** At least five clashes took place between 16 and 20 January and again on 25 and 26 January in the Lainya area. Given delays with the Rome peace process, as the government claimed the talks needed to be delayed due to the negotiations with the Kitwang faction, fighting between the sides in the Yei River area is likely to persist, especially as both sides are utilizing the dry season to achieve tactical advantages ahead of political negotiations.

- **Tensions remain high around Tambura, Western Equatoria State, where levels of food insecurity are projected to be severe, with Tambura and Nagero counties ranked of extreme concern.**

- **The last quarter of 2021 saw one of the most intense periods of violence in Tonj East and Tonj North, Warrap State, however, since then, the situation has remained calm.** WFP is capitalizing on the current lull in conflict to conduct food security, access, and conflict sensitivity missions, in order to ensure that operations can be maintained throughout the 2022 dry season.

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**Highlights**

- Violence appears to be on the rise in Jonglei State and on 23 January, a large-scale attack occurred in Baidit (Bor South), resulting in 32 fatalities.

- Armed conflict between the SSPDF and the National Salvation Front (NAS) is increasing with the onset of the dry season in Greater Equatoria.

- The last quarter of 2021 saw one of the most intense periods of violence in Tonj East and Tonj North, Warrap State, however, since then, the situation has remained calm.

- Tensions remain high around Tambura, Western Equatoria, where levels of food insecurity are projected to be severe.

**In The Numbers**

- **6 million** people WFP plans to assist in 2022
- **2.06 million** in January
- **8.3 million** people facing severe food insecurity across 78 counties
- Of this, **13 counties**, are projected to be of extreme concern
- **1.9 million** acutely malnourished women and children (IPC)
- **1.71 million** internally displaced people (OCHA)
- **2.27 million** South Sudanese refugees (UNHCR)
- **USD 516.9 million** WFP six month net funding requirement from February to July 2022

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Photo: Children in Fangak, one of the most flood-affected counties enjoy a meal from WFP (WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua)
WFP Response

Food and Nutrition Assistance

- In 2021, WFP reached 5.96 million people with food and nutrition assistance.
- In January 2022, WFP planned to reach 2.06 million individuals, 1.47 million under WFP's emergency response and more than 1 million people under WFP's Safety Net and Resilience portfolio. This includes 600,000 people under Food Assistance for Assets; 445,000 students under School Feeding; 35,000 farmers through the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Programme; and 99,800 people under WFP's Urban Safety Nets Programme in Juba, Wau, Aweil and Rumbek.
- In January 2022, WFP continued its high priority counties scale up and flood response to 1,291,114 flood-affected and highly food insecure individuals in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Lakes, Warrap and Eastern Equatoria States.
- Through this, in January WFP supported a total of 223,194 flooded affected individuals (72% of the planned 309,958 individuals) with general food distributions as well as 15,623 Children under two and 17,855 pregnant and lactating women with the preventive nutrition support through the blanket supplementary feeding programme.
- WFP is in the process of identifying high priority counties for 2022 based on severity of food insecurity and preparations are underway for food distribution in February.

Safety Nets and Resilience

- Through the School Feeding programme in 2022, WFP expects to reach 583,500 school children, which includes newly targeted schools located in refugee camps and hard-to-reach areas such as Akobo West (Jonglei State) and Panyijar (Unity State). The support to new schools will start in April 2022 (the next academic year). WFP will extend school feeding to school staff in severely flood-affected areas to encourage school continuation and attendance (as attendance rates in these areas are low).
- Through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), WFP assisted approximately 43,000 households with cash-based transfers in January.

Innovations & Cash-Based Transfers

- 4.39 million people are currently registered in SCOPE, including 92 percent of WFP beneficiaries with full demographic information and 66.6 percent with fingerprints.
- In 2022, WFP plans to register 1.3 million people in SCOPE; and 55,051 people have been registered to date (4 percent).
- January 2022 registrations have started with ongoing SCOPE registration in Kuajok, Tonj South, Wau, and Terekeka.

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 04 February, 67,695 mt of food has been sourced in or brought into South Sudan (24 percent of yearly requirement).
- In Jonglei State, roads are drying out, however, the security situation remains the main concern for food deliveries. In Bor, WFP is liaising closely with UNMISS in order to start moving commodities for prepositioning ahead of the rainy season and continues to monitor the situation closely.
- Despite flooding in Unity State, WFP continues efforts to keep road and river access open to support vital food deliveries to Guit and Rubkona counties using SHERPs, local canoes, and light boats. To re-open the road connecting Bentiu to the Northern Supply Route, WFP is currently building dykes along the 18km of flooded road.
- WFP is coordinating the Flood Mitigation Infrastructure task force together with IOM, OCHA, UNMISS, UNDP, UNOs and the World Bank. The task force met with Vice President Taban Deng and is now working to develop a costed budget/plan that includes plans for the Immediate Term (next 60 days), Medium Term (until start of 2023 rainy season), and Long Term (2-3 years) for flood mitigation infrastructure.

Logistics Cluster

- The Logistics Cluster transported a total of 598 mt of humanitarian cargo on behalf of 45 organizations to 25 locations. 42 percent of this cargo was transported by road or river.
- Four road convoys were coordinated, transporting a total of 900 mt of non-food items to Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, and destinations along the Western Corridor.
- The Cluster supported an inter-agency response mission to Namutina (Tambura County) by airlifting 12 mt of supplies (food and non-food).
- The latest Physical Access Constraints Map, which is updated on a weekly basis, can be found here.

UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

- In January, UNHAS transported 5,423 passengers and 216 mt of light humanitarian cargo across South Sudan, supporting 169 organizations.
- Additionally, UNHAS facilitated 9 medical evacuations and 2 inter-cluster working group missions.
- UNHAS supported UNICEF by transporting 4 mt of COVID-19 vaccines and medical equipment to 6 locations across South Sudan.
In Focus: Using Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to boost yields

Before joining the FFA project in Twic County, Achuei harvested around 3 bags of groundnut per year. Through the programme, she received training on good farming practices and support to expand the area under cultivation, which allowed her to harvest 20 bags in 2021. “I have been growing groundnuts for a good number of years with my family, but experienced low yield and no income. I was poor because of poor yields and had no idea on agronomic practices in groundnut production,” she explained. She received training from WFP, FAO and the cooperating partner, NRC, in agronomic practices, post-harvest management and integrated crop management. From WFP, she received a cash transfer throughout the growing season, which enabled her to meet her food needs while expanding her farm to 1.5 hectares. “I have come to realize that planting groundnuts and other crops in a row and early planting can result in a better harvest. As we speak, I have a better harvest of 20 sacks of 45kg this year.”

In addition to her groundnuts which provided an important food source for her family, she is able to sell one bag at SSP20,000 which ensures she can always take her children to the clinic if they fall sick and she can enroll all five of them in school.

WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan

<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 February to July 2022 (millions in USD)</th>
<th>People Assisted (December 2021)</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
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<tr>
<td>ICSP TOTAL (2018-2022)</td>
<td>5,045.3</td>
<td>2,787.6</td>
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<td>Activity 3: Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition</td>
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<td>Activity 4: Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households</td>
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<td>Activity 5: Operate air services for the humanitarian community</td>
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<td>Activity 6: Coordinate the Logistics Cluster in support of the humanitarian community</td>
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