

Economic and Financial Committee

*“Measure to sustain and create
food security in South Sudan”*

Forum: Economic and Financial Committee
Issue: Measures to sustain and create food security in South Sudan
Student Officer : Da Young Kim
Position: Chair of the Economic and Financial committee

Table of Content

Context & Historical background	Page 3 - 5
United Nations Involvement	Page 5 - 6
Perspectives	Page 6
Questions to Consider	Page 7 - 8
Key Terms & Phrases	Page 9
Work Cited	Page 10 - 11

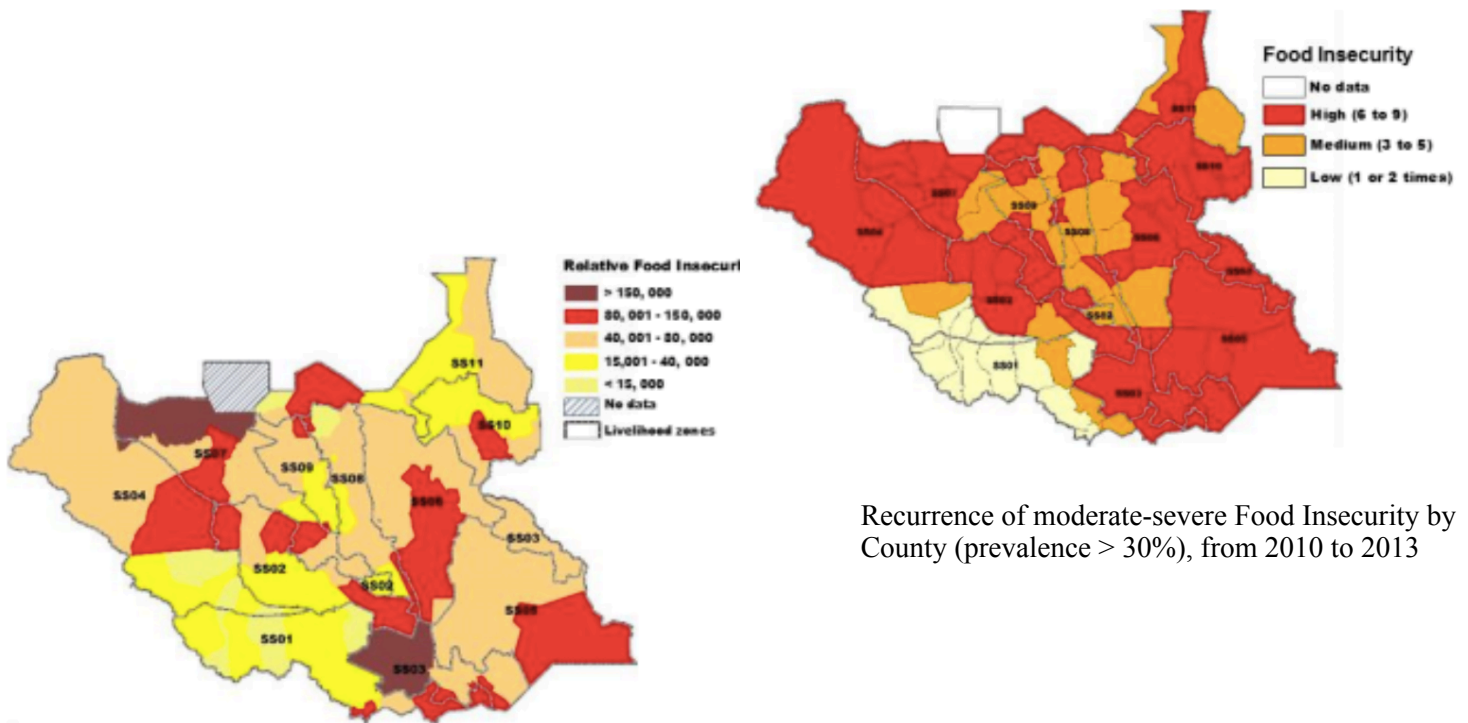
Context & Historical Background

South Sudan gained its independence from Sudan on the 9th of July, 2011 after decades of brutal war, costing the death of nearly two million people. Ever since then, the country has had to deal with issues in regards to food insecurity and disease.

These problems originated around December 2013. In 2011, South Sudan's hard-gained independence was soon after nonexistent. The party that led the fight for independence, Sudan People's Liberation Movement, was divided due to the willingness for power within the party itself.¹ In December 2013, the political disputes caused an outbreak of violence in the streets of Juba, the capital. It is known to have been mainly caused by the president (Salva Kiir Mayardit)'s accusation of the former vice president (Riek Machar)'s attempt of a coup.¹ The spread of violence was rapid, reaching many other cities and Nile states, resulting in the displacement of approximately 413,000 civilians in the first month of the fight as they had no choice but to leave their homes. Fortunately, a peace agreement between the president and the rebel leader was signed on the 26th of August, 2015, mediated by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).³ However, violence recurred every now and then, and in present day, has left the country in a devastating state, in terms of economic growth and health.

Due to the violence, a vast majority of South Sudan's people are severely malnourished, nearly 3.9 million are displaced and emotionally unstable due to violence and emotionally unstable. Many family members have been lost, by war or disease. Currently, the population is around to be 11.91 million but is estimated to decrease due to the lack of medical attention and effort to save people in critical conditions.

South Sudan is facing serious problems in regards to food security mainly due to its low per capita levels of domestic food production, droughts, widespread poverty, and political unrest from the conflict in between the central government and the rebel forces (was a dispute initiated by the president and vice president of the South Sudanese government)⁵. High levels of inflation have caused an economic crisis, worsening the standards of living and household welfare. Months and months of fighting have prevented farmers to grow or harvest crops as they are nothing but scared for their lives, causing a direct national food shortage. In order to achieve food security, many investments will have to be made. Increasing production of crops and livestock, reducing reliance on imports and raising incomes of farmers are only many of the few. Markets and trade routes are disrupted and large portions of the population in the interethnic conflict affected states are either "minimally or completely unable to undertake agricultural activities in a particular season due to displacement, violence and uncertainty"⁵.



Recurrence of moderate-severe Food Insecurity by County (prevalence > 30%), from 2010 to 2013

Food insecure population in South Sudan

<https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000013228/>

CRISIS IN SOUTH SUDAN New Nation Torn Apart

Conflict in the world's newest country has spread across the nation, creating a severe humanitarian crisis. **South Sudan has the third largest refugee crisis**, after Syria and Afghanistan.

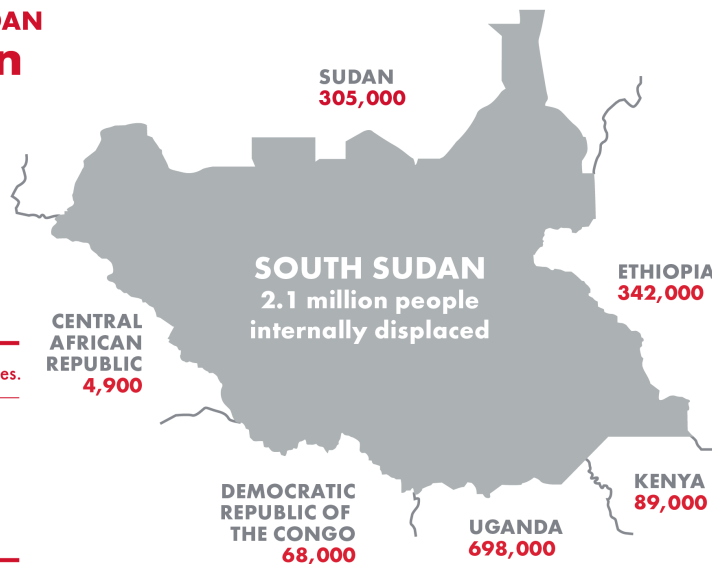
3.6 million have fled their homes.



6 out of 10 South Sudanese refugees are children.

As of February 10, 2017

Sources: <http://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2017/2/589d82834/solution-sight-refugee-numbers-south-sudan-cross-15-million-mark.html>



The country has been declared free from the title of “famine” as of September 2017, however, “an estimated 6 million people — more than half the population — are at risk of death and 1.7 million people require immediate assistance”⁶. The United Nations and many other groups have offered and are continuing to provide humanitarian and financial aid, but it does not seem to be enough for the large population of South Sudan.

More than 2 million people have crossed neighboring countries such as Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Congo— making it Africa’s largest refugee crisis. Furthermore, the displacement inside the borders of South Sudan is also extreme, reaching around 1.8 million.⁶ Now, many live⁷ in camps, or any place provided by international help that offers security and shelter with the wish that they will not have to flee again. Although aid is provided (not necessarily enough), partly because it is difficult for the citizens to receive them as attacks on aid convoys result in infrequent deliveries. To add on, the country’s government itself is now opposing the UN’s effort and help because they believe that the UN is “not genuine, not serious and not interested in seeing peace in South Sudan”, stated by Michael Makuei, the South Sudanese Information Minister in an interview.³ Not to mention the constant outbreak of diseases due to unsanitary food and water such as cholera and malaria, the country calls out for immediate and desperate attention and aid from the international community as the aid it gets from other nations is nowhere close to enough, especially since most of it is blocked by attacks. Disease prevention, economic settlement within the nation itself, and repairing the collapsed government is what the country needs to ensure food security, and even lead to a more peaceful and capable nation.

United Nations Involvement

Resolution 1996 (2011): Established along with South Sudan’s independence and enforced peace in between South Sudan and Sudan

Resolution 2057 (2011): Enforces Resolution 1996 and calls upon the UNMISS to work with the government of South Sudan

Resolution 2109 (2013), 2155 (2014), 2187 (2014), 2206 (2015), 2223 (2015), 2241 (2015), 2252 (2015), 2280 (2016), 2290 (2016), 2302 (2016), 2304 (2016), 2326 (2016), 2327 (2016), 2353 (2017): Reinforce previous resolutions that have been passed along with new clauses depending on the situation of South Sudan

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) was established with the Secretary General’s recommendation in the Resolution 1996 in the Security Council, with the intention to consolidate peace and security and help create conditions for the country to develop.⁷

“The United nations appealed for \$1.64 billion to assist 7.6 million people in need”⁶ but only 70 percent of the budget has been funded. Furthermore, the UN has also funded and provided health facilities to serve the displaced and injured but have been forced to close due to a lack of money.⁸ Humanitarian assistance is limited, and food insecurity has been exacerbated extensively, resulting in the displacement of 2.6 million people. Furthermore, the United Nations

is willing to help as much as South Sudan needs, and has even appealed for \$1.64 billion which 70% of has been funded. Finds it hard to reach to actual citizens of South Sudan as there are still constant attacks within the country, and the central governments denial of help.

Other than the UN, many humanitarian organizations (UNICEF, IRC, WFP, Save the Children, World Vision, Water for South Sudan, Sudan Relief Fund, Oxfam, Action Against Hunger, CARE, International Medical Crops, Norwegian Refugee Council, Mercy Corps, etc)⁹ are holding hands using funding from the international community to utilize for the urgent needs of innocent citizens in South Sudan.

Different Perspectives

South Sudan

Main country involved in this issue and holds a lot of internal disputes and conflicts till this day. Opposes receiving help from the UN's peacekeeping missions, but really has no way to improve itself or feed the malnourished, or cure the injured. In desperate need of large amounts of financial aid to go into buying food, clothes, and rebuilding the economy.

United States of America

So far, the largest financial aid donor country— more than \$1 billion has gone to South Sudan so far. However, is deciding to cut off engagements and humanitarian assistance to South Sudan and calls for other nations to see the importance of the crisis and send financial aid.

United Kingdom

100 million pounds sent to South Sudan, along with smaller amounts to South Sudan's neighboring countries as they hold South Sudanese refugees.

Ethiopia, Kenya, Congo, Uganda, Central African Republic

Countries that neighbor South Sudan and hold a huge number of refugees. Receive financial aid from international countries as they experience famine too, although not as severe as South Sudan.

Japan

Placed GSDF in South Sudan since 2012 and recently withdrew and returned to Japan. Part of the UN peacekeeping mission and build infrastructure there.

Egypt

Sends food aid to South Sudan frequently, however, recently has been accused of shipping weapons to the South Sudanese government in disguise as humanitarian and financial aid.

Canada

Provided a total of a little over \$100 million to improve basic health services and fight food insecurity.

France

Along with the European Commission, it has gathered a total of approximately 450 million euros. France regularly provides contributions to the UN emergency humanitarian plans for the refugees of South Sudan.

Key Words

Famine: (according to the United Nations) “declared in an area where at least 20% of households are viewed as being exposed to extreme food shortages, 30% are malnourished and deaths from hunger has reached two persons a day for every 10,000”⁴

Food Insecurity: “a household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food”¹⁰

Malnourishment: “refers to both undernutrition and overnutrition”. An individual is considered “malnourished”, “if their diet does **not** provide them with adequate calories and protein for maintenance and growth, or they cannot fully utilize the food they eat due to illness”¹¹

Inflation: the rate at which the general level of prices for goods and services rises while the purchasing power of currency falls

Cholera and Malaria: life-threatening diseases caused by either the infection of the small intestine by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae* or the bite of a infected *Anopheles* mosquito

UNMISS: United Nations Mission in South Sudan

JGSDF: Japanese Ground Self Defense Force

Questions To Consider

Other than providing humanitarian, food, and financial aid, what can the international community do in order to increase the economic growth of South Sudan along with the government?

What are some pressing issues that the UN cannot cover? What can the international community do to cover those issues?

Should more countries join the UN peacekeeping mission and risk the lives of their soldiers for another nation?

What solutions can be put into place in order to address the issue of food insecurity?

To what extent is establishing and increasing food security the gateway to increasing living standards?

Is sustaining primary needs the first step to reaching a developed status?

Useful Links

- 1: "Quick Facts: What You Need to Know about the South Sudan Crisis." *Mercy Corps*. N.p., 07 Nov. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://www.mercycorps.org/articles/south-sudan/quick-facts-what-you-need-know-about-south-sudan-crisis>>.
- 2: "South Sudan Rivals Kiir and Machar Agree Peace Deal." *BBC News*. BBC, 10 May 2014. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-27352902>>.
- 3: (www.dw.com), Deutsche Welle. "Little Progress Two Years after South Sudan Peace Deal | Africa | DW | 25.08.2017." *DW.COM*. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<http://www.dw.com/en/little-progress-two-years-after-south-sudan-peace-deal/a-40241953>>.
- 4: Andrew Edward Tchier Conflict Advisor, Ph.D. Candidate and Associate Fellow, University of Essex. "How South Sudan's Warlords Triggered Extreme Hunger in a Land of Plenty." *The Conversation*. N.p., 01 Mar. 2017. Web. 02 Nov. 2017. <<http://theconversation.com/how-south-sudans-warlords-triggered-extreme-hunger-in-a-land-of-plenty-73380>>.
- 5: Dorosh, Paul. "Food Security in South Sudan." *Sustainable Security*. N.p., 17 Mar. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://sustainablesecurity.org/2017/02/20/food-security-in-south-sudan/>>.
- 6: Jazeera, Al. "South Sudan No Longer in Famine, but Situation Critical." *South Sudan News | Al Jazeera*. Al Jazeera, 21 June 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/06/south-sudan-longer-famine-situation-critical-170621174150374.html>>.
- 7: "Background." *UNMISS*. N.p., 05 Oct. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://unmiss.unmissions.org/background>>.
- 8: Salih, Zeinab Mohammed. "Lack of Money Forces Closure of 11 UN Health Clinics in Sudan." *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, 10 Jan. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/jan/10/lack-of-money-forces-closure-of-11-united-nations-health-clinics-in-sudan>>.
- 9: "10 Organizations That Are Addressing Famine in South Sudan." *The Borgen Project*. N.p., 22 Nov. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://borgenproject.org/addressing-famine-south-sudan/>>.
- 10: "Definitions of Food Security." *USDA ERS - Definitions of Food Security*. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/definitions-of-food-security/>>.

11: *UNICEF - Malnutrition Definition Pop-up*. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://www.unicef.org/progressforchildren/2006n4/malnutritiondefinition.html>>.

Bibliography

"10 Organizations That Are Addressing Famine in South Sudan." *The Borgen Project*. N.p., 22 Nov. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017.

<<https://borgenproject.org/addressing-famine-south-sudan/>>.

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE Agence France-Presse Is a Global News Agency Delivering Fast, In-depth Coverage of the Events Shaping Our World from Wars and Conflicts to Politics, Sports, Entertainment and the Latest Breakthroughs in Health, Science and Technology.

"Kiir Accuses Sudan of Being 'source of Weapons' in South Sudan War » Capital

News." *Capital News*. N.p., 02 Nov. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://www.capitalfm.co.ke/news/2017/11/kiir-accuses-sudan-source-weapons-south-sudan-war/>>.

Andrew Edward Tchier Conflict Advisor, Ph.D. Candidate and Associate Fellow, University of Essex. "How South Sudan's Warlords Triggered Extreme Hunger in a Land of

Plenty." *The Conversation*. N.p., 01 Mar. 2017. Web. 02 Nov. 2017. <<http://theconversation.com/how-south-sudans-warlords-triggered-extreme-hunger-in-a-land-of-plenty-73380>>.

"Background." *UNMISS*. N.p., 05 Oct. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017.

<<https://unmiss.unmissions.org/background>>.

"Definitions of Food Security." *USDA ERS - Definitions of Food Security*. N.p., n.d. Web. 21

Nov. 2017. <<https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/definitions-of-food-security/>>.

"Disasters." *ReliefWeb*. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/ce-2015-000183-ssd/thumb#content_top>.

Dixon, Robyn. "Famine Strikes in South Sudan, as People in Four Countries Face

Starvation." *Los Angeles Times*. Los Angeles Times, 20 Feb. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017.

<<http://beta.latimes.com/world/africa/la-fg-southsudan-famine-20170220-story.html>>.

Dixon, Robyn. "With 20 Million People Facing Starvation, Trump's Foreign Aid Cuts Strike

Fear." *Los Angeles Times*. Los Angeles Times, 19 Mar. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<http://beta.latimes.com/world/africa/la-fg-us-africa-aid-2017-story.html>>.

Dorosh, Paul. "Food Security in South Sudan." *Sustainable Security*. N.p., 17 Mar. 2017. Web.

21 Nov. 2017. <<https://sustainablesecurity.org/2017/02/20/food-security-in-south-sudan/>>.

- >.
- Jazeera, Al. "South Sudan No Longer in Famine, but Situation Critical." *South Sudan News | Al Jazeera*. Al Jazeera, 21 June 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/06/south-sudan-longer-famine-situation-critical-170621174150374.html>>.
- McVeigh, Karen, and Ben Quinn. "Famine Looms in Four Countries as Aid System Struggles to Cope, Experts Warn." *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, 12 Feb. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/feb/12/famine-looms-four-countries-aid-system-struggles-yemen-south-sudan-nigeria-somalia>>.
- "Quick Facts: What You Need to Know about the South Sudan Crisis." *Mercy Corps*. N.p., 07 Nov. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://www.mercycorps.org/articles/south-sudan/quick-facts-what-you-need-know-about-south-sudan-crisis>>.
- Quinn, Ben. "EU and UK United in Effort to Combat Famine in South Sudan." *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, 22 Feb. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/feb/22/uk-and-eu-pledge-200m-aid-famine-south-sudan>>.
- Quinn, Ben. "UK's £100m Response to South Sudan Famine Comes from Cash Already Allocated." *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, 23 Feb. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/feb/23/uk-questioned-over-portrayal-of-existing-aid-to-south-sudan-as-famine-response>>.
- Salih, Zeinab Mohammed. "Lack of Money Forces Closure of 11 UN Health Clinics in Sudan." *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, 10 Jan. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/jan/10/lack-of-money-forces-closure-of-11-un-united-nations-health-clinics-in-sudan>>.
- "South Sudan | Disaster Assistance." *U.S. Agency for International Development*. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://www.usaid.gov/crisis/south-sudan>>.
- "South Sudan Country Profile." *BBC News*. BBC, 12 July 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14069082>>.
- "South Sudan No Longer in Famine." *BBC News*. BBC, 21 June 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-40352926>>.
- "South Sudan Rivals Kiir and Machar Agree Peace Deal." *BBC News*. BBC, 10 May 2014. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-27352902>>.
- "South Sudan." *World Food Programme*. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<http://www1.wfp.org/countries/south-sudan>>.
- Spitzer, Kirk. "In South Sudan, South Korean Peacekeepers Solicit Ammo From Bitter Rivals Japan." *Time*. Time, 26 Dec. 2013. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<http://world.time.com/2013/12/26/in-south-sudan-south-korean-peacekeepers-solicit-ammo-from-bitter-rivals>>.

japan/>.

Tatsumi, Yuki. "Japan Self-Defense Force Withdraws From South Sudan." *The Diplomat*. The Diplomat, 14 Mar. 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://thediplomat.com/2017/03/japan-self-defense-force-withdraws-from-south-sudan/>>.

UNICEF - Malnutrition Definition Pop-up. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<https://www.unicef.org/progressforchildren/2006n4/malnutritiondefinition.html>>.

"Why Did Japan Leave South Sudan?" *East Asia Forum*. N.p., 07 July 2017. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<http://www.easiaforum.org/2017/07/07/why-did-japan-leave-south-sudan/>>.

(www.dw.com), Deutsche Welle. "Little Progress Two Years after South Sudan Peace Deal | Africa | DW | 25.08.2017." *DW.COM*. N.p., n.d. Web. 21 Nov. 2017. <<http://www.dw.com/en/little-progress-two-years-after-south-sudan-peace-deal/a-40241953>>.