

Presentation to the
WFP Executive Board

**WFP South Sudan:
Breaking the intergenerational
cycle of hunger and malnutrition**

2011 **Fourth Quarter Operational Briefing**



World Food Programme

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South Sudan Operational Overview

Operation(s):

Food: January through December 2011

UNHAS: September 2011 through December 2012

Strategic Grain Reserve: May 2011 – May 2014

Feeder Road Construction: 15 February 2011 –
14 February 2014

Total Budget:

Food: 520.7 Million USD [Pre-independence budget
- Sudan + South Sudan]

UNHAS: 58.8 Million USD

Strategic Grain Reserve: 96.5 Million USD

Feeder Road Construction: 80.3 Million USD

Beneficiaries assisted in 2011: 2,008,738

(as of October 2011)

Implementation

- WFP is currently operational in South Sudan through Seven Sub-Offices and a logistical hub.
 - Partnerships with 47 international and national NGOs
 - WFP also works in close coordination with the UN in South Sudan. We closely coordinate with UNICEF on nutrition programming, FAO on food security and livelihood issues and UNHCR on refugee issues.
 - WFP has operational, technical and complementary partnerships with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, General Education, Agriculture and Health.
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New Operations in 2012

EMOP (pending approval):

- **Number of beneficiaries:** 2,710,000
- **Duration of project:** 01 January to 31 December 2012
- **WFP food tonnage:** 153,000 mt
- **WFP food cost:** USD 78.8 Million
- **Total Cost to WFP:** USD 259.3 Million

SO 200361 – Logistics Cluster components:

- Common trucking services
 - Common storage facilities
 - River transportation services by boats and barges
 - Emergency road and airstrip repairs
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WFP STRATEGY 2012

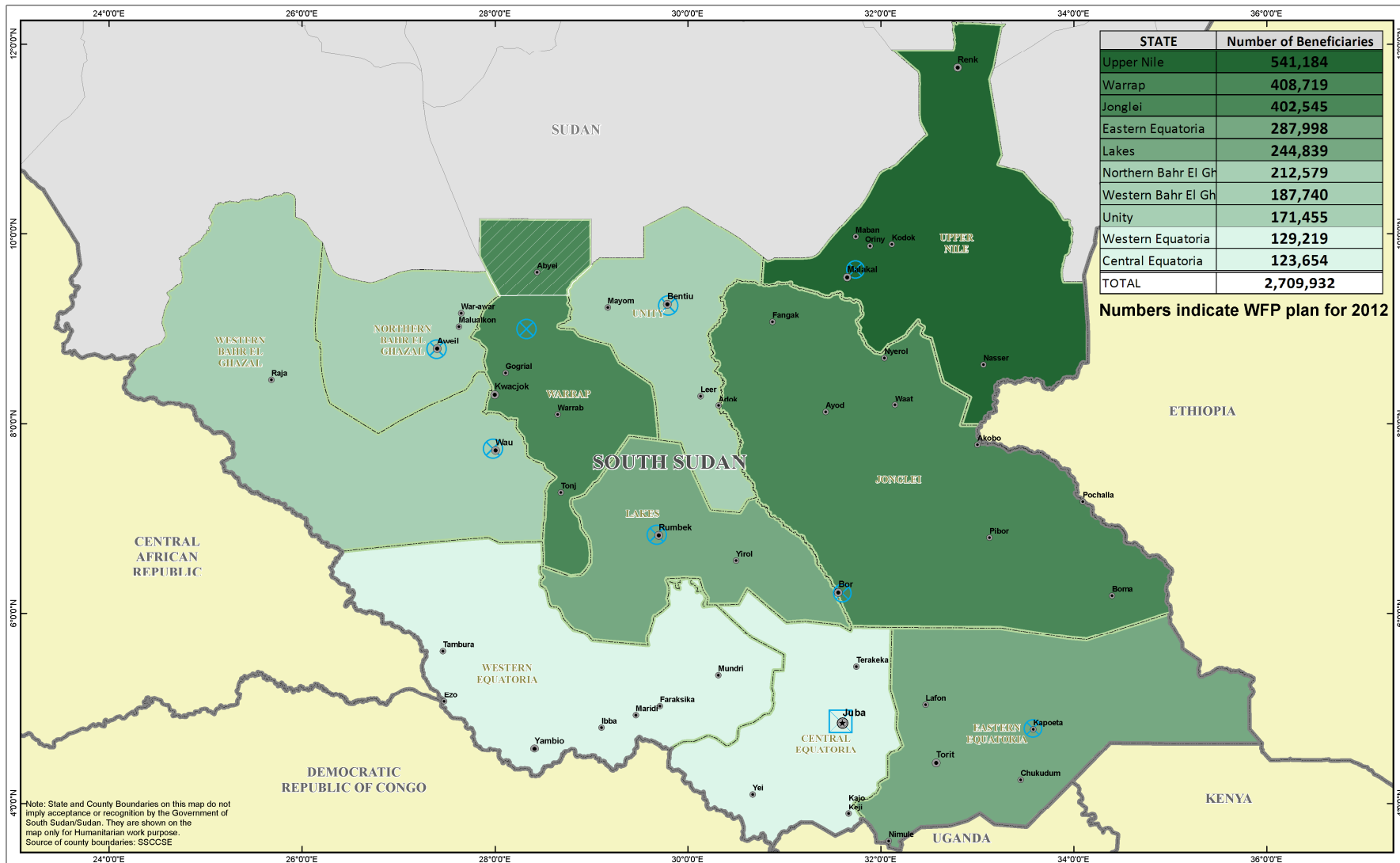
RIGHT FOOD, RIGHT TIME, RIGHT PLACE



WFP STRATEGY 2012

RIGHT TOOL, RIGHT TIME, RIGHT PLACE





Note: State and County Boundaries on this map do not imply acceptance or recognition by the Government of South Sudan/Sudan. They are shown on the map only for Humanitarian work purpose.
Source of county boundaries: SSCSCSE



WFP - South Sudan - Number of Beneficiaries per State

WFP Offices

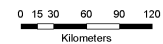
- Country office & Logistics hub
- Sub-office

Administrative

- International Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Abyei area

Settlements

- State Capital
- Primary Town
- Secondary Town



Scale : 1:3,898,000 at A3 Paper Size
Data Sources: WFP, OCHA, UNOPS, UNHAS, UNMIS, MoTR, CGIAR, MAF, NASA, Univ. of Berne
Produced By: WFP Logistics Cluster, Juba, South Sudan

Date Created: 29-November-2011
LC_SS_800_WFP-Beneficiaries
Proj/Datum: Geographic/ WGS84
The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Some map data not verified. Use at your own risk.
southsudan.log@logcluster.org; www.logcluster.org/sudanmaps

Key operational constraints

Insecurity: WFP food deliveries continue to be affected by inter-communal violence, mining and general insecurity.

Border closure: The last WFP barge crossed the Sudan-South Sudan border on 04 October.

Seasonal road-closures: WFP has a small window to preposition food as most areas become inaccessible by road after March.

Pipeline breaks:

- WFP has an urgent shortfall of 19,000 MT of mixed commodities including a shortfall of more than 3300 MT of Super Cereal, Super Cereal Plus and Plumpy Sup' to feed for the first four months of 2012.
 - WFP urgently needs to preposition 27,000 MT for areas that will be cut-off from April to December 2012.
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Current operational priorities

- To ensure appropriate food pipeline for northern border states.
 - Urgent release and dispatch of food commodities awaiting clearances in Sudan.
 - Increasing capacity by enlisting additional staff.
 - Given the precarious insecurity situation, identification of a strategy to ensure additional food stocks can be moved during the rainy season if needed.
 - Build partner capacity and interest for FFA type activities.
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Resource mobilization

Top Donors for EMOP 200151 (*in USD*)

USA, European Commission, Canada and Japan



Critical Risks in South Sudan

Contextual Risks:

- Deteriorating relations with Sudan threatening peace and stability
- Escalation of localized conflict(s)
- Poor infrastructure (including roads)
- Weak institutional structures and poor governance

Programmatic Risk:

- Resource constraints (incl. availability of food);
- Inability to access beneficiaries with needed food assistance
- Pipeline breaks
- Limited partner capacity
- Increased operational costs as a result of border-closures

Institutional Risk:

- Limited options to mitigate risk leading to:
- Incomplete fulfilment of mandate
 - Reputational Risk and reduced trust among key stakeholders

Summary Risk Analysis *(continued)*

Key risks

Mitigation measures

Insecurity stemming from internal conflicts

Update contingency plan and security monitoring systems

Insecurity stemming from regional threats

Update contingency plan and security monitoring systems

Recurring natural disaster

Adequate provision of contingency Stocks; Monitor early warning system;

Inaccessibility and lead-times due to poor infrastructure, particularly roads

Anticipate needs to preposition stocks; Build feeder roads and repair roads frequently used for humanitarian cargo.

Summary Risk Analysis

Key risks

Mitigation measures

Limited capacities of operational partners

Ongoing training and capacity building activities

Pipeline Breaks

Increased advocacy through more information sharing and hiring a dedicated resource mobilization staff member

Insecurity (safety of staff)

Fully MOSS compliant; additional training for staff

Access to beneficiaries

Prepositioning and access through partners where possible

Residual Risks

- Security
 - Access to areas off limits to all humanitarian organizations
 - Resourcing and commodity supply
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The way forward

- In the short-run, save lives, reduce severe food insecurity and stabilize the nutritional status of high risk groups including IDPs, refugees, returnees, women and children.
 - WFP will re-build lives and livelihoods through creation of productive assets, enhancing resilience to future shocks.
 - Concurrently, WFP will build governmental capacity and support infrastructure and institutional building.
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Questions?



THANK YOU

World Food Programme

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