



**World Food Programme**



## **South Sudan**

### **2015 Fourth Quarterly Operational Briefing**

Presentation to the  
**WFP Executive Board**

HQ Auditorium - 08 October 2015

# Humanitarian Situation

- Latest IPC analysis indicates a severe deterioration from the same period last year as seasonal improvements related to the harvest were less substantial this year.
- The worsening economic situation is resulting in a further deterioration of food security conditions, particularly for urban populations.



# Security Situation

## **Current Situation:**

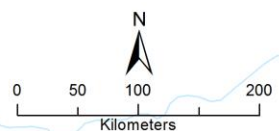
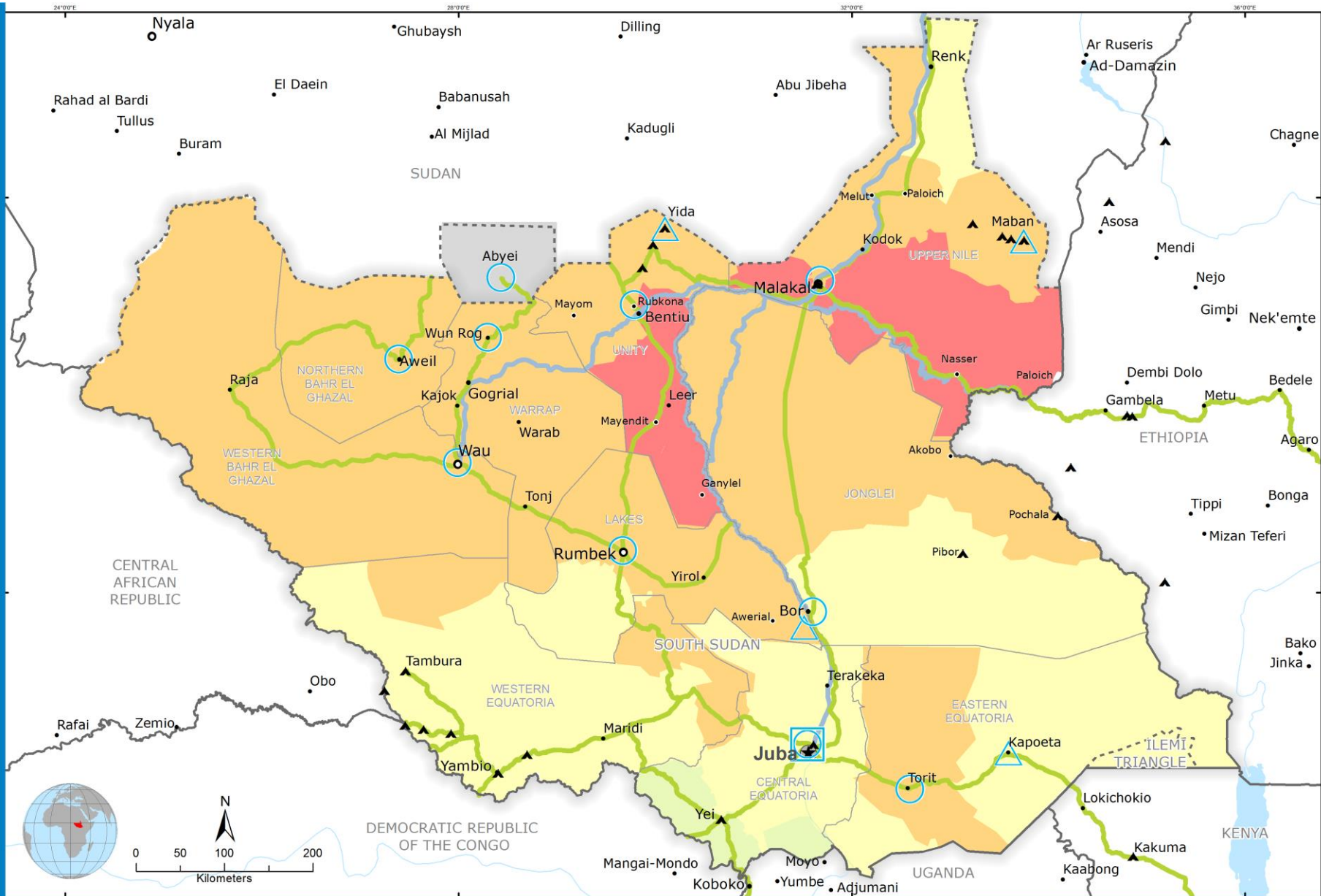
- There are positive signs towards implementation of the peace-agreement, however, in some parts of the country violence has continued

## **Impact:**

- The security situation remains fluid, populations remain mobile
- Looting and harassment of humanitarian staff remains an issue

## **Outlook:**

- The prolonged nature of the conflict is leading to increased criminality, fragmentation and the insecurity is now spreading (including in non-conflict states)



Date Created: 05 October 2015  
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 Map Reference:  
 SSD\_OperationOverview\_A3L

**IPC Classification for Lean Period (May – July 2015)**

<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:grey; border:1px solid black;"></span> No data	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:orange; border:1px solid black;"></span> Crisis
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightgreen; border:1px solid black;"></span> Minimal	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:red; border:1px solid black;"></span> Emergency
<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:yellow; border:1px solid black;"></span> Stressed	<span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:darkred; border:1px solid black;"></span> Famine

- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Field Office

- Road Supply Route
- Barge Supply Route
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town

- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International Boundary
- Undetermined Boundary
- State Boundary

Data sources: WFP, UNGIWO, GeoNames, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, UNHCR  
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or town, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.  
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# Framework of Interventions

**EMOP 200659** – Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan (Jan 2014 – Sept 2015)

**EMOP 200859** - Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan (Oct 2015 – Sept 2016)

**PRRO 200572** – Food and Nutrition Assistance for Relief and Recovery, Supporting Transition and Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure Sustainable Hunger Solutions (Jan 2014 – Dec 2015)

**SO 200778** – Logistics Cluster

**SO 200791**– Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

**SO 200775** – Food Security Cluster

**SO 200634** – UNHAS

**SO 200379** – Feeder Roads

- Delivering the essential package of services:
  - WFP-UNICEF Rapid Response Mechanism
  - WFP-UNICEF Launch Enhanced Nutrition Response Plan
- Focusing on reaching the most critical areas (Unity state)
- Where resources permit, Food for Assets and Food for Education help build resilience to shocks and address immediate food insecurity needs. Emergency Food for Education and Institutional Feeding have been added to the new EMOP.

# Operational Priorities

- Averting further deterioration of the food security situation in conflict affected areas, focusing especially on IPC Phase 4 locations
- Ensure healthy pipeline in Bentiu - maintaining focus on populations residing outside the Protection of Civilian (POC) sites
- Securing a pipeline for the next prepositioning season

- WFP led Food Security Monitoring and Nutrition System and the price data are the primary data sources that are used in the IPC analysis
- Distribution monitoring is conducted where security is more stable, to collect outcome data and to measure WFP's progress in emergency locations
- By the third-quarter a third party monitoring system will be in place and functional



# Access Constraints

- Active access negotiations help WFP maintain wide coverage while ensuring safety of staff and resources
- Access to conflict-affected populations remains unpredictable and costly
- Deterioration of infrastructure and the upcoming rainy season

# Operational Requirements

PROJECT	BUDGET (USD)	PLANNED BENEFICIARIES	RECEIVED (USD)	CURRENT SHORTFALLS (USD)
<b>EMOP 200859</b> (Oct 2015 – Sept 2016)	<b>554.5 million</b>	<b>1.65 million</b>	<b>22.5 million</b>	<b>181.9 million</b>
<b>PRRO 200572</b> (Jan 2014 – Dec 2015)	<b>288.6 million</b>	<b>1.7 million</b>	<b>56.2 million</b>	<b>69.5 million</b>
<b>SO 200775 Food Security Cluster</b> (Jan 2015 – Dec 2015)	<b>1.37 million</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0.57 million</b>	<b>0.8 million</b>
<b>SO 200778 Logistics Cluster</b> (Jan 2015 – Dec 2015)	<b>34.9 million</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>29.7 million</b>	<b>5.2 million</b>
<b>SO 200791 ETC</b> (Jan 2015 – Dec 2015)	<b>4.5 million</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>1.2 million</b>	<b>3.3 million</b>
<b>SO 200786 UNHAS</b> (Jan 2015 – Dec 2015)	<b>59.3 million</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>35.5 million</b>	<b>23.8 million</b>

# Resource Mobilization

DONOR	AMOUNT (USD million)
Multilateral	14,766,001
UN CERF	3,132,092
USA	126,198,973
European Commission	29,755,043
United Kingdom	29,114,916
Canada	25,781,591
UN Common Humanitarian Fund	8,681,619
Germany	7,631,328
Netherlands	4,759,000
Japan	4,200,000
Switzerland	2,758,056
Finland	2,120,891
Norway	1,929,242
Republic of Korea	800,000
South Sudan	140,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>261,768,752</b>

# Resourcing Constraints

- Due to funding constraints WFP has had to reduce its livelihood activities outside the conflict affected states. Food insecurity in those areas has now increased, as households face greater strain because of high market prices and prolonged dry spells.
- Funding constraints have also led to the 30% reduction of refugee rations, starting August 2015. Currently, WFP is serving roughly 220,000 refugees countrywide.
- In order to fully resume planned activities and ensure uninterrupted food assistance to vulnerable people in South Sudan, WFP requires an additional USD251.3 million for the next six months (until end of March 2016).
- WFP needs USD204 million to preposition 100,000 mt of food in 2016.

# Implementing Capacity

## **Staff:**

- 934 staff in-country (766 national and 168 international)

## **WFP Offices:**

- 1 CO
- 9 SO
- 4 FO

## **Warehouses:**

- WFP manages 137 storage facilities (including permanent structures, rubhalls, warehouses, FlosPan, local storage facilities) with a total capacity 63,000 mt. This does not include partner-managed storage facilities.

**Cooperating Partners:** WFP works with 35 partners (27 International NGOs, 7 National NGOs and one local government) under the EMOP and 62 partners under the PRRO

Under the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), there are currently 27 WFP and partner RRM teams

# Capacity Constraints

- Level of needs in South Sudan is outpacing the capacity of the humanitarian community to meet its operational targets
- Poor and limited infrastructure increases need for barge and air assets, which are in turn limited
- Given the ethnic and regional dimensions of the conflict, careful considerations are required for staff safety & security;

# Coordination

- Under the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism, WFP, FAO and UNICEF working together as joint members of mobile rapid registration and response teams in hard-to-access locations
- UNICEF and WFP continue expansions of its nutrition scale-up
- WFP has contributed ready to use food rations, particularly high energy biscuits, to 'emergency survival kits' coordinated by OCHA
- Management of UNHAS, including provision of medical and security evacuations to the humanitarian community

## Clusters

- **Food Security:** Co-led with FAO, coordination to ensure the most efficient response to food availability/access issues
- **Logistics:** Provision of logistical expertise, coordination and transportation of humanitarian cargo
- **Emergency Telecom:** Provision of necessary emergency telecommunication services where basic infrastructure is limited

# Critical Risks

## CONTEXTUAL RISKS:

- Prolonged conflict with targeted violence
- Food shortages and disrupted commercial activity
- Challenging infrastructure for cash and voucher transfers
- Crisis and emergency level food insecurity in many areas
- High incidence of disease, poor water and hygiene conditions
- Shortage of hard-currency in the country

## PROGRAMMATIC RISKS:

- Limited humanitarian access prevents WFP and partners from reaching beneficiaries
- Pipeline constraints undermine ability to respond to current needs
- Reduced cooperating partner presence and capacity due to differing risk appetites
- Due to insecurity downstream pipeline to certain locations cannot be maintained for programming
- Challenges to provide safe and secure air service to the humanitarian community

## INSTITUTIONAL RISKS:

- Loss of staff despite security efforts
- Shrinking humanitarian space due to insecurity
- Reputational risk in case transfers are used for purposes other than intended
- Donor fatigue as crisis become protracted and other global crises pull for attention
- Reputational Risk in the face of inability to utilize very short windows of opportunity to save lives



# Mitigation Measures

RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES
<p>Limited humanitarian access prevents WFP and partners from reaching beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WFP endeavors to strengthen its relationship with all relevant stakeholders and communicate its mandate to authorities to improve acceptance and access for its food assistance operations.</li> <li>• The extension of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Governments of South Sudan and Sudan allows WFP to continue to conduct faster and more cost-effective deliveries of food assistance to conflict-affected populations and refugees.</li> </ul>
<p>Reduced partner presence and capacity due to differing risk appetites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The identification of partners for the 2015/16 cycle is underway with the proposal submission process allowing opportunities to identify the most credible partners – including new ones. WFP continues to work closely with other humanitarian actors, particularly UNHCR and UNMISS, to ensure the areas where IDPs are sheltering are adequate to provide a multi-cluster response.</li> <li>• Through its access negotiations, WFP helps reduce risks for partners and increases authorities' familiarity with them.</li> </ul>
<p>Infrastructure for cash and voucher transfers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost-efficiency analysis indicates that cash transfers are less efficient than in-kind food, but have additional benefits, such as allowing beneficiaries to purchase local food, facilitating dietary diversity, enhancing dignity and stimulating local economies. Cash and voucher transfers for IDPs are only used where markets have adequate supplies and can respond to increased demand.</li> </ul>

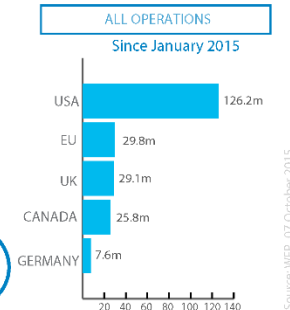
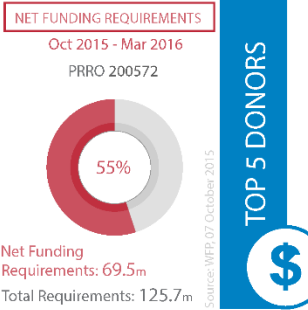
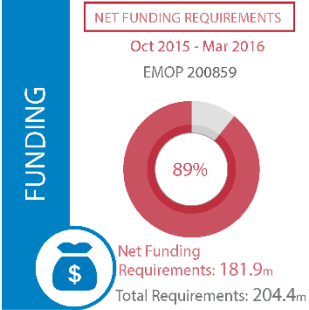
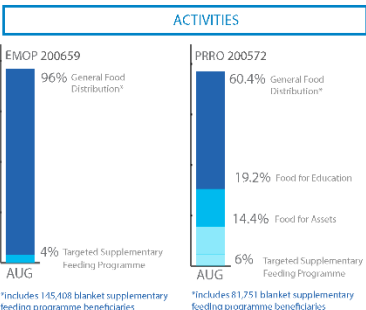
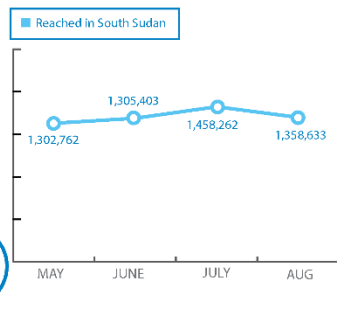
# Residual Risks

- Prolonged conflict with targeted violence;
- Crisis and emergency level food insecurity in many areas;
- Loss of staff despite security efforts;
- Reputational loss in cases transfers are used for purposes other than intended.

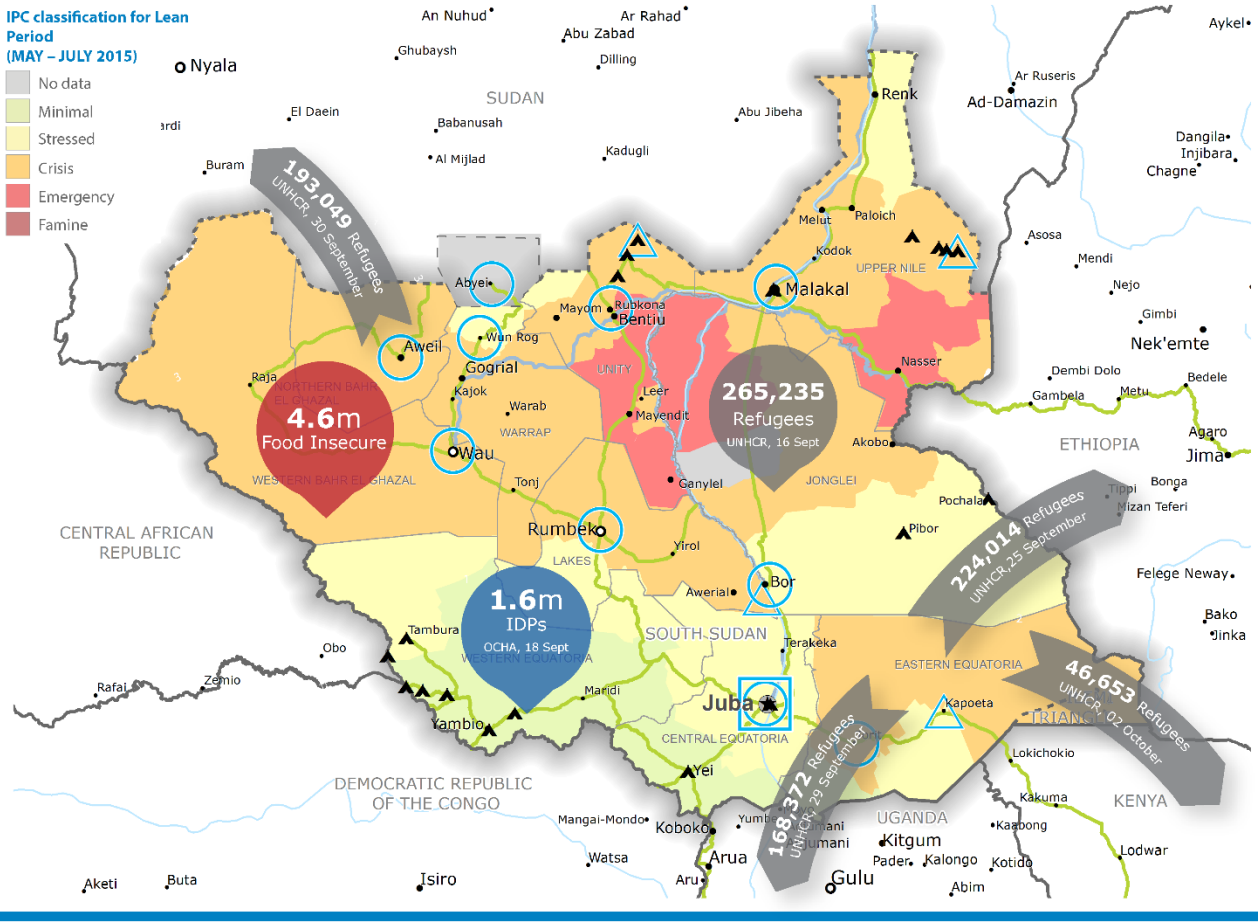
# South Sudan Dashboard

Updated: 07 October 2015

## BENEFICIARIES



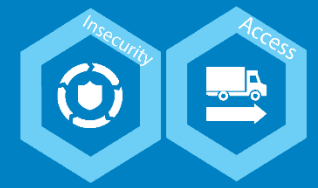
## IPC classification for Lean Period (MAY - JULY 2015)



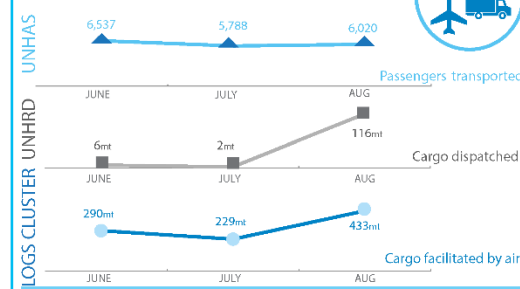
- Country Office
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- National Capital
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Sources: WFP, UNHCR, GANU, GLSC, OCHA, UNHCR, IPC. The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. © World Food Programme 2015

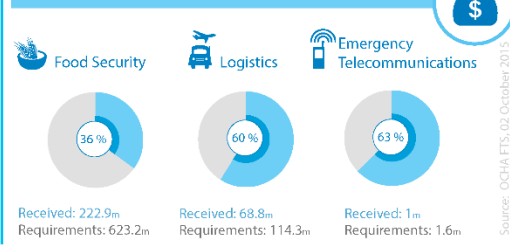
## OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



## COMMON SERVICES



## WFP-LED CLUSTERS FUNDING



This dashboard is based on best available information at the time of production. Future updates may vary as new information becomes available.

**WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY**  
 SINCE 23 DECEMBER 2013  
**IASC LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY**  
 SINCE 23 DECEMBER 2013  
<http://www.wfp.org/>



Source: WFP, OCHA, FTI, 02 October 2015