



**World Food Programme**



## **South Sudan**

### **2015 Third Quarterly Operational Briefing**

Presentation to the  
**WFP Executive Board**

HQ Auditorium – 10 July 2015

# Humanitarian Situation

- More than 2 million people have been displaced since fighting began in mid-December 2013.
- Over 600,000 people are seeking refuge in neighbouring countries and around 1.5 million people are estimated to be internally displaced. 184,000 of them have sought shelter in Protection of Civilians sites.
- According to the latest IPC analysis, 4.6 million people are projected to face acute hunger during the lean period (May – July). Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) remains alarmingly high.
- The deteriorating economic situation could result in a further deterioration of food security conditions, particularly for urban populations.



# Security Situation

## **Current Situation:**

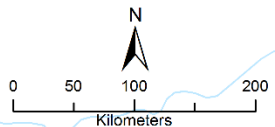
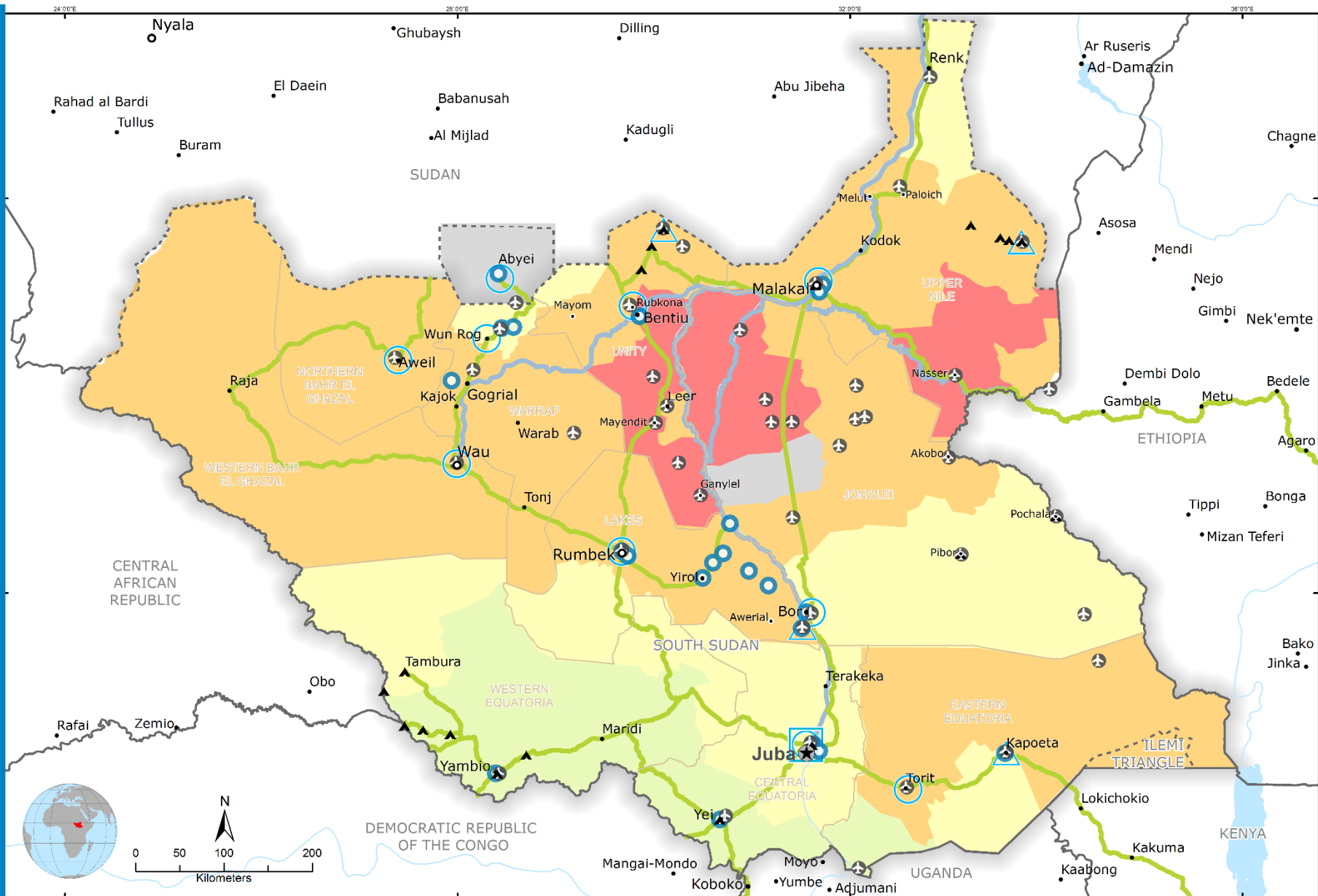
- Increasingly dangerous operating environment for humanitarian workers
- Widespread violence in Unity and Upper Nile States intensified before the onset of the rainy season. More than 300,000 people have been newly displaced in Unity and Upper Nile since May, 2015.

## **Impact:**

- Security situation remains fluid, populations remain mobile;
- Increased arrivals to POCs;
- Deterioration of food security situation amongst populations that cannot be assisted;
- Looting;
- Harassment of humanitarian staff;
- Access constraints, requiring negotiations with multiple armed actors.

## **Outlook:**

- Prolonged nature of conflict is leading to increased criminality, fractionalization (including in non-conflict states) and exhausted coping mechanisms.



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

Grey box	No data	Orange box	Crisis
Light green box	Minimal	Red box	Emergency
Yellow box	Stressed	Dark red box	Famine

- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Field Office

- Food Distributions Points
- ▲ Refugee / IDP Camp
- ✈ UNHAS Connection

- Road Supply Route
- Barge Supply Route

- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town

- International Boundary
- Undetermined Boundary
- State Boundary

Data sources: WFP, UNGIW, GeoNames, GADM, GECSG, DCHA, UNHCR, IPC

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 sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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Map Reference:  
 SSD\_OperationOverview\_A3L

# Framework of Interventions

**EMOP 200659** – Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan (Jan 14 – Sept 15)

**PRRO 200572** – Food and Nutrition Assistance for Relief and Recovery, Supporting Transition and Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure Sustainable Hunger Solutions (Jan 14 – Dec 15)

**SO 200778** – Logistics Cluster

**SO 200791** – Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

**SO 200775** – Food Security Cluster

**SO 200634** – UNHAS

**SO 200379** – Feeder Roads

- From January to May 2015, WFP reached 2.2 million people with nearly 75,000 mt through its EMOP and PRRO
- WFP and partner engagement - through on-the-ground presence, the rapid response mechanism (RRM), and the multi-agency emergency survival package - to ensure assistance to vulnerable people, particularly in Unity and Upper Nile states.
- UNICEF and WFP nutrition scale-up is ongoing
- Where resources permit, Food for Assets and Food for Education help build resilience to shocks and address immediate food insecurity needs
- Refugee assistance continues to approximately 250,000 people
- In June, WFP made headway with its voucher transfers under the EMOP

## **Clusters and Common Services**

- Food Security and Livelihoods (co-lead with FAO)
- Logistics
- Emergency Telecommunications
- UNHAS

# Operational Innovations

## Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)

- 27 Teams led by WFP, FAO and NGOs

## UNICEF/WFP Nutrition Scale-up

- Expanding SAM and MAM coverage

## Multi-Agency Survival Package

- Kits of HEBs, fishing kits, seeds, water purification tablets, etc. for 28,000 inaccessible households

## Cash & Vouchers

- Mingkaman and PoCs

## Operational Prioritization

- EMOP - prioritization based on food and nutrition need. Sites targeted with 4, 6, or 8 week cycles
- PRRO - reduced refugee rations (30% cut); 60,000 fewer FFA beneficiaries; and discontinued family rations for institutional support



# Operational Priorities

- Averting further deterioration of the food security situation in conflict affected areas, focusing especially on IPC Phase 4 locations
- Re-engagement of operations in southern Unity especially through short emergency assistance using partners already on the ground
- Re-establishment of assistance in parts of Upper Nile
- Re-supply stocks in Malakal and Bentiu
- Re-prioritization based on latest assessments
- Completion of prepositioning as much as possible



- Data collection for the July round of the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System is underway and will feed into the August IPC
- WFP and partner staff conduct distribution monitoring and report on issues related to distribution management, entitlements, beneficiary verification, etc. Where necessary, corrective action is immediately taken
- Post distribution monitoring is conducted where security is more stable, to collect outcome data and to measure WFP's progress in emergency locations
- Coverage remains low, however plans are in place to engage third party monitoring where security does not allow UN presence

# Access Constraints

Access remains an issue throughout the country due to on-going insecurity and poor road infrastructure. In particular, WFP has nearly completely lost access to parts of southern Unity and Upper Nile states because of risks to both staff and beneficiary safety and security.

- Active access negotiations help WFP maintain wide coverage while ensuring safety of staff and resources
- Access to conflict-affected populations remains unpredictable
- Increased fractionalization and spread of conflict situation beyond the Greater Upper Nile region
- WFP utilizes UNMISS as a last resort, when necessary
- Physical inaccessibility earlier than usual due to lack of maintenance of transport routes
- MOU between South Sudan and Sudan governments to allow cross-border shipments has been extended to December 2015

# Operational Requirements

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>BUDGET (USD)</b>	<b>PLANNED BENEFICIARIES</b>	<b>RECEIVED (USD)</b>	<b>CURRENT SHORTFALLS (USD)</b>
<b>EMOP 200659 (2015)</b>	<b>504 million</b>	<b>1.5 million</b>	<b>130 million</b>	<b>118 million</b>
<b>PRRO 200572 (2015)</b>	<b>288.6 million</b>	<b>1.7 million</b>	<b>44.8 million</b>	<b>65 million</b>
<b>SO 200775 Food Security (2015)</b>	<b>1.37 million</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>0.4 million</b>	<b>0.8 million</b>
<b>SO 200778 Logistics Cluster (2015)</b>	<b>34.9 million</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>11.6 million</b>	<b>12.8 million</b>
<b>SO 200791 ETC (2015)</b>	<b>4.5 million</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>1 million</b>	<b>2 million</b>
<b>SO 200786 UNHAS (2015)</b>	<b>59.3 million</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>10 million</b>	<b>26 million</b>

# Resource Mobilization

DONOR	AMOUNT (USD million)
Multilateral	6,000,000
UN CERF	992,092
USA	103,798,972
United Kingdom	29,114,916
Canada	17,702,597
European Commission	13,854,725
UN Common Humanitarian Fund	5,004,309
Japan	4,200,000
Switzerland	2,606,402
Germany	2,166,847
Finland	2,120,891
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>187,561,751</b>

# Resourcing Constraints

- Prepositioning efforts have reached over 80% of the 2015 plan (approximately 88,000 mt).
- The PRRO resourcing situation is critical. Food for Assets and institutional feeding programme beneficiaries have been reduced to match available funding. Rations for the Abyei caseload have been reduced by 50%. Refugees are prioritized but a 30% ration reduction is planned for August, which will increase the risk of deterioration in food security and nutrition security.
- For the EMOP, critical pipeline breaks will start in September. WFP prioritises critical nutrition assistance for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition.

# Implementing Capacity

## **Staff:**

- 923 staff in-country (759 national and 164 international)

## **WFP Offices:**

- 1 CO
- 9 SO
- 4 FO

## **Warehouses:**

- WFP manages 154 storage facilities (including permanent structures, rubhalls, warehouses, FlosPan, local storage facilities) with a total capacity 87,510 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 55 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
- Careful consideration is necessary when making decisions about staff placements

- 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

## 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
- Insecurity prevents transporters from moving food through the logistics corridors
- 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

# 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.

# Regional Impact

**600,758 refugees** now (as of July 2);  
**821,000 expected by end of 2015**

- Critical resource shortfalls are being faced for refugee support operations throughout the region. USD 65 million needed to the end of the year
- In Kenya, general rations have already been reduced by 30% and, without new contributions, further cuts may be necessary to stretch available resources
- Concern that continued insecurity and escalating violence, combined with the deteriorating food and nutrition security situation, may encourage more people to flee the country – particularly to Sudan and Uganda.
- The nutritional status of refugees entering neighboring countries is expected to worsen given conditions in South Sudan. GAM rates, chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency continue to be an issue in the refugee camps in the region.

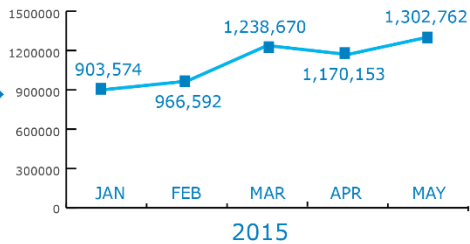


# Refugee Numbers and Shortfalls

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>South Sudanese Refugees</b>	<b>UNHCR "Most Likely" 12 Month Projected Arrivals</b>	<b>6 Month Shortfall</b>
<b>Ethiopia Refugee PRRO</b>	<b>211,260</b>	<b>340,000</b>	<b>USD 14 million</b>
<b>Kenya Refugee PRRO</b>	<b>46,237</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>USD 17 million</b>
<b>Uganda Refugee PRRO</b>	<b>155,514</b>	<b>210,000</b>	<b>USD 18 million</b>
<b>Sudan PRRO</b>	<b>187,747</b>	<b>196,000</b>	<b>USD 16 million</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>600,758</b>	<b>821,000</b>	<b>USD 65 million</b>

**BENEFICIARIES**  
EMOP 200659 & PRRO 200572

### Reached



**EMOP 200659**  
2015 Requirement  
USD504 million  
Six Months Shortfall  
USD197 million

**PRRO 200572**  
2015 Requirement  
USD288.6 million  
Six Months Shortfall  
USD86.4million

Source: WFP, 06 July 2015

### REFUGEE RESPONSE 6 MONTH SHORTFALLS

21%  
**ETHIOPIA** Refugee PRRO  
USD14m Shortfall

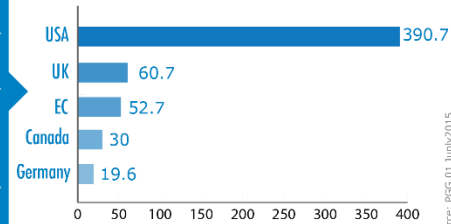
30%  
**KENYA** Refugee PRRO  
USD17m Shortfall

46%  
**UGANDA** Refugee PRRO  
USD18m Shortfall

**SUDAN** EMOP  
USD10m Shortfall

### TOP 5 DONORS (as of 01 July 2015)

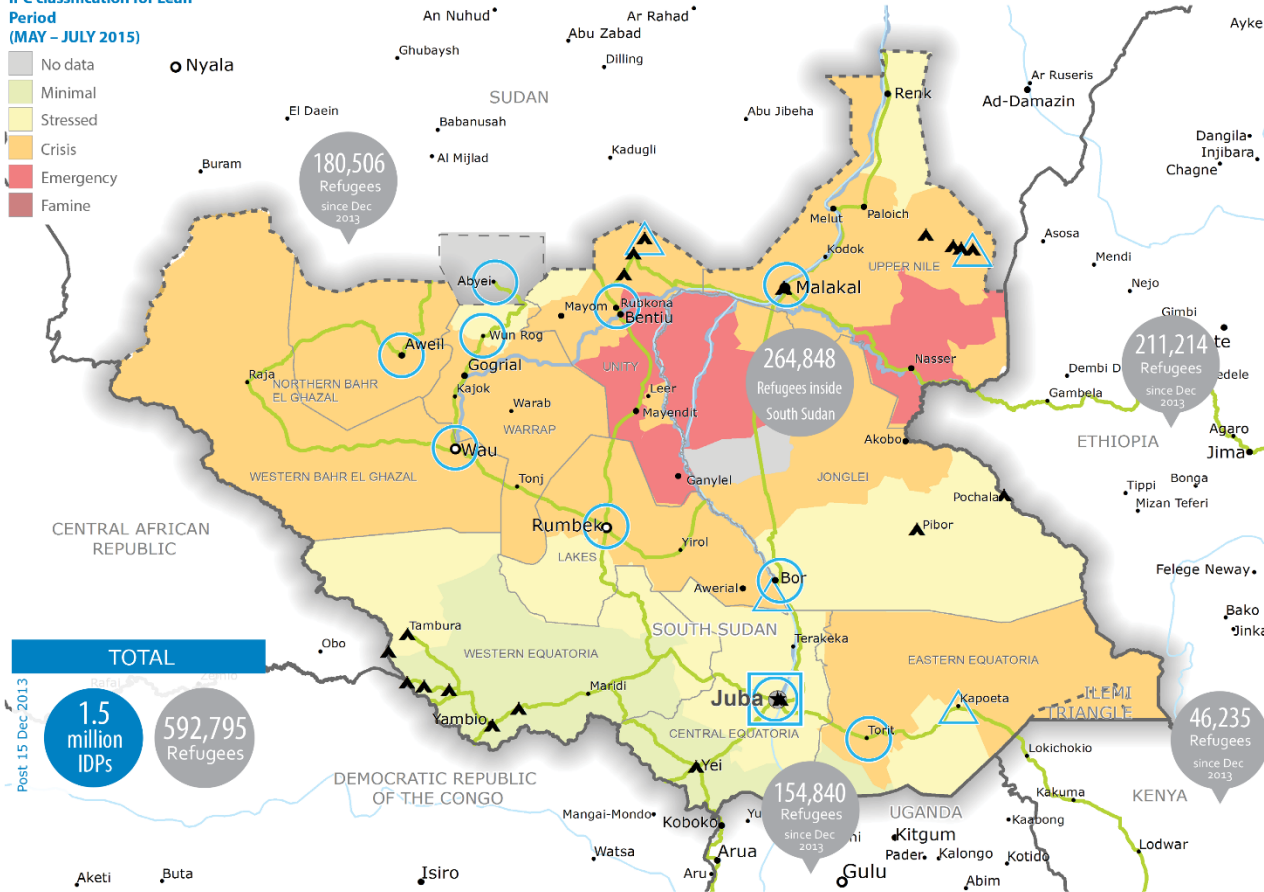
### EMOP 200659



Source: PEG, 01 July 2015

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

- No data
- Minimal
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency
- Famine



Post-15 Dec 2013

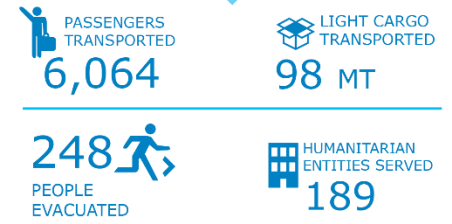
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- Refugee / IDP Camp
- Road Supply Route
- Barge Supply Route
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International Boundary
- Undetermined Boundary
- Abyei Region
- State Boundary

Sources: WFP, UNGIWG, GAUL, GLCSC, OCHA, UNHCR, IPC  
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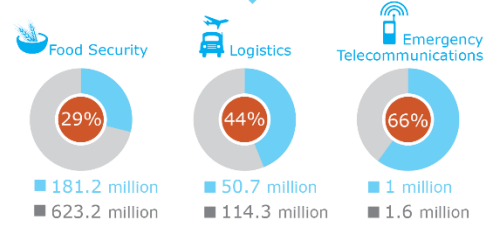
### FOOD INSECURITY

**4.6 million** are projected to be food insecure from May to July 2015

### UNHAS (April 2015)



### CLUSTERS Total Requirements & Funding (SRP 2015)



Source: FTS, 07 July 2015

**WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY**  
SINCE 23 DECEMBER 2013  
South Sudan Crisis Page on:  
<http://opweb.wfp.org>

