



## South Sudan

## 2014 Second Quarterly Operational Briefing

Presentation to the **WFP Executive Board** 

HQ Auditorium - 24 April 2014

# **Humanitarian Situation**

- Since the start of the crisis in mid-December 2013 over one million people have fled their homes (OCHA, April).
- This includes 917,000 IDPs and 290,000 refugees. Of the IDPs, 68,000 are sheltering in eight UN peacekeeping bases.
- 3.2 million people are facing Crisis and Emergency levels (IPC Phase 3 and 4) of food insecurity, the vast majority located in the eastern states worst affected by the crisis.
- Overall, an estimated 4.9 million people are considered in urgent need of humanitarian assistance (OCHA, April).



# **Security Situation**

#### Background:

- Cessation of Hostilities agreement continues to be ignored by both sides. Conflict and clashes are continuing.
- Government has approved deployment of a Protection Deterrent Force from IGAD member nations.
- UNMISS is focusing on protection of civilians, prevention of inter-communal clashes, and support to IGAD as requested.

#### Current Situation:

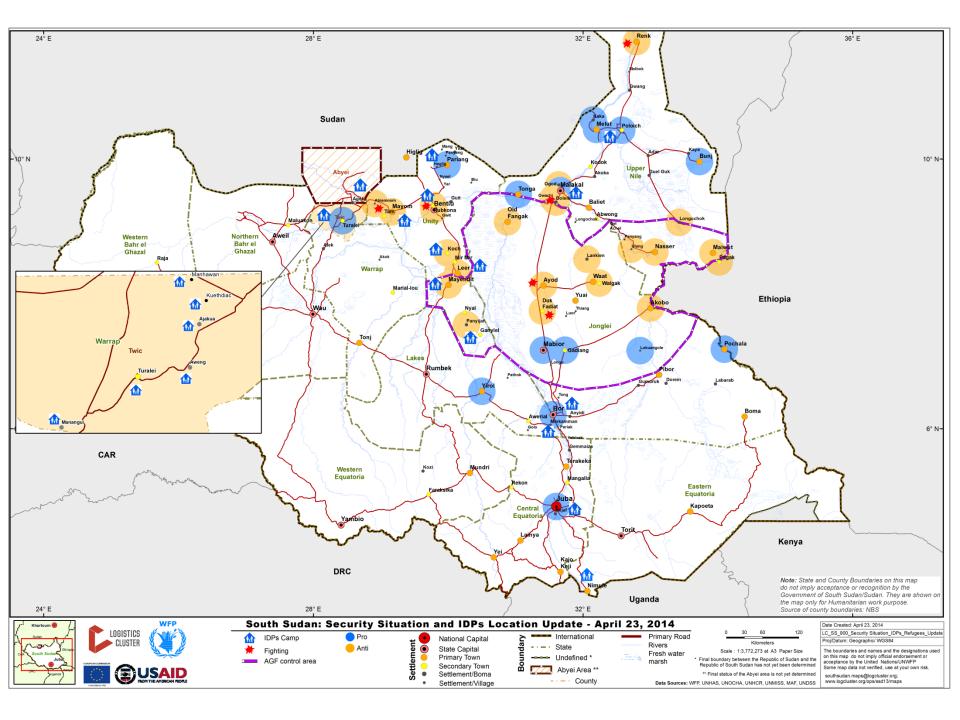
- On 17 April, youths infiltrated the Protection of Civilians area in the Bor UNMISS site leading to the death of 46 IDPs and 13 attackers.
- On 14 April, SPLA/IO (opposition) launched a campaign in Unity which ended with the capturing of all of Unity state.

#### Impact:

- Restricted humanitarian access in some areas
- Harassment of UN staff
- Growing distrust of UNMISS
- Increased roadside banditry by (former) combatants

### Outlook:

• Ongoing conflict in border states with probable escalation



# **Operational Priorities**

- Provide life-saving food assistance to IDPs and conflict-affected communities.
- Engage with partners to support the provision of food and nutrition assistance primarily through an Integrated Rapid Response Strategy (UNICEF and FAO main partners).
- Enhanced nutritional support to women and children under five.
- Continue recovery activities planned under the PRRO wherever possible.



## **Framework of Interventions**

**EMOP 200659** – Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan

**PRRO 200572** – Food and Nutrition Assistance for Relief and Recovery, Supporting Transition and Enhancing Capabilities to Ensure Sustainable Hunger Solutions.

SO 200361 – Logistics Cluster

SO 200379 - Feeder Roads

**SO 200399** – Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

SO 200423 - Food Security Cluster

**SO 200634 –** UNHAS

# Activities

- Emergency food rations for internally displaced people (EMOP)
- Food transfers for conflict-affected severely food insecure residents (EMOP)
- Blanket and targeted nutritional support to children and mothers
- Unconditional food transfers for refugees and Abyei displaced (PRRO)
- Food for Education and Food for Assets in states not directly affected by the conflict (PRRO)

## **Clusters**

- Food Security
- Logistics
- Emergency Telecom

- A non-objection letter from the Government of South Sudan has allowed for the use of the corridor from Gambella, Ethiopia to Upper Nile and Jonglei states.
- A request for a similar arrangement for the use of the Sudan corridor was approved 9 April; tripartite agreement under negotiation.
- Movement of humanitarian goods including WFP's cargo, assets and staff continues to be impeded by a multitude of road checkpoints, causing delays and higher cost.
- The rainy season has begun in some parts of the country, limiting the window of opportunity for prepositioning sufficient stocks quickly.
- Airdrops and Mobile Distribution Teams are allowing WFP and partners to reach populations in deep field locations.



- Situation monitoring: IRNA and EFSAs
- Distribution monitoring: WFP and partner staff are present during distributions
- Post distribution monitoring: PDMs have been conducted at sites where the IDP population is more settled and security is guaranteed

# **Operational Requirements**

PROJECT	<b>2014 BUDGET</b> (USD million)	PLANNED BENEFICIARIES	CURRENT SHORTFALLS (USD million)
EMOP 200659 (Jan 14-Sep 14)	US\$324.1 million*	1.3 million	US\$224.2 million
PRRO 200572 (Jan 14-Dec 15)	US\$206 million*	1.2 million	US\$37.3 million
SO 200361 (Jan 12-Jun 14)	US\$28.3 million*	N/A	US\$20.4 million
SO 200379 (2012-2018)	US\$167.3 million**	N/A	N/A
SO 200399 (Mar 12-Dec 14)	US\$2.9 million	N/A	US\$1.3 million
SO 200423 (Oct 12-Dec 14)	US\$0.7 million	N/A	US\$0.4 million
SO 200634 (Jan 14-Dec 14)	US\$43.9 million*	N/A	US\$1.7 million

\*Project is currently undergoing a budget revision. This is the expected 2014 budget after approval and subject to change. \*\* Budget for the duration of the project

# **Resource Mobilization**

DONOR	AMOUNT (USD million)		
Multilateral	8.2		
UN CERF	4.5		
US	140.1		
Canada	21.3		
UK	15.4		
ECHO	5.4		
Japan	4.6		
Switzerland	3.1		
Norway	2		
CHF	1.9		
Finland	1.3		
Italy	1		
Republic of Korea	0.5		
France	0.41		
Austria	0.27		
Liechtenstein	0.1		
Hungary	0.03		
TOTAL	210.1 million		

# **Implementing Capacity**

### Staff:

• 773 staff in-country (644 national and 129 international)

## **WFP Offices:**

- 1 CO
- 9 SO
- 3 FO

### Warehouses:

• WFP currently has 98 operational warehouses in the country though there are many in the process of being dismantled or built.

### **Capacity Constraints:**

• Because of the nature of the conflict, ethnicity must be considered when moving WFP national staff to sensitive areas.

### **Partnerships:**

• 101 Field Level Agreements (FLA) have been approved and are now either signed or in the process of being signed.

# **Critical Risks**

### **CONTEXTUAL RISKS:**

- Prolonged conflict
- Targeted, ethnic-based violence
- Food shortages and disrupted commercial activity
- 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 from reaching beneficiaries
- Higher risk of food losses associated with airdrops
- Pipeline constraints undermine ability to respond to current needs and/or preposition for rainy season
- Reduced and inadequate cooperating partner presence and capacity
- Insecurity prevents transporters from moving food through the logistics corridors
- Inadequate and late funding severely hampers the ability to implement operations and activities

### **INSTITUTIONAL RISKS:**

- Loss of staff despite security efforts
- Shrinking humanitarian space due to insecurity and obstructions by different elements
- Reputational risk in case transfers are used for purposes other than intended
- Perception of neutrality as anti-UN sentiment continues in country
- Donor fatigue as crisis become protracted and other global crises pull for attention

# **Mitigation Measures**

RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES		
Humanitarian access	<ul> <li>WFP is exploring and utilizing every available option at its disposal including prepositioning, negotiating new corridors (Gambella and then Sudan), working with government partners, airlifts, airdrops, barge/river transport as well as Mobile Distribution Teams to locations without permanent WFP presence</li> </ul>		
Prolonged IDP and refugees	• WFP is working 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		
Crisis and Emergency level food insecurity leading to famine	<ul> <li>The Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit is conducting Emergency Food Security Assessments and, in conjunction with the ongoing Food Security Monitoring System, working with partners to update IPC and ensure the areas most at-risk for food insecurity are targeted with assistance</li> </ul>		

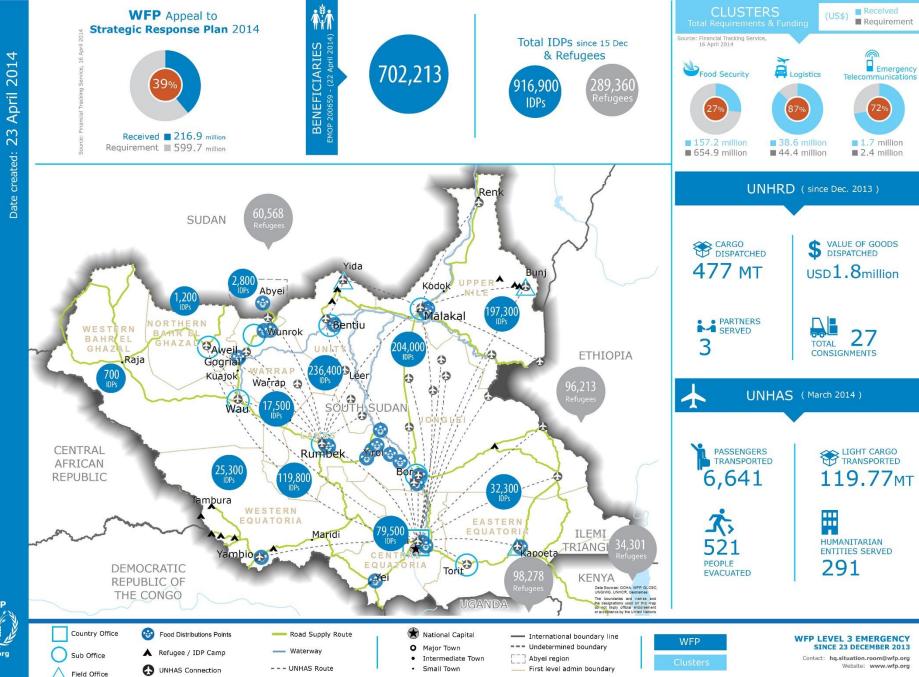
# **Regional Impact**

- More than 290,000 displaced across borders
- The nutritional status among new arrivals is of serious concern
- Working under UNHCR framework, WFP provides regular food assistance and additional nutritional support
- The refugee influx is stretching already under-funded operations
- USD 64 million shortfall for refugee operations for the next 6 months
- Additional donor support required for all neighboring countries

# **Refugee Numbers and Shortfalls**

PROJECT	New South Sudanese Refugees	UNHCR 12 Month Projected Arrivals	6 Month Shortfall
Ethiopia Refugee PRRO	96,000	140,000	USD 21 million
Kenya Refugee PRRO	35,000	50,000	USD 19 million
Uganda Refugee PRRO	99,000	100,000	USD 12 million
Sudan EMOP	61,000	50,000	USD 12 million*
Total	284,000	340,000	USD 64 million

\* All shortfalls are for all refugees for the next 6 months except for Sudan which are for new arrivals only until the end of 2014.



South Sudan Dashboard

WFP wfp.org