



World Food Programme



South Sudan

Special Operational Briefing

Presentation to the
WFP Executive Board

FAO Red Room - 04 September 2014

Humanitarian Situation

- 1 in 7 people have been displaced by the crisis that began in mid-December 2013. Of that, nearly 500,000 are refugees in neighbouring countries. (OCHA, August 2014)
- Within South Sudan, about 1.3 million people are internally displaced. More than 102,000 of these are sheltering in UNMISS bases.
- IPC analysis for September to December is ongoing. Current IPC results show 3.9 million at Crisis and Emergency level food insecurity.



Security Situation

Background:

- The government and opposition re-committed to the cessation of hostilities agreement and signed an implementation matrix.
- IGAD floated a plan to form a transitional government within 45 days and resolved to take action against those who obstruct peace in South Sudan.
- IGAD negotiations are scheduled to restart on 15 September
- UNMISS is focusing on protection of civilians (POC), prevention of inter-communal clashes and support to IGAD as requested.

Current Situation:

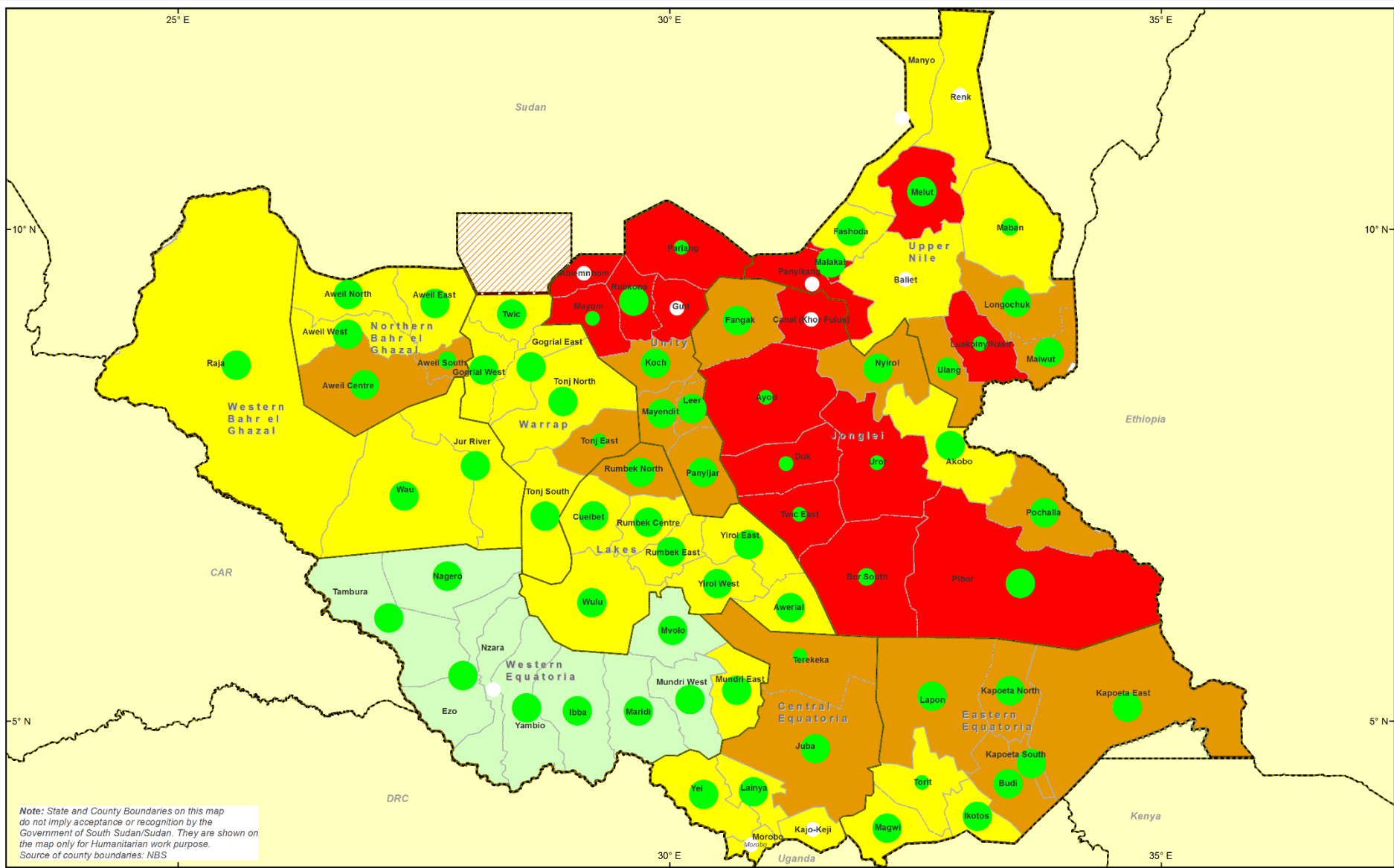
- On 26 August, UNMISS helicopter was downed near Bentiu killing three crew.
- WFP rapid response teams in Ngop and Winock (Unity state) faced insecurity and harassment.

Impact:

- Restricted humanitarian access in some areas
- Harassment of UN staff
- Continued distrust of UNMISS
- Poor conditions in some POC areas leading to unrest

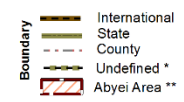
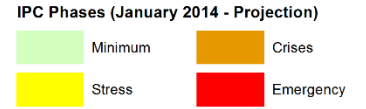
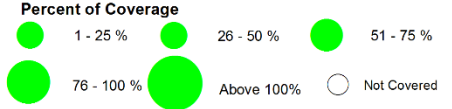
Outlook:

- Probable escalation of conflict as the dry season begins (around December)



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: NBS

South Sudan: Percent of IPC Emergency Caseload Rehead Through GFD-EMOP (January to July 2014)



Scale: 1:3,850,000 at A3 Paper Size
 * Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.
 ** Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.
 Data Sources: WFP, OCHA, FAO, Univ. Bena

Date Created: 24 August 2014
 VAM_SS_02_IPC_Caseload_Management
 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/UNWFP. Some map data not verified, use at your own risk.



Operational Priorities

- Provide life-saving food assistance to IDPs and conflict-affected communities
- Expand food assistance in remote areas through Integrated Rapid Response Strategy (UNICEF and FAO main partners)
- Enhance nutritional support to women and children under five, with UNICEF and NGOs
- 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

SO 200702 – Air Operation

- Total targeted beneficiaries for 2014 (EMOP and PRRO): 2.9 million
- Emergency food assistance for internally displaced people and conflict-affected, severely food insecure residents (EMOP)
- Blanket and targeted nutritional support to children and mothers (EMOP and PRRO)
- Unconditional food transfers for refugees and Abyei displaced (PRRO)
- Food for Education and Food for Assets (food and cash transfers) in states not directly affected by the conflict (PRRO)

Clusters

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

Access Constraints



- 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.



- In-country food movement hindered by rains and deteriorating road conditions. Air assets are not immune to delays and cancellations due to rains – airlifts cannot land in heavy rain and food will spoil if airdropped on flooded ground.



- With additional aircraft in country, issues of parking spaces and air traffic safety are growing. Moreover, air operations are often hampered by late clearances and insecurity in addition to bad weather. Access must be negotiated constantly with parties of the conflict.



- The first barge convoy from Juba (four barges with a total of 1,200 mt) reached its final destinations. A second Juba barge convoy has been loaded and is expected to move soon. Loading has commenced on a third as well.



- Government of South Sudan and Sudan signed Memorandum of Understanding in July and have agreed to an operational plan allowing the use of the Sudan corridor for humanitarian cargo by river, road and air.

Access Constraints



- Food Security Monitoring System data collection has been completed and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis process is ongoing. Both reports should be available by 15 September
- 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	2014 BUDGET (USD million)	PLANNED BENEFICIARIES	CURRENT SHORTFALLS (USD million)
EMOP 200659 (Jan 14-Dec 14)	US\$554 million	1.74 million	US\$126.6 million
PRRO 200572 (Jan 14-Dec 15)	US\$220 million	1.68 million	US\$36.8 million
SO 200634 (Jan 14-Dec 14)	US\$50.5 million	N/A	US\$8.2 million
SO 200423 (Oct 12-Dec 14)	US\$0.7 million	N/A	US\$0.4 million
SO 200361 (Jan 12-Jun 14)	US\$30 million	N/A	
SO 200399 (Mar 12-Dec 14)	US\$4.5 million	N/A	US\$2.8 million
SO 200702 (May 14-Sept 14)	US\$17.3 million	N/A	US\$8.7 million
SO 200379 (2012-2018)	US\$167.3 million*	N/A	N/A

* Budget for the duration of the project

Resource Mobilization

2014 Donors: EMOP & PRRO

DONOR	AMOUNT (USD million)
USA	218.89
United Kingdom	33.92
Canada	27.08
Germany	17.70
European Commission	14.96
Japan	7.08
Australia	6.12
Norway	5.46
South Sudan	5.00
Denmark	4.63
Finland	2.97
Switzerland	2.79
UN Common Humanitarian Fund	1.75
Italy	1.01
Belgium	0.94
UN CERF	0.75
Ireland	0.69
Luxembourg	0.55
Republic of Korea	0.50
Austria	0.46
France	0.41
TOTAL	354.2 million

**Net Funding
Requirements
(Sep-Dec 2014)**

US\$ 111 Million

**2014
Gross Needs Funded**

45.7%

Resource Mobilization

2014 Donors: Refugees Projects in Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda

DONOR	AMOUNT (USD million)
USA	65.36
United Kingdom	26.40
European Commission	12.12
Japan	10.70
UN CERF	7.96
Canada	7.59
Switzerland	2.22
Finland	1.37
Norway	1.34
France	1.21
Germany	1.02
OPEC Fund for International Development	0.38
TOTAL	137.6 million

**Net Funding Requirements
(Sep-Dec 2014)**

US\$ 57 Million

**2014
Gross Needs Funded**

39.9%

Implementing Capacity

Staff:

- 855 staff in-country (690 national and 165 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:

- Review of cooperating partners' presence in the field and capacity for scale-up, particularly nutrition technical experts.
- 130 Field Level Agreements (FLAs) have been approved and are now either signed or in the process of being signed.
- For its Rapid Response Teams, WFP has been actively seeking partners for its scale-up. Thus far WFP is increasing from six to 16 for GFD, BSFP and TSFP and while 10 remain WFP led, six will be comprised of NGO teams.
- WFP and UNICEF have jointly developed a plan to scale up nutrition efforts to combat moderate and severe acute malnutrition.

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
- Inability to maintain perception of neutrality as anti-UN sentiment continues in country
- Donor fatigue as crisis becomes protracted and other global crises pull for attention

Mitigation Measures

RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Humanitarian access	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WFP is exploring and utilizing every available option at its disposal including: prepositioning, negotiating new corridors (Gambella, Ethiopia and Sudan), working with government partners, airlifting, airdropping, barge/river transport as well as sending Rapid Response Teams to locations without permanent WFP presence
Prolonged IDP and refugee situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WFP is working closely with other humanitarian actors, particularly UNHCR and UNMISS, to ensure the areas where IDPs are sheltering are adequate for provision of a multi-cluster response
Crisis and emergency level food insecurity possibly leading to famine	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. WFP and UNICEF have developed an operational plan to dramatically scale up the fight against malnutrition

Regional Impact

**450,000 refugees now;
715,000 expected by end of year**

- Regional Refugee Response Plan with UNHCR and UNICEF, WFP is delivering a minimum standard package of assistance:
 - *Support at border crossings*
 - *Pre-registration support*
 - *GFD*
 - *TSFP*
 - *BSFP*
- Nutrition situation is major concern (e.g. GAM rates up to 30% and SAM up to 10% in Ethiopia). Floods complicating situation in Gambella
- Thanks to donor support and the use of advance financing, WFP has met needs and is implementing the minimum package of support.
- USD 111 million shortfall for the next six-months. New South Sudanese refugees are in addition to more than one million existing refugees. New funding is urgently needed



Refugee Numbers and Shortfalls

PROJECT	New South Sudanese Refugees	UNHCR "Most Likely" 12 Month Projected Arrivals	6 Month Shortfall
Ethiopia Refugee PRRO	187,000	300,000	USD 40 million
Kenya Refugee PRRO	49,000	100,000	USD 45 million
Uganda Refugee PRRO	119,000	150,000	USD 15 million
Sudan EMOP	94,000	165,000	USD 11 million*
Total	449,000	715,000	USD 111 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.

Impact of Advance Financing

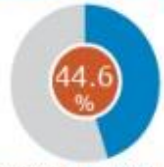
Extensive and forward leaning utilization of advance financing has supported effective implementation and scale-up

	South Sudan	Region	Total
Total Advances	89,671,643	42,003,106	131,675,289
- IRA	8,582,585	7,316,177	15,898,762
- WCF	81,089,058	34,686,929	115,775,987
Repaid	58,983,510	21,254,302	80,237,812
Outstanding	30,688,673	20,748,804	51,437,477

Impact

- Three IR-EMOPs, valued at \$3.5 million enabled immediate provision of high energy biscuits to displaced people in South Sudan and neighbouring countries
- Early IRA advances allowed ration reductions to be lifted (Uganda) and mitigated shortfalls for pre-positioning and on-going distributions
- Strategic WCF advances minimize pipeline breaks and are enabling full utilization of logistics assets, including aircraft, and scale-up of mobile distribution teams
- Advance financing opportunities have been fully realized. New funds are needed for repayment and to meet future needs

WFP Appeal to Strategic Response Plan 2014 (Includes EMOP, PRRO & SOs)

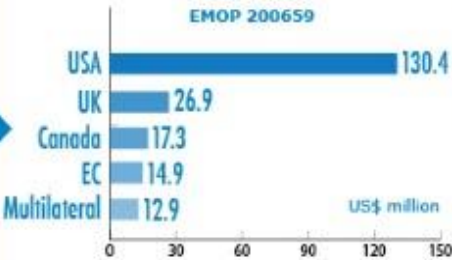


Received **373 million**
 PFS does not include US\$111m of combined pre-funding and received contributions
 Requirement **836.6 million**

REFUGEE RESPONSE 6 MONTH SHORTFALLS

- 59% ETHIOPIA** Refugee PRRO \$40m Shortfall
 - 74% KENYA** Refugee PRRO \$45m Shortfall
 - 35% UGANDA** Refugee PRRO \$15m Shortfall
 - SUDAN EMOP*** \$11m Shortfall
- * Needs for South Sudanese rose sharply only until the end of 2014.

TOP 5 DONORS \$



BENEFICIARIES EMOP 200659



IPC Food Insecurity to end of August

- Inadequate Data
- Minimal Acute
- Stressed
- Crisis
- Emergency



TOTAL IDPs & REFUGEES

Since 15 Dec

- 1.3 million IDPs**
- 449,000 Refugees**

IPC ANALYSIS (as of 10 June)

3.5 million IPC Crisis & Emergency

From June to end of August this number is likely to increase to **3.9 million**

CLUSTERS



- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Field Office
- Food Distributions Points
- Refugee / IDP Camp
- UNHAS Connection
- Road Supply Route
- Road Supply Route Potentially closed due to rainy season
- Waterway
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International boundary line
- Undetermined boundary
- Abyei region
- First level admin boundary



WFP LEVEL 3 EMERGENCY
 SINCE 23 DECEMBER 2013
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