
South Sudan Operational Update

Presentation to the

WFP Executive Board

2012 First Quarter Operational Briefing

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South Sudan Operational Overview

Operations:

Food (EMOP 200338): January through December 2012
UNHAS (SO 200341): September 2011 through December 2012
Emergency Telecom Cluster (SO 200399): March through December 2012
Log Cluster (SO 200361): January through December 2012
Feeder Road Construction (SO 200236): March 2011 through December 2013
Strategic Grain Reserve (SO 200267): July 2011 through July 2014

Total Budget:

Food (EMOP 200338): US\$ 252 Million
UNHAS (SO 200341): US\$ 58.8 Million
Emergency Telecom Cluster (SO 200399): US\$ 3.4 Million
Log Cluster (SO 200361): US\$ 1.5 Million
Feeder Road Construction (SO 200236): US\$ 80.6 Million
Strategic Grain Reserve (SO 200267): US\$ 96.5 Million

Beneficiaries assisted in 2012: 452,000

Activities in 2012

Relief

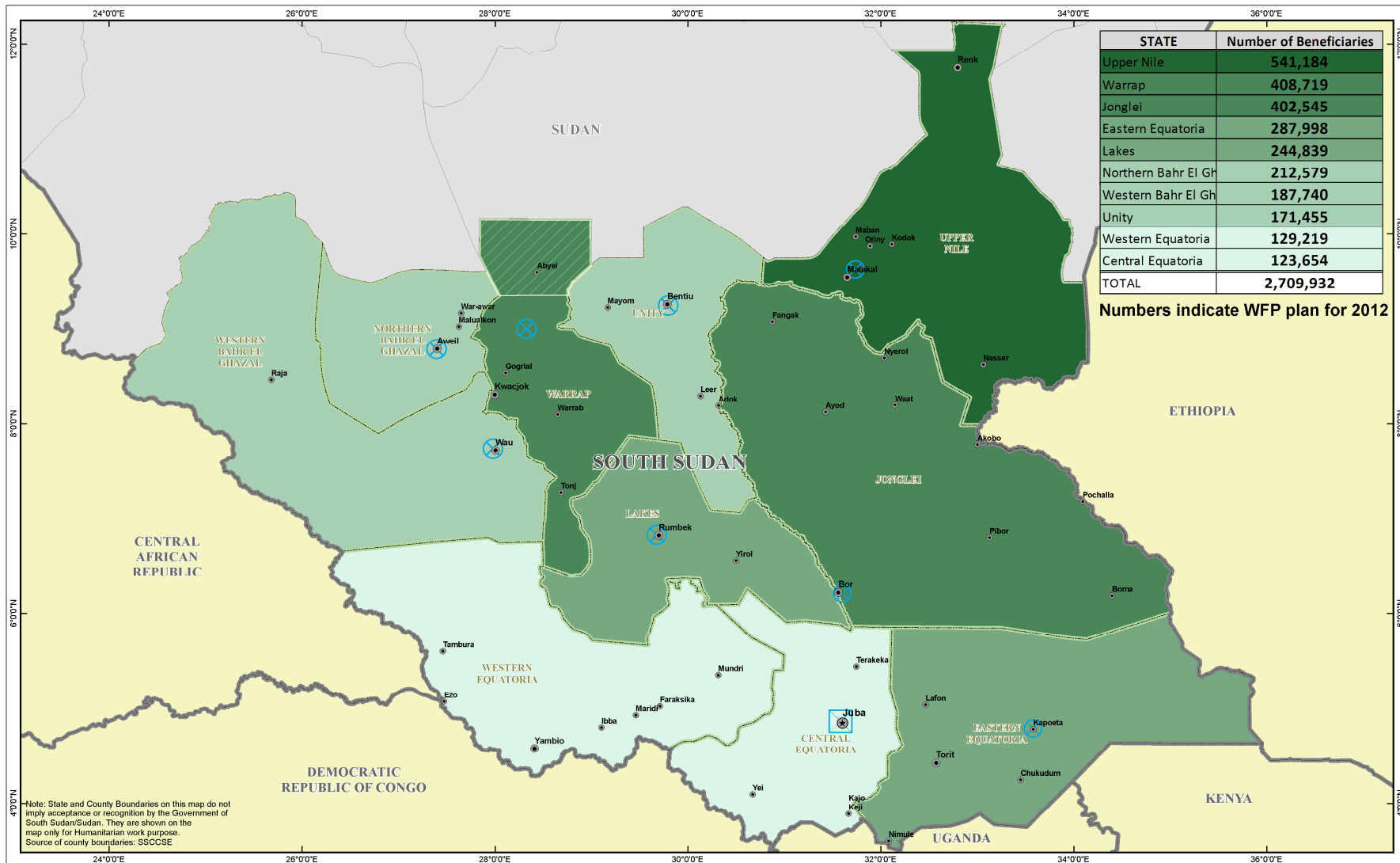
- Emergency food assistance / General food distribution
- School meals
- Blanket Supplementary feeding
- Targeted Supplementary Feeding (MAM children and malnourished PLW)
- Institutional Feeding (TB, HIV, Kalazar, IFP/TFP caretakers)

Recovery

- Food for Assets for residents, IDPs and returnees reintegration
 - Girls' Incentive
 - Feeder road project
 - Purchase for Progress (P4P)
 - Technical knowledge transfer (training, collaboration)
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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.
 - WFP provides critical services to the humanitarian community as the lead agency of the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunication Cluster and co-lead of the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster. WFP also enables movement of humanitarian actors through its UNHAS operation.
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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

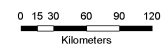
- Country office & Logistics hub
- Sub-office

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, risk of land mines and general insecurity.

Financial shortfalls: WFP has a shortfall of 145 million USD.

Seasonal inaccessibility: WFP has a small window to preposition food as most areas become inaccessible by road after April.

Pipeline breaks:

Food enough for 150,000 people for 8 months has already been received in places which will be cut off from May – December 2012 . The prepositioning exercise continues and has reached the most critical stage with only a few weeks left before the rains start. WFP urgently needs additional donor contributions to ensure the life saving pipeline for the most vulnerable people during the rainy season.

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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Pipeline update

Food (EMOP 200338):

- Requirement: US\$ 252 Million
- Shortfall: US\$ 144 Million

UNHAS (SO 200341):

- Requirement: US\$ 58.8 Million
- Shortfall: US\$ 40 Million

Emergency Telecom Cluster (SO 200399):

- Requirement: US\$ 3.4 Million
- Shortfall: US\$ 3.0 Million

Log Cluster (SO 200361):

- Requirement: US\$ 14.8 Million
- Shortfall: US\$ 13.7 Million

Feeder Road Construction (SO 200236):

- Requirement: US\$ 80.6 Million
- Shortfall: US\$ 68 Million

Strategic Grain Reserve (SO 200267):

- Requirement: US\$ 96.5 Million
 - Shortfall: US\$ 92 Million
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Resource mobilization

Top Donors to EMOP 200338 (*in USD*)

US	80,453,450
Multilateral	7,721,270
Japan	7,400,000
European Commission	5,242,464
Norway	1,705,902
Switzerland	1,500,619
Finland	1,340,483
Germany	1,340,483
Italy	1,066,667

Critical Risks in South Sudan

Contextual Risks:

- Deteriorating relations with Sudan threatening peace and stability;
- Escalation of internal conflict(s);
- Escalation of conflict in Sudan (displacement from Sudan to South Sudan);
- Weak institutional structures and poor governance;
- Cereal deficit due to drought/floods and political; instability and violence;
- Recurring natural disaster.

Programmatic Risk:

- Resource constraints;
- Inability to access beneficiaries with needed food assistance (poor infrastructure and insecurity)
- 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

Key risks

Mitigation measures

Insecurity stemming from internal conflicts

Update preparedness plan and security monitoring systems

Insecurity stemming from regional threats

Update preparedness plan and security monitoring systems

Recurring natural disaster

Adequate preposition 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 *(continued)*

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

- Lack of security
 - Lack of access to areas off limits to all humanitarian organizations
 - Lack of resourcing and commodity supply
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The way forward

- In the emergency phase, save lives, reduce severe food insecurity and stabilize the nutritional status of high risk groups including IDPs, refugees, returnees, women and children.
 - WFP will, with partners and stakeholders, seek to re-build lives and livelihoods through creation of productive assets, thus enhancing resilience to future shocks.
 - Concurrently, WFP, along with inter-agency partners, enhance governmental capacity and support infrastructure and institutional building.
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Questions?

