



WFP South Sudan

Situation Report #137

19 July 2016

In Numbers

- 1.61 million** internally displaced people (OCHA estimates)
- 727,607** South Sudanese refugees (UNHCR estimates)
- 160,822** people seeking shelter with the UN (UNMISS estimates)
- 4.8 million** people in emergency or crisis level food insecurity (IPC, May - July 2016)

Highlights

- Deteriorating food and nutrition security with GAM rates above 15 percent emergency threshold in seven of 10 states.
- General food distributions and nutrition interventions planned for this week at Juba PoCs.
- Critical funding gap of US\$120.1 million until end of year

Security Update

- On 7 July, fighting broke out in Juba between SPLA and SPLA-In Opposition forces. While a ceasefire was declared on 11 July, the situation in Juba remains tense, and other parts of the country have also reported clashes and increased tensions. UN movement restrictions remain in place. Security incidents have also been reported outside of Juba; as of today, the UN has recommended that agencies reduce staff from other hotspot locations.
- The fighting in Juba resulted in the initial displacement of approximately 36,000 people who sought shelter at UN compounds, including about 3,000 people at WFP, as well as with NGOs, churches and schools. As fighting subsided, the number of displaced has continued to decrease as families have felt safe enough to return—approximately 12,700 people ([OCHA, 16 July](#)) remain, in addition to the 27,900 who were already displaced before the clashes in Juba. Insecurity in Juba has resulted in the evacuation of diplomatic missions, as well as non-essential staff from UN agencies and NGOs.
- At the request of WFP, United Nations Force Protection conducted a rapid assessment of WFP's main warehouse in Juba on 13 July which indicated that systematic looting of commodities had taken place. On 15 July, WFP was able to access the warehouse at which point it was determined that about 4,500mt of food had been stolen, along with non-food items such as IT and office equipment, fuel, vehicles and spare parts. The looting also involved destruction of the warehouse and the rub-halls which will need to be repaired before WFP is able to resume use of the facilities. While a full stock take of both food and non-food items is ongoing, the estimated value of the losses is approximately US\$20 million.

Humanitarian Situation

- The April [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\)](#) report estimates about 23 percent of the population of Juba to be food insecure. Food security is expected to deteriorate further as a result of increased displacement, closed trade routes, reduced market access and availability of staple foods, rises in prices for staple foods and other commodities, and further depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound (SSP), currently estimated at SSP 70 per USD compared to about SSP 40 per USD before the conflict.
- As in Juba, the food security situation in other areas of South Sudan is expected to continue deteriorating during the peak of the lean season in July, with an estimated 4.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance this month. Of particular concern is the already urgent food and nutrition crisis in Northern Bahr el Ghazal where approximately 845,000 people are facing crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity, and for populations displaced by ongoing insecurity in Western Bahr el Ghazal, as well as certain parts of the Greater Upper Nile region.
- Preliminary analysis of data from the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) indicates the highest food insecurity conditions since the conflict started in 2013 in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile states. Unprecedented high malnutrition rates have been recorded in seven out of ten states with GAM rates above the 15 percent emergency threshold. Close coordination with NGO and UN agency partners is required in order to ensure a holistic response that also covers sectors of health and WASH that are critical for preventing disease outbreaks that could create famine conditions.
- Over 70,000 South Sudanese have crossed into Sudan since the beginning of 2016, with many citing economic hardship and hunger as reasons for making the journey to places like Darfur and South Kordofan.

- As a result of the clashes in Juba, small traders and markets were looted and have shut down in many places. The price of basic commodities continues to increase. At the same time, insecurity along supply routes has impacted the availability of supplies in Juba and other towns. These constraints are likely to have the biggest impact on vulnerable households, increasing further the number of food insecure in both urban and rural areas.
- The functionality of markets will depend largely on traders' ability to restock and re-supply. South Sudan significantly relies on imports of staple and other commodities from the east African and Sudanese markets and with border closures and insecurity along supply routes, commodity availability in local markets is likely to further decrease. A weakened market in Juba is expected to negatively impact markets elsewhere, such as in Mingkaman and Bor, which rely on Juba for supply.

Implications of Juba Clashes

- Following the insecurity in Juba, the majority of WFP's NGO cooperating partners evacuated international staff. At the same time, WFP has also minimized its staffing levels in Juba. Decreased staffing levels will impact WFP's operations in terms of deployment of mobile teams to deep field locations and the ability to maintain the scale of ongoing interventions.
- In June, WFP lost 21 flying days due to lack of flight clearance from aviation authorities. The clashes in Juba further delayed WFP's response as Flight Safety Assurance (FSA) were facilitated the resumption of air operations. As a result, WFP has had to reprioritize locations for Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) team deployment. With reduced staffing, WFP expects to deploy a maximum of six IRRM teams in deep field locations per month, in comparison to 25-30 during normal operations.
- As a result of the rainy season, road access has become extremely limited. Coupled with insecurity along key supply routes, particularly around Juba, Mundri and Wau, WFP's ability to facilitate resupply in Greater Bahr el Ghazal and the Equatorias is limited. WFP may be required to introduce a limited air operation in the Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal region.
- In Juba, WFP is using its small warehouse capacity annexed to the airport while renting additional storage facilities for offloading and storage of commodities from ongoing deliveries. WFP will need to make a significant investment to rebuild the storage capacity at its main warehouse.
- The looting of 4,500mt of commodities from WFP's warehouse, along with physical assets like vehicles required for delivering food, have a significant impact on the ability to provide food assistance in Juba and other parts of the country.

WFP's Activities



Food Assistance

- On 13 July, WFP distributed High Energy Biscuits (HEB) to approximately 2,000 displaced people at the UNMISS Topping compound. Distributions of food rations to the displaced populations at the UNMISS Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites are planned for this week, accounting for the previously displaced population which receives regular food assistance, as well as the newly displaced population at the PoCs
- WFP is also planning to implement a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) for the prevention of malnutrition in children and mothers, targeting about 1,000 people at the UNMISS Topping site as well as at the PoC.
- WFP is working with its partners to assess and strengthen the nine Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) sites in Juba to continue nutrition interventions for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). This will serve as a critical intervention point, while helping to deter further displacement and pull factors that other food assistance interventions might have.
- WFP continues to scale up its food assistance interventions in areas which have seen the most significant deterioration in food and nutrition security—Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria. A second round of general food distributions is ongoing in these areas alongside other critical interventions, such as supplementary nutrition programmes, food for education (FFE) and food assistance for assets (FFA) programmes. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, WFP is planning to deploy mobile teams to scale up the response to the worsening food and nutrition security situation. At the same time, WFP is exploring the potential for airdrops to facilitate distribution of life saving food assistance.



Logistics

- Following the looting of the warehouse in Juba, WFP is reviewing the security risks of its warehouses across the country. If the risks are perceived to be high, WFP may be required to conduct food distributions earlier than planned, or relocate stocks to safer locations.

Resourcing

- WFP currently has a funding gap of **US\$120.1 million** which is required to meet the food and nutrition assistance needs in South Sudan this year and to scale up assistance in locations like Northern Bahr el Ghazal where the food security situation is rapidly deteriorating. Further prioritization for assistance is not possible.
- The looting of commodities from WFP's warehouse in Juba included a substantial amount of nutrition commodities. This has had a significant impact on availability of specialized nutritious foods for the prevention and treatment of MAM which already faced critical pipeline breaks. The greatest need is for nutrition commodities for the prevention and treatment of MAM in children and mothers. A detailed commodity pipeline analysis is ongoing to determine specific requirements.

Clusters and Special Operations



UN Humanitarian Air Service

- WFP has received flight safety assurances (FSA) for the week of 18-24 July; however, movement of helicopters remains restricted. This presents a significant barrier for movement of humanitarian workers and relief supplies in locations that are only accessible via helicopter as there are no airstrips for fixed-wing aircraft.
- UNHAS flights for passenger and cargo movements were resumed to Wau and Aweil on 18 July as FSAs are not required for these locations.



Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

- Despite ongoing insecurity in Wau, the ETC was able to complete the installation and activation of the VSAT at the FAO compound in Wau.
- Security Telecommunications Centres were staffed 24/7 and daily radio checks, as per radio operation protocol during crises, are being implemented.
- In Bor, IT equipment was moved to UNMISS as part of a contingency plan to secure the equipment in case clashes occur.
- Emergency telecommunications equipment which have not yet been installed for partners has been kept in the UNMISS compound for security following clashes in Leer country.



Logistics Cluster

- The Logistics Cluster has also offered to organizations the ability to store items en route to South Sudan at the Tororo warehouse in Uganda, coordinated through the WFP Uganda Country Office until security in Juba and along the Nimule road improves. This service provision is on a cost recovery basis.



Feeder Roads

- Nothing significant to report.



Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC)

- Nothing significant to report.



Photos: WFP/Micheal Ohiarlathie

WFP Operations in South Sudan			
	2016 Requirements (in USD)	6 Months Net Funding Requirements (July-December) (in USD)	People Reached (June 2016)
EMOP 200859 (Oct 2015—Sept 2016)	424.4 million	89.7 million	832,908
PRRO 200572 (Jan 2014—Dec 2016)	277 million	30.4 million	967,281
SO 200775 Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (Jan 2015—Dec 2016)	585,000	0	N/A
SO 200778 Logistics Cluster (Jan 2015—Dec 2016)	36.2 million	12 million	N/A
SO 200931 ETC (Jan-Dec 2016)	663,000	0	N/A
SO 200786 UNHAS (Jan 2015—Dec 2016)	58.6 million	8.3 million	N/A
The Feeder Roads Special Operation has a total budget of US\$167.3 million, with a shortfall of US\$70.4 million.			

2015/2016 WFP South Sudan donors (listed alphabetically)*:



*Since 01 January 2015

Not included: UN CHF, World Bank and Private Donors

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