



WFP South Sudan

Situation Report #138

30 July 2016

In Numbers

- 1.61 million** internally displaced people (OCHA estimates)
- 725,778** South Sudanese refugees (UNHCR estimates)
- 169,148** people seeking shelter with the UN (UNMISS estimates)
- 4.8 million** people in emergency or crisis level food insecurity (IPC, May - July 2016)

Highlights

- GFD completed for registered populations at UNMISS PoCs.
- Airlifts of urgently needed food assistance started to Northern Bahr el Ghazal.
- Critical funding shortfall of \$107.1 million until end of year.

Security Update

- Since a ceasefire was declared on 11 July, the security status in Juba has marginally improved. However, the situation remains tense and unpredictable as in other parts of the country. Outward migration of the local population has risen sharply since the clashes in Juba earlier this month. More than 45,000 new arrivals have been recorded in Uganda alone since the crisis started on 7 July. Over 90 percent of these have been women and children (UNHCR, 28 July). In Juba, approximately 15,000 displaced people from the recent fighting have not yet been able to return home ([OCHA, 25 July](#)).
- The looting of about 4,600mt of commodities from WFP's warehouse, along with physical assets like office equipment, vehicles, spare parts and fuel have had a significant impact on WFP's operations. The looted commodities – about half of which were nutrition commodities for mothers and children – could have provided one month rations to about 220,000 people. The preliminary estimate of the total financial loss incurred from this incident is approximately US\$ 28 million, including approximately US\$ 8 million worth of commodities.
- Given the prevailing insecurity in the country, WFP is reviewing the security risks of its warehouses across the country and is taking necessary actions for those locations which are considered with high risks, including; shift of stocks to safer locations; bringing forward food distributions; and request for UNMISS Force Protection where necessary and possible.

Humanitarian Situation

- The latest [market price analysis](#) indicates that the fighting in Juba significantly reduced food availability, resulting in an increase in food prices as high as 45-80 percent for legumes, 12-58 percent for cereals and up to 70-80 percent for fuel within one week following the cessation of hostilities. Price increases are expected to continue through August as traders struggle to resupply and struggle with continued currency devaluation and dollar shortages. With Juba serving as a central hub for imports from Uganda to other parts of the country, scarcity of food and other commodities is expected in markets beyond Juba.
- On 28 July, a rapid assessment of Konyo-konyo market in Juba was carried out. The assessment highlighted that commodity flow to Juba has slowly resumed since fighting broke out earlier in the month. Demand remains low and available stocks could last between one to three months even if new supplies are not received. Traders report high transport costs due to increased risks along main transport routes
- The Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) report highlights that, overall, food security is at its worst since the outbreak of the conflict in 2013 – the number of severely food insecure has more than doubled compared to June 2015. Food insecurity is at critical levels in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBS), Upper Nile, and Lakes Region.
- A cholera outbreak has also been reported in the country, with 430 suspected cases as of 9 July. This development is of particular concern for areas that already have emergency and crisis levels of food insecurity which, when coupled with a disease outbreak, could further deteriorate the situation.

WFP's Activities



Food Assistance

- In Juba, WFP has completed distribution of 15 day rations in the UNMISS Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites for about 28,000 registered beneficiaries. Alongside GFD, a blanket supplementary feeding programme is being implemented for all children under 5 and pregnant/nursing mothers, regardless of registration status.
- WFP also provided food rations for about 5,200 displaced people at Dom Bosco, just outside of Juba, who have not been able to return to their homes.
- With about 60 percent of the population of Northern Bahr el Ghazal facing emergency and crisis levels of food insecurity, WFP has scaled up its food assistance response. Since May, WFP reached more than 310,000 people with general food distributions, food assistance for assets programmes, and nutrition interventions. With the rising number of food insecure, the response is being further enhanced to provide up to 400,000 people with general food distributions alongside prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition interventions and food assistance for assets programmes.
- With the deteriorated road conditions, WFP will airlift/drop additional commodities into Northern Bahr el Ghazal to meet the expanded needs. Airlifts of nutrition commodities began on 29 July with airdrops planned for the weekend. Three emergency mobile teams have been deployed to facilitate the airdrops and distributions, along with an international nutritionist to scale up the response.
- In Wau, WFP is providing general food distributions to about 34,500 people who were displaced due to fighting since June. WFP aims to assist an additional 30,000 people who fled Wau and are displaced in outlying communities; however access to reach these populations has so far been prevented.
- Despite disruptions in air operations, six Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) missions are ongoing to provide life-saving food assistance to over 159,000 people in the Greater Upper Nile region. WFP recently completed missions in the following locations: Pading, Ayueldit, Padiet (Jonglei), Wanding (Upper Nile) and Mayom, Lankien (Unity) through which 116,500 people received emergency food rations.

Beneficiaries

(June 2016)



Logistics

- Following the damage and looting of the main warehouse in Juba, WFP is not immediately planning to start rebuilding the entire premise. As of now, in order to keep the operation running in and around Juba, WFP is using two small warehouses next to the Juba International Airport, which are in close proximity to the UNMISS Tamping compound, and therefore considered to be more secure.
- Road access along all major routes is limited due to both insecurity and deteriorated road conditions. WFP has stopped deliveries along the western corridor due to insecurity from Mundri (Western Equatoria) onwards. The road from Torit to Kapoeta (Eastern Equatoria) has been officially closed by government. Currently WFP has road access only to Mundri, Bor, Torit & Nimule/Juba but with limited activity because of insecurity.
- Along with road access constraints, food deliveries are being impacted by limited transport capacity as many commercially contracted transporters have suspended operations in South Sudan due to insecurity. WFP's fleet capacity was also impacted by the looting of the warehouse, with only five fleet trucks operational in Juba.
- Convoy 17 from Kosti (Sudan) to Renk (South Sudan) with about 1,000mt of sorghum is departed Kosti on 26 July. From Renk, the commodities will be further dispatched to Metlu and Maban (Upper Nile). This delivery will bring the total tonnage delivered from the northern corridor to over 23,500mt so far this year.
- Approximately 1,160mt of assorted commodities has been off-loaded from barge voyage 5 (ex-Bor to Malakal), leaving a balance of around 200mt. The rains have been a constant challenge to the off-loading process.
- WFP had planned for barge movement of food from Renk to Malakal through which seven locations could have been assisted; however, due to insecurity along the river route, this operation has not been able to start.

Resourcing



- WFP currently has a critical funding shortfall of **US\$107.9 million** through December. As food security and nutrition indicators continue to decline, further prioritization of assistance is not possible.
- The greatest need is for nutrition commodities for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (PlumpySup, SuperCereal and SuperCereal+); pipeline breaks for these commodities are expected from August.

Clusters and Special Operations



UN Humanitarian Air Service

- After significant delay, on 21 July, flight safety assurances (FSAs) were received for air operations through 31 July. Restrictions on helicopter movement in Central and Western Equatoria remain in place.
- During the week, UNHAS transported 894 passengers and 15.6mt of light humanitarian cargo. Reduced presence of aid workers accounts for the 50 percent drop in the weekly passenger figures.
- UNHAS continues to support requests for security relocation of humanitarian workers out of deep field locations. During the week, eight aid workers were relocated from Wau, Yambio, Yei, Torit, Malakal, Rubkona and Bor to Juba.
- UNHAS accommodated one case of medical evacuation on the regular flight out of Maban. The reunification of two children with their families was facilitated on behalf of UNICEF.
- WFP IRRM team movement was facilitated out of Aweil, Bor, Chuil, Wanding and Wathjack.



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.
- 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

- Logistics Cluster partners have been offered the opportunity to airlift cargo from Uganda and Kenya to Juba on a cost recovery basis.
- As of last weekend, the Nimule border is open with trucks entering South Sudan. The Logistics Cluster will continue to track the status of the border and notify partners of any changes.
- The rainy season continues to impact physical access throughout the country. The most recent Access Constraints map can be found at the following link: <http://www.logcluster.org/map/south-sudan-access-constraints-map-22-july-2016>



Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC)

- The FSL Cluster has reactivated the urban technical working group - chaired by FAO in the interim. The working group is guiding / reviewing ongoing partner assessments and advising the response models.
- The FSL Cluster is working on the revised text for the HRP 2016. Focus is in revising the numbers in line with May-July IPC projections and also to revise the targeting priorities in line with seasonality and changing context especially in Northern Bahr el Ghazal.
- An inter-agency team from the FSL, Nutrition, Health and WASH clusters is discussing the possibility of a joint proposal to support an integrated response model in some counties of Northern Bahr el Ghazal state with the most acute needs.



Feeder Roads

- Nothing significant to report.

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	76.1 million	832,908
PRRO 200572 (Jan 2014—Dec 2016)	277 million	31.8 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	8.1 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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