



World Food Programme

BUDGET REVISION OF SO FOR APPROVAL BY THE CHIEF OF STAFF

5) To:	Division	Room	Approval and Date
Mr. Jim Harvey Chief of Staff	OED	6G36	
4) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Ms. Elisabeth Rasmusson Assistant Executive Director	PG	6G72	
3) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Mr. Manoj Juneja Assistant Executive Director	RM	6G00	
2) Through:	Division	Room	Signature and Date
Mr. Ramiro Lopes da Silva Assistant Executive Director	OS	6G62	
1) From:	Regional Bureau	Signature and Date	
Valerie Guarnieri Regional Director	RBN		

South Sudan, SO 200778, BR No. 3

“Logistics Cluster Activities in Support of the Humanitarian Community in South Sudan”

PROJECT	Previous Budget	Revision	New Budget
CD&A	US\$ 53,809,274	US\$ 24,426,043	US\$ 78,235,317
DSC	US\$ 3,243,792	US\$ 744,547	US\$ 3,988,339
ISC	US\$ 3,993,715	US\$ 1,761,941	US\$ 5,755,656
Total WFP cost (US\$)	US\$ 61,046,781	US\$ 26,932,531	US\$ 87,979,312

TYPE OF REVISION

☒ Additional DSC
 ☒ Additional CD&A
 ☒ Extension in time
 ☐ Other

NATURE OF REVISION:

- This budget revision seeks an increase of US \$26,932,531 and an extension in time of one year to ensure the continuation of Logistics Cluster activities in South Sudan from 01 January to 31 December 2017. The original project was approved for \$34,861,685 for the period from 01 January to 31 December 2015.
- The activities budgeted under CD&A will be; a) air operation to support movement of humanitarian cargo (84% of total CD&A) b) barge movement in support of humanitarian cargo movement (4% of total CD&A) c) warehousing and handling costs in support of humanitarian cargo (5% of total CD&A) d) Coordination and Information Management (7% of total CD&A).



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BACKGROUND:

3. As of September 2016, nearly 2.7 million people were displaced in South Sudan, including more than 1 million people who fled to neighbouring countries and 1.7 million who remained internally displaced (OCHA, 2016). The humanitarian needs in South Sudan are ever increasing as a result of multiple and interlocking threats, including armed conflict and inter-communal violence, economic decline, disease and climatic shocks. At least 6.1 million are projected to need humanitarian assistance in 2017. (OCHA, 2016)
4. In July 2016, conflict broke out in Juba despite the peace agreement of August 2015 signed by the Government and opposition leadership containing provisions for a ceasefire and including transitional political and security measures. Efforts by the Security Council, the United Nations (UN) and Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) to maintain peace in South Sudan are yet to yield positive results. Insecurity and armed conflict persists throughout much of the country.
5. Main supply routes have been significantly disrupted by insecurity and the humanitarian community is forced to explore alternative transportation options to respond to the needs of people. Active hostilities in many locations, significantly impede access via surface level transport (river and road) leaving the humanitarian community with limited options to deliver lifesaving cargo across the country.
6. In addition to security and physical access constraints, the weak under-developed road and river networks present major challenges in the delivery of large quantities of humanitarian aid. Requests by partners for cargo delivery in 2016 are higher than previous years with the geographic coverage of services expanded to cope with recent crises in the Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Greater Equatoria regions. In 2017, demands for common services, to address increasing need to deliver humanitarian assistance to more beneficiaries in new hard to reach locations, are anticipated to be higher as security and physical access constraints persist.
7. The main objective of this Special Operation (SO) is to ensure a coordinated logistics response and an efficient utilization of resources and logistics capacity through the cluster approach. To achieve this, the Logistics Cluster will continue to coordinate and facilitate access to common logistics services through WFP.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE REVISION:

8. In South Sudan, multiple threats including conflict and inter-communal violence, economic decline, disease and climatic shocks have resulted in critical and urgent humanitarian needs across the country. The Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for South Sudan has outlined the following key figures to outline the criticality of the humanitarian situation:
 - 2.7 million people have been forced to flee their homes since the conflict began, including 1.7 million internally displaced people and more than 1,006,388 people who fled the country as refugees. Some 249,150 internally displaced people (IDPs) are seeking refuge in UN Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites, while around 90 per cent of IDPs are on the run or sheltering outside PoC sites.
 - 6.1 million people are food insecure, including more than 4 million who are severely food insecure.
 - One school in every 3 has been closed, destroyed or occupied affecting an estimated 900,000 children
 - Over 1 million children under the age of 5 are estimated to be acutely malnourished, including some 270,664 who are estimated to be severely malnourished.
9. Given the logistical scale and complexity of this SO i.e. scarce resources, poor infrastructure, lack of systematic information and large number of humanitarian organizations operating independently, a coordinated logistics response remains crucial to ensure effective and efficient delivery of humanitarian assistance.
10. South Sudan - a country of roughly 650,000 km² - has a highly underdeveloped road network. This combined with the lack of road maintenance and the lengthy rainy season (May to November), makes 60% of the entire country inaccessible by surface transportation. More specifically, during the rainy season, the main emergency response locations (Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei) are largely cut-off from supply routes by road. Consequently, there continues to be a demand from the humanitarian community to support areas that are only accessible by air during the rainy season. There is also a demand from the humanitarian community to continue to support, quick, mobile responses.

11. Major supply routes through the Western corridor, which have historically been more stable, are now being affected due to growing insecurity and physical access constraints. Due to deteriorating conditions on the routes from Juba to Bor and Juba to Rumbek, the Logistics Cluster has opened a temporary dispatch hub in Juba for fixed-wing only operations. The hub will remain operational during the rainy seasons, until the routes to Bor and Rumbek stabilize. Additionally, key supply routes will require force protection in the dry season as these routes become affected by insecurity, however, due to limited capacities of UNMISS, the amount of cargo that could be transported per week is limited.
12. River ports throughout the country are very basic and poorly equipped, often leading to lengthy transportation delays. As witnessed in 2015 and 2016, delivery via barge is extremely unreliable due to the lack of security assurances and the poor condition of the assets available in-country.

Cluster Activities

Air Operation

13. WFP Aviation on behalf of the Logistics Cluster¹ will contract and mobilize up to two Mi8-MTV model cargo helicopters, one specialized fixed-wing aircraft and ad-hoc charter flights for the emergency response. To ensure the humanitarian community has access to otherwise inaccessible locations across sections of Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, and other emergency response locations identified by the Inter Cluster Working Group (ICWG), the Logistics Cluster will coordinate air delivery of life-saving cargo. In response to recent emergencies in the Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Greater Equatorias regions, the Logistics Cluster, with the agreement of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in consultation with donors, has expanded its free-to-user air cargo transport² across South Sudan, with the exception of refugee operations.
14. Prioritization of air deliveries will be determined by the Inter Cluster Working Group (delegated by the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country Team) based on requests enumerated by the relevant Cluster Leads. Previously, free-to-user services were isolated to Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity. The scope of geographical coverage for free-to-user airlifts of priority relief items is now expanded to include coverage across South Sudan, excluding refugee operations, in order to respond to emerging emergencies. The Logistics Cluster will work closely with WFP Aviation for technical implementation and maximum utilization of aircrafts, including joint use of air assets with UNHAS whenever needed and possible.

Trucking Capacity

15. WFP on behalf of the Logistics Cluster can facilitate, on request by an organization, the delivery of supplies by road, through external entities (humanitarian organizations, commercial transport provider, etc.) on a cost-recovery basis. The Logistics Cluster will coordinate humanitarian convoys where necessary and provide information to the humanitarian community on available transport operators. Shunting services in the major hubs, where the common transport fleet, operated by IOM, is located, will remain free-to-user.

Barge and Boat Transportation

16. Logistics Cluster will continue to facilitate cargo movement on the Nile River, through WFP contracted barges, north to Upper Nile state (pending security assurances). The Logistics Cluster will prioritize, coordinate, and track the movement of boats and barges which will be provided on a free-to-user basis. Given the slow turnaround for river transport, barge transport will be reserved for cargo classified as low/medium priority.

Storage Facilities

¹ WFP as lead agency of the Logistics Cluster acts as a service provider of last resort

² A part of the services funded by this Special Operation are provided on free-to-user basis



17. The need for common storage facilities remains as there is a significant warehousing gap in South Sudan; WFP on behalf of the Logistics Cluster will continue to augment common storage capacity to the humanitarian community on a free-to-user basis. Due to the current situation and limited storage capacity in-country, storage capacity will be made available to organizations for a limited amount of time. In support of the 2017 prepositioning exercise, key dispatch hubs and response locations will be reinforced and scaled up as necessary. Additionally, Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) will be made available for loan to individual organizations and a stock will be maintained for quick field deployment.

Logistics Cluster Coordination and Information Management

18. WFP, as the Logistics Cluster lead agency, acts as a 'provider of last resort' by offering the above common logistics services. The Logistics Cluster will facilitate fortnightly logistics coordination meetings as well as provide information management and GIS mapping services. Logistics Cluster staff will also support organizations in key field locations such as Rumbek, Bor, Bentiu, Malakal and Wau. Critical logistics operational information will continue to be provided (free-to-user) via regular Information Management products and services including dedicated GIS mapping support. Operational information products will be disseminated via the dedicated mailing list and published on the Logistics Cluster website: www.logcluster.org/ssd11a.

Project Cost and Benefits

19. The estimated project cost increase in this budget revision will be **US\$ 26,932,531**. This is a 3.1% increase over the 2016 Budget of \$26,104,845.

Key benefits include:

- Coordinated logistics response to improve the flow of relief items to the affected populations;
- Increased information products regarding bottlenecks, customs/tax regulations, and mapping;
- Storage capacity to ensure the humanitarian community can respond in an effective manner;
- Increased logistics capacity in terms of river transport and airlift (fixed and rotary); and
- Optimized utilization of existing logistics capacities.

Monitoring & Evaluation

20. The following Key Performance Indicators (KPI) have been identified to continuously monitor the activities to be carried out for the duration of this Special Operation budget revision. Please note that all targets for intended to capture only the duration of one year (January to December 2017).

- Percentage of users satisfied with Logistics Cluster services (target: 90%)
- No. of Service Request Forms (SRFs) executed per month (target: 100)
- Warehousing capacity made available to partners (target: 11,000 cbm)
- No. of users of the Logistics Cluster services (target: 80)
- No. of information products produced and shared per month (target: 15)
- No. of national and field cluster coordination meetings conducted (target: 65)
- Mt moved through logistics common services (target: 6,000 mt)
- Utilization of contracted hours of aircraft (target: 100%)

Recommendation

21. In light of the above, this budget revision for an extension in time for one year with a budget increase of **US\$ 26,932,531** is recommended for approval by the Chief of Staff.