



Photo: WFP/Tine Frank



World Food Programme

South Sudan Crisis Regional Impact

Highlights

- Despite commitments by both parties in South Sudan to adhere to the peace agreement, fighting and violence continues to affect humanitarian access and result in displacement of people within the country and across borders into neighbouring countries.
- Resourcing remains a serious concern with food stocks low in Ethiopia and Kenya. In Ethiopia, WFP is implementing 20 percent cuts on cereal rations and has removed SuperCereal from the general food distributions, in order to stretch available food stocks. In Kenya, WFP has maintained ration cuts for cereal rations.

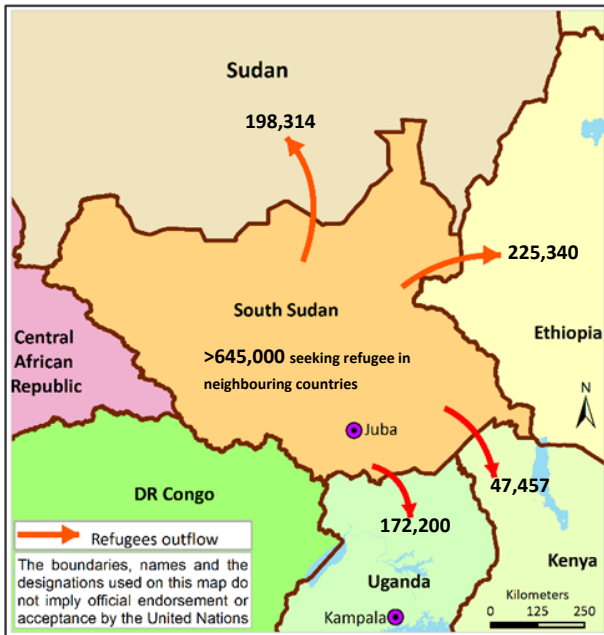
Overview

Security conditions in South Sudan remain volatile and clashes have been reported in various parts of the country. Renewed and escalated fighting in Twic County of Jonglei State has resulted in significant displacements. In addition, sporadic fighting in Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Unity States is severely restricting humanitarian access. This coupled with the ongoing rainy season in some parts of the country has resulted in delays in the delivery of critical food assistance, forcing humanitarian agencies to deliver assistance through air drops.

Additionally, deteriorating economic conditions have led to increased staple food and fuel prices, further limiting access to food. The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis released on 22 October found that 3.9 million people are severely food insecure (3.1 million in crisis, 830,000 in emergency and 30,000 in catastrophe) and require urgent humanitarian assistance. This is the first time an IPC analysis in South Sudan has found parts of the population in *Catastrophe* (IPC Phase 5). The 30,000 people classified as “catastrophe” are in Unity State, where despite the signing of the peace deal fighting continues and humanitarian access is hindered.

Displacement of people within the country and across the borders into neighbouring countries continues. As at 25 November, more than 645,000 people had fled into Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda since fighting started in mid-December 2013. Within South Sudan, about 200,000 people are seeking shelter in Protection of Civilians (POC) sites at UN bases across the country.

In addition to providing food assistance inside South Sudan, WFP provides food assistance for refugees at border crossings, during transit, at reception centres and upon settlement in the camps. In addition, WFP provides specialized nutrition products for treatment and prevention of malnutrition for children below 5 years, pregnant and breastfeeding women.



In numbers



> **2 million people** displaced within South Sudan and in neighbouring countries

> **645,000** refugees arrived in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda

> **1,000** new arrivals weekly

USD 87 million needed for 6 months based on current project numbers

Resourcing		
	6-month Shortfall USD	6-month Shortfall %
Ethiopia PRRO	USD 15 million	26%
Kenya PRRO	USD 8 million	14%
Uganda PRRO	USD 21 million	59%
Sudan PRRO	USD 43 million	23%

Regional Update

Ethiopia. Since fighting started in South Sudan in mid-December 2013, more than 225,000 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in Ethiopia. New arrivals interviewed, reported renewed violence and hunger as the main reasons for fleeing South Sudan.

The refugee operation is facing serious resource constraints and new funds are urgently required to avert critical pipeline breaks in February 2016. WFP has started implementing 20 percent cuts for cereal rations and has removed SuperCereal in the general food distributions, in order to stretch available food stocks.

Under these challenging circumstances, WFP continues to provide food assistance to new arrivals at the border entry points, reception centers and those settled in the camps. In addition, nutrition activities targeting children 6-59 months, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers are ongoing to treat those malnourished and prevent further deterioration of malnutrition levels.

The “most likely” scenario in the Regional Refugee Response Plan projects that 340,000 refugees will have arrived by the end of 2015.

Kenya. More than 47,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Kenya since mid-December 2013. The trend of daily new arrivals has remained low with less than 100 people received weekly.

WFP has maintained the 30 percent cuts for cereal rations introduced in mid-June because of funding shortfalls. However, starting in November, households consisting of one or two people are receiving full rations, while families of three will receive 85 percent of the rations. Rations for larger families (four people and above) will remain at 70 percent. The ongoing cuts will only affect the cereal portion of the general food distributions.

WFP continues to provide food assistance to newly arrived refugees at the reception centers and those settled in the camps, with a particular focus on the nutritional status of children, pregnant and breastfeeding women. WFP is implementing targeted and blanket supplementary feeding programmes for treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition among children below five years, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers.

The “most likely” scenario in the Regional Refugee Response Plan projects that 75,000 refugees will have arrived by the end of 2015.

Sudan. More than 198,000 South Sudanese refugees have crossed the border into Sudan since mid-December 2013 when fighting started in South Sudan. So far, WFP has provided food assistance to more than 138,000 refugees in White Nile, West Kordofan, North Kordofan and South Kordofan States.

WFP continues to provide critical food assistance to newly arrived refugees at the reception centres and to those settled in the camps. In addition, nutrition activities are ongoing to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers.

The “most likely” scenario in the Regional Refugee Response Plan projects that 218,500 refugees will have arrived by the end of 2015.

Uganda. More than 172,000 South Sudanese refugees have fled to Uganda since mid-December 2013. The rate of new arrivals has decreased in recent weeks. New arrivals continue to report fighting between armed groups and hunger as the main reasons for fleeing South Sudan.

WFP continues to provide hot meals at transit and reception centres and monthly family rations to those who have resettled. Blanket supplementary feeding is implemented alongside targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children under five years and all pregnant and lactating women at health centres.

The “most likely” scenario in the Regional Refugee Response Plan projects that 210,000 refugees will have arrived by the end of 2015.



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