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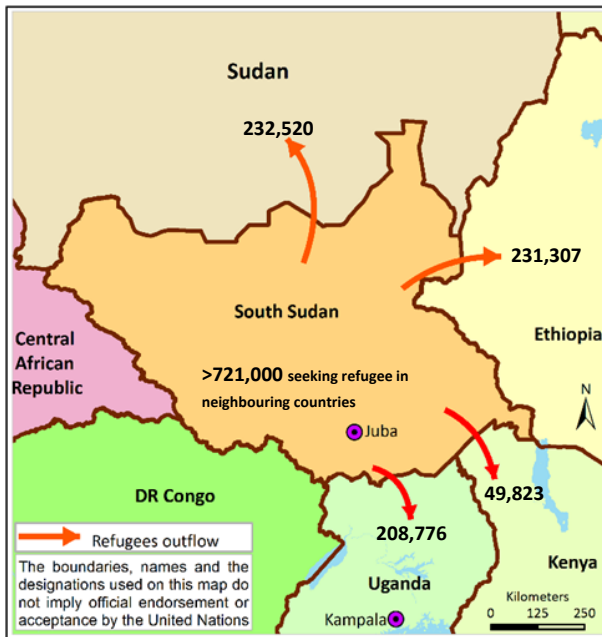


World Food Programme

South Sudan Crisis Regional Impact

Highlights

- Food stocks are stretched. WFP requires immediate contributions to meet the needs of new arrivals and existing refugees in neighbouring countries, given the continued instability and high food insecurity levels in South Sudan.
- The revised South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) was launched on 15 July in Nairobi. Governments, UN agencies and NGOs attended the event. The plan requests USD 701.6 million to provide protection and assistance to 973,000 refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda, the DRC and Central African Republic (CAR). A new feature of the revised RRRP is the inclusion of all South Sudanese refugees, pre- and post- December 2013 and addition of CAR and the DRC to the plan.



Overview

On 07 July, heavy fighting erupted in Juba between the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) and SPLA in opposition (SPLA-IO) forces. The violence, which left hundreds dead and injured, resulted in massive displacement of civilians, disruption of transport networks around the capital, including the closure of the Juba International Airport. According to OCHA estimates, as of 11 July, more than 36,000 people were displaced and sought refuge in various locations throughout Juba, including the UNMISS base in Tomping, UN House in Jebel, WFP compound, ADRA compound, and several churches.

A ceasefire declared by both parties on 11 July appears to be holding. However, tension remains high in Juba and in other parts of the country, with clashes reported in Leer, Wau and Torit. The Juba International Airport reopened on 13 July and some commercial airlines, which had earlier suspended their flights have resumed. Furthermore, transport networks have reopened in the city albeit with reports of looting and market disruption, which will have immediate negative impact on people’s need for food and other essential commodities.

Given the fluid and tense security situation coupled with unprecedented levels of food insecurity and economic decline in South Sudan, South Sudanese continue to flee to neighbouring countries. UNHCR reports indicate that, following the recent outbreak of violence in Juba, some borders have been affected, such as the Uganda-South Sudan border crossing, where security is tightened on the South Sudan side. This has led to a significant decrease in the number of new arrivals crossing into Uganda. Host governments, UN agencies and NGO partners have stepped up border monitoring and emergency preparedness in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda in case of a further influx of South Sudanese refugees.

In numbers



> **2.4 million people** displaced within South Sudan and in neighbouring countries

> **36,000** people displaced in Juba

> **721,000** refugees arrived in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda (UNHCR)

USD 100 million needed for 6 months based on current project numbers

Resourcing		
	6-month* Shortfall USD	6-month Shortfall %
Ethiopia PRRO	USD 16 million	26%
Kenya PRRO	USD 17 million	31%
Uganda PRRO	USD 34 million	59%
Sudan PRRO	USD 33 million	19%

*July-December 2016

South Sudan. On 13 July, the UN security alert was downgraded from 'white' to 'grey' enabling humanitarian agencies to access and provide critical assistance to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Juba. On 13 July, WFP began distributing high energy biscuits (HEBs) to approximately 1,200 IDPs at the UNMISS base in Tomping. WFP is also planning to deliver a two week ration to 32,000 people at the Protection of Civilian sites (POCs), who had been previously displaced prior to this recent outbreak of violence, along with an additional 1,000 recently displaced people as part of routine distributions to the POCs. An immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) has been approved to provide HEBS for immediate food assistance to 45,000 displaced persons.

Regional Update

Ethiopia. According to UNHCR, as of 08 July, more than 231,000 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in Ethiopia, since fighting started in South Sudan in mid-December 2013. The trend of new arrivals has reduced in recent months. It remains to be seen whether the numbers will increase given the recent outbreak of violence in Juba. UNHCR and the government have stepped up border monitoring and emergency preparedness in case of a high influx of refugees from South Sudan.

WFP provides food assistance in the form of general rations to new arrivals and existing refugees. In addition, nutrition interventions targeting children under five, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers are ongoing to treat moderate acute malnutrition and prevent further deterioration of malnutrition levels.

In the revised 2016 inter-agency South Sudan RRRP, prepared by UNHCR and partners, it is estimated that, the total number of South Sudanese refugees will reach 290,000 by the end of 2016.

Kenya. According to UNHCR, as of 30 June, more than 49,000 South Sudanese refugees had crossed the border into Kenya since mid-December 2013. According to UNHCR, there has not been any high influx of South Sudanese refugees in Kenya following the recent outbreak of violence.

WFP provides a combination of cash-based and in-kind food assistance to refugees in Kakuma and Dadaab. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition is provided to children under five years, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers. To prevent acute malnutrition, WFP provides specialized nutrition products to all children aged 6-23 months, pregnant women and breast feeding mothers.

In the revised 2016 inter-agency South Sudan RRRP, prepared by UNHCR and partners, it is estimated that the total number of South Sudanese refugees will reach 108,500 by the end of 2016.

Sudan. According to UNHCR, as of 30 June, more than 232,000 South Sudanese had arrived in Sudan's White Nile, West Kordofan, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, East Darfur and South Darfur States since fighting started in mid-December 2013. Reports indicate that no substantial increase in the number of new arrivals into Sudan has been observed since the eruption of violence in Juba on 07 July. However, the government, UN agencies and NGO partners continue

to closely monitor the situation and prepare for any potential influxes. So far, WFP has provided food assistance to more than 222,000 refugees in the camps. Nutrition interventions targeting children below five years, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers are ongoing to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition.

In anticipation of the rainy season, WFP has prepositioned two-month food stocks across the six camps in White Nile State, for the months of August and September, when the camps will be inaccessible.

In the revised 2016 inter-agency South Sudan RRRP, prepared by UNHCR and partners, it is estimated that the total number of South Sudanese refugees will reach 273,000 by end of 2016.

Uganda. According to UNHCR, as of 29 June, more than 209,000 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in Uganda. The rate of new arrivals from South Sudan since the eruption of violence in Juba on 08 July is slow. It remains to be seen whether the numbers will increase given the volatile security situation. New arrivals continue to report difficulties leaving South Sudan as a result of road blocks and check points on the road from Juba to Uganda, hindering people's ability to move freely.

WFP continues to provide HEBs and hot meals at the reception centers and monthly general rations to those who have settled. In addition, WFP is providing specialized nutrition products for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition targeting children under five years, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers.

The operation which also supports refugees from Burundi and the DRC is facing serious funding shortfalls. If additional funding is not available, the operation will start experiencing pipeline breaks in August. An increased number of people in need of immediate food assistance resulting from a high influx of refugees from South Sudan, would exacerbate already existing resource shortfalls.

Despite these challenging circumstances, WFP continues to provide critical food assistance to newly arrived refugees at reception centres and to those settled in the camps. In addition, WFP supports prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition targeting children 6-59 months, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers.

In the revised 2016 inter-agency South Sudan RRRP, prepared by UNHCR and partners, it is estimated that the total number of South Sudanese refugees will reach 271,000 by the end of 2016.

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