



WFP South Sudan

Situation Report #237

19 January 2019

In Numbers

5.2 million people facing crisis or emergency levels of acute food insecurity in January—March 2019 ([IPC](#))

2.1 million acutely malnourished women and children ([HRP](#))

1.83 million people assisted by WFP in November 2018

1.76 million internally displaced people ([OCHA](#))

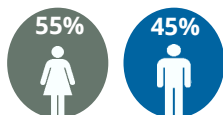
2.47 million South Sudanese refugees ([UNHCR](#))

Highlights

- Aiming at reducing costly air operations, WFP is delivering assistance to Ganyiel, in Unity, through a new tested delivery mechanism which uses boats, canoes, SHERP vehicles and trucks.
- WFP estimated a reduction of USD 2 million in operational costs during the second half of 2018 thanks to its beneficiary authentication process.
- WFP South Sudan Logistics Team was voted WFP's Best Team of 2018 globally.

People assisted

November 2018



Global Humanitarian Funding

Overall:
USD 1.5 billion
WFP share:
USD 660 million

WFP 6-month Net Funding Requirements

(February —July 2019)

287.6 m

Strategic Outcome 1

Food-insecure women, men and children in crisis-affected areas have access to safe and nutritious food

208.4 m

Strategic Outcome 2

People at risk of malnutrition in crisis affected areas, specially young children and pregnant and lactating women, are able to meet their basic nutrition requirements all year round

46.0 m

Strategic Outcome 3

Food-insecure smallholders and communities in non-conflict zones have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year

19.4 m

Strategic Outcome 4

The humanitarian community has access to reliable common services until satisfactory alternatives are available

13.7 m

Situation Update

- WFP is concerned about the new regulations governing the customs clearance procedures. In spite of the language about excepted humanitarian items, it has resulted in humanitarian goods being held at the border. There have been a number of commercial fuel trucks contracted by WFP stuck at the Nimule border crossing. Although the tankers are not WFP trucks per se, they carry bulk fuel intended for WFP operations, which if further delayed can jeopardize on humanitarian efforts. As of 18 January, some 15 trucks had crossed into South Sudan. WFP along with the wider international community, including UN agencies as well as NGOs, continue to coordinate engagement with the government to address this issue.
- WFP South Sudan Logistics Team was voted WFP's Best Team of 2018 globally. In 2018, the team pushed the boundaries of humanitarian logistics on the back of exceptional services. Among other things, the reduction in over-reliance on air and enhanced use of surface transport, such as road and river, resulted in significant cost-efficiency gains amounting to USD63 million, whilst moving higher volumes of food commodities to assist the most in need in South Sudan.
- WFP and partners are preparing to analyze data collected for Round 23 of the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS). The analysis will generate inputs for the Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission report (CFSAM) as well as the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), due to be released in February 2019.
- WFP participated in an IPC training this week, aimed at improving the quality of the IPC analysis. Organized by the IPC Technical Working Group, the training was attended by staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, the National Bureau of Statistics and colleagues from the IPC Global Support Unit in Rome, Italy, among other partners. The IPC analysis is planned to start from 21 January, and it will last ten days.

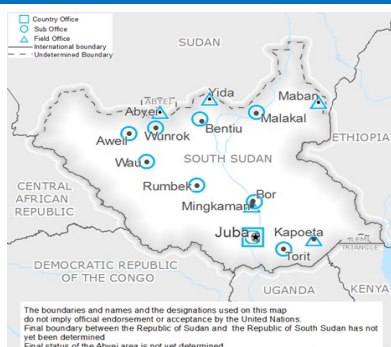


Photo: WFP/ Gabriela Vivacqua

Caption: Adia, 18 years old, poses with her one-month old baby at Gurei Nutrition Center, Juba. WFP is assisting over 1.6 million acutely malnourished women and children across the country.

- The WFP-led Logistics Cluster continues to be an active member of the National Task Force for Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) Preparedness, and is taking the lead of the Logistics Ebola Task Force along with the World Health Organization (WHO). Through WFP, the Cluster is working with the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) to procure four ambulances to support EVD preparedness activities. Together with UNHAS, the Cluster and WHO also reviewed the communications procedures used to alert and arrange for transportation of suspected EVD samples, in an effort to streamline processes and ensure flexible and timely response.

WFP Response



Food and Nutrition Assistance

- WFP delivered 1,563mt of food commodities in hard-to-reach areas through the Integrated Rapid Response Mechanism (IRRM) over the last two weeks, providing life-saving assistance to 67,400 people in two counties, Mayendit and West Akobo.
- WFP enhanced its beneficiary authentication process throughout 2018, which led to an estimated reduction of USD 2 million in operational costs during the second half of 2018. In December 2018, WFP authenticated identities of close to 400,000 beneficiaries in collaboration with IOM. In some locations, the authentication showed a 14 percent decrease in people that were not the intended beneficiaries of the target areas. In January, WFP plans to authenticate a further 570,000 people, and continuously expand the use of this mechanism to ensure that the intended beneficiaries receive their food assistance. WFP authenticates beneficiary identities through SCOPE, its biometric system for registering and identifying beneficiaries.



Safety Nets & Resilience

- WFP completed a five-day training on Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) for over 60 staff from various UN agencies, NGOs, and Government. CBPP is a community level participatory exercise which seeks to empower vulnerable communities to build a shared understanding of their livelihoods, landscapes, shocks, stresses, vulnerabilities and priority needs. From this, communities are supported to develop multi-sectoral action plans tailored to the local context. In 2019, WFP plans to roll out CBPP in over 500 bomas* across South Sudan where communities are being supported through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA).



Supply Chain

- In an effort to reduce costly air operations and achieve cost-efficiencies, in the last quarter of 2018 WFP

developed a modality strategy which explores alternative means of transport to deliver food and nutrition commodities. As a result, WFP is delivering assistance to Ganyiel, in the former state of Unity, through a new tested delivery mechanism which uses boats, canoes, All-Terrain SHERP vehicles and trucks.

- Together with UNMAS, WFP is undertaking an assessment in Uror and Nirol counties to determine the feasibility of sending test convoys to these counties, which have so far been served by air. WFP plans to send two test convoys with a total of 14 trucks with heavy equipment to Ayod, Nirol, and to Uror county with nutrition supplies.

Clusters and Common Services



Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster

- The FSL Cluster is sponsoring the training on the use of the new methodology for classifying the severity and causes of food insecurity through the IPC analysis process. Training sessions on acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition were held this week for 130 participants as part of a partnership and collaboration between the Cluster, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, FEWSNET and the Government of South Sudan.



Logistics Cluster

- The Logistics Cluster facilitated the transport of 137mt of Food, Logistics, Nutrition, Shelter and Wash items to 12 locations on behalf of 9 organisations over the last two weeks.
- On 15 January, the Logistics Cluster dispatched its first coordinated barge of the year, which departed from Bor and is expected to reach Malakal in the coming weeks. The most recent Access Constraints Map can be found at this link [here](#).



UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

- UNHAS transported 2,684 passengers and 38.5mt of light humanitarian cargo to 63 destinations across South Sudan over the last two weeks.
- It also performed six medical evacuations from Aweil, Kapoeta, Maban, Rumbek, and Wau to Juba on behalf of four organizations.
- UNHAS conducted charter flights on behalf of UNHCR to Ajuong THok, Maban, and Malakal for USAID to Yida.
- WFP Aviation performed 54 airdrop flights, dropping 1,831mt of WFP food commodities.

*In South Sudan, a boma is a cluster of households under the level of a county or district.

WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD) *	6 Months Net Funding Requirements** (in USD)	People Assisted*** (November 2018)	Female	Male
ICSP TOTAL (2018-2020)	2.99b	846.2	287.6	1,828,827	999,029	829,797
Activity 1 Provide nutrition-sensitive food assistance to crisis-affected populations Strategic Result 1: Access to food	1,683	486.5	170.1	1,297,368	673,159	624,209
Activity 2 Provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees Strategic Result 1: Access to food	317.3	103.7	38.3	292,587	159,854	132,733
Activity 3 Provide nutrition assistance to populations at risk of malnutrition Strategic Result 2: End malnutrition	483.8	61.3	46.0	194,850	141,923	52,926
Activity 4 Provide livelihood support and build resilience of rural households Strategic Result 3: Smallholder Productivity and Income	182.0	72.4	19.4	44,022	24,093	19,929
Activity 5 Operate air services for the humanitarian community Strategic Result 8: Global Partnerships	149.8	60.5	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity 6 Coordinate the Logistics Cluster in support of the humanitarian community Strategic Result 8: Global Partnerships	64.8	28.7	0.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity 7 Supply Chain provision Strategic Result 8: Global Partnerships	4.5	-	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity 8 Inter-Agency IT Communication Service Strategic Result 8: Global Partnerships	2.3	1.4	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity 9 SCOPE Service to humanitarian partners Strategic Result 8: Global Partnerships	4.5	-	9.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Activity 10 Provision of IT services to the humanitarian community Strategic Result 8: Global Partnerships	4.5	-	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non Activity Specific funding	103.9	31.7				

*Includes contributions received in 2017 and 2018, but specifically earmarked for the ICSP, which began on 1 January 2018. Excludes multi-year contribution for 2019 onwards. **February 2019 – July 2019 ***Unique beneficiaries, excluding overlap among activities.

Donors (2018 - 2019, listed alphabetically)*

