



New arrivals receive high energy biscuits at Akobo, Ethiopia. Photo: WFP/Melese Awoke

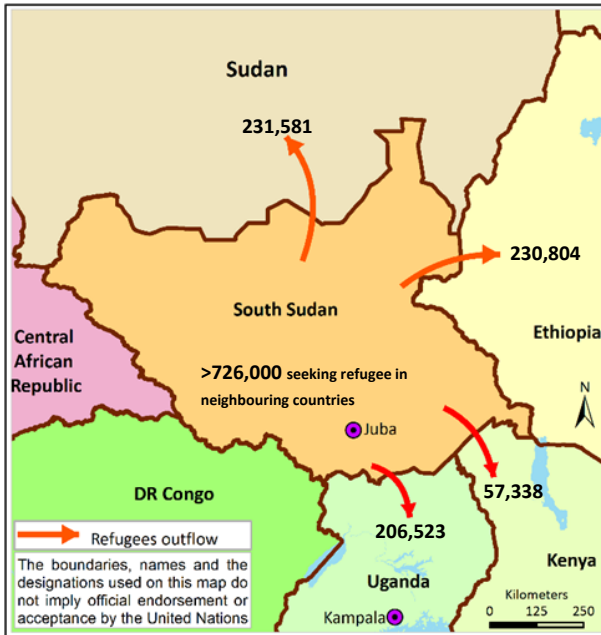


World Food Programme

## South Sudan Crisis Regional Impact

### Highlights

- Deteriorating food and nutrition security, driven by high food prices and the declining economic situation is affecting South Sudanese across the country.
- In Sudan and Uganda, the rate of new arrivals has slowed compared to previous months. It remains to be seen whether the numbers will increase given the deteriorating food security conditions in South Sudan.
- WFP requires USD 74 million for the next six months to meet the needs of all refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. Food stocks are stretched and WFP requires immediate funds, particularly for Sudan and Uganda.



### In numbers



- > **2.4 million people** displaced within South Sudan and in neighbouring countries
- > **726,000** refugees arrived in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda
- > **500** new arrivals weekly
- USD 74 million** needed for 6 months based on current project numbers

Resourcing		
	6-month* Shortfall US\$	6-month Shortfall %
Ethiopia PRRO	USD 13 million	20%
Kenya PRRO	USD 5 million	10%
Uganda PRRO	USD 32 million	58%
Sudan PRRO	USD 24 million	13%

\*June-November 2016

### Overview

Despite progress in the political situation following the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity, the economic decline, depreciation of the South Sudanese pound and sporadic violence in some parts of the country continue to have a significant impact on the humanitarian needs within the country.

Reports indicate attacks by armed groups in Raja town on 15 June resulted in death, destruction of property and displacements. In addition, clashes between government forces and an armed group were reported in Leer town, Unity State. The deteriorating economic conditions coupled with rising prices of essential commodities is contributing to rising criminality in most parts of the country.

Food insecurity remains a key concern throughout the country. The economic decline and high inflation combined with disrupted harvests and livelihoods continue to worsen the food security situation. Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal are exhibiting the most rapid decline in the food security situation. WFP is scaling up its efforts to reach food insecure households through the lean season to prevent a further decline in the food security and nutritional status of the population. General food distributions are ongoing alongside food assistance for assets programmes in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria.

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. Nutrition interventions are ongoing to treat and prevent malnutrition for children below 5 years, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers.

## Regional Update

**Ethiopia.** As of 10 June, more than 230,000 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in Ethiopia, since fighting started in South Sudan in mid-December 2013.

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 November 2015, WFP reduced the cereal portion of the general distributions because of funding shortfalls. However, thanks to recent contributions for the refugee operation, WFP will increase cereal rations in the general distributions to 13.5 kg per person per month from 10 kg per person per month in all camps.

The 2016 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan projects by the end of December 2016, there will be a total of 326,938 South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia.

**Kenya.** As of 14 June, more than 57,000 South Sudanese refugees had arrived in Kenya since mid-December 2013.

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.

The 2016 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan projects by the end of December 2016, there will be a total of 102,239 South Sudanese refugees in Kenya.

**Sudan.** As of 15 June, more than 231,000 South Sudanese have 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. The majority of the new arrivals are mostly coming from South Sudan's Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap States, and continue to report hunger, fighting and economic hardships, as the reasons for fleeing South Sudan. While the rate of new arrivals has slowed to about 90 people per day, the situation remains fragile given the deteriorating food security situation in South Sudan.

So far, WFP has provided food assistance to more than 206,000 refugees in White Nile, West Kordofan, North Kordofan, South Kordofan States and East Darfur and South Darfur. Nutrition interventions targeting children below five years, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers are ongoing to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition.

The resource situation is critical. In particular, food stocks for nutrition interventions are low, which will most likely compromise WFP's ability to sustain prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition activities. Additional funding is required urgently to avert possible pipeline breaks.

The South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan projects by the end of December 2016, there will be a total of 270,375 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan.

**Uganda.** Refugees from South Sudan continue to arrive and more than 206,000 have crossed the border since mid-December 2013. The number of South Sudanese crossing into Uganda is still high with a daily rate of 150-200, but largely on a decreasing trend. The majority of the new arrivals are from Eastern and Central Equatoria, and continue to cite insecurity, hunger and economic hardships as the reasons for fleeing South Sudan.

The operation which also supports refugees from Burundi and the DRC is facing serious resourcing constraints. If additional funding is not available, the operation will start experiencing pipeline breaks in August. If the resource situation persists, a critical pipeline break is expected in October.

New arrivals receive hot meals at transit and reception centers and monthly general rations, when 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.

The South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan projects by the end of December 2016, there will be a total of 238,855 South Sudanese refugees in Uganda.

## Contacts

Jesse Wood  
Regional Donor Relations Officer  
email: jesse.wood@wfp.org

Challiss McDonough  
Senior Regional Communications Officer  
email: challiss.mcdonough@wfp.org