

Emergency Operation (EMOP) Republic of South Sudan (No. 200659)

Title: Emergency Operation in Response to Conflict in South Sudan

Number of beneficiaries	400,000
Duration of project (starting date – end date)	1 January 2014 – 30 March 2014
WFP food tonnage	22,860

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. On 15 December, fighting broke out in Juba, the capital of the Republic of South Sudan, between government forces and anti-government forces loyal to ex-Vice President, Riek Machar¹. The fighting and related, targeted violence against civilians, caused immediate displacement of large numbers of people either away from violence or to the bases of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS).

2. The conflict has since spread to other areas of the country. Currently, seven states are directly or indirectly affected by the conflict. Neighbouring countries, including Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and the Republic of the Sudan have begun to receive refugees as fighting continues. Related Immediate Response (IR) EMOPs² have been developed to meet the immediate needs of South Sudanese fleeing to these countries, supplementing existing refugee operations³. Displaced people have congregated in UNMISS bases in Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Malakal and are also reportedly gathering in remote locations, including areas beyond the reach of humanitarian actors.

3. It is estimated that currently 70,000 people are seeking refuge in United Nations compounds, and approximately 200,000 people are estimated as displaced.⁴ Displaced people, many of whom have fled their homes with no resources, are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance, with food, healthcare, shelter, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene, camp management and logistics identified as priorities by the humanitarian country team. Since 22 December, WFP has been providing limited food assistance to those seeking refuge in or near UNMISS compounds and has released food to partners to support displaced people in more remote areas.

4. Over the course of this emergency operation, it is expected that a wide-range of assistance modalities will be implemented. They may include wet feeding for some of the people living in displacement sites, general food distributions for these sites as well as for other affected populations who have taken shelter in more rural areas and

¹ The alliance includes non-state armed actors, defected officers and soldiers from the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA) and a political coalition under the leadership of Riek Machar. For the purpose of this document, this alliance will be referred to as 'anti-government forces.'

² IR EMOP number 200656 provides for 246 mt of high energy biscuits to provide immediate assistance to IDPs inside South Sudan, as well as to people who cross into Ethiopia and Kenya as refugees. IR EMOP number 200653 provides for 197 mt of high energy biscuits for people who cross into Uganda as refugees.

³ Ongoing PRROs assist refugees, including from South Sudan, in Ethiopia (PRRO 200365), Kenya (PRRO 200174) and Uganda (PRRO 200429).

⁴ OCHA estimates as of 4 January 2014 date.

nutritional support for children under five and pregnant and lactating women. Pending emergency market assessments, cash or voucher interventions will also be considered in areas where markets are functioning.

5. WFP is working in close coordination with the wider humanitarian country team, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator, and planned interventions are in line with the recently released updated South Sudan Crisis Response Plan, for the period January to March 2014. WFP is liaising with UNMISS for its assistance inside the bases and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) for areas under Government control. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, WFP and humanitarian partners are also seeking to liaise with anti-government forces (AGF) in order to ensure the safe provision of humanitarian assistance, consistent with humanitarian principles⁵, in areas beyond government's control.
6. This emergency operation contributes to Millennium Development Goal 1 and is aligned with WFP's Strategic Plan 2014–2017. Specifically, WFP will use food assistance to:
 - Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, in particular for displaced and conflict-affected people, including vulnerable people whose livelihoods and food access have been seriously compromised (Strategic Objective 1).
7. This EMOP expands upon objective one (save lives of high-risk groups including refugees, socially vulnerable, food insecure people and stabilize the nutritional status of pregnant and nursing women and children) of WFP Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200572 that began 1 January, 2014. Given the volatility of the current situation, WFP will delay the implementation of other objectives of the recently approved PRRO 200572. Relief activities under PRRO 200572 prioritized for immediate implementation include food and nutrition support to the refugee population from the Republic of the Sudan and the Abyei displaced residents. Regarding planned recovery activities, such as food for assets and school feeding, WFP will seek windows of opportunity to implement in areas not immediately affected by the conflict. As the situation evolves, WFP will initiate a budget revision to align the PRRO with the changed context.
8. Political negotiations between the Government of South Sudan and anti-government forces began 5 January under the auspices of IGAD. Meanwhile, the political, military and security situation remains extremely fluid, with active conflict underway in several parts of the country. With limited access for WFP and other humanitarian actors to date, the extent of damage to physical infrastructure, household assets, livelihoods and the medium-term impact on food security is still unclear. It is expected that the impact of this crisis will stretch beyond the three months covered by the initial response outlined in this EMOP and as more information is available the activities outlined in this document may require further review.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

9. Heavy fighting between government and anti-government forces which broke out in Juba on 15 December has since spread to other states in South Sudan, currently affecting seven out of South Sudan's 10 states either directly (Central Equatoria,

⁵ WFP humanitarian assistance subscribes to the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and operational independence.

Jonglei, Unity, Eastern Equatoria, and Upper Nile) or indirectly for instance due to displacement into other states (such as Lakes and Warrap). Currently it is estimated that a large portion of the Greater Upper Nile area (Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile) is under control of anti-government forces, however, with ongoing conflict the control of various areas is in flux.

10. Immediate displacement of more than 200,000 people has occurred, many seeking refuge in the bases of UNMISS while others have been displaced into neighbouring states, and into surrounding countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, the Republic of the Sudan and Uganda). The numbers of displaced may already be much higher and is expected to reach at least 400,000. Moreover, as fighting disrupts markets, trade routes and normal livelihood activity, possibly hundreds of thousands more may be affected. Given the situation, more detailed assessments have not been possible and an initial planning figure of 400,000 displaced and conflict affected has been used for the purposes of this EMOP. In addition, it is likely that women and children are disproportionately represented among those displaced and will face particular challenges accessing food and basic services. As the response scales up, nutritional, health, and special needs data will need to be generated, along with gender-disaggregated data.⁶
11. Due to the rapidly deteriorating situation in Jonglei, Unity and Central Equatoria states, access by humanitarians to displaced and conflict-affected people (other than those who have sought refuge in UNMISS bases) has been severely constrained. The level of violence and attacks and counter-attacks between rival political and military groups has resulted in the relocation of most UN (civilian) and NGO staff from Bor (Jonglei State), as well as the relocation of most staff working in the Yida and Ajong Thok refugee camps (Unity State). There is currently a significant down-sizing of humanitarian operations in Jonglei and Unity states due to insecurity.
12. Given the fluidity of the current situation, WFP, on available analysis of the situation and consultation with partners, has identified the most likely scenario for the coming three month period for planning purposes. The assumptions around this scenario are the following:
 - WFP and partners will be able to reach an estimated 400,000 displaced and conflict-affected people with food assistance. Some of these people will reside in or near United Nations bases which have the presence of UNMISS forces, or alternate “protection of civilians” areas that may be established, while some will seek refuge or reside in more remote areas and/or in places with a concentration of people with the same ethnic origins.
 - Due to insecurity along the major corridors into the country or road access to the northern states, the commercial supply of commodities, including food, will remain constrained leading to food shortages in markets and rising food and fuel prices.
 - The size of refugee population in the country will largely remain stable or undergo a temporary and unsustainable return into South Kordofan and Blue Nile states in the Republic of the Sudan.
 - An estimated 65,000 South Sudanese will seek refuge in neighboring countries including Uganda (30,000), Kenya (20,000) and Ethiopia (15,000).
13. If the conflict becomes prolonged, there will likely be higher numbers of displaced people and hundreds of thousands of additional, vulnerable people whose livelihoods and food access has been affected by the conflict requiring humanitarian assistance. This would entail a much larger response in urban areas as well as in camp settings

and safe catchments within remote areas. The EMOP would be amended as needed to incorporate these contingencies.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

14. In 2013, it was estimated 3.4 million people in rural areas would face food insecurity this year, including 830,000 facing severe food insecurity.⁷ Female headed households make up a disproportionate amount of the food insecure; 36% of female headed households are food insecure, while this applies to only 32% of male-headed households⁸. For the past five years, at least 10 percent of the population has experienced severe food insecurity, regardless of agricultural performance.⁹
15. Ninety percent of South Sudanese households depend on crop farming, animal husbandry, fishing or forestry for their livelihoods; livelihood activities vary by state. Productivity is low, with cereal yields of less than 1 mt per hectare. For the last four years, South Sudan's cereal deficit has averaged 32 percent, which has not been fully met by commercial imports or humanitarian assistance.
16. Undernutrition is prevalent, with nearly one third of children under 5 stunted, 23 percent wasted and 28 percent underweight.¹⁰
17. Given the poor food security and nutrition situation prior to the conflict, with displacement now affecting vulnerable populations, there is a need for immediate food and nutrition assistance.
18. WFP staff have undertaken rapid assessments of the nine UNMISS bases currently hosting IDPs. People staying in these locations were not able to bring significant food stocks with them when fleeing, and are afraid to venture out to obtain food. Thus, there is an immediate need to continue food assistance begun by WFP under the previous EMOP 200338, which finished 31 December 2013.
19. Cultural practices in South Sudan favour men and disadvantage women and national statistics reveal gender disparity in all sectors from education, health, finance and most demographic indicators. For example, three out of four female-headed household have not completed formal education.¹¹ There is poor coverage of women's reproductive health (only 10 percent of births are attended by skilled health staff); coupled with high fertility, this has led to shockingly high maternal mortality rates (2,054 out of 100,000 live births). In contrast to the common demographic patterns around the world, elderly men outnumber elderly women in South Sudan, in spite of the negative impact of the war on the male population. WFP, along with other humanitarian actors plans to implement a more detailed gender analysis as soon as such assessments are feasible, given the current fluid situation.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT(S) AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government(s)*

20. The South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRC) is responsible for implementing the provision of government assistance, but lacks the capacity to fully respond to the current humanitarian situation. The SSRC will be unable to carry out its traditional role in areas outside government's control.
21. Upholding humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality and independence will also require humanitarian organizations, under the leadership of the Humanitarian

⁷ WFP. 2013. Vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) Analysis, 2013. Rome.

⁸ FSMS, round 11 October, 2013. Rome

⁹ WFP. 2012. VAM Analysis, 2012. Rome.

¹⁰ Ministry of Health. 2010. *Sudan Household Health Survey (SHHS)*. Juba.

¹¹ Guarcello, L., Lyon S., Rosati FC (2011), Labour Markets in South Sudan, Understanding Children Work Programme Working Papers Series

Coordinator, to establish coordination and safe assurance mechanisms with anti-government forces for areas under their control.

22. Regional Governments, including Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, are active under Inter-governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) auspices to facilitate political resolution of the conflict and are considering military assistance in support of Government.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

23. An estimated 300 organizations (UN, NGO, international organization) are active in South Sudan, many bringing extensive experience. The Humanitarian Country Team, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and involving relevant UNCT members, NGO representatives and key donors, is the primary forum for strategic and operational coordination on humanitarian action.
24. Within the United Nations Country Team, WFP works most closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) – helping farmers, pastoralists and fishers to increase their food production and income; OCHA – coordinating and supporting humanitarian action as well as advocacy; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – assisting refugees; the International Organization for Migration (IOM) assisting internally displaced persons (IDPs) in camps and returnees; and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) – advocating for children and responding to the challenges they face.
25. WFP will draw upon its extensive network of NGO partners, and may establish new partnerships, to plan and implement EMOP activities.
26. WFP will also work closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), to coordinate assistance to displaced and conflict-affected people. The South Sudan Red Cross will also be an important partner in some areas.
27. The UNMISS mandate to protect civilians is not exclusive to physical protection, but protection in all its forms. Based on previous agreements with UNMISS in South Sudan, if a displacement becomes protracted¹² and UNMISS does not have the capacity to extend services to the population, they may request assistance from humanitarian organizations. It has been under this agreement that a number of international NGOs have been actively working with WFP to provide support to people taking refuge in the UNMISS camps. These include Save the Children, Oxfam, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), ConcernWorldwide and Joint Action Management (JAM). Coordination mechanisms with UNMISS have been established with the Resident Coordinator Office – Recovery, Reintegration and Peace Building (RCO-RRP) -- as the interface for humanitarian organizations working in UNMISS bases.

Coordination

28. The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, co-led by WFP and FAO, coordinates efforts to improve food security at the national and state levels. As part of the coordination role during this current crisis, the cluster is mapping out the locations of NGO partners in the field and deep field locations. The cluster is further coordinating its initial response plans for helping communities rebound from the crisis by enhancing access to livelihoods resources.
29. Coordination mechanisms with UNMISS have also been established with the Resident Coordinator Office – Recovery, Reintegration and Peace Building (RCO-RRP) being the interface for humanitarian organizations working in UNMISS bases.

¹² The localized agreement defines this as a situation where people seek refuge in an UNMISS base for more than 72 hours.

30. The Logistics Cluster, led by WFP, provides coordination and information management services, including mapping, common road and river transport services, common warehouse services and emergency road and airstrip repairs. During the crisis, the logistics cluster is facilitating the transport of water, sanitation and hygiene supplies as well as other non food items to the UNMISS bases in Juba. Support for the humanitarian response in other locations is ongoing.
31. Through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS), WFP provides a reliable, safe, efficient and cost-effective air transport service for the humanitarian community, under a separate WFP special operation. To respond to the needs of the humanitarian community during this conflict, UNHAS has transported more than 860 humanitarian workers of 80 organisations from 20 locations across the country. UNHAS has also implemented a shuttle service from Juba to Nairobi as a temporary measure due to limited commercial air services.
32. All of these coordination mechanisms, as well as the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster, are covered by separate special operations.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

33. The overall objective of the EMOP is in line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 “save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”, specifically to:
 - Save lives in emergencies by improved food consumption for the emergency-affected households.
 - Protect the nutritional status of vulnerable groups.
34. The expected outcomes include adequate food consumption of affected populations over the assistance period, with special attention to children and pregnant and lactating mothers.
35. Given the variety of situations faced by IDPs and conflict affected people, it is foreseen that different modalities will be implemented to meet their needs. These include general food distributions (GFD) in urban and rural locations where people have access to fuel and are able to transform dry rations, as well as wet feeding where appropriate and feasible. Blanket nutrition programmes will be undertaken to protect the nutritional status of vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating women. In addition, assessments are foreseen to review the viability of implementing cash or voucher based modalities, particularly in urban settings.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

36. This EMOP will provide food assistance to 400,000 IDPs in locations of displacement and other conflict-affected people, as appropriate. Target beneficiaries are currently located in Juba, Bor, other areas in Jonglei, Bentiu, Pariang, other areas in Unity state and Malakal. This number of IDPs is consistent with the estimates of the humanitarian country team¹³.
37. WFP will also consider providing support to additional people who are both vulnerable and indirectly affected by the conflict, due to their role as host families for the displaced, the destruction of their livelihoods or the disruption of food availability or accessibility.
38. Given the generally difficult nutritional situation in South Sudan, with the additional stress of displacement and lack of household resources, it is expected that the general

¹³

nutrition status of vulnerable groups such as children under five and pregnant and lactating women could deteriorate. Therefore, WFP will be targeting families with children under five or pregnant or lactating women with an additional, blanket supplementary feeding ration consisting of Supercereal plus. Ration cards will be issued to women and men, depending on who is the head of household. Initial assessments indicate that IDP households are predominantly women-headed.

39. Women and children face particular risk during times of conflict and displacement. WFP will continue to work with partners through the Protection Cluster to ensure that a humanitarian protection perspective is incorporated into operational design and implementation, including by carefully considering potential risks associated with the location and modalities of food distributions. WFP has already implemented trainings with WFP and partner staff involved in food assistance activities in support of protection-sensitive implementation.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY			
Activity	Boys/Men	Girls/Women	Total
GFD	100,000	300,000	400,000
BSuFP	35,000	65,000	100,000
Total	100,000	300,000	400,000

*note that children under five and pregnant and lactating women targeted by the blanket supplementary feeding activity will also be beneficiaries of the GFD

**In non-conflict situations, men usually constitute 51% of food assistance beneficiaries; however, initial assessments indicate that the people in locations of displacement are predominantly women and children.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS / VALUE OF CASH / VOUCHER TRANSFERS

40. The targeted population of IDPs have very little, if any food resources, as they have had to flee their homes to escape the ensuing violence with little advanced warning. In addition, the majority of them are unable to leave the locations of displacement to pursue food resources, as they fear for their safety. Therefore a food assistance ration providing the full daily kilocalorie requirements is deemed the most appropriate response.
41. For assistance in urban environments, WFP will be undertaking market assessments to ascertain if cash or voucher transfer modalities can be implemented in lieu of or in addition to the direct provision of food commodities. Assessments will include an examination of potential protection concerns linked to in-kind, cash and voucher transfers.
42. The precarious nutritional status of the targeted populations going into this conflict indicates that a blanket supplementary feeding ration to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of children under five and pregnant and lactating women is needed. Supercereal plus is an accepted food among the targeted population, as it is used during the lean season for similar types of nutrition interventions. High energy biscuits, which are available to South Sudan under the Regional IR EMOP 200656, could also be provided to children under five, as well as other IDPs, immediately upon arrival into camps/settlements or where access to cooking facilities is limited.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION/ TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)			
	GFD	BSFP	

Cereals	500		
Pulses	50		
Oil	30		
Salt	5		
CSB++		200	
Cash/voucher (US\$/person/day)	0	0	
Total	585	200	
Total kcal/day	2,111	787	
% kcal from protein ¹⁴	12.3	17	
% kcal from fat	19.5	23	
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	90	90	

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)				
Commodity Type/ Cash & voucher	GFD	BSuFP		Total (mt or US\$)
Cereals	18,000			18,000
Pulses	1,800			1,800
Oil	1,080			1,080
Salt	180			180
CSB++		1,800		1,800
Cash/voucher (US\$)	0	0		0
Total	21,060	1,800		22,860

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Participation

43. Given the different situations of the various people affected, a variety of targeting mechanisms will be utilized, depending upon the situation, involving both women and men in the targeting, distribution and management of food assistance. This will include:

- Blanket provision of assistance to people who have just arrived in locations of displacement;
- Community-based targeting, with local authorities and community members participating in beneficiary selection;
- Take-home family rations through relevant and functioning institutions such as health centers or schools.

44. WFP will ensure that affected populations are knowledgeable about planned assistance through the use of radio, community food committees and other appropriate communications mechanisms. Particular efforts will be made to consult with women beneficiaries in planning and implementing food assistance to ensure that protection and other concerns are considered and addressed to the extent possible.

Partners and Capacities

45. WFP will be undertaking activities with a variety of partners. These include partnerships with a number of international NGOs, building from the extensive partner network developed by the country office. Currently, new field level agreements (FLAs) covering this emergency phase are under preparation with partners, adapting those that had been developed for the PRRO.

46. Further assessments are required to review the status of markets in urban areas that have been affected by conflict, before determining whether cash and/or voucher transfers could appropriately and safely be used to meet beneficiary food needs, also taking in to account protection considerations. Emergency market assessments are planned with the support of OXFAM and other partners.

47. WFP will also be working with national and international NGOs in deep-field sites, and is establishing new working modalities with ICRC and the South Sudan Red Cross to reach some populations.
48. Nutrition activities will be coordinated by the Cluster with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WHO in areas where they are present and will be coordinated with non-state entities, as needed, under the overall leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator.
49. Close coordination with FAO will continue, including the co-leadership of the Food Security Cluster, as well as coordination on livelihood rebuilding activities, when possible.
50. IOM will be an important actor, given their role in supporting camp management activities. This will include the provision of non food items to people in areas of displacement.

Procurement

51. Purchases for this emergency operation are expected to be 85 percent international and 15 percent regional. Standard WFP procurement procedures are foreseen. Previous plans for augmented local procurement, in particular through purchase for progress (P4P) activities, will most likely be on hold over the course of the EMOP.
52. The Project is expected to draw from Forward Purchasing Facility (FPF) stocks in the region in the Djibouti and Mombasa corridors. There is currently availability for cereals, pulses and vegetable oil.

Logistics

53. South Sudan has a poor road network. With land and river borders with the Republic of the Sudan closed for two years, the nearest ports are Mombasa overland through Uganda and Djibouti overland through Ethiopia. Using Djibouti, up to 30 percent of the food can be delivered to serve Upper Nile and parts of Unity State. Deliveries from Kenya and Uganda are received at main Juba warehouse.
54. To meet the needs of this EMOP, WFP will have to transport approximately 7,000 mt per month in high risk areas to respond to the needs of 400,000 IDPs and conflict affected people.
55. It is assumed that transporter capacity will be extremely limited as most operators will be unwilling to undertake the risk of road movements into many areas. Furthermore, using armed escorts from either of the conflict parties could negatively impact perceptions of neutrality. It will also become increasingly difficult to seek escorts from UNMISS due to increasing demands on the limited forces available. For the short term, WFP anticipates an increase in transport rates. WFP will continue to operate its own fleet of 36 all-terrain trucks. Additional capacity from WFP Uganda-based Logistics Intervention Fleet is also available for mobilization to augment transport capacity.
56. It is estimated that approximately 2,500 mt per month will have to be transported by air from Juba or a staging area outside South Sudan. Current preferred staging location is Gambella, Ethiopia and additional sites are under review. Depending on the availability of drop zones, as well as the feasibility of securing safe air corridors, WFP will deploy a mixture of airdrop aircraft, and helicopters to move food where it has not been feasible to preposition or where risk of road movements is too high. Depending

on operational constraints such as aviation fuel, clearance and security, a review is underway on options for staging air operations at alternate locations in Kenya – Lokichoggio or Uganda – Gulu.

57. The rainy season starts in some parts of the conflict affected areas as early as April hindering overland transport. EMOP implementation should not be affected by heavy rains during the three month period, but, should an extension be required, food prepositioning needs will have to be considered, taking security concerns into account. WFP would seek to conduct prepositioning in two stages, with the first movements to strategic hubs within the country, namely, Bor, Malakal, Bentiu and Juba. The second phase would involve forward positioning the food, if and when possible to prepositioning sites. The 79 prepositioning locations that have previously been used are currently being reviewed to assess their future viability.
58. The Logistics Cluster will continue to play its important role of supporting the Humanitarian Community. It will employ four air assets for a period of three months to assist movement of interagency cargo. WFP, as a user of the common services offered by the Logistics Cluster, may also request the use of those air-assets if needed.

Non-Food Inputs

59. Some of the required non food items, such as cooking utensils, will be provided by partners of the Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster, led by IOM, in particular for IDPs located in UNMISS facilities. In other locations of displacement, WFP will have to provide for cooking utensils in collaboration with dry rations. Where possible and feasible, WFP will conduct integrated distributions with the NFI cluster.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

60. Given the current situation, the ability to conduct post-distribution monitoring and supervision of distributions will be extremely limited. Third party monitoring options will be evaluated over the course of the EMOP, but at the time of writing, these were limited, in particular in the rural locations of South Sudan.
61. Where possible, in particular in displacement locations which are UNMISS bases, distribution and activity output data will continue to be collected by trained cooperating partners and WFP sub-office staff. Monitoring and evaluation staff at the country office will analyse the data and report on results.
62. Distribution reports, based on the updated FLAs, will be reconciled against monthly dispatch reports in the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System.

HAND-OVER STRATEGY

63. As opportunities for recovery present themselves in areas where the conflict has abated, the existing PRRO will be used as a vehicle to implement more medium-term activities to support community resilience and livelihoods and reduce under nutrition. This will allow the continuation of progress made since independence for communities in more stable areas while ensuring urgent humanitarian assistance in response to acute needs. The PRRO will also continue as the vehicle to support refugees inside South Sudan. Pending a political resolution to the current crisis, WFP hopes to conclude the EMOP and revert to combined relief and recovery interventions, including capacity augmentation, under the PRRO.

64. WFP will participate with the United Nations System and concerned government entities in the formulation of an eventual reconstruction plan for conflict affected areas.

RISK MANAGEMENT

65. This EMOP has been developed under the assumptions of the most likely scenario foreseen for this currently very fluid situation.
66. The primary risks to the operation are the inability to access IDPs and conflict-affected populations, the security risk for staff and partners, and the high potential for looting of WFP stocks and other assets. While WFP is taking all possible actions to protect WFP facilities and resources, given the deteriorating security situation, it is difficult to guarantee WFP staff or partner oversight in all locations.
67. The Humanitarian Coordinator will continue to lead initial access negotiations in all areas; however, building on WFP's reputation and recognition in the country, the CO will also continue to engage in and support direct negotiations for adequate operating conditions, safety and security of staff, assets and transporters, under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. Where direct assessments and monitoring are not possible, WFP will seek to establish partnerships and institute third-party verification measures in order to ensure assistance reaches targeted beneficiaries. Working with partners, WFP will also seek to put in place viable beneficiary feedback measures such as dedicated telephone hotlines to manage responses regarding knowledge of entitlements, entitlement receipt, reporting on any short-changing on rations, extortions or coercion to share their entitlements.
68. In order to mitigate the risk of looting and exposure of stock in some of the insecure areas in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, WFP will undertake a two-phased process. Food will be prepositioned in strategic hubs, namely, Bor, Malakal and Bentiu for those prepositioning locations and/or high civilian concentration areas that may remain inaccessible. The CO has already started the initial discussions on access and safety/security of staff, assets and movement which will eventually facilitate movement of stock to some of these locations. However, transporter capacity will also remain a challenge, as most transporters are unwilling to operate in the current context.
69. The rainy season starts in some parts of the conflict affected areas as early as April. This EMOP should therefore not be affected, but should there be an extension of the conflict, prepositioning needs will have to be considered for continuity of assistance to IDPs and other conflict affected people.

Security Risk Management

70. International and essential national staff are required to complete Safe and Secure Access to Field Environment training. All WFP premises are MOSS compliant and MORSS-compliant accommodation is provided for international staff. Given the particular risk posed to South Sudanese nationals, WFP national staff have been given the opportunity to redeploy within the country to ensure their safety and operational continuity.
71. Security assessments, in coordination with UNDSS, have been ongoing in a number of locations, to determine the viability of continued staff and operational presence.

72. The WFP-managed UNHAS will continue to be critical in ensuring staff safety should further evacuation or redeployments be required.

RECOMMENDATION

73. The Executive Director of WFP and Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed Emergency Operation for the Republic of South Sudan number 200659.

APPROVAL

.....
Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director, WFP
Date:

.....
José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO
Date:.....

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals	18,000	4,626,000	
Pulses	1,800	1,251,000	
Oil and fats	1,080	1,588,680	
Mixed and blended food	1,800	2,260,800	
Others	180	20,700	
Total Food Transfers	22,860	9,747,180	
External Transport		1,298,707	
LTSH		33,049,342	
ODOC Food		4,664,300	
Food and Related Costs ¹⁵		48,759,529	
C&V Transfers		-	
C&V Related costs		-	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		-	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		-	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			48,759,529
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			5,298,582
Total Direct Project Costs			54,058,111
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹⁶			3,784,068
TOTAL WFP COSTS			57,842,179

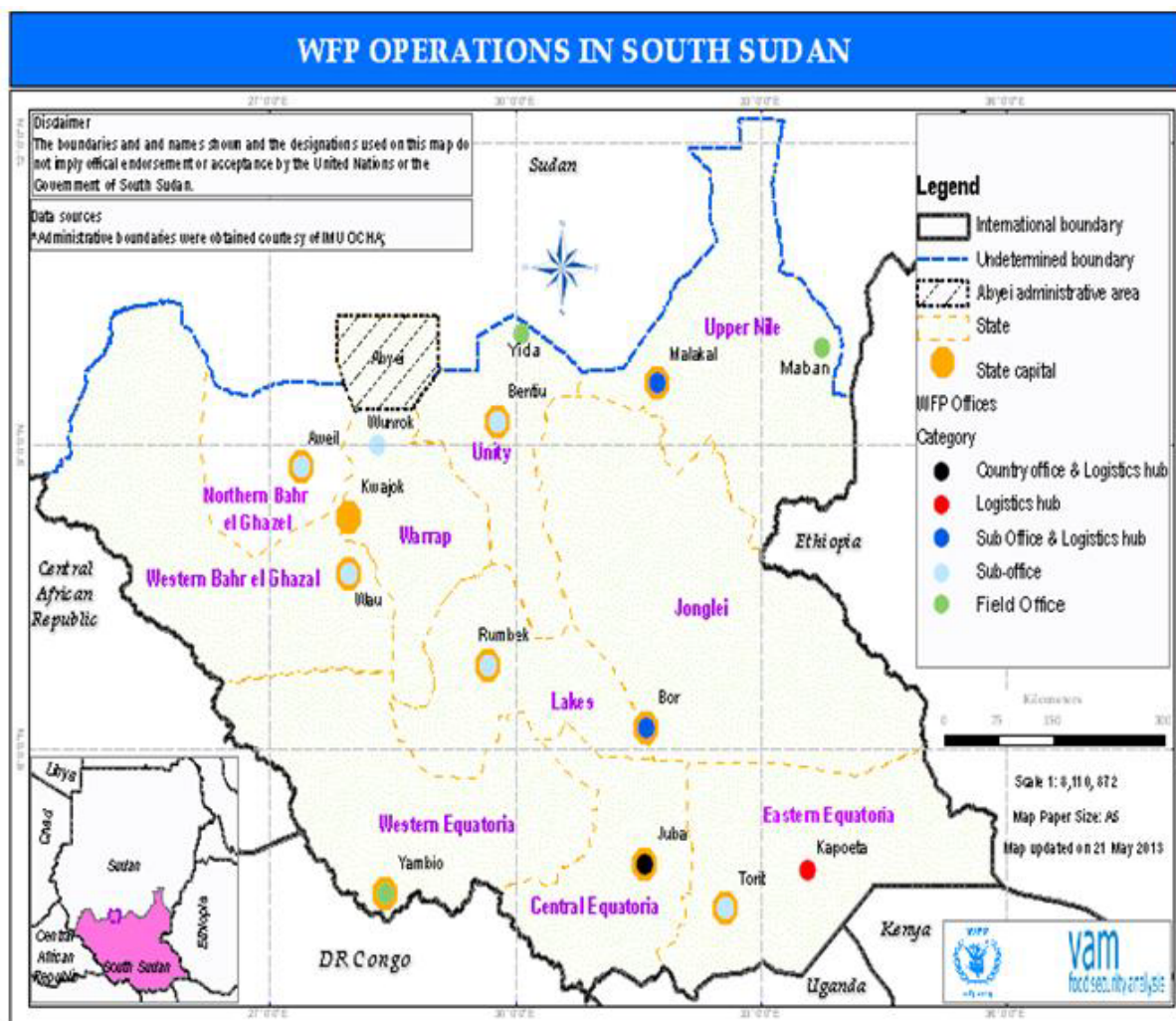
¹⁵ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹⁶ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	2,201,483
General service staff **	1,571,524
Danger pay and local allowances	204,575
Subtotal	3,977,582
Recurring and Other	175,000
Capital Equipment	85,000
Security	625,000
Travel and transportation	416,000
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring	20,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	5,298,582

ANNEX III



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AGF	Anti-Government Forces
BSuFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme
CO	Country Office
CSB	Corn Soy Blend
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFA	Food for Assets
FLAs	Field Level Agreements
GFD	General Food Distribution
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IR	Immediate Response
JAM	Joint Action Management
MORSS	Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)

ANNEX VII - **[Project Budget Estimate](#)**