



Photo: UNICEF South Sudan | Kate Holt

SOUTH SUDAN

Crisis Response Plan: Update for Oslo



United Nations

PREFACE

A story of hope from South Sudan

I have lived many years and remember the time before all the wars. We were cattle keepers and moved around grazing our bulls. Yes, there were clashes and fights like in every society, but they were small and could be resolved with time and reason.

People were free to travel, see different lands, meet others and share experiences - all the while trading cattle and making money for their family. This has not been the reality for a very long time.

I was in Bor with my family when the fighting broke out. I told them to run because I am old and disabled. I had lost my leg during the first war. I was left behind and on the first day, men walked into my house. They were Nuer. One of them saw me and wanted to kill me. But his friend stopped him in his tracks.

He looked at him and asked 'Look at this man. If you kill him, what will you accomplish? This man has done nothing wrong to you and yet you want to kill him. What will you gain from doing that?' The man lowered his gun and left the house.

I don't know the name of the man who saved me but I am very grateful for what he did. Before he left, he looked at me and said 'Stay here and don't make any noise. I will lock the door behind me. Do not open it for anyone else.'

This young man saved my life. I wish I knew his name and where to find him so that I can thank him again. What he did gives me hope that we can find reconciliation and healing, despite all the wounds we have endured.

Zacharia Abuoi Arok is 78 years old and from Panyagor, Jonglei.



This testimony is part of the publication "Above and Beyond - Stories of Hope from South Sudan" published by OXFAM Great Britain. Photo: Mackenzie Knowles Coursin / OXFAM.

The stories shed light on the many South Sudanese who went above and beyond to help those from ethnic groups different from their own. These are the voices of people who went the extra mile. Their bravery and strength in light of the situation they faced is a testament to the extraordinary power of compassion, hope and the will to survive.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Humanitarian partners expect that the current crisis will severely affect more than 1 in 2 South Sudanese by December 2014.*

- Over **7 million** people are at risk.
- **4 million** people face alarming food insecurity.
- Up to **1.5 million** people become internally displaced.
- **863,000** people seek refuge in neighbouring countries.
- Some **270,000** Sudanese refugees remain in South Sudan.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Partners need **\$1.8 billion** to save lives, prevent famine and avert the loss of another generation of South Sudanese children in 2014. 4 million people will receive some form of assistance.

- **\$536 million** have been secured until May 2014.
- **\$1.26 billion** are still needed for operations in 2014 and to preposition supplies for the first 3 months of 2015.

DAMAGE DONE

Even if fully funded and facilitated, not all threats of hunger, malnutrition, morbidity, mortality, livelihood collapse or basic rights will be addressed. It is a question of:

- How **many will die** of violence, hunger and disease,
- How **dire conditions** will be for those uprooted by conflict,
- How **unsafe life** will be,
- For how long children will be **deprived of education**, and
- To what lengths people will have to go to **cope** with the crisis.

KEY GOALS

Among their strategic objectives, humanitarian partners will focus on three immediate goals, that is to:

- 1 Save lives,**
- 2 Prevent famine,** and
- 3 Avert the loss** of another generation.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The humanitarian strategy for South Sudan has 5 elements:

- **Coordinate** – systematic assessment & analysis; rapid response and strong advocacy.
- **Prioritize** – priority sectors and locations to get people what they need most.
- **Capitalize on seasons** – pre-positioning for year-round operations & livelihoods aid so people can help themselves.
- **Access** – negotiate with parties to reach everyone in need by air, barge or road.
- **Scale up** – CBOs, NGOs, UN agencies UNMISS, authorities.

PLANNING FIGURES FOR DEC 2014



7.3 million
people at risk



4.0 million
people face alarming food insecurity



1.5 million
people displaced inside South Sudan



863,000
people seek refuge in neighbouring countries



270,000
Sudanese refugees remain in South Sudan



1.8 billion
US\$ required to respond to the crisis (Jan-Dec 2014)



1.26 billion
US\$ funding gap up to 31 December 2014

RESPONSE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Cluster	Required	Mobilized	Gap
Food security and livelihoods	\$866m	23% \$202m	\$664m
Multi-sector refugee response	\$248m	23% \$56m	\$192m
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$127m	37% \$47m	\$80m
Nutrition	\$131m	59% \$77m	\$54m
Protection	\$79m	20% \$15m	\$64m
Health	\$77m	36% \$28m	\$49m
Logistics	\$79m	49% \$39m	\$40m
Emergency shelter and non-food items	\$68m	32% \$22m	\$46m
Camp coordination and management	\$63m	38% \$24m	\$40m
Education	\$27m	33% \$9m	\$18m
Mine action	\$17m	70% \$12m	\$5m
Coordination and common services	\$13m	23% \$3m	\$10m
Emergency telecommunications	\$5m	39% \$2m	\$3m
Total	\$1.8bn	30% \$536m	\$1,264m

* All figures in this document are valid as of 15 May 2014.

OVERVIEW OF NEEDS

The crisis has generated a momentum of suffering that will continue throughout 2014 and beyond

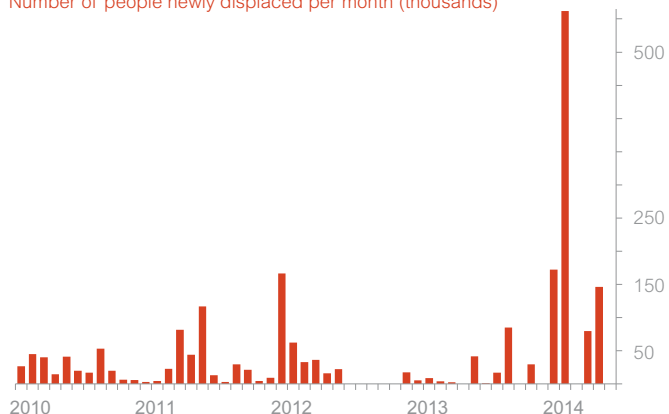
On 15 December 2013, violence broke out in South Sudan's capital Juba, quickly spreading to Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. Fighting continued despite a 23 January agreement to cease hostilities. So far, more than 1.3 million people have been forced from their homes and tens of thousands have been killed. An upsurge in ethnic targeting has created large potential for revenge attacks. Millions are at risk of death from famine and disease.

On 9 May, in Addis Ababa, President Salva Kiir and Riek Machar signed a new agreement to resolve the crisis. Both parties committed to stop fighting and let humanitarian partners access people in need. The document also reiterated the call for a 'month of tranquility'. People must be free to move without fear, plant their fields or tend to their livestock. An end to the violence will enable humanitarians to access the hundreds of thousands of people in need but not yet reached and to mount the biggest aid operation South Sudan has known - by air, road and river.

LARGE-SCALE VIOLENCE AGAINST CIVILIANS

During the first five months of the crisis, violence and deliberate attacks on civilians have been extreme. There has been wanton destruction of settlements that had survived more than 30 years of civil war. Men, women and children have been killed and injured. In many cases, people were targeted based on ethnicity or political affiliation. Medical facilities have been destroyed,

Long-term displacement trend since 2010
Number of people newly displaced per month (thousands)



<p>INTERNALLY DISPLACED</p> <p>1.0 million</p> <p>people internally displaced as of 10 May</p>	<p>REFUGEES</p> <p>340,200</p> <p>refugees in neighbouring countries as of 14 May</p>
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patients raped and slaughtered in their beds. In April, brutal attacks on the UN base in Bor and on a mosque, a hospital and a church in Bentiu left hundreds of civilians dead and many more wounded. In Bentiu, fighters also used radio to incite violence. The 8 May UN Human Rights report on South Sudan documented widespread sexual violence, perpetrated by armed groups in conflict areas and displacement sites. It also highlighted other alarming trends: the arming of previously demobilized groups, the proliferation of weapons, the recruitment of youth in military operations and the use of cluster munitions.

OVER 1.3 MILLION PEOPLE DISPLACED

As of 10 May, violence and fear have forced over 1.3 million people from their homes, including one million internally displaced people and 340,200 who sought refuge in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. Inside South Sudan, displaced people are scattered over 186 locations. The highest concentrations of displaced people are Awerial, Fashoda, Fangak, Mayendit and Akobo counties. More than 83,000 people have fled to 8 UN bases.

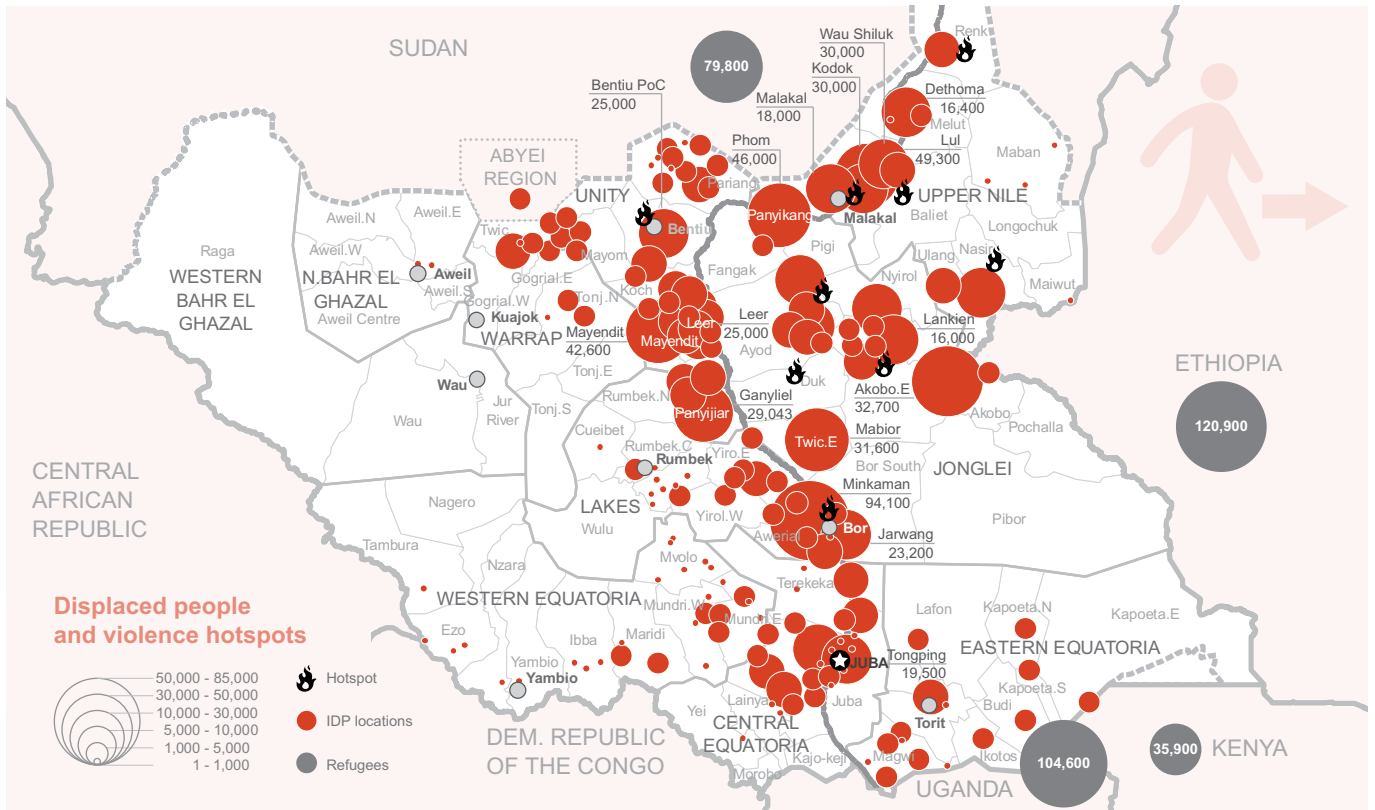
Displacement patterns are fluid. Shifting frontlines are forcing many people to flee several times. The influx of people overwhelms host communities, leading to tensions and further movements. Many of the displaced are from large towns making them ill-equipped for rural life. An estimated 475,000 people have fled to flood-prone areas where they risk being cut-off from assistance as rains intensify. Some 95,000 displaced, for example, have settled along the Nile in Awerial, Lakes State. Tens of thousands of people have sought shelter on small islands to protect themselves from attacks, but are without access to basic services. Most other displaced people are scattered within rural areas with limited information on their whereabouts or living conditions.

SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS TIMELINE

<p>17-22 December</p> <p>Fighting spreads to Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile, where people flee their homes and aid stocks are looted</p>	<p>23 December</p> <p>Over 1,000 people are estimated to have been killed within the first 7 days</p>	<p>2 January</p> <p>Fighting breaks out again in Bor</p>	<p>10 January</p> <p>Renewed clashes in Bentiu</p>	<p>20 Jan 2012</p> <p>In just over a month, the number of displaced people exceeds 500,000</p>	<p>31 January</p> <p>Some 740,000 are displaced across over 100 sites as fighting continues</p>
<p>15 December</p> <p>Fighting breaks out in Juba</p>	<p>22-27 December</p> <p>The clashes drive a first 64,000 people to seek refuge in UN bases</p>	<p>31 December</p> <p>Partners launch a Crisis Response Plan to assist up to 628,000 people</p>	<p>9 January</p> <p>ICG estimates that the death toll has risen to 10,000 people</p>	<p>11 January</p> <p>Up to 4,000 refugees arrive in Uganda every day</p>	<p>23 January</p> <p>Cessation of hostilities agreement signed</p>
<p>5 February</p> <p>Partners warn of worsening health conditions in UN bases due to overcrowding</p>					

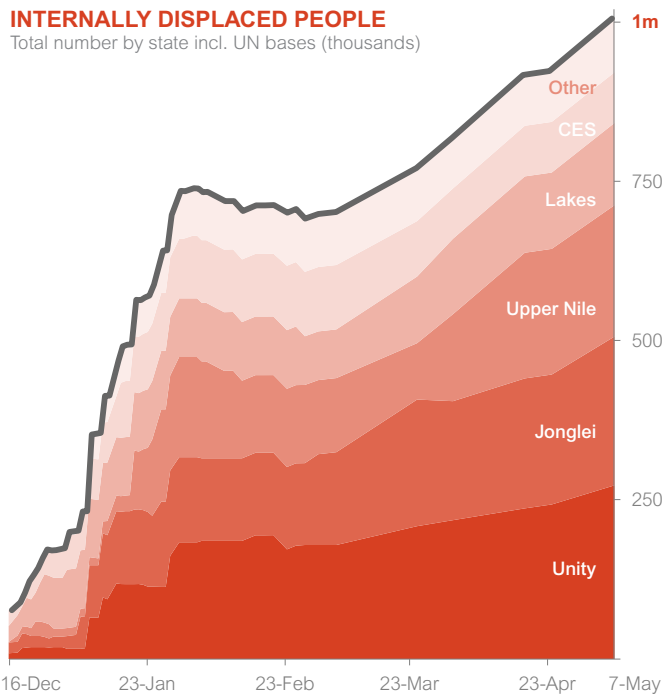
Sources: Internal displacement trend, OCHA. All displacement figures as of 7 May 2014.

VIOLENCE AND DISPLACEMENT



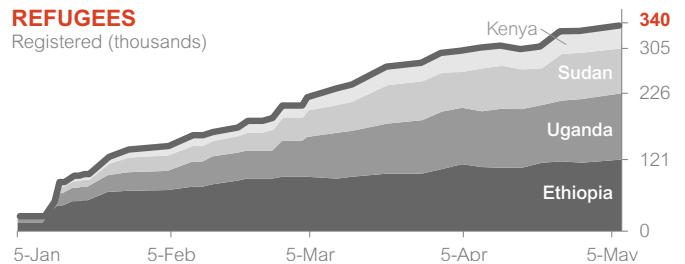
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

Total number by state incl. UN bases (thousands)



REFUGEES

Registered (thousands)



INSIDE UN BASES

Registered (thousands)

Juba Topping	20
Juba UN House	13
Bor	5
Malakal	18
Bentiu	25
Others	2
Total	83

TOTAL DISPLACED

By location (thousands)

[1] Outside UN bases	917
[2] Inside UN bases	83
[3] Neighb. countries	340
Total	1,340

Sources: OCHA, UNMISS, IOM, UNHCR, RRC and partners as of 14 May 2014

- 11 February** The Emergency Relief Coordinator declares a "Level 3" emergency
- 3 March** Over 200,000 people have fled the country
- 13 March** EU and US envoys warn of famine later in the year
- 26 March** Over one million people displaced within or outside South Sudan
- 20 April** Hundreds die during a massacre in Bentiu and an attack on the UN base in Bor
- 29 April** The Humanitarian Coordinator calls for a 'Month of Tranquility'
- 11 May** Ceasefire violations occur in Unity and Upper Nile
- 3 February** Aid agencies call for US\$1.27 billion to assist 3.2 million people
- 18 February** Fighting resumes in Malakal
- 7 March** First rains flood the UN base in Juba, increasing cholera risks
- 19 March** Fighting breaks out again in Malakal
- 10 April** The Crisis Response Plan is 36 per cent funded, leaving a shortfall of \$800m
- 28 April - 6 May** Ban Ki Moon, John Kerry, Navi Pillay and others travel to Juba to call for peace
- 9 May** Salva Kiir and Riek Machar sign an agreement to resolve the crisis

Population displacement has become protracted with some sites hosting people for over five months; this is likely to continue unless the security situation improves markedly. Poverty and food insecurity may also draw more people to the UN bases where up to 120,000 people could shelter by year end.

FAMINE AND MALNUTRITION RISKS

Violence and displacement has already had catastrophic effects on food security. The livelihoods of millions of people have been grossly disrupted: crops have not been planted, livestock are dislocated and traders have fled - and with them the lifeline of commodities for local economies. In 2013, South Sudan produced 900,000 tons of food. Production could now be reduced by a third, putting up to 7.3 million people at risk of hunger. While famine has not yet been declared, it is looming.

By August, some 4 million people will face acute food insecurity - an all-encompassing catchword that reflects the combined losses of access and availability of food, livelihood collapse and attendant malnutrition, morbidity and mortality. Food security will most deteriorate in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states where 50-85 percent of the population are at acute risk. Already before the conflict, these states were the most food-insecure. They had the highest cereal deficits, their households were most dependent on markets for staple foods and spent more income on food than others. Commercial imports are unlikely to penetrate deep enough into these conflict-affected regions.

Malnutrition rates have shot up, threatening the lives of tens of thousands of children. An estimated 223,000 will suffer from severe acute malnutrition. More than 50,000 children may not survive, most of them in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states and in parts of Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states.

DEATH, WOUNDS AND DISEASE

Immediate health needs have escalated during the conflict and major epidemic risks are emerging. As of early May, humanitarian partners had treated nearly 7,000 people with gunshot and shrapnel wounds in areas they could access. However, the actual number of wounded is likely to be in the tens of thousands. There are huge counselling and psychosocial needs given the scale and brutality of the conflict.

Medical evacuation services for trauma cases are severely challenged. While some 400 evacuations have already taken place, demand outstrips capabilities. Equipment is being airlifted amid a shortage of emergency blood and laboratory supplies.

FOOD INSECURITY

7.3 million

people food insecure by Aug 2014

HUNGER

4 million

in food security crisis or emergency by Aug 2014

The conflict has also created a major public health crisis. Large scale epidemics, including cholera, are now a critical risk. Since January, several cases of communicable disease outbreaks have already been confirmed, including Hepatitis E and measles. During the rainy seasons, malaria and pneumonia will become major killers.

The potential for cholera is now particularly high in the congested UNMISS PoC sites, where there is not enough space to provide adequate sanitation services. More than 2,000 people are being treated for acute watery diarrhoea every week. A recent cholera outbreak in northern Uganda has increased the likelihood of an epidemic, due to cross-border movements.

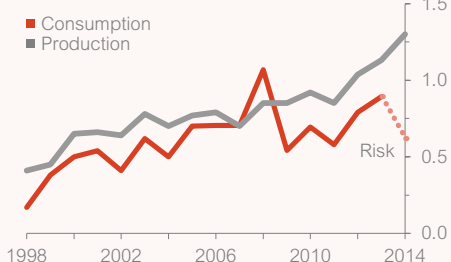
In January and February, crude and under-five mortality rates were well above the emergency thresholds in several displacement sites. In key camps, health partners have brought the situation under control. However, many displaced people in hard-to-reach rural areas remain without help.

Projected food security status (indicative planning figures)
Number of people per state and IPC for the period Jun-Aug 2014

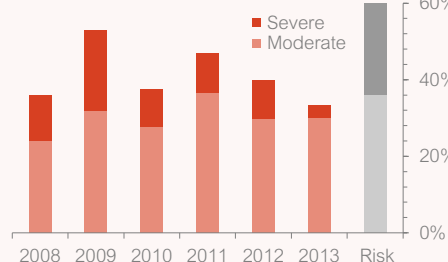
State	1 Minimal	2 Stressed	3 Crisis	4 Emergency
Unity	0	163,000	437,000	475,000
Upper Nile	223,000	437,000	413,000	244,000
Jonglei	231,000	553,000	405,000	329,000
NBeG	344,000	490,000	317,000	194,000
WBeG	158,000	192,000	110,000	56,000
Lakes	543,000	262,000	295,000	43,000
Warrap	745,000	273,000	247,000	3,000
E. Equatoria	441,000	473,000	187,000	0
W. Equatoria	634,000	24,000	75,000	37,000
C. Equatoria	970,000	417,000	115,000	25,000
Total	4,289,000	3,284,000	2,601,000	1,406,000

LONG-TERM FOOD SECURITY TRENDS

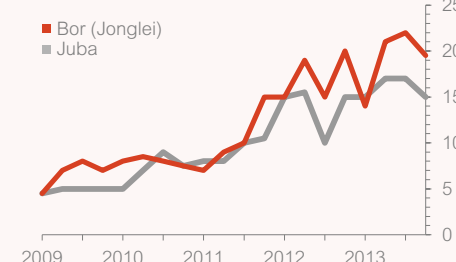
Food production and requirements
Million tons



Food insecurity
Share of population by status

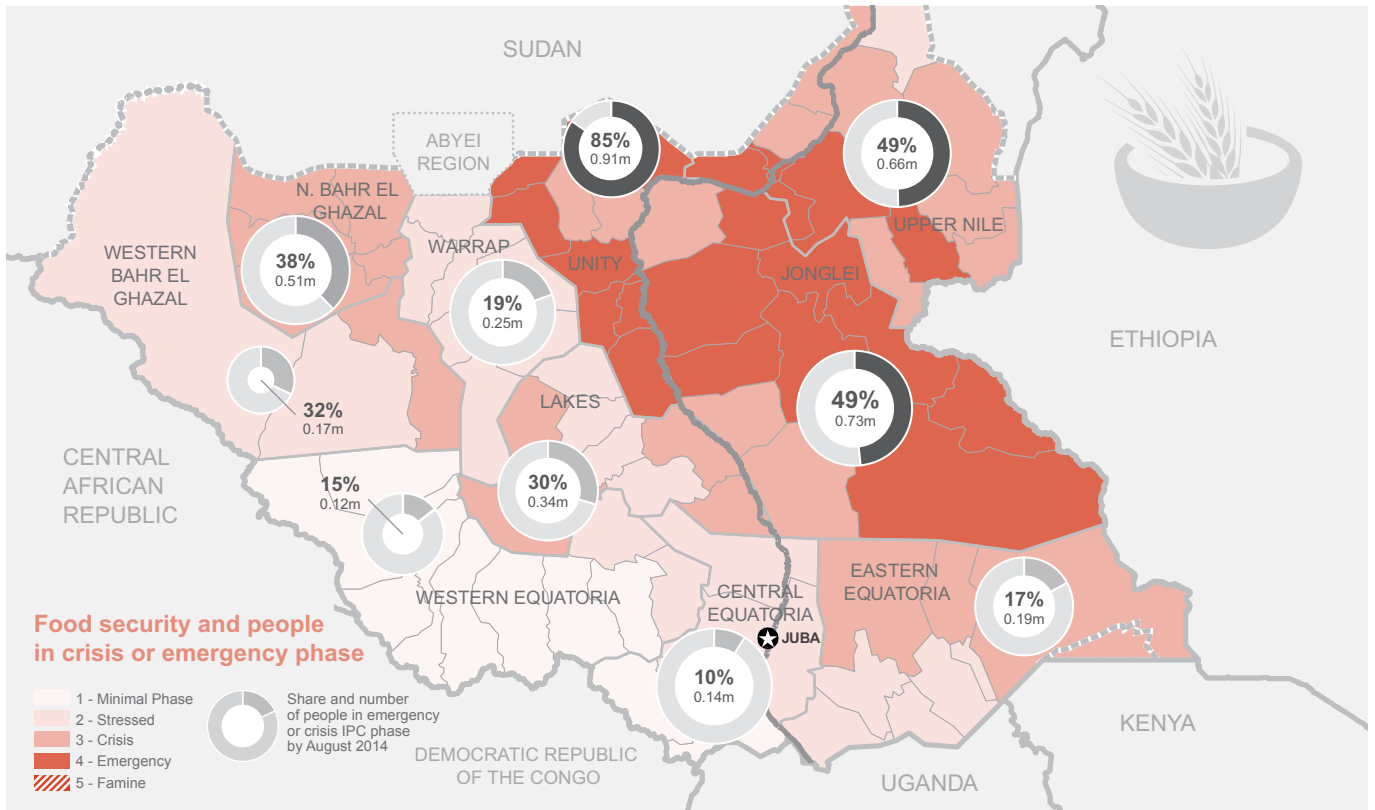


Staple food prices
Sorghum prices per kg in South Sudanese Pounds



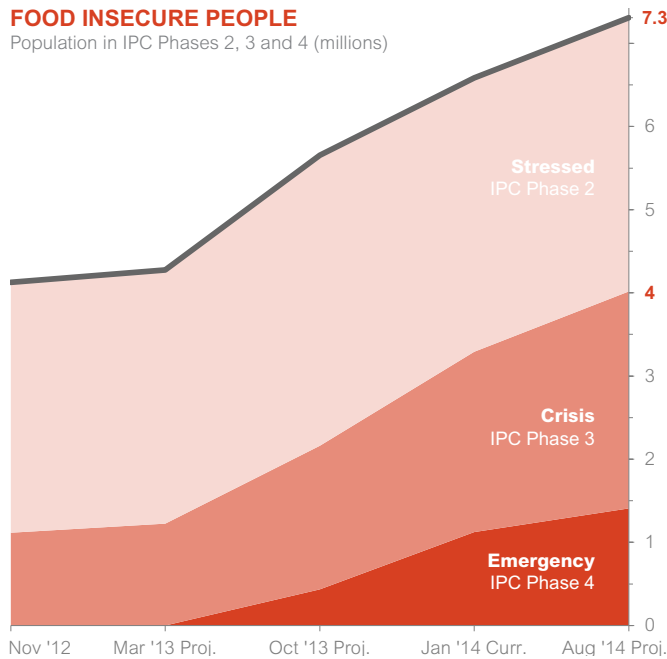
Sources: FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission Reports 2010-14; IPC Alert South Sudan May 2014

FOOD SECURITY AND HUNGER CRISIS



FOOD INSECURE PEOPLE

Population in IPC Phases 2, 3 and 4 (millions)



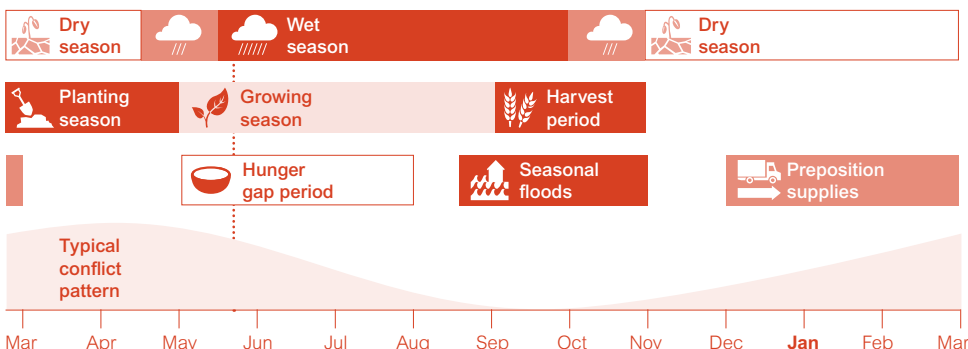
VULNERABILITY OF CRISIS AFFECTED STATES

Already before the crisis, the 3 most affected states were most vulnerable to food insecurity. They had the highest food deficits in 2014, their households spent most income on food and were most dependent on markets for acquiring food. If fighting continues, these indicators will worsen. The main planting season is largely over, though still possible in some northern counties. South Sudan's food deficit will grow and more than 7.3 million people will be food insecure. Famine is a critical risk for early 2015.

Food deficit pre-crisis ('000 t)

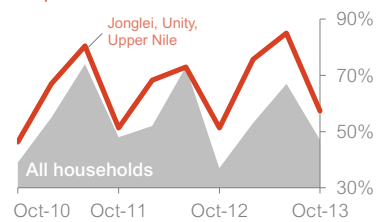
Jonglei	125,300	
Upper Nile	65,000	
Unity	64,500	
N. BeG	60,800	
C. Equatoria	54,600	
Lakes	33,700	
Warrap	29,400	
E. Equatoria	28,300	
W. BeG	9,200	
W. Equatoria	(62,200)	
Total	408,500	

SEASONAL EVENTS IN CRISIS-AFFECTED STATES

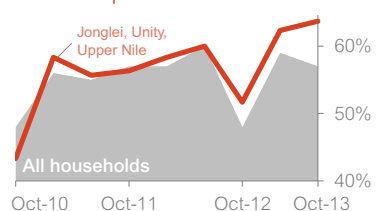


Sources: FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission Reports 2010-14; IPC Alert South Sudan May 2014

Dependence on markets for food



Income spent on food



CHILDREN AND THE CRISIS

DISPLACED

539,000

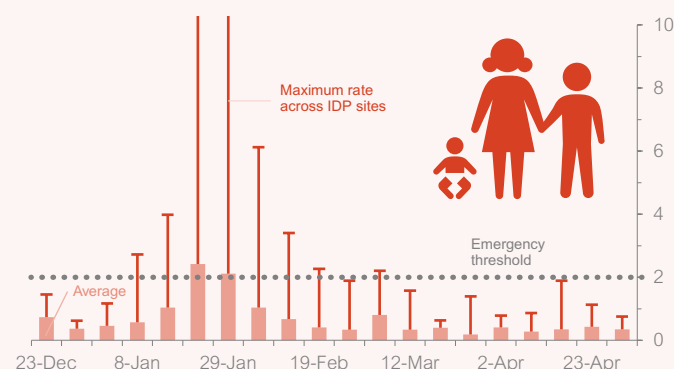
children forced from their home as of May 2014

WITHOUT PARENTS

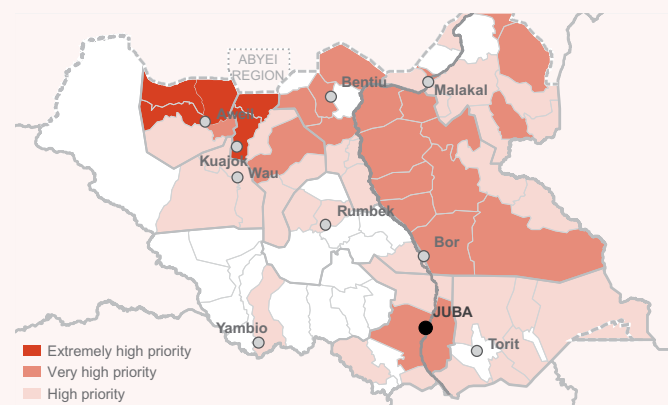
3,800

unaccompanied / separated children (May)

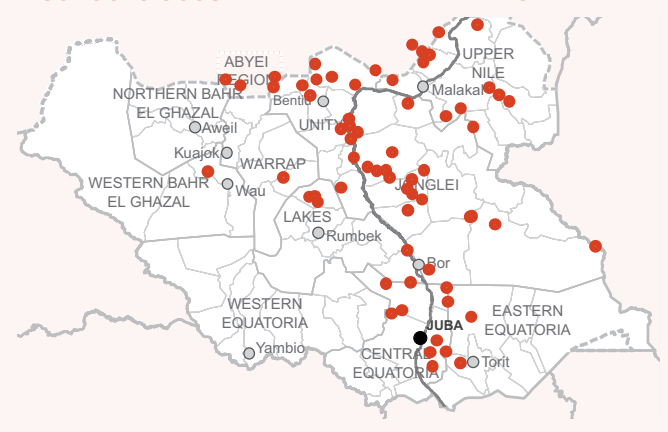
CHILD CRUDE MORTALITY RATE IN IDP SITES



NUTRITION PRIORITY COUNTIES



71 SCHOOLS OCCUPIED BY ARMED ELEMENTS



CHILD RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

22,300

children affected by grave violations incl. killings, injuries, forced recruitment, attacks on schools, rape and abductions.



The conflict has decimated South Sudan's fragile health services. Over 30 health facilities have been destroyed or looted in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. Another 127 are closed or not functioning due to insecurity and the departure of partners. The provision of emergency surgical and obstetrical care has been severely curtailed. Delays in paying staff in opposition-held areas, coupled with ethnic tensions, have crippled local services.

RAINY SEASON BRINGS FLOODING

Seasonal flooding will put more lives at risk and complicate the aid operation. Hundreds of thousands have fled to areas that are flood-prone. Flooding has already affected the congested UNMISS PoC site in Malakal, heightening the risk of respiratory infections, malaria and epidemics. At the main PoC site in Juba, 20,000 people need urgent relocation to higher grounds as rains intensify. While displacement typically slows down during the rains, this year may be atypical. Fighting may either prevent people from leaving flood-prone areas or cause new displacement as people seek higher ground. Rains and flooding will also create major logistics challenges in the second half of 2014. By June, about 60 per cent of the country will be inaccessible by road.

VULNERABLE REFUGEES

Of 240,000 Sudanese refugees who came to South Sudan in 2013, the 210,000 staying in camps in Unity and Upper Nile states are particularly vulnerable. In the coming months, many of them could face hunger and starvation. The conflict has also reinforced concerns about the civilian character of the camps. Increasingly, residents acquire arms for protection. Armed groups are also soliciting refugees to fight.

ACCESS CHALLENGES

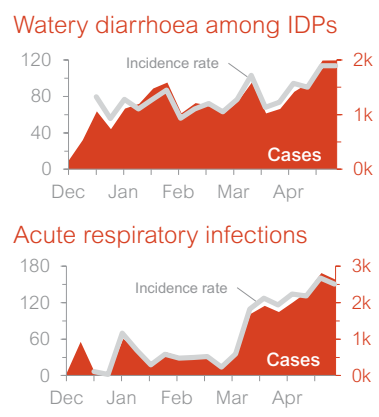
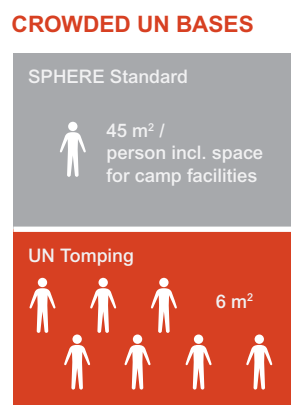
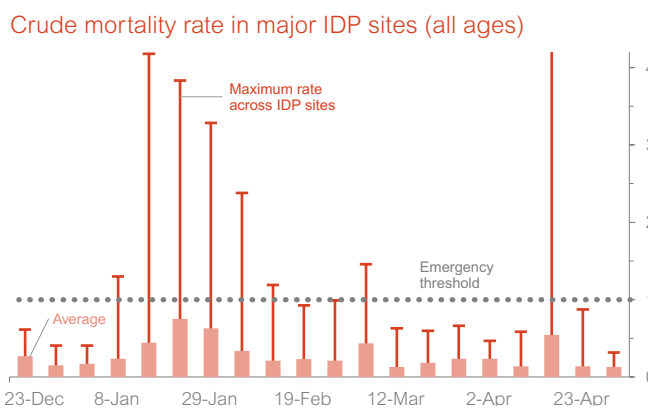
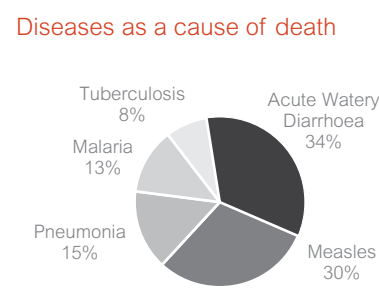
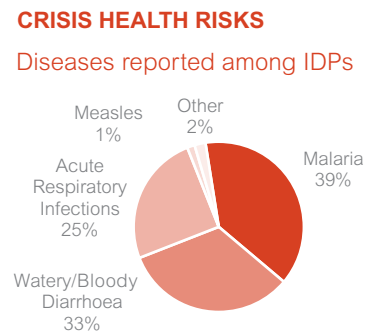
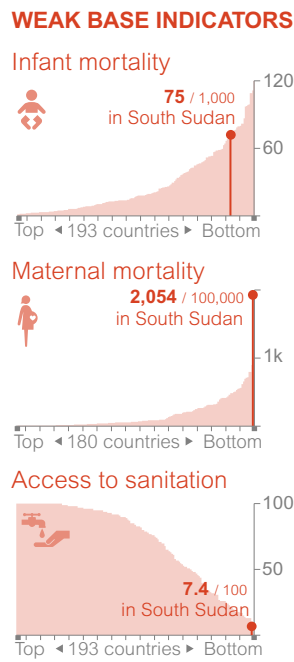
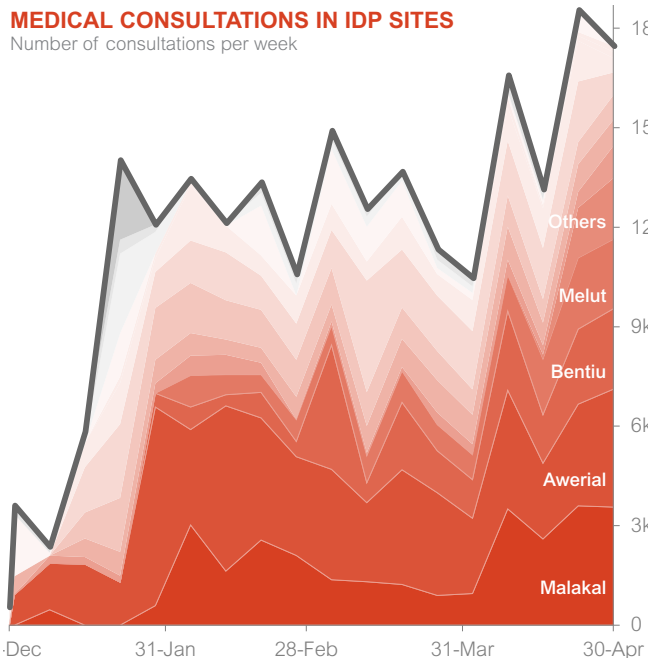
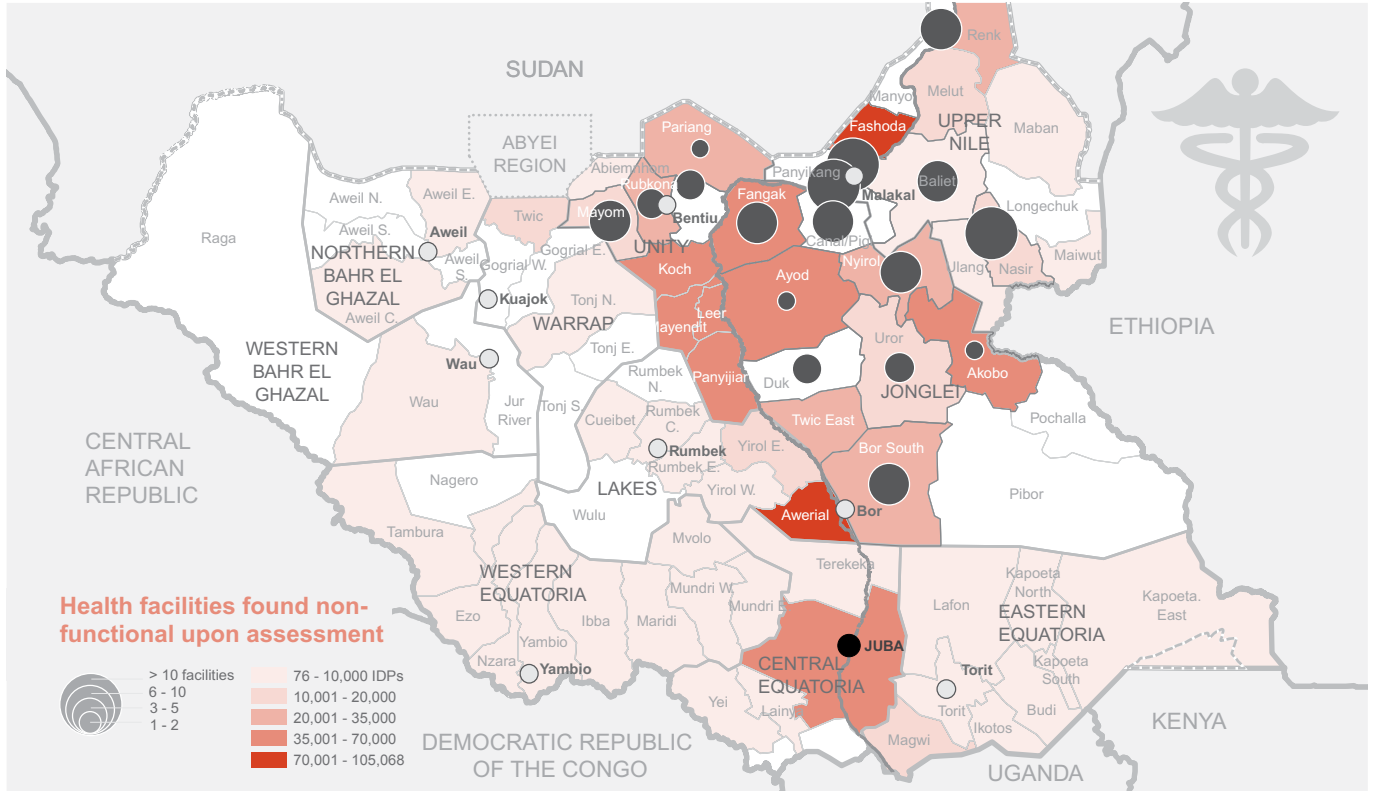
Securing access to affected populations has been a major challenge, especially during the early months of the conflict. Obstacles have included active combat, looting of aid supplies, the killing and harassment of aid workers and bureaucratic impediments by both sides to the conflict. At least 287 incidents have been reported since mid-December 2013. Five aid workers have been killed.

Many aid agencies were forced to relocate their staff from field locations when the conflict broke out. While agencies have since scaled up their capacity, staff numbers are still lower than before the crisis. Many local staff are afraid of working in some locations for fear of being targeted.

In many cases, accessing conflict areas requires complex negotiations and logistics. Partners need to secure assurances that aid workers can implement their programmes safely. The spread of displaced people across 186 sites complicates matters. Road access is difficult, as illegal checkpoints delay or block aid delivery. Convoys are often searched repeatedly and only released against payment.

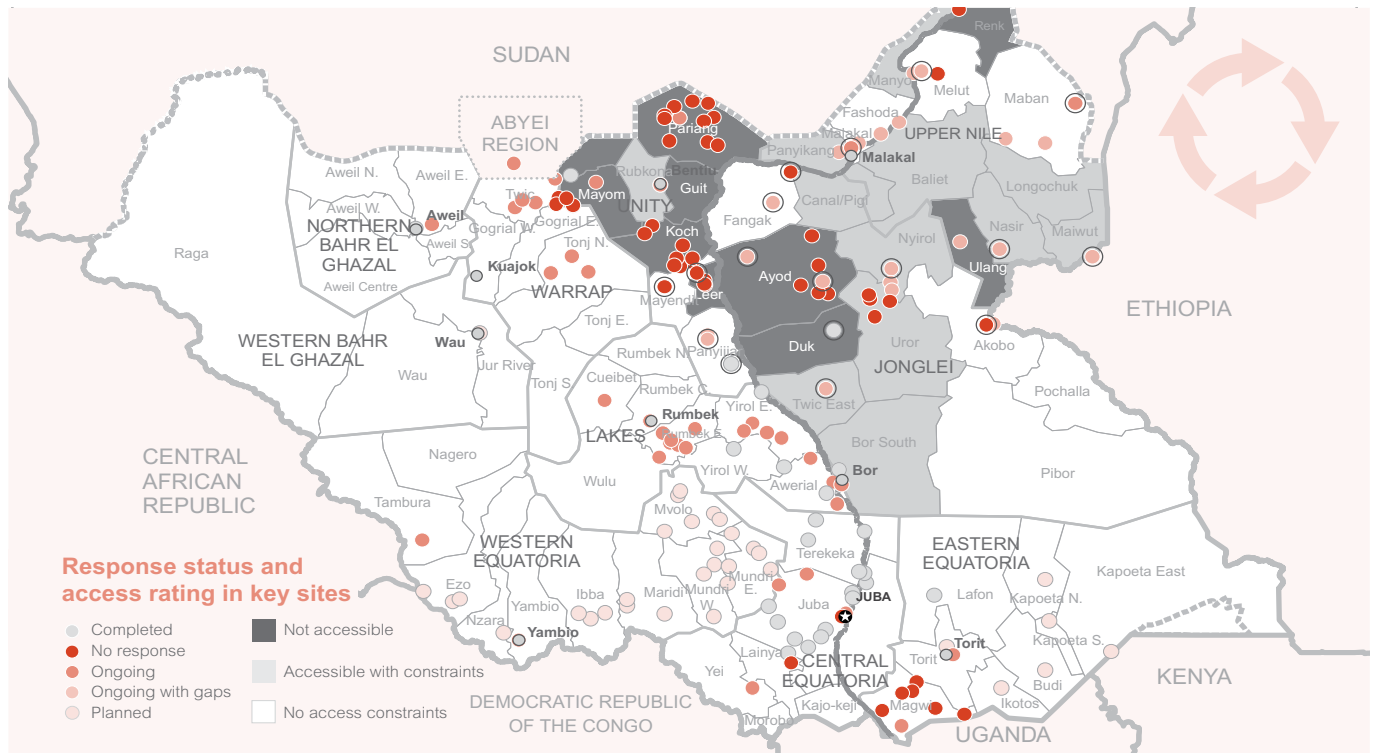
The reopening of the corridor into South Sudan from the Gambella region in Ethiopia in March 2014 was a welcome development. A similar corridor is needed from Sudan to transport relief supplies by road while this is still possible. As the rains intensify, air and river transport will become vital for saving lives.

HEALTH AND SANITATION



Sources: WHO South Sudan Epidemiological Bulletins and Situation Reports since Dec 2014; OCHA.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE OVERVIEW



ASSISTANCE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS 30 JUNE*

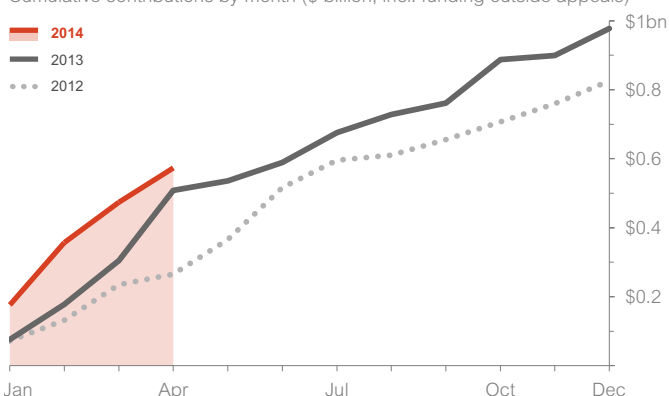
Cluster	Plan 30 Jun	Achieved 9 May
Food security and livelihoods	1.6m people (food only)	1.21m (75%)
Water, sanitation and hygiene	1.69m people (safe water)	1.36m (80%)
Health	0.29m people (consult'ns)	285,400 (48%)
Protection	1,700,000 (people)	345,900 (20%)
Nutrition	821,000 (children)	94,900 (12%)
Camp coordination and management	650,000 (IDPs)	271,000 (42%)
Emergency shelter and non-food items	360,000 (people)	499,000 (139%)
Multi-sector refugee response	250,000 (SD refugees)	235,100 (94%)
Logistics	250,000 (air PAX)	13,600 (54%)
Education	204,000 (children)	66,900 (33%)

RESPONSE PLAN REQUIREMENTS AND FUNDING*

Cluster	Target 31 Dec	Mobilized 12 May
Food security and livelihoods	\$866m	\$202m (23%)
Multi-sector refugee response	\$248m	\$56m (23%)
Water, sanitation and hygiene	\$127m	\$47m (37%)
Nutrition	\$131m	\$77m (59%)
Protection	\$79m	\$15m (20%)
Health	\$77m	\$28m (36%)
Logistics	\$79m	\$39m (49%)
Emergency shelter and non-food items	\$68m	\$22m (32%)
Camp coordination and management	\$63m	\$24m (38%)
Education	\$27m	\$9m (33%)
Mine action	\$17m	\$12m (70%)
Coordination and common services	\$13m	\$3m (23%)
Emergency telecommunications	\$5m	\$2m (40%)

FUNDING TRENDS SINCE 2011

Cumulative contributions by month (\$ billion, incl. funding outside appeals)



ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

Reported incidents per week



Source: OCHA / Clusters. * Results targets, achievement and funding mobilization should not be directly compared: 1) Results targets refer to 30 June, while funding targets refer to 31 Dec. 2) While clusters have reached many people in the early months of the crisis, they have not always been able to deliver full-standard assistance. 3) Logistics challenges will increase costs of assistance in the second half of the year. 4) Full year funding targets include cost of prepositioning for the first 3 months of 2015.

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

Most likely planning scenario until December 2014

MOST LIKELY SCENARIO UNTIL DECEMBER

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Political agreement between the Government and the opposition results in a cessation of hostilities, though **sporadic violence continues** in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.
- 

Violence against civilians continues (albeit of a lesser intensity if CoH holds) including direct attacks and abuses, destruction of property, sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment of children into armed groups and the arming of local communities.
- 

Displacement continues and becomes protracted. Secondary displacement due to violence and seasonal flooding occurs. Many people seeking shelter in UN bases remain there.
- 

Annual seasonal **flooding compounds suffering** for people displaced and increases vulnerability.
- 

Despite improvements, impediments to humanitarian action continue. Violence against aid workers impacts national staff recruitment. The rainy season increases logistical access challenges.
- 

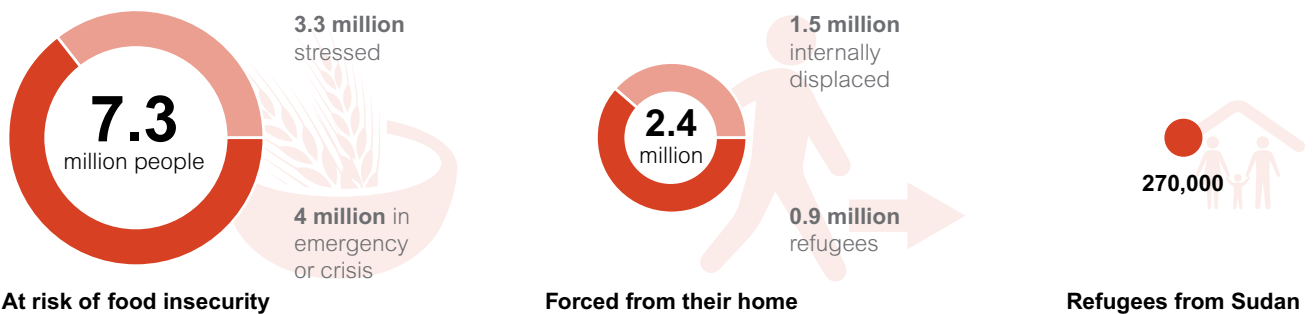
The economic crisis continues with shattered markets in key urban and rural areas closes or largely disrupted. Oil production is impaired and public revenue diverted from basic services to the security sector, increasing demands on humanitarians as front-line service providers.
- 

Food security deteriorates and malnutrition increases, with up to 7.3 million people at risk due to displacement and disruption of livelihoods.
- 

The risk of epidemic outbreaks increases during the rainy season, in particular for cholera, measles and other communicable diseases in displacement sites and UN bases.
- 

More South Sudanese seek refuge in neighbouring countries with up to 863,000 people expected to leave the country by the end of 2014.

PLANNING FIGURES UNTIL DECEMBER






TRIGGERS

- 1 The cessation of hostilities agreement continues to be violated and the political process falters.
- 2 Insecurity continues and prevents displaced people from returning home.
- 3 Markets remain largely closed in towns due to violence, limiting access to basic commodities.
- 4 Rains occur at average levels, resulting in flooding at normal levels.



OBJECTIVES

Strategic objectives, targets and achievements - For final figures see revised Crisis Response Plan in June 2014


1 Provide a coordinated lifesaving response to immediate humanitarian needs of conflict-affected people.

	People assisted with food and conditional or unconditional cash transfers	Target 1.6m (June) 2.1m (by Dec)
	Achievement	1.21 m
	Patients who received medical assistance (outpatient consultations)	Target 586,000 (June) 1.2m (by Dec)
	Achievement	285,400
	Emergency affected people provided with safe water based on SPHERE standards	Target 1.69m (June) 3.8m (by Dec)
	Achievement	1.36 m


2 Provide protection to conflict-affected communities and ensure access to services.

	Protection monitoring / assessment missions undertaken	Target 100 (June) 200 (by Dec)
	Achievement	136
	Children with access to safe spaces or associated with support networks of children, youth and women	Target 212,000 (June) 261,600 (by Dec)
	Achievement	31,600

3 Support the resumption of livelihoods activities by affected communities as quickly as possible and build resilience by providing integrated livelihoods assistance.

	Households assisted with livelihoods support	Target 450,000 (by Dec)
	Achievement	170,000 (by May)

4 Provide logistical support, including transport of personnel and goods, accommodation for aid workers and storage of assets in deep field locations to enable the humanitarian response.

	Passengers transported in humanitarian air operations	Target 25,000 (June) 72,000 (by Dec)
	Achievement	13,600

STRATEGY

Coordinated action with prioritized resources to capitalize on the seasons, secure access and scale up

KEY GOALS

Among the strategic objectives for the crisis response in South Sudan, 3 immediate goals are key:

- 1 Save lives,**
- 2 Prevent famine,** and
- 3 Avert the loss** of another generation.

The humanitarian strategy revolves around 5 key elements. In all of these, partners will focus on the main causes of avoidable deaths: diseases, malnutrition, and violence against civilians.

COORDINATING ACTION

SYSTEMATIC ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

Partners use a number of assessment and analysis tools to ensure scarce resources are used most effectively and efficiently:

- **Initial Rapid Needs Assessments** (IRNAs) to determine priorities based on a common tool, reporting format.
- The **Displacement Tracking Matrix** (DTM) to track changes in displacement patterns and access to services.
- The **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification** (IPC) to assessing the food security according to global standards.
- A **Needs Severity Index** (NSI) combining the level of displacement, violence and services to identify severe needs.

Partners are continuously monitoring the impact of their response and the evolution of needs to adjust their response accordingly.

RAPID RESPONSE

Aid organizations have set up rapid response mechanisms (RRMs) to quickly deliver a core package of lifesaving assistance in areas that do not require a permanent response. Using these models, aid agencies have already assisted some 330,000 people in 19 of 41 hard-to-reach sites. Several RRM are in operation:

- Joint operations by **FAO, IOM, UNICEF and WFP**;
- A multi-sector **Area Rapid Response Mechanism** (ARRM);
- **NGO-led response teams.**

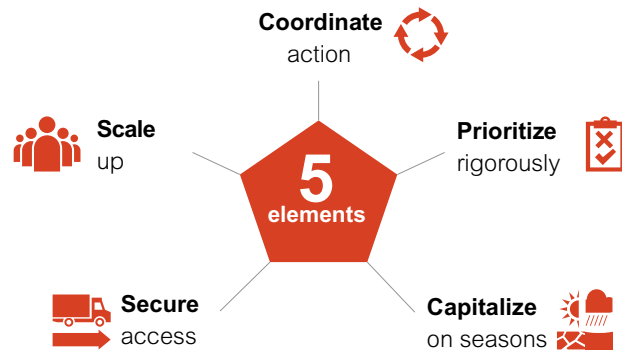
STRONG ADVOCACY

Humanitarian partners have helped facilitate **high level visits** and will continue to do so. They have raised the profile of the crisis, helped bring political negotiations back on track and highlighted reports of human rights abuses.

Where possible, humanitarian partners will contribute to the **IGAD mediation process** to ensure that humanitarian concerns get traction. The 5 May agreement, for example, calls on parties to open humanitarian corridors, facilitate humanitarian action and observe one month of tranquility.

In addition to political engagement, partners use **social media** to strengthen advocacy, disseminate reports more quickly, and improve coordination.

OVERVIEW OF KEY STRATEGY ELEMENTS



PRIORITIZING RESOURCES

PRIORITY SECTORS

To maximize the use of limited resources, aid agencies have prioritized **key sectors**, including food and livelihoods support; malnutrition prevention and treatment; emergency healthcare; water and sanitation; distribution of shelter and household materials and protection.

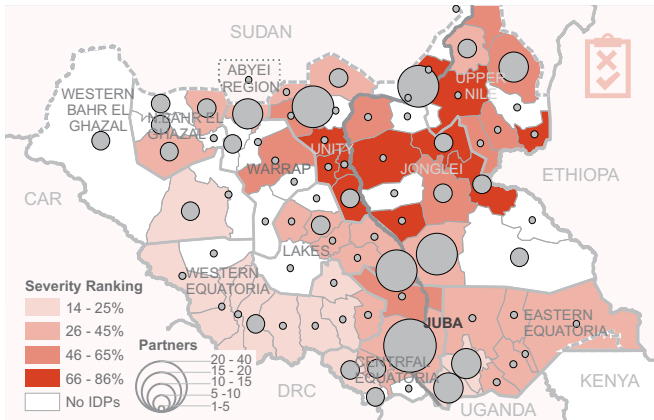
Scarce resources are prioritized to prevent the **causes of death**: acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea, malaria, malnutrition, measles, maternal mortality and violence. In a situation of under-funding, responding to these killers will guide resource allocation, including pooled funding, transport and storage.

Protection and human rights are mainstreamed throughout the response to ensure that assistance does not push or pull people to/from specific areas; that services address the specific needs of particularly vulnerable individuals; and that projects factor in threats to civilians. Partners will respond to the direct consequences of violence through support to gender based violence survivors, psycho-social assistance and child protection.

Sector prioritization does not mean that other activities are non-essential. Logistics, telecoms and mine clearance are indispensable for getting relief to people and sustaining the operation.

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES		POTENTIAL KILLERS	
	Food and livelihoods support	1	Acute respiratory infections
	Nutrition	2	Acute watery diarrhoea
	Health care	3	Malaria
	Water and sanitation	4	Malnutrition
	Shelter and household supplies	5	Measles
	Protection	6	Violence and trauma
	Logistics	7	Maternal mortality

Needs severity index and response capacity
Severity score and humanitarian partners by county



Likewise, emergency education will help preserve the abilities of children. Camp coordination and management are vital for responding to displacement.

PRIORITY LOCATIONS

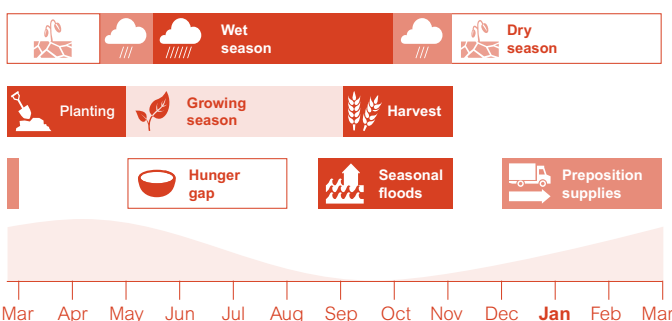
Informed by assessment and analysis tools, humanitarian partners plan to focus their response on a number of priority locations. Humanitarian crises are expected to intensify in **Jonglei**, **Unity** and **Upper Nile** states with the likelihood of conflict spill-over into **Lakes** and **Warrap** states. These states will also experience increased inter and intra-communal conflicts due to the proliferation of weapons, the absence of security forces, and increased numbers of displaced people. Crisis effects will persist in **Central Equatoria**, Lakes and north-eastern parts of Western Equatoria State. Partners also need to plan for the spread of the conflict to **Northern and Western Bahr-el-Ghazal** states.

CAPITALIZING ON THE SEASONS

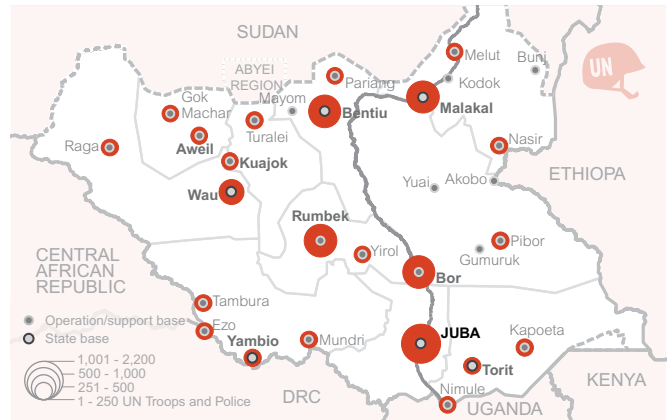
Assertively adapting aid to South Sudan's seasons will improve the effectiveness of the humanitarian operation. Supplies need to be procured and prepositioned in field hubs during the dry season between December and March 2015 to enable front-line service providers to work during the rainy season and to ensure that planting takes place in the first half of 2015. At the same time, investments during the agricultural season in non-affected states must be maximized to mitigate the loss of production elsewhere. **Successful pre-positioning** and will be **key to preventing famine** in 2015.

During the first 5 months of the crisis, insecurity and looting of supplies severely affected the pre-positioning ahead of the rains.

Key seasonal events in conflict-affected states
Calendar for northern uni-modal rainfall zones



Peacekeeping presence
Location of UNMISS bases, troops and police



To make up for the **setbacks suffered in 2014**, aid agencies are relying on **river barge movements** and the Gambella **road corridor** from Ethiopia. Aid agencies are also planning to move supplies via a road corridor from Sudan once opened.

The scale of the aid operation and past delays have already necessitated **air drops** to deliver urgently needed assistance, for example in Upper Nile State. With 60 per cent of the country inaccessible by road during the rains, **reliance on planes and helicopters** will increase. This has significant cost implications. Moving one metric ton of food aid by river costs US\$340. Transporting the same cargo by air costs \$2,500. More airport capacity will be needed as Juba Airport is severely congested.

SECURING ACCESS

The humanitarian operation is underpinned by extensive negotiations with all parties to get access to people in need. The Humanitarian Country Team has endorsed some **“key asks”**, including:

- Respect for international law and protection of civilians;
- Respect for the integrity of schools and medical services;
- Facilitation of humanitarian action.

Other requests include to desist from attacks against aid workers, to prevent looting of supplies and cease recruitment of children.

A **liaison mechanism** is in place to **fast-track** administrative processes for flights and other issues at Juba Airport. Access constraints are documented. As a result of constructive international and national engagement, the number of reported incidents has begun to decrease over the course of April 2014.

5 SCALING UP

The extent of the humanitarian crisis will require significant scale-up during the rest of 2014. In doing so, the humanitarian country team will empower organizations that already have capacity on the ground, in particular in those priority locations where the presence of partners has so far been limited. In bringing all hands on deck, humanitarian partners will create synergies between community-based organizations, NGOs, UN agencies, UNMISS, and the authorities. The response in UNMISS PoC sites has shown that new forms of collaboration are possible. Having learned lessons from the past, partners will also invest in local capacity so that South Sudanese society can grow back stronger.

The photo on the front page shows women and children displaced by recent fighting between rebel soldiers and government troops waiting in line to collect their food rations in Mingkaman, Awerial County, South Sudan Monday, March 24, 2014. Credit: UNICEF South Sudan | Kate Holt.

This document was produced by the United Nations in South Sudan.

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