

# PRELIMINARY RESPONSE PLAN

## South Sudan Crisis

(1 January- March  
2014)



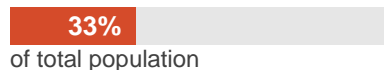
31 December 2013

Prepared by the Humanitarian Country Team

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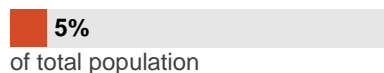
## 4.4 million

est. number of people in need of humanitarian aid (CAP 2014)



## 628,000

Estimated number of people immediately targeted due to upsurge of violence out of total 3.1 million targeted people in need (CAP 2014)



The humanitarian situation in South Sudan has deteriorated sharply since 15 December 2013, when violence erupted in the capital Juba and quickly spread to over 20 locations across five states, with fighting between Government and opposition forces. Large-scale displacement and increased humanitarian needs have been reported and it is expected that needs will escalate further in the coming weeks.

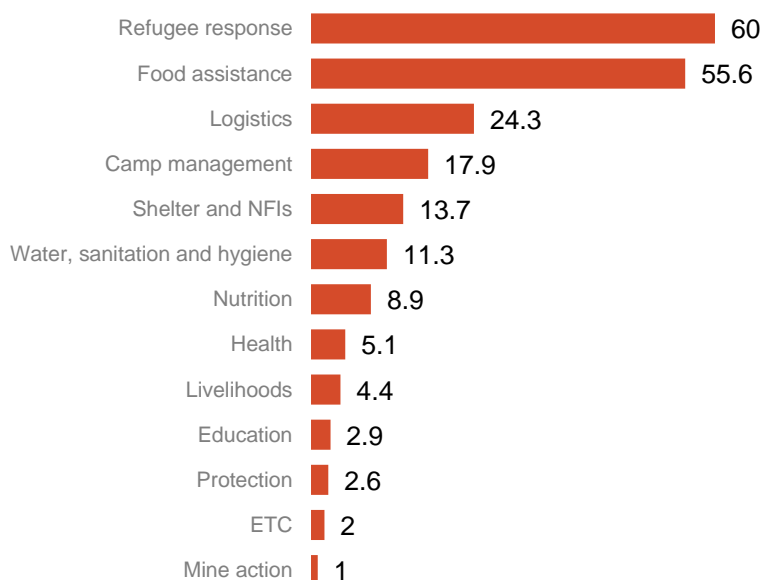
The Humanitarian Country Team has identified the following top priorities for the response: camp management, food, health, NFI/shelter, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene, and the refugee response. To enable this response support to the core pipelines, logistical and air assets support and support to key front line projects is needed.

A prioritization exercise within the CAP 2014-2016 (of US\$1.1 billion) has identified the resources needed immediately for the crisis response for the coming three months (January- March 2014).

To note that early funding of the CAP 2014-2016 is needed to ensure that the large-scale humanitarian needs in South Sudan (outside of this crisis response) are addressed.

## \$209 million/\$1.1 billion (CAP 2014-2016)

### Requirements by cluster (in \$million)





Source: OCHA

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# SITUATION OVERVIEW

Violence broke out in Juba on 15 December, and quickly spread to other locations, with heavy fighting reported in Central and Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states between government and opposition forces. Since then, several divisions of the South Sudan armed forces have defected, and intense battles have taken place for the control of key towns.

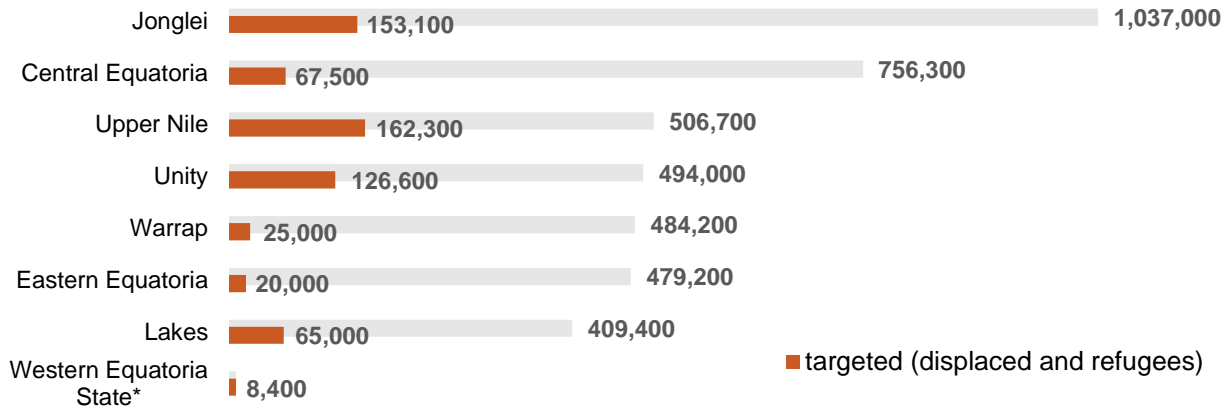
As of 29 December, some 180,000 people have fled their homes. Given the scale and intensity of the fighting, the real number might be much higher, as hundreds of thousands of people are potentially affected by the crisis<sup>1</sup>. This appeal covers the first three months that scenario, by which some 400,000 people may be displaced and up to 10,000 people wounded.

Some 75,000 people have so far sought protection from the violence in UN peacekeeping bases around the country, with the largest concentrations in Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Malakal. While the UN Mission in South Sudan is fully committed to providing protection for these civilians, they require the humanitarian community to provide life-saving services and assistance to these people.

Over 100,000 people have reportedly fled into other areas though access to many areas in South Sudan beyond that of state capital level is currently severely restricted. The total number of people displaced reported so far is considered to be a significantly under-estimated. Once access is gained to deep field locations, a better understanding of the scale of displacement and resulting humanitarian needs will be developed.

Though the number of deaths cannot be confirmed, it is potentially in the thousands, both armed forces and civilians. The first days of fighting in Juba alone led to about 300 wounded, with concerns that many more did not seek treatment in the main hospitals for fear of being targeted.

## People affected by crisis in general (population of affected states) versus people targeted with immediate response (internally displaced and refugees)



\*Refers only to refugees.

Aid agencies's priorities are protection for civilians from the ongoing violence and reaching people displaced or affected by the crisis, with life-saving aid. This includes humanitarian response to displaced people wherever they may be, providing life-saving surgical and medical assistance to those wounded (including support to secondary and tertiary health facilities), and medical evacuations of wounded people. A key priority is to restore safe access and provide assistance to affected people in currently inaccessible areas as soon as the security situation allows. In addition to physical protection from violence, the most urgent needs of people caught up in the violence are food, healthcare, shelter, and water, sanitation and hygiene services.

The particular vulnerability of Sudanese refugees in South Sudan (Unity and Upper Nile states), is of concern, due to the close proximity of the refugee sites to areas of fighting. Additionally, insecurity has led to a temporary reduction in staff presence, though all efforts are being made to restore staff presence and keep services running.

## RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS

The response to this new humanitarian crisis is taking place in a context already marked by large-scale humanitarian need. The aid operation in South Sudan is one of the largest in the world, with multiple crises affecting vulnerable communities in all ten states. In 2014, 4.4 million people need assistance, of whom partners target 3.1 million people, as outlined in the South Sudan Consolidated Appeal 2014-2016 (CAP) launched in November 2013.

The rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation calls for immediate resources to immediately fund life-saving activities in the CAP in hot-spot states, and respond to the increasing scale of needs among people forced to flee their homes. 207 million USD is required to assist up to 400,000 displaced people and 228,000 refugees hosted in South Sudan, including emergency healthcare, for three months.

By end of December, the wave of violence has affected over 20 locations across the country, including several state capitals. With violence so wide-spread, the number of people at risk has increased dramatically. Sites for displaced people have been established in or adjacent to several UNMISS bases, and may be set up in other locations. This has required the activation of the Camp Management Cluster, not originally envisaged in the CAP 2014-2016.

Access and security will determine how the response to the crisis happens. Areas of conflict will be contaminated with explosive remnants of war leading to access issues for humanitarian agencies whilst also posing a direct threat to the local populations. Significant violence may take place against humanitarian staff who are perceived to be helping 'the wrong side' as well as having assets to be commandeered. Killings of national staff (UN/NGO) based on ethnicity may occur. NGOs and UN agencies have to cope with large-scale looting of humanitarian assets in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, and with the major challenge of managing staff safety and security.

Insecurity may hinder access, and increase interference by armed forces in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Capacity gaps among partners may delay timely response, and a number of NGO partners could evacuate staff if security conditions deteriorate sharply, further limiting the number of humanitarian partners.

Negotiated access will be key to reach people wherever they may be, especially in the current context of rapidly shifting alliances and a changing political landscape. A robust analysis will be needed to identify all actors (pro-government, opposition forces, or non-state armed actors) who have influence over or responsibility for people in their areas of control.

Additional air assets are required to reach areas not accessible by existing transport means and rapidly access people in need. South Sudan's underdeveloped infrastructure, the poor state of road networks

and landing airstrips, and the rainy season may inhibit access to flashpoint areas, slow down vital pre-positioning and/or cause pipeline breaks. Fuel shortages may also affect humanitarian operations. Gaps in core pipelines and insufficient resources (logistical, financial, human) for partners could limit the scope of the response.

### Immediate term

In the initial stage of the response to the current crisis, up to 400,000 people fleeing violence may need immediate assistance. Needs will be highest in the states worst affected by fighting (Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile), and in states where the situation is also fragile or which have received displaced people from other states (Warrap and Lakes). Large-scale displacement of people will further stretch the coping capacities of host communities and can lead to trauma and public health emergencies, including epidemic level communicable disease outbreaks of cholera and measles.

Up to 10,000 people may be wounded due to violence and need emergency surgical or medical assistance. Access to health centres may be constrained if health staff leave, or if it is unsafe for certain ethnic groups to access medical facilities.

The current crisis presents dire protection concerns for the civilian population, including displaced people and refugees hosted in South Sudan, who are living in areas of active fighting.

Up to 228,000 refugees reside in areas affected by the current violence for which a rapid resumption of the humanitarian assistance to the pre-crisis levels, especially in the areas of food, health, nutrition and WASH is needed. Positive gains/improvements across critical sectors achieved by the humanitarian community in the post 2012 emergency phase are likely to deteriorate to emergency levels if the humanitarian response is jeopardized. The violence has also interrupted the supply lines for pre-positioning of stocks including medical supplies, fuel, shelter and NFIs. While high levels of insecurity have resulted in a temporary relocation of international staff from refugee sites in Unity State and to a lesser extent in Upper Nile State sites, the expectation is for presence to be restored in the near future.

### Medium and longer-term

Food insecurity may increase as agricultural production is disrupted. There is pressure on scarce food commodities as internally displaced people increase in certain states, particularly in the northern border areas where there is still no trade between South Sudan and Sudan. If large-scale internal conflict continues and oil production is disrupted, the economic situation will deteriorate further, with inflation, price increases and/or unavailability of basic commodities. Fuel and food shortages may occur.

As local government structures become inoperative, humanitarian agencies will become the provider of last resort of basic frontline services. Education, food assistance, health, protection, and water and sanitation programmes will be affected. Chronically vulnerable populations will further slip into humanitarian crisis and require assistance. Concurrently, deepening poverty combined with non-payment of security and law enforcement forces will result in increasing insecurity and criminality, with humanitarian organizations operating in a more difficult and hostile environment.

Bureaucratic impediments for NGOs will likely increase with additional fees imposed, as the Government at both national and state levels will seek to increase non-oil revenues, just as NGOs will be required to provide more assistance. Hostility towards nationals of neighbouring countries working in South Sudan will increase, impacting on NGO staff recruitment.

Up to 4.5 million people may be affected by a breakdown in social services delivery and need access to health care and emergency education, protection, as well as limited support to protection of livelihoods, food aid and WASH in the medium term. If and as the situation calms enough for people to feel and be safe moving out of bases and other protected areas, it is likely many, rather than seeking to return to their areas of displacement, will seek to go to home "areas of origin" where they have relatives/friends and community protection mechanisms. As such, medium and longer terms response will also have to focus on these communities and the needs of both IDPs and their hosts.

## Scaling up the response

There is an urgent need to scale up the response by; 1) scaling up the operational capacity required in Juba, and all affected states, 2) scaling up capacity to be able to respond to newly identified needs in other areas of the country dependent on how the pattern of violence and displacement develops, and 3) strengthen coordination, information and communication.

There are about 300 organizations working in South Sudan (UN/INGOs/NNGOs and international organizations) many of whom have been working in South Sudan for decades with immense experience of working under difficult circumstances. UN agencies and NGOs are surging within country where possible. However, the scale of the crisis necessitates significant external surge. While there has been a substantial reduction in aid worker presence in those areas directly affected by violence of the first two weeks, there is now a significant increase in surge to ensure that hot spot areas are boosted with experienced staff.

## GAPS IN THE RESPONSE

Human resources, funding, and supplies in priority areas are currently key gaps in the response. Additional surge of experienced humanitarian staff is needed for camp management, food assistance, health, protection, shelter and NFIs, and WASH to boost presence in hotspot states.

All eight core pipelines (supply lines for key supplies used by front line service providers throughout the year in deep field locations and which form an essential part of the strategy to ensure year round assistance to people in need) need to be immediately boosted with financial resources. The core priorities identified for the response of food, health, NFIs/emergency shelter, and WASH, to the displaced can only be supported if the respective pipelines are resourced. This to ensure that life-saving supplies for medical care, food assistance, NFIs and emergency shelter, and WASH are available to minimise loss of life, protect against cholera in the camps, and provide protection and dignity to those affected.

Furthermore, the multi-faceted nature of the response requires that those pipelines which support, emergency education, animal vaccination, nutrition support, and reproductive health activities and support to survivors of gender based violence are also resourced.

The Camp Coordination Management Cluster has been activated to support the response to displaced people within UN peacekeeping bases and any additional displaced persons camps that may be established. Additional support to the UN Humanitarian Air Service and the Logistics Cluster for additional helicopter assets and transport support is urgently needed to enable the response.

## COORDINATION ARCHITECTURE OF THE RESPONSE

To ensure that humanitarian action effectively helps people in need, robust and inclusive coordination mechanisms are needed at international, national and state level.

The response on the ground is organized by the clusters that lead the response in each sector, with partners, and with support and coordination from OCHA. Coordination of the response happens at the local, regional and global levels between the different agencies and organizations involved and through the regular coordination mechanisms in the country (HCT, ICWG etc.). In addition, coordination with the Government of South Sudan happens at the national and state levels.

Humanitarian partners are also working closely with UNMISS with regard to issues related to protection of civilians and the humanitarian response inside UNMISS bases.

## SCOPE OF THE CRISIS

The scope of the crisis is not fully known yet. However, the rapid increase of people displaced over a very short period since the violence erupted, combined with the lack of clarity around a political settlement of the crisis, led aid agencies to anticipate a further increase in violence, causing displacement, deaths and injuries in early 2014.

Due to the fluidity of the situation, some of the planning assumptions presented in this SRP may change in the short term future.

As of end of December direct fighting had impacted directly on five states with other states such as Lakes State impacted by displaced people arriving. The response plan uses a planning figure of up to 400,000 people internally displaced by the violence in the coming three months based on the numbers displaced so far and projected displacement if the violence does not stop. This figure is triple that of the 125,000 displaced anticipated for 2014 in the CAP/SRP 2014-2016 in the Most Likely Scenario. To note that the South Sudan Humanitarian Contingency Plan July-December 2013 has as its worst case scenario a planning figure of up to 800,000 displaced persons.

The violence has also impacted on the 228,000 refugees hosted in South Sudan, the majority of whom live in those states affected by the violence. Of concern is that there may be a return movement of Sudanese refugees into Sudan if conditions in the refugee camps in Unity and Upper Nile deteriorate.

In addition to the direct impact of displacement, violence, and trauma on those impacted, it is expected that the coping mechanisms of those displaced will be further eroded, negating gains made so far in increasing livelihoods mechanisms and resilience.

As the response picks up and access increases, Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessments (IRNAs) will be conducted to generate more in-depth analysis of unfolding needs. The current needs analysis is based on experience of previous displacement episodes in South Sudan, both among rural and urban populations. IOM is conducting registration of displaced in camps where it has access to to provide more in-depth information as to the status and needs of those displaced. As the multi-sectoral response picks up, nutritional, health, and special needs data will be generated, along with gender-disaggregated data.

## CONSEQUENCES OF NOT RESPONDING

The absence of response to this ongoing humanitarian crisis in South Sudan will worsen the already dire prevailing humanitarian situation and further increase the levels of insecurity in the country. The health, food, water, sanitation and hygiene status will worsen leading to outbreaks, increase malnutrition and ultimately increase the morbidity and mortality rates of a country which already ranks among the most vulnerable countries in the world.

Furthermore, a lack of response to this crisis will increase the overall fragility of South Sudan and impact on the country's recent progress in reducing food insecurity and overall humanitarian needs.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Strategic Objective 1 of the South Sudan CAP/SRP 2014-2016 'To provide a coordinated response to immediate humanitarian needs' underpins the following three strategic objectives in this Strategic Response Plan, whereby the goal is to save lives and alleviate acute suffering by reaching people in need on time, in a way that maximizes the impact of resources and avoids duplication.

The below objectives will ensure that the humanitarian response both limits any worsening of the situation while also supporting people where possible to resume their livelihoods upon their return home if this is possible and safe for them to do so.

**SO1**

Provide an integrated life-saving coordinated response to immediate humanitarian needs of internally displaced people due to violence including addressing protection concerns (camp management, food, NFI and emergency shelter, protection and WASH)

**SO2**

Provide key emergency health services to affected populations, with a focus on emergency surgical support and medical evacuation capacity for people wounded

**SO3**

Support the resumption of livelihoods activities of the affected population as soon as possible through integrated livelihoods assistance so as to build resilience

## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES AND THE PRELIMINARY COSTS PER CLUSTER

The below cluster objectives and response plan cover the response of the humanitarian country team to key immediate needs for the period 28 December to 31 March 2014. The assessment of needs and design of the relevant response will be reviewed regularly in accordance with the evolution of the fluid and volatile political and security situation currently characterizing South Sudan. Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessments (IRNAs) will feed into the overall response as well as provide revisions to the Strategic Response Plan as more information becomes available.



### Camp coordination and camp management (CCCM)

Contact Information: David Derthick, IOM (dderthick@iom.int; +211922123125); Girmai Wondimu, UNHCR (wondimu@unhcr.org, +211 95581836)

In the first 12 days of the crisis, violence forced 120,000 people to flee their homes. 60,000 people have sought shelter and security in UN peacekeeping bases, where ad-hoc IDP camps have been established. The CCCM cluster has been activated to help manage these camps and support the establishment of new camps as the need arises. The response will focus on hotspot areas in the following states: Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile and Warrap. Activities will include ; setting up camp coordination mechanisms at the national and state level as the need is identified, facilitating the establishment of camp management mechanisms in IDP sites, carrying out IDP registration in IDP sites.

**\$17.9  
million**

Immediate funding  
requirement

**The need for camp coordination and camp management was not foreseen in the CAP 2014-2016, and requirements for this work come on top of the total funding sought in the original CAP for 2014.** The \$ 17.9 million required is based on up to 200,000 people being displaced within displaced persons camps (the planning range is 100,000 - 200,000 people).

The cluster objectives include to:

**CO1:** Ensure that camp management structures are in place to improve living conditions among IDP sites;

**CO2:** Coordinate targeted and effective delivery of sector-specific services within IDP sites;

**CO3:** Carry-out registration activities in support of the delivery of humanitarian assistance in newly set-up displaced persons camps.

<b>Expected output</b>	<b>Number of people targeted</b>
Camp coordination mechanism in place to facilitate the effective and targeted delivery of services to IDPs in IDP sites	tbd dependant on # of sites
Camp management mechanisms in place in IDP sites to improve overall living conditions in sites	tbd dependent on # of sites
IDP registration carried out in IDP sites, as needed, to facilitate camp management and the delivery of immediate humanitarian services and registration data made available to facilitate the delivery of response in IDP sites	in all sites as appropriate



## Education

**Contact Information:** Amson Simbolon (edclusterjuba.un@gmail.com; +211 954439104)

The current crisis has worsened South Sudan's already major education challenges. Internally displaced children are particularly vulnerable to protection risks, including recruitment by armed groups, sexual exploitation and abuse, and physical violence. The disruption to community and family structures caused by displacement compounds these risks. These children are also more likely to have experienced a recent traumatic event. As such, providing emergency education services and child-friendly spaces is an essential part of the humanitarian response.

**\$2.9 million**

Immediate funding requirement

The cluster objectives include to:

**CO1:** Provide children and youth with basic supplies necessary for safe, inclusive, protective and quality education; and

**CO2:** Provide children, youth and communities with psychosocial support, life-skills and life-saving messages in crisis-affected areas.

<b>Expected output</b>	<b>Number of people targeted</b>
Displaced children supported with emergency learning materials and emergency recreational kits	Up to 60,000 children, 29,400(male)/ 30,600 (female).
Refugee children supported with emergency learning materials and emergency recreational kits	32,000 children, 15,680 (male)/ 16,320 female



### Emergency Telecommunications

Contact Information: Julie Vanderwiel (Julie.vanderwiel@wfp.org; +211 922631494)

The ETC will establish reliable and cost efficient and secure, radio, telecommunications and Internet Services

Provision solution for NGOs and UN Agencies in up to 8 emergency locations dependent upon how the current crisis develops. This support will help the humanitarian community minimize risks and implement an effective emergency response.

The cluster objectives include to :

**CO 1 :** Provide sustainable telecommunications security, data and voice communication services through pooling optimization, and coordination of existing resources;

**CO 2 :** Deploy experienced technical teams to establish and maintain the installed systems; and

**CO 3 :** Provide data connectivity, basic security telecommunications and ensure their 24/7 continuity in terms of electrical power.

**\$2 million**

Immediate funding requirement

Expected output	Number of people targeted
Percentage of emergency areas covered	80%
Number of data connectivity kits positioned in response locations	8



### Food security and livelihoods

Contact Information: Rehan Zahid, WFP (rehan.zahid@wfp.org; +211 922465457); Phanuel Adwera , FAO (phanuel.adwera@fao.org; +211 955276353)

In October 2013, 3.4% and 30% of the assessed households were severely and moderately food insecure respectively compared to 10% and 30% respectively in October 2012 or 10% and 28% respectively in October 2011. Equally, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score was 75% compared to 59% and 60% in October 2012 and February 2013 respectively.

Even though it was expected that the food security situation would improve 2013/2014, the people displaced in the current violence have lost access to their livelihoods and will likely require emergency food assistance. Increasing access to food among displaced communities is vital to combating malnutrition and disease.

Furthermore, insecurity along major commercial supply corridors, increased market fragmentation, food and fuel price inflation and conflict related displacement leading to loss of livelihoods, albeit at a smaller scale, could be expected with the current crisis.

Food assistance will be complemented by livelihoods programmes, to help crisis-affected communities to rebound as quickly as possible. This will include livestock vaccinations, to prevent further loss of livelihoods and the spread of disease in hotspot areas, where the population is already vulnerable.

Transporting large-volumes of food through insecure areas in the current context may require an increased reliance on air assets. The budget enclosed for food security and livelihoods has built in a contingency plan, valued at USD 15 million, to have enough air transport capacity to transport 35 percent of the three month food requirements for 400,000 people. Given that the air-assets can be mobilized with a 5 – 10 day notice, a more specific call for this funding could be made when necessary. Cluster objectives include to:

**CO1:** Enhance access to food to meet the immediate needs of people affected by crisis; and

**\$60 million**

Immediate funding requirement

**CO2:** Help communities rebound from crisis by enhancing access to livelihoods resources.

Expected output	Number of people targeted
Emergency food distributed to internally displaced persons	400,000 displaced persons
Livelihoods support provided to internally displaced persons	XXXX
Food assistance and livelihoods support provided to refugees	228,000 refugees



## Health

Contact Information: Mohamud Jeylani, WHO (mohamud.jeylani@gmail.com; +211 956470666)

The current crisis, and its impact on the health situation in areas affected by violence, comes on top of already major health needs in South Sudan. Access to essential primary health services and surgical capacity is limited and large-scale displacement is further reducing people's access to medical facilities. In addition to providing emergency surgical interventions, aid agencies will need to provide support to primary health care centres in crisis-affected areas. Displaced people are also at a particularly high risk of contracting communicable diseases due to poor sanitation, shortage of water, crowded living conditions and poor immunity, with young children and pregnant women particularly vulnerable. Gender issues, in particular gender-based violence, are also aggravated by the crisis and survivors require appropriate medical services. Malaria, diarrhea and respiratory tract infections are currently the most prevalent conditions in IDP sites.

**\$5.1 million**

Immediate funding requirement

Aid agencies are planning to provide emergency healthcare to up to 400,000 displaced people between January and March 2014, including up to 10,000 people wounded in violence. The cluster objectives include to:

**CO1:** Provide emergency primary health care services for vulnerable people with limited or no access to health services;

**CO2:** Provide emergency response capacity including surgical interventions; and

**CO3:** Respond to health-related emergencies, including controlling the spread of communicable diseases.

Expected output	Number of people targeted
Measles immunization campaign targeting 6 month-fifteen years children conducted	200,000 people
Epidemic disease surveillance and response strengthened	400,000 people
Primary health facilities supported in/near displaced persons sites with provision of essential medicines and medical supplies	400,000 people
Surgical capacity at key secondary health facilities improved with provision of trauma kits	6,000 people



## Logistics

Contact Information: Jeppe Andersen, WFP (jeppe.andersen@wfp.org; +211 922465559)

South Sudan is one of the most challenging and costly operating environment for humanitarian action in the world. Large quantities of humanitarian aid must be moved over vast distances, in area with extremely limited infrastructure and low supply of commercial transport asset. The response to displaced people in multiple locations around the country and the ongoing assistance to refugees requires additional logistical support, including for transport of life-saving supplies and aid personnel. For the first three months of 2014 securing sufficient air assets, including both fixed-wing aircraft for the regular United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and helicopters, is the key priority, to allow for a rapid

**\$24.2 million**

Immediate funding requirement

response to immediate needs. The cluster will also provide coordination services to ensure efficient, cost-effective and timely services to aid agencies engaged in the response.

**Given the sharp increase in needs for logistical support, the funding requirement in this document comes on top of the requirements set out in the CAP 2014-2016.**

The cluster objectives include to:

**CO1:** Provide logistic coordination, support and advisory services to the humanitarian community carrying out the emergency response; and

**CO2:** Provide complimentary air transport services to humanitarian partners to address emergency needs.

<b>Expected output</b>	<b>Number of people targeted</b>
Relevant logistics information provided to partners –	25 information products provided to partners
Air transport capacity provided to humanitarian partners to address emergency needs	90% - Amount of cargo transported/amount of cargo requested (%)
Common services provided into operational areas for delivery of humanitarian supplies	
a) target 90%- Number of service requests for transport /number of requests for transport executed (UNHAS pax)	
b) target 90% - Amount of cargo transported/amount of cargo requested (%)	
c) target 90% -Number of service requests for storage /no. Service requests for storage executed. (%)	



## Mine action

Contact Information: Lance Malin, UNMAS (lance.malin@unmas.org; +211-920011102)

Decades of war in South Sudan have left a debilitating legacy of landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). The continued use of munition by armed actors in the country, including in the current crisis, has led to new contamination in urban centres and areas of high population density (including refugee camps), posing a risk to civilians and aid workers. As aid agencies regain access to areas where there has been active fighting, there will be an immediate need to clear areas from mines and ERW, to enable delivery of humanitarian assistance. There is also a need to reduce the risk of civilians being injured by mines and ERW, by providing mine risk education. The cluster objectives include to:

**\$1 million**

Immediate funding requirement

**CO1:** Facilitate free and safe movement for humanitarian operations through clearance of landmines and ERW; and

**CO2:** Reduce the risk of injury from landmines and ERW.

<b>Expected output</b>	<b>Number of people targeted</b>
Landmine / ERW survey and clearance of hazardous areas conducted	400 spot tasks completed
Mine Risk Education provided to at risk groups including displaced people and returnees. Peer to peer educators within at risk focus groups.	50,000 people reached through MRE


**Multi-sector**

Contact Information: Marina Aksakalova, UNHCR ([aksakalm@unhcr.org](mailto:aksakalm@unhcr.org); +211 928061099)

South Sudan currently hosts 228,000 refugees. Over 200,000 of these are from Sudan's Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, and live in Unity and Upper Nile states in South Sudan – two of the hotspot states in the current crisis. Other refugees are hosted in Central Equatoria and Jonglei states, where heavy fighting has also taken place. To meet the immediate needs of this vulnerable group and avoid losing the important gains made in the refugee response in 2012 and 2013, it is vital to continue to provide life-saving assistance and basic services in the different refugee sites around the country.

**\$60 million**

Immediate funding  
requirement

Scaling up the humanitarian response capacity to the pre-crisis scale where safety and security of humanitarian workers led to a temporary reduction in presence and resumption of supply lines for the replenishment of critical items will be secured.

The cluster objectives include :

**CO1:** Ensure that refugees and host communities have access to critical life-saving humanitarian assistance in established settlements, and

**CO2:** Provide protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers.; and

<u>Expected output</u>	<u>Number of people targeted</u>
Basic services and sustainable assistance provided to refugees in established settlements	228,000 refugees assisted
Global acute malnutrition rate	<10%


**Nutrition**

Contact Information: Nyauma Nyasani, UNICEF ([nnyasani@unicef.org](mailto:nnyasani@unicef.org); +211 954056372)

Various forms of under-nutrition have been prevalent among vulnerable groups in South Sudan for many years, including among young children and pregnant and lactating mothers. The current large-scale displacement will compound the situation, including by disrupting livelihoods and reducing access to food, especially for people who have not been able to seek shelter in UN peacekeeping bases. The high disease burden among displaced communities and poor sanitation and hygiene further aggravate nutritional needs.

**\$8.9 million**

Immediate funding  
requirement

The cluster objectives include to:

**CO1:** Treat acute malnutrition in children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable group; and

**CO2:** Prevent acute malnutrition in children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable group and supplying vitamins for children.

<u>Expected output</u>	<u>Number of people targeted</u>
Treatment of acute malnutrition provided to under five years old children	4,500 SAM 9,000 MAM 2,700 P&LW
Supplementary food provided	9,500 boys and girls aged 6-35 months

 **Protection**

Contact Information: Peter Trotter, UNHCR (trotter@unhcr.org; +211 0922402515); Lisa Monaghan, NRC (lisa.monaghan@nrc.org; +211 913018725)

The ongoing violence between state and non-state armed actors and between communities poses an immediate threat to people in the states affected by violence, and has caused large-scale displacement. The crisis has also increased vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence, and heightened protection risks for children, for example of being separated from their families. Survivors of GBV will need access to health services and psychosocial support. An inclusive protection response to displaced communities, including ongoing monitoring of threats to civilians in all hotspot areas, is a key need for the first three months of 2014. The cluster objectives include to:

**\$2.6 million**  
Immediate funding requirement

**CO1:** Scale up protection monitoring, advocacy and response to mitigate the effects of the rise in violence and increased protection concerns for IDPs and host community members;

**CO2:** Enhance protection of children, adolescents and other vulnerable groups affected by crisis, with an emphasis on identification of separated/unaccompanied/missing children and family tracing and reunification, as access permits; and

**CO3:** Provide timely, safe, and high-quality child and gender-sensitive prevention and response services to survivors of GBV.

<u>Expected output</u>	<u>Number of people targeted</u>
CO1: Undertake field protection monitoring/assessment mission in all affected locations, as access permits, and undertake advocacy/information initiatives, including with Protection of Civilians actors as well as other stakeholders to address both physical and other protection concerns.	45 assessment missions 6 advocacy/information initiatives
CO 2:Set up appropriate FTR systems in 7 locations, while seeking to identify and reunite or locate interim alternate care arrangements for separated/unaccompanied/missing children.	tbd depending on # of IDPs in sites
CO 3:Set up appropriate GBV case identification and response/referral mechanisms in 7 locations, while providing safe and secure access for GBV survivors to essential health and case management as access permit.	tbd depending on # of IDPs in sites

 **Shelter and Non-Food Items**

Contact Information: Margo Baars, IOM (mbaars@iom.int; +211 922406720)

Aid agencies estimate that up to 400,000 people displaced may need emergency shelter and household items in the coming months, including the people displaced in UN peacekeeping bases and those seeking refuge in other locations. The lack of shelter and mosquito nets contribute to high rates of malaria and other diseases in displaced persons sites. The wide-spread violence has also led to significant destruction of homes and property in several key population centres, including Juba, Bor, Bentiu and Malakal. Procuring, delivering and pre-positioning shelter and NFI supplies will be key for the immediate humanitarian response. The cluster objectives include to:

**\$ 13.2 million**  
Immediate funding requirement

**CO1:** Ensure timely provision of emergency shelter and basic NFI materials for displaced populations in acute emergencies (including supply, prepositioning, distribution); and

**CO2:** Deliver additional shelter options, as needed, for IDPs able to return to their homes using where possible sustainable locally adapted solutions.

<u>Expected output</u>	<u>Number of people targeted</u>
Distribution of basic NFI kits to populations in need	350,000 displaced individuals
Provision of appropriate emergency shelter solutions to people in need	350,000 displaced individuals



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Contact Information: Jesse Pleger, UNICEF (washclusterjuba@gmail.com ; +211 927631478); Oliver Wright, Medair (washclusterjuba-ngo@medair.org)

The lack of safe drinking water, inadequate excretal disposal and poor hygiene practices leave a large proportion of South Sudan's population at persistent risk of preventable waterborne diseases. The recent violence and large-scale displacement to sites and areas without sufficient access to clean water and proper sanitation has greatly increased the vulnerability of people displaced. In IDP sites, poor sanitary conditions pose a major public health risk, including potential cholera outbreaks. The immediate priority in the first three months of 2014 is to ; provide safe drinking water and emergency latrines, along with promotion of good hygiene, increase the access of crisis-affected people to safe drinking water, provide additional latrines and improve hygiene practices in order to prevent the outbreak and spread of water-related disease. Timely procurement and prepositioning of WASH items is a key requirement to support the ongoing response.

**\$11.3 million**

Immediate funding  
requirement

The cluster objectives include to:

**CO1:** Provide emergency water points with safe drinking water, emergency latrines, and promote good hygiene to displaced populations

**CO2:** Ensure provision of safe drinking water and improved sanitation, and promote good hygiene within crisis-affected communities

<u>Expected output</u>	<u>Number of people targeted</u>
Provide clean water to displaced populations at SPHERE standard	15 L/person/day
Provide emergency latrines to displaced populations at emergency SPHERE standard	1 latrine per 50 people
Provide safe drinking water and improved sanitation in crisis-affected communities	Up to 400,000 people

### List of top priority projects for immediate funding

NOTE: this list below includes only the core pipelines for humanitarian supplies and the new projects for camp management and logistics, representing \$123 million of the overall \$209 million required.

The remaining \$86 million relates to the requirements for three months for high priority projects delivering frontline services in the seven states affected by violence, as outlined in the South Sudan CAP 2014-2016: [www.southsudancap.info](http://www.southsudancap.info).

Cluster	Project Code	Project Title	Organization	URGENT \$ Requirements for Q1	Pipeline/New project
CCM	SSD-14/CSS/65078/R	Republic of South Sudan, Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster Coordination	IOM/UNHCR	3,604,372	New
	SSD-14/CSS/65079/R	Camp Management Rapid Response Grants	IOM	6,000,000	New
	?? Tbc	Camp management and basic services provision for 5 IDPS settlements / 100,000 IDPs across South Sudan	ACTED	8,330,557	New
Education	SSD-14/E/60061	Ensure access to life-saving and quality education for IDPs, stranded returnees, refugees and host community affected by or highly vulnerable to acute emergencies in South Sudan by providing education in emergency supplies.	UNICEF	2,900,000	Pipeline: Education
FSL	SSD-14/F/61183	Empowering farming, fishing and pastoralist communities in South Sudan for resilient livelihoods through sustainable food productivity and environmentally sound income generating activities for food and nutrition security	FAO	1,700,000	Pipeline: Seeds & tools
FSL	SSD-14/F/60503	Food and nutrition assistance for Relief and recovery, supporting transition and enhancing capabilities to ensure sustainable hunger solutions	WFP	55,552,000	Pipeline: Food aid

Health	SSD-14/H/60451	Maintaining and scaling up access to quality Reproductive Health (RH) services for IDPs, Returnees, Refugees and other Vulnerable Populations in South Sudan	UNFPA	2,100,000	Pipeline: Reproductive health kits
	SSD-14/H/60339				Pipeline: Vaccines
	SSD-14/H/60573	Support to emergency and routine immunization interventions through vaccine provision, strengthening of cold chain systems and capacity building to prevent outbreaks of Vaccine Preventable Diseases in South Sudan.  Support and provision of quality life-saving health services among vulnerable groups, including emergency surgical care, health-related emergencies and response to communicable disease outbreaks	UNICEF  WHO		Pipeline: Emergency health kits
Logistics	SSD-14/CSS/60224	Logistics Cluster Common Services in Support of the Humanitarian Community in South Sudan	WFP	12,797,510	New
	SSD-14/CSS/60226	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in South Sudan	WFP	11,456,666	New
NFI/Shelter	SSD-14/S-NF/60850	Provision of Emergency NFIs and Shelter to IDPs, returnees, and Host community	IOM	11,600,000	Pipeline: NFIs/Shelter
Nutrition	SSD-14/H/60303	Support Nutrition Pipeline for Emergency Therapeutic Responses in South Sudan	UNICEF	6,500,000	Pipeline: Nutrition (SAM)
	SSD-14/H/60519	Food Assistance for Treatment and Prevention of undernutrition in children aged less than 5 years and pregnant and lactating women.	WFP		
WASH	SSD-14/WS/61042	Strengthened Humanitarian Supplies Core Pipeline for Emergency WASH Preparedness and Response in South Sudan	UNICEF	450,000	Pipeline: WASH
<b>Total</b>				<b>122,991,105</b>	