## South Sudan: Humanitarian Access Snapshot (May 2017)



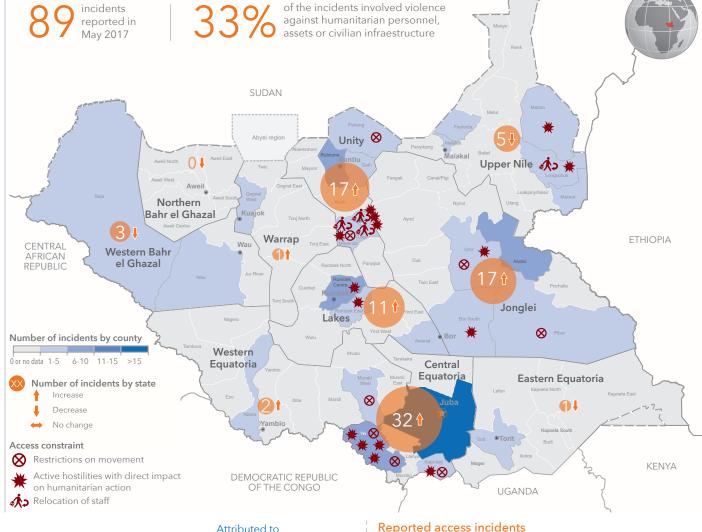
### **OVERVIEW**

In May, 89 humanitarian access incidents were reported in South Sudan. Insecurity and conflict in multiple locations negatively impacted humanitarian operations. Some 36 aid workers were forced to relocate as a result of active hostilities in Leer and Mayendit counties and Longochuk County, while at least six humanitarian missions were postponed to areas outside of Yei as a result of conflict. The relocations of aid workers hampered the delivery of assistance in famine-affected and at risk areas, with a team forced to flee Luom in Mayendit when the village came under attack, food distribution in Din-Din in Leer disrupted due to fighting, and humanitarian response in Leer town temporarily scaled-down following the attack on the UNMISS base.

Violence against humanitarian personnel and assets was reported in one-third of the recorded incidents. This included an ambush of a vehicle transporting vaccines in Wulu which left a driver and health worker wounded. Forced recruitment of aid workers was a serious concern in Unity. All community health workers from the health facility in Nimni were reportedly forcefully recruited into armed forces, while in Guit, an NGO had to cancel a mission to Kwaich due to related concerns. There were five incidents of looting. This included humanitarian supplies and a Primary Health Centre reportedly looted and vandalized by youth militia during an attack on Luom in Mayendit. A humanitarian truck delivering supplies from Wau to Raja was looted by government soldiers at a check-point.

Operational interference also hampered humanitarian activities in a number of locations. A nutrition survey in Rubkona was delayed for more than three weeks due to attempted interference in the hiring process by County authorities. Government authorities also attempted to introduce new "travel permits" for humanitarians travelling outside of Bentiu. The month also saw authorities request exactions, including line ministries in Juba instituting new requirements or processes and then requesting payments for them. In Akobo, an iO-held area, authorities reportedly attempted to intervene in recruitment processes, demanded material support and interfered with access to the internet.

Restrictions on movement due to access denials and active hostilities impacted deployment of personnel and supplies by land and air in at least 10 locations. A humanitarian convoy carrying supplies for displaced people in Kajo-Keji was stopped 20 kilometres outside of Juba by national security and not permitted to proceed, despite all clearances being in place. Access to areas south and west of Mundri town was restricted following clashes.



### Key access figures

↑X 0 ♣> 36 ♣¥ 8 humanitarian staff killed staff withdrawn through 4 incidents cases of illegal taxation / bribery

looting incidents

# Access constraints Types Bureaucratic/Administrative 10% Wiolence against assets Active hostilities Restriction of movement Operational interference Violence against personnel

## Attributed to National and Sub-national Government State security forces Non-state armed actors Criminals / Unknown Civilians - 6%

