South Sudan context for transitioning towards recovery & rehabilitation,

For EU partner QRM, Rumbek, May 30th, 2019
& FSLC partners, Juba, June 12th, 2019
January 2019 IPC: IPC map showing projection by May – July (deep lean season) – Note counties with 3! would be phase 4 but for HFA
Given current delivery capacity of humanitarian assistance, IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) is growing at a low rate as compared to IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) that is increasing at a significant rate.
January 2019 IPC: food insecurity getting a whole lot worse

Depth of lean season 2017 6.0 million (IPC 3, 4 & 5) – unprecedented
Depth of lean season 2018 6.1 million – marginally worse
Depth of lean season 2019 projected to be almost 6.9 million!!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 5</th>
<th>Phase 4</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People in Catastrophe</td>
<td>People in Emergency</td>
<td>People in Crisis</td>
<td>People in Stress</td>
<td>People minimally food insecure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 000</td>
<td>1 360 000</td>
<td>4 780 000</td>
<td>3 420 000</td>
<td>1 805 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(54% of the population) People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In the PRESENCE of Humanitarian Food Assistance (Unmet Needs)

- 6.17M People facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)
- 6.45M People who will be facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)
- 6.87M People who will be facing severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+)

IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION

PROJECTED (MAY-JULY 2019)

PROJECTED (FEBRUARY-APRIL 2019)

CURRENT (JANUARY 2019)
Main drivers of food insecurity in South Sudan

- **Conflict**: national/ inter communal/ intra communal including intensification of cattle raids (youth/ automatic weapons/ small arms; no rule of law etc.)
  - Population displacement
  - Destruction of livelihoods & disruption basic services e.g. Maiwut IRNA

- **Economic crisis**:  
  - Disrupted trade routes: livestock : grain
  - Food price hikes
  - Devaluation SSP

- **Climatic shocks**: especially dry spells in 2018 (530,000MT cereal deficit) and floods;

- **Other shocks** normal: pests/ diseases; abnormal: Fall Army worm!!

- Increasing **poverty** (82% officially poor) & rising **vulnerability**:
  - Loss of capital assets / limited coping mechanisms
  - Protracted nature of multiple crises: food security/ protection/ public health/ governance

Common themes across ‘fragile states’ in the 2019 Global Food Crises report;
## Current context in former Lakes State: bleak outlook

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awerial</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>No raiding</td>
<td>1) <strong>Traditional</strong>: for more than 100 years; cross border Nuer v Dinka; often dry season only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cueibet</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>Rank 4</td>
<td>2) <strong>Post CPA intensification</strong>: spread of arms/ power vacuum in rural areas/ undermining of traditional authority; also wet season (revenge/ opportunistic/ long distance raids)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumbek Centre</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Rank 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumbek East</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>Rank 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumbek North</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Rank 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wulu</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>At times raided</td>
<td>3) <strong>National crisis</strong>: politicized / military raiding: further intensified long standing feuds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yirol East</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>Rank 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yirol West</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>Rank 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Current context in former Lakes State: bleak outlook
Current context in former Lakes State: bleak outlook 2017 - 2019

2017: Main insecurity as a result of inter and intra communal conflict with cattle raiding (across 7 counties) and ineffective governance structures to control it; the only unaffected county being Awerial;

2018: Ranking key shocks resulting in the current food insecurity (2 counties IPC 3 ‘crisis’ and 5 counties IPC 4 ‘emergency’):
Conflict (internal amongst Dinka: 7 of the 8 counties) driven by cattle raiding, revenge killing & rise in dowry price;
- Especially focused around the three Rumbek counties and Cueibet thought to be due to the higher population densities; the widespread availability of guns and sometimes triggered by alcohol; (I missed importance of conflict in the Yirols at that time);
- Note the current attempt at disarmament by the Government in 2018; partial success (though unlikely all arms collected); possibly more a mental disarmament (taking guns off the street and no longer in public view except carried by uniformed soldiers);
- Also seen the rise in opportunistic banditry by youth groups operating in the context of a break down in law and order and the rule of law;

Economic (especially revealed from FSNMS survey data during IPC analysis); high food and consumer product prices;
Other more ‘normal’ shocks: Dry spells & unreliable rains; Flooding; Diseases: human, animals & crops; Pests: grasshopper, birds and now Fall Army Worm;

2019: final conclusion after mapping/ FGDs with FSLC partners, discussions with the Chiefs and Government at the EU’s QRM and discussions with Agar Pakaam youth and elders in cattle camps along the Bahr Nam (Rumbek East): the conflict and raiding across six counties of Lakes State is out of control and currently uncontainable with significant impact on sustainable livelihoods, on population vulnerability and food insecurity.
Population dynamic & returns in 2019: prediction not matching what is happening on the ground

- **Yes - People on the move**: seasonal migrations (need for mobile services)/ returns/ displacement/ urbanization;

- **No - UNHCR estimation of approx. 500,000 returnees**;

- **Minimal**: Returnees from outside South Sudan:
  - Uganda: on-going conflict in CES/ individual family members to and fro;
  - Ethiopia: Inter Nuer clan fighting as ‘push’ factor
  - Sudan: national unrest/ politics of South Kordofan & Blue Nile state and SPLA-North

- **Minimal**: Returnees from within South Sudan:
  - Dependent on the peace agreement and the decisions from the new Government of National Unity (May, 2019)
  - Numerous more localized returnees to former ‘homes’ along with political & military protection from their ‘authority’
### Population dynamic & returns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>IPC</th>
<th>January IPC</th>
<th>Projection I Feb - April</th>
<th>Projection II May - July</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>IPC</td>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Raga</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Conflict driven deterioration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>IPC</td>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>Conflict driven deterioration</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Raga</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>Conflict driven deterioration</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 4</td>
<td>Conflict driven deterioration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>IPC</td>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Poor 2018 harvest: deterioration from 2017 &amp; 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Raga</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Improvement from 2017 &amp; 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
<td>Improvement from 2017 &amp; 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population dynamic & returns:

**POC and returns to Fertite zones of western and southern Wau town**

POC at height of its capacity provided refuge and protection for approx. 38,000 person (post July 2016); currently estimated by FSLC partners (COER, AFOD & FAO) at approx. 16,000; with an estimated 20,000 persons ‘returned’ especially in the last few months; approximate proportions generated by KIs:

- 11% to Raja
- 4% to Juba
- 15% to Baggari, now freely accessible (2018/2019); and
- 70% back to Wau town over the past few months (2019)

**Neighbourhood recovery & rehabilitation:**

- Some neighbourhoods **significant returns**: cleaning, tidying, establishment of homestead gardens; and social and recreational activities e.g. churches re-commenced, football & other games; school/kindergarten re-commencing etc.

- Other neighbourhoods **partial returns**: people cultivating homestead gardens; not attempting to fix their damaged property and returning to the POC or one of the five collective centres at night;
  - Note that almost all households had farms some distance out in the rural areas (these are traditionally farmers; many now also combining urban livelihoods e.g. KI interviewed who was clerk before the 2016 crisis);

- Other neighbourhoods **no indication of any returns** whatsoever; these are the more isolated, more rural locations on the very edges of town: perception of ‘fear’ and insecurity/ threat of soldiers & criminal gangs;
New Way Of Working & transitioning towards greater resilience:

- **Main instruments**: humanitarian response at scale targeting 5.4 million (including refugees) in 2019 HRP (not enough!);

- Builds **absorptive capacity**: food assistance/ seeds & tools/ associated training – use of kits/ hygiene/ nutrition/ livestock diseases/ PHLs (hermetic storage);

- **Resilience stages**:
  - HRP + elements of **conditionality** (self reliance) e.g. FFA/ CFA; community infrastructure & improved agronomic practices e.g. BRACE II
  - HRP ++ elements of **CO4**: extended community engagement & support e.g. VSLAs, market linkages & more resilience type actions

- More in-depth **contextual analysis** (risk & vulnerability/ inequality (gender & service delivery)/ increasing return on assets → lead towards more integration

- Leads → to more **adaptive capacity**: climate smart agriculture/ marketing and even **transformative capacity** (vision for the future): usually market oriented e.g. Melut vegetable growers & traders;

**Don’t forget** in resilience programming: focus on Early Warning Systems (based on R&V) & need for social safety nets
FSLC update:

- Update on **Country Cluster Performance Monitoring** survey process: Nov 2018 – Jan 2019 satisfaction survey
  - 42 INGOs & 67 NNGOs + 7 others responded
  - SAG+ End May (only five attended: WFP + 2 NNGO + 2 INGO)
  - SAG+ 14th June → finalization of report & follow up action plan

- **July elections** for SAG (1 INGO & 1 NNGO) and INGO co-coordinator positions

- **SSHF process** – pending OCHA strategy paper and FSLC strategy for dry season response under the ELRP (fish and vegetable kits)

- Next **FSLC meeting**: Wednesday June 26th

- Next **new entrants meeting**: Thursday June 27th on 5W reporting

AOB: