

JANUARY-MARCH 2020

MONITORING REVIEW

SOUTH SUDAN

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE

2020

ISSUED MAY 2020



Reference map



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei area is not yet determined.

This document is produced by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners.

Photo caption: An internally displaced girl at a child-friendly space run by a South Sudan Humanitarian Fund -supported national NGO, Help the Child, in a displacement site in Wau.

Cover photo: OCHA/Anthony Burke

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First quarter at a glance

PEOPLE IN NEED

7.5M

PEOPLE TARGETED

5.6M

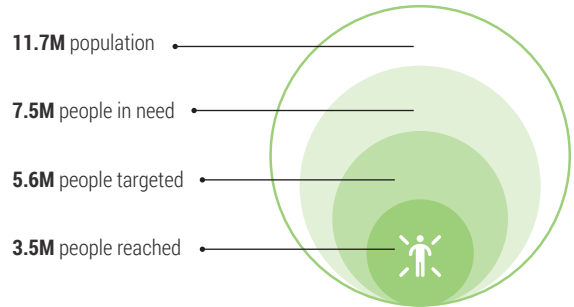
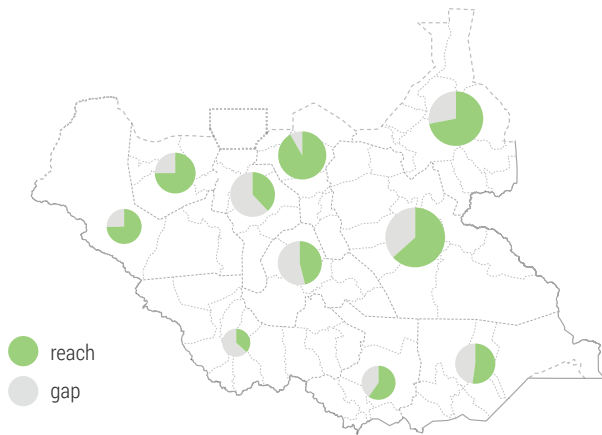
PEOPLE REACHED

3.5M

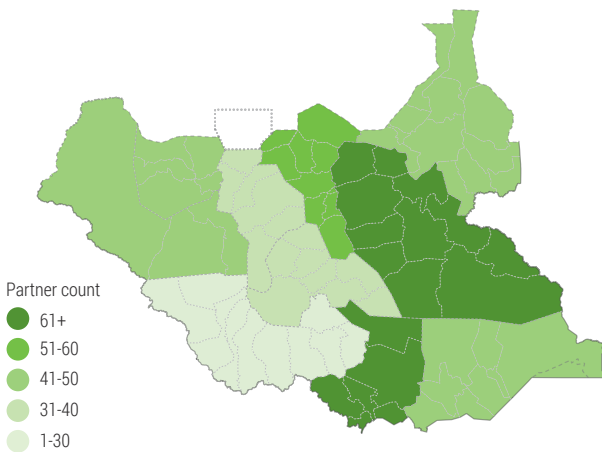
PERCENTAGE REACHED

63%

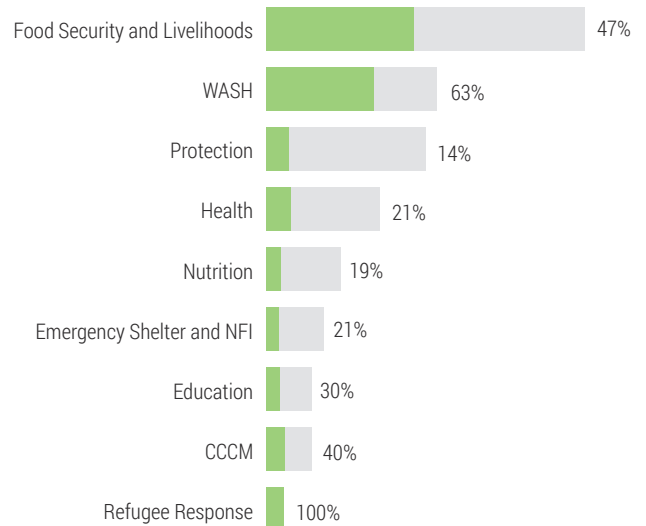
People targeted and reached by state



Operational presence by state



People reached by cluster



FUNDING REQUIRED (US\$)

\$1.5B

FUNDING RECEIVED

\$234M

FUNDING GAP

\$1.3B

FUNDING %

15%

Changes in context

Key developments

In the first quarter of 2020, South Sudan continued to reel from the cumulative effects of years of prolonged conflict, chronic vulnerabilities and weak essential services compounded by emerging health risks. The country was still recovering from widespread flooding which devastated large areas in the second half of 2019. Agricultural and livelihoods activities were severely affected and people in the hardest-hit areas were struggling to rebuild their lives and livelihoods. The arrival of the desert locusts in several counties in Eastern, Central and Western Equatoria, and Lakes added an extra threat to the already dire food security and livelihoods situation.

The ceasefire held in most parts of the country and overall violence continued to reduce with the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity in February. This was a significant achievement in the implementation of the revitalized peace agreement and offered hope for the recovery of the country and its people. However, armed conflict and inter-communal violence spiked in pockets throughout the dry season, including in areas that had not seen violence recently. In the first three months of the year, tens of thousands of people were newly displaced by fighting between armed groups, inter-communal violence and cattle raiding, particularly in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile and Warrap.

A new threat to South Sudan came into focus as the global COVID-19 pandemic spread into East and Central Africa. The possibility of a large-scale outbreak in a country with one of the weakest health care systems in the world led to borders being closed and restrictions placed on people's movement. No cases were confirmed in South Sudan by the end of the quarter.

Half of the population were at risk of hunger

Hunger threatened over half of the nearly 12 million people living in South Sudan. Between February and April, 6 million people were projected to be acutely food insecure, according to the *Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report* released in February. This was an increase of 700,000 people from the 5.3 million who were acutely food insecure in January. Over 40 per cent of counties would be in the emergency phase of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) or worse. Worryingly, some 20,000 people were estimated to be in catastrophic food insecurity in the flood-affected areas of Akobo and Duk counties in Jonglei.

From the start of the year, there was an upward trend in *food prices*. The COVID-19 threat and related preventive measures had a significant impact on supply chains in the region, causing prices to rise and a goods shortage. The economic shock of a pandemic would

likely deepen food insecurity, particularly at a time when the country was approaching the lean season.

The desert locusts invasion, ravaging neighbouring Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda during the first quarter, could further threaten food security in South Sudan. In February, a mature swarm of desert locusts from Uganda arrived in Ikotos, Magwi and Torit counties in Eastern Equatoria. By March, the locusts were in several counties in Eastern, Central and Western Equatoria, and Lakes. The full impact of the locusts on food insecurity was not known by the end of the quarter.

Malnutrition was still a pressing issue in South Sudan, with approximately 1.3 million children under five years and some 352,000 pregnant or lactating women expected to suffer from *acute malnutrition in 2020*.

Inter-communal violence drove displacement

Inter-communal violence intensified and forced civilians to flee during the first quarter, with violence hot spots in parts of Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal states. Over 200 incidents of inter communal violence was recorded according to humanitarian partners on the ground and media reports. The *increased number and range of weapons used by rival clans*, along with the limited response by local and national authorities, including the security forces, contributed to the spike in violence.

In January, more than *19,000 people were displaced* by fighting in Maiwut County, Upper Nile, and in Yei and Lainya counties, Central Equatoria, of which 8,000 sought refuge in Ethiopia. Clashes between armed youth groups in Mvolo County, Western Equatoria, displaced an estimated 5,000 people. In addition to inter-communal violence, clashes between the armed group National Salvation Front and SSPDF in Lasu in late 2019 and early 2020 led to reports of human rights violations and abuses in Yei. Soldiers allegedly committed civilian executions, rape and carried out systematic looting. In Yirol West and Rumbek East counties in Lakes, communal clashes displaced about 2,200 people. In Western Equatoria's Maridi County, clashes between Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition and National Salvation Front forces displaced almost 3,000 people within the county and across the border into the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In February, inter-communal fighting, cattle raiding and revenge attacks between armed youth groups in the greater Pibor area *displaced some 9,000 people*. Over 200 women and children were reportedly *abducted and subjected to sexual violence*, and many homes were burned to the ground. Most of the 9,000, mainly children, women and elderly, took shelter at the United Nations Mission in

South Sudan (UNMISS) Protection of Civilians Area Adjacent site in Pibor town, with the remaining taking refuge in bush areas west of Pibor, and in Bor County. In Rumbek North, Lakes, inter-communal clashes forced some 2,700 people to flee to Dheng-Nhial site. In March, several inter-communal clashes displaced about 5,100 people from Jur River County into Wau County.

Additionally a phenomena not previously seen at this level of intensity has been the rise in intra-communal violence over the past two years. Found especially around Rumbek North and East in Lakes, Tonj East and South in Warrap, and Ayod in Jonglei, growing intra-communal violence would suggest deepening of vulnerability and the breakdown of social cohesion.

Almost 4 million people remained displaced in the first quarter, driven mainly by years of conflict, inter-communal violence, food insecurity and recent natural hazards such as floods. This included 1.7 million people who were internally displaced, according to a *new IDP baseline* released by IOM and OCHA in January 2020. The marginal increase from the *IDP count published ahead* of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) was mainly due to an increase in assessment coverage. In the first quarter of 2020, tens of thousands of people were newly displaced, mainly as a result of armed conflict and inter-communal violence. At the same time, IDPs continued to return home in modest numbers. The results of the latest displacement tracking exercise, detailing the number of IDPs and returnees, will be released in *late May*.

Another 2.2 million South Sudanese remained displaced as refugees in six neighbouring countries. Despite *UNHCR's position* of no facilitated, promoted or otherwise organized returns to South Sudan as conditions are not conducive for returns, approximately 44,000 South Sudanese refugees spontaneously returned in the first quarter of 2020, with the most active return corridors being Panakuach, Mayendit, Mayom and Panyijiar in Unity, and Renk and Kodok in Upper Nile. At the same time, more than 16,000 South Sudanese fled the country and sought refuge mainly in Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia. South Sudan continued to host about 300,000 refugees from neighbouring countries, mainly in Maban County, Upper Nile and Pariang County, Unity State.

Despite marginal improvements in security, displaced people still experienced major obstacles in achieving durable solutions, such as returning to their former residences, relocating to new areas or integration in the locations where they now stay. Many were fearful to return home as they did not know how safe and secure it was for them to return. In a UNHCR intentions survey conducted during the first quarter in the Bor, Malakal, Wau and Juba Protection of Civilians sites and three urban collective sites in Juba, 48 per cent of IDPs said that they could return to their habitual residence only when it is safe for them to do so.

Humanitarian access continued to improve

In the first quarter of 2020, humanitarian access continued to improve across South Sudan with a decrease in clashes between armed groups, attributed to the formation of the transitional government. At the same time, an upsurge in inter-communal violence, particularly in Jonglei and Lakes, severely impacted humanitarian operations. More than 110 aid workers were relocated

as a result of escalating tensions. Looting of humanitarian supplies by community members and armed youth groups during inter-communal violence set back efforts to respond to the needs of vulnerable people across the country. With increased road movements, humanitarians were exposed to more ambushes and criminality, with the majority of incidents recorded in the Kapoeta and Rumbek corridors.

In Pibor, one aid worker was killed in February at a roadblock manned by unknown armed youth, bringing the number of aid workers killed in South Sudan since the conflict began in 2013 to 116.

Increased bureaucratic impediments challenged humanitarian operations and the effective delivery of life-saving assistance to people in need. Extortion, duplicate registration at state and local levels, imposition of taxes and fees, interference in recruitment processes and the inconsistent application of policies delayed or disrupted humanitarian operations. Humanitarian organizations continued to face pressure from authorities, particularly in several locations in Jonglei, for remittance of tax to the former 32 states.

Poor road conditions were aggravated by the 2019 floods. In addition, the presence of landmines and other explosive hazards still posed a threat to physical access.

South Sudan was at high risk of the COVID-19 pandemic

A new threat to the people of South Sudan came into focus as the global COVID-19 pandemic spread into the region. At the end of the first quarter, no COVID-19 cases were confirmed in South Sudan, but the risk grew as neighbouring countries confirmed cases. South Sudan was highly vulnerable to epidemic diseases, due to low immunization coverage, a weak healthcare system, and poor hygiene and sanitation. Over 430,000 people or 30 per cent of all IDPs were sheltering in crowded camps or camp-like settings. The congested nature of these settings presented a high risk of the spread of COVID-19.

The already dire food security situation in South Sudan could also worsen with the adverse economic impacts of COVID-19, including a slowdown in the importation of basic commodities. Markets could quickly come under significant stress, as evidenced by the sharp price increases already seen.



On 5 April, the Ministry of Health of South Sudan reported the country's first case of COVID-19.

At the time of issuing the monitoring report, the Humanitarian Country Team is working on a costed addendum to the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) to address this new threat to the people of South Sudan.

The addendum will be available to download from southsudan.humanitarianresponse.info



Timeline of events



November 2019

2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview finalized, identifying **7.5 million people** in need of humanitarian assistance.



December 2019



2020 Humanitarian Response Plan was launched, targeting **5.6 million people** with overall appeal of \$1.54 billion.

At least **16,000 people were displaced** in Lainya County, Central Equatoria, when civilians were attacked by the South Sudanese People's Defense Forces.

By the end of the year, unusually **heavy floods** had damaged an estimated 74,000 hectares of cultivated land, with a loss of some 72,600 metric tons of cereals.

Clashes between the armed group National Salvation Front and SSPDF in Lasu led to reports of **human rights violations and abuses** in Yei. Soldiers allegedly committed civilian executions, rape and systematic looting.

Clashes over land between Eastern Lakes and Jonglei communities forced about **4,200 people** to move to safer areas.

January 2020



Close to **5.3 million people** were in crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity with some 40,000 people in flood-affected Akobo, Duk and Ayod counties in Jonglei in catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).



Over **19,000 people were displaced** by fighting in Maiwut County, Upper Nile, and in Yei and Lainya counties, Central Equatoria.



An estimated **5,000 people were displaced** by clashes between armed youth groups in Mvolo County, Western Equatoria.

An armed attack in the disputed Abyei area displaced an estimated 4,800 people and resulted in more than **50 civilian casualties**.

Clashes between Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition and the National Salvation Front forces displaced almost **3,000 people**, within the county and across the border into the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

February 2020



The Transitional Government of National Unity of South Sudan was formed on 22 February.

Some **6 million people** were projected to be acutely food insecure between February and April with 20,000 people in Jonglei's Akobo and Duk counties in catastrophe.

A **desert locusts infestation** was reported in Ikotos and Magwi counties in Eastern Equatoria, posing a significant threat to food security and livelihoods.

Inter-communal fighting, cattle raiding and revenge attacks between armed youth groups in Akobo, Nyirol and Pibor counties in Jonglei displaced nearly **9,000 people**.

March 2020

The risk of the **COVID-19 pandemic** to South Sudan grew with most neighbouring countries confirming cases. No confirmed cases were reported in South Sudan in the first quarter of 2020.



The impact of the virus threat and preventive measures in the region contributed to a rise in food and basic commodity prices.



Desert locusts invaded additional counties in Eastern, Central and Western Equatoria, and Lakes.

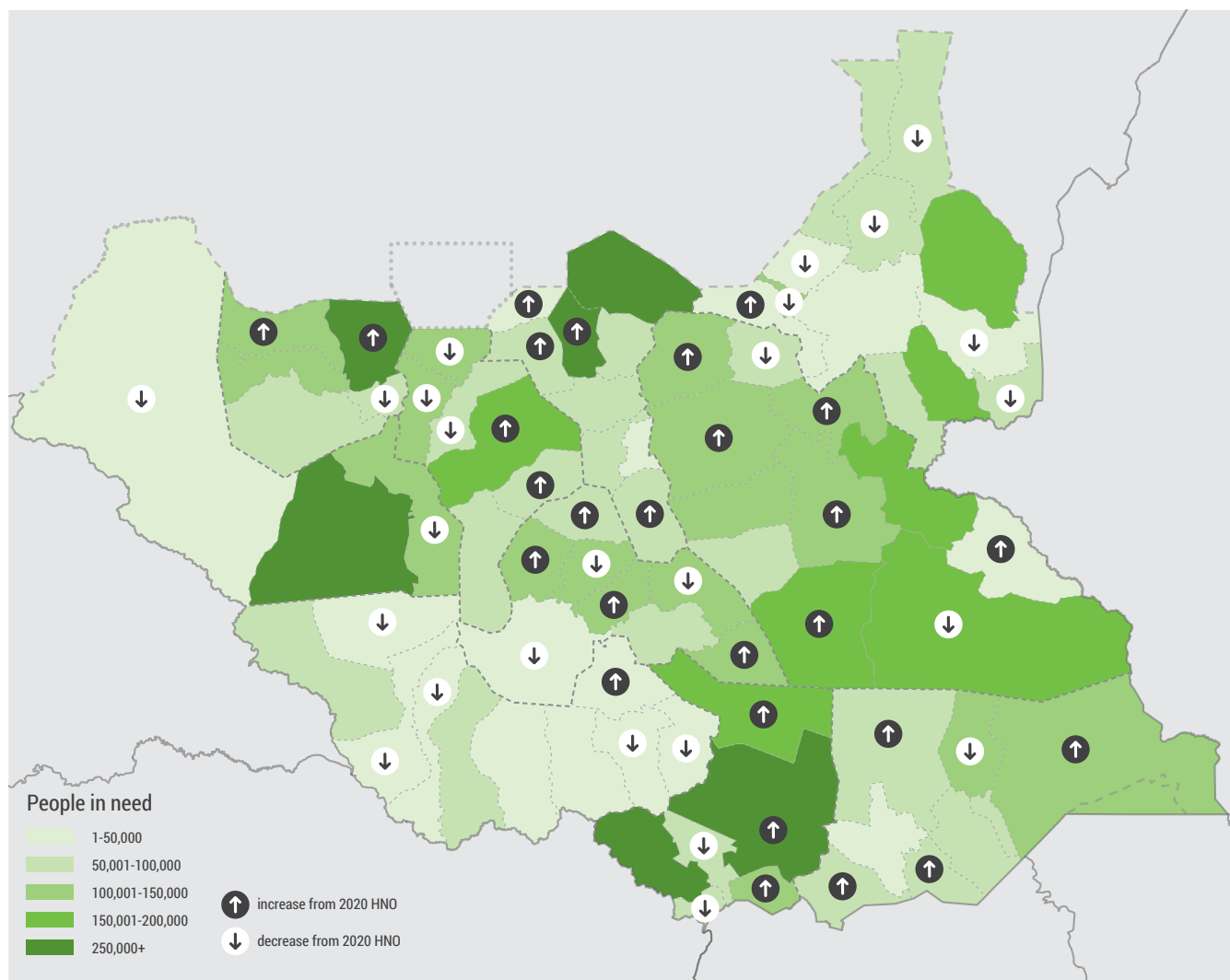


Inter-communal clashes displaced about **5,100 people** from Jur River County into Wau County.

Between January and March, **42 boys and 2 girls** associated with armed forces and groups were released.

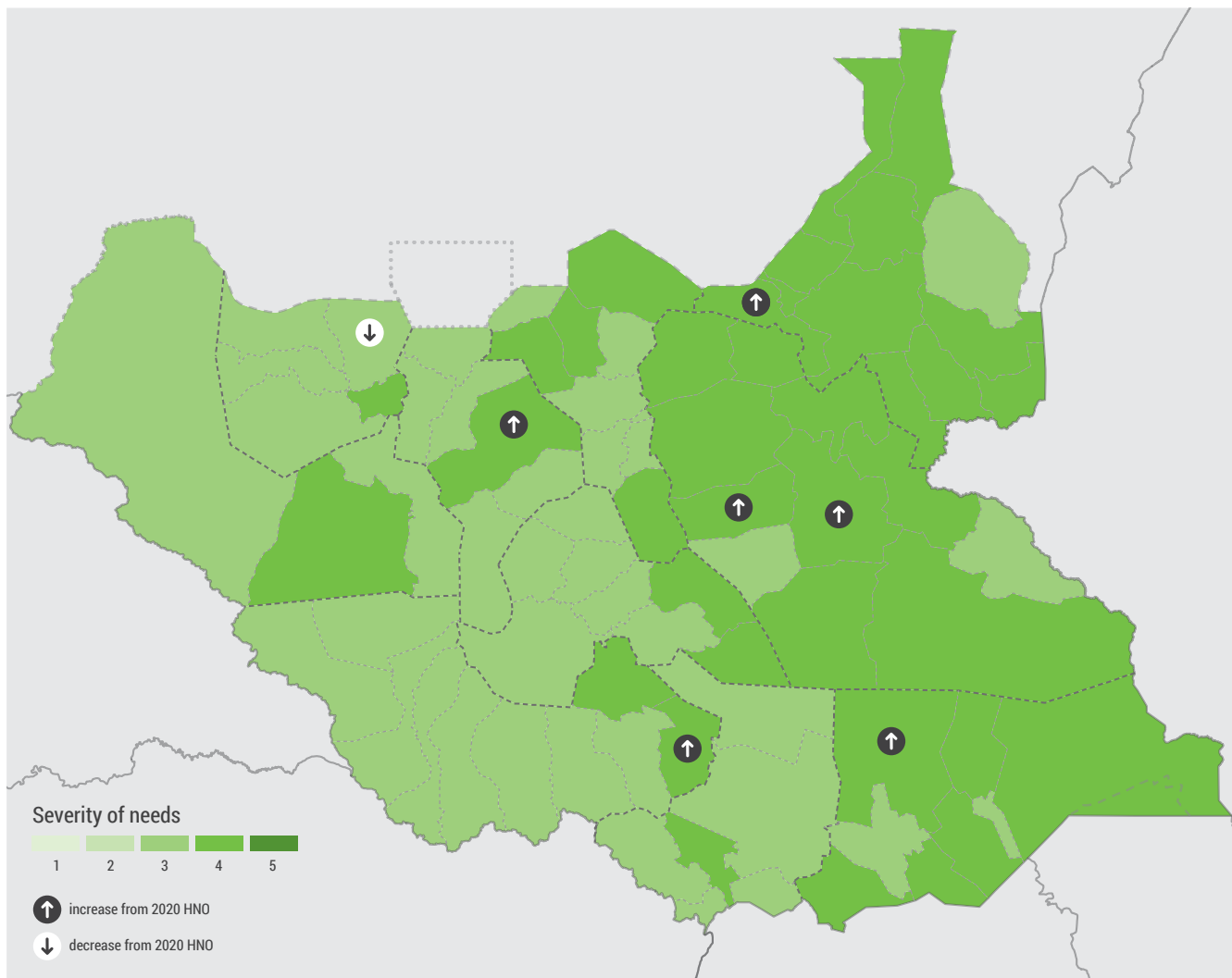
Review of needs

People in need



The humanitarian needs analysis conducted for the 2020 HNO in late 2019 was reviewed at the end of the first quarter, using newly available food security and WASH data from the biannual Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS). The overall number of people in need increased marginally from 7.46 million stated in the HNO, to 7.52 million, mainly due to better assessment coverage. In 27 of South Sudan's 78 counties, the number of people in need increased by a total of 402,000 while in 25 counties, the number of people in need decreased by some 335,000. In the remaining counties, the number of people remained static from the original needs analysis.

Intersectoral severity of needs



The availability of new assessment data and increased assessment coverage since the HNO, particularly to areas with severe sanitation needs, led to changes in the intersectoral severity of needs analysis.

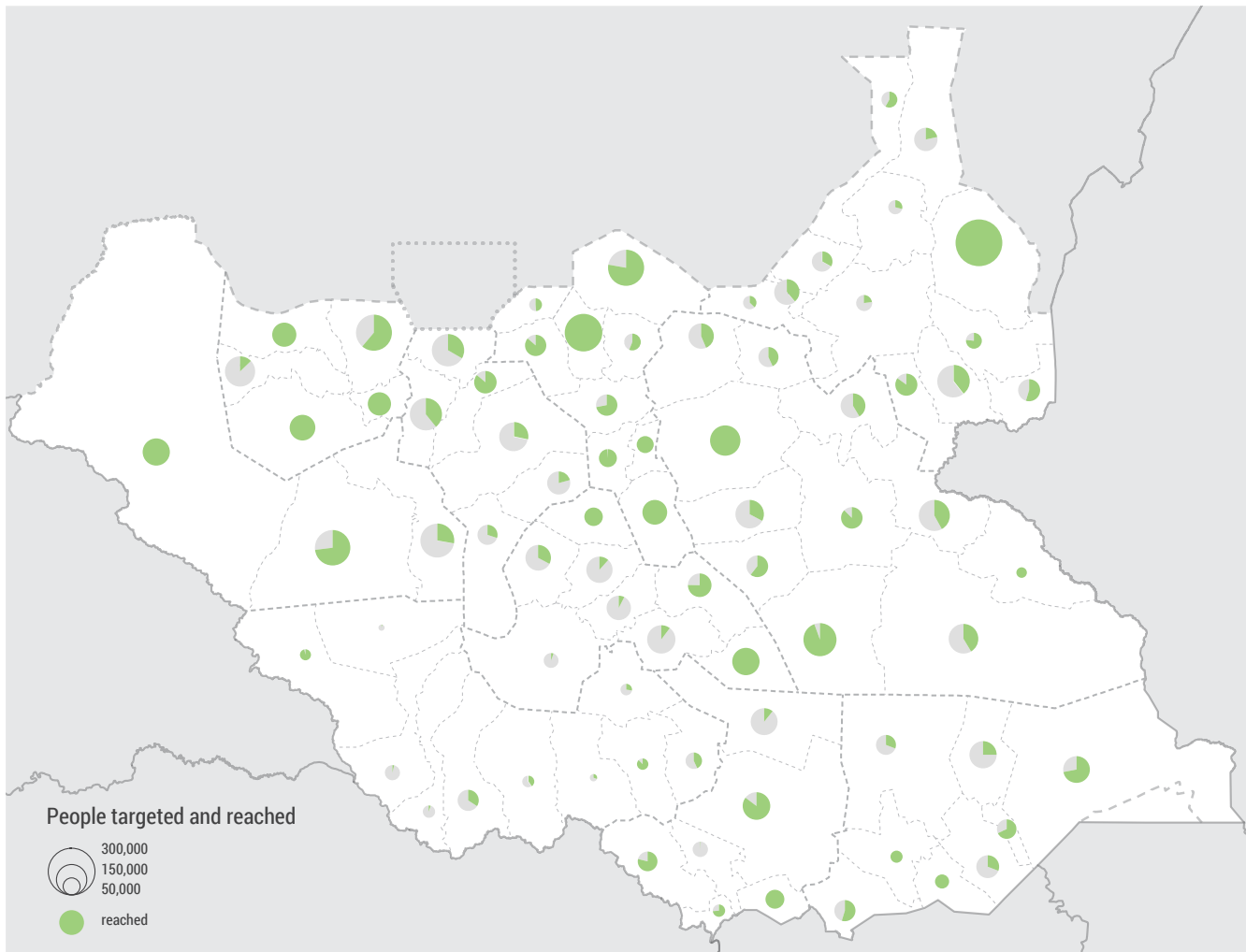
Seven counties noted on the map above showed significant changes in severity of needs. Six counties increased while one county decreased. The counties that increased from severe need to extreme need were Duk and Uror in Jonglei; Tonj North in Warrap; Panyikang in Upper Nile; Lafon in Eastern Equatoria; and Mundri East in Western Equatoria. Several counties in the worst flood-affected states such as Duk and Uror in Jonglei, and Panyikang in Upper Nile, moved up a level in severity of needs from level 3 to 4. These counties were already facing acute food insecurity, IPC Phase 3 and 4 in the projection period of February and April. The floods added an extra burden on an already vulnerable part of the country.

Overall, the number of counties listed as being in extreme need (level 4 of 5) increased from 33 to 38, while the number counties in severe need (level 3) decreased from 45 to 40.

A full review of needs, including a revision of indicators used for intersectoral analysis of people in need, will be conducted in the second half of the year for the 2021 HNO. The forthcoming analysis will also be able to account for the impact of COVID-19 and the desert locusts on vulnerability and needs.

Review of response

People targeted and reached by county



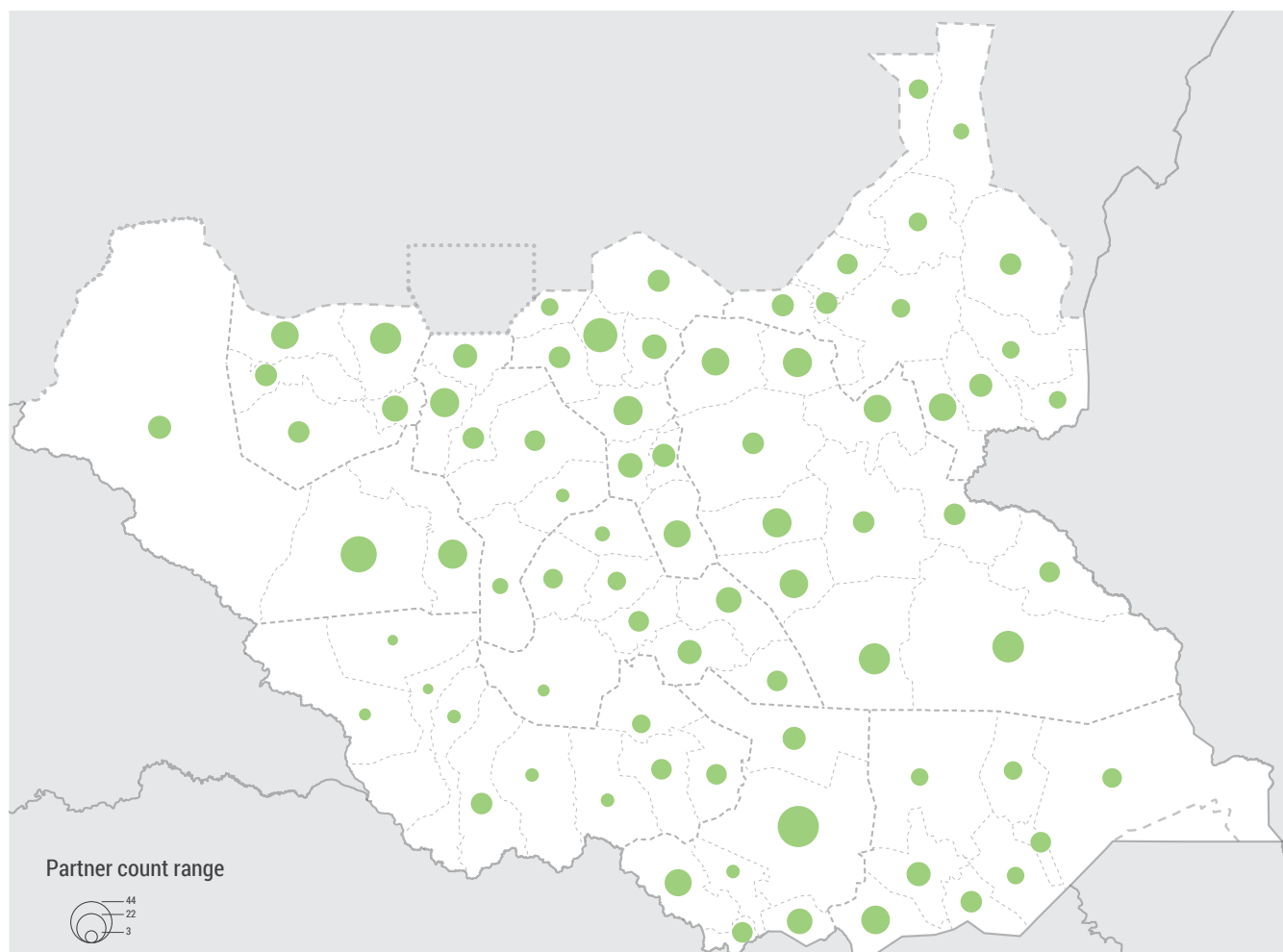
With improved security and access, humanitarians were able to reach more people with assistance and protection services in the first quarter of 2020, compared to the same period in 2019. Some 3.5 million women, men, children, elderly and people with disabilities were reached with humanitarian assistance. This represented 63 per cent of the targeted 5.6 million people, a 35 per cent increase compared to the number of people reached with assistance in the same period of 2019.

Rains stretched into January 2020, shortening the dry season period, which usually lasts from December to April, and placing extra pressure on humanitarian partners to pre-position aid supplies in a shorter than usual timeframe. By the end of March, the World Food Programme had pre-positioned more than 111,500 metric

tons of food items, nearly 60 per cent of the planned deliveries in areas that would not be reachable during the rainy season. This was a major achievement considering the challenges, including the unprecedented flooding in 2019 and the lingering waters in early 2020. This meant that corridors opened later and it created a need to respond with available food commodities, some of which were meant for pre-positioning. This is thanks to the timely contributions received in the last quarter of 2019, which allowed WFP to procure, distribute and deliver the food on time. However, due to this timeline, the funding is not reflected in the *Financial Tracking Service (FTS)* for the 2020 HRP.

Air operations in the first three months of 2020 increased to eight per cent of the response, from three per cent for the same period in

Operational presence by county



2019, mainly due to road inaccessibility in January in the aftermath of the devastating floods. Aid for flood response activities was transported by air, particularly to the worst-affected areas including Jonglei. At the same time, river corridors saw a stark usage increase in 2020, to 20 per cent (over 28,000 metric tons) in the first quarter of 2020, compared to 6 per cent (over 8,000 metric tons) in the same period of 2019. Overall, between January and March, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the transport of more than 2,200 metric tons of humanitarian cargo by air, road and river. Thirteen inter-agency convoys were coordinated.

Some of the response highlights achieved in the first quarter were over 2.6 million vulnerable South Sudanese reached with food assistance and livelihoods support; more than 1.8 million people assisted with access to safe water and sanitation; and some 434,000 people provided with health care. More than 324,000 people were reached through camp coordination and camp management services; around 388,000 people received protection services and more than 254,000 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women were provided with emergency nutritional assistance. About 216,000 people received essential household items and emergency shelter, and nearly 243,000 children were supported with access to education in emergencies. Between January and March 2020, more than 300,000 refugees in South Sudan were able to access critical

multi-sectoral assistance and essential services, including non-food items, emergency shelter, health care and nutrition support, education and protection assistance.

The first quarter saw humanitarian reach vary by geographical location with most states seeing an increase in the number of targeted people reached compared to the previous year. In Unity, 92 per cent of those targeted for assistance were reached, up from 72 per cent in the first quarter last year. Northern Bahr el Ghazal saw a substantial rise in the number of people reached, 75 per cent compared to only 8 per cent last year. However, two states decreased from last year. Western Equatoria reached 37 per cent of those targeted compared to 49 per cent last year, and Eastern Equatoria reached 52 per cent compared to 62 per cent last year.

A total of 202 humanitarian organizations contributed towards these achievements, out of the 217 organizations with projects in the response plan. Of those responding, 61 per cent were local NGOs, 36 per cent international NGOs and 3 per cent UN agencies, funds and programmes.

At the end of March, approximately \$234 million or 15 per cent of required funding was secured against the \$1.54 billion requested for the 2020 HRP, according to FTS. This represented a 10 per cent rise in reported funding compared to the first quarter of 2019.

Highlights of achievements

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

2.2M 

people benefited from food assistance and over 728,000 received agriculture and livelihood support through seeds and fishing kits.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

1.9M 

people were assisted with access to clean water and improved sanitation services.

HEALTH

434,000 

people or 22 per cent of the targeted 2 million people received health care support and services.

LOGISTICS

2,247 

metric tons of humanitarian relief items were delivered to 94 locations across South Sudan.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

215,800 

people reached with emergency shelter and life-saving non-food items. Some 159,655 people were assisted with emergency shelter and 201,682 with life-saving non-food items.

NUTRITION

260,000 

people were provided with nutritional treatment services. Over 161,000 children and 98,000 malnourished pregnant and lactating women received targeted supplementary feeding.

REFUGEE RESPONSE

300,000 

refugees, 159,200 females and 141,200 males, were assisted with critical multi-sectoral assistance and essential services.

PROTECTION

396,000 

people received some form of protection, reaching approx. 105,000 girls, 103,000 boys, 121,000 women, and 66,000 men.

EDUCATION

242,300 

children, of which 42 per cent were girls, and youth accessed and attended learning spaces and schools in affected areas.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

324,000 

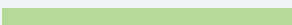










people living in PoCs, collective sites and other camp-like settings were assisted with camp management services.

Achievements against the HRP

People reached

CLUSTER	PEOPLE IN NEED	TARGETED	REACHED	FEMALE	MALE	ACHIEVED
Food Security and Livelihoods	6.7 M	5.6 M	2.6 M	1.4 M	1.2 M	47 %
Nutrition	2.1 M	1.3 M	0.26 M	0.18 M	0.08 M	19 %
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	5.5 M	3 M	1.9 M	1 M	0.9 M	63 %
Refugee Response	0.3 M	0.3 M	0.3 M	0.16 M	0.14 M	100 %
Health	3.6 M	2 M	0.43 M	0.25 M	0.18 M	21 %
Protection	4.8 M	2.8 M	0.39 M	0.22 M	0.17 M	14 %
Education	3.1 M	0.8 M	0.24 M	0.1 M	0.14 M	30 %
Emergency Shelter and NFI	2.3 M	1 M	0.22 M	0.12 M	0.1 M	21 %
CCCM	1.6 M	0.8 M	0.33 M	0.17 M	0.16 M	40 %

Funding received

CLUSTER	2019 CARRY-OVER	REQUIREMENT (US\$)	FUNDED	% FUNDED
Food Security and Livelihoods	110 M	645 M 	132.9 M	21 %
Nutrition	<i>Data not available</i>	225 M 	46 M	20 %
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	<i>Data not available</i>	131 M 	-	-
Refugee Response	<i>Data not available</i>	130 M 	1.7 M	1 %
Health	<i>Data not available</i>	123 M 	-	-
Protection	<i>Data not available</i>	87 M 	7.8 M	9 %
Logistics	<i>Data not available</i>	76 M 	26.7 M	35 %
Education	<i>Data not available</i>	54 M 	-	-
Emergency Shelter and NFI	<i>Data not available</i>	36 M 	0.07 M	0 %
Coordination and Common Services	<i>Data not available</i>	24 M 	0.8 M	4 %
CCCM	<i>Data not available</i>	18 M 	1.6 M	9 %
Multiple clusters/sectors (shared)	-	-	0.5 M	-
Not specified	-	-	15.9 M	-
Total		1.5 B	234 M	15 %

FTS as of 1 April 2020. Dash means that funding was not reported by the end of the first quarter or was in the process of being uploaded to FTS. FTS excludes carry-over from 2019.

Progress towards HRP Strategic Objectives

Prioritized critical problems related to physical and mental well-being

Strategic Objective 1: Reduce morbidity and mortality, as well as suffering from protection threats and incidents, of the most vulnerable populations in severity levels 3 and 4

#	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	TARGET	REACH	ACHIEVED
SP1.1	Decrease the prevalence of global acute malnutrition among children under age 5 in severity levels 3 and 4	Number of children aged 6–59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	268,045	49,131	18 %
		Number of children aged 6–59 months with MAM admitted for treatment	661,309	112,776	17 %
		Number of children admitted for SAM treatment discharged with hygiene kits from functional outpatient therapeutic programme/ stabilization centre	134,000	12,787	10 %
SP1.2	Decrease proportion of population facing IPC 3, 4 and 5	Percentage decrease of population facing IPC 3, 4 and 5	-	-	5 %
SP1.3	Reduce excess morbidity and mortality rates from epidemic-prone diseases (malaria, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection and measles) in priority areas	Incidence rates of selected diseases	<2 %	0.1 %	-
		Number of health care facilities supported with essential healthcare commodities	214	136	64 %
SP1.4	Reduce vulnerability of 640,000 people at risk of mortality and morbidity (psychosocial and mental health needs) as well as protection incidents/threats in priority areas	Number of vulnerable women, men, girls and boys in hard-to-reach and priority areas provided with life-saving assistance to address protection, mental and psychosocial needs	0.64M	32,119	5 %
SP1.5	Population groups targeted to receive assistance know and use established complaint mechanisms throughout the entire programme cycle	Percentage of humanitarian service providers [by cluster] who disseminate information about complaint mechanisms to the population targeted for assistance	217	108 ¹	49.7%

1. Of the assessed 108 agencies – (comprising 101 NGOs and 7 UN agencies) – 100 per cent report having functional complaints mechanisms. Further they have Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policies in place to guide the dissemination of information about the complaints mechanisms, including for the most sensitive protection issues.

Prioritized critical problems related to living standards

Strategic Objective 2: Ensure safe, equitable and dignified access to critical cross-sectoral basic services to enable populations to meet their basic needs in locations of severity levels 3 and 4

#	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	TARGET	REACH	ACHIEVED
SP2.1	Provide equitable access to cross-sectoral basic services to 3 million people (including women, children, the elderly and persons with disability) in priority areas	Number of target population reporting regular access to quality basic services disaggregated by access to protection services, to safe emergency shelter, to <i>improved water source</i> , to <i>sanitation facilities</i> and to learning spaces/schools in affected areas for children and youth (3–17 years old)	3M	200,873 215,805 1,033,739 242,319	35 %
		Water - Number of people with access to improved water source	3M	839,563	28%
		Sanitation - Number of people with access to sanitation facilities	3M	412,800	14 %
		Education - Number of children and youth (3–17 years old) accessing learning spaces/schools in affected areas	0.8M	242,319	30 %
SP2.2	Provide quality, timely and inclusive protection services (including medical care, legal support, safety and mental health and psychosocial services) to 1.1 million children, women at risk and GBV survivors	Health – Number of outpatient department consultations	2M	419,996	21 %
		Number of individuals with access to protection services including but not limited to medical care, legal support, safety and mental health and psychosocial services	1.1M	163,694	15 %
SP2.3	Improve living conditions for 640,000 highly vulnerable IDPs, returnees, host communities/ affected non-displaced populations through enhanced management of sites, support to capacity building, community participation, on-site and mobile response and ES/NFI	Number of population in unmanaged sites reached with camp management services	552,000	96,624	18 %
		Number of people in camps and camp-like settings with community governance structures that participate meaningfully in camp coordination and camp management	0.8M	324,153	41 %
		Number of returnees in prioritized locations receiving cross-sectoral basic services	0.64M	5,108	1 %
		Number of highly vulnerable IDPs, returnees, host communities/ affected non-displaced provided with ES and NFIs	0.3M	73,290	24 %
SP2.4	Facilitate safe access and provide secure humanitarian space through establishment of humanitarian hubs or operational centres	Proportion of HRP partners using humanitarian hubs for coordination of response	100%	n/a ²	n/a
		Percentage reduction in the number of access impediments	30%	-18% ³	-48 %

2. Due to logistical challenges, unavailability of some materials and equipment in-country and financial constraints in the first half of the year, all the humanitarian hubs are not yet functional and operational as initially planned.

3. The number of access incidents reported in Q1 2020 increased by 18% from the incidents reported in the same period in Q1 2019. Although the overall access situation improved, with a decrease in clashes between armed groups following the formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity in February, localized inter-communal violence spiked in areas that had not witnessed active armed conflict before.

Prioritized critical problems related to recovery and resilience

Strategic Objective 3: Enable vulnerable people to recover from crisis, seek solutions to displacement, and build resilience to acute shocks and chronic stresses through targeted programming to support coping capacities and livelihoods in prioritized areas

#	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	TARGET	REACH	ACHIEVED
SP3.1	Restore self-sufficiency for 3 million returnees, members of host communities and youths through capacity strengthening of community based mechanisms, access to cross-sectoral basic services, livelihoods, recovery of livestock and smallholder agriculture in geographical locations	Number of vulnerable returnees, host community members, non-displaced but affected and IDPs who rebuild their lives with shelter and NFIs as part of durable solutions	9,659	3,099	32 %
SP3.2	3 million returnees and members of host communities benefit from cross-sectoral and inclusive recovery activities, including income-generation, HLP and social cohesion	Number of individuals with access to protection services including but not limited to income-generation, HLP and social cohesion	3M	200,873	8 %
SP3.3	Strengthen coordination and contextual analysis of needs conducted at national and field levels	Number of intersectoral needs assessments conducted	78	12	15 %
SP3.4	Facilitate resilience building for 3 million members of households and affected populations through cross-sectoral response, humanitarian hubs, use of existing resources and engagement with development partners to address humanitarian needs over medium and longer-term interventions	Number of people benefiting from improved coordinated response and resilience building in targeted locations	3M	n/a ⁴	n/a
		Percentage increase in resilience capacity index (percentage increase of target population >10.1 on the resilience capacity index scale)		1.1%	1 %
SP3.5	Provide evidence-based cash assistance to target populations to meet their basic needs	Number of people receiving cash and voucher assistance (CVA)	3M	314,097	11 %
		Number of market locations assessed and monitored to gather evidence for CVA	12	7	58 %

4. The FSL Cluster cannot provide numbers to this indicator as none were collected in the January-March 2020 reporting period. It is not clear on how to monitor coordinated response and the targeted locations.

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OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.

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Humanitarian RESPONSE

Humanitarian Response aims to be the central website for Information Management tools and services, enabling information exchange between clusters and IASC members operating within a protracted or sudden onset crisis.

southsudan.humanitarianresponse.info



Humanitarian InSight supports decision-makers by giving them access to key humanitarian data. It provides the latest verified information on needs and delivery of the humanitarian response as well as financial contributions.

www.hum-insight.com



The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision-making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.

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